SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863. We can take no notice of anonymous con ications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. party of the world, and aspealably from our different militare and naval departments. When used,

## THE SITUATION.

The situation is unchanged in the main, and remains full of promise of future victories for the Federal arms, and the speedy destruction of the rebellion. Every day gives additional proof of the importance of our successes in the Southwest The rebel journals confess that in the loss of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and the Mississippi, the enemy lost half his power, and all his prestige. Reduced to a purely defensive attitude, the rebellion is now striving to hold positions from which it must inevitably be driven. The demoralization of the rebel armies in the Southwest is as great as any of high birth and large fortune; for even the loyal man could wish, greater than we had reason to expect. Descritons are large and incessant. It is probable that PEMBERTON will not keep ten thousand of his paroled men; the rest are continually escaping his control and seeking their homes. Joun-STON has been entirely routed; nor is it probable that BRAGG, whose movements are mysterious, will be able to prevent the niming of Respective and Onion from marching where their gallant leaders choose. Mobile will fall undoubtedly, and we may consider the entire power of the rebellion in the Southwest as permanently over-

thrown. The situation of the opposing armies in Virginia affords more room for speculation. LEE, still at Winchester, has probably received reinforcements, though not sufficient to enable him to assume the offensive. Reinforcements he undoubtedly needed, for there is good reason to believe that every regiment the South can bring into Virginia will soon have plenty of occupation. The recent cavalry skirmishes indicate the activity of General MEADE, and are preludes to more important contests. A great battle between the two armies is certainly within the probabilities of the present situation in Virginia. A vague report that LEE had again crossed the Potomac into Maryland'is so palpably absurd that it scarcely deretreat than to advance, but is not likely to have General MEADE'S permission to do either. It is a decisive battle that we need -a victory which will be to the East all that Vicksburg was to the West-a victory which will have Richmond for its reward,

and peace for its final result. The Union Candidate for Governor. as Governor of Pennsylvania would be the | must forthwith be withdrawn. The on dit | every day, it would simply be because that | greatest calamity that could befall our people. | further is, that the Prince, who managed to | would make the term of his incarceration Of all the devotees of slavery, and of all the | keep his temper, frankly assured his mamma | entirely too short. sympathizers with Secession, Judge Wood- that this was simply an impossibility,—that WARD is, probably, the most consistent and he and his wife had promised to attend the sincere. If there is such a thing as an grand festival expressly got up to complihonest enemy of the war for the preserva- | ment them, - that he could not, and would tion of this Government, in this section, not break a promise that he had made,we firmly believe the character is to be and that it would ill requite the loyalty, affound in Judge Woodward. That we fection, and liberality of their military hosts. do not overrate the danger of the election of such a man as Chief Magistrate of Pennsyl- lies in the empire, contemptuously to turn vania; may be proved by the manifold round and virtually say, "You are not mischief and disgrace that have befallen New York, under the auspices of her Go- | tality from." The result was, the Prince vernor, Horatto SEYMOUR, and his partisans. Chosen by a very small preponderance of the popular vote, the immense satirically added, "You are making yourmajority in his favor in the city of New York made him, in a great degree, timid fact being that her cousins, the Duke of before the base, murderous, and low- CAMBRIDGE and bonny Princess MARY, are browed mob, which, during four frightful very fond of society, and would as soon days, held that magnificent metropolis. in its clutch and defied the laws. If | lord. It seems that this has given offence Governor SEYMOUR had not been elected | to the Head of the State. It is further added Governor by the votes of just such influences, he would never have so far departed from his natural dignity as to promise to respect the "rights" of bloody-handed murderers and notorious thieves. He would have ordered their dispersion at the point of the bayonet, or by a storm of grape and canister. Now GEORGE W. WOODWARD is a much more decided sympathizer with the rebel influences, whether those of the South or the North, than HORATIO SEY-MOUR. He is a bolder one, too. Cold, calculating, and callous, he seems to have neither hope nor heart in his country's cause; and, if he has any fire or enthusiasm in his nature, these are undoubtedly given to the enemies of that country. Shall such a man be elected Governor of reasons, it is believed. The festival was one Pennsylvania in October next? With a cabinet composed of men like WM. B. REED and Francis W. Hughes, both no less emthe Government, and no less warm in

State, what security would our people have?

the enemy. In other words, their antago-

whom believe in disloyalty, care to restrain | the appointment of "Tailor to H. R. H. the ascended to power? election as Governor of Pennsylvania, howthe 5th of August, is willing to act up to a Queen Victoria that every guest must have the words we write may be misunderstood by those who cling to men and who rememcountry. We claim that every indi- glad to know what is." vidual aspiration should be yielded before the common, universal peril. We must not have victory followed by a dis- about which we have here been gossipping. graceful peace through the intrigues of With us, when a young man nearly twentycraven councils; and, above all, in any two years old becomes "Benedick the marsuch convocation Pennsylvania must not be | ried man," and has a house and household | represented by the idea, or the Governor, of his own, he is considered as being no nose, this may be considered a unanimous request longer tied to his mother's approachings from THE NEIGHBORHOOD. that she is ready to submit to such a peace. longer tied to his mother's apron-strings, from If it is necessary to postpone Governor and as having the right to exercise a reason-CURTIN (whose popularity and patriotism | able will of his own. It is different in one we freely endorse; and whose renomination is loudly demanded in many quarters, ) that | Prince of Wales, it seems, is still in leadingshould be done, and we are sure he will strings, and must do exactly what his mother a candidate we can elect. The cause accept an invitation to a dance, under Anderson, Semmes, Jenkins, Scales, Hampton, and and the issues are too sacred to be penalty of being sneered at as making himendangered or lost even by the unjust self and wife "as common as the CAMclamors of friends or foes. We need not BRIDGES." To every general rule there is borrow encouragement from Conventions of | an exception. When the Prince of Wales our own friends in other States, for the ne- | was married, Queen Victoria graciously cessity for bold action should itself instruct | permitted him and his wife to accept |

their candidates for Governor. The struggle in this State, for Governor, vernment have many advantages, which common. For our own part, we share in they should use, and many disadvan, the helief that the great previous mistake of a few days ago, and admitted in conversation that they should use, and many disadvan- the belief that the great previous mistake of Brough would beat Vallandigham over 50,000 votes. tages, which they should evade. What. British Royalty always has been that it too in the State of Ohio.

ever name is presented by the Pittsburg Convention for Governor, we shall support to that high post, of such a man as GEORGE W. WOODWARD, an immeasurable calamity, to prevent which, any loyal man should be sustained by all the loyal voters of the State. But a wise and sagacious spirit should animate the Pittsburg Convention of the 5th of Angust, and we predict that if this spirit controls that body, victory for the Union will be assured at the ballot-box, as well as

it has been secured on the battle-field. A Chapter of Gossip. An amusing instance of aristocratical ex clusiveness is reported from London, which, better than an octavo volume of argument. shows how intensely haughty Royalty, even in its mildest form, naturally is. What is "bred in the bone," as the old adage says, 'cannot be got out through the skin." Royalty believes itself to be the very salt of the earth, and rarely abandons its pretensions to be treated as such. The most aristocratic portion of the Briit called "The Quards." Its rank and file lowest officer among them is expected to have at least two chargers, and finds horseflesh rather expensive, when the price of a erack steed fully up to the standard runs from one to two thousand dollars. The Guards really are "the household troops" of the sovereign, nearly thirteen thousand in number, who chiefly do duty in London and Windsor, the official home of Royalty. It was long believed that the officers were mere carpet-knights ! and oven Sir Wilner Scorr, sneering at their dandy officers, de-

"That puny fop, trimm'd cap-a-pie, Who loves in the saloon to sho The arms that never knew a foe; Whose sabre trails along the grou Whose legs in shapeless boots are drown'd; A new Achilles, sure—the steel Fled from his breast to fence his heel Who lacks the simple, manly grace That wont to deck our martial race Who comes in foreign trashery Of tinkling chain and spur, A walking haberdashery Of feathers, lace, and fur:

In Rowley's antiquated phrase Horse-milliner of modern days, At Waterloo, however, the Guards greatly distinguished themselves, and in the Crimea their valor, if not so fortunate, was equally The officers of the Guards, be it known, lately determined to pay a handsome compliment to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and, having hired and splendidly

Folly, which the Parliament would not purchase,) asked this young couple to a grand served the ample contradiction it has received. | Ball. The invitation was accepted, (so General LEE would be far more anxious to runs the story,) and about \$100,000 had been subscribed by the officers, when it pleased Queen VICTORIA to take offence, because her son and her daughter-in-law had presumed to take such a step towards enjoying themselves, without first consulting her. The Prince of Wales was hotly and hastily telegraphed to attend the Queen at Osborne, and after receiving a pretty severe scolding-for even Royalty can lose its | The election of George W. Woodward | informed that the acceptance of the invitation | would not be condemned to read the World who represented many of the highest famigood enough for us to accept hospiand Princess were reductantly allowed to keep their engagement, but the Queen selves as cheap as the CAMBRIDGES,"-the

> reservation that no person should attend the festival who had not been presented at Court. "The CAMBRIDGES," who make them selves "so common" are the Queen's first cousins, and were among the guests. So were other notabilities—such as the French Princes and their wives (including the Duc de CHARTRES, late of the Army of the Potomac, and his bride), the Princes of Leinengen, Saxe-Weimer, Wurtemberg, and Orange, and the leading aristocracy of England. The Prince of WALES danced in every set, from nine o'clock until three; the Princess, less frequently, from family of the most successful as well as most splendid ever given in London, and we dare say that the WALESES enjoyed it as much as the "CAMBRIDGES," who make themselves "so

common,"

dine or dance with a commoner as with a

that the Queen coupled her reluctant acquies-

cence to the Prince's ball-practice with the

their devotion to the oppressed and injured South, than their candidate for the occasion. The present Lord Mayor, a Governor, Pennsylvania would proba- Mr. Rose, committed the grievous offence bly become, what they both desired she of inviting very few Guardsmen to the might become, a dependency, or at least a great ball given by the City, in their Guildpart of the seceded South. Under such an hall, to the Prince and Princess of Wales. administration of the Government in this When the invitation-committee of the State, what security would our people have?
Observe, we do not charge that Judge Woodward or his party would ever desire to carry our great State out of the Union; but their indifference to the cause of their country, and their intense and open opposition to the regularly elected guardians of the Government, is the best proof that they would not hesitate, to gratify their prejudice and passion, to give the advantage to the enemy. In other words, their antago-Guards' ball were performing their duties, while her sister and brother-in law went to nism to Mr. Lincoln is so far stronger

than their antagonism to JEFFERSON DAVIS. the ball in great glory. that, rather than help the first, they would A yet more serious affair led to much dissee the latter prevail. If "the soft and pliant Damocles," Seymour, of New York, of Saville Row (he occupies the house ton" advances a few chapters. So far, it is one of could not retain the semblance of loyalty, as | in which RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN against the New York mob, how long would lived and died), is a man of fine appearance, WOODWARD, REED, and HUGHES, all of elegant manners, and large wealth. He holds their hatred of their own section when they | Prince of Wales," and about one half the young aristocracy are in his books. It The disaster of George W. Woodward's happened that he was invited, on a hint stantines," Sala's "Breakfast in Bed," and three or from the Prince, who is very friendly with ever, can be averted if the great Union Con- him. It was objected, after the ball, that vention, which is to meet at Pittsburg on he did not come within the line drawn by duty that all loyal men appreciate and de- been presented at Court. The Prince cut bate. We are not writing in the interest of the Gordian knot in the easiest manner. any man, or of any party; though we fear "My friend, Mr. Poole," he said, "was specially invited to be present at my marriage, at Windsor, and if that is not equivaber parties. We plead alone for our lent to having been at a Levee, I should be

The difference of custom, here and in England, is illustrated by the circumstances family in England, at all events. The us; but it would not be amiss if we could compliments, in the tangible form of take a leaf from the recent political history | jewels, plate, &c., from all who were of Ohio and of Missouri, both of which disposed to present them, and the States have nominated loyal Democrats as value of such gifts was estimated at reply to compliments. His reply was appropriate will be violent, vindictive, and unscrupt- invite the Prince and Princess to dinner or the speeches bore on these points. lous, on the part of the enemies of the dance, the invitation must be declined - The Keokuk Gate City says: Sunset Cox, mem-Government. The friends of the Go- under penalty of Royalty making itself too ber of Congress from the Columbus District, and one

나를 가게 되는데 그 회사를 받는데 있다.

much "kept itself to itself," as the saying is, and that the people will not think in these columns; for we regard the election | Prince makes himself too "common" by freely sharing in their amusements and mixing freely among them, outside of the cold etiquette of a Court.

Testing the Conscription. It is said that somebody in New York that charming home of order and promerty love, proposes to act upon Mr. James T. BRADY's patriotic hint of the desirability of testing the constitutionality of the Conscription law-there are some sesquipedelian words in the above, but they are Mr. BRADY's, not ours. No court of law, at a time like this, ought to permit such a question to be raised. No loyal and law-maintaining judge can sanction it. The country is passing through a terrible ordeal, from which it will emerge with honor and stability. As gold is purified in the furnace, so is our beloved country to be exalted by the trials it has gone through—trials by which the patriotism of its sons and the vastness of its resources have been eminently proven. tish army is the high and mighty portion of A great final effort is required to pull down the already trembling edifice of Treason, are picked men; its officers are usually men and the man who would raise a doubt of the legality of obtaining the means for such a

purpose, is as much a traitor and a rebel as if he stood before the world with arms in his hands to strike at loyalty and law. It has been the habit even among lawvers. to maintain that while most European armies are recruited by compulsory levy, the army of England is alone an exception, and, that we ought not sanction in this country what the English would not submit to. It happens that the conscription does exist in the British army, though it has been excluded from the British navy, where it went by the name of Impressment. The regular regiments, as well as the militia, are recruited by voluntary enlistment, but if the militia is called out, which usually happens when the soldiers of the line are engaged in foreign war, the ballot, (or conscription,) legalized by an act of Parliament, is resorted to whenever volunteers do not fill up the

At a crisis like the present, when our very existence as a nation is the issue, the Republic must have its army strong enough to show Rebellion the folly of continuing resistance. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in the agony of despair, has called for a levy, en masse, all over the revolted States. He mmons every man, from the age of 18 to that of 45, and those who refuse or neglect to fall into his ranks are to be shot as deserters, with the least possible delay. Contrast this with what is now doing here-with the mofitted up the Great Exhibition barn in South derate per centage of the able-bodied population which our conscription calls for. It Kensington, (commonly known as Fowkes' is made because it is vitally necessary, as a certain means of ending the war, yet quibbling lawyers, groping over it as if it were a Quarter Sessions bill of indictment, are ready to peril the nation by stopping the conscription, unlil they test its constitution-

ality! In Prussia, the editor of one of the leading pap of Berlin has been sentenced to four weeks i prisonment and hard labor on the fortifications of republishing an article of the London Times. What punishment would he have received had he quoted from the New York World? Probably imprisonment for life; and if, intemper and use hard words—was promptly stead of hard labor on the fortifications, he

> THE WORLD has an editorial entitled 'Come now, let us reason together." The argument which follows proves conclusively that the World should first learn to reason

On the state of Dillipping The following lander of our officens is not less venomous because it is concealed in an invendo. It occurs in the "The conscription 'wheel-lottery' is drawing out a great many persons here, and the people look on—but with the understanding that these cases are to be taken before the Pennsylvania courts for adjudication, by injunctions against the provost marshals. If the provost marshals disobey these injunctions, and refuse to let the cases go up to the Supreme Court of the State, then; (we leave blank what our correspondent writes.)

RELIEF FOR NEGRO SUFFERERS.—The New York during the late riot has reached the sum of \$28,625. resolutions urging merchants and others to employ colored men as heretofore, and to rely on the au-thorifies for protection : also, requesting the citizens to aid colored refugees to return to their accustomed

YELLOW FEVER .- Several vessels are now in the lower bay of New York with yellow fever on board. Several deaths are reported. Workingmen's Association of Chicago have adopted

the following patriotic resolutions in support of the mational authority:

We, the Chicago Workingmen's Association, declare, Whereas, the supremacy of the law must be maintained above all things, and under all circumstances, if a state of anarchy shall not arise which endangers the life and property of the citizen;
And, whereas, the conscription law in particular must at this moment be enforced, (notwithstanding its containing a clause of which we cannot approve, and against which we have in its time protested, and the amendment of which we have, alas, too late, and, therefore, without success, endeavored to obtain,) if our army shall not be stopped in its course to glorious victory and the restoration of the peace of the republic shall not be for a long time delayed: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it would be a great shame for the city of Chicago, if her loyal citizens should not possess enough prudence and courage to prevent, for once and all time, the breaking out of such shameful outrages as were lately effected in our sister city of New York.

2. That we will not allow or suffer any infringe-2. That we will not allow or suffer any infringe-

ment upon the supremacy of the law.

3. That we, the Chicago Working Men's Associatiou, are ready to organize for the purpose, with arms in our hands, to smother any mob or mobrule in this city. VALLANDIGHAM AND VICKSBURG.-The Chicago Tribune publishes an intercepted letter, dated near Shelbyville, Tennessee, from L. B. McFarland, an officer in General Bragg's army, which contains the following important confession of Mr. Vallan-

English Magazines .- From Mr. J. J. Kromer, No. 403 Chestnut street, we have the Cornhill Magable paper on Stage Adaptations of Shakspeare, and somebody else has supplied an ingenious negative answer to the question, "Was Nero a Monster!" Temple Bar, of the two magazines, pleases us most. The two serial tales, by Miss Braddon and Dutton Cook, are powerfully written, and we find "French at a Glance," "Bohemia," "The First of the Confour other very readable papers. We also have fro Mr. Kromer, the Illustrated London News of July 11: a double sheet, crowded with engravings, including eight copies of fine paintings in the leading London exhibitions now open. HARPER'S PUBLICATIONS .- We have Harner's lagazine for August, from J. B. Lippincotti & Co., and No. 5 of Harper's Pictorial History of the War from J. B. Lippincott & Co., and also from T. B. Peterson & Brothers. ATLANCIC MONTHLY.—We have the August num

To the Editor of The Press:
SIR: Permit me to call the attention of the proper authorities to the shameful condition of Locust street, between Sixth and Seventh. It needs immediate attention, for it is now impossible for persons residing opposite the Washington Square, who have noses, to sit at their front windows. As I am not aware that any of my neighbors have lost a - In the late battle of Gettysburg, and in the cavalry fights subsequent to it, seventeen rebel offi-cers were placed hors du combat, as follows: Generals

ber from T. B. Pugh, corner of Sixth and Chestnut.

Baiksdale, Garnett, Armistead, and Pettigrew are killed . Generals Archer and Robinson were capfured; Generals Kemper and Trimble were wound diers whom Pleasanton first fought at Beverly Ford, but one remains in the field-Fitz Lee, nephew the General. Robinson and W. F. H. Lee are in our hands, and Jones and Hampton are wounded. -When Mr. Vallandigham was in Montreal, Mr. Bridges, manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, in vited him to a dinner, which is described as an ele gant affair. Sixteen persons were present, all distinguished. Mr. Walkins, of London, who was, or is, a member of Parliament, presided. Mr. Vallan \$500,000. Yet, if the generous (and sometimes ostentatious) donors presumed to representative man of the great English principle of representative man of the great English principle of representative man of the great English principle of research of speech and of personal liberty, and all freedom of speech and of personal liberty, and all

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Recent Cavalry Operations—The Late En ence of The Press] CAMP 16TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY, BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, VA., July 17, 1863. On Wednesday, the 15th inst., the 3d Brigade 2d Cavalry Division, commanded by Colonel-J. Inwin Gregg, left Bolivar Heights, taking the Winchester Biks. At Halls Edition we turned to the right) on the road to Shepherdstown; the 16th Pennsylvania in advance, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John K. Robison, a reliable and excellent officer. The

advance guard was composed of the squadrons of Captains Fisher and Swan, under Major W. H. Fry. After proceeding a couple of miles, we captured a mounted vedette of the enemy, and, from that time until we reached Shepherdstown, kept up a connual skirmish with them, capturing seventeen with their horses and equipments, with a loss to us of one killed and two wounded. At Shepherdstown, Major Fry, with his command, charged through the streets, driving out over fifty of the enemy's cavalry and scattering them in all directions eight prisoners, of whom one was a major (Morgan, of the 6th Virginia Cavalry.) and two lieutenants two ambulances, and finding there over one hundred f the enemy's sick. The 16th continued the advance through the town on the Martinsburg road to within six miles of that place, being engaged with and driving the enemy's skirmishers all the way. At this point we were so near the enemy's lines that we could hear distinctly their bands playing on our right and left. We obtained valuable information of their movements and location from parties who had left Martinsburg that day. The object of the econnoissance having been accomplished, we returned to within a mile of Shepherdstown, where we remained on picket. A little before dark our redettes were driven in, but we speedily charged and repulsed the attack. The other regiments of the rigade had camped near Shepherdstown, with the ads around well picketed. The next day, the 16th instant, as the 1st Maine egiment was going out on the Winchester road for forage, they met our pickets (from the 10th New

York) running in, pursued by two squadrons of the

enemy's cavalry. This truly noble little regi-ment instantly formed and sharged the assailants strying them bosh beyond the abandoned picket ther. The enemy now appeared in force, bringing up their artillery rapidly, and opening fire on our line. The Maine held their ground, deploying skirmishers, and made a desperate fight. Our artillery was then advanced, and posted in an advantageous position on the right and left of the road, supported by the 4th and 16th Pennsylvania Regiments. The 4th was soon sent out to the right front, dismounted, and thrown forward as skirmishers. Shortly after, the 16th Regiment was sent to relieve the 1st Maine. which had been engaged about two hours, and had expended all its ammunition. As we moved along the road they got our range very fairly, sending their shells in very disagreeable proximity to us. The tall figure of Colonel Gregg, as he and his aid, Lieutenant Martin, and his escort rode along with us, attracted their attention, and wherever he moved thereafter, very leisurely over the field, their shell followed him, the fragments scattering all around; but he appeared to bear a charmed life, and escaped unburt. Three squadrons of the 16th were dis-mounted and sent forward; Fisher's and McDowell's, under Major Fry, on the right, each officer dis-mounted, with carbine in hand; the third, under Captains Swan and Day, on the left; the fourth and st, under Captain Alexander, in reserve. The country in which we were fighting is illy litted for cavalry movements—the ground very rocky and broken, cut up into small fields, with high stone and rail fence, and frequent small patches of timber. This will account for the strange event of a fight between cavalrymen, where all the fighting was on foot, aided by artillery. Our artillery consisted of four pieces. Soon after the 16th was thrown forward : two of these were sent to secure an im portant position on our left, and were not brought into play during the fight; so we fought with two pieces of artillery, and these not as effective as they should have been, on account of bad ammunition; two of the shells, which should have gone over our heads into the enemy's line, striking the ground between our reserve and the dismounted men. The rebels had eight guns in position firing at one time,

and far better served than usual for them, in the cavalry fights that I have noticed, whether Kelly's Ford, Aldie, Middleburg, or Upperville. At times elsewhere, by the Copperheads, has aroused the intheir firing was terrific to be concentrated on canister coming all around and among us, lopping the branches from the trees, and splintering huge fragments from the rocks they came in contact with. Nothing but the uneven character of the ground preserved our little brigade from annihilation. The 16th took up the fighting for the Maine, which retired; but seeing us pushed at one time they came out gallantly, without being asked, and we made "Johnny" travel. As our men's passions became excited in the contest, having repulsed an attack on the right, they forgot the order of Colonel Gregg "to hold the line, but not to advance," and with a cheer aprang forward after the 1991 MITTING them to their guns, where they, having a fair sweep, open all their pieces on us at once, with grape and canister. We were driven back. They charged us with exulting shouts, while their artillery hurled shell without cessation. We were riven back a quarter of a mile from our old line—all we were driven that day. In this charge the noble Captain Fisher was mortally wounded, one ball passing through his thigh, another through his breast. Colonel Gregg looked anxious and appeared irritated that his order was not, obeyed. On the left Captain Swan had advanced in imitation of the right, and had fared the same fate, having his horse shot from under him and losing some of his best men. A new line is soon formed, strengthened by Alexander's quadron, a couple of squadrons of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, from McIntosh's brigade, having come up to support us. The fight goes on as wickedly as ever. The rebel battle-flag is shot down three times in a few minutes, and the last color bearer compelled to crouch behind a wall night came on the enemy made several desperate attempts, all of which were steadily repulsed; after

the last, our men, mounting the stone wall behind which the last line was formed, cheering and waving their hats, and challenging their opponents to come on, although their ammunition was exhausted.
Night put an end to the contest. At about nine o'clock the 1st Maine and 1st and 1th Pennsylvania were ordered to fall back, leaving the 16th to hold the battle-field. At about midnight Asst. Adj. Gen. Maitland came and announced to Lieut. Col. Robison that our wounded and all the other regiments had eft, and that we were to bring up the rear, but to emain until two o'clock. At that hour we noiseessly marched through the fields for a couple of niles, until we struck the road to Harper's Ferry when we soon rejoined the brigade, and by five A. M. formed squadron on Bolivar Heights. Thus ended one of the most desperate cavalry fights of the war, considering the number actually engaged; our brigade not numbering over eight hundred men, having become reduced by detach-ments sent to different points, and men left in the ear dismounted, their animals having become used up by the hard work of the past two months. At different times our fire ceased entirely, from want of ammunition. A remarkable circumstance is, that, to our knowledge, not one prisoner was taken on either side, except those of ours so badly wounded bat they could not move and were left behind when we were driven back. Gen. Gregg accompanied us to Shepherdatown, and McIntosh's brigade was posted on our left, towards Harper's Ferry, but with the exception of that portion of the 1st Pennsylvania referred to, did not participate. Captain Fisher, to whom I have referred, is well known to Philadelphia merchants as an old merchant of Uniontown. Pennsylvania. A gallant soldier, a gentleman, and a pleasant companion, his loss will be deeply regretted.

a pressent companion, his loss will be deeply regretted.

Annexed is a list, from official sources, of the casualties on our side. I do not know what the loss of the enemy has been, so I do not pretend to estimate it; in fact, I do not know with any degree of certainty who we fought, though the supposition is that a portion of the force was Jenkins' brigade, with some of Stuart's cavalry. The 13th and 14th Pennsylvania and Scott's Nine Hundred are now added to Colonel Gregg's brigade.

R. H. S. HEADQUARTERS 16TH PENNA. CAVALRY, July 17, 1863. John B. Mailland, Lt. and A. A. A. G.: SIR: I have the honor to report the following casualties:

Private Wm. M.Godwin, Co. H. Private Abraham Teagarden, Co. K. Private Joseph Wood, Co. C. Sergeant J. W. H. McIntyre, Co. C. WOUNDED. Private William Zuver, Co. A. Private Benj. F. Stebbens, Co. C., Orderly Sergeant Benj. F. Eames, Co. D. Private John W. French, Co. D. Private Aaron J. Wheat, Co. D. Private Eli Barrey, Co. E. Sergeant Jas. H. Kennedy, Co. F. Private John Bailor, Co. F. Capt ain John K. Fisher, Co. G., seriously. Corporal Geo. W. Palmer, Co. G. Private Stewart Christopher, Co. G., badly, Private Stewart Christopher, Co. G., badly, Private Stewart Christopher, Co. G., badly, Private Beeson Shaeffer, Co. G. G. Sergeant Wm. Harrison, Co. H. Corporal Samuel A. Rorabaugh, Co. H, badly, ASIIALTIES IN THEST STAN CASUALTIES IN FIRST MAINE REGIMENT KILLED.

Norton Malone, bugler. Private J. F. Harvy, Co. M. Sergeant Henry F. Lyons, Co. C. WOUNDED. WOUNDED.

Major S. Boothby.
Lieutenant A. G. Russell, adjutant,
Lieutenant G. E. Hanton.
Private H. F. Drew, Co. H.
Private E. J. Slevin, Co. H.
Bugler Evan F. Price, Co. B.
Sergeant Henry F. Lyons, Co. C.
Private J. R. McCurdy.
Private D. J. Robinson, Co. D.
Sergeant J. H. Daggett, Co. D.
Private Elisha Vase.
Private U. H. Bell. Sergeant E. S. Meidis, Go. E. Gorporal George Kitchen, Co. E. Bugler E. S. French, Co. E. Corporal J. T Lord, Co. F. Private C. Wipman, Co. F. Private L. Merrill, Co. F. Srgeant H. Lille, Co. A.

Sergeant H. Lille, Co. A.
Private J. Coggin, Oo. G.
Private F. Moore, Oo. G.
Private C. Hafford, Oo. G.
Private L. M. Robison, Co. G.
Private L. M. Robison, Co. G.
Private William Malone, Co. G.
Corporal J. F. Robison, Co. H.
Private C. C. Merrill, Co. H,
Private J. C. Merrill, Co. L,
Private M. M. Hodson, Co. L.
Private M. M. Hodson, Co. I.
Private D. Perkins, Co. I.
Private D. Perkins, Co. I.
Sergeant W. H. Bradman, Co. M.
Private M. Corlip, Co. M., and 15 missing.
Recapitulation—3 killed, 32 wounded, 15 missing CASUALTIES IN TENTH NEW YORK.

First Lieutenant John McKnite. Sergeant James Erway. Private Thomas Molyneux. MISSING PECAPITHE ATION. 1st Maine—3 killed, 32 wounded, 15 missing. 4th Pennsylvania—10 wounded, 10 missing. 16th Pennsylvania—4 killed, 20 wounded, 7 miss ing.

10th New York—3 wounded, 3 missing.

Total in brigade—7 killed, 65 wounded, 35 missing.

And in 1st Pennsylvania one captain and one lieutenant wounded.

Since writing the enclosed I have ascertained

that it was Stuart's whole force which engaged

and was repulsed by our little brigade. A small ent of the 16th Pennsylvania held the field until last night, the rebels having retired with great precipitation under cover of darkness. Their loss was very severe, and their men were greatly de-

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA, The Federal Raid on Tar River, CHIRESE PLOTEON AND THE THE PETERBURY From passengers who arrived here yesterday morning, on the train from Weldon, we gather a few particulars of the raid on Rocky Mount, N. C., which was briefly referred to in yesterday's Express. "The gang numbered between four and six hundred, and came up from Washington, N. C. This is

the route supposed to have been taken for Rocky Mount, though about the same distance from Plymouth as Washington. The roads from the latter point are much the best. Either road would bring them to Tarborough, a flourishing little town in Edgecombe county, about eighteen miles from Rocky Mount, and where, until recently, the Governmen has had immense supplies of bacon, corn, &c. The raiders reached Rocky Mount about twelve o'clock meeting with no resistance. The small squad of lifteen or twenty men guarding the bridges over Tar iiver. near Rocky Mo engagement at such odds, but, we presume, retired in good order. "They immediately proceeded to destroy the water tank and commit other acts of vandalism in the vicinity. They also burned about 5,000 bales of cotton, belonging chiefly to private individuals, which had been accumulated at Rocky Mount. A squad repaired to the large cotton factory, owned by Wm.

S. Battle, where they applied the torch, and that

spacious building, together with all its valuable machinery, was speedily reduced to ashes. This is

really a serious loss to all that portion of the Stat

as well as the south side of Virginia. A very large quantity of cotton varns made at this factory wer purchased by the people of Eastern Carolina and south side of Virginia, who, since the war, have been largely engaged in manufacturing clothing for nome consumption. "The regular mail train for Wilmington junt thirty minutes before the errival of the raidanand thus made a narrow escape from capture. The train on the Tarberough branch of the Wilmington road was not so fortunate. It was captured by the raiders, and two car loads of ammunition and over thirty thousand pounds of bacon were destroyed. They also attempted to destroy the cars and locor tives. We understand they only partially succeeded in this latter part of their undertaking.
"The train from Weldon, which reached here yesterday afternoon, brought no intelligence later than the above. Travel and telegraphic communication between Weldon and Wilmington are now inter rupted, and we can find no one who is able to inform us when it will be resumed.

"A military force sufficient to prevent a repetition

of the destruction effected on Monday is now at hand on the road, but, unfortunately, they are just

in time to be too late. The damage has been done

"LATER.

"We learn by a telegram from Weldon that the bridge destroyed by the raiders spanned the Tar river but a short distance from Rocky Mount. It was a most substantial structure, some three hundred vards in length. The track for the distance of mile or two was torn up, and other damage effected, which it will require a week or more to re pair. Travel, it is thought, will be suspended fo six or eight days. thought that the raiders have only fallen back to Tarborough, which is distant from Rocky Mount about eighteen miles. If they are allowed to remain at Tarborough, it will be time thrown away to repair the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, for the Yankee cavalry will be enabled to reach it in two hours' time whenever they feel so disposed, and so destroy the track that it will be Ramson, who is now moving in that direction, will

We hope, however, that General Robert quickly clear the invaders out from Tarborough." Correspondence of the Associated Press. ] NEWRERN, N. C., July 20.—The latest intelligence from the cavalry expedition which left here on the 18th inst., under General Potter, states that the exmington and Weldon railroad, has been destroyed together with several miles of railroad. The resistance to the draft, in New York and dignation of the veteran troops of this departme sible for them to be at the scene of shame and anarchy, they would slaughter indiscriminately al

WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

engaged in this attempt to overthrow the Govern-

opened-An Arrival from St. Louis NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamer George Cromon the 18th inst.
The steamer Imperial arrived at New Science. from St. Louis, on the 16th, having received no annoyance, and meeting with no obstruction in the river. She left on her return trip on the 18th, amidst the cheers of thousands. A despatch from Pascagoula, Fla., dated the 7th, and published in a Mobile paper, mentions that a large fire was seen on or near Ship Island. The George Cromwell brings \$300,000 in gold.

Rosecrans at Nashville. A letter to the N. Y. Times, dated from Nashville, July 18, has the following:

During this brief preparatory interval, General Rosecrans with his staff has found time to look in upon Nashville. He arrived here suddenly on Wednesday, and has been the busiest of men ever since; at one time inspecting the fortifications and defences of Nashville; at another, holding a review of all the troops stationed in and around the city; now dashing down to and across the Cumberland, to view and examine a fiotilla of gunboats lying in the stream above the city, and receiving their thundering salutes; and anon, with some of his staff, popping unannounced into a Government office or hospital, acquainting himself by personal inspection, with the manner the business of his department is transacted, and his disabled braves cared for. I suppose few, if any hospitals in Nashville, escaped his scrutiny. He visited hospitals No. 1 and No. 2, among others, yesterday. The latter occupies the Nashville University, the number of rooms in the two buildings being about ninety. The general visited every room, conversing kindly and familiarly with the sick and convalescing soldiers, and expressing the tenderest interest in their welfare. It was easy to see the se-July 18, has the following: being about ninety. The general visited every room, conversing kindly and familiarly with the sick and convalescing soldiers, and expressing the tenderest interest in their welfare. It was easy to see the secret of the strong hold he has upon the hearts of his brave men. He is in truth the idol of his army, who call him affectionately "Old Rosey," and who, when proclaiming his praises by declaring that he has never been beaten, proclaim equally their own. His appearance is really interesting. Of medium height—"robust but not herculean"—his stalwart frame exhibits the most determined manifestation of sinewy energy and endurance.

His eye, of a grayish color, is not large, but keen, restless, and expressive. He has dark brown hair, cut short, with beard and moustache a shade or two darker, both also short. His head is rather long, with broad, high forehead, presenting a fine intellectual development, which, with a strongly-marked Roman nose, and the lower part of his face, as far as the hirsuite adornment enables one to scan it, denoting firmness and decision, exhibits one of the most soldiellike physiognomies, especially in profile, that I have happened to see. There is not a particle of assumption about him. His manners are eminently frank, simple, and prepossessing. He is of easy access to a fault, and has the art, which many in high position never can or never will learn, of making every one feel unconstrained who approaches him. He is a good talker, too, loving a pungent jest, a shrewd repartee and a hearty laugh. He is in his full meridian vigor, as the greater part of those are whom the present struggle has made copspicuous, and seems to enjoy health uninterrupted and even exuberant. If, with the superb army he is leading, he fails to contribute his full share towards the great events which are precipitating the rebellion towards its last gasp, it will be the keenest and least looked for disappointment of the war.

A Severe Cavalry Skirmish—Burning of Wytheville, Va. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Cut. CINCINNATI, July 24.—A cavalry expedition, under Col. Toland, of the 34th Ohio Mounted Infantry, and Col. Powell, of the 2d Virginia Cavalry, which was sent by Brigadier General Scammo from Charleston, Va., to cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, at Wytheville, has been successful. They captured Wytheville after a severe fight, taking 120 prisoners, two pieces of artillery, and 700 stand of arms. Our loss was about 65 killed and wounded. Col. Toland and Capt, Delaney, of Cincinnati, were killed, and Col. Powell severely wounded. The enemy lost 75 killed and a large number wounded. Our troops were fired on by the citizens, from their houses. The town was totally destroyed. The command reached Fayetteville yesterday, after a hard march.

The Retreat of Morgan. CINCINNATI, July 24. - Shortly after Morgan crossed the Muskingum yesterday, he was attacked by the militia under Colonel Hall, with two piece of artillery. Fifteen rebels were killed and several wounded. he finally escaped, via Cumberland, Guernsey coun-At seven o'clock this morning he crossed the Central Ohio Railroad at Campbell's, but was so closely pursued by Gen. Shackleford that he had not time to do any damage beyond burning the depot and tear.

ing up a portion of the railroad track.

At 9 o'clock this morning he reached Washington, Guernsey county, where he did considerable damage, plundering, &c. General Shackleford was still close behind him.

A courier who arrived from the vicinity of Taylorsville at noon, reports that a squad of about fifty men were detached from Morgan's command when he crossed the Muskingum river, and are prowling around the country burning houses and wheat-stacks, and killing live stock. Three hun-CINCINNATI. Tuly 24 - Wajor Krouze had skirmish with the rebels at 11 o'clock this morning, driving them out of Washington. When last heard from, Morgan was at Winchester, twelve miles northeast of Cambridge, moving toward the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. He was still closely pursued by our forces.

River Trade with New Orleans. CAIRO, July 22.—The following notice has just been received by Capt. Pennock, and made public. It bears no date: "The steamers destined for New Orleans, with merchandise shipped and permitted according to law, will be convoyed all the way through to Vicksburg, from which place a sufficient force will be eady to start every Monday morning, to give protection to the convoys. No vessel will be permitted to go down the river without a convoy, for the present, and steamers will be obliged to lay over a week if they do not arrive on or before the day of the week on which convoys start. Arrived vessels, however, going between times, will also give convoy, but no regularity must be expected from them, or great despatch, as they may have to stop on the way. This arrangement will commence on the 10th of August next, 1863. "DAVID D. PORTER,

"Rear Admiral Comd'g Miss. Squadron." Relics of a Wreck. NEW YORK, July 24 - The ship Guiding Star reports that on July 1st while in lat. 120 27, long. 430. ports that on July 180 white in the state of the she passed a ship's mast, apparently a mizzen mast with spiders and truss bands, also an iron pin rail, painted white and burned in several places.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24 .- The Richmon -Whig of July 23 says: "The evacuation of Jackson Miss., left in the hands of the enemy the rolling stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, the Mississippi Central, and Mississippi and Tennessee railroads. The motive power alone consisted of over forty engines. The loss is in bly, important, and wholly irreparable. Nothing goes well in the Southwest." The gavalry raid from Nowhorn resalied Rasky Mount, on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, on the 20th, and destroyed two miles of track; also burned a bridge over the Neuse river one thousand feet long. Thereby communication i cut off for some weeks. morning. He will soon return and make his headquarters at Fortress Monroe.

The side wheel steamer Planter arrived from Charleston at noon to-day, and proceeded to New-port News to report to Admiral Lee. She did not communicate with the shore here The trial of Dr. Wright, of Norfolk, is progressing slowly before the military commission Two blockade-runners were captured yesterday in the vicinity of Yorktown, and were brought to this place last evening on the steamer Thos. A. Morgan The Portsmouth Linginian contains a list of the burials of soldiers in the cemetery at Norfolk for the week ending July 18. It includes the following Pennsylvanians: John Adams, Co. E, 177th Pen sylvania Volunteers, died July 14th; N. M. Lahrop, Co. H, same regiment, died July 19th,

NEW YORK, July 21.-A private despatch from Fortress Monroe says that Colonel Shaw, of the 54th Massachusetts (colored) Regiment, was killed near Charleston on the 18th. The Latest from Charleston—All of Morris Island in our Possession.

The Report of Last Advince Theor ance of Lee across the Potomac. ly be known here.

NEW YORK, July 24 .- A despatch to the Post says the Government has decided on active measures re garding the fitting out of a rebel iron-clad fleet in England. The authorities are strongly urged increase in the number of pirates. Important to Paroted Officers and Men. WEST CHESTER, Pa., July 24.-An official orde having declared the paroles of all officers and en listed men properly belonging to the parole camp a West Chester, Pa., as null and void, they are directed by the major general commanding the department t

returned immediately to duty with their respec ive regiments, without exchange. All such officers and men now absent without authority from this camp, and failing to report in person within the next six days, will be reported as deserters, and be liable to arrest and punishment as such. There are about four hundred officers and men now absent from camp who come within the provisions of this order.

Movements of the Pirates.

New York, July 24.—The ship Guiding Star ar-ived to day from Calcutta. On July 20th she was oarded by the brig Antonia Matthe, of New York, for Belize, who reported that, on the 18th instant, in she saw a sloop-rigged privateer, with one large gun amidships, chasing a large ship. The sloop was about 100 tons. The Rebel Army in Virginia.

The Draft in New York. NEW YORK, July 24.—The first instalment frafted men arrived here to-day from Plattsbur Among them are some Canadian substitutes. The San Prancisco Markets. The ship Shirley sailed to day for Hong Kong. The Ship Jabez Snow.

Dartmouth College. The Steamer Asia.

HALIFAN, July 24.—The steamer Asia sailed at colock this morning for Liverpool. Markets by Telegraph. CINCINATI, July 24.—Flour is dull. Wheat—Red, 87@90c; white, 95@98c. Whisky is in good demand at 42c. Provisions are held more firmly, in consequence of the announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury that trade may be resumed with New Orleans. Mess Pork is held at 93/2010 \$7 ib for old, and \$13 for new. Bacon—Sides 51/2c. Gold mechanical. Manay market steady. SHARPSHOOTERS IN THE WEST.—While we in the East were concentrating our whole attention on the armies of Buell and McClellan, the little handful of patriotic men lying at Camp Weld were contesting the battle-field of Valverde and Fort Craig against a force of Texans as ferocious as those who fought at Pea Ridge, and with a valor not surpassed by the cohorts of Sigel. When the former day was yet doubtful, and our lines half wavered before the reckless onslaught of the Texans, Sam Tappan, a lieutenant colonel of Colorado Volunteers, rode round among his men, sitting as coolly as if he were in a drawing-room. "Don't get excited, boys," was his injunction. "The fight is ours if you only keep perfectly cool. Take aim when you fire—watch me, now—give me a gun." A carbine was passed him by a private. "Do you see that Texan fellow, yonder." he continued, "who's fighting so splendidly?" His men fixed their eyes on the officer indicated. Tappan drew a fine, steady bead on him—bang! and down went the Texan tumbling from his saddle. Several repetitions of this example in a few minutéa restored perfect sang froid to his troops, and converted them into a corps of sharpshooters.—Cor. Evening Post. unchanged. Money market steady.

THE TRUE ISSUE.—In spite of the renewed partisan attempts to make the contrary appear, the assaults of the Slave Power Conspiracy is upon the real Democracy of the country. It seeks the dismemberment of the Union simply because it could not pervert the Union from a republic to a virtual oligarchy, a political plantation ruled over by a few political overseers lording it by the divine right of the peculiar institution! It is utterly islae to affirm that the North is fighting from sectional feeling merely to conquer a hated adversary. It is fighting for the integrity of the entire nation against a purely local insurrection. However humanity may rejoice that the knell of a barbarous feudalism has been struck, the primary object of the Federal Government is not to abolish slavery, but to prevent slavery from abolishing the republic. Therefore there can be no permanent peace until slavery is annihilated as a political force, and the deceived South taught its true character.—Boston Transcript. VALLANDIGHAM ON MORGAN.—An Indianian, from Cambridge City, recently visited the Clifton House, Canada, where he was introduced to Vallandigham, Richardson, and Hendricks. What he heard is thus stated in a letter to the Cincinnati

he heard is thus stated in a letter to the Cincinnati Gazetle:

"A beautiful trio; your would-be Governor seemed very confident of election; says he was well treated by his Southern friends; had a safe exit from Jeff's deminion; but came near being shipwrecked off Havana, being able to throw a stone from the vessel upon the rocks.

"In speaking of the present Morgan raid, he said it would be impossible for the Government to enforce the conscript act in this State and Ohio; that Morgan had his wires laid to that effect; that the present raid is only an introductory matter; that he will give the States a second visit in case the law should be attempted to be enforced." should be attempted to be enforced."

GARIBALDI'S CORRESPONDENCE.—I spent an amusing hour in looking over the gems of Garibaldi's correspondence. In one of them a young man of Hull, relying on the noble sentiments of Mr. Garibaldi, begged for some employment, as things had been going queer with him for some time past. In another, a Viennese doctor declared that he was in possession of an infallible recipe to cure the gout. After he had succeeded in effecting 600 cures, he ventured to offer his services to the hero of Italy. All Garibaldi's doctors were to collect some fifty gouty tured to offer his services to the hero of Italy. All Garibaldi's doctors were to collect some fifty gouty patients, prepare the cure, and he would complete it. The result should then be laid before the eyes of astounded Europe; but not the secret, which the Austrian Government was trying to extort from the discoverer. An immediate answer was requested, as the discoverer had an excellent opportunity at the time for getting away. So far as I am aware, Garibaldi followed my advice, and left all these letters unanswered.—Bentley's Miscellany.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—On one occasion I happened to call at Lord Alvanley's house with my old commanding officer, 'Arthur Upton, when, in the course of a conversation on France, he asked my opinion on the revolution, and of Prince Louis Napoleon's change of being named President of the Republic. Alvanley informed us that he had not very long before passed some days with the Prince at Col. Dawson Damer's country seat and he observed that he had never met with a more agreeable person; that the Prince was very communicative, and would at up smoking cigarettes to two or three o'clook in the morning; and that on one occasion, in a long political discussion, he had said, among other things, if it is fated that ere long I shall become Emperor of France, avenge the defeat of Waterloo, and drive the Austrians out of Italy; and the time for this is not far distant." On the following morning Lord Alvanley related what he had heard to Colonel Damer, who observed: "Prince Louis is a charming person—so gentlemanlike and pleasing in maning person—so gentlemanlike and pleasing in man-ner, so accomplished and well informed. He has a thousand good and agreeable qualities, but on the subject of politics, my dear Alvanley, he is as mad as a hatter."—Gronow's Recollections.

THE NEW YORK COUNCILMEN.—Mr. Gross said: I agree with the gentleman from the Twenty-zecond (Mr. Russel) when he says the opposition is to any draft whatever. The opposition is to the draft, and to the draft only. The people reason that your if there are 2020 now what agranted is to any draft whatever. The opposition is to the draft, and to the draft only. The people reason that even if they pay \$300 now, what guarantee is there that they will not again be called next week or week after next! The act under which the draft takes place only exempts such parties from this draft on pay of \$300. I am in favor of relieving all from the draft. It am opposed to any unreasonable, unjust draft, like the one now being enforced, which falls so heavily upon the poorer classes. I trust that some amendment may be made, whereby the \$300 will only be paid to such as are unable to pay it. There are many men who can well afford to pay that sum, even out of the moneys made out of this war. Councilman Sandford said the only way in which this rebellion could be put down was by withdrawing men and money from the Administration. In the language of Richard O'Gorman, he said: "Arm the people of New York against the aggressions of a corrupt Administration." He was opposed to giving either men or money.

-Brigadier General E. N. Kirk, of the Army of the Cumberland, died a few days ago in Chicago. He was, it is said, one of the most popular officers in Rosscrans' army.

FORTRESS MONROE.

SLIGHT DISTURBANCE IN BALTIMORE SLIGHT DISTURBANCE IN BALTIMORE.

—An intoxicated negro soldier, belonging to Colonel Birney's Maryland negro regiment, whilst walking the street on Thursday with side arms and a loaded revolver, shot and mortally wounded a negro drummer-boy belonging to the same regiment, and subsequently wounded a United States sailor, one of a crew who attempted to arrest him. An immense crowd assembled and beat the negro terribly, and would have killed him but for the interference of the police. The affair caused great excitement, as the regio like 100 INDVOCATION to commit the deads.

The weak arrested and continued in the pilotod like weak arrested and continued in the pilotod like what is prison to stand his trial. In consequence of this occurrence an order will be issued preventing negro soldiers from hereafter parading the streets at any time unless accompanied by white officers. A SOLDIER'S OPINION OF THE RIOT .-

A MUSICAL REGIMENT.—In the 12th Rhod

Public Amusements.

Mrs. Bowers this evening concludes a very su

Mr. J. S. Clarke commences a short season at

the Academy of Music, with a company of his own,

on Monday, the 17th August.

It is rumored that the Richings English Opera

Froupe will soon appear here, but at what theatre

The reconstruction and improvement of Mrs

John Drew's Arch-street Theatre are in rapid pro-

gress, and will be completed, so as virtually to mak

new house, in time for the opening of the fall sea-

son, at the usual time, early in September.

The alterations in Walnut-street Theatre appear

o be on a much more extended scale than was origi

nally purposed. There will be two additional rows

of seats in the boxes, and the parquet will be en

larged by taking a sufficient space from the stage to

accommodate the orchestra. Behind the scenes

some much needed improvements will be made. The performers' drawing-rooms will be enlarged and

neatly refitted. Mrs. Garrettson continues lesses

of this establishment. We have not heard of her

engagements for the ensuing season, except that

the orchestra which he has so creditably occupied

for nearly twenty years, and that Mr. Henry Bas-

comb is re-engaged as walking gentleman, with

Mr. Samuel Hemple in low comedy. Both are de-

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SER POURTH PAGE.

FURTHER LARGE SALES OF GOVERNMENT

LOANS.—Jay Cooke, subscription agent, reports the sale of \$1,550,000 in five-twenties, yesterday, by the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 6th. The sales in Maryland, Kentucky, and other Western States, continue to reach half a million dollars daily.

servedly favorites with the public.

Cunnington retains that position as leader of

vorite here.

as not been stated.

A SOLDIER'S OPINION OF THE RIOT.—
The following extract is from the letter of a general officer in Gen. Meade's army of 76th inst: "We hoped to be up in time to prevent Gen. Lee's recreasing the Potomac, but must content ourselves for the present with the good news from Vicksburg, Port Hudson, &c. Everywhere, indeed, the cause of the Union seems to be triumphant, except in the city of New York! What a genuine Copperhead victory that was—the burning of the Colored Orphan Asylum, the hanging of poor unoffending negroes in the streets, the tearing up of railroad tracks, the destruction of telegraph lines, and sacking of newspaper offices. I trust this mob law is not long to reign supreme in New York, even when encouraged by blank cartridges from the military, and conciliatory speeches from the civil authorities." Major Gen. Foster left for Newbern, N. C., this REREI. PRISONERS .- The New York Ev REBEL PRISONERS.—The New York Eneming Post says: "More than two thousand wounded retel prisoners have been brought to this port during the past few days. They fought in the battle of Gettysburg, fand were abandoned by their comrades. Of the eleven thousand left on the field, about four thousand in all are to go into hospital on David's Island, and the arrivals take place daily, though none of the rebels set foot in the streets of New York. The remaining thousands are provided with accommodations at points further south."

The Attack on Charleston. A MUSICAL REGIMENT.—In the 12th Rhode island regiment, which was camped last week on Vine street Hill, near the Methodist church, were many capital singers. Thursday evening, after dress parade, that touching and beautiful hymn. "Nearer, my God, to Thee," was aung by a portion of the regiment, in a style seldom excelled by any choir or congregation. Wednesday evening, on invitation, a large number of the men of the regiment attended the prayer and social meeting in the vestry of the church, the exercises being conducted by a local Methodist minister of Providence, Rev. Chas. M. Winchester, Heutenant in commany (i. The singing

NEWBERN, N. C., July 20 .- A despatch received here to day from Beaufort, states that our forces have obtained entire possession of Morris Island. HARMISHURE, July 21. No information whateve been received here to confirm the rumored ad-BALTIMORE, July 24,-The rumor of Genera

Winchester, lightenant in company (I The single methodical and hearty. Several of the soldiers also Biblio. Phivate Dearth, an organist of Brissol, R. I., presided with the ease and skill of an adept at the methodical.—Cinctinuate Gazette. Lee's return into Maryland is entirely unfounded. Trains now run regularly to Harper's Ferry, and is essful engagement, which has extended over six weeks. In the summer season, hitherto, the drama has usually been very poorly patronized here. The political and military excitement of the time make The Rebel Iron-clad Fleet in Englanda further drawback. Nevertheless, Mrs. Bowers Letters of Marque. has been a winning card in the lessee's hands, as Mr. Warren, the indefatigable treasurer of the theatre, can fully testify. Mrs. B. will be succeeded next week by Mrs. John Wood, who is also a fa-

issue letters of marque and reprisal, in view of the

An Engagement at Sea. PORTLAND, July 24 .- A special despatch from Cherryfield, dated this morning, says that the schooner Virginia, which has arrived at Steuben from Boston, reports having heard, at about 10 30 firing heavy guns at some craft lying low in the appeared to be steering southwest.

on the southern edge of the gulf stream.

EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.—A novelty in the way of a sea-side excursion will be afforded this afternoon. A train of cars will leave for Cape Island (via boat to Camden from Walnut-street wharf, at 4 P. M.), reaching the shore about 10 o'clock P. M. The excursionists will return on Monday morning. The trip to Cape May by railroad is a legitimate novelty, and the fare has been fixed at so low a rate (\$4 for the trip) that all can take advantage of the opportunity to inhale the sea breeze, and bathe in the ocean. New York, July 24.—A special despatch from Washington says: "It has been definitely ascertained that Lee's army is at Winchester, and has made no general advance down the valley." ARMY CONTRACTS.—The tollowing award of contracts was made yesterday at the office in this sity: O.5. B.-lo., 2. Marie of Fall and Contract in St. 105. B.-lo., 2. Marie of Fall and Contract in St. 105. B. 10 SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Business is quiet. But-

NEW YORK, July 21.—It appears that the ship Jabez Snow was captured by the pirate Alabama, May 29th. BOSTON, July 24.—Rev. Dr. Lord has resigned the presidency of Dartmouth College. His successor has not been named.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP KENRICK .- On next Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, a solemn Pontifical Mass will be celebrated at St. John's. Church, Thirteenth atrect, above Chestnut, for the repose of the soul of Most Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, late Archbishop of Baltimore. An appro-priate sermon will be preached, and a grand requiem priate sermon will be preached, and a grand requising by a powerful choir. FOREIGN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The following are some of the principal articles imported into this port for the week ending July 23, 1863: | FOR CONSUMPTION. | Siles | S FOR CONSUMPTION.

Cocoanuts ....16,568 Salad Oil, bxs. 10 Old Iron, tons. 4% Gold, pkgs..... 2 
 Eugar, hhds.
 1,763
 Aquadiente, ps.
 25
 532

 Do tes.
 60
 Aquadiente, ps.
 25
 532

 Do bbls
 182
 Do
 tcs.
 94

 Do bxs
 25 \$88,450
 Do
 bbls.
 25
 29,974

 Honey, tes.
 10
 25
 703
 \$126,959
 The following are some of the principal articles exported from this port to foreign ports for the week ending July 22, 1863: BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Flour, bbls..... THE TRUE ISSUE.—In spite of the renewed

Beef, bbls	150	\$1,500	1 Corn, bus	1,600	\$1,625		
Biscnit, buls	50	\$1,500	1 Corn, bus	1,600	\$81,625		
Biscnit, buls	50	160	1 Meal, bbls	200			
Candles, fbs.	1,000	220	Lard, fbs.	1,825	2,555		
Coal Otl, refined, galls	593	297	Pork, bbls	100	1,250		
Drugs	27	50	12,100	10	10	10	225
Flour, bbls	1,500	12,110	10	10	27		
Hame, fbs.	15,668	1,459	10	10	10		
Hame, fbs.	15,668	1,459	10	10	10		
Street	1,500	10	10	10	10		
Street	1,500	10	10	10			
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Str WEST INDIES. \$150 Household Furni-Hoops, bdls 4,500 Lard, fbs....17,473 Shooks.....4,310							

CITY ITEMS. A GREAT ESTABLISHMENT FOR GENTLE-MEN TO DINE AT .- Our readers have already been advised of the magnificent new extension and im-

in his elegant dining saloons, southwest corner of Chestnut and Fourth streets. The pressure upon Mr. Price's spaceduring the past few years has been steadily increasing, until from necessity, he has been obliged to enlarge his borders to more than three times their original extent. Although but one establishment, it may be called a succession of seloons, the whole of which are tastefully furnished. light, airy, and inviting in every particular. Without intending to flatter the efficient and enterprising proprietor of this popular establishment, we may say, that there are few institutions in Philadelphia, for the accommodation of our citizens, which enjoy the confidence and practical support of so large a number, or so respectable a class of them. Mr. Price's liberality in catering to the comfort and gustatory pleasures of his guests is proverbial, and he ichly deserves the great success that has crowned his efforts in their behalf. VIEWS OF THE BATTLE-GROUND AT GET-YSBURG, PA.-F. Gutekunst, 704 and 706 Arch

street, Philadelphia, respectfully announces that, aided personally by a prominent lawyer of Gettysburg, who was a useful guide to our forces during the battles there, he has succeeded in making several one photographic views of prominent parts of the battle-ground at that eventful place. They are published in a series of seven 10-by-12 views, and will be sold by subscription only; the proceeds of sales to be used for the benefit of our The subscription books and samples are now ready.

The views are, viz:
1. Major General Meade's Headquarters. 2. The Field of Battle, July 1.
3. Our Centre—looking east from Cemetery Hill. . Gateway of the Cemetery. 5. The Seminary. 5. Residence of the "Old Patriot." 7. Second Corps Hospital and Headquarters United States Sanitary Commission. The price of the set will be \$10. Orders should be given at once to secure good prints and prompt de-F. GUTEKUNST,

Photographer, 704 and 706 Arch street, Philadelphia. THE REVIVAL OF TRADE. - One of the effects of the grand retinue of Union victories which of late have crowned our arms has been to infuse new life in our marts of trade and traffic. And in no department has this been more apparent than at the celebrated Coal Yard of Mr. W. W. Alter, Ninth street, above Poplar. The rush for his superior cos within the last few days has been unprecedented. Cause why? He sells the best coal for the money, and the most of it. FINE CONFECTIONS EXPRESSLY ADAPTED FOR THE SEASON.-Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., the well-known Confectioners, No. 318 Chestnut street, have excelled themselves this season in the excellence and variety of delicious. Summer Confections which they have brought out this season, more especially for the comfort and convenience of per-

body. These gentlemen use only the very finest and

should be borne in mind by consumers.

purest materials in manufacturing, a fact which

AN ELEGANT SUIT OF CLOTHING can be richased at the celebrated Clothing Emporium of cessis. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall, at a moderate cost. Their stock one of the largest, most complete, best made, and fashionable in this city, and being their own importers, and among the most extensive manufacturers here, their prices are exceedingly low.

MR A L VINGINA, the popular Confeetloner, Ninth and Chestnut streets, has now, in ddition to his great assortment of fine Confections, a number of palatable preparations of a medicinal character-strong mint candies, tonic candies, &c.; also, a tempting display of luscious hot-house and

ELEGANT NEW SALMON.—Messrs. Davis Richards, successors to the late C. H. Mattson, dealers in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, have just received a splendid lot of new Smoked Salmon; also, Spiced Salmon of delicious flavor, put up in cans, all new and fresh, to which we invite the attention of our readers. A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PI-. ANO for sale; richly carved case and legs, made to order by one of the best makers in this country; five months ago cost \$600. Will sell for less than half cost, cash. To be seen at 1418 Lombard street, a few doors above Broad. THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE

HATS for men and boys, in this city, our readers will find at Oakford & Sons', under the Continents FOR THE BEST MADE and most comfortaly-fitting Shirts made in this country, go to George Grant. No. 610 Chestout street. FINE MILITARY TRAPPINGS of every description, suitable for army and navy officers, will be found at Charles Oakford & Sons', under the

Continental Hotel. EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY. - A grand exursion to Cape Island, by the West Jersey Railroad, will come off to-day. Excursionists will leave Walnut street at four o'clock in the affernoon, and eturn on Monday morning. This will be found a very pleasant trip, and we doubt not, many will evan themselves of this opportunity to visit Cape dand. The cost for the trip is only four dollars. \$275 to \$325 will get an elegant 7-octave ewood over-strung Piano, warranted five years. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut. jy25-swtf "LE BON TON," "Le Fashions Pariienne," and all the latest Fashion Books which the ladies consult, show that the fashion for embroidery on cloaks, ladies dresses, and garments of nearly all

descriptions, is the rage in Paris, and, if we turn to

Godey's," it will be seen that this novel style of or-

namentation is being radidly adopted here. The Grover & Baker Machine embroiders as well and as

rapidly as it sews, and with this Machine, the useful

as well as the ornamental is at once and easily at Suits—For spas and watering places: Suits—of styles to wear at races; Suits—of many styles uncommon; Suits-admired by every woman; Suits-light, pliable, and elastic; Suits—less flexible and plastic; Suits—that girls and misses sigh for ; Suits-in fact, that "babies cry for; Suits—for soldiers or for sailors; Suits—that credit do to tailors;

Suits-from ten to twenty dollars: Suits—for workmen, tradesmen, scholars; Suite-both plain and ornamental, At STOKES', 'neath the " Continental," Power of Gentleness.-No bad man s ever brought to repentance by angry words; by bitter, scornful reproaches. He fortifies him against reproof, and hurls back foul charges in the face of his accuser. Yet, guilty and hardened as he seems, he has a heart in his boson, and may be melted to tears by a gentle voice. Whoso, therefore, cannot restrain his disposition to blame and find fault, and can bring himself down to a fallen brother,

will soon find a way to better feelings within. Hence

ve advice all men, in the kindest possible tone,

to purchase their summer garments at the fashiona-

le clothing emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, and by so doing save at least 25 per BLOODY CHIROGRAPHY .- After Vicksburg surrendered. General Lee, of South Carolina, in order to display his spirit, opened a vein in his in soldier-straps had chopped off his empty noddle, and after boring it full of holes used it for a sand-box, he would have made a complete thing of the Quixotic exhibition. If Secesh must write let him use good black ink, and after inditing a record of his sorrow and shame for what he had done in the war against the Union, make himself useful by adding a postscript, commendatory of the elegant garments for gentlemen and youths that are made at the Brown

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS, UP TO 12 O'CLOOK LAST NIGHT.

Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603

Ontinental—Winth
Merwin, Washington
has H Davis, Mass
H Strouse
Chandler & Ia, New York
K Mehaffer, Wash, D (W B Meates, Lewistown
Ont Fiper, Washington
Burns, Jr. & wf. Bait
Irs Berry, Mass
Richardson, Portland
aretzek, New York
— Joel, New York
— Toel, New Yo

A write, Memphis

A wife, Memphis

I Meredith, Mashville

A Mora, New York

Meredith, Mashville

I A Mora, New York

Meredith, Mashville

I Meredith, Mashville rn. New York Goo J Boal, Iowa City
W M Kerr & wf. Harrisburg
Edson Koith, Chicago
J Isnacs, New York
L 9 Quigley, New York
J Farle, New York
M P Stine, Peoria, Hi
J Golby, New York
N J Gates, New York ldw Patterson
? V Johnson, New York
Lieut R Coburn & wf
Jol Olcott, New York
H C Elliot, Virginia Girard-Chestnut street, below Ninth.

Girard Chestnut street, below Ninths.

Capt S A Bennett, U S A
Li B Nebon. Pittshurg
James Crawford, Virgina
G Bringt, Virgina;
H S Briegs, Washinston
Geo S Redfelt, U S N
Maj Finlay, Washington
Maj Finlay, New York
S Bradish, New Jersey
J Gwen, Kentucky
J Owen, Kentucky
J Curvin, Kentucky
J Linville, Altoona
W F Powers & Ia, Troy
W K Fins, Harrisburg
A D Braum & son, St Louis
Mrs G B Bacon, N Haven

Mrs G B Bacon, N Haven

W G Ses, Columbia, Pa I
K M Whitney, Washington
G Sestmer, Boston

Castner, Boston

Castner, Boston American-Chestnut street, above Fifth,

American—Chestaut street, above Fifth.

E Melnotte, N Y

Benry McHenry

Jos Fayel, N Y

John A Owens

J C Berrien, N Y

T N Pearce, Providence, R I

T N Pearce, Providence, R I

G L Hoffman & lady, Balt

W E Allen.

Cant Robert M Yorke, Me

R C Robbins, Jersey City St. Louis—Chestnut

R B Potter, Bridgeton, N J
D Griffin & Ia, N J
S Odenhel, Baltimore
L Col D L Stricker, U S A
I G Reed, Jr. Rew York
J E Jones Waterbury, Can
Amos Smith
J E Adams, Maine
P A Adams, Maine
P A Adams, Minne
D A Baltimora
Town D Watson
L S Delaplain. Wheeling
L S Delaplain. Wheeling
L S Delaplain. Wheeling
H Gook. New York
Beni F Cook. New York
B F Pomeroy & Ia, Pottsville
W D Baber, Pottsville
W D Baber, Pottsville
W D Baber, Pottsville

M S M Garvanick, Harrisbarg St. Louis-Chestnut street, above Third.

Merchants'—Fourth
W W L Gook, Baltimore
Gealher, Baltimore
E Gealher, Baltimore
E Lippincott, Trenton
H C Steel, Trenton
Saml Keys, Pittsburg
B E Sellers & wf. Pittsburg
Isaac Ruhn, Des Moins
A B Brhard, Centre co. Pa
Mrs Stiles & dau. Pittsburg
John F Conrad, Huntingd'n
P M Lytte, Ghreitsburg
J S Riley, Wash, D C
T Jackson & Ia, Wash, D C
T Jackson & Ia, Wash, D C Merchants'-Fourth street, below Arch

The Union—Arch street, above Third.
W P Hoopes, Baltimore
F M Wheeler, New York
E P Shorb. St Paul
J C Harbout & La, Wheeling
T Tols, Riemphis
Simon Meliuger, Memphis
Simon Meliuger, Memphis
Otto L Mayer, Wash, D C
J B Proctor, Fitchbey, Mass S H Newhonse
B Yan Kirk & Ia, Bethle'm W Elliott, Steubenville
Miss L Van Kirk, Bethle'm J B Hay, Winslow, N J commercial-Sixth street, above Chestnut. John S Paxson, W.Chester J H Smith, Huntingdon, Pa A Weitzler, New York E C Hickman, West Chester J 1 evoe, West Chester W Levis, West Chester E W Haines, Newart, Del J Murdaugh & la, Oxford, Pa

Black Bear-Third St., above Callowhill. C Robb & son, Rockville
G W Wolf, Danboro
H Carr, Hartsville
C Harper, Jenkintown
K While, Yardleyville
I S Trexier, Yardleyville
I S Trexier, Yardleyville
H Wintenstain. Berks co
W Wickart, Long Swamp
J Humbert. Berks co Madison-Second street, above Market. J Green, New York
John Freman, New Jersey, John Colborn, Penna
Geo F Vogt, Lapoater
C H Lukowitz, Pottaville
D W Kanmary, Lebanon
C S Knisell, Mauch Chunk

States Union—Sixth and Market streets.

R G Gilson, Perrysville
H D Benjamin, Marietta
Amos Townsend, Penna
Mr Hauser, Hollidaysburs
J F Shields, Chaddford

A Mculelland, Wilmington Bald Eagle-Third St., above Callowhill. H J Drenr, Pottsville E H Snyder, Lehighton O F Hutter, Allentown John Otto, Pennsbury Albeit Leech, Lew York Chas Beans, Bucks co John Smith, Bucks co H Q Smith, Bucks co Benj Beans, Bucks co sons about leaving the city. Among the latter area number of preparations of a medicinal character, which should be used freely at this season by every-Mational-Race street, above Third. G W Dewees, New York J C Smith, New Hopa R Hustea & sea, Stroudsb'z Geo W Wilkinson, U S N