TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1868.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu- We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different

military and naval departments. When used, it

THE ISSUE. The organization known as the Demo cratic party has at last taken decided ground-in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and against the conscription of the Republic. Atter/advancing and receding, and prating about constitutional law. and violated homes, and men ruthlessly torn away from their families-and doing everything to embarrass the operation of this law without taking decided ground against it-they have at length unmasked their batteries, and now make opposition to a law of the land a test of fealty to their party. They have fashioned a cry, and by dint of constant repetition and misrepresentation, and appealing to the prejudices of those who are ignorant and selfish, have succeeded in filling them with the wrath that men feel when suffering from injustice and wrong. The measure known as the has been the pretext. We can very easily what is known as a Border-State man, see how a proposition like this may be the poor and needy may be made to feel sorely-trodden. Yet what is in this meanecessary. The country has come to that position where it must decide one of two alternatives: either to end the war, or prosecute the war. Now if the opinion of the country is in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and a humiliating peace which shall make the North a mere dependent foster State, at the mercy of a proud and haughty rival, let us accept that fate at once, for we will be compelled to accept it in the end. Peace, therefore, however infamous and degrading, would be humane and economical. But if this is not our feeling, and we are still determined to war for the old flag-for the safety of our homes and the integrity of our nation; if we are determined to be true and brave men still, then we must arise and meet the necessity of war.

The necessity of war is conscription. Conscription cannot be evaded. Admitting the truth of the reasoning before adduced, it will be seen that armies are necessary. We must fight. We do not fight from the mere love of combat, nor because we desire to see men wounded and slain; and disdain. Then came the dogma of nor, we trust, in the vain and foolish "armed neutrality." We now know that idea of adding glory to certain Major Generals, but because it is the only ap- than that known as "armed neutrality"parent way to save the Union. And at | that under the feeling of confidence inspired this time there are many additional rea- in the minds of loyal men, BUCKNER orsons for the measure. Every victory ganized his home guard in favor of the lately gained is only a new argument | Confederacy-Breckinginge and Burnett in favor of conscription, for if we have plotted in the Congress of the United States, driven the enemy so near the edge of in company with such men as VALLANDIGthe abvss, how easy it will be to drive them | HAM, WOOD, and BIDDLE, against the Adover! And that we must do at once. The | ministration, while Albert Sydney Johnrebels are weaker now than ever before. ston established his camp at Bowling Green Therefore, we can punish them far more | -and under the cover of his guns, a few easily. They are straining every nerve to men calling themselves a Convention of raise a new army. We should crush them | Kentucky voted that State out of the Union. before the first levies are in the field. If we When the progress of war ended these do not strike them in July, we shall find | theores, and made pacification and comprothey are stronger in August. If we wait to mise impossibilities, Mr. CRITTENDEN enburg. In England and France-in New his life occupied the anomalous and peculiar York and Philadelphia-in every Southern | position of being a friend of the Union and State, the rebels and their allies and agents | an enemy of the Administration. And so, are laboring to re establish and strengthen | instead of holding the position that his elothem. Every hour of delay is precious to | quence, experience, and fame entitled him these men, and if they can throw the con- to hold, the name of Mr. CRITTENDEN has scription into the Supreme Court and keep | been little more than a name of dissension it there until December, it will be worth to among the loyal, and of union among those the cause of the rebellion a hundred thou- who sympathize with the disloyal. sand men. Let us enforce the conscription, raise a reserve army, send our present army | he has been during this warlike period that into the field, and we can crush the rebellion | the people of this country will cherish. We before the new levy is properly apportioned.

York, and the West. If we permit our old man, for whose fame the war came too armies to remain weak, what is to prevent | late, and perhaps too early. He was a good, LEE from defeating them and successfully and, we may say, a great man. It was not invading the North? If we strengthen our in the temper of the school to which armies, what is to prevent us from driving Mr. CRITTENDEN belonged to think of LEE and Brace and Johnston into the Gulf? disunion as a thing possible, and so, Conscription strengthens our armies and de- by agreeing to surrender every privilege feats LEE. The failure of the conscription weakens our armies and defeats MEADE. Who can hesitate to choose? We see that | South upon the Republic, and at the same duty points one way; danger and disgrace | time by never failing to tell us in eloquent another. Who can hesitate? We are an- speeches elaborately prepared and full of that swered by a reference to the three-hundred. beauty which the proper management of dollar-exemption clause. Let us look at words can give, of the advantages and glothat a moment. Such a thing as an irrevo- nies of the Union and the horror that discable conscription has never been heard of union would bring, they managed to keep except in Poland, the South, and under the the people of the North, and many true peo-African kings, where conscripts are sold into | ple in the South, busy in listening, reading slavery. There must be exceptions. If the and applauding, while the leaders of treason Government does not provide a way, demand | were doing their work. All such doctrines and supply produce a market, and thousands have passed away, and we pause in the of dollars are spent by the rich man to pro- midst of this all-consuming war to pay a cure a substitute. This becomes a matter | tribute of respect to the memory of the illusof merchandise. The Government is not trious and venerable man who was one of benefited, the citizen is defrauded, and the | their most constant advocates, and who goes | poor man oppressed. So the Government down to his grave amid the sorrows of a says that the services of a conscript are | nation, and whose name will never be menworth to it a certain sum of money. In | tioned by the American people without feelother words, that for a certain sum of | ings of pride and affection. money it will engage to release the conscript and procure a substitute. This enables the poor man to make an effort, and gives charitable men an opportunity of aiding him. If this provision had not been made the poor man would have been compelled to pay thousands of dollars, and no man or association of men could have aided the Republic had previously been deterhim. The Government, then, following wise precedents, the custom in New York State, and in civilized countries, has made the | the will of Louis Napoleon. The same apportionment as low as possible, and by so- power nominated the Archduke MAXIMIdoing prevents the poor man from being a LIAN, of Austria, as Emperor, with the provictim of the frauds and combinations of vision that, in case of his refusal to accept

The country is called upon to mourn the of the Mexican Government was originally loss of John J. CRITTENDEN. He seems to appointed under the direction of General have lived to a period long beyond that al- Forey; it was simply the mouth-piece of lotted to man, and to have passed away in the fullness of years, and without sickness Mexican people have not been in the least or pain. Although, in this tumultuous time, | consulted. Louis Napoleon had pledged we can hardly find time to record the ravages of death, John J. Crittenden was too great of Government; it is in this way that his a man and too long in the front rank of pledge is redeemed, by an evasion which is American statesmen to be neglected. His worthy of the man who has sworn many life was among the most glorious that peace oaths, and broken all but one—the oath that permitted to our public men. He died in a | he would be ruler of France. At present time that the patriot might have wished to the United States cannot interfere in behalf die-with the shouts of victory ringing in of outraged Mexico, but the course the his ears and a blessed consciousness that the French Emperor, in defiance of all justice, Republic was safe and marching to speedy has chosen to adopt, will lead to serious and permanent victory. Such a life and such a death are given to few men. JOHN JORDAN CRITTENDEN Was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, in September, 1786, and death was in the seventyseventh year of his age—with the exception | makes little difference to us whether that of Lord Palmerston, perhaps, one of the far away African kingdom is to be ruled by oldest public men living in the world. The a drunken King or a tyrannical Council. father of Mr. CRITTENDEN was an officer in Yet, indirectly, its results have some importthe Revolutionary army, and was accidental- ance. It appears that the Administration ly killed while the late statesman was yet a of King RADAMA the Second has for several boy. Soon after his professional education | years been corrupt, and the monarch himwas completed, Mr. CRITTENDEN removed | self had forfeited the respect of his people from Woodford to Russellville, Logan by drunkenness and licentiousness. The county, Kentucky, and there commenced revolution began by an appeal of the revothe practice of law. During the war lutionary faction to the King, asking the of 1812, he fought in the ranks under Ge- repeal of certain very obnoxious laws. neral Harrison, and at its close returned | and the dismissal of several equally disto the practice of his profession. He was agreeable officers of State. The King several times elected to the State Legisla- refusing to grant, these requests, the ture, and was at one time Speaker of its laws were repealed by force, and the House of Representatives. He first entered | principal friends and advisers of the the United States Senate in the year 1817, King were slain. It is said that RADAas a "Monroe Democrat." Serving two years, he resigned, and removed to Frank- and it is certain that he was strangled in the fort. In 1828, he was nominated by President John Quincy Adams as an Associate | the Council announced that his wife, Ra-Judge of the United States Supreme Court, Bodo, was Queen of Madagascar. Rabodo three hundred horses at Huntsville, Ala., and not Judge of the United States Supreme Court, but the Senate refused to confirm his nomination. In 1885, he was re-elected United States Senator, and together with Clay, States Senator, and together with Clay, BENTON, and WEBSTER, opposed CAL. know, contains a special clause, to the effect | nessee river.

and opposed the Sub-Treasury system. He was again re-elected Senator at the expiration of his term, but soon resigned in order to accept the appointment of Attorney General in President HARRISON'S Cabinet. He resigned this position, however, on the President's death, and was soon afterwards chosen to fill the unexpired term of HENRY CLAY in the United States Senate. He was re-elected at the end of his term, but resigned in 1848, in order to accept the position of Governor of his State, to which position he had been chosen by a large majority. When Mr. FILLMORE became President, he selected Mr. CRITTENDEN as his Attorney General. At the close of the Fill-

more Administration he was again, for the sixth time, chosen United States Senator. He opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and was among the adherents of the "English Bill." At the breaking out of the rebellion he offered his celebrated "Crittenden Compromise," and supported its adoption with many eloquent and patriotic speeches. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the last Congress, and was a candidate for re-election at the time of his death.

In times of peace, Mr. CRITTENDEN be onged to what was known as the old Whig party, and was the disciple and friend of Timee Hundred Dollar Exemption clause | HENRY CLAY. In the time of war, he was which is to say that his heart was with the capable of a double construction, and how | South, while his mind was with the North. Like most of the men of the Border States. that they are taxed, and oppressed, and he dreaded war as the greatest calamity that could befal a nation, and so that its devassure of exemption to excite the anger and tating tide was kept from his beloved Kenhatred of men? In the first place, it is tucky, he was satisfied, and his duty as a public man was finished. By no means a positive man, and a believer in the states-

manship that HENRY CLAY founded, and which we knew under the name of compromises, feeling that the postponement of the evil day was the truest way of meeting the evil, and anxious that the war should be so conducted that the rebels would suffer nothing but the mere hardships and contingency of war, Mr. CRITTENDEN was always, to the hour of persed; the Mississippi is open; Charleston his death, a friend of Southern institutions, and among his last public acts was a denúnciation of the President's proclamation of

emancipation. When the war first loomed upon the horizon, Mr. CRITTENDEN endeavored to avert it by a compromise. The measure was a good one, and we know that it was prompted by Mr. CRITTENDEN's patriotism and devotion to country, but it only served to show the true animus of the Southern leaders, for they severed it with the sword and tossed it into the face of the Northern men as an evidence of contempt no theory was more injurious to the country

December there may be another Fredericks- | tered Congress, and during the last years of

It is not however Mr. CRITTENDEN as shall love to think of him as the companion To accept the conscription is to avoid the and friend of the illustrious CLAY, as the conscription. Suppose Jefferson Dayis counsellor of many Presidents, and one occupies Pennsylvania, then we shall have | whose voice has often spoken words of couna levy en masse to fight New England, New | sel to the Republic—as a dear, fond, glorious

> that the Southern men demanded of the North, by never resisting the claims of the

The Empire of Mexico. It is of very little importance that the

Council of Notabilities which assembled at the city of Mexico on July 10th had no authority from the people to declare the country an empire, for the destruction of mined in Paris, and the Notabilities simply executed the command of Gen. Forey, and

those who would make money out of his | the throne, Louis Napoleon should select necessities. Nothing could be plainer or a substitute. Undoubtedly the French Emmore just than this issue, and we marvel | peror will have this action represented as that men should gainsay and misrepresent | voluntary by the Mexican people, but it must be palpable to the world that it is the formal result of the French conquest. The assembly which has thus changed the form Mexican people have not been in the least himself not to force upon Mexico a change

> complications in the future. Revolution in Madagascar. The revolution in Madagascar is not of nuch importance to America, for it really MA then professed to have no wish to live, night, of the 12th of May, and the next day

HOUN'S bill authorizing anti-slavery docu- that her Majesty "shall not drink intoxica" ments to be excluded from the Southern | ting liquors." The Queen is but nominally mail; was in favor of a United States Sank, | the ruler; virtually the power has passed into the hands of the revolutionists, whose leaders seem to be shrewd men, anxious to avoid any difficulty with foreign Powers. France and England, of all the European Powers, have the closest relations with Madagascar, and will probably have no cause to interfere with this little quarrel. The first decrees of the new reign maintain religious toleration, re-establish punishment by death, and declare that all foreign treaties shall be respected. Queen RABODO has not only signed the temperance pledge, but has written to Queen VICTORIA and the Emperor of the French announcing her wish to maintain unimpaired the friendly relations established between the two European nations and her own. Missionaries write of their better prospects, and there is reason to believe that the civilization of Western Africa will not be injured, and may be benefited, by

the revolution in Madagascar. Foreign Summary. It was only natural that there should be strong desire on this side of the Atlantic o learn how our great Union successes in July had been received by our excellent and "neutral" friends on the other side. Thanks to steam, the application of which to navigation was first practically effected in this country, we have intelligence from Europe to the 19th of this month, at which time it was known there that LEE had been encountered by MEADE and defeated. The English papers, for once, do justice to the Union troops. Some of them affect to doubt whether LEE's defeat would benefit the Union cause, and The Times sagaciously shakes its head-like Lord Burleigh in the "Critic" - and says that success to the Army of the Potomac would be a mere trifle, unless such impossible events as the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson were also to occur. Not only has LEE been defeated—forced to return to Virginia with the loss of over 300,000 men-but Vicksburg and Port Hudson have fallen. the Union troops are conquering in the Southwest; Morgan, the guerilla leader, is a

is attacked; the communication between Charleston and Richmond broken off; and MEADE is pressing LEE very closely in his own selected ground in East Virginia. Against this catalogue of brilliant successes there is to be placed, per contra, only one disastrous incident - namely, the riots in New York, as disgraceful to us, we admit, as are the "No Popery" riots of 1780, or the Reform Bill riots of 1831. Lord PAL-MERSTON may well rejoice that little RoE-BUCK had the good sense not to proceed, on the 13th July, with his motion pledging England to join other European Powers in acknowledging the independence of the rebellious South. The recent reverses of

prisoner, and his band captured or dis-

the rebels have put a new face on the wall, and behind that also there was a small rebel force. General Spinola at once took an whole affair. British policy, just now, is very uncertain. A few weeks ago, England united with France and Austria in submitting to the Czar a series of six propositions on which, it was declared, the Polish revolution might readily be suppressed, without further effugion of blood. The demends were an amnesty, honestly carried out, to all who had borne arms in the contest; also, a representation of the Polish nation, in conformity with the Constitution granted bythe Emperor ALEXANDER in 1815. By that Charter Poland was declared to be united to the Russian Empire by its Constitution. The sovereign authority in Poland was to be exercised only in conformity with it. The King of Poland was to be crowned at Warsaw, and was to swear to observe the Charter. Poland was to have a perpetual representation, consisting of the King and two Chambers, with powers of legislation and taxation. This Constitution, after sixteen years' trial, was abolished by the Emperor Nicholas, and the three Powers demand that it shall be restored, as well as a separate Polish administration, and the Poles alone to be appointed to public offices. Liberty of conscience and the establishment of Polish as the official language are demanded, as well as, finally, a legal and regular system of recruiting as a substitute for the violent proceedings which originated the present revolt. But, ere yet the Czar had sent a reply, Lord Russell, thoroughly a political Marplot, ostentatiously proclaimed, in Parliament, that England would not, under any circumstances, enter into an armed intervention in favor of the Poles; her written remonstrance was to be all-in-all, and Lord DERBY, the Tory leader, went beyond this, and deprecated even diplomatic interference. The Czar's reply, which arrived subsequently, assented

a tresh levy of troops in November. The difficulty, as respects the Poles, is this: They do not like to lay down their arms on the promise of an amnesty, which Russia may afterwards violate. In this matter England evidently deserts France, and Austria is said to be lukewarm. In consequence of a defect in the Foreign Enlistment bill, the owners of the Alexandra, lately prosecuted for fitting her up as a warship to be used against the United States, were acquitted by a London jury. Certain persons in Liverpool thereupor prayed Lord Russell to amend the law, so as to make it really efficient. His Lordship replied that "the act is effectual for all reasonable purposes," and, therefore, no amendment was required. The truth and the logic of this are on a par, for the Act has just been found non-effectual in the case of the Alexandra. But we entirely agree with Earl Russell-who is the bitterest Englishman against our Union—that for America to try and get justice at the hands of an English judge and an English jury,

to the propositions of the Three Powers,

but, to be prepared for the worst, had ordered

'a reasonable purpose." We notice, to doubt, a repetition of the rumor that France was about asking Spain to acknowledge the independence of the South. France has no very friendly feeling to Spain, in consequence of drawing back at the commencement of the Mexican invasion, and would scarcely seek to place her in the rank of a first-class Power, by soliciting her to act against the United States. There is no recent intelligence from Prussia. The King is at Carlsbad, where he was

evidently, as the result has shown, is not

to be visited by the Emperor of Austria, and the visit may be of political importance. It is declared that on reading the Prince-Royal's speech at Dantzic, (in which he plumply repudiated any sympathy with the arbitrary conduct and unconstitutional principles of his father,) the King wrote back a scolding letter, the answer to which was a respectful repetition of what the speech had said. The ultra-adherents of the King are said to have suggested the arrest and imprisonment of the Prince-a step which, considering that he is Queen VICTORIA'S son-in law, might eventuate in a collision between England and Prussia. The Polish insurrection continues active. Assuredly the countrymen of Kosciusko are

brave men who deserve to be free. The School Appropriation. The annual appropriation for the support of the common schools of the State has heretofore been distributed to the respective school districts accord ing to the number of taxable inhabitants in each, as regularly returned by the assessors. The Legislature at its last session changed this rule, and the law now requires the money to be distributed according to the number of children attending the public schools, as per the school report for the school year ending on the first Monday in June, 1863. As the district reports cannot be received and collated a the School Department before about the first of Oc tober, the State Superintendent, we understa will not be able to make the apportionment and be gin to issue the school warrants until late in the fall. The different school districts will gain or lose. under the new arrangement, according to the difference, either way, between the number of taxables and the number of children in the public schools. This year Philadelphia will lose about fifteen thou

sand dollars by the operation. The Expedition Into Alabama. NEW YORK, June 27 .- A special despatch from Cincinnati to-day says, on the authority of General McCook, that General Stanley took only some

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1863. The Situation. The Washington Star remarks, and the fact is already known in Richmond, that MEADE is even now in occupation of points which will render it mpossible for LEE to take choice of positions on he strategical line he occupied prior to his invasion f Maryland.

Instead of affairs settling down to the old line of quietude "along the line of the Rappahannock," it would not be surprising if the next fortnight witessed some of the most stirring events of the war. Naval Affairs. The following was received to day: FLAG STEAMER DINSMORE,

OFF Morris Island, July 21, 1863. Ion. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Sin: I have to inform the Department that on the night of the 19th instant, a side-wheel steamer, in trying to run into Charleston, was chased by the Janandaigua and other outside blockaders, and finally headed off and driven upon the shoals, by Commander Grorde W. Rodgers, of the Catakill. She then anchored abreast of Fort Wagner on picket duty. The steamer was fired by her crew, and is now a total wreck. The chances of success to such enterprises are materially lessened by our occupaion of the main ship channel.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your ob't servit, J. H. DAHLGREN, Rear Admiral commanding S. A. B. Squadron. The Navy Department has awarded the contrac r building the fifteen-knot sloop-of-war to ORAMP Son, of Philadelphia, ship-builders, for the sun f \$940,000, to be completed in twelve months, the nachinery to be made by Merrick & Son, of Phiadelphia, who have executed for the Navy Departnent a large amount of work of this character Stationery for the Navy Department. The Navy Department has awarded to Philps & Solomons, of this city, the contract for supplying the Washington navy yard with blank books and ationery for the current year.

Resignation. Major LEAVITT HUNT, to the regret of his friends, has resigned his position as judge advocate on Gen

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. AN ACTION AT MANASSAS GAR

The Excelsior Brigade Distinguished.

THE REBELS ROUTED WITH A LOSS OF FIVE HUNDRED. Our Army Holding the Line of the Rap.

pahannock.

Washington, July 27.—The Washington Slar says on Thursday last, while the 3d and 5th army corps of General Meade's army were lying at the mouth of Manassas Gap (this side), information was received that General Longstreet was sending a brigade of his corps forward, in order to possess himself of the gap. General Spinola, commanding the Excelsior Brigade (800 muskets of that corps), was at once ordered forward. The commanding general supposed the rebels were only in small force on and behind the creat of a hill about one mile from the gap, between it and Front Royal and, therefore, supposed this brigade was sufficient to dislodge the enemy. About a quarter of a mile from the creat of the hill there was a stone observation of the ground, and, after pointing out have to perform, he ordered his gallant brigade forward, and with fixed bayonets and a yell that beto-

kened their determination to succeed, they rushed forward, when the rebels quickly fled from the hill and took refuge behind the stone wall. Up to this the brigade rushed also, when from behind it rose a the brigade rushed also, when from behind it rose a in whom he has full confidence to occupy the throne. had they not been accompanied with horrors parallel whole brigade of Georgians and two regiments of This proclamation was immediately made public to those of the Sepoy revolt, notwithst anding of Gen. Anderson; but our troops heeded them not, but, amid a shower of rifle bullets and artillery in front and on the flank, pushed forward, and with the bayonet drove the rebels from their protection, and sent them scattering over the field. The rebel loss was not less than 500 in killed, wounded, and missing. We had no artillery, while the rebels had at least 17 pieces. That night our soldiers bivouacked on

the battle ground, and the next day marched into Front Royal. In this fight, it is the opinion of military men, that the rebels outnumbered us at least six to one, but they appeared to be completely fagged out, and after being dislodged from the stone wall, they could not move up a hill in an upright position, but crawled on their hands and knees, thus giving our men an opportunity to pour in an effective fire, of which they eagerly availed themselves. In this fight, General Spinola received two very severe wounds, one in the right foot, which tore open the heel for two or three inches, and another through the fleshy part of the right side. The first mentioned is by far the most painful and serious, but he is doing as well as could be expected. The General arrived here to-day, having been in the meantime, since he received his wounds, in an amhome in New York.

He purposes leaving to-morrow for his Gen. Spinola is loud in his praises of the manner in which his whole command, officers, privates, and all, behaved. His adjutant general was the first to wounded when but a few feet from it, and the wounds came in quick succession, scarcely a moment clapse POSITION OF THE ARMY.

Advices from our army state that large numbers

of horses have been found in the mountain gorges,

and appropriated by our troops.

Our cavalry held the line of the Rappahannock on

AN ERROR CORRECTED-ESCAPE OF HILL

Saturday, between Kelly's Ford and Waterloo.

AND LONGSTREET THROUGH CHESTER WASHINGTON, July 27 .- An important error of facts occurs in the advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, as published this morning. The correction which the correspondent desired to be made, though written yesterday, was not received through the special messenger until to day. He says: "On the 22d inst., while Longstreet was endeavoring to get into Eastern Virginia by way o Manassas Gap, A. P. Hill's corps took possession f Chester Gap. Our cavalry made an attempt to drive him out, but he was too strongly posted for success. They, however, kept him in check until ne was reinforced by Longstreet, when both commands came through the Gap, and are now proba-bly in Culpeper. It was Longstreet's command which was seen near Amesville. Ewell's corps went to Strasburg.

CHARLESTON.

REPORTS FROM REBEL PAPERS—ANOTH-TURDAY-ANOTHER MONITOR ARRIVED. WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following extracts are taken from the Richmond Dispatch, of this morning: CHARLESTON, July 24, 9 R. M .- The bombardment was renewed early this morning with rapid and ontinuous firing until a flag of truce went down at 9 o'clock. The attack was resumed this evening he enemy occasionally firing at Cumming's Point. Fort Sumpter replying heavily. The firing is still We sent down to the fleet to-day 105 paroled prisoners, and received 40.

A physician just from Hilton Head says that 54

f our regulars took the oath of allegiance last Wednesday. The casualties this morning were three killed and ix wounded. Those which occurred this evening have not been heard from. [SECOND DESPATOR.] CHARLESTON, July 25 .- Regular firing from Fort Sumpter and Battery Wagner at the Yankees on

Morris Island was kept up all night and continued The Yankees occasionally responded from their oatteries on Morris Island. The monitors and the Ironsides were lying outside, and took no part to-The Yankees have two batteries on Morris Island, and have strengthened their position. There are no reported casualties to-day. Another monitor arrived to-day, making six

FORTRESS MONROEL

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25 .- The U. S. gunboat Memphis arrived last night from Charleston, but brings no important news. She has a mail for New The flag-of-truce steamboat New York left for City Point this afternoon, in charge of truce-officer Major John E. Mulford. The boat took no prisoners of war, but carried up as a passenger the newly appointed French consul for Richmond. Generals Naglee and Meredith arrived at Fortress Monroe to day.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived this afternoon, from Newbern, North Carolina. No news from that department has been made public. FORTHESS MONROE, July 26.—Steamer S. R. Spaulding, Captain Howes, left for Newbern, North Brolina, at noon to-day. She is expected to return in a few days with Major General Foster. The trial of Doctor Brown will come up before the Military Commission at Nerfolk to-morrow (Monday), it having been decided that the case comes within their jurisdiction. Flag of truce expected to-morrow from City Point, which, no doubt, will bring important news from Charleston.

Politics in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, July 27.—The Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, auti-Administration candidate for Governor, ad-gressed a large and enthusiastic crowd at the courthouse this evening, opposing strongly what he called the Abolition policy of the Government. General Houson was serenaded at the Galt House this evening, to which he briefly respo said his mission was rather to aght than to talk. The Hon. Robert Mallory followed, o the views of Mr. Wickliffe, and arguing earnestly in favor of the suppression of the rebellion.

Colonel Marc Munday closed the proceedings with a speech, combining patriotism and humor, which, together with those of his predecessors, was warmly applauded by an enthusiastic audience.
Our City Councils are taking measures to attend the funeral of the Hon. John J. Crittenden in a body on Wednesday. The Central Committee has called a Convention of Union citizens at Lexington, to nominate a can-didate for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the

decease of Mr. Orittenden,

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. lovement of the Rebel Armies in Missis

sippi. MEMPHIS, July 26.—The rebels under Biffle Jesse, and Forrest are reported to have again crossed the Tennessee river, and gone towards Jackson Tennessee. General Dodge has sent a force to mee One of Gen. Hurlbut's scouts, arrived last night, eports that Pemberton and his staff have gone to Richmond. His army has scattered in every direc tion. Pemberton said it was impossible to keep

them together. The rebels are pressing everybody into their rank and the excitement is intense. The rolling stock on the railroads is all being run towards Mobile, and large quantities of cotton are going in the same direction.

The bulk of Johnston's army is reported at Martin, thirty miles east of Jackson. His force is esti-Generals Hardee and Forrest passed through Meidian on the 18th; going to Johnston. Forrest was

suffering from a wound, and was not fit for duty.

FROM VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, July 27 .- Passengers arrived from Vicksurg, which they left on the 24th, state that Gene al Herron's division had returned from the Yazoo river, and was preparing to go to some point fur Hardee's corps was reported as going to Johnsto A despatch dated Martin, Miss., July 20, states burg had been exchanged, but their men had strag led so that they were without commands. General Sherman's old corps still occupied Jackon. Mississippi, but it was understood would soo fall back this side of Black river.

All is quiet along the Mississippi river, FROM MISSISSIPPI. Jackson and Canton Evacuated.

Morron, July 24.—The enemy evacuated Jackson vesterday morning, and Col. Wirt Adams' cavalr shed in and captured a few stragglers. Canton has also been evacuated. Grant's entire army ha gone to Vicksburg.

An attempt to blow up the State House failed although it is badly damaged. Our cavalry are pur The Yankees have destroyed all the machin hops, rolling stock, cannon, and track between ackson and Vicksburg. Mobile will, no doubt, b he next place of attack. [SECOND DESPATCH.]

MORTON, July 24 —An officer from Vicksburg says that McPherson's entire corps left that place on the let, moving up the river. Their officers stated that they were going to Richmond. Transports from abov ere constantly arriving. Nearly all the rolling stock and cannon had been sent up to Grenada, and were consequently saved.
A DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER. Jeff Davis has issued a proclamation, appointing

August 21st as a day of humiliation and prayer. GEN. ROSECRANS PREPARING TO ATTACK ATLANTA-DEATH OF GEN. BOWEN. ATLANTA, July 23.—Rosecrans is organizing orce to attack Atlanta and make raids on the Northwestern Georgia railroad. Active prepara ons are being made for the defence of this city an the railroad to Chattanooga. The Confederate General Bowen died on the 16th

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO. Mexico Declared an Empire by Napoleon-Maximilian of Austria offered the Throne NEW YORK, July 27 .- The steamer Rosnoke, with Havana dates to the 22d inst, has just arrived.

An arrival from Vera Cruz, on the 13th, at Haana, states that Mexico was declared an Empire of he 10th inst. Maximilian, of Austria, is to be proclaimed Emperor, if he will accept; if not, Nanc Cruz, in honor of the event, City of Mexico dates to the 10th say: It appears that the Council of Notabilities declared that the Mexican nation through them solicit an empire as the form of government, and proclaim Maximilian.of Austria, Emperor. Should he decline the throne, they implore the French Emperor to select a person in whom he has full confidence to occupy th by a French steamer to Havana. The British consul at Hayana had furnished the Diario with news via New Orleans that Lee had dim and melancholy cellars, grasping the sacrificial

whipped Meade. A large fire occurred at San Domingo early in the month. Loss \$500,000.

The neutral English steamers Fancy, Alice, and Alabama, with cotton from Mobile, had arrived at Havana, and the Isabel from St. Marks.

Rebel Piracies-Capture of the Bark Cape of Good Hope. BOSTON, July 27.—Our papers announce the cap-ture and destruction of the bark Cape of Good Hope, from Boston for the Cape of Good Hope, and the capture of the bark J. W. Seaver, from Boston for Hong Kong, by the pirate steamer Georgia. The Seaver was bonded for \$15,000. The crew of the Cape of Good Hope arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 22d of June, in the Seaver. Both vessels were owned in Boston. NEW YORK, July 27.—The Bremen bark Pyrmont. that she snoke the bark Conrad, of Philadelphia, on June 2d, with a brass cannon mounted on her deck. She would not give a ratisfactory answer to the hail, and acted in such a suspicious manner that the

yrmont left in haste.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The ship George Gris-wold, Lunt, from London, which had been boarded by the pirate Georgia, and bonded for \$100,000, artion of the officers and crews of ship Jatez Snow and bark Amazonian, which were captured and burned by the Alabama, in lat. 14°25' S., long. 34° 32' W. On the night of June 22d, Cape Frio bearing W. N. W., distant eighty miles, fell in with a vessel hove to. As soon as they made our light they bore off and run for us; we immediately extinguished our lights and kept off before the wind, and through the darkness of the night succeeded in losing sight of her in the course of one hour. I have no doubt but what it was the privateer Georgia, as she had been cruising off Cape Frio two or three weeks.

Another Piracy.

Proclamation by Governor Parker, of New Jersey. A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS TO AVOID A DRAFT. TRENTON, July 27.—Governor Parker has just issued a proclamation, stating that no draft has as yet been ordered in New Jersey; that thirty days would be allowed for the purpose of raising the re quired number of men by volunteering; that what-ever number may be raised in that time will be credited should a draft be ordered, and that there will he no draft for the old deficiency claimed to be due from the State. The proclama calling on the people to aid in raising the quota for the State so as to avoid any necessity for a draft. Affairs in Utah.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following interesting eport from Gen. Conner has been received at the headquarters of the army of the United States:

Headquarters of the army of the United States:

Headquarters of the Instruct of Utah,
Camp Douglas, U. T., June 2, 1863.

Colonel: I have the honor to report to the general commanding the department that, on the 5th of May ultimo, Co. H, 3d Infantry, California Volunteers, Captain Black, left this post, pursuant to my orders en route, via Box Elder, Bear river, Cache and Marsh valleys, for a point at or near the great hend of Bear river, known as Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, for the purpose of establishing a new post in that region for the protection of the overland emigration to Oregon, California, and the Bannock City nines.

Accompanying this expedition, and under its protectide, were a large number of persons, heretofore residents of this Territory, seeders (under the name of Morrisites) from the Mormon Church.

Many if not all of them having been reduced by the lang-continued prosecutions of the Mormons to the most abject poverty, have for some time past claimed and received the protection of the forces under my command.

Pridential reasons, applying as well to this comneadquarters of the army of the United States:

the ldng-continued prosecutions of the Mormons to the most abject poverty, have for some time past claimed and received the protection of the forces under my command.

Prudential reasons, applying as well to this commandias to the Morrisites themselves, rendered it advisable that they should be removed from the vicinity of this camp, and beyond the evil influences and powers of the Mormon hierarchy.

After leaving Brigham City, the command performed two night marches—the first of twelve and the second of thirty-five miles—as I had reason to believe that wandering bands of hostile savages, remnants of the Shoshones engaged or connected with those who took part in the battle of Bear river, (January 28th last.) were in the neighborhood, and might be surprised and punished for repeated and recent outrages on emigrants and settlers.

In this expectation, however, I was disappointed, few if any traces of Indians being found, and thence forward the command proceeded by daily marches. In Fort Nocuff valley we came across two lodges of Indians, (Shoshones,) who came: unhesitatingly into camp with their squaws, satisfactorily answered all questions propounding, and gave evidence of iriendly disposition towards the whites.

Giving them to understand the determination of the Government opunish summarily allbad Indians, and receiving assurances of future good conduct on their part, I passed on without molesting these Indians, "At Snake-river Ferry were several large trains of emigrants bound north to the mines, and here recruiting their animals. Here also was an encampment of several lodges of Shoshones (or Snake) Indians, numbering in all, including those who dame in the next day, 250 or 300. They were well mounted, and had grazing in the vicinity a considerable quantity of stock. These Indians were reliably represented to me as friendly and peaceable, and have been living at the ferry during the past winter.

The report proceeds: On the 20th, Company H, 3d Infantry, arrived, after a long and tedious trip, secompanied by t

Single river and the north branch of the Fort Nocust.

The site was surveyed immediately each of the
springs, as was also one square mile for a military
reservation, adjoining on the each the town site, in
latitude about 42½ north, and longitude to 11½ west.
The water is good and abundant, as well from the
river as from numerous mountain streams, easily
directed for purposes of irrigation.

Bask of the town, and north, wood for fuel is
abundant, while on the opposite side of the river
timber of large [growth, suitable for building purposes, is found at a distance of less than two miles.

The soil, judging from the growth of the native
grasses, and the appearance of the ground, is susceptible of cultivation and the raising of valuable
carops. crops.

The shortness of the season and the altitude of the place alone renders this at all doubtful. The settlers were allotted building lots of a fair size, and proceeded immediately to the erection of shelters for themselves and families.

The Southern Conscription. Miscoe.

A attend
A a body

New York, July 27.—The Post's Washington apecial despatch says the returned prisoners from Richmond state that in less than twenty-four hours after the issue of Jefferson Davis' conscription proclamation, a wholesale conscription commenced there.

Two hundred sick Massachusetts soldiers arrived at Washington to day.

It is believed that a general exchange of prisoners will soon be aftected. NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1863. ence of The Press.] The political influences of the late riots have yet to be canvassed; for, incited and urged on by the Wood-Brooks clique as a political coup d'état Lin tended studienly to cripple the prosecution of the war, its results must partake of a political nature. One thing seems reasonably certain, and that is, the establishment of a party opposed to the recent rabble Against the educated and respectable portions of the Irish people no complaint is made. During the week of slaughter and pillage, their efforts were on the side of law and order, and, in many cases, their services most efficient. But against the low rab-, the thieves and vagabonds, who have supported the Wood, Brooks, McCunn, and company, who cheered for Jeff Davis, Seymour, and those military

erests of crime and debauchery fostered in a less ics" of the Quaker Gity as well. 'Harvey Brown slew with his grape." When 'long shoremen butchered negroes who had worked beside them for years; when the rabble burned the houses

It is now prepared for emergencies; it has gathered all its energies for the bitter end, if that end he

in its immediate neighborhood, and the "friend of Governor Seymour grew quiet and contemple

y exorcision, if it can ! Dy exorcision, if it can!

The Anglo-African, an excellent paper, devoted to the interests of the colored race in America, publishes an appeal, to which the general attention of the philanthropic should be directed. It has all

along been supported by the colored men of this city; but the grand exodus of its patrons, and the reduction of many of them to absolute beggary, has jeoparded its existence. The proprietor now asks the friends of the colored race to aid him in the emergency, until the results of mob violence can be in a degree repaired. By prompt action among the charitable of our commercial emporiums, the Anglo-African could be substantially established, and a boon conferred upon the suffering negroes, by assuring to them their own peculiar paper. Surely, when drunken and inhuman moha are assured three daily papers, devoted entirely to their interests and tims of that mob should not be allowed to suffer the loss of their solitary weekly. Money donations or ubscriptions may be forwarded to Robert Hamilton, publisher, No. 50 Beekman street.

garding the possibility af another outbreak of the abble. Among others one is to the effect that the Friends" are now completely organized, five thousand of them being armed with muskets and carbines; that at their next uprising companies of from one to two thousand will be suddenly launched at midnight upon the prominent wards of the city, when the torch and knife will be dealt out indiscriminately to both negroes and Abolitionists. Each of these sections will have a small detachment of the regularly armed Thugs included; and these, it is claimed, will be able to beat off any body of police ent against them; at least, until their many objects may have been accomplished. All this would be very fine for the society of "Friends," were the respectable portion of the community either demented or idiotic, or did Gen. Canby recognize "these innocent people" in the amicable relationship which Seymour has claimed for them. As none of these misfortunes have yet fastened upon us, we may well conclude that such a plan would result rather disastrously, and take away a few hundreds of Demo-

The Draft in New York.

New York, July 27.—Mayor Opdyke, to-day, vetoed the ordinance passed last week by the Council and the Board of Aldermen, to pay conscripts \$300, on the ground of the vagueness and illegality. Other pertinent objections are also urged, and he holds that the Common Council has had time since last March to remedy any supposed facqualities of the draft; that they did not do anything until this ordinance was passed, thus appearing as a propitiatory measure to appease a mob.

The 5th Regiment (regular infantry,) and 5th Regular Battery, moved their quarters to day from the City Hall Park to the Battery, where they will encamp and keep prepared for the mobites of the city.

opens into old Crater valley, striking Snake river seventy miles above and east of the present ferry. At this point a ferry has been established, and in a short time a good boat will be in running order. With the main body of the cavalry, train, etc., I left the Blackfoot about fifteen miles east of the ferry, and pursuing a southeasterly course across the divide, on a good natural road, and arrived at Soda Springs on the 17th of May, passing through large and fertile valleys, lying along Roas' Fork of Sprike river and the north branch of the Fort Noguff.

The site was surveyed immediately can't course across of the strike was surveyed immediately can't course course.

A Conflagration at Havana.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamer Roanoke reports that when she was leaving the port of Havana, on the 2d instant, an immense conflagration was raging smong the warehouses of Messre. Fesser & Regla's wharf. Sixteen buildings had been consistent when the Roanoke left, and the prospect of sudding the flames was not good. It is estimated that the warehouses already destroyed involved a loss of four millions of dollars' worth of sugar.

C yet

tion from the draft by giving a certificate that Burning of a Western Steamboat. CINOMNATI, July 27.—The steamboat Boston was accidentally burned on Saturday, when above Portamouth. The loss amounts to \$45,000, on which there is an insurance of \$18,000.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Captain Hurtt, assistant quartermaster at this post, was arrested this morning by order of General Barnside, charged with irregularity in his accounts and appropriating funds to his own use. The Steamer Damascus. ST. JOHNS, July 26.—The steamer Damasous passed Cape Race at eight o'clock on Saturday evening. Her advices have been anticipated.

Robbery of a Russian.

Boston, July 27.—A Russian named John Werner has been robbed by his interpreter, named Chas.

Hoclen, of eight hundred and fifty five franc pieces.

The latter has decamped.

THE CITY.

men who have been expelled the army on grave charges, who shouted insane cries, who burned chool-houses and orphan asylums; against these, the people are thoroughly exasperated, and, a few more days like those through which we have just passed, would cause such a general uprising against them, that the point of the bayonet would drive hem forever from our shores. These rioters hold a place in the esteem of our people, similar to that which the pariah dogs of Constantinople hold in the estimation of the Turks; and so surely as their fiendish orgies are again inaugurated in our midst, rigilance committees will arise to sweep them from our streets with bayonet and hemp. An anti-rabble arty in New York would exclude such men as Judge McCunn, who was dismissed from the army, as the Woods, as Brooks, and Seymour. Our judiciary would then be less corrupt; our municipal authorities cleaner and better men, and the licentious in-

A few days ago, the Democrats of Rochester. tartled by the incomprehensible conduct of Sey-nour, endeavored to avert from him the execration of honest men by circulating a report that the mob so deeply hated him that they had shot him down. Strange, that one's "friends" should be accused of much ingratitude; strange, that the excellent Governor, after being fairly embraced in the Parl by a stalwart cut-throat with hands red with assassination, should fall by the act of the very horde that was led by this same stalwart laboring man-The true men of Philadelphia should lay all these acts to heart, and prepare themselves against the orrors which the rabble has already dealt out to the City. The same elements are there; beware, lest they rise for slaughter and pillage—these innocent men," these "friends" of Governors—to nurder women and children, and "burn the here-The "friends" are now, according to Seymour & Co., preparing for secret assassination, while the servant girls are to fire the houses of their masters. The latter could not be wondered at, though they constitute a portion of "innocent women" whon

of employers who had found them and their imps in ead; what can be expected but treachery of the oulest nature? The community is beginning to appreciate the true character of the rabble, "by some papers called rioters." It has discovered that their instincts are those of the wolf; their mercy, that of inquisitors.

forced. Let the bloodhounds rise once more, and the citizens will go forth to hunt, rather than to op-NEW YORK, July 27, 1863. The military is now fast retiring from our midst. he regular battery, which for the last few days has been the grim upholder of law and order in the Park, took its departure this forenoon, doing away, as it were, with the last tangible vestige of the riots, at least as far as the lower portion of the city is concerned. This battery has been a source of frantic excitement to the "peace-loving" press, whose offices were all within point blank range of the cannon. In their diurnal howls it was stigmatized a a menace to free institutions and a loyal and order-loving people. That it was such a menace cannot be denied. The free institutions of mutilation, assassination, arson, and theft, languished miserably tive within its range.
Altogether, one might easily forget these riots, marrow with pestilent visions of incendiary harris dans, of the demons from the sepulchral depths of torch, and crying, "Give us Mackiennan!" and "Down with the Draft!" Now and then a squad

of Metropolitans passes along the street, on its way to secure stolen property or Government arms. Now and then some battered, drunken wretch drags himself along the alleys and by ways, with head and face scarred and bruised, or a bandaged limb, which shows plainly enough what have been his moral convictions on the question of the conscription act. Occasionally a man is dragged nolens volens into some police court on the charge of having been with the mob in some of its bloody raids. But otherwise, New York / wears her old face; her old, quiet, happy look. Even the negroes are back in their old haunts; some depressed with the loss of friends or property, vet seemingly as contented as a mass, as before the days when the dark face only invited the knife or the woe to the rabble that again hopes to inaugurate a week of slaughter. The lex talionis may assume a new significance when an unoffending class is made desperate by a bloodthirsty persecution. The rab-ble has raised the Afrite; let us see the rabble lay it

throw of the Federal Government, the vic-

There are all kinds of rumors in circulation re-

cratic votes from the Woods-Brooks party, a consequence most unpalatable to those worthies. The weather for the past few days has been most disgraceful, the thermometer ranging with disgustg licentiousness among numbers higher than a lanindications, it would seem that among the races of men New Yorkers have won nearly all the heats. STUYVESANT.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Advices from Laguayra to the 14th inst., state that General Pacz, the ex-President, had just returned from Porto Cabello, which is strictly blockaded by Admiral Paez, who claims the succession in the right of his father. The object of the General's mission has not transpired.

Falcon has been declared, by the military tribunal, commander-in-chief, until the Consul for ten years is elected by the Assembly.

The newly elected Chief and Admiral Pacz are diametrically opposed to each other.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25—Advices have been eccived from Youkahama, Japan, to the 26th of May.

A rumor prevailed that the troubles between England and Japan had been arranged so as to be settled without a war; but there appeared to be no settled without a war; but there appears good authority for it.

The bouse of the American minister had been burned at Yeddo; but whether accidentally or otherwise is not stated. The Draft in New York.

BOSTON, July 27.—The yeacht Gleam, belonging to J. Wright, Jr., of South Boston, has been selzed by the collector of this port on the ground that, in obtaining its register, the owner represented that he was an American, while he has recently obtained accounting from the due to the control of the control

Arrest of an Assistant Quartermaster.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS ONE POURTH PAGE OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERS. THEIR RETURN FROM THE PENS

SYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

GRAND RECEPTION IN PHILADELPHIA. PRESENTATION OF FLAGS TO THE GRAY AND BLUE RESERVES.

GOV. CURTIN'S SPEECH. Yesterday afternoon was principally devoted by he patriotic people of Philadelphia in honor of the militia regiments, returning from Harrisburg, after their short and undeniably brilliant campatyn of six weeks. The rebel invasion stirred up the old fire of nilitary enthusiasm, which is destined to be kept alive by the stimulus then given, and by the consideration that there regiments have already won fame upon the field of battle. Our citizens testified in a very hearty manner yesterday afternoon, not only their appreciation of the services of these gallant fellows, but also showed the estimate which they place upon a State militia. The 20th Regiment, the Gray and Blue Reserve Regiments, which returned yesterday, have done honor to Philadel-phia, and the members hereafter must feel a natural price in sustaining their organizations, and promo ing their efficiency. The determination to give the men a cordial reception was well carried out by the citizens generally, who were assembled in large numbers along the route of the parade. Flags and handkerchiefs waved all over the city, and the day was undoubtedly one of great rejoicing. At the time of the arrival of the soldiers rain commenced to fall, and it continued during the paade, cooling the atmosphere somewhat, and set tling the dust in the streets. The parade passed

Ing the dust in the streets. The parade passed by Independence Hall in the following order:
The 20th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, under command of Col. Wm. B. Thomas, passed the Hall about three o'clock. It was here the regiment was met by that of Col. J. B. Jenks, who were drawn up in the at present arms. n line, at present arms.

The procession passed in review in the following order:
Police Division of Seventeenth and Nineteenth
ward, Lieut. Witcraft commanding.
Custom House officials,
First City Troop.
Band, playing "Hall to the Chief."
Bridesburg Regiment, Col. J. B. Jenks,
In half an hour after the above passed along came the Gray Reserves and Blue Reserves, in the following order:
Reserve Division of Police. Lieut. D. Henderson

Corn Exchange Association.
Old members of Blue Reserves.
Gray Reserve Regiment, Col. Charles S. Smith

Gray Reserve Regiment, Col. Charles S. Smith commanding.

Division of Police of the Fifteenth and Twentieth wards,
The Henry Guards, Capt. John Spear,
Jefferson Cornet Band, playing "Hail Columbia."
The Blue Reserves, Col. William W. Taylor commanding.
The firemen intended to participate in the ceremonies, but they did not. Their absence cannot be attributed to a want of patriotic ardor. The companies have been pretty well thinned out, by voluntary drafts made upon their numbers for the Union army. The time or notice was too short for the firemen to get up a parade to please themselves, who therefore abandoned the attempt. A number of companies, to testify their appreciation, had their apparatus stationed at streets on the route, and rung the bells of the hose carriages as the military line moved on. The whole scene was thrilling to every patriotic beholder, and was witnessed by a great number of people, notwithstanding the rain fell during the march.

The Bridesburg regiment, Col. Jenks, which by this time had escorted the 20th Pennsylvania, returned to the main procession and took place in line.

Committee on Defence and members of City Coun-Committee on Defence and members of City Councils in carriages, Committee of Reception, cavalcade of citizens on horseback, wagons, and cars.

In the above order the procession, or rather processions, passed over the route designated in the programme, until it reached Independence Square. Here the regiments separated, the Blue and Gray Reserves in order entering the square for the purpose of receiving a stand of colors from the City Council Committee of Defence and Protection.

The Reserves reached the square at about four o'clock, and a large crowd greeted their appearance here. It was understood that regimental and national flags were to be presented to the regiments by the Council Committee. The flags were of heautiful manufacture—that to the Blues bearing Carlisle and Hagerstown conspicuously upon them; also the incription, "The city of Philadelphia to the Blue Reserves, July, 1853." The flags of the committee on Defence and members of City Counalso the incription, "The city of Philadelphia to the Blue Reserves, July, 1853." The flags of the same make, which were afterwards presented to the Grays, had not any inscription, as they were not completely finished.

The Blues were drawn up in hollow square, in the centre of which was the Cambrittee of Defence and Protection, the committee of of citizens, and the Corn Exchange, and a number of military and naval officers of high distinction. The colors were now taken from their cases. They were presented by Mr. John Price Wetherill, of Select Council, chairman of the Committee of Defence and Protection, in these words:

COLONEL TAYLOR: I have the honor, as chairman of the Committee on Defence and Protection, in the name of the Councils, and in behalf of the citizens of the Committee on Defence and Protection, in the name of the Councils, and in behalf of the citizens of the Councils, and in the full donus, and made the welk in the makes from the full donus, and made the welk in the makes from t

John Price Wetherill, of Select Council, chairman of the Committee of Defence and Protection, in these words:

COLONIL TALLOR: I have the honor, as chairman of the Councils, and in behalf of the citizens of. Philadelphia, to welcome you home. I recollect full well the peculiar and trying circumstance which led you, with little preparation, with many sacrifices and without bounty, to leave your homes at the urgent call of the Governor. The early part of July will be remembered in the history of this city and State. An insolent and revengeful foe, large in numbers, and arrogating an assumption of power and bravery which met with a speedy downfall, had invaded our State, not as a daring raid, not as adventurous troops searching food, but with the bold front of the entire rebel force. Their track was marked by the farms laid desolate, the villages and towns placed under humiliating contribution, until they had almost reached the capital of our State and placed it in a state of siege. Whostopped the progress of that mighty army? to whom is the credit due for the change of purpose of their rebel leader, and to the issuing of the order to fall back on Gettysburg? [Long cheers.] To the large force which had been called out by the Governor of the State; to-their promptness, to their energy, to their gallantry, and to their read in leaving their homes and going to the front with an iron heart and a determined purpose not to return until the rebel horde was driven from our State.

This was accomplished, and to the Blue Reserves is due the credit of being, with others, the means of so desirable an end. It is a pleasant duty also, Colonel, as a reward for gallantry in the field, and a degree of bravery which called for the congratulation of the commanding officer, that in the name and with the thanks of the city of Philadelphia, I present to you this stand of colors. [Applause.] There are to try their country's fiag triumphant over every battle field, or die in its defence. For I speak to tried men; I speak to men who have

This speech was greeted with loud applause, and on motion of Mr. Davis, of Select Council, three rousing cheers were given for the Blue Reserves. Mr. A. G. Cattell, of the Corn Exchange, was in roduced, and after the applause had subsided he addressed the soldiers as follows: lealers in fine family Groceries, Arch and Tenth

troduced, and after the applause had subsided he addressed the soldiers as follows:

Colonel and Citizen Soldiers: I am by no means entitled to these kind words with which Mr. Wetherill has introduced me to you. I have only endeavored in this emergency to do the duty of an individual. I have often said, and I do not hesitate to say it again, that if I could have been of more service to the Commonwealth with a musket; than in the position I occupy at home, I would have been off with you and my musket. [Applause.] Soldiers, I can now only join with Mr. Wetherill in bidding you welcome home. When the soil of Pennsylvania was invaded by the tread of the rebel hordes from the South, you sprang to her rescue, and that without reference to the muster or the time, regardless of all considerations but love of country. I need not tell you how your course has been watched at home. We heard of you at Hagerstown, and the opinion that raw recruits could not be depended upon was, in that case, fully refuted. You have proved that the citizen soldiers can make and repel a charge with honor and success. The flag of your country is worthy of such soldiers as you. You have just been presented with two handsome flags, which you will accept as precious tokens of the good esteem of the people of Philadelphia.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by applauce, and at the conclusion, there were cheers for the Committee on Defence, for Mr. Wetherill, for Mr. Ostrell, and for the Union. The regiment then marched off, with their colors flying, to the time of patriotte music.

The Gray Reserves soon after entered the main gate of the square, and a battallion on each side occupied the entire length of the square.

Mr. Wetherill then, on behalf of the committee, presented similar flags to the Grays. He complimented the regiment on the promptitude with which they answered the Governor's call for troops, and the idelity with which they maintained their high military renown while in the service. Every man reflected credit upon the city, State sacrinces than to see their nag trampled upon by any foe.

Col. Chas, S. Smith replied. He said that this honor was totally unexpected, but it was fully appreciated. He could say, without exaggeration, that he had found the regiment composed of men who, under fire, would have sustained the reputation of veterans. Whatever might be reasonably expected of soldiers, was obtained from them. They never finched nor left their post. These flags would not be dishonored in the hands of the Gray Reserves, for they have shown themselves true and valiant soldiers. The Colonel then returned his thanks for the presentation.

After further and long-continued cheering, the soldiers. The Colonel then returned his manks for the presentation.

After further and long-continued cheering, the regiments dispersed.

The 20th Regiment, Col. Wm. B. Thomas commanding, was presented with a stand of colors previous to leaving Harrisburg for their home. The ceremony of presentation took place at their camp at the foot of Fort Washington.

The regiment was drawn up in mass columns, and Governor Curtin, who asted as the organ of the donors, in presenting the colors, complimented the men upon their soldierly appearance and deportment.

ment.

They had responded promptly to the call for aid They had responded promptly to the call for aid when the State was invaded, and they were the first regiment from Philadelphia to take the field at the time of the emergency. The Governor congratulated his hearers that the emergency was now at an end, and that he could safely return them to their homes, as he had promised to do.

Colonel Thomas, in response, thanked the Governor for the fastering meanner in which he, had spoken of his command. He had no doubt that any time when the coustry needed their services, the men of the 20th weald respond cheering and promptly, without regard to bounty or pay.

The ceremonies closed with hearty cheerafor Governor Curtin and Colonel Thomas.

The soldiers speak in terms of great, praise of vernor Curren and Coasses Thomas.

The soldiers speak in terms of great praise of
their reception throughout Pennsylvania. Everywhere they created enthusiasm. On Sunday, the 26th inst., Governos Curtin paid a visit to the Blue Reserves, Colonel W. W. Taylon, in camp west of the Susquehanna from Harrisburg.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOM GURTIN.

"Officers and men of the Blue Ecserves: I meet year here, this morning, with an unsuand degree of pride and pleasure. I have had my eye on your regiment ever since last fall, when I kad the honor to address you, at Hagerstown, after the enemy had abandoned that region, where you had gone to meet him—but without the opportunity, thee, to fight him. From what I then saw, I was convinced that your city, your State, and your country, could raiy upon you, should any emergency thereafter again oall you into the field. My conviction of that time has now become a confirmed, established fact.

"The insolent traitorous foe has again had the efftontery to invade our State and to threaten our capital and our homes, and your officers and men have been among the first to meet and repel him. Your conduct has done you honor! Your city and doors above Broad. ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR GURTIN

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He addressed them as follows:

of the enemy near where we now stand, in advance, of the enemy near where (we now stand, in advance, foremost among all our citizens, when his legions and cannon threatened our capital. You followed him, and met him again at Carlisle, and withstood gallantly his storm of shot and shell during that anxious night when I beheld the glare of the fire of Carlisle barracks from the dome of the Capitol, and the roar of his cannon could be heard during the whole night by the citizens of Harrisburg, then deeply concerned for your fate, for the news of a surprise upon you came with the report that you were all cut off. But thanks to your courage and sense of duty, it was the enemy that had given way not you.

were all cut off. But thanks to your courage and sense of duty, it was the enemy that had given way not you.

"You have withstood, without a murmur, through storm and privation of every kind, those long, dreary, and exhaustive marches, over mountain passes and by roads, leading you ultimately again in the presence of the enemy, our traitor, our rebelfoce, at Hagerstown. There you fought, charged, and repelled him with a daring and courage that would have done honor to the valor and conduct of the hardest-tried veterans in arms. That charge, considering the circumstances under which it was made, and taken in connection with its results, would have honored any regiment of the war-worm veterans of the Army of the Potomac. As reported by the gallant General Kilpatrick, who ordered the charge, and by other citizens who witnessed it, any one of the regiments of that old army would have been proud to have had it inscribed upon its banners, and that the annals of war contained the history of few more gallant charges.

"What a record for your city, State, and country is yours. You had been in the service but a short month, when you met the enemy in this gallant charge, at Hagerstown, and I will venture to say that no body of men have ever made a prouder record than you have made, during a campaign of but one short month—a campaign distinguished in every way by endurance, privation, fortitude under difficulties, as well as by conduct, gallantry, and ourage in battle! You have illustrated the honor of your State; and the people of your city are prepared to do you honor; and, to-morrow, when you return to your home, you may expect to meet and receive an ovation from six hundred thousand grateful people of your roble city, presenting themselves before you, to welcome you home and to do you honor. May your homes be happy homes to you! May He look after, take care of, and prosper your wounded!"

Interesting to Philladelphilans.

Interesting to Philadelphians.—The following Item possesses local interest to all Phila-delphians: A gentleman who has devoted much time and service as a member of the Christian Commisand service as a member of the Christian Commission—an organization that attends to the wants of all who battle for the Union—gives us the following interesting scene, that occurred on the battle-field of Gettyeburg. He says:

"While passing around, ministering to the wants of the suffering men of the 11th Corpe, a brave young man, from the State of Wisconsin, seeing upon my badge that I represented the Christian Commission of Philadelphia, said:

"Sir, I see you are from Philadelphia; your city has done a great and good work for the soldiers; I have been at your volunteer refreshment saloons, and it seems more like home than any other spot I have seen since I left home. But, sir, you not only feed and care for us there; you follow us to the field, with the very things we want just when we want them." with the very things we want just when we want them."

I travelled from Gettysburg to Baltimore with a lot of wanded men; the journey was very tedious of the wanded men were anxious to know their destination. Those in the car in which I travelled, and to whose comfort we endeavored to contribute, expressed their desire to be taken to Philadelphia. Upon arriving at Baltimore, and learning that the train was to come on to our city. I made the fact known to the men. Notwithstanding their aiready wearisome journey, they dapped their hands with delight at the thought of coming to the Philadelphia hospitals. The efforts of our peoplef in behalf of our soldiers are not forgotten, but are often spoken of with tears of gratitude.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR .- A stated

Present number...... Same time last year..... Children's Asylum, the same.

Mr. Whitall offered a resolution recommending that means be taken to exempt four of the resident physicians, who have been drafted. Agreed to, and THE "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."-At the conclusion of the draft, in the Third ward yes-terday, Mr. B. Parvin, the blind vocalist who had

Sudden Illness .- William H. Dennis, me of the most active men in the Cooper-Shop Re-reshment Committee, was struck with paralysis on Sunday evening, in the upper part of the city, and ell insensible. He was kindly taken care of at a owse, and several physicians were speedily sent for, nd yesterday morning he was removed to his residence, in the southern section of the city. Last evening the physicians entertained no hope of his dence, in the southern section of the city.

BOSTON COMMITTEE. - Messrs. Cumston Bradlee, Ordway, Coolidge, and Bean were appointed a committee by the Common Council of Boston, to proceed to Gettysburg, Pa., for the purpose of collecting the deceased Boston soldiers, preparatory to taking them to that city for burial. The committee are expected to arrive in Philadelphia in a day or two. Arrangements were made last evening by members of Philadelphia Council to meet them on their arrival, and escort them through the city. THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—Jay Cooke, subscription agent, reports the sale of \$1,695,000 five twenties, on Monday, by the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are now being made to July 9th, inclusive.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon man named James Simpson was killed near Gun-ers run, by being jammed between a cart and a

CITY ITEMS.

VIEWS OF THE BATTLE-GROUND AT GET-TYSBURG, PA.-F. Gutekunst, 704 and 706 Arch street, Philadelphia, respectfully announces that, aided personally by a prominent lawyer of Gettys-burg, who was a useful guide to our forces during the battles there, he has succeeded in making several fine 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 sick and wounded soldiers.

The subscription books and samples are now ready. The views are, viz. : Major General Meade's Headquarters
 The Field of Battle, July 1. 3. Our Centre—looking east from Cemetery Hill.
4. Gateway of the Cemetery. 5. The Seminary.6. Residence of the "Old Patriot."

7. Second Corps Hospital and Headquarters United The price of the set will be \$10. Orders should be given at once to secure good prints and prompt de-livery. F. GUTEKUNST,

704 and 706 Arch street, Philadelphia FINE CARTES DE VISITE OF DISTIN-BUISHED MEN.-Messrs. Wenderoth & Taylor (for-Chestnut street, are constantly adding to their elegant stock of cartes de visite of distinguished persons, for the album, a variety of new and popular subjects. The famous picture which they recently executed for Messrs. McAllister & Brother, of General Meade, is having a very extensive sa BEEF TEA JELLY.-Messrs. Davis & Richards, successors to the late C. H. Mattson,

streets, have now in store a superior article of Beef Tea Jelley-a very desirable article for soldiers in IMPORTANT TO DRAFFED MEN-In most natances the friends of those who are drafted would for a time if it were not for the risks of battle. These risks are immeasurably lessened by wearing the iron-clad Vest for sale by Rockhill & Wilson, at their Brown Stone Clothing Hall; Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. We advise all who are drawn from the wheel to call at the establishment named and satisfy themselves of the impregnability of this light and convenient life-preserver-To LADIES ONLY:-To those of our lady readers who are happy in the possession of one of Grover & Baker's Machines, it is no secret that the beautiful embroidery now all the rage is as well and object is to inform those who are not the happy posthis is really the case. There are other and good Seving. Machines, but this, by its marrellous pro-perties, combines the faculty of both sewing and broidering, and, as it is the only one in the markets that does, no lady about to purchase a Sewing Machine in these days will: hesitate to select when the

important fact we have stated has been brought to U. S. GRANT.-In the torehlight procession in honor of the fall of Vicksburg there was one transparency with an inscription with quite a play of words upon the name of the hero, U. S. Grant; some of the titles were as follow:

Tinderented Soldier Grant Unshackle Slave Grant. Uncommon Smart Grant. Unabated:Singe Grant. Undoubtedly Spunky Coant.

Unusually Stylish Grant.
This latter solviquet probably needs some explanation. It modoubtedly refers to his new uniform, made by Chas. Stokes & Co., under the Co. ia which he was arrayed on that jubilant Fourth, IMPORTANT TO FOREIGNERS .- We, call the attention of our readers generally, particularly those residing in our midst from foreign equatries, to the advertisement, in French, of Granville Merchant Tallor, No. 609 Chestnut street. Mr. Stokes has recently secured, at great expense, the services of an experienced cutter from Paris, who speaks friently the French, German, Spanish, and ther languages. This step was decimed necessary by Mr. Stokes in order to deal more satisfactority with foreigners, many of whom are but poorly versed in the English language, and are better pleased when

unprecedentedly low rates. A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD T-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 20st \$600. Will sell for less than half goet, eash. To be seen at 1118 Lombard street, a few

able to make their wants known to one well so-

painted with their particular dialect. The choicest

selection of goods will always be found on hand at