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FIFTERN CENTS PER WEER, payable to the carrier PRE ANNUM, THREE BOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS. ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR PHREE MONTHS INVARIABLY IN Advance for the time or-A Advertises

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## PRINTING OFFICE.

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Confidently relying upon the patronage of a generou and appreciative public, we have, at great expense, procured all the necessary Type, Machinery, new Presses, etc., to organize a

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SMALLEST CARDS

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LETTER HEADINGS, LABELS. NOTE HEADINGS. And every other description of PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING.

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IN BLACK OR FANCY COLORS,

BEAUTIFUL AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

We also desire to call special attention to the fact, that in consequence of the want generally felt for con-

ADDRESS LABELS,

We have made arrangements for coating them on th reverse with a Mucilage similar to that used on Postage Stamps, which is the most adhesive preparation ever ages is thus avoided, as the gummed side need only be moistened to insure its firm adhesion. ADDRESS LABELS of this description are in almost universal use among the merchants of England, and those who have used them in this city estimate highly their usefulness in avoiding trouble and delay, in the preparation of packages for delivery, whether they are forwarded by distant points or supplied to the local trade. Give them.a trial.

RINGWALT & BROWN, STEAM POWER PRINTERS, Nos. 111 and 113 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

All orders, by City Post or Mail, will receive

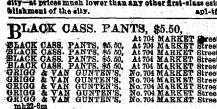
CLOTHING JOHN KELLY, JR.,

prompt attention.

TAILOR; MAS REMOVED PROM 1022 CHESTMUT STREET!

EDWARD P. KELLY'S,

14% South THIRD Street; Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not en-perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the ity—at prices much lower than any other first-class esta



FLAGS!!! SILK FLAGS!! BUNTING FLAGS PENANTS.

UNION JACKS.

STREAMERS: BUNTING: RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

EVANS & HASSALL;
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
1717-11 No. 418 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia ABMY HATS, ARMY HATS. ABSLPH & REEN. No. 62 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia,

Manufacturers of all kinks of FELT HATS, have on hand a large assortment of all the various and most approved styles of ARMY HATS. Orders by mail from sutlers or jobbers, will be

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. JOHN C. ARRISON; (FORMERLY J. BURE MOORE,) IMPORTER AND DRALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ALSO, MANUFACTURES OF THE IMPROVED

PATTERN SHIRT. WEAPPERS.

COLLARS.

UNDERCLOTHING, &c. BATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-to44 FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his

IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS.

Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SOOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

10. 214 CHESTRUT STREET.

Four doors below the Continental.

VOL. 6.—NO. 303.

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS OF COMMISSION

The following is the omean order authorizing the rescribing of Colored Troops:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OPPIOS,
WASHINGTON, June 17, 1863.

Major GEORGE L. STEARNS, Assistant Adjutant
General United States Volunteers, is hereby announced
as Recruiting Crimmissioner for the United States Colored
Troops, subject to such instructions as he may from
time to time receive from the Secretary of War:
By order of the Secretary of War:
Cisigned,)
Assistant Adjutant General U. S.
Volunteers.

Agent of the undersigned.
CAMP WILLIAM PENN, at Chelton Hills, has been closed as the camp for instruction, and Lieut. Colonel.

(JAMP WILLIAM FAIN, at selected as the camp for instruction, and Lieut. Colonel LEWIS WAGNER placed in command of it. All recruits will be mustered in by companies of eighty men, and by squads, and immediately uniformed, equipped and sent to the camp.

Squads of men will be subsisted until companies are completed by the committee of citizens, at such localities

Papers in the interior of the State will copy this advertisement one time, and send the paper containing same, with bill, to these Headquarters.

Communications by letter will be promptly answered.

THE INVALID CORPS.

on these Headquarters.

Lunications by letter will be promptly answered.

GEORGE L.STEARNS, Major and A. A. G.,

ing Commissioner for U. S. Colored Volunteers.

BY GENERAL ORDERS No. 105, from the War De-partment, authority is given for creating a military organization, to be composed of such worthy officers soldlers as may have become disabled from wounds

and soldiers as may have become disabled from wounds received in service, or from disease contracted in the line of duty, and to be called the INVALID CORPS.

As it is to be composed of VETERANS who have become more or less crippled in the service of their country, and have produced syndence of worthiness, this will be embatically a CORPS OF HONOR, reckoning among its numbers many of the noblest and most gallant sons of America, brave relics from every battle-fled of the war, gathered under the fostering protection of a grateful Government.

ernment.
It is to be NATIONAL in its character, having no reference to States; hence an applicant, furnishing the necessary qualifications, may be received by any proved a rishal appointed under the enrolment act, whether in his own or in another State.

Its officers and men will be designated, as a mark of

try.

The officers and enlisted men will receive the same
and allowances now authorized by law for the
ited States infantry, and will be paid in the same

manner.

Men enlisted in, or transferred to, the Invalid Corps will be subject to the Articles of War. Army Regulations, &c., the same as other soldiers, and will be remained by the same as the subject to their the limit of their

the ist Battalion on duty with them when the use of irsamm may be necessary.

"The companies of the 3d Battalion will be armed with side-arms, like the 2d Battalion, and will be employed in hospitals as cooks, nurses, ward masters, clerks, orderlies, &c., &c. ; the officers of these companies doing the duties of military assistants at the hospitals."

pitals."
For further information, discharged soldiers are invited to call at 94-3 South THIRD Street, or at the office of any provost marshal acting under authority of the eurolement act.

Major let Penn'a Artillery and Supt R. S. Invalid Gorps for Phila.

\$402 BOUNTY-\$40 ON ENLISTMENT. Recruits wanted for the 12th U. S. INFANTRY, For

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEWPORT, R. I.,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON,

This house has been very much improved, and is now n fine order. Every exertion will be used to make this

The Leading and Favorite House

Of this delightful watering place.

COLUMBIA- HOUSE.

CAPE MAY.

This first-class Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

Communication daily by Railroad, and every other day by Steamboat.

SEA BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL.

CAPE ISLAND. CAPE MAY. N. J.

This well-known Hotel is now open for the reception of its numerous guests. Terms \$10 per week. Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior acrommodations and ample room for 200 persons.

1630 424 AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTICOITY,
N. J.—At the terminus of the railread on the left,
beyond the depot. This House is now open for Boarderr
and Transient Visitors, and offers accommodations equal
to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges moderate. Children and servants, half price.

\*\*\* Parties should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the Hotel.

This well known House is now open for the reception of gnests Invalids can be accommodated with rooms on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Splendid drinking water on the premises. Magnificent bathing opposite the house. No bar. JONAH WOOTTON, jei9-2m

QURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey,
WILL BE OPENED ON JUNE 18th.
A good Band of Music has been engaged.
Those who wish to engage Rooms will please address
H. S. BENSON, Surf House Atlantic City, N. J. jes-2m

THESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—THIS private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PA-CIFIC avenue. Atlantic City, convenient to the beach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open for boarders, and will continue open all the year round. Prices moderate.

J. KEIM, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Is now open for the reception of visitors. Can be reached by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad from foot of VINE Street at 7.30 A. M.

B. A. SHOEMAKER.

"THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC

CITY, N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues, is now open for visitors. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a specious Ice Cream and Refreshment Salcon attached to the house. Terms moderate.

C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG, 1720-1m

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS 'DE.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS 'D R.LIGHTPUL SUMMER RESORT, immediately on the
line of the Central P. R. R. located on the summit of
the Allegheny Mountains, 2,30 feet above the level of
the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the
10th day of June, 1683, and will be kept open until the
list of October.
The water and air at this point possess superior attractions. The analyses made in the laboratory of Professors
Booth, Garrett, and Camac, of Philatelphia, show the
existence of valuable mineral elements, the waters of
some of the springs being of the iron or chalybeate class,
and others containing saline or aperican salts. Pars
mountain water abounds; and the guests will also be
supplied with mineral waters from other springs, such as
Blue Lick, Bedford, and Saratogs Waters.
Ample facilities for bathing have been provided, new
plungs and douch baths erected, and Hot and Gold Baths
can at all times be obtained.
The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved,
and are of a varied and picturesque character.
There is at Cresson Springs a Telegraph Office and two
daily mails from Philadelphis and Pittsburg and intermediate points.
Excursion Tickets can be obtained at the Office of the
Fennsylvania Railroad Company, corner of Rikeyenth
and Marketh Eponis
To Hellen Millor Millor Bywil 19

Cresson Springs. Cambria Co., Pa.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-

fore existing between the undersigned, under the name of NORTH, CHASE, & NORTH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GHBSON NORTH reiring. The business of the firm will be settled, by the remaining new terms.

ing partners.

General Partners, GIBSON NORTH,
PLINY E GHASE,
EDGAR L THOMSON,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1888.

COPARTNERSHIP.-THE UNDER-

struct have this day formed a limited partner-ship under the name and style of CHASE, SHARPE, & THOMSON, for the purpose of continuing the IRON FOUNDRY business at the old stand, No. 209 North SECOND Street.

SECOND Street.

General Partners, { PLINY E. CHASE. CHARLES SHARPE. EDGAR L. THOMSON. Special Partner, J. BDGAR THOMSON. PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1863. jyli-till aul

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HENRY BOHLEN & CO., composed of the late Brig. General WILLIAM HENRY CHARLES BOHLEN and the undersigned, was dissolved on the 22d of AUGUST, 1983, by the death af the former.

Philadelphie, July 1st, 1893

COPARTNERSHIP.-THE UNDER-

SIGNED have associated themselves together under the firm of HENRY BOHLEN & CO., for the transac-tion of the same Mercantile Business carried on by the previous firm of that name. GEORGE K. ZIEGLER, Philadelphia, July 1st, 1863. iyl-lm

THE FIRM OF YARD, GILLMORE. &

THE FIRM OF LARD, GILL-MORE, & CO., is dissolved by the death of JAMES C. GILL-MORE.

MORE.

The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the firm of EDMUND YARD & CO.

EDMUND YARD.

JAMES S. FENTON,

LUCIUS P. THOMPSON.

June 30, 1863.

625. GOLDTHORP & CO., 625.

Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Fringes, Curtain Loops, Centre Tassels, Curtain Loops, Centre Tassels, Elidare and Photograph Tassels, Elidare Trimmings, Military and Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Neck Ties, etc., etc.,

Philadelphia, July 1st, 1863.

IGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,

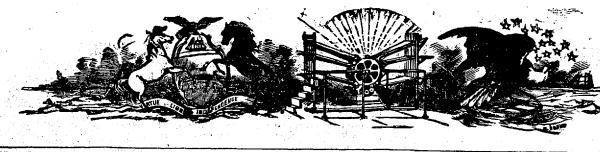
WM. SERGEANT.

Captain 12th Infantry. 229 S FRONT Street.

REGULAR ARMY.

and men will be designated, as a mark of

OR U. S. COLORED TROOPS, No. 1210 CHEST-trest, Philadelphis, following is the official order authorizing the re-g of Colored Troops:



PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863.

THE LESSONS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE HOUR."

An Address by Mr. J. W. Forney, for the Benefit of Charity Hospital, Delivered at Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, Tues-day Evening, July 21, 1863. To Major Geo. I. STEARNS, Ass't Adj't General U. S. Volunteers.
The undersigned is prepared to issue the proper anthorization to colored men to ealist recruits for the Armiss of the United States. He will receive applications from those desirous of being made commissioned officers, and transmit the same to the Board of Inspection at Washington, and will be glad to give full information on all matters connected with this branch of the service to those who may seek it.

The undersigned has the co-operation of a Committee of sixty clitizens of Philadelphia. The Agent of the said committee is R. R. CORSON, who is likewise the Azent of the undersigned. Most of the thoughts which I shall now have the onor to utter were to have been spoken in this hall three weeks ago, but in deference to an appalling emergency, and to the consequent universal susthis manifestation until to-night.

ense and agony, it was deemed proper to postpone If we search the page of history, we shall vainly seek for twenty-one days which have been so crowded with startling and bloody events, as that lapse of time beginning on the first of July and ending with this evening, the twenty-first of July. As we look back over this short period, and count all that has transpired of weal and woe, of triumph and tumult, of life and death, of despondency and deiverance, of joy and grief, we shall be able, in some degree, to anticipate the profound interest which this solemn and suggestive record will excite among the nations of the earth. It is said death, that in the midst of their awful peril, the thoughts and emotions of years were concentrated into the few seconds which seemed to se-

parate them for eternity, and we may conceive their ensations by remembering how we waited and gloomy hours when the rebel myriads poured in one revengeful horde over the smiling borders of Pennsvivania to the present moment when they are railing their stricken banners and shattered columns back to the Confederate capital. Who will ever forget the change from the overpowering anxiety that apprehended disaster, to the delightful ecstasy that welcomed victory? Can we ever erase from our nemories the scenes of the last fourth of July, when the despatch of General Meade, announcing the defeat of the rebels, was read in our public places, of able-bodied troops whose services are needed in the 181d.

One office has been open for a few weeks, for the enlistment of invalid discharged soldiers, at No SCS Lombard street, Philadelphia. This is now closed, and another opened at No. 343 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, adjoining the office of Captain LEHMAN, Provost Marshal of the First Congressional District.

A camp has been opened near Harrisburg for the reception of all recruits for this corps enlisted in this State, where comfortable quarters are furnished, and the recruits uniformed, armed, and equipped. The following information concerning this corps is published by the War Department, vi:

"The term of enlistment in the Invalid Corps hall be three years, unless sooner discharged. It is further announced that no officer or enlisted man shall be entitled to or receive any pension, premium, or bounty, for enlistment or re-enlistment, or service in the Invalid Corps. Claims for pensions or bounties, which may be due for previous service, will not be invalidated by enlestment in the Invalid Corps; claims for pensions or bounties, which may be due for previous service, will not be invalidated by enlestment in the Invalid Corps; claims for pensions or bounties, which may be due for previous service, will not be invalidated by enlestment in the Invalid Corps; the same strength as is now authorized by law for the United States infantry.

"The officers and enlisted men will be organized into companies of infantry, of the same strength as is now authorized by law for the United States infantry. and the sudden and electrical rising on the succeeding Tuesday, the seventh of the same month, was proclaimed to the expectant multitudes in our streets? Nor were these all the deeds that made these twenty one days so memorable. One triumph seemed to tread upon another's heels so fast they followed. Gen. Rosecrans has driven Bragg literally from Tennessee; Banks has cap-tured the rebel force under Gardner, at Port Hudson : Prentiss has expelled Price and Marmaduke from Arkansas; and Sherman is besieging and giving battle to the forces under Johnston. The Misssippi river is open from its source to the Gulf of

Mexico; and soon our advancing columns will be in possession of nearly every strategic point in the Southwest. The proud and boastful armies that have slaughtered our friends and brothers will then be scattered and disorganized, leaving the authors of the rebellion to contemplate the fulfilment of the prophecy of Jefferson Davis himself, when he sub-"Men enlisted in, or transferred to, the Invalid Corps will be subject to the Articles of War. Army Regulations, &c., the same as other soldlers, and will be required to perform all duties within the limit of their physical capacity, as laid down in the Rules and Regulations for that corps; but for the convenience of service they will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able bodied, and capable of using the musket and performing guard duty, light marches, &c., &c., will be assigned to companies of the 1st Battalion, Those of the next degree of physical efficiency, including all who-have lost a hand or an arm, to the companies of the 2d Battalion, Those who are the least effective, and including all who have lost a foot or a leg, to the companies of the 3d Battalion.

Companies of the 1st Battalion will be employed mainly as provost guards and garrisons for cities, but may be assigned to forts, field works, and railroads near the cities and other important points. They will be armed with muskets, and will not be liable to active campains with the field armies.

Companies of the 2d Battalion will be armed with muskets, and will have companies of the let Battalion and will be employed as guards of buildings, hospitals, &c., and will have companies of the let Battalion on duty with them when the use of firearm; may be accessary.

The companies of the 3d Battalion will be armed of Vicksburg and Port Hudson would be the prac ical overthrow of the "Confederacy." But as we rejoice over these wonderful achieve at the beginning of this month, were in health and husbands; more families are in despair, because those who have been their stay and support have

I am here to-night to talk to you upon the obliga-tions and lessons of the hour; and I propose to speak with the frank freedom demanded by the re-sponsibilities that surround us. Among the lessons and duties of the present awful controversy, more is sweeter than that taught in the Union hospitals. Florence Nightingale made her-self a name that will never die, and her example has encouraged thousands of her countrywomen. If we cannot have with every brigade or division a Joan of Arc, to inspire the soldiers and to lead them to victory, our wives and daughters will, and do, administer to the wants and comforts of our sick and wounded men. The presence of a woman in a sick chamber, she of whom the poet has said: 'When pain and anguish wring the brow, A ministering angel thou."

A ministering angel thou."

Such a presence is a balm to the severest suffering, brightening and hallowing the place, making more easy the couch of pain, smoothing the way to death, or gladdening the delicious hours of convalescence. But how such a presence must be felt and enjoyed by the stricken soldier, far away from friends and home, dreaming of his wife, his mother or his sisters, and wishing for their gentle ministrations! Oh! if all that has been done by our countrywomen in this work of charity could be funfolded, the civilized world, much as it has been surprised at the stupendous manifestations of this war, would stand amazed. We of the sterner sex boast of our contributions and of our sacrifices, but where, in any age, where, in any country, could renown upon those who initiated them, and upon the city of Philadelphia, and the State of Pennsylvania; and there is no soldier, either the one that goes to the battle-field, or he who returns, that will not in his midnight watch, on his weary march, and in the thick coming gust of conflict, or as he relates the stories of the var by his own fireside, recall with tears and thanks he manner in which he was received at the volunteer refreshment saloons in the city of Philadelphia. Some of the descriptions of the endurance, patience, perseverance, and courage of the women of this war would haffle belief, if we did not know them to be

would baffle belief, if we did not know them to be true. It is not merely here in Philadelphia, where you have been so profuse in your patriotic efforts to relieve the sufferings of those in your hospitals, where your fairs have blossomed and bloomed, as well with the beauty of those who have originated them, as in the magnificent results that have rewarded their exertions, that woman has displayed her natural benevolence and charity; but there are cases, and thank Heaven there are many cases, in which gentle, fragile, and unprotected women—unprotected save by their own chastity and purity—have not hesitated, even in the red throat of battle, to sit by the wounded soldier, and to cheer him on his way to God, or to assist in alleviating the dreadnonths' experience with the Army of the Potomac. She was accompanied by her husband, and only left he army because it had received marching orders. She was accompanied by her husband, and only left the army because it had received marching orders. During these long seven months, this wealthy and fashionable lady, accustomed to all the refinements and luxuries of life, devoted herself, night and day, to the soldiers of one of the army corps, composed mainly of Pennsylvanians, and, in good part, of troops from her own county. She set an example which aroused the whole neighborhood from which she came, and by her correspondence with her friends, and her appeals to all she met, became at last a ministering angel—and, no doubt, in these days of chesp brigadiers, she would have made a better commander than many of those who carry the stars upon their shoulders; and, when she reached Washington, in answer to a question, whether she was tired of her experience, her reply was: "As soon as the corps finds a resting place after the next great battle, my husband and myself will be found among them."

These he the triumphs of the Northern women. These are the comforts they bring to the wounded; these the wreaths they lay upon the tombs of the gallant dead. Nor is their charity confined to their num. If like their former sixters in the South who

servation. We shall stand convicted of ingratitude, and worse than ingratitude, if we do not determine that every man, white or blacks, who fights under the flag of the Union, shall be equally protected; and that for every life taken by the slaveholders, for every colored person slain, if captured, snother life shall be exacted. We must not attract this population to our standard, and fail to secure to them all the rights and all the privileges to which, according to the laws of war, they are manifestly entitled; and we must remember, above all, that we cannot expect other countries to denounce rebel atrocities committed upon the colored soldiers of the Republic, if we ourselves fail to average and to retaliate upon these atrocities.

I have just concluded a careful reading of Mrs. Fanny Kemble's book, giving her experience of two years' on her husband's Georgia plantation—and I pronounce it the most powerful and cloquent argument against, and exposive of, American slavery ever written by a woman. There is not a loyal matron in the land that should not read it herself, and then commend it to her daughters.

Nothing is more unworthy than the clamor which too frequently leads to personal assaults upon the negroes, in our streets, and such tumults are certain to produce a just, and a terrible retribution. Less than twenty years ago it was a common thing for an Irishman to be attacked in Philadelphia. Who does not recall that eva with regret? and what Irishman should not remember that, when he allows himself, to the misted by a prejudice against the colored man, the same condemnation will be visited upon himself, and a same condemnation will be visited upon

that the negro is a human being than that, in this And now that we have had a new experience in the sad events that have made New York city an take the spirit of the mob. I am not one or mose who charge the attack upon negro men, women, and children, and upon colored orphan asylums, to any nationality; for this is a crime so inconceivable that I would rather leave the responsibility for it at the door of the murderers and thieves that infest every great city. But I am not without hope that that bloody example, and the universal horror it that bloody example, and the universal horror is has excited, will at least admonish one portion of which is at once unjust, absurd, and inhuman. The palinodes to peace, coming chiefly and only from those in the free States, who can be justly accused as having been the real authors of this war, are among the dismal signs of individual degradation. Bishop Rughes put the case most perticently, when he said that peace for the present is out of the question, because it takes two parties to make the peace; and up to this time only a small faction in the free States has supported it.

Peace propositions are received in the South only with contempt and sorm; and are we to continuate with contempt and sorm; and are we to continuate temptuous rejection, or shalld we—to use the figure of a great Southern statesman now heartily co-operating with the Government party—shall we aloperating with the Government party—shall we al-low the slaveholders to spit upon us and wipe the insult away with our cambric handkerchiefs, and sak them to repeat it?

Another lesson of this war is that taught to us by-our soldiers. Have you ever noticed that there are no démands for peace from the army—that there are no meetings held against the Administration of the Federal Government in the army—no discus-sions and doubts as to the constitutionality of cer-

the Federal Government in the army—no discussions and doubts as to the constitutionality of certain laws of Congress in the army? Now, it seems to me that those who support the Government in the army have a right, if the right exists anywhere, to complain. This conduct of the soldier shows that he is, in all respects, a philosopher. He sees the foe face to face; he reads the lineaments of slavery with unprejudiced eyes; because, with practical eyes, he knows that the rebels are in earnest, and, therefore, he feels that eyery movement that tends to weaken the Government weakens him; that every article in a newspaper assault upon him, and that, next to the welcome that is extended to the apy who gives information to the enemy, nothing is so welcome to the rebellion, and hence so hurtful to the army, as the efforts of men in the free States who are constantly complaining of and calumnisting the Federal Administration. You hear of no returned solder adversa-

Andrew Johnson has held the best part of Tennesse to the old flag, assisted by the legions of Bosecraus and the brave Parson Brownlow tells us that 20,000 East Tennesseems are burning to fight their was out of their mountains and valleys, and to mesch to Nashvills, there to consummate the allegiance and restoration of the whole State to the Union. Missouri for any forces, and restoration of the whole State to the Onion. Its souri is ours forever; and after seven years slavery will be cleansed from its soil, leaving the limbs of that mighty Commonwealth freed from the most as will be cleaned from its soil, leaving the limbs of that mighty Commonwealth freed from the most azoursed fetrers that ever bound a great people. Kentucky is liberated, because her own loyal leaders, while not approving all of Mr. Lincoln's policy, dread the return of Buckiner and Burnett and Breckinridge, their own former associates, as the return of the cholers to a district from which it had been extrapated. Maryhand is so safe, and prosperous and loyal, that even the traitors why are permitted to remain within its borders do not at heart desire to see the rebels return. Pelaware, though sorely besst to commit the suiside of cutting loose from the Union, and from the State of which originally she formed a part, is as constant to the Union as the great river whose name she bears is constant in its great river whose name she bears is constant in its current to the sea. Before we consider the present and prospective condition of the Cotton States, let us direct our attention to Old and New Virgula and to the District of Columbia. Two great States have been formed out of the so-called Old Dominion. In the one the Union arms hold undisputed sway, and slavery has been prospectively abolished by the vote of the Legislature, affirmed by arrimmense majority of the people.

slavery has been prospectively acousted by the vote of the Legislature, affirmed by an immense mejority of the people.

In the jother, with Richmond as the centre or capital, the rebel power is making its last stand; but dearly has Eastern Virginia paid for its sincere or compelled opposition to the Republic. Its desolated homesteads and devastated fields, and scattered peoples, are the witnesses and confirmations of the atrocities of the traitors and the predictions of the patriots. Yet even from this stubborn strong-hold of treason representatives and senators will be present in the next Congress of the United States, and this without the expected conquest of Richmond. Of the District of Columbia, with your Federal metropolis as the centre, I may say it is the citadel of liberty, and is, in my opinion, as impressable as Gibraltar. And it may also be said, with just pride and strict truth, that under the operations of principles and practices wholly incidental to and resulting from the war, Washington has become one of the most prosperous of free cities. You who have not lately visited your own political metions of principles and practices wholly incidental to and resulting from the war, Washington has become one of the most prosperous of free cities. You who have not lately visited your own political metropolis should go there to see how much better freedom helps a people than slavery. The men who assisted this "foul rout" have gone off, some to Secession and others to Europe, leaving the city and the District of Columbia controlled by a new race of bold and progressive spirits. Turn we now to the cotton region and the Gulf States. Here, indeed, is a sight to blast the eyes of traitors, and to uplift the hearts of loyal men. With the exception of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, there is scarcely a cotton or rice or sugar State that is not in the control of the Grorenment or of the Union people; and how long these will continue to acknowledge, the rebel sway, when Dahlgren has taken Charleston and Farragut Mobile, will require no prophet to anticipate. Do not be surprised if Arkansas, Texas, Florids, and Louisiana, by conventions of their people, shall soon revise their State Constitutions, and abolish slavery forever, and ask readmission into the Union as free and loyal States. These are the signs of victory and of peace; and they are to be accepted, not because they promise national triumph, but because they are the surest guarantees of perpetual reconciliation and a substantial and lasting restoration of the Union. Tirse, too, are the trophics and teachings of the war, and its results up to this moment. While they will gladden the people of the loval States.

a substantial and lasting restoration of the Union. These, too, are the trophics and teachings of the war, and its results up to this moment. While they will gladden the people of the loyal States, and the loyal people of the slave States, they will carry terror to the foreign despots and the toreign revilers of free institutions, and to the authors and instigators of the rebellion. How sadly Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens will read in these manifestations the realization of their own predictions, as to the effect of an attack upon the American Union, in the days when they were not afraid to show their gratitude to their country! And with what a dreary and bitter feeling of shame the enemics of free institutions in England will read of the discomfiture of the rebel forces! Friends, if the duty of the past hour has been one of sadness and devotion, the present lesson is one of joy. The cause of the Republic never looked brighter, and it only requires us to be true to ourselves and to our country, and to continue smiting the rebel hordes with the stern hand of destruction to make victory be complete. From this duty none who desires to be respected in life and honored in memory can escape. You, ladies, who sit so quietly here on this pleasant summer evening, who have brothers and husbands and fathers in this war; and know what a struggle the parting has been, and the weare

tion Commission, volunteer surgeons, and citizens, drawn to the spot by curiosity, but who, on learning the great demand for help, entered heartily into the service, and pushed on the good work with earnestness. After a week of unremitting labor, things-began to assume a more comfortable aspect. Cloth-ing, in large quantities, had been received from the various societies; the Government stores had arrived; blankets were furnished to all not already provided; the slightly wounded having been transferred to city hospitals; the amputations nearly all performed, and the surgeons were enabled to give more attention to the severer cases. The wounded were raised from the ground; and placed upon stretchers, straw became more abundant, chloride of lime was scattered freely through the camp, neutralizing the stench which had become almost unbestähle. Lärge cooking stoves were called into play, kind hearted women were busy day and night preparing vast quantities of corn starch, tea, farina, toast, beef soup, coffee, and other little delicacies for the wounded. In a word, things looked better, and when we left, (Friday, July 17,) we were pleased to observe that all the men were cleanly dressed and under shelter of tents. Many of these poor fellows will die. God pity them. They deserved a better fate; and yet it is glorious to die bat-tling for a good cause. Our camp was visited by Mr. Gutekunst of this city, who came there for the purpose of taking photographic views of the most interesting points on the memorable battle-field of Gettysburg. He took a fine picture of the rebel hospital camp, adjoining ours; also, one of our supply tent, with the hospital tents in the back ground. Who is prepared to estimate the vast amount of suffering alleviated by such organizations as the Sanitary Commission, the Christian Commission, and the various aid societies, who had their stores and representatives amongst the hospital camps at Get-tysburg? But for their promptness and attention,

THREE CENTS

Two Weeks Amongst the Hospital Camps at Gettysburg.

Siz: It would not be possible, if politic, and no

politic, if possible, to convey to the readers of The Press, an adequate idea of the terrible seenes I have

witnessed during a two weeks' sojourn among the

ospital camps at Gettysburg. My purpose is not

to harrow up the feelings of those who may have friends there, but simply, if possible, to stir up the

good people of this city and State to renewed exer-

tions in the preparation and forwarding of hospital

stores for the benefit of the brave men who have

in charge some fifty three loxes of stores, contri-buted by the citizens of the Fourteenth ward, we

proceeded to the battle-field by way of Harrisburg

and Carlisle. At the latter place, as might have

been expected, we were subjected to unnecessar

and vexatious delay by the difficulty of procuring

stores. For these delays we have great reason to

thank the young gentleman who acted as provest

ours in advance of the supplies, we proceeded to

make inquiry in regard to the point where kospital

stores were most needed. With nearly twenty

thousand wounded men within five miles of us,

here would appear to have been little difficulty in

determining where to begin; and yelf, by common

onsent, the 2d Army Corps was pointed out to us as the field where our supplies and labors were most

uired. Ladies met us in the street, begging us,

for God's sake, to go to the 2d Corps, as the suffer-ing there was terrible. This determined us, and

on the following (Wednesday) morning, taking the

ing rain, we sought the camp. We found it located about four and a half miles south of Gettysburg, on

the east bank of Rock creek, and at the distance of

a mile west of the Baltimore turnpike.

Vivid as had been the descriptions given of the

ufferings of the wounded at this camp, they were

ar from an approximation even to the reality.

Such a sight as presented itself, as we entered the

camp, has been, I hope, rarely witnessed. On every

ide lay the wounded, the dying, and the dead

The rain fell in torrents, rendering a passage way

through the camp impossible, without wading ankle deep in mud and water. Some of the wounded

were sheltered by tents—others enjoyed such pro-tection as a gum or woolen blanket would afford,

while others still were destitute of any shelter

Hard as this may seem, it was unavoidable. So

completely had communication been broken off by

the destruction of railroad bridges by the rebels, that it was utterly impossible for the Government

supplies of shirts, drawers, blankets, and tents t

each these camps at the time of which I write.

Everything had been done for the poor fellows which was possible, with the limited means of

transportation; and to the immortal honor of those

fell from their lips.

brave soldiers be it said, not a murmuring word

Our stores were soon unloaded, stimulants were

called for, and supplied in abundance, and, in a very

few minutes after our arrival, every wounded man

on the ground was served with a warming draught.

part of our stay, the agents of the Christian Com-mission who had been operating in the third divi-

vision, (ours was the first and second), joined their stores with ours, thus swelling our stock considera-

bly, and adding greatly to the efficiency of our work-

Some fifty persons were engaged at different times in the good work of distributing stores to those who

needed them, dressing wounds, writing letters for dying men, speaking words of holy cheer and com-fort to the suffering, and in every possible way stri-ving to alleviate the overwhelming distress which prevailed everywhere. Among them were many

elergymen, a large number of delegates of the Chris

me to speak knowingly upon this point. I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

To the Editor of The Press:

The Councils and the Draft.

Arriving at Gettysburg some

passes for ourselves and transportation for ou

seen wounded in defence of their country. Leaving Philadelphia on the evening of the 5th of July, in company with several gentlemen having

To the Editor of The Press:

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR! PRESS will' be sent to subscribers by?

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

AS To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. SE Arra copy of the Paper will be given. te. om of stout, spirited horses have been purchased, at an expense of about twelve hundred dollars, One gentleman has subscribed fifty dollars for this purpose. Are there not twenty three more who would give each a similar sum, that the entire amount may be raised without drawing upon the treasury of the Commission? Our business men, who know the importance of a prompt delivery, can perceive at once how useful, we might rather say indispensable such a conveyance must be. Will they double," is an old proverh, and in no case more applicable than in regard to the suffering soldier. Let the fifties come in at once. Joseph Patterson, Eaq., Western Bank, couthwest corner Fourth and Chestonut streets, is the treasurer.

Airter the two attempts made to reduce Port Hudson Ly a land assault, or rather the reconnoissances in for ce to that effect, on the 27th May and 14th Jung. Gen. Banks showed great judgment and humanity in not attempting it again until he had fully invests d the place by a series of irresistible approachs 8. proachs 8.

His wi sdom in this matter is proved not only by the very drift cult nature of the ground we found within the fortit cation—full of deep and impenetrable ravines, wa ere a very small force could oppose a large one—but t by the testimony of Gardner himself. It is

GEN. WEITZEL'S OPINION. GEN. WEITZEL'S OPTNION.

I have just had the pleasure of meeting the gallant Gen. Weitzel, a man who knows more of this part of the country, has had more to do with it, and understands the calibre of the foe he has to meet, better, perhaps, than any ofher man in the whole army. He has no more doubt of speedily sweeping the rebels out of this whole section of country, than a vermin destroyer has in the efficacy of the powder he is about to sprinkle among his pests. "But we must do it leisurely and coolly," says the general. "Had I twenty thousand men to move against them now, I would not wish to do so, for they would run faster than I could overtake, and so get away among their bayons; but let our gunboats have time to get round and shut them in, and I'll bag the whole erowd of them." REINFORCEMENTS NEEDED.

Then followed demands for bandages, shirts, drawers, blankets, in fact every thing that could possibly contribute to the alleviation of suffering. Those who came with us in the capacity of nurses immediately set to work. Wounds were dressed which, in the pressing emergency, had not been at-tended to for days. Hundreds of loaves of bread were sliced, buttered, and apple-buttered, and distributed through the different wards. Tubs of lemonade were made, and emptied as fast as made. Bucket upon bucket full of milkpunch was served out amongst the wounded, and everything done nity could suggest and the means at hand would allow to render the condition of the men Finding our stores rapidly diminishing under these repeated heavy requisitions, we made applica-. tion, through Col. Bingham, of this city, to Adams Express Relief Company, for such supplies as they could furnish. Our request was granted at a word, and during the whole of our stay we received from this company all the supplies we asked for. Requisitions were also made upon the United States Sani tary Commission, through Dr. Dwinell, the surgeon in charge. These were promptly and bountfully filled. In addition to these the Fourteenth-ward Relief Association forwarded 49 boxes more, making in all one hundred and two. The Patriot Daughters of Lancaster; Mrs. E. W. Hutter, of Philadelphia the Ladies' Aid Society, of York; the Ladies' Aid Societies of Middlesex, Cumberland county; Taneytown, Maryland; Washington, Pa.; Marietta, Pa.; and other places, sent us seasonable stores by wagor loads, so that up to the time when we left we had abundance for all applicants. During the latter

> THE REBEL FEELING.
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> While standing on a cliff, calmly and pleasantly contemplating the fleet of busy steamers already sending up their well-accustomed noise and smoke under our newly-conquered territory, and admiring the beauty of the Union flag as its graceful form waved sharp and clear against the blue sky, a rebel captain, gaily dreased—(the officers were all arrayed as if for some grand parade)—came up to me, and said, thoughtfully—
>
> "It is a long time, sir, since we have seen so many vessels lying there."
>
> "Yes, sir, and I am glad of it, for your sake as well as ours," I replied.
>
> "How so?" he asked, in a somewhat surprised tone. "Yes, sir, and I sm glad of it, for your sake as well as ours," I replied.
>
> "How so?" he asked, in a sontewhat surprised tone.
>
> "Because," said I, "it looks to me very much like, the beginning of the end, and that is what we all wish to see."
>
> "The crd is very far off yet," he continued in a proud manner. "In the first place, I no not believe, even now, that Vickeburg is lost to us; and you never yet knew a rebellien of such magnitude to fail in schieving its object."
>
> "Nor did you ever know a rebellion so causeless and unnatural to succeed," was my reply. "If you were like Poles or Circassians, and we Russians, trying to crush out your existing nationality—If this were a war of religion or of races, I could imagine it lasting through many, many years. But it is not so. Instead of trying to crush out your nationality, we are merely fighting to prevent you from crushing out our mutual one; and every acre, every liberty we save from destriction is as much yours as ours. War for such a cause was never waged before, and therefore cannot last. When a few more decisive successes like the present shall have proved beyond all doubt to the Southern people that the cause of Etpaiolium is unterly hopcides; i untuk we shall all be glad to meet again as citizens of a common country, greater for the very ordeal through which it has passed. The only difference will be that elsevery, the cause of all this trouble, will have died during the progress of the war.
>
> "We shall see," said the Captain, either unwilling or unable to maintain his position further. "I suppose you will allow we defended our position here well." I replied; I think a great many good lives, on both sides, might have been saved by sooner surrendering a place which it must have been evident you could not possibly retain."
>
> "We should have done so," he candidly avowed, when, it we were all the while hoping for reinforcements."
>
> After a few more polite remarks I left him for another part of the field. He was a young officer from Maryland, and said he had not see NEGRO PRISONERS.

One more point, and I close my remarks about the capitulation of Port Hudson. I am sorry to say that rumors are afloat, borne out, unfortunately, too strongly by facts, that our colored soldiers who have fallen into the hands of the rebels have not received the treatment recognized by civil nations. In other words, we could find no negro prisoners in Port Hudson, and there were none in the hospital. The simple question is, Where are they? I leave each one to draw his own conclusions, merely saying that I consider this a matter fully warranting the investing ation of our authorities. thousands of men who will now recover, would have died. Let this fact encourage them, and so long as there is a possibility of another great battle, let them not relax their efforts. Do not walt-until the battle has been fought and the men wounded, but have A PLOT IN NEW ORLEANS. everything in readiness to be sent to the field at a A word more, and I have done. Many unkind things have been said of the people of Gettysburg and vicinity. These sayings are not only cruel, but slanderous. It would be impossible to conceive of greater kindness or attention than has been bestowed on the wounded by the citizens. Every house is a hospital, and almost every woman a soldier's nurse Two weeks sojourn in their midst, and a large personal acquaintance in the town and vicinity, enable

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: Will you be kind enough to insert the following suggestion! It is, doubtless, well-known to all our citizens that there is at present pending before our City Councils an ordinance providing for the payment of the "commutation fee" of every poor man that is drafted. The object of this ordinance is, in the plainest term by which we can express it, nullification; for it actually sets at nought the object of the Conscription Bill passed by the Congress of the land), by depriving the Government of the men Which it Recul, and which it has called for to supplied the Council of the Congress of the land), by depriving the Government of the men Which it Recul, and which it has called for to supplied the confidence of the congress of the land), by depriving the Government of the mean which is the congress of the land; the state of the congress of the land; the state of the congress of the land; the state of the congress of the land; the same of our poor men, they had better pass an ordinance appropriating the \$300 to the families of the poor men that are drafted, instead of "buying the men of the humble class of families who would be infinitely better off if the head of the house was away in the army, provided, however, the mother had the means of feeding herself and her children; for the fathers, while at home, do nothing but drink and abuse their wives and children. Councils would, by this means, not only show their love for the poor man by caring for his family, but they would also show their patrictism and their loyalty by helping the Government in setting the men it needs to contain the lands of the councils would, by this means, not only show their love for the poor man by caring for his family, but they would also show their patrictism and their loyalty by helping the Government in setting the men it needs to contain the councils would. o afford the protection which the undersig same ends."

How long would the parties fulminating such a paper against Napoleon be permitted at large in the streets of Paris! We know life of Gen. Bowen if the authors are not put in limbo before twenty-four-hours have rolled by. for his family, but they would also show their patri-otism and their loyalty by helping the Government in getting the men it needs, by inducing those to go who would otherwise, perhaps, think of resisting, and by just in such a proportion as this diminishing the incentive to rick or disturbance. If, \$300 be thought too much, they could fix the bounty families to suit themselves. A WRETCHED CARGO. - A few days since Gen.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1863. W. An Important Auxiliary in the Operations of the Christian Commission. of the Christian Commission.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sire: We have just returned from a brief visit to Gettysburg and Hagerstown. Amid the scenes of desolation and carnage, which fill the heart with sadness, it is pleasing to find that so much is done to alleviate the sufferings of the sick, and wounded, and dying. Foremost among all the agencies at work stands the Christian Commission, whose nobleobject it is to administer not only to the relief and comfort of the body, but also to sommunicate instruction and consolation to the soul. By the unpaid labors of the benevolent are dispensed personally, so that there may be a certainty of their reaching their proper objects. There has, however, been great difficulty in the operations of the Commission, from want of facilities to reach the field of action, and the wounded, dying soldier must lie for many painful hours, and often days, without the assistance which he needs, though relief is near at hand, if it could be conveyed to him. It is very difficult, often impossible, to procure wagons or horses from the Government, or from persons in the neighborhood, and in the meantime the brave men who have fallen in the conflict are suffering and dying. The Commission should have transportation of its own at its command, in order to reach our soldiers promptly: We have been glad to hear that arrangements have also left to the relation of the conflict are suffering and dying. The Commission should have transportation of its own at its command, in order to reach our soldiers promptly: We have been glad to hear that arrangements have also left to early the conflict are suffering and dying. The Commission should have transportation of its own at its command, in order to reach our soldiers promptly: We have been glad to hear that arrangements have also left to early the conflict are suffering and dying. The Commission should have transportation of its own at its command, in order to reach our soldiers promptly.

We have been glad to hear that arrangements have the conflic To the Editor of The Press: 

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Surrender of Port Hudson-Banks Campaign-Treason in New Orleans. The details of the capitulation furnished by corremone tents add little of value to the information reseived already. Some observations consequent on the auctiess so far achieved are interesting. We extract from letter in the Times: WISDOM IN NOT ASSAULTING PORT-

vines, where a very small force could oppose a large one—but ly the testimony of Gardner himself. It is really plea surable to look back now and see how much bloca! has been saved that would have been uselessly shed.

General a ardner says, (and I give you this as no idle gossin; but I know to be so)—that Vicksburg only made st difference to him of three days. That he had made up his mind to surrender at the expiration of that time, and that any serious demonstration would have the outst out a flag at any moment. We learn from this. Its the glory of Port Hudson is not to be hidden in the larger but fuller one of Vicksburg, but must stand upon its own intrinsic individuality; a rapult of certain irresistible combination, and not, the mere sequence of a previous disaster to the rebels.

General Gardner also says that the very day our lines closed in on him—May 24—brought him, by a courier who came through safely, a positive order from General Johnston to exacuse the gost. This shows the wooderful rapidity and dexterity with which General Banks wheeled his army round from Alexandria and Baton Rouge upon the unsuspecting rebel chief, and should never be lost sight of in forming a fair estimate of this very brilliant military movement.

GEN. WEITZEL'S OPTNION.

REINFORCEMENTS NEEDED.

But while we know the gallantry of our troops and how far we can depend upon them, you must remember that we cannot hold the State of Louisiana without troops. General Banks can make his few little losaves and fishes go as far as most men, but the Government has no right to be setting him to perform miracles with them. Not only are we being depleted by the nine months' men, but let us not term t Providence by counting too much that the immunity from disease with which He has blessed us so far will be continued forever.

Do the authorities ever pause to think of what our position woule be, if an epidemic were to break out in our army? And do they know the danger of such an occurrence happening? Said an eminent out in our army? And do they know the danger of such an occurrence bappening? Said an eminent surgeon to General Augur, in my-hearing? "In the second or third year of service in this climate, we may safely count that out of 10,000 men, 5,000 could not be found fit for duty!".

How then are we to hold our acquisitions down here? By the easiest process in the world; by garrisoning every post as fast as me seize it, by BLACK TROOPS, while our white soldiers are removed to climates more congenial and wholesome for them. Had the time we have epent in smothering down the abourd prejudice against the negroes, and stupidly arguing whether they could fight or not, been zealously spent in recruiting them and putting muskets into their honds, who is to convince that we should not have head force sufficient to hold Brashear from the enemy, as well as the whole country recently overrun by General Banks is fully alive to the vast importance of this question, nobody doubts; but if every one knew as well as those do who have an inside peep into the construction of our armies what a vast amount of unreasoning and ridiculous prejudice a commanding general has to overcome in his subordinates, the wonder would be, not that General Banks has not done more, but that he has been able to do anything at all toward organizing the colored regiments, upon which our strength down here will be ultimately found to depend almost entirely.

THE REBEL FEELING. THE REBEL FEELING.

A PLOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

I had not been many hours in New Orleans before my aftention was drawn to a most infernal attempt on the part of a portion of the French population here foembroil us with foreign Powers. Here is the literal translation of a document, written in French, and signed by a large number of Frenchmen, which has been presented to M. Fauconnet, the vice consul of France. What use he has made of it I know not; but it is very evident what steps our authorities should take in the matter. One of the ringleaders in this piece of wholesale treason is, I am told, one Colonel Ferrier:

NEW ORLEANS, 2d July, 1863.—The undersigned French citizens, residing in New Orleans, have the honor of informing you:

That the antagonism which exists among the different classes of the population of this country seems, to them, to have assumed formidable proportions.

That meetings are held, speeches made, and publications spread abroad, the tendency of all which is to bring about a conflict between the black and white races. to bring about a conflict between the black and white races.
That, in the event of these reiterated appeals to the negroes to rise being-listened to by them, the persons and properties of the undersigned would be placed in serious peril.
That this danger is increased by the condition in which the undersigned are placed by the orders of the Commander in Chief of this Department, who has taken away all the arms with which they could defend themselves.
That circumstances may at any moment arise, sithas awiss is the sense that sense the sense the sense the sense the sense the sense that the sense the sense that the sense that the sense the se a right to demand.

For these reasons they address themselves to you, Mr. Vice Consul, to beg of you to submit to the Government of the French Emperor the critical position in which we are placed—the actual state of things in this city—and to entreat of you to suggest to our Government the necessity of sending to the Mississippi several vessels-of-war, to afford them all necessary refuse and protection, or any other means necessary refuge and protection, or any other means that may suggest itself to you for arriving at the

A WRETCHED CARGO.—A few days since Gen. Mitchell, commanding at Nashville, peremptority ordered all the prostitutes in that piace to leave within twenty-four hours. On the day following one hundred and six of the frail ones were shipped for Louisville on the Government steamer Idahoe. On arriving at the latter point Gen. Boyler ordered the Idahoe to Cincinnati with her cargo., Sha arrived here yeaterday noon, landing outside of several empty coal barges lying at the Newport wharf. Gen. Boyle furnished a military escort, who are on suard, to prevent these women from going ashore. While on the trip several escaped from the boatone by swimming ashore in the night. On arriving here the company numbered eighty eight women and six children. An increasa is hourly anticipated in the number of the latter. Several of the women have served in the Fadera and rebs! ranks, one having performed the duties of a gunner with our artillery at Fort Donelson. The majority are inveterate chewers of tobacco, and "up to maiff" Up to last night, we understand, the military authorities had not seedied relative to the disposal of this cargo of frail humanity. It is possible they may be ordered back to Nashville. The majority are a homely, forlorn set of degraded occatures. Having been hurried on the boats by a military guard, many are without a change of wardrobe. They managed to amyogle a little liquor on board, which gave out on the second day after leaving Nashville. Several became intoxicated and indulged in a free light; which resulted without material damage to any of the party, although knives were freely used. They are nearly allstrong rebel sympathyers, and boast of their Southern blood. Two other steamers have also left Nashville with similar cargoes,—Nashville Despatch,