## advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Sin THE TRI-WEIGHE DIVERS, Maile? to subscribers out of the City at Four DOLLARS Maile? to subscribers out of the City at Vo

STIMMER RESORTS. BELLEVUE HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. This house has been very much improved, and is now in fine order. Every exertion will be used to make this The Leading and Favorite House

Of this delightful watering place.
PUTNAM & FLETCHER, SUMMER RESORT FOR PHILADEL O PHIANS.
THE WADAWANUCK HOUSE.
STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT. Is now open as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The WADAWANUCK is delightfully located in a square of two acres, with beautiful grounds, walks, &c. Its rooms are spacious, promenades flor, piazza extending around the entire building. Hourly communisation with the celebrated Watch Hill Beach the finest bathing in the world. Communication with New York several times faily. Address C. B. ROGERS. 1724-122\* PPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS. This heautiful resort, situated in the centre of the "Garden Shot of Pennsyl vania." is now open for the accommodation of visitors, and will nomine until the 20th of October. The invigoratile with one mustain air, the guickly acting properties its waters upon the secretions of the Inversatiles magnificant scenery, unequalled in the United States, justly entitles it to praise shows all others: The commodious buildings, extended lawns and delightful wales through the mountain from which flows numerous sporties expolying the Dunge, country, the season will be issued at the Office of the Fennsylvania Control Railroad, Eleventh and Market streets the afternoon. \$2 per day; over two weeks of the Sason, \$10 per week. Children and servants half price. For further particulars, address the orneteor, U.S. NEWOOMER. "Ebrata Montain Springs." Language of the ESEA.

THE SEA-SHORE !- THE SEA THE SEA-SHOKE — THE SEASHORE — SPLENDID SURF — THE SEAEQUALLED :— GUNNING AND FISHING, at the SHADY
RETREAT on the BEACH, opposite Barnegat. Cars
leave VINE. Street wharf daily at 7.30 A.M., via Delaware and Baritan-Bay Railroad.
The table and bar will always be supplied with every
luxary obtainable to make the FRANKLIN HOUSE the
most popular resort on the Beach.

jyl-wf&mlm Proprietor. iyl-wfamlm

SEA BATHING. NATIONAL HALL,

NATIONAL HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, GAPE MAY, N. J.

This well-known Hotel is now open for the reception of its numerous guests. Terms \$10 per week. Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superio accommodations and ample room for 200 persons ieso 42t

AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor. BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY D N J—At the terminus of the railroad, on the left, beyond the depot. This Rouse is now open for Boarders and Transient Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges moderate. Calldren and servants, half price.

35 Parties should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the Hotel. IGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,

This well known House is now open for the reception of guests Invalide can be accommodated with rooms on the first floor, fronting the ceeen. Splendid drinking water on the premises. Magnificent bathing opposite the house. No bar. JONAH WOOTTON, jel9-2m SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY. New Jersey,
WILL BE OPENED ON JUNE 18th.
A good Band of Music has been engaged
Those who wish to engage Rooms will please address
L. S. BENSON, Surf House Atlantic City, N. J. jest-2m. CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—THIS private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PA-GIFIC avenue, Atlantic City, convenient to the beach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open for boarders, and will continue open all the year round. Prices moderate.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Is now open for the reception of visitors. Can be reached by Rarian and Delaware Bay Kaliroad from toot of VINE Street at 7.30 A.M.

B. A SHOEMAKER. GOTHE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIO CITY, N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSET'S Avenues, fs now open for visitors. The rooms and table of "The Albambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious for Cream and Refreshment Saloon attached to the house. Terms moderate.

C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG, iv20-1m

CRESSON SPRINGS.\_THIS DE-LIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, immediately on the line of the Central P. B. R. located on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors of the 10th day of June, 1603, and will be kept open until the lat of October. ioth day of June, 1863, and will be kept open until the late of October. The water and air at this point possess superior attractions. The analyses made in the laboratory of Professors Boeth, Garrett, and Camac, of Phila telphia, show the existence of valuable intueral elements, the waters of come of the springs being of the from or chalyheate class, and others containing saline or aperient salts. Pure mention water abounds; and the guests will also be supplied with mineral waters from other springs, such as Bine Lick, Bedford, and Saratoga Waters.

Ample facilities for batbing have been provided, new plungs and douch baths erocked, and than Cold Baths can at all times be obtained.

The grounds, waters, too, have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque charactor.

There is at Cresson Springs a Telegraph Office and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburg and intermediate points.

Excursion Tickets can be obtained at the Office of the Repulsylvania Rallroad Company, corner of Eleventh and Market Streets.

For further information apply to GEO. W. MULLIN,

MARSHAL'S SALES. MARSHAL'S SALE BY VIRTUE MARSHAI'S: SALE—BY VIRTUE
of a Writ of Sale by the Hon-JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States,
in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admisally, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the
highest and best bidder, for cash, at the STRAMSHIP COMPANY'S WHAEF, above Vine street, on
WEDNESDAY, August 5th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M. the
steamer Charleston, her tackle, apparel, and furniture,
as she now lies at said wharf.
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, July 20, 1863. MARSHAL'S SALE\_BY VIRTUE MARSHAL'S SALE. BY VIRIUE AND ALTON AL

MARSHAL'S SALE-BY VIRTUE MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE

Of a writ of sale, by the Hon JOHN CADWALLE.

Of a writ of sale, by the Hon JOHN CADWALLE.

Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Fernsylvania, in Admiralty. to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for each, at MICHENER'S

STORE No. 142 North FRONT Street, on FRIDAY, August 7th, 1863; at 11 O'clock & M., the cargo of the Steamer GHABLESTON, consisting of coarse and fine salt, tin in boxes, horse shoe iron in bundles, burlaps and cotton bagging in bales, reaming twine is all also, printing paper, rum in pipes, halves and charters; brandy in pipes and cases; soap, plain and fancy; leather in rolls, manilla rope, shad in barrels and kits, raising in boxes, tea in chest and half chests, ale in cases, pepper in bags, earthenware in crates, sponges, Spanish ibrandy, and aguadients in demiglohus, &c. &c.

U.S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.

Phila., July 21, 1863.

LEGAL. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BANK OF GERMANTOWN" intend to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their next session, for a renewal of their Charter. Said Bank is located in Germantown, Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, with an authorized capital of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS; a renewal of which will be asked for, with the usual banking crivileges. orivileges.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES W. OTTO, Cashier,
German own, June 22. 1865.
je22-m6m\*

ESTATE OF MRS. MARGARET V. BENT.—Letters Testamentary on the last will and testsment of Mrs. MARGARET V. BENT, deceased, widow of the late EDWIN J. BENT, of St. Louis, Mo., having been gran ed to the undersigned by the Register of Willsfor the city and county of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those baving claims against the same are required to present them without delay, to

WARD B. HASELTINE, Executor, 1825 WALNUT Street. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR COUNTY OF LANCASTER, PENN'A.

Estate of AARON GUIMBY, deceased, late of Fulton Township, said count, "to make distribution of the balance in the hands of C. B. Cullor, surviving Executor of the last Will of said deceased, to and amongst those legally entitled to the came," hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties in the rested, for the purposes of his appointment, at the GOURT-HOUSE/Library Room), in the City of Lancaster, county sforcesaid, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1563, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

D. W. PATTHESON, Auditor.

June 24, 1863. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR

COPARTNERSHIPS. THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the came of NORTH, CHASE, & NORTH, is this day discoved by mutual consent. GIBSON NORTH retiring. The business of the firm will be settled, by the remain-

General Partners, GIBSON NOETH, PLINY E CHASE, EDGAR I. THOMSON.
PRILADELPHIA, Buly 11, 1863. COPARTNERSHIP.— THE UNDER-signed have this day formed a limited partner-ship under the name and style of CHASE, SHARPE, & THOMSON, for the purpose of continuing the IRON GOUNDRY business at the old stand, No. 209 North GECOND Street.

General Partners, { PLINY B. CHASE. CHARLES SHARPS, EDGAR L. THOMSON. Special Partner, J. EDGAR THOMSON. PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1863. DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HENRY BOHLEN & CO., composed of the late, General WILLIAM HENRY CHARLES BOHLEN the undersigned, was dissolved on the 22d of AU-Brig. General William innerwed on the 22d of and the undersigned, was dissolved on the 22d of a STATE (GEORGE K. ZIEGLER. Philadelphia, July 1st, 1863.

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

THE FIRM OF YARD, GILLMORE, & CO. is dissolved by the death of JAMES C. GILLMORE.

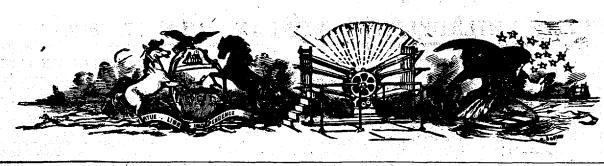
The business will be continued by the surviving parters, under the firm of EDMUND YARD & CO.

EDMUND YARD,

JAMES S, FENTON,

JULES D. 1863. June 30 1863. TRAIN PIPE.—STONEWARE

625. GOLDTHORP & CO., 625. Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Fringes, Curtains, and Furniture Gimps, Curtain Loops, Gentre Tassels, Blind Trimmings, Military and Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Meck Ties, etc., etc., acc., acc



THREE CENTS.

The Indian Expedition.

the exemption of those drafted.

MYSTERIOUS HINT.—The Richmond Dispatch lets fall a very remarkable expression, in vindicating Lee's policy in invading Pennsylvania. The Dispatch says:

"We believe when the secret history of this war shall have been published, the conduct of the general will be amply justified by circumstances of which we are now, and must for a generation, remain completely ignorant."

The Providence Journal suggests with some plansibility that these circumstances, which are not to be made public until the present generation is off the stage, are the invitations and promises of concealed traitors at the North, who proposed to cooperate with Lee.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1863. Business was very dull on Third street to-day, and

here is very little change to note in prices. Gold

as rather quiet, but advanced, under a steady de-

mand from the public, from 125% to 126%, closing firm. Government securities closed in steady de-

mand, with prices unchanged, money being plenty

at 5@6 \$\psi\$ cent.

The stock market was again very dull, with prices

steady. Lehigh Navigation sold at 57; Wyoming Canal at 24; Catawissa preferred at 22¼; Little

Schuylkill at 47; Elmira preferred at 52; Hunting-

don and Broad Top 1st mortgages sold at par; State

fives at 101%; Camden and Amboy sixes, 1883, at 105; New City sixes at 106%; Corn Exchange Bank sold

at 341/4; Fifth and Sixth street Passenger Railway

at 67. The market closed inactive.

uylkill Haven...

From Port Carbon.....
Pottsville.....
Schuylkill Haven

Total tons. ....

Total tons. ....

Total for week.... Previously this year.....

To same time last year.....

or the same period last year:

of over \$1,500,000, as follows:

the Delaware and Hudson Canal

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.....15,901 ennsylvania Coal Co...........20,127

The following is a comparative statement of the

arnings of the Morris Canal Company for the pre-

ix month's business ending June 30, shows a gain

Wall street is moderately active, but the move-ment to realize which is usual at the close of the

week has some tendency to depress the prices of a few speculative stocks. The general market is, however, very firm, and a general anticipation pre-vails that next week we shall have a considerable

valls that next week we shall have a considerable advance in prices.

Governments are firm, without much activity. Coupon sixes of 1881 are wanted at 106%, coupon fives of 1874 at 97%, and currency certificates at 99%. The last-named securities are rising in popular favor, and are advancing in price, realizing as they do almost 7 per cent; as an investment, at the current rates of this morning.

Missourisixes are somewhat stronger, in consequence of the great successes of the national army in the West, and the consequent opening of the Mississippi.

Tississippi.
Canton has advanced to 29%, and is in considera-

Canton has advanced to 29%, and is in considerable demand, partly in consequence of the improvement in the value of the property under the new management, and partly because the stock being low priced, presents attractions to a multitude of speculators of small means.

The loan market is easy at 5@ per cent. The speculative spirit is scarcely so strong as usual this morning, and consequently the surplus of capital is more obvious.

Besides this prominent cause of the growing case in money we find a second and equally important

in money we find a second and equally important cause in the confidence of capitalists in a number of stocks on which, few weeks ago, they refused to lend at all, but are now quite willing to accept as

collaterals.

Having thus in the money market an abundance of capital seeking borrowers, and the most facile readiness on the part of the owners to lead it, loans are now becoming as accessible and as cheap as they have for a long time been reported. Commercial paper is scarce, and passes freely at 5@6 per cent.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 25.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 25.
(Reported by S. E. SLATMAREN, Philadelphia Echange.)

100 Reading R. 54% 50 Reading R. 54%

1000 UN Five Yr Op. c. 101% 20 Wyoming Canal. 24

4000 Penna 58 101% 100 Catawissa R prefd. 22%

500 do. 101% 20 Fifth 8 Sixth 57

7000 C & A 68 '83. 105

500 do. 100% 30 do. 34%

500 do. 100% 30 do. 34%

500 do. 100% 38 Little Sch R. 46%

500 do. 100% 38 Little Sch R. 46%

500 do. 40% 38 Little Sch R. 46%

Minchill R.
Minchill R.
Wilmington R.
Lehigh Nav. 6s.
Do shares
Do scrip.
Cam & Amb R.
Phila & Eric 6's
Sun & Eric 7's
Delaware Div.
Do bds.
Spruce-street R.
Arch-street R.
Race-street R.
Thirteenth st R.
W Phila R.
Do bonds.
Green-street R.

Reading 1 Mich. Central 1 Mich. Central 1 Mich. So. there 1 Mich. So. guar 1 Illinois Cen scrip. exd. 1 Cleveland & Pittsburg.

Do 2a mg
Susq Caual...
Do 6a ...
Schuyl Nav....
Do prfd... 24
Do 6s '82...
Elmira R...
Do prfd...

ent season and week and the same poriods last

-1,836,073 0

351,819 00

549,376

261, 539

51,083

..36,028

1863. 1,684,530 1,091,098 639,850

my on the march of General Sibley:

A correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer describes

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1863, VOL. 6.—NO. 305.

TOHN KELLY, JR., TAILOR. MAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTMUT STREET

EDWARD P. KELLY'S. '

CLOTHING.

143 South THIRD Street Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equalif not su-perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tallors of the sity—at prices much lower than any other first-class establishment of the city.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,

ARMY GOODS. 1863. FLAGS!!! SILK FLAGS 11 BUNTING FLAGS! BURGEES.

PENANTS. UNION JACKS. STREAMERS: B U N T I N G RED, WHITE, AND BLUE. EVANS & HASSALL MILITARY FURNISHERS, 1717-tf No. 418 ARCH STREET, Philadelphi ARMY HATS, ARMY HATS. ADOLPH & KEEN.

No. 62 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia. Manufacturers of all kinks of FELT HATS, have on hand a large assortment of all the various and most approved styles of ARMY HATS. Orders by mail from autlers or jobbers, will b GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET.

> PHILADELPHIA. JOHN C. ARRISON;

(FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE.) IMPORTER AND DEALER IN OF THE IMPROVED

WEAPPERS. COLLARS. UNDERGLOTHING. & SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-to-4 TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, Fo. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, Four doors below, the Continental

PATTERN SHIRT.

ia20-tf DRUGS. CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF Northeast Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, 30. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINO PAINTS. Dealer and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CA

FURNITURE, &c. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are BILLIARD TABLES and have now on hand a full supply, fluished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be uperfor to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manustrurers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the finion. Who are familiar with the character of their work.

SINGER & CO.'S "LETTER A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. with all the new improvements-Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, &c., is the CHEAPEST AND BEST of all machines for FAMILY SEWING

LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Send for a pamphlet and a copy of "Singer & Co." I. M. SINGER & CO.. lel5-8m No. 810 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia SEWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT.

NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER.

THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES. Agency -92% CHESTNUT Street. PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. TAMES S. EARLE & SON.

MPORTERS AND MANUFACTUREES OF LOOKING GLASSES. DEALERS IN OIL PAINTINGS. ENGRAVINGE. PORTRAIT,

PICTURE, and PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, \$16 CHESTNUT Street, Philadel GAS FIXTURES. &c.

517 ARCH STREET. O. A. VANKIRK & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES. AMO. French Brouxe Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of

FANOY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. delS-Iv Please call and examine goods.  ${f M}$  oor. 20,000 pounds light selected Ohio Fleece. Full Blood. WOOLEN YARNS. 30,000 pounds, 20 to 30 cuts, fine,

Well-known makes. COTTON YARN. 30,000 pounds Nos. 6 to 20's.

of first-class makes, in Warp, Bundle and Cop. N. B. All numbers and descriptions procured at once on orders. ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS, 16 Worth PRONT Street. jel9-fm&wif

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1863.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. BANKS' OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAP-TURE OF PORT HUDSON.

To Major General Halleck, General in-Chief, Washing-HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, PORT HUDSON, July 10, 1863.—Sir: I have the honor o inform you that with the post there fell into our nands over 5,500 prisoners, including one major eneral and one brigadier general; 20 pieces of heavy artillery, 5 complete batteries numbering 31 pieces of pounds of cannon powder, 5,000 stand of arms, and 15,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, besides a small amount of stores of various kinds. We captured, also, two steamers, one of which is very valuable. They will be of great service at this

General, very respectfully your most obedient ser-N. P. BANKS. Major General Commanding. THE EXPEDITION UP RED RIVER. Washington, July 25.—The following despatch was received at the Navy Department this morning: FLAG SHIP BLACK HAWK, OFF VIOKSBURG, July 18, 1863. SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the expedition I sentinto the Red River region proved very Ascending the Black and the Tensas rivers, run-

ning parallel with the Mississippi, Lieutenant Com-manding Selfridge made the head of navigation, Tensas Lake and Bayou Macon, thirty miles above Vickeburg, and within five or six miles of the Mis-The enemy were taken completely by surprise, not expecting such a force in such a quarter. The rebels that have ascended to that region will be obliged to move further back from the river, if not go away Lieutenant Commanding Selfridge divided his forces on finding that the transports which had been arrying stores to Walker's army had escaped up some of the narrow streams. He sent the Manitou and Rattler up the Little Red river, a small tributary of the Black, and the Forest Rose and Petrel ip the Tensas. The night was dark and raining very hard, and the Manitou succeeded in capturing the rebel steamer Louisville, one of the largest and perhaps the best steamer now in the Western Up the Tensas, or one of its tributaries, the Forest Rose and Petrel captured the steamer Elmira, oaded with stores, sugar, and rum for the rebel

Finding that the steamers which had conveyed General Walker's army had returned up the Washita river, the expedition started up that river and came suddenly upon two rebel steamers; but the rebels set them on fire, and they were consumed so rapidly that their names could not be ascertained.

One steamer, loaded with ammanition, escaped above the fort at Harrisonburg, which is a very strong work, and unassailable with wooden gunboats. It is on an elevation of over one hundred feet high, which covers what water batteries of heavy guns there are.

Lieutenant Commanding Selfridge was fortunate enough, however, to hear of a large quantity of ammunition that had lately been hauled from Natchez, and deposited at or near Trinity, nearly due west of Natchez, and from whence stores of provisions, attle, guns, and ammunition are transported. He captured 15,000 rounds of smooth-bore ammunition, 10,000 rounds for Enfield rifles, and 224 rounds of fixed ammunition for guns, a rifle 30-pounder Parrot:-jun carriage, 52 hogsheads of sugar, 10 puncheons of rum, 9 barrels of flour, 50 barrels of salt; all beonging to the Confederate Government. train that had started from Natchez for Trinity, and Ie despatched a boat across to inform me of it, but deneral Ransom, who had landed a few days before t Natchez, hearing of it also, sent a detachment of avalry and captured the whole. Thus Walker's rmy is left almost without ammunition.

future movements will be regulated. The people in the whole of that section are very hostile to the Goernment-rank rehels. I have the honor to be, &c.,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral Commanding Miss. Squadron. MEMPHIS, July 23,-All quiet at Helena. The excitement which always succeeds an attack has subsided, as it is well known that Price is in full retreat towards Jacksonport. The last warning which he received from our forces at Helena convinced im that to attempt to take it, or to effect a cross at that point, was perfectly useless.

Our forces have been hovering about his rear for fifteen miles out, and a number of deserters have ome in and given themselves up. The houses all along his route are filled with his sick and wounded, who are suffering terribly for want of medicine and en exceedingly warm and oppress

this expedition, and have met with no mishaps, They procured a good deal of information, by which

For the past two or three days the weather has The river is receding slowly, but with a good boatng stage from Cairo to New Orleans. orage arriving and departing for various points long the river. The Emerald has just arrived from below with ,000 prisoners, who refuse to take the parole, or fight any longer for the Southern Confederacy. They go North to-morrow, where they will take the oath of allegiance to the United States Govern-REBEL MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE. MEMPHIS, July 23.—Chalmer's rebel forces, who have held the country south of Memphis, are re-A scout from Okolona yesterday reports that Johnston has fallen back to Chunky river. Bragg's army is mostly at Chattanooga and at Atanta. None have been sent to General Johnston, Atlanta being strongly fortified. The report that Pillow is in West Tennessee is intrue. Small bands of guerillas are enforcing the onscription, stealing horses, &c., but these are all RICHMOND REPORTS FROM MISSISSIPPI-

Jackson, Mississippi, was surrendered to the Federals under General Grant on the 17th instant. The evacuation of Jackson, Mississippi, left in the hands af the enemy the rolling stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, the Mississippi Central, and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads, including over forty engines. What were the authorities thinking of? The loss is irreparable. Nothing seems to go well in the Southwest? BLUNT'S VICTORY IN THE INDIAN TERRI-TORY. LEAVENWORTH, July 25.—On Thursday, the 16th inst., a severe fight occurred between Blunt and the rebel General Cooper, resulting in the complete rout of the rebels. Finding that they had fallen back from Fort Gibson, General Blunt, with 2,400 men, and 12 guns, left in pursuit. After marching fifty miles in twenty-four hours he found the enemy, five thousand strong, in position on Elk creek. Blunt immediately attacked with artillery, and dismounted

two rebel guns, which were captured. A charge was inally made, when the enemy fled in confusion, our cavalry pursuing.

When the courier left the rebel loss was 60 killed and 240 wounded, and 100 prisoners. Our loss was 0 killed and 30 wounded. We captured a quantity of commissary stores. Gen. Blunt, although sick, OFFICIAL DESPATCH. ST. LOUIS, July 25.
To Major General H. W. Halleck, General in-Chief:
On the 17th instant, General Blunt attacked

Cooper, twenty-five miles south of Fort Gibson, and routed him, capturing one gun and many prisoners. The enemy left sixty killed and thirty wounded on Our loss was ten killed and twenty-four younded. Cooper retreated toward Fort Smith. J. N. SCHOFIELD, Major General. Morgan near Steubenville, Ohio, Moving North. CINCINNATI, July 25 .- Fourteen hundred more of Morgan's men arrived here last night, and will be forwarded to Indianapolis to-day. Twenty-five hundred have arrived altogether. was eight miles from Steubenville, moving north. From the Wheeling Intelligencer, of Saturday. Since Thursday evening there has been the most intense excitement in the city in consequence of the near approach of John Morgan, the famous rebel soldier. All the military force at this place, consist-

ing chiefly of new recruits, was at once armed and properly disposed. The order of Gen. Wheat, calling out the militie was responded to vesterlar morning by a considerable portion of the able-bodied, who met at the court house for inspection. The bells of the city were rung, in order more thoroughly to arouse the people. The fact that information had been received of the burning of a bridge at Campbell's Station, on the Central Ohio oridge at Campoeira Station, on the Central Onto railroad, and that Morgan was making for Seneca-ville, a little town situated a few miles south of the road in Guernsey county, tended to increase the ex-citement, and a general determination was manifest-ed that the rebels should not cross the Ohio at this point.

Both branches of the Legislature, as will be seen by the proceedings elsewhere, adjourned and at once formed themselves into an infantry company and reported for duty. About theleve 'clock information was received that the section of Carlin's battery and two companies of infantry had arrived safely at Captina, and was properly posted so as to give John a warm reception should he attempt to cross at that point.

LATER. A despatch was received last evening, stating that Morgan had taken the road to Cadiz, and was pushing rapidly on towards that point. He was stealing horses and compelling citizens familiar with the country to act as guides for them.

It was understood that Gen. Brooks, with a considerable force, was coming down from Pittsburg, but if it shall appear that Morgan designs to cross the river at or near Steubenville, General Brooks will of course.

The Monitor Lenigh. New York, July 25.—The steam gunboat Mahasha arrived to day, with the monitor Lehigh in NEW YORK, July 25.—The steamer Celia arrived to-day, from Liverpool on the 7th.

A Charge of Treason Against Governor Seymour.

[From the Buffalo Express ]

The commissioned officers of the 66th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., residing in the Second Assembly district of Niagara county, have published an address to the citizens of that district, which contains a statement of facts calculated to startle, not only the community to whom it is addressed, but the loyal people of the entire State. The narrative of these officers may be briefly given:

On receiving the general order issued by the Adjutant General of this State on the 19th of June. directing the organization of a regiment of the New York National Guard in each Assembly district, the officers of the 66th appointed a meeting, to be held at Wilson, for the purpose of faking the proper steps in execution of the order. Their district contained four fully-organized companies of the 66th, but the colonal of that existing regiment resided elsewhere. In drawn. night. She let Liverpool on the 18th, and Queenstown on the 19th.

The City of Manchester and Bremen arrived out on the 16th, and the Canada and Hecla at Queenstown on the 19th.

The reply of Russia to the letter of France, England, and Austria, has been received. It is believed to assent to the six points named by England, France, and Austria, but proposes an amnesty, instead of an armistice. fully-organized companies of the 66th, but the colonel of that existing regiment resided elsewhere. In such case, according to the terms of the order, a colonel for the new district organization was to be appointed; and these officers expected, as a matter of course, to be consulted in the selection of the same. Before their meeting was held, however, they received information that one William McCrea, of Cambria, a man unknown to them, without military experience and previously unconnected with the

received information that one William McCrea, of Cambria, a man unknown to them, without military experience, and previously unconnected with the militia, had been appointed colonel.

Necessarily, the appointment was unsatisfactory. They met and found themselves unanimously desirous of securing the appointment of Col. George L. Moote, of Porter. Their feelings were communicated to Mr. McCrea, and he expressed himself favorably disposed to an accommodation of the matter, which should place Colonel Moote at the head of the regiment, himself taking a lower commission. A meeting was appointed to arrange this settlement, when, suddenly, Mr. McCrea's disposition underwent a change; he repudiated his own proposition, retused to attend any conference, and declared his resolution to proceed in the arbitrary exercise of the authority conferred on him by the Governor. gers, among whom are Wm. M. Evatts and W. B. Florence.

There is great anxiety to know the final result of the battles between Meade and Lee. The English journals accord praise to the Union troops. The Morning Post says, except at Antietam, they never showed more steadiness. The Daily Telegraph thinks Meade entitled to more credit than any Federal commander; he having, at a blow, altered the character of the conflict.

The Times does not yet see ground for Lincoln's hopeful antiepations. The principal struggle is to come. Looking at Vicksburg and Port Hudson as well as at Pennsylvania, the Times estimates the chances as heavily against the Federals.

The Times says Mr. Bwarts, who visited London to assist Mr. Adams in international questions, returns home in the Scotia. The belief is, that his presence has been useful, and that he has conducted the mission with satisfaction to all parties.

In the House of Commons, Lord Cecil asked whether compensation would be granted to Captain Blakely for the detention of the steamer Gibraitar, late Sumpter, and complained that the Government allowed themselves to be made the tools of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Cladstone said the Government were not declared his resolution to proceed in the arbitrary exercise of the authority conferred on him by the Governor.

And now comes the startling development to which these difficulties led. In conversation with some of the officers, Mr. McCrea gave an explanation of his conduct, and this explanation is reported in their address, as below. It is the statement of Captain Seahlenon, and in introducing it the officers say: "This statement was reduced to writing very soon after the conversation, and Lieut, Pettit declares that Mr. McCrea told him the same in substance—in fact, nearly word for word." Those who know these gentlemen, place implicit reliance in the truth of the statement, to which they are ready at any time to testity, which is as follows:

"I saw Col. McCrea, July 7, 1862. He said to me about noon, 'I did not want the office of colonel in this district; but as it was pressed on me by men that I knew to be right for our Governor, I accepted. I will say to you, but confidentially, the object of this is to get this militia force into our hands—have proper men appointed—and, if the Governor wishes to resist the national draft, which he intends to do, as he thinks it unconstitutional, he can do so safely; for he then will have proper men in office over this National Guard, so as to control it to his wish, resist the draft, and the people cannot help themselves, as they will have no military that they can control to their wish. I have this from headquarters, from gentlemen that saw the Governor on this subject. It is not only my own view of this matter, but the Governor's and our party's."

The gentlemen who bring this statement of alarming facts before the public are eleven in number, and by name as follows:

Captain James M. Newman, Captain H. Esch-

ing facts before the public are eleven in number, and by name as follows:
Captain James M. Newman, Captain H. Eschaugh, Captain J. W. Eggleston, Captain S. V. Seahlenon, Lieutenant William O. Pettit, Lieutenant Alvin Wilson, Lieutenant J. Vincent, Lieutenant H. Outwater, Lieutenant B. Miller, Lieutenant William Pool, Quartermaster J. M. Mc-Chesney. has been more than one proceeding in con-nection with Governor Seymour's sudden under-taking to reorganize the State militia, of a strange and suspicious character. Who could find, for instance, a loval explanation of the appointment of John A Green, of Syracuse—the notorious opponent of the war and sympathizer with the rebellion—to a brigadier-generalship? and why do we hear it istimated from all directions that the minor appointments have been made of the same outrageous character?
The action of Governor Seymour in relation to
the riot of last week in New York is not calculated
to discredit the testimony of his Niagara county

CRESSON, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNA., July 24, 1863. A sojourn here has afforded me so much satisfac-The officers and men have shown great energy on tion, that I feel inclined to give your readers the benefit of my experience. Any one who has travelled westward on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and had his eyes open after passing the great tunnel on the summit of the Alleghanies, has noticed three miles west of that work, the handsome grounds and picturesque buildings of this most healthful and delightful resort. No one, however, would imagine that the easy grades of that road had carried him to.

Philadelphia. Yet it is so that we are riding upon well-graded and most romantic roads, bowling, bil-liarding, feasting, frolicking, fishing, and having a "high old time generally," in a region more than House. Our good appetites are most bountifully "taken down's by the provident care of our most excellent host. As good eating is one of my weak points, I can assure the like minded that neither Cape May, Bedford, nor Saratoga has given me greater satisfaction than I enjoy here; while the air and water are such as nature never vouchsafes to your miserable denizens of the low lands. The company now here is of a very select and intelligent character, from Cincinnati, Marietta, O., Pittsburg, Philadelphia, United States army, &c., that most eminent prelate, Bishop Stevens, and his family being among the more recent arrivals. A very pleasing feature, here, is the cottages, which are very neat structures, erected mostly by leading citizens of Pittsburg for permanent summer occupancy. They are within the grounds of the stablishment, and are ranged upon broad avenues, amid shady groves of forest trees, the occupants boarding at the public table, but having everything else in private. At one of these cottages we had the other day, a pleasing excitement in the raising of a national flag, with all the orthodox accompani ments. The oration, short and eloquent, was by Algernon S. Bell, Esq., of Pittsburg; patriotic songs were sung by ladies and gentlemen present, while the whole mass of guests were gathered under the

ring with their hearty plaudits. Yours truly, New York City. (From the Times of Saurday.)

On Wednesday one of Judge McCunn's writs of habeas corpus was served on Brigadier General Canby, who was directed to produce the body of a rioter arrested by the military authorities. The General consulted a well-known Democratic lawyer as to what he should do, and was advised to pay no attention to the writ. Yesterday the Judge issued an attachment against the General for contempt, and placed it in the hands of Sherifi Lynch to serve. The Sheriff also took counsel as to his duty in the premises, and was advised not to serve the attachment. What steps the Judge will take next is not known. It is due to the attorney, who applied for the writ against General Canby, to state that as soon as he ascertained that the person is custody of [From the Times of Saturday.] the writ against General. Canby, to state that as soon as he ascertained that the person is custody of the military authorities was one of the parties engaged in the late riots he refused to have anything further to do with it.

In this connection it may be stated that it was rumored yesterday that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction would instruct the warden of the City Prison, where most of the rioters are confined, not to obey any more writs of habeas corpus issuing from Judge McCunn's office. If this is done, it will effectually block the game of the city judge,

The Draft North, and South. The Draft North and South.

Jeff Davis has issued a proclamation calling out the entire male population of the South between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. This is the kind of draft in the South. Here at the North the fighting population is divded into two classes, and the second class is not to respond until the first is exhausted. At the South every able-bodied citizen is compelled to shoulder his musket, and take the field, and no-opportunity is left for escape. Here, many persons who are able-bodied and perfectly competent for military duty are exempted by the terms of our conscription law, while at the South no one is exempt from the sweeping conscription which depends upon Jeff Davis' will alone. Let those who complain here at the North notice the difference, and cease their unjust complaints to this just and necessary law.—Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, July 22. Concerning Eves and Oculists.

Concerning Eyes and Oculists.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense falls us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never falls to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the cyclids communicating itself to the pupil rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the spring, with the hope fhat with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say. neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.
Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been similar one in his own lamily man recently over treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this city. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the tific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason tine occurse and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge as very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from infiammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened, and the retina assumed a chronic infiammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis Opthalmitis, we believe, is the term which ocultsts apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much-desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that rapidly as increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of ecience keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.—New York Christian Times. NEW RIFLED CANNON.—A new rifled cannon, named the "Perriss Gun," has just been tested at West Point. It is constructed so as to admit the use of very heavy charges of powder; and the experiments that were made showed the initial velocity of its shot to be two thousand two hundred feet per second, being the highest rate ever attained by cannon shot. The highest velocity claimed for the Whitworth (English) gun, hitherto the champion, was two thousand feet, and it is denied by some English writers that that was satually reached. The length of range of the Ferris gun has not yet been ascertained; it is to be tested soon, probably at Fire Island beach.

EUROPE. The Russo-Polish Question-The American Debate in Parliament-Mr. Roebuck's Motion to Recognize the South With-THE SCOTIA OFF CAPE RACE. CAPE RACE, July 24, via SACRVILLE, July 25.— The steamship Scotia was boarded at 10 o'clock to-night. She left Liverpool on the 18th, and Queens-town on the 19th.

armistice.

There was great anxiety to learn the final result of the battle between Generals Meade and Lee.

The English journals accord praise to the Union troops. The Times, however, says it does not yet see ground for Mr. Lincoln's hopeful auticipations. The principal struggle is to come—looking at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. OATR RACE, July 25.—A Vienna telegram says the reply of Prince Gortschukoff does not entirely respond to the expectation of Austria, which will immediately consent to ulterior measures with the Western powers for attaining their common cause. The Scotia has one hundred and fifty-four passengers, among whom are Wm. M. Evarts and W. B. Florence.

Adams.

Mr. Gladstone said the Government were not aware that Capt. Blakely had sustained any injury by the detention, and he repudlated the idea of the Government being influenced by pressure from the American Minister.
Professor Wheaton has invented a system by
which messages can be sent through an Atlantic
cable three times quicker than by any known me-The Russian note delivered to France on the 17th is asserted to be very conciliatory. All the six points are assented to; but an annesty to all laying down arms is proposed instead of an armistice.

The Polish insurrection continues active. LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

BRAZIL.
RIO, June 25.—Coffee, 7,100 to 7,300 for good firsts. LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, July 18.—The Paris journals publish a despatch to the Emperor, recording General Forey's entry into the city of Mexico. The inhabitants are represented as enthusiastic for France and French intervention. The keys of the city in silver were offered to the Emperor by the municipality, in an address to General Forey.

In Russia imperial decrees have been issued, directing, in view of the present state of affairs, a fresh levy of troops in Yovember.

PARIS, July 19.—The Memorial Diplomatique, announcing the Russian reply, states that the notes of the three Powers were the minimum to which they could consent. the three Powers were the minimum to which they could consent.

The Memorial Diplomatique, in a telegram from Vienna, states that the reply of Prince Gortschakoff does not entirely respond to the expectations of Austria, who will immediately consent to ulterior measures with the Western Powers for attaining their common purpose.

The Moniteur appounces that France has demanded from the Italian Government the surrender of the from the rights determinent the surfement of the five brigands arrested at Genoa, saying that the arrest constituted a violation of French rights.

The Pays believes that Russia's acts are not altogether satisfactory. The Western Powers still adhere to their programmes. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK. New York, July 25.—The Inman steamer City of New York, Captain Kennedy, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 16th, and Queenstown on the 16th inst., arrived here at four o'clock this afternoon.

Our advices by this arrival are four days later than by the previous steamer, though not so late as those telegraphed (in previous editions) from Cape Race.

The general details of the news are interesting.

MR. ROERUCK WITHDRAWS HIS MOTION TO RECOG-MILE THE SOUTH.

In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 13th, Mr. Roebuck rore and said: Sir, I rise for the purpose of moving that the order be read for the purpose of its being discharged. [Hear, hear, I I rought forward that motion under the feeling that I was about to invite the House to take a step which would have the effect of putting an end to the horrible carnage now going on in America, and which would also serve the commercial interests of Great Britain. For so doing I have incurred much obloomer southern with the property of the content in the say that my present determination has not been influenced thereby. The noble lord at the head of the Government had said that the continuance of this debate was an impediment in his way to the good government of the country. [Hear, hear.] I have paid respect to the noble lord's wishes, and I have likewise induced my honorable friend (Mr. Lindsay) to force o his feelings in the matter.

When the poble lord ast down on Friday last, my matter.
When the noble lord sat down on Friday last, my
Hon, friend and myself were perfectly, or, at least,
very nearly, satisfied with what had been stated;
and if nothing more had been said, there the matter
could have ended; but official arrogance is a plant
of portentously rapid, growth—[loud laughter]—
and the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs thought

\*\*\* hing a charge grainst my honorable friend, to and the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs thought fit to bring a charge against my honorable friend, to which he believed his honor and his feelings called for an answer. But, sir, a little cool reflection has taught him that insinuations of the kind coming from such quarter may not be regarded—[loud cries of oh, oh, and hear, hear.]

It has been stated that the time has not yet come for the consideration of the question, and I have yielded to the suggestion. But let the noble lord bear in mind that there are two dangers before him which he will have to meet, and one is the possibility of the reconstruction of the Union upon a Southern basis, and the other is the acknowledgment of the Confederate South by the Emperor of the French alone.

Confederate South by the Emperor of the French alone.

There are two great dangers for England—[cries of no, no, and hear, hear]. The noble lord will, I have no doubit, with his long experience, fully justify the confidence of the people in his consideration of these two great questions. I leave them, sir, without hesitation in his hands, though I must say my opinions are entirely against the withdrawal of them from public consideration at the present time. England and England's interest demand the decision of this House, and it is only under a feeling of great respect for the noble lord that I now withdraw this motion—[hear, hear]

Mr. Lindsay followed with an account of his interview with the French Emperor, and endeavored to vindicate himself, from the charge of being "an amateur diplomatist." amateur diplomatist."
Viscount Palmerston followed, reviewed the peramateur diplomatist."
Viscount Palmerston followed, reviewed the personal question in regard to the volunteer mission of Roebuck and Lindsay as ambassadors in behalf of the rebels, which he pronounced irregular, and that the British Government preferred to get its communications from foreign Powers through its accredited ministers and diplomatic agents.

The O'Donoghue protested against Roebuck's bitter hostility to the North. He believed that 'Roebuck and his friends were actuated by the belief that the destruction of the Union would be of great advantage to England. He should consider it the greatest calamity to the world.

The London Times, editorially, shows the inexpediency of Roebuck's motion; contending that the present time is inopportune for interference.

An important debate took place in the House of Lords on Polish affairs. Lords Russell and Derby both agreed that it was not a case for armed intervention, and England could do nothing further than submit proposals, which she had done. Lord Derby deprecated oven diplomatic interference.

This debate was considered by the London journals as decisive of the policy which England will pursue.

Earl Russell, in response to a memorial from Liver-

This debate was considered by the London journals as decisive of the policy which England will pursue.

Earl Russell, in response to a memorial from Liverpool, for an amendment to the Foreign Enlistment act, replies that the act is effectual for all reasonable purposes, and calls for no amendment.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th inst., the Earl of Curlic asked if any official report had been received of the firing upon the steamer Margaret and Jesse, a British vessel, by a Federal ship-of-war of the Bahamas. He understood that Mr. Seward had promised an inquiry, and ample reparation if the case was established; but he believed that something more was necessary—namely, that some steps should be taken to prevent these outrages and punish those who were guilty of them, for they were direct violations of the instructions of the Federal Government. He wished also to know if it was true that the Federal cruisers had determined to take no more prizes, but to sink all vessels running the blockade of Charleston!

Earl Russell replied that the Governor of the Bahamas had made no official report—he had no doubt the American Government would give reparation. With respect to the second question he had seen a similar statement in the newspapers, but had no reason at present to believe it correct.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, the expediency of assisting the unemployed cotton operatives to emigrate was debated, and the periodical resolution in favor of an early reduction in the duty in fire insurances, was carried by 36 majority. Queen Victoria will visit Germany for four weeks in August, saying at the Castle of Rosenau. She will travel as Duchess of Lancaster, and will visit the King of the Belgians for a day en route.

The French harvest was making good progress, but there were some complaints of the drought. The corn markets continue to decline.

The King of Portugal had congratulated the Emperor on the taking of Mexico.

The three percent, rentes closed on the 14th at 68.60.

POLAND. Sanguinary engagements are reported at Nowa-wicz, Sasthocking, and at Wielewice, with what result is not stated.

The Russians had arrested many land owners in Poland, and had hung nine persons at Kielce and Radom. An order had been issued promoting persons from travelling from one village to another without a passport.

General Mouravieff had issued a decree ordering that all moneys taken by the insurgents from the State Communal Treasuries abould be refunded within ten days by the Polish land proprietors in each district. Forced sales will take place on the estates of those who refuse to comply with this order. Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Invaligence.

LIVENPOOL, July 18.—Cotton.—The Brokers' circular reports the sales of the week at 2,7000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and 7,500 to exporters. The market has been firmer under the news from the United States for American and Surats, while other descriptions are 4d. lower. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 5,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing steady. The authorized quotations are—Fair Orleans, 24d.; Mid. do., 214d.; Fair Uplands, 23d.; Mid. do., 203dd. The stock in port is estimated at 296,000 bales, of which 43,000 are American. which 43,000 are American.
STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is firm, with an upward tendency.

Breadstuffs are firmer, and Wheat and Oorn slightly higher. Flour steady, but quiet. Messrs. Wakefield, Nsah, & Co., Bigland, Athya, & Co. and Gordon, Bruce, & Co. report: Flour firm; American, 21@25s. Wheat firmer, and 1@2d higher; rod Western and Southern, 102@10s 9d. Corn firm, and 3d higher; mixed, 28s 90@27s 3d.

Provisions.—The same authorities report: Beef firm. Pork dull, and tending downward. Bacon quiet, but steady. Butter inactive. Tallow steady.

Produce.—The Brokers' circular reports: Asses steady. Sugar firm. Coffee easier. Rice very dull. Lineced Oil steady. Cod Oil quiet but steady. Rosin steady at 29s@29s 6d. Spirits Turpentine nominal.

Boult English & Co. report Petroleum dull and inchanged; refined, 2s 4d@2s 6d; crude, £18 per ton; unchanged; refined, 2s 4d@2s 6d; crude, £18 per ton; freights dull.

LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, July 18.—Baring's Circular reports Breadstuffs tending downward. Iron firmer. Rails, £6 17s 6d; Bars, £5 15s; Pig, 55s 6d. Sugar tending upward, and prices 3@6 bigher. Coffee declining, and prices 1@2s lower. Rice steady. Teavery dull, and tending downward. Tallow dull and unchanged. Linseed Oil steady and active at 46s. Spirits Turpentine firm at 100s. Petroleum firm at 2s 3d@2s 4d for refined, and £20 for crude. Consols closed on Friday, at 32@93½ for money.
The bullion in the bank has decreased £75,000.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, July 18—P. M.—Cotton—sales to-day 6 000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. Market tending upward, but quotations unchanged.

Breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Breadshiffs steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON, July 18—P. M.—Consols closed at 93@ 93% for money; Illinois Central shares at 30%@29% discount; Eries 61@62.

HAVRE, July 17.—Cotton—sales of the week bales; market dull, and unchanged. New Orleans tres ordinaire 300f; do. bas 274f. Stock in port 27,000 bales.

Personal. -The Pittsburg Gazette says, referring to General lexander Hays, of that city, wounded at Gettysburg, we have the testimony of an officer who re-cently arrived in this city, and who was an eye-witness of the daring bravery of General Hays. He states that the General had fifteen mounted orderlies when the battle opened, and at the close only two remained...One of these lost his horse, and the other (his standard-bearer) had his flag-staff cut in two At one time his pickets (the Garibaldi Guards), who were posted near a barn half a mile from the front, were repulsed by the rebel sharpshooters, and re reated in disorder. The General, observing this, dashed over the plain, followed by his standardbearer, a reckless, devil-may-care Irishman. The men were promptly rallied and put in position again, retaking the barn. This was a most gallant exploit. It was performed in full view of both lines, and in fair range of the enemy's batteries. Our men looked on with amazement, and with breathless suspense, expecting every coment to see the intrepid General fall by the murderous aim of the sharpshooters, or be blown to pieces by the enemy's batteries. The rebels themselves seemed to have been taken by surprise, as not

a gun was opened until the General fulfilled his ission and got within a short distance of our lines, when the batteries opened simultaneously, and sent a perfect shower of shot and shell after him. Just as he entered his lines, and as one of our officers advanced to congratulate him on his gallantry, a shell struck a tree between them, glanced off, and killed several of his men who had been attracted from behind the defences by curiosity.
All accounts agree in representing the above exploit as one of the most hazardous and thrilling which the war has yet furnished, and the wonder is that the hero survived to wear the laurels which he so bravely won. A correspondent of the Buffalo Courier pays even stronger testimony to the noble bearing of Gen. Hays. — General Asboth is described by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial: "Our little com-pany was very hospitably entertained by General Asboth, whom we found at his headquarters. The General is a Hungarian, and was adjutant general or Kossuth during the troubles in Hungary; he

Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c. Gold..... Cortificates of Indebtedness, new was afterwards an engineer in the East, and had a most responsible position in arranging the details of some new works in New York. He is a tall, fine-Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government c. as fellows: appearing man, remarkably straight in figure, his Jnited States Sixes, 1881... Jnited States 7 3-10 Notes. Pertificates of Indebtedne hair tinged with gray, wears a heavy moustache, and possesses one of the most open, generous of souls, looking mildly out of eyes of blue. He is simple in his tastes, and inclines greatly to pets, a number of which he keeps about him, among Sales five-twenties to-day, \$1,850,000 The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during several raccoons, ducks, canary birds, and several of the finest horses in the country; one of the latter, valued at six hundred dollars, was presented to ne week ending Thursday, July 23, 1683: him by the officers of the post very recently. He is also passionately fond of flowers, and has transplanted to his garden some of the best of the plants and exotics found upon the sites of condemned and handoned homes in Memphis. These are in full Total Anthracite coal for the week...... 61.833 16 m Harrisburg, total Bituminous coal for w'k 4,537 08 loom now, and well worth beholding in their new ocation. With all his bachelor habits, and his pen Total of all kinds for the week... thant for flowers, and dogs, and horses, General Asboth has never neglected a duty. In fact, he is proverbial for his attention to duty upon all occasions. His only relaxations from labor are his mo-ments with his horses and other pets. He is prompt Schuylkill Navigation Coal Trade, for the week ending Thursday, July 23, 1863:

in attending to the wants of his men, and exacting in requiring strict obedience and full discipline from his soldiers and subordinate officers, yet he cannot his nature could not descend to these." - Mr. Vallandigham, at Niagara, is shrewdly rewhose statements appear to be assured : " The marwill but come and take a look, which they do not their exhibition to set up a candidacy for town con treme detail, the manner in which he received them. He has words of hate for the Government, the Adhope and encouragement for his country. Heutter soldiers, but not one curse, not one anathema against Jeff Davis and the rebel horde who are trying to break down and utterly destroy the best go vernment on earth. He talks continually, and with malicious earnestness, about 'crushing the despots the rebellion.

"His programme, as I gather from his utterances, is something like this: The war will be ended when the Democratic party come into power, which will be in 1865; and not until then. The independence of the Southern Confederacy will then be acknowledged, with the understanding that a National Convention shall immediately be called for purposes of 'reconstruction.' At that Convention new guarantees shall be given to the South, by constitutional amendments—such as the acknowledgment of the nationality of slavery the right of slaveholders rances small be given to the South, by sobstitutional amendments—such as the acknowledgment of the nationality of slavery; the right of slaveholders to carry and hold their slaves wherever they please, under the protection of the Federal Government; the restoration of slavery where it has been abolished by the emancipation proclamation; a general amnesty and restoration to rights of all, rebeladeders and all; in fact, all that the slaveholders ever claimed in their most arrogant moments, 'and more, too,' is to be readily and cordially conceded, with such a disposition of the Abolitionists as the mercy of the rebels may suggest. This is about the programme which is now being prepared to govern the future action of the great Democratic party; and, depend upon it, it will have the support of that time-honored party; there is no mistake about this."

— Major General Oglesby has been forced, by con-- Major General Oglesby has been forced, by con-

tinued ill health, springing from wounds received at Corinth, to resign. In his address to his soldiers, apprising them of his intention, he says: "You may well say this war cannot last much longer. You, who have witnessed traitors with haughtv pretensions crouch at your feet for mercy; the mansions of the domineering rich turned into boarding-houses, and the chivalry turned landlord and lady, for the entertainment of Yankee officers. Those who have spurned, beg for favors at your hands; and, swearing a new allegiance for protection to property, meanly violate it to serve a rebel. It is fit and proper that such a people, who foolishly wage such a war, should at last meet, face to face, the black race of the South, bend to the rod of the fore men proclaimed by them to have no rights. A ust retribution, one they cannot avoid; the humiliation their own bold treason has brought upon them; a resort that needs no justification in the sight of God or man, for it is right." Col. O. H. Moore, who commanded a battalion two hundred strong, at Tebb's Bend, on the Green river, during Morgan's raid, and successfully resisted

Morgan's whole force, was appropriately named for a brigadier generalship. The enemy acknowledged a loss of seventy-three killed and over two hundred wounded, Moore's but six killed and twenty-three rounded. The Wichigan soldiers fought with a desperation unsurpassed. In answer to Morgan's demand for surrender, Moore replied: "Present my ompliments to Gen. Morgan, and say to him that this being the Fourth of July, I cannot entertain the - The Louisville Democrat says: "The Nashville (Brown county) Union corrects an error in its tatement that the citizens of Nashville, Indiana, fired an anvil in honor of the surrender of Vicksburg and the victory at Gettysburg. Instead, it was done by the order of eight Union ladies, six of whom have husbands in the army. While it is an honor to the loyal women of that place, it is a burning disgrace to the men. The ladies are: Mrs. Hogueland, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Calvin, Mrs. Jackson,

oem entitled "The Democratic Banner," the editor, poem entitled "The Democratic Banner," the editor, George W. Manypenny, bestowing many commendations upon it, and adding, "We are obliged to our lady correspondent, 'Helen,' for her patriotic effusion." The "Helen" turned out to be a masculine, and the poem an acrostic, the first letters of the lines forming the following beautiful tribute to the victimized editor: "George W. Manypenny is a great jackass—a traitor to boot." -The recent action of the War Department, in placing General Wool and other officers upon the retired list, leaves vacant one major generalship and one brigadier generalship in the regular army. It is said, upon good authority, that the major generalship will be conferred upon General Grant, in recegnition of his services in Tennessee and Missis-- Prentice says : "While passing along the street we heard the word 'traitor' hissed at us through clenched teeth. We turned in the direction of the hiss, and, to our surprise, found curselves upon the outskirts of a very pretty woman." Brigadier General Marston, of New Hampshire, has been assigned to the camp of ten thousand rebel prisoners to be established at Point Lookout. The 2d, 5th, 12th, and 14th New Hampshire Regiments have been detailed for this command.

- Mr. Glddings, U. S. Consul General in Canada, whose loss of health obliged him to resign his office, is at his home in Ashtabula county, Ohio. - Florence Nightingale's health, we regret to learn, does not improve, in spite of numerous changes of air and scene. — General Kilpatrick is at his house, in Sussex county, N. J., recruiting from his recent exhausting labors in the field. - General Harvey Brown, who had command of the troops during the riot, was formerly a discuit preacher in Delaware county, New York. -Governor Shepley and General T. W. Sherman

CENTENABIAN DECEASED,—Mr. William Campbell, the oldest cooper in Philadelphia, died at his residence, on Norfolk street, on Saturday. He had attained the age of 101 years.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WERKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS WILL be sent to onbecribers by:

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order. in no instances can these terms be deviated from, they afford very little more than the cost of the paper Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

Philadelphia Markets JULY 25—Evening.

The Flour market continues dull and prices are the appearance of a novel and very destructive enemy on the march of General Sibley:

The second day after leaving Camp McLaren, at Lac Traverse, a new enemy encountered us, and in a most formidable shape. We were literally beset with grasshoppers. They came upon us in a perfect storm, almost blinding our vision and actually impeding our march. To say that millions of these pests were hopping about us would be to speak in very moderate terms. They rained down on us from above; they sprang upon us from beneath; they struck hard against our faces as pebbles, and they drifted upon us in myriads from every side. The prairies awarm with these devouring insects. But the personal inconvenience experienced from them is nothing in comparison to the havor they are making with the little forage saved to us from the joint efforts at destruction of the heat and drought. If everything calculated to impede our progress is let loose upon our track in this way, I fear the measure of our grief will be filled up to overflowing.

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.—Numbers of the young men of Jersey City, liable to draft under the first call, are forming mutual protective associations; this taken for granted that at least one-sixth of those enrolled will be drawn; the ratio cannot possibly be much above or below these figures; twenty-four members constitute one of these associations; each individual pledges \$50 each, which makes a total of \$1,200; in the event of four of the twenty-four being drafted three hundred dollars thus raised could be paid, either for exemption, a substitute, or as a bounty in case they should dete? mine to go themselves. The stipulation is made, however, that should the names of more than four be drawn, all the members must contribute as much more money, in addition to the \$50, as will secure the exemption of those drafted.

MYSTERIOUS HINT.—The Richmond Dispatch lets fall a very remarkable expression, in vindicating drooping. Sales comprise about 800 bbls Ohio extra family at \$6@6.25 per bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at \$5.50@5.75 for superfine; \$6@6.12% for extra; \$6@7 for extra family, and \$7.50@8 \$\psi\$ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality.

Ryc Flour—about 450 bbls sold at \$4.50 per bbl. Rye Fiour—about 400 Dols sold at \$4.50 per bbl.
Corn Meal is scarce at \$4.20 for Brandywine, and \$4 for Pennsylvania.

GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Wheat, and prices are lower; about \$5,000 bus sold at 130@ 135c for fair to prime Western and Pennsylvania, affoat. Rye is scarce at 103@105c for Pennsylvania, affoat. Rye is scarce at 103@105c for Pennsylvania, a small lot of New Jersey sold at 95c #bu. White Wheat ranges at from 137@140c #bu. Corn continues dull; about 4,000 bus sold at 50c for yellow, and 75@7fc for Western mixed. Oats are also very dull; 3,000 bus sold at 75@7fc, weight.

BARK—Quercitron is dull and lower, at \$29 #b ton for 1st No. 1.

CUTTON.—There is little or nothing doing, and the market is dull; small lots of middlings are reported at 62@3c #b, cash.

GROCERIES.—In Sugar and Coffee there is no change to notice in price or demand.

PROVISIONS continue very quiet. Bacon Hams are in demand at full prices. Mess Pork is held at \$14@14.50 #b bbl. Land is very dull at 10@10%c #b for bbls and tierces.

WHISKY.—There is very little demand. About 200 bbls are reported at 47@47%c, and Drudge at 45%c # gallon.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour.—1,500 bbls.
Wheat.—11,700 bush. Corn Meal is scarce at \$4 20 for Brandywine, and

Flour. 1,600 bbls. Wheat 11,700 bush New York Markets, July 25. New York Markets, July 25.

ASHES.—The market continues quiet at \$6.87½ for Pots, and \$6.87½ for Pearls.

BRRADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is without decided change. The sales are 7,000 bbls superfine State, at \$5@5.10 for extra State; \$4@4.60 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio; \$5@5 40 for extra do., including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$5.65@5.75, and trade brands at \$5.85@7.25.

Southern Flour is quiet and without decided change. Southern Flour is quiet and without decided change.

The sales are 600 bbls. at \$5.85@6.35 for superfine Baltimore, and \$6.40@9 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is quiet and without decided change. The sales are 350 bbls at \$5.10@5 30 for common, and \$6.35@7.25 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour is quiet and steady at \$3.50@5.10 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is quiet. We quote Jersey at \$4.10; Brandywine, \$4.30@4.35; Caloric, \$4.20@4.25, and Puncheons, \$21.25.

Wheat is one cent better, with a fair demand. The sales are 65.000 bushels at \$1.00@1.17 for Chicago spring; \$1.12@1.21 for Milwaukee club; \$1.22@1.25 for amber Iowa; \$1.21@1.25 for winter red Western; \$1.22@1.25 for amber Michigan, and \$1.27 for choice amber Green Bay.

Rye is dull at \$60.000.

Barley is dull and nominal.

Oats are quiet with moderate sales at 70@775 for Canada, Western, and State.

Corn is 1@2 cents better. The sales are 93,000 bushel at 66@67%c for shipping, and 64@65c for Eastern.

Whisky.—The market is more active: sales 1.500

Eastern.
WHISKY.—The market is more active; sales 1,500 bbls at 45@45%c, including 1,300 bbls in bond at 25%@25%c, the latter price for E and D. Boston Markets, July 25.

Boston Markets, July 25.

FLOUR.—The receipts since yesterday have been 2,998 bbls. The market is dull. Sales of Western superfine at \$5; common extra, \$5.37½@5.75; medium do, \$6@7; good and choice do, \$7.25@9.25 \$p. bbl. Grain.—The receipts since yesterday have been \$5,529 bushels Corn. Corn is firm; sales of Western mixed at 75@76c. Western and Southern yellow 79 @80c \$p. bus. Oats are rather firmer, as the receipts are light; sales of Northern and Canada at 70c \$p. bus. Rye is selling at \$1.14 \$p. bus. Shorts are in moderate demand at \$25@26; Fine Feed and Middlings, \$28@31 \$p. ton. rate demand at \$25@26; Fine reeu and midulings, \$28@31 % ton.
Provisions.—Pork is firm, but the demand is moderate; sales of prime at \$11.50@12; mess, \$13.26 @14; clear, \$17@16 % bb, cash. Beef is steady and firm; sales of Eastern and Western mess and extra mess at \$12@14.50 % bb, cash. Lard is steady; sales in bbls at 10%@10%c: keys, 11%@12c % b, cash. Hams are selling at 9%@11c % b, cash.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE,
S. W. DE GOURSEY,
JAMES C. HAND,

TEMPER RACS AT THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.
Ship Saranak, Rowland Liverpool, July 25
Bark Baltasara, Robertson. Liverpool, soon
Brig Keoka, Burns. St. Domingo City, soon
Brig Kodiak, Peterson St Thomas, July 25
Schr St Lawrence, Kinch. Port Spain, soon

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1863. ARRIVED.

Ship Tranquebar, Goodwin, 7 days from Key
West, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Bark Thos Dallett (Br), Duncan, from Laguayra
July 11, with rice, coffee, and deerskins to H Dallett
& Son. Same day, saw bark White Wing, hence, & Son. Same day, saw bark White Wing, hence, going in.

Bark Crusoe, Luce, 26 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W Welsh.

Bark Minnesota, Watson, 16 days from New Or
Lock, for Port Royal, with Government succes, re
Tork, for Port Royal, with Government succes, re-York, for Port Royal, with Government stores, redays out.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Pike, 6 days from Port Royal, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.
Brig Olive, Boyd, 10 days from Lubec, Me, with mase to E A Souder & Co.
Brig Roamer, Bowden, 6 days from Georgetown, Del, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Samuel C Losd, Cook, 12 days from Bangor, with lumber, &c, to Gaskill & Galvin.
Schr Jas Allderdice, Stites, Tdays from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Lucy, Spence, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with corn meal to R M Lea.
Schr E C Dennison, Hathaway, from Alexandria, in ballast to captain.
Schr Geo Edwards, Weeks, from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Schr Red Edwards, weeks, from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Schr R J Mercer, Somers, from Providence.

Schr Little David, Peterson, from New Haven.

Schr A M Alldridge, Cullen, from Boston.

Schr John Borden, Jr, Crowell, from Hatteras Inlet.
Schr Sophia Godfrey, Russell, 7 days from Glou-Schr Sophia Godfrey, Russell, 7 days from Gloucester, with ice to captain.

Schr Sarah Matilda, Armstrong, 10 days from Lubec, with ice to E A Souder & Co.

Schr N B Borden, Sears, 4 days from Providence, with make to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Georgia, Gilchrist, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin.

Schr Aid, Bunker, 4 days from Alexandria, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Schr MI A Gould, Philbert, 5 days from Georgetown, D C, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York with make to W m M Bard & Co.

Steamer New York, Fullz, 24 hours from N York, with make to W P Clyde.

Steamer Samson, Dunning 24 hours from N York, with make to W P Clyde.

CLEARED. Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H Winsor, Bark E Wright, Jr, Latham, Boston, E A Souder Stone & Co.
Schr James Allderdice, Stites, Providence, E A Quintard. Schr J H Wainwright, Mulford, Boston, do Schr Sarah Lavinia, Fort, Providence, L Auder Rathbun.
Schr A M Alldridge, Cullen, Portsmouth, C A Str Ruggles, McDermott, New York, W P Clyde. Brig John Chrystal, Veacock, Matanzas, John Mason & Co.
Schr Ada, (Br.) Bailey, Westport, W Draper.
Schr Wm L Springs, Adams, Port Royal, D S
Stetson & Co.
Schr Aid, Bunker, Danversport, E A Souder & Co.
Schr R M Wheaton, Stover, Boston, L Audenreid & Co. Schr W Salisbury, Hudson, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co. Schr H. E. Brown, Race, Bath, C. A. Hecksher

immings.
Schr George L. Green, Cobb, Boston, do.
Schr Ann Corbett, Adams, New Bedford, L. Au-Schr Ann Cotters, Annual Cotters, Cotter George G. Baker, Hamilton, Brandywine, Sinnickson & Glover. Schr George Hoffman, Champlin, Providence, do. Schr North Pacific, Marcy, Providence, L. Audeneiu & Co. Sch I. Ponder, Wilson, Milton, Del., do. Schr Village Gem, Parker, Boston, E W Sawyer Schr Three Sisters, Gray, Berlin, Md., Tyler, Sohr Charm, Starr, Alexandria, do. Str H L Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr. Brig Saa Antonio, Jackson, hence at N Orleans, 16th inst.

Brig Ellen P Stewart, Holland, cleared at New Orleans 16th inst for this port.

Brig Alexander Milliken, Hopkins, for Matanzas, cleared at New Orleans 17th inst.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Cunningham, hence at New Orleans 16th inst.

Brig Ella Reed, Jarman, hence, below N Orleans 17th inst.

Schr Marine, Dasey, hence at New Orleans 16th instant.

instant.
Schr E C Howard, Raymond, cleared at N Orleans PANDERING TO THE MOB.—In a recent speech, Hon. D. S. Dickinson said: "A short time since a mob held possession of a great city, doing deeds savages would be ashamed of, the opposing of just such dootrines as have been preached in justification of this rebellion. He warned men of wealth that if they pandered to great and little rebellions, the ruffians would ride in bodies to their banks and counting-houses, and help shemselves to what they want. He warned the merchants, farmers, and mechanics, that this spirit of rebellion, which soliticians are seeking to handle with furred mittens, will take their goods, their produce and wares, and compet them to pay for their support, unless they put it down at once. He should do himself and the cause injustice if he did not say that he felt his State to be disgraced, when high officers of the State, from the Chief Executive to a high judicial functionary, talk to a mob in mild and deprecatory language, instead of putting them down with a strong hand."

WHEN FREEDMEN SHOULD BE RE-CON-17th inst for this port. when freedmen should be refrequently and the conversion and the conversion of miners with saving and a time to the conversation turning upon the Emancipation Proclamation, and the chances that there might soon be overtures from some of the insurrectionary States to be readmitted into the Union, with slavery, Mr. Stanton, with emphasis and action suited to the words, remarked: "When the nerro blood which was shed before Port Hudson and at Milliken's Bend shall return from the ground to circulate in the veins of living men, then, but never till then, by consent or action of mine, shall one freedman emancipated by the President's proclamation be returned to slavery?"

We had the above from one of the two graphemen in question, whose name is well known to the public.—Evening Post,