The Press.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863.

☞ We can take *no notice* of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

## The Ice Breaking.

Two years have gone since the North and South met in the first shock of war. We have lately passed the anniversary of the gloomiest day in our history—although, as the future proved, it became a precious lesson. On the 21st of July, 1861, two bodies of armed men assembled on the banks of an intricate and buried stream that came from the mountains of Virginia, and forced its sluggish way through one of the most charming counties of the State. These men had been gathered by States and counties, and local organizations; they were rudely drilled, dressed in quaint and curious uniforms, and having submitted to a brief period of discipline, and being divided into companies and regiments, they were called armies. Two races of men were face to face; they were brothers, although brotherly feeling had been succeeded by hatred and anger, and fiery enthusiasm. They met and fought after a fashion of their own, and as inexperienced men and inexperienced generals would be supposed to fight, wildly, timidly, without thought or purpose, until at the end of the long summer day a panic came upon the armed men of the Northern States, and they fled. The night passed; in the morning our men were in Washington, and their antagonists found, to their great surprise, that they had gained a victory. We now know that the battle of Bull Run was little more than a skirmish, and as purposeless and indiscreet as it was possible to be. It gave the South pride and intensity, and persistence; it taught the North that if it would succeed it must change the manner of the war. Each in its way profited by the lesson. The story of the intervening years needs no repetition. How we met defeat—and how defeat brought with it wisdom and experience—and how the nation gradually advanced from the guage of timid conservatism to the high ground of liberty and truth—and how every disaster to the army in the field only inspired higher courage in the Cabinet—all these things may be told in the history of the last two years. The nation of pedlers and spinners became a nation of fighting men, and the shrewd, thrifty, money-getting New England race exhibited the highest evidence of soldierly valor and skill. And so, passing from event to event, every disaster became a lesson, and we have profited by these lessons to the furtherance of our national power and glory. We have learned the true value of liberty. Its price is blood, and we have paid the price.

The many years given to the preparation of the rebellion succeeded in binding and welding it together. It was the work of generations. Schoolboys were taught to hate the North; and Southern men, while visiting the Northern cities, encountered a sentiment of subserviency and submission that caused them to believe that the Northern States were composed of slaves and sycophants. It was this social mistake that led them to encounter the armies of the Republic; and although since the war began spasmodic and sudden triumphs have given the Southern States the appearance of unity and power, there has been a deep feeling of love for the Union and the old Constitution, which has made the task of managing the rebellion one of terrible responsibility. We begin to see an evidence of it now. In most of Southern communities friends of the Union have broken their two years of silence and are speaking. Vicksburg and Gettysburg will be words of comfort and encouragement to them, for they will see in these wonderful victories hope and consolation. We have always thought that one really grand victory would awaken a rebellion against the rebellion, and in glancing over the files of the Southern newspapers we can see it breaking forth. The rebel armies recently captured are breaking up and dissolving, and the Southern conscripts, freed from their fetters by the sword of the Union, are hastening to their homes by thousands. We have seen PEMBERTON asking for a guard to keep his paroled followers together, and we are assured that LEE's most serious losses are from the stragglers, who now swarm through Upper Maryland. The last invasion was a desperate measure. It was to have been assisted by the joint efforts of the enemies of the Union in Europe. It is with a feeling of almost sardonic joy that we read the comments of the English press and the debates in the English House of Commons. We have the spectacle of a great newspaper press and great statesmen calmly speculating upon the fall of Washington and the necessity it will impose of immediate recognition. The end of the Union was an assured fact, and the tyrannies of Europe were prepared to bury it with as much ceremony as possible. Democracy had come to an end, and the great experiment of civil liberty was a failure. Our enemies in Europe were dwelling affectionately upon such hopes as these when the victories of MEADE and GRANT came upon them.

Despite the sympathy of European friends, the fierce energies of the South, and the recent universal conscription of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the rebellion seems to be giving way. The ice is breaking; the vast, rock-bound rebellion, which has held together for two long years, is showing evidences of dissolution. The decree calling the whole Southern population into the field, and making the South one vast camp, is in itself a confession of weakness. It is a measure in its very nature impossible, and we may regard it as a specimen of the bravado exhibited by Mr. DAVIS in the case of MILROY and BUTLER. It it can do nothing else, it will enable the rebellion to die a respectable death in the eyes of its admirers. There is a kind of Lucifer-like pride and energy about this decree of universal conscription that will read well in history, and we are greatly of the opinion that it was so intended by its authors. To us it is another lesson. We must prepare ourselves for a last mighty effort by land and sea, by the rebels in the South, their allies in the North, and their friends in Europe. The men who planned rebellion, and who have carried it thus far, are not the men to surrender it until necessity compels them. They must be beaten and subdued—compelled to ask for mercy. By proper energy upon our part, many weeks cannot pass before they are compelled to bend the knee. Let us, therefore, manifest this energy now. Let us sustain and enforce the conscription, remembering that it is only by enforcing it that its effects can be avoided. If every able-bodied man in this community entered into the service of the Government to-morrow, the rebellion would cease. It has no life beyond the sympathy of the rioters in New York and such men as Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. SPENCE. It has no hope beyond what its journals are pleased to call "the dissolution of the Yankee social system." We see from this, and from such words as these, that every sign of dissatisfaction, and every evidence of neglect upon our part, only gives hope and strength to the enemy. Let us be warned by this, and seeing our duty, bravely meet it. The Hour is at hand, and if we are but true to ourselves and our country, we can make it the Hour of Triumph and Peace.

victories of two revolutions for human liberty, the nation may date its re-establishment. East and West struck hands in congratulation of mutual triumphs, and in covenant of brotherhood stronger by sacrifice and trial. The South unconsidered, North, East, and West are securely united in this immortal memory. We shall not, however, ignore the past danger. Important as was the capture of Vicksburg, the good of this success would have been overbalanced by the defeat of a Northern army on Northern soil, and annulled by the capture of a Northern city. Invasion threatened us in one quarter almost sufficient in its possible accomplishment to ruin the cause. Let us be grateful that for the one peril which menaced so formidably, we have had a whole chorus of victories. Until now, the nation had not risen to the heroic stature. The rebels beaten and driven from Pennsylvania and Maryland; the great stronghold of Southwestern rebellion fallen; Port Hudson capitulated; Bragg driven far, with loss of men and spirit; HOLMES repulsed; Charleston reattacked with encouraging success; and, more recently, MORGAN routed in disaster;—these are events of undeniable accomplishment. Surely the country is on its rapid march to honorable peace—a peace of which our heroes will be proud, and in which our patriots will not be humiliated—which even our vanquished countrymen will not regret, when the cloud and storm of war have been dispersed, and the benevolence and justice of our cause can be seen and understood in their work of restoration. The war will have been "cruel only to be kind," North and South will have suffered for the eventual good of both, and their regenerative struggle, won for the noblest principles of all Government, Freedom and Union, be sacred to the world, for which it was fought.

We are now, indeed, justified by victory, in looking forward to peace. The signs invite us. Far more than the Southern Confederacy is in danger of being recognized in Europe, the power, purpose, and justice of the National Government is being acknowledged in the South itself. In Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, and North Carolina, we behold the spread and tumult of a new life. North Carolina, in moral rebellion against the Confederacy, waits to be redeemed, like her rescued brethren; nor has the ear of patriotism been deaf to the whisper of returning loyalty in Georgia. Still the war remains dedicated to the purpose for which it was begun—to put down all rebellion, and reassert the authority of the united Government beyond fear of a second attempt at overthrow. Only upon this solid base can we hope to erect a permanent nationality, and to this work the people long ago pledged themselves without reservation. This pledge is history, and the people will not be forsworn.

In the ordeal through which the nation is passing, both North and South must be purified; the spirit of revolt in one chastised in the stern, but charitable lesson taught the other. The country will mind its sacred cause in spite of both tory and rebel, and prove complete victor and master over both. Its mission is too high and just, and now too sure, to pause for the false threat of those who would endeavor to compensate themselves for the contempt of the future, by the present triumph of their selfish wrong. To the brave who have fought and died for us the future is consecrated; these will confirm the peace which their valor will have won. In their victory there will be no share for the tory. The hour is growing in revelation, and the nation in wisdom. The people will not permit the cause of nationality, once given to traitors and betrayed, to be again surrendered in an evil compromise, and North and South again sold into slavery.

### Retrospect and Prospect.

The campaigns have ended in success; the riot has been quelled; the country is progressing to peace, though battles must yet be fought, and other troubles encountered and subdued. This seems a moment to consider the perils we have surmounted, and the troubles that remain.

At North, East, South, and West, of the general campaign, great victories have been won. Great as was the danger the triumph surpasses it. Whatever might have been speculated or hoped for, so general a good fortune was unforeseen and amazing. From the Fourth of July last, celebrated by the

### Victory Increases the Necessity of a Draft.

One of the Richmond papers approved of the retreat of LEE, for political reasons, arguing that the necessity for a draft in the loyal States would seem to be removed. Simultaneously, this view was taken by the disloyal journals of New York; and they could not have more exactly expressed the opinion of the rebel journals if they had read the rebel journals, and in glancing over the files of the Southern newspapers we can see it breaking forth. The rebel armies recently captured are breaking up and dissolving, and the Southern conscripts, freed from their fetters by the sword of the Union, are hastening to their homes by thousands. We have seen PEMBERTON asking for a guard to keep his paroled followers together, and we are assured that LEE's most serious losses are from the stragglers, who now swarm through Upper Maryland. The last invasion was a desperate measure. It was to have been assisted by the joint efforts of the enemies of the Union in Europe. It is with a feeling of almost sardonic joy that we read the comments of the English press and the debates in the English House of Commons. We have the spectacle of a great newspaper press and great statesmen calmly speculating upon the fall of Washington and the necessity it will impose of immediate recognition. The end of the Union was an assured fact, and the tyrannies of Europe were prepared to bury it with as much ceremony as possible. Democracy had come to an end, and the great experiment of civil liberty was a failure. Our enemies in Europe were dwelling affectionately upon such hopes as these when the victories of MEADE and GRANT came upon them.

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### Publications Received.

From T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, "Lights A-Foot," one vol. 8vo., by Wilkie Collins. This is a lively account of a pedestrian tour made, a few years ago, in Cornwall, the most southern country of England, by the now very popular author of "The Dead Secret," "The Woman in White," and other novels. It is true as truth and interesting as fiction.

Harper's Magazine for August.—A brilliant number, opening with one of Mr. Lossing's illustrated articles on the War of 1812. Prof. Browne's "American Family in Germany" is here concluded, and a capital paper it is. All the rest of the Magazine is very readable, but the article is that upon the Empress Eugénie of France, written by some one, whoever he may be, fully "master of the situation."

This day (Messrs. Peterson will have for sale the August number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. It is a very good number, as usual. We are able to annex a table of its contents, with the names of the principal contributors:

An American in the House of Lords, by Francis Wayland, Jr.; Theodore Winthrop's Writings, by Charles Nordhoff; *Hilary, by Lucy Larcom; Derby's Debut, by Louisa M. Alcott; Wet-Weather Work, by Donald G. Mitchell; Civic Banquets, by Nathaniel Hawthorne; The Geological Middle Age, by Louis Agassiz; *The White-Throated Sparrow; The Fleur-de-lis in Florida, by Francis Parkman; *Seaward; Side-Glances at Harvard Class-Day, by Gail Hamilton; *Love's Challenge, by T. W. Parsons; Political Problems and Conditions of Peace, by Judge Woodbury Davis; Reviews and Literary Notices.

The four pieces which we have marked with a star (*) are poetical.

THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS.—This delightful and beneficial resort, in Lancaster county, will receive visitors to the 20th of October. For natural charm, salubrity of atmosphere, and the invigorating and medicinal quality of its waters, it is well known and is unsurpassed. The scenery of the region is magnificent, and the country can be readily enjoyed, through means of pleasure which it abundantly affords. The hotel residence is first-class and the springs supply every variety of bath. Excursion tickets issued at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. U. S. Newcomer, the proprietor, well known in connection with the Union Hotel of this city, may be addressed for further particulars.

## The Late Riot in New York.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, July 22, 1863.

The clear, sunny atmosphere, and the unusual quiet of the streets, have had a reactionary result upon the community. The nervousness which people have exhibited for the last day or two seems to be fast wearing away. Men no longer start and look back with every unusual sound, as though expecting to behold a frantic mob of cut-throats and plunderers at their heels. It requires no very long time for a great city to recover its propriety, and our citizens are at length settling down in their old ways. From this it may not be argued that the lesson of the mob has been lost upon them, for these very calm-faced, imperturbable people you meet in the hurry and bustle of Wall street, or Broadway, are ready at the signal to grasp their muskets, and fall into line almost with the precision of military. Citizen organizations now exist in nearly every ward, for the suppression of violence, and the support of law and order. If report may be relied upon, they are already formidable in numbers, and what, with the military now in the city, or its immediate neighborhood, the chances for a successful revolt among Governor Seymour's "friends," and Judge McCunn's [the identical man who was expelled the army for criminality] "innocent people," are, to say the least, exceedingly slim. That another attempt to set the butchers on us may be made, is extremely probable; but its success is scarcely possible. General Canby is not the man to put the thugs upon the back or to temporize with those Democratic voters whose hands are red with blood; who dash negro children from third-story windows, or hang negro boys, or dance about an *auto da fe*. I am convinced of this fact by certain information which I have received regarding him, and which Horatio Seymour can answer for on the score of its reliability.

Many conjectures have been hazarded as to the animus of this revolt, and as a pertinent fact, it may be mentioned that only yesterday a man "high in the community" of Jersey City, exhibited *a list of all the Abolitionists* in that place, observing that if a mob should arise there, they would know where to make their blows felt. I would commend this fact to those gentlemen who presume that the $300 clause of the conscription act has been the main cause of our disturbance.

It will be months before the loss of life can be correctly stated. Over one hundred deaths are already reported, and this number, it will be seen, includes but a small proportion of those who are yet to be added to the dreadful category. As a general thing the wounded were conveyed from the scene by their friends, and as day by day they drop off, the public will be limited to reading of their deaths with accuracy. The number who fell beneath the fire and bayonets of the military, and the onslaughts of the police, has been estimated on good authority at between three and four hundred. Of these, a large proportion cannot survive; for with constitutions weakened by excess and debauchery, wounds otherwise insignificant will prove dangerous, and perhaps fatal. A few maimed and disfigured wretches already are crawling from their dens, vowing vengeance against the city, and steeping themselves in vile liquor as the only consolation left, since they are debarred the rights of butchery and arson. Some of these are women, as the term goes. They were in the thick of the fight, urging on their male friends, and even throwing stones and helping to butcher disabled soldiers. The boys were the worst of all. Half the time they led the mobs, and were the foremost in hounding the negroes to death. Unfortunately, but few of them were killed; and the city in some future years will be at the trouble and expense of cutting them off in their maturity by the hangman's rope for fresh crimes. Yet these are the imps over whom the Copperhead press is raising its sonorous snivel; these the "women and children whom Harvey Brown slew with grape." Respectable men assert that he used too little, and slew too few. The cause of humanity gains with every one who sinks under the wounds he courted at the hands of the soldiery. Such an expression may seem strange to those who are enjoying the quiet and peace of the Quaker City; but could they have lived and with us through the awful week of slaughter and have, they would only wonder that we have not hunted these bloodhounds in turn, and meted out to them Lynch law and its inevitable justice. Every one of these black-hearted wretches has forfeited his life to the hangman, and it is only the charitable disgust of true men which has thus far left that forfeit undemanded. STUYVESANT.

### The Success of Cavalry.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

CAMP NEAR ST. JAMES' COLLEGE, Md. July 12, 1863.

Of late, the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, in command of General Pleasanton, have been rendering marked service, showing the importance of this branch of the service. The prisoners that have lately been taken by them number upwards of 12,000 men. Since the opening of active operations at Kelly's Ford, Virginia, up to the present, they have been continually engaged in reconnoitring and skirmishing with the enemy. Notwithstanding the incessant delays on the part of General Pleasanton, he has not been able to move his army to any position or in any section that they have not been found by our cavalry, thereby harassing and very materially interfering with his plans.

SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,

comprising the 8th Pennsylvania, 3d New York, 1st Massachusetts, 4th New York, 6th Ohio, 1st Rhode Island, Purnell Legion, and battery G, 3d United States Artillery, all under command of Colonel Pennock Huey, have played a very conspicuous part, and their efforts have proven highly creditable, exciting the admiration of the commanding general. On the morning of July 4th, this command was ordered to move from Westminster for Emmetsburg, where we formed a communication with the brigade of General Merritt. Here they encountered an excited populace. General Ewell's (Jackson's successor) forces had presented themselves, attacking citizens and marauding. Colonel Huey immediately ordered out one regiment of his command, for the purpose of ascertaining their force, and driving them away, which was handsomely accomplished, and peace and quiet restored to the secluded place.

GENERAL KILPATRICK'S DIVISION

then came up, and the command was ordered to join him, and proceed through the gap of the South Mountain to cut off the wagon trains of Gen. Ewell. It was about six o'clock when the command started on this important mission. An advance was started on, and had not proceeded far before the hind wheels of the wagons, killing one lieutenant and four men. The column, however, moved steadily but cautiously onward, and as they neared Monterey they were saluted by the belching of a battery planted upon the heights, a commanding position. The troopers dashed forward, causing it to be speedily removed, when the wagon train was seized, and the column was ordered to halt, and the men knew no danger, but dashed wildly, shouting, causing terror to the enemy, and scattering the wagons in every direction, capturing upwards of one hundred and fifty, and fifteen hundred prisoners. The train was principally laden with goods stolen by them from Pennsylvania. With this capture was also quite a number of contraband contrabers. The command moved on, and parted on the morning of the 5th inst. at Smithsburg. During the afternoon the enemy was reported as advancing upon us, when a sharp artillery engagement ensued, and a skirmish by our dismounted cavalry repulsing him handsomely, when we moved on to Boonsboro, where we went into camp. On morning of 6th, the command moved upon Hagerstown, where the enemy was in force, in command of Gen. Longstreet. Gen. Lee had his quarters in the town, as also had Gen. Stuart. We fought them for upwards of four hours. When we found that our efforts were futile, we gradually retreated in direction of Williamsport, forming a communication with Gen. Buford, who was engaged in shelling their wagon trains at Williamsport, where we remained fighting against a far superior force of both infantry and cavalry. We were finally obliged to fall back to our old camp at Boonsboro.

AN ATTACK ON BOONSBORO.

On the morning of the 8th they made their appearance on the front, coming down the Antietam range, driving in our pickets, which again caused the ball to be opened, and a sharp fight ensued, repulsing them handsomely, with considerable loss on their part, and but few killed and wounded. All of Gen. Kilpatrick's forces were engaged, as was also Col. Huey's command.

COL. HUEY'S BRIGADE FOR WILLIAMSPORT.

The 2d Cavalry was then ordered by Gen. Grigg, who commands the 2d Cavalry division, to proceed on the Boonsboro and Williamsport road to discover the movements of the enemy and their preparations for resistance. A short distance from Boonsboro he came upon their pickets, driving them at all points, engaging their cavalry, and forcing their infantry.

Colonel Huey is a dashing officer. He has the faculty of handling troops in such a manner that they move themselves very effective, and completely foiling all attempts of the enemy. He hesitates not in showing fight wherever he can find them, and from his success in every instance he is universally admired by his command. With such men in command cavalry will enjoy a good reputation, and upon their approach cause terror to the enemy's lines. F. B.

### Resistance to the Enrolment in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—A spirit of resistance to the enrolment has manifested itself in the vicinity of Jarretsville, Harford county, Md., in the Second Congressional district.

The barn of Levi Pennington, enrolling officer, has been burned, with 500 bushels of corn; also the barn of Joseph Ferry, with all its contents and one horse. Six shots were fired in the window of the residence of the enrolling officer, Mr. Pennington.

### The Draft at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 23.—The draft for the city of Auburn, and seventeen sub-districts in the county of Cayuga, took place to-day. The best order was observed, and the best spirit manifested. The drafted men have a dress parade this evening, headed by a band of music, with colors flying. The city is quiet and perfectly peaceful.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

AUBURN, July 23—10 P. M.—There is a crowd of 2,000 persons in front of the Exchange, where the procession of conscripts has halted.

They have been addressed by the Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Provost Marshal Knapp, and Mayor White.

The drafted men cheered for "the Union," "Old Abe," "the draft," and "our recent victories." No such demonstration has taken place in Auburn for years.

### New York Union Convention.

SARATOGA, July 23.—A Union State Convention has been called at Syracuse September 2d. All persons who favor the Union, unconditionally sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is finally suppressed, and maintaining public order and the enforcement of the laws, are requested to meet on the call of the Union committees of their respective localities, to choose three delegates to attend. A mass meeting of loyal young men is recommended to ratify the proceedings at Syracuse, on the 3d of September.

### Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at New York.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Eight hundred rebel prisoners, who were taken at Gettysburg, arrived at David's Island to-day. Eight hundred more are expected to arrive to-night.

## WASHINGTON.

### Special Despatches to The Press.

#### The National Debt.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following is a statement of the public debt, July 1, 1863, derived from an official source:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 per cent. temporary loan, coin | $5,096,097 30 | |
| 4 per cent. on per. loan | 21,053,258 19 | $26,039,295 49 |
| 6 per cent. temporary loan | 70,868,188.91 | |
| 5 per cent. temporary loan, coin | 6,450.00 | |
| 5 per cent. bonds, due 1868 | 3,461,000 00 | |
| 5 per cent. bonds, due 1871 | 7,092,000.00 | |
| 6 per cent. bonds, due 1874 | 20,000,000.00 | |
| 6 per cent. bonds, due 1868 | 18,524,591 80 | 101,297,638.91 |
| 6 per cent. bonds, due 1881 | 69,467,800.00 | |
| 6 per cent bonds, due 1882 | 185,684,141.26 | |
| 6 per cent. Treasury notes | 717,100.00 | |
| 6 per cent. Certificates of indebtedness | 157,009,241.65 | 431,275,874 71 |
| 7 30-100 per cent. bonds, due August 19, 1864 | 62,931,000.00 | |
| 7 30-100 per cent. bonds, due October 1, 1864 | 86,989,000.00 | 120,920,000 00 |

DEBT NOT BEARING INTEREST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury notes, not due | 28,100.00 | |
| U. S. notes | 337,646,589.00 | |
| Less amount in Treasury | 11,157,088.12 | |
| | 376,489,500.88 | |
| Fractional currency | 20,192,459 00 | 396,721,056 88 |
| Total debt, July 1, 1863, as exhibited by the books of the Treasury Dep't | | $1,097,274,365 99 |
| Total debt, July 1, 1863, as estimated by the Secretary, in report of Dec. 1862 | | 1,122,297,403 24 |
| Actual debt less than the estimated debt by | | $25,023,037 25 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate debt at 4 per cent. interest | $26,039,295 49 |
| Do. 6 do | 101,297,638 91 |
| Do. 6 do | 431,275,874 71 |
| Do. 7 30-100 do | 120,920,000 00 |
| Do. without do | 396,721,056 88 |
| Total debt, July 1, 1863, as exhibited by the books of the Treasury Dep't | $1,097,274,365 99 |
| Total debt, July 1, 1863, as estimated by Secretary, in report of Dec., 1862 | 1,122,297,403 24 |
| Actual debt less than the estimated debt by | $25,023,037 25 |

#### Confiscation.

To-day, in the District Court, a decree was granted confiscating the real estate of Dr. GARNETT, son-in-law of Governor WISE, during his life time, while his real estate is an absolute forfeiture. The same principles affect seventeen other cases, in which similar decrees were ordered to be issued. There are two other cases on the docket, to be continued until the next term thereof.

THE $300 EXEMPTION.—The following official answer to an important question will perhaps enlighten much of the ignorance concerning the $300 exemption:

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the Provost Marshal General to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 15th inst., and in answer to say, that the phrase "drafted man, who shall have paid a commutation money of three hundred dollars, will not be filled by another drafted man.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY STONE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

#### A Blockade Runner Burned.

Admiral LEE, in a communication dated "Off Newport News," encloses a copy of a report from Captain CASE, respecting the driving ashore by the Penobscot, and the subsequent abandonment by her crew, of the steamer Ella, off Masonboro Inlet, at the south end of Smith Island. An attempt was made by the Penobscot's crew to get her afloat, under cover of the guns of the blockaders, but without success, and she was subsequently burned. She is reported to have been a double-screw schooner-rigged iron steamer, with an assorted cargo of merchandise, and a notorious blockade runner.

#### Mails in the Mississippi Region.

The Post Office Department will resume the mail communication between the West and New Orleans, by the Mississippi river, as soon as it shall ascertain that it can safely transport the mails between the Atlantic cities and New Orleans will continue to be carried in the usual way.

## ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### Lee Moving Towards Winchester—A Raid Across the Potomac Frustrated.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—We learn from headquarters that about three o'clock this morning Lee's entire army was moving in force, moving rapidly in the direction of Winchester. Ewell, who is supposed to move in the direction of Cumberland, also fell back and followed Lee.

There are no parties now at Martinsburg, but a body of infantry and some few cavalry scattered between that place and the Potomac.

Stuart has received an accession to his force of one thousand strong, with three pieces of artillery. Colonel Lemon, of the 5th Virginia, led his regiment and a large number of militia after him. Colonel Chandler, of Zanesville, and twenty-five citizen scouts, were captured at Deavertown last night. The latest from Eaglesport says the 86th, under Lieutenant Colonel McFarland, are fighting the rebels and driving them up the river towards Zanesville. This is not certain, however, as access is suspended in Zanesville, and the citizens are turning out *en masse* to resist Morgan's progress.

#### The Late Campaign.

Mr. Crounse, correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter from Frederick, Md., corrects many impressions generally entertained regarding the movement of the rebels into Maryland and General Hooker's dispositions to meet them. The following reviews the earlier part of the last campaign:

Comparing its former achievements with those of the last campaign, and they sink almost into insignificance. The whole march of the Peninsula did not cover one hundred and seventy-five miles. The average march of the present army from the time leaving Fredericksburg, is two hundred and twenty-five miles. The Peninsular march occupied ninety-five days; that of the Rappahannock ninety days. The average distance of each day's march on the Peninsula, counting the marching days only, was less than six miles; in the late campaign it was *nineteen*.

Starting from the old camps in the vicinity of Falmouth, the army was handled by the several army corps, up to the time of striking the Potomac at Williamsport, as follows:

| | Miles. | | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11th Corps | 215 | 3d Corps | 212 |
| 12th Corps | 225 | 2d Corps | 233 |
| 6th Corps | 230 | 5th Corps | 220 |
| 1st Corps | 219 | | |

Average distance ..... 225

Certain statements regarding the dispositions of the army after leaving Falmouth may be made now, which would have been improper at the date of their occurrence. It will be remembered that General Hooker kept his headquarters in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House for fully a week, and during that time no one knew but his staff, or any other movement of the enemy upon Washington, either on the flank through the mountains, or from in front by way of Culpeper Court House.

These dispositions were: The 5th and 11th Corps at Leesburg; the 6th Corps at Aldie Gap, supported by the 1st Corps at Dum Spring, half way between Fairfax Court House and Aldie; the 2d at Thoroughfare Gap; the 1st Corps at Guilford Station, on the Hampshire Railroad, supporting the 11th and 12th at Leesburg; the 3d at Fairfax Court House, Centreville, and Bristol Station, guarding the rear. All these dispositions were made by the 18th of June, rendering the movement from an attack, and placing the forces in excellent position either to meet Lee's advance in that direction or to pursue him into Maryland. It is worthy of note that for the next week a certain Satanic sheet in New York did not cease to howl at the commanding general for not making the very dispositions he had made a week before.

And just here, let me correct a popular misapprehension regarding the knowledge of the enemy's movements. Simply because the public was not regaled every day with bulletins from headquarters giving the exact location of Lee's army, it was generally conceived that we of the Army of the Potomac knew nothing concerning the enemy. Never was there a more egregious error. Had it not been obviously improper, your correspondent could have given you a comparatively reliable statement almost every day, concerning the dispositions of the main body of the rebel army. The occupied stations of Lee at this period has never been fully described. It is not, I believe, generally known, that while Rhode's division of Ewell's Corps was hardly pressed in the rear by our 11th Corps, Early's division of that corps was held in abeyance on the Potomac, and Johnston's division of still the same corps was closely camped around Winchester. The two latter divisions, Hill's and Longstreet and Hill lay for a whole week snugly crouched down beneath the western shadows of the Blue Ridge, on the banks of the Shenandoah, apparently guarding Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps with a heavy force, and using actively the whole of Stuart's cavalry to mask and conceal their position.

The first ten days of Lee's invasion was a mere *feint*—a mere diversion—in the hope of seeing Hooker's army pass from Virginia into Pennsylvania to stop the ravages of one small division, while the mass of the rebel army, passing suddenly down to Leesburg, could, in less than one day's march, cross the Potomac at Nolan's Ford, and place itself between the national army and Washington.

There is no feature of the campaign more positive than this, and Lee was completely out-generaled in its attempted execution. And yet the general commanding the Army of the Potomac at that time has been abused because he did not obey the behest of every fool who entered Pennsylvania, and rush to the protection of barnyards and stables.

In this army the matter of "invasion" is not, and never was, esteemed much of a calamity. The soldiers always argued many good results from it, and the *finale* of both attempts made by the enemy has fully justified the reasonings of the officers and men. "Invasion," said the soldiers, "will keep the Northern people from becoming apathetic in regard to the war; it will kill the Copperheads; it will give us a great victory on Northern soil; it will give us a great advantage in fighting them on soil where we are acquainted, and where they are not; and it will enlist every man, and make every man willing to die at home than we could where every advantage of soil and people is on the side of the enemy." And the instincts of the soldiers seldom go astray.

When Lee had failed to induce Hooker to uncover Washington, he lost no time in pushing forward into Maryland. It is equally true of Hooker that he lost no time in pushing forward his entire army speedily from its fan-like position in front of Washington, he crossed the river by the pontoon bridges at Edward's ferry, and in two days placed it in the vicinity of Frederick, an average distance of fifty-two miles. At Frederick Gen. Hooker's career as commander of the Army of the Potomac came to a sudden termination.

## REBEL PIRACIES.

### The Ships Jabez Snow and Amazonian Burned—Ship George Griswold Bonded.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The bark Zingarella, from Rio Janeiro, arrived here, reports the ship Jabez Snow from Newport, England, for Montevideo, with coal, was captured May 25th by a pirate and burned. Also the bark Amazonian, from New York, was captured and burned by the same pirate. The crews of these vessels arrived at Rio Janeiro.

The ship George Griswold was at Rio Janeiro discharging her cargo from Cardiff. She had been captured by the pirate Georgia, and bonded for $100,000. This was the vessel that took out a cargo of produce to the starving Englishmen.

### San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—A telegram from Yreka says that news has been received overland from Oregon reporting that the election in Washington Territory had gone largely Democratic.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Money is easy. The receipts in treasure since the sailing of the last steamer amount to two millions. Atlantic currency exchange is quoted at 23@25 per cent. premium for gold in New York. Legal tenders, 77@78.

The mail and opposition steamers sail for Panama and Nicaragua to-morrow. The price of passage by the mail line is for first cabin, $250; second cabin, $90; steerage, $50. The opposition charges for first cabin, $125; second cabin, $80; steerage, $30.

The Supreme Court has sustained the constitutionality of the law of the last Legislature, requiring all attorneys to take the oath of allegiance to the National Government before being permitted to practice in the courts of the State.

The receipts of silver at San Francisco for the past three months have been at the rate of a million a month.

### The Schooner James Power in Distress.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The schooner James Power, from Philadelphia for Salem, is lying in East Cove, six miles from here, with loss of foremast, etc.

## FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 22.—Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, a barn was struck by lightning on Jones' farm, about two miles from Hampton, and nearly half destroyed, though no fire was communicated.

Eight contrabands, who had taken shelter under the lee-side of the building, escaped uninjured.

The bridges between Hampton and Big Bethel are all carried away by the rise of water from the recent showers.

Steamer Maple Leaf sailed for Philadelphia at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

The flag-of-truce steamer New York, Captain Chisholm, left for City Point early this morning, in charge of Major Mulford.

News reached here about noon yesterday that the Baltimore mail boat, when off New Point Comfort, became disabled by the breaking of some of her machinery. The S. R. Spaulding was sent immediately to her relief.

The trial of Dr. Wright, of Norfolk, was to have taken place on Monday, but owing to the absence of important parties, who have since arrived, it was postponed till Wednesday.

Letter of deaths in Libby Prison Hospital, Richmond, from May 25th to July 18th, 1863:

A. J. Baily, citizen, New York, died May 25.
S. C. Elliott, Co. I, 23d Indiana, died June 13.
Patrick Doyle, Co. A, 6th U. S. Cavalry, died June 25.
D. R. Goodhue, Co. C, 6th Mass., died July 1.
J. Goshner, 4th Pennsylvania, died July 1.

Corporal N. W. Scott, Co. C, 1st Cavalry, died July 2.

M. Golden, Co. A, 2d Ohio, died July 6.
Samuel Stout, Co. I, 12th Penna, died July 11.
J. Spring, Co. D, 43d Illinois, died July 13.
Corporal G. T. Reynolds, Co. D, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, died July 17.

JOHN WILKINS,
Surgeon in charge.

THE REBEL SITUATION, AS STATED BY REBEL PAPERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 23.—The flag-of-truce boat New York arrived this evening from City Point, with 1,200 prisoners of war.

The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day (the 23d) editorially says: "From the Mississippi we have no news, which is good news. From Northern Virginia we learn that the lines of General Lee extend to the old battle-ground of Manassas. Of the Northern army we know nothing, except that it cries for reinforcements, and has received none."

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### Success of Foster's Cavalry Expedition.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Petersburg *Express*, of the 22d, in referring to the cavalry expedition sent out by Gen. Foster in North Carolina, says: "The Yankee raiders burned the railroad bridge over the Tar river, near Rocky Mount; destroyed the dépôt at that place, tore up two miles of the track, burned 5,000 bales of cotton, and a large cotton factory. The bridge over the Tar river was on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and was about 300 yards long. They also captured a train of cars, which contained two car-loads of ammunition and 30,000 pounds of bacon, which were destroyed."

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

### Recent Successes of Grant and Sherman—Panic in the South.

MEMPHIS, July 21, via CAIRO, July 23.—General Hurlbut's scouts returned to-day from Oxaloma, Miss. They report that Johnston was at Brandon, and Sherman in possession of Jackson. Ruggles was at Chalmers, and Sanders' and Ferguson's forces were at Tupola. Ruggles is concentrating his forces, with the intention, probably, of making a dash on our lines. The correspondence from Bragg and Johnston's armies depict them in great destitution and greatly demoralized. They give up the Mississippi, and advise the planters to stay and make the best