The Press

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1868.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu pications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Woluntary correspondence solicited from al parts of the world, and especially from our different Finilitary and naval departments. When used, if will be paid for.

WE understand that there are persons travelling over different parts of the country. claiming to be agents for The Press and The War Press, and collecting money in the name of this establishment. A correspondent writing from · Laransville, Somerset county, Pa., gives us this account of an "agent" who had succeeded in defrauding him :

"There was an individual named M. Holsey travelling through this county, about three weeks ago, who represented himself to be an agent to obtain subscribers for The War Press. Myself and quite a number of my neighbors subscribed, and paid him two dollars in advance for the paper, and we have since heard nothing of the gentleman, nor have we received any papers. My object in writing to you is to ascertain if you have an itinerant agent of the shove name, or, as is possible, if we have been duped by an impostor

In reply to our friend in Laransville, we regret to say that the "individual named M. HOLSEY" is a swindler, that we have no knowledge of him, and that we do not transact business by the means of travelling agents. We make this public notice in order that our friends may not be defrauded by persons travelling through the country, daughter. VICTORIA would rejoice at the and claiming to represent The Press. And if anybody will be good enough to arrest "M. HOLSEY," or any other person engaged in this unlawful calling, and have Montpensier; and first cousin of the Count him taken before a magistrate, we shall esteem it as a great kindness, and gladly assume the expense of the prosecution.

How to Meet the Danger to the Republic. The present condition of the American Republic is probably being discussed in every court and cabinet of the civilized world. If we were disposed to make this war a question of national vanity, we might flatter ourselves with the idea that for two years we have engrossed the attention of the whole world, as no nation ever did before, and that we have astonished kingdoms whose wars have been repeated and con tinued through ages by the number of our armies, the extent of our resources, the patience with which we have met and overcome disaster, and the boldness with which we have grappled the power of the great rebellion. It is not, however, to look upon the majesty of this struggle that other nations favor us with their attention. America is the theme of bitter words and expressions of hatred, and conspiracies that contemplate our downfall. We have an opportunity of seeing how deeply this feeling extends in the perusal of the recent files of the English papers. The capture of Washington was the subject of their diatribes. Then came the battle of Gettysburg ; and, in the face of every evidence that could e given of victory, we find the English newspapers regarding it as a defeat, and anticipating greater defeats at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Of this we do not complain ; for, if English journalists print false hood, their readers have the remedy in their own hands; but it shows the tone of the sentiment-which may be called the sentiment of the governing class. They know the truth, but they prefer that the truth should not be known. The cheers which follow Mr. ROEBUCK in the House of Commons when he assails the Union, and the apathy which succeeds Mr. BRIGHT when he defends it, indicate the temper of that great body. France has made an American policy which makes her the enemy of this Republic. The seizure of Mexico and the proclamation of an Empire, places France on the record against one of our most cherished and wise traditions. We not only have secured liberty to ourselves, | has seldom anything better than notoriety but we have taken upon ourselves to prevent monarchy from becoming an Institu tion in America. Our weakness may be the present opportunity of the Emperor of | Jem Baggs called the "dorg business;" or the French; but America must sooner or | have turned hermit; or have gone without later avenge and defend the Republic of a hat, like Mr. MUNDAY; or without shoes, Mexico. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy by any European Power would make that Power its ally and friend. Such action is desired by the traitors, in the hope that | if he has any, should have prevented him the naval power of France or England may | from writing letters about "the civil war in be added to their own great military esta- America." blishment. This is a part of the danger that now overshadows the Republic. A greater danger than all is the retreat of LEE beyond a copy of the World and of the New York the Rapidan, and the possibility that he may Daily News, a bottle of champagne, a quire died for us at Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend, reorganize his army, and enter upon a new of foolscap, and a resolution, thus armed, to Helena, and in whatever unapplauded mocampaign before we have strengthened our own armies. We learn that twenty-four | was in similar style that he was used hours after the order of JEFFERSON DAVIS decreeing universal conscription, the rebel officers were at work. It is by such despairing energy that the Southern leaders hope to resuscitate their cause ; and it is precisely the effect of such despairing energy that we must prepare ourselves to meet. To do so, we must advance our armies at once upon the enemy, and raise up behind them a great body of conscripts to make victory. secure. So important is this matter now, that upon the success or failure of the conscription in the Northern States depends the result of this war. We mean to say that if the conscription is speedily adopted, and the latent power of the North brought forth and fashioned into armies, the Southern rebellion would end. The riots in New York have given the rebels a hope that this conscription would be a failure, and that Northern sentiment would no longer sustain the war. We must put an end to such a feeling, by uniting the Northern States, submitting to every measure that the good of the counstrengthen our armies, and infuse into them a mighty energy; let us give the war an impetus that it has never yet known, and the overthrow of the demoralized and despairing rebellion will soon be accomplished. Now he has Philadelphia at his mercy, and Let us succeed, and we may defy France | he is too wise to be magnanimous. "The and England, and every enemy of liberty slow Germans and the slower Quakers," that lives upon the earth. The Napoleonic Mexican Conspiracy. Either NAPOLEON III. has accomplished a new coup d'élat by conniving at, if he did not suggest, the conversion of the Mexican Republic into an Empire, or this action is only the working out of a conspiracy among certain crowned despots of Europe against the free institutions of the North American continent. It will be remembered that, some eighteen or twenty months ago, it was a matter of public discussion in the Euro. pean journals who, among European princes, should be selected to reign in Mexico. At that time the name of the land were also parties,) chiefly because | in public sentiment, that if General LEE | porary with the riot within its borders.

France, was in the secret of Mexico being converted into an empire. NAPOLEON never would have nominated MAXIMILIAN | the day that, instant upon the national victory to the crown of Mexico without the previous knowledge and concurrence of the Emperor of Austria. Indeed, MAXIMILIAN could not accept the crown, thereby relinquishing allegiance to his imperial brother, without

rebellion. By such a frightful convulsion having his fullest permission to do so. treason sought to balance its defeat or wreak Is it probable that King LEUPOLD of Belits utter chagrin. It massacred negroes. gium would not have been let into the secret Under its satanic teaching, the poor murderof his son-in-law being about to become ed the poor, and this was its saturnalia. Emperor of Mexico? The approaching de-'The beginning of chaos," so the Richmond parture of his young and only daughter, for Enquirer called the riot, exulting that the a new home, over three thousand miles disfuries were let loose in the North. It was tant from her native Brussels, would surely have been communicated to him. If he rather the end of chaos and the beginning of knew it, is it probable that Queen VICTORIA. light. Riot found at once its one great disappointment and one desperate opportunity. his niece, would have been kept ignorant of Its moment was the nation's also. Unwilthe approaching elevation of her cousin to lingly it added another to the triumphs of the high dignity of Empress? Then, as inthe cause, and was another proof of the deed scems certain, if LEOPOLD and VICTOcrime which, rebelling against free govern-RIA were cognizant of the fact, as a family ment, rebelled against nature. Gonspiracy and personal matter, would their respective as it was, the riot came as it died, in its own ministers, the confidential advisers of the despite and sacrifice. It had no choice but Crown in each case, not he made acquainted its passion, when such provocations as the with it also? Nothing is more self-evident rebel defeat and surrender, and such an exthan the fact that, of the European Powers, asperation and pretext as the draft, were preat least four-viz, France, Austria, Belgium, sented. Not so much the draft and the and England-were in the plot to establish Government were so madly and vainly reconquered Mexico as a monarchy. We presisted as the great crushing facts of victory, dicted, in this paper, when the invasion of Gettysburg and Vicksburg-piled like Ossa Mexico was agreed on, that the recovery of

upon Pelion. These are the nation's fixed debts by that country to European creditors triumphs--monuments unshaken and not to was a mere pretext, and that NAPOLEON had be destroyed. some more serious end in view. The great lesson of the riot is not, we Austria is interested in obtaining for one think, taught to the Government, but to the of her princes such a splendid future as the aiders and abettors of treason, whom its imperial sceptre of Mexico. LEOPOLD narevelation exposes beyond mistake and turally rejoices in the exaltation of his

good fortune of her young cousin, who, by terest of the rebellion, the riot, rather than having revealed weakness in the North, has the way, is granddaughter of the ex-Queen of the French : niece of the Prince de Joinexhibited the despair of the South. The train laid by the invasion, to explode the ville, the Dukes of Nemours, Aumale, and North, was put out at Gettysburg. Fired de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, Surely, in New York, it exploded the Confederacy NAPOLEON is one of the most astute of rulers. | rather than the Government. The nation has beheld the growth and He attaches Austria, Belgium, and England

to him by placing one of the blood royal of outburst of a faction (we shall not call it a each kingdom on a new throne, and con- party), whose hostile malcontent with every verts his temporary repulse in Mexico into a | act of the Government, under a pretence of splendid triumph Like his uncle, he sets | jealous regard for the Constitution, was in up for a king-maker. The church party in | soul with the organized anarchy of the South, Mexico will cordially throw its weight on (the paradox of rebellion,) and subversive of the side of the Empire, for its opposition to the very foundations of order. Of this there the Republic has been caused by a dread of is now no doubt; the evidence is circumstanconfiscation of the enormous estates of the | tial, instinctive, and in the faith. With the clergy and the monastic houses. MAXI- essential motives of this opposition we have

MILLAN is a Catholic, so there will be no alone to do, without apologizing for those difficulty on the score of religion. who were misled, and who perhaps would NAPOLEON, until MAXIMILIAN accepts or weep over a country murdered by mistake. declines the crown, is to stand before the | This is the world's story of the populace, world as Protector of the Empire of Mex- over and over again; of the demagogue who ico. Just so did his uncle take feeble States under his wing. But whether he | his victims. But we need go no further than thus "protected" the Confederation of the Rhine, the Helvetian Republic, the Ligurian | our modern Nemesis hath her mission. Republic, or the Kingdom of Italy, one and Leaders of faction found it not impossible to the same end invariably came round-the educate the ignorant for evil : to erect false Protector soon absorbed the countries that | gods to distract the true worship; to set up trusted in him. Napoleonic protection resembles that which the tiger extends to the

Two or three points must remain in doubt for some time. How will Europe take this enemy, using the enemy's weapons. new proof of NAPOLEON's craft and power ? What substantial benefit will result to him-

The Lessons of the Riot. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." It was not untimely to the great drama of WASHINGTON, July 28, 1863. The last hope of the rebels in the seceded and jubilee, treason, scourged from invasion States is the opposition to the draft in the should break out in riot. The smaller was free States. You will remember that one intimate with the greater insurrection against of the first predictions of the authors of this free government, and was an intense picture great conspiracy was that the free laboring in brief of the more extended cruelties of classes would rise against the regular Go-

vernment, take the rule into their own hands, defy the law, and finally overthrow the constituted authorities-municipal, State and Federal. This prophecy found nowhere an earnest echo except in the State of New York: and there it was repeated by such men as Fernando' Wood - mer who believed that their infatuated followers would sustain any doctrine, however odious or extreme. Our foreign enemies also relied upon the same element. Both these and the rebels themselves have received the first news of the uprising in New York against the constituted authorities, with grateful joy. But their disappointment in this, as in reference to their expectations of a defeat of the Union armies in Pennsylvania and at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, will be overwhelming. Not only has the New York riot been rebuked and crushed, but the people of all other cities ar u sections | and all able bodied citizens, between eighteen and are responding to the call of the Government, and daily showing their horror of the bloody turbulence that has disgraced the boasted commercial metropolis. The lesson thus administered to

the rehels and foreign nations cannot be more profitably committed to memory by any other class than by those who have property and capital at stake. There must be no more false and empty "conservatism" on the part of the rich dooms beyond reprieve. Purely in the inmen of the great cities. Within the last year many of the holders of real estate, and many of the owners of stocks, and many who have hidden away their gold and jewels, have regarded the present protectors of the Government as "radicals," and have been too glad to shield themselves behind what they call "conservative" doctrines repeating the plausible palinodes of William B. Reed and Fernando Wood, in favor of peace.

The worst radicalism in these times is this same traitorous "conservatism." It has budded, blossomed, and fruited in riot, arson. and murder; and the very men who believed that they were doing the best to save themselves, by voting against the Administration, which was trying to save the Government, have found, to their bitter cost that their own possessions have been endangered by the mobs that followed these conservative politicians !

It is one of the fearful anomalies of these trying times, that many who call themselves sacrificed those who were too ready to be conservatives have arrayed themselves on the side of those who only deserve the name to-day. Present history is well assured, and of anarchists. By-and-by all capitalists and property holders will realize the cardinal truth, that the only true conservatism is to be found in the spirit that defends and sustains the General Government, When a vain hero upon popular self-love and crethat is destroyed, local Governmentdulity, and lead the vicious and the blind from whether State or municipal-must fall to opposing the Government to oppose the war the ground, and private rights become as and the nation, and to take side with the worthless as if they had never existed. We are not immoderate when we say that such a faction must have originated in moral

CHARLESTON.

THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA. WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863

The Bombardment of Fort Wagner. NEW YORK, July 28 .- The steamer Star of the South arrived here to night, from Charleston bar ion the evening of the 25th. She towed the iron-clad Passaic to the bar. The latter went in to report t Admiral Dahlgren. When the Star of the South left heavy cannon

ading had been heard, and shells were plainly seen bursting over Fort Wagner. NEW YORK, July 28 .- The schooner A. Masor from Port Royal, reports having passed off Charles

ton on the evening of the 25th, and heard heavy firing. Our forces were still battering, at Fort Wag-INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington Threatened CINCINNATI, July 28 .-- A special despatch to the

nmercial, from Lexington, Ky., says the rebels this morning attacked our forces at Richmor.d, conisting of a small detaciment under Col. Sanders, After an hour's severe fight our troops were compelled to fall back to the Kentucky river, and were badly cut up. The rebel force is estimated to have been 2,500 men, with six pieces. They are sup posed to be the

dvance of Bragg's army, At the latest advices our troops had fallen back within five miles of Lexington. the enemy closely allowing, Marti-... law has been proclaimed at Lexington,

forty-five years, ordered to report for duty. It is thought the city can be held against the rebels. The citizens of the place who are sympathizers with the Secension, cause report that the rebel force is over 15.000, and they are moving in a northerly direction, via Grab Orchard.

A special despatch from Lexington to the Gazette says the excitement there has subsided. The rebels came to the Kentucky river at Clay's Ferry. Col. Sanders' command had nearly all arrived. The roops from Hickman Bridge insure the safety of Lexington. Gens. Carter and Gilbert's commande are in the rear of the rebels.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GILF.

The activity of our blockading squadron off the loast of Texas does credit to our gunboats stationed in that department. A gentleman, who arrived in this city yesterday, furnishes us with a graphic account of the operations of the "Itasca," a boat, we believe, built at this navy yard, and one which is every way worthy of the commendation she has received On the 13th ult., Captain Lewis, in compliance with orders from the commodore of the fleet, started

with the Itasca on a cruise from off Galveston down the Texas coast to the mouth of the Rio Grande nd the Brazos Santiago. He received instructions from the commodore to break up and put a stop to the trade along the coast. On the 16th, while lying at anchor off the month

the Rio Grande, discovered a schooner standing down the coast. Seeing that she was discovered she made all sail, and the Itasca started in pursuit, which was continued till midnight when the vesse was captured. She proved to be the Miriam, having run the blockade at Brazos river, bound for Matamoros, with 175 bales cotton. While engaged in getting out the Miriam, the

boat's crew found another schooner, which was entirely abandoned, and having no cargo, she, together with a number of yawls used in lightering cargoes from sea, were burned. The Itasca was. meanwhile, covering the entrance to the pass with her guns to prevent an attack from shore. The Miriam was now taken in tow by the Itasca,

and almost at the moment this was done, another sail was discovered to the northward; gave chase, with the prize in tow, and succeeded in running the That nation is only true to itself which can | too rough to get the schooner off. She had no paprotect itself. The rich man, who is shielded by the law, deserves to lose that which he bales of cotton, which were afterward placed on the

Dr. Brownson on Catholic Loyalty. In the late number of his Review, Dr. O. A. Brown-son, a recognized leader of intelligent opinion in the Oatholic Church, discusses questions suggested by the recent events of the opposition to the Governloquent appeal to the friends of education in bement. We extract a few passages of this impartial alf of the

review : nade to the Lutheran Church and Christians gene ARCHBISHOP HUGHES. ally, states : "The Theological and collegiate institution "The Theological and collegiate institutions, together with the professors' houses, have been made a ad scene of devastation and rain. The ridge on which the greater part of these buildings are lo-cated, was successively occupied by the segrent armies. Their batteries were planted in the vicinity of these edifices, which were occupied by the enemy during the several days of conflict, and constantly exposed to the fire, as the place was several times. taken and retaken by both armies." The appeal, after recommending collections in the Lutheran Churches, continues : "Our institutions have from the beginning been open to all denominations, and multitudes of all creeds have been educated in them. The college, moreover, whilet it is decidedly Ohristian and Profestant, is as entirely unsectarian as that of Princeton or Yale. To the patriot, therefore, and therefore, the set to decide the set of th whose heart overflows with gratitude to God for the recent victory, in the achievement of which our in-uries were caused, we respectfully appeal for some contribution as a grateful offering to God, who gave 1 us the success."

The signers of this appeal have been among the most attentive and devoted to the wounded. Gettysburg College, it will be remembered, sent the first volunteer company from among its students, in re-sponse to the Governor's recent call.

A REBEL MURDER .- The Rev. Peter Glenn,

A REBEL MURDER.—The Rev. Peter Glenn, of Harrison county, Indiana, was recently murdered by Morgan's guerilia gang. His son, was severely wounded, and his house burned. It appears that the rebels had been fired on from behind a fence in the neighborhood of the house, and one of their number killed. In reverge for this act the rebels set fire to Mr. Glenn's house. Whon he attempted to cubdue the flames the rebels ordered him to de-sist, which Mr. G. refueed to do. They then killed through both thighs. Mire Glenn, wile of the son, begged the incendi-aries to allow her to get some meat from the smoke-house, and some wearing apparel from the house, which was refueed, and everything consumed. While her husband was thus terribly wounded, her father in-law lying dead, and their premises burn-ing, some of the scoundrels compelled the wife of the younger Glenn to drag the body of the dead rebel from the road in which it lay, to the yard sur-rounding the dwelling. rounding the dwelling

-Humphrey Marshall has thrown aside hi word, which he never used to any advantage, and opened a law office in Richmond, Va. A porpoise, emarks the Tribune, is always better able to blow than to fight.

Nothings have asked of us in their justification? THE DENCORATIO FARTY. So stand the facts simply stated, and yet in their very face, we venture to believe that very few Catholics, except old American Oatholica, in the slaveholding States, and not all even of them, are deliberately and intentionally disloyal, or on moral and religious grounds in favor of slavery, when brought forward as a distinct and separate question. Catholics have generally, in late years at least, been associated with the Democratic party, and that party, since 1850, has been politically a pro-slavery party, and from its ranks have issued the chiefs of the rebellion. Secession was the work of the Demo-raged, up to a certain point, by the Democratic lead-ers at the North, for reasons not difficult to divine. Catholics have genome pro slavery through party associations, and party attachments. They have contounded opposition to political Abolitionism with the defence of slavery itself, and mistaken fidelity to their party for loyalty to the nation. Not a few of them cannot conceive it possible for a man to be a good Catholic and not support the Democratic heat party; and to a large number of them leaving their political party in the scatters of the rebuilton at the South were also among the first, in 1856, to meet and roli back the Know. Nothing movement, and the mass of our Catholics have a much more ready sympathy with S.².⁴hern slavenoillers than they have with the more prosaic population to nolleman of the Northern freeman to the gentleman or nobleman of the old world. NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mrs. Wood's nerits are certainly full of vitality, and our audiences not deficient in appreciation. The charm of her performance is still fresh, and her humor retains its witchery. It is a little remarkable that the spring-flower of comedy should thrive in the less sufferable temperature of mid-summer, and the credit is due more, perhaps, to Mrs. Wood, than the freeman to the gentleman or nobleman of the old season or ourselves. We have accepted Mrs. Wood's performances as a natural and particular

THE TRUE POSITION.

THE TRUE POSITION. The change which the rebellion made in the bear-ing of the slavery question, our Catholic publicists have failed to notice, and our organs seem to have imagined that they should treat it precisely as they had done before the rebellion broke out. Hence they have, as far as in their power, placed our Church and the Catholic people on the side of slavery and disloyalty. Here has been the error—an error which has had a grave effect on the future of this nation, and has done, and is doing incalculable injury to the Catholic cause. The Archibishop of New York saw that it was madness for Catholics in the loyal States to take the side of disloyalty, and the Very Rev. Edward Purcell has seen that it was equal madness for them to take the side of slavery. The Church never dies, so it is not absolutely too late. Let Catholics understand the question, and they may yet repair much of the harm they have done, and prove themselves alike true friends of their country and champions of freedom. part of the summer's pleasure ; and it is so well enthe sublime of the ridiculous. Seriously, "Poca-hontas" is very funny, quite among the best of exand champions of freedom

The Competition of Colored Labor. A ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

The official averages of the banks in the city of New York. for the week ending Saturday last, July Appeal for the Collegiate Institutions of New York, for the week ending Saturd The faculties and trustees of the Theological 5, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly Seminary and College of Gettysburg address an

Gettysburg.

July 18: excellent institutions. The appeal, Decrease of Loans rease of Specie..... rease of Circulation...... rease of Undrawn Deposits. Including the exchanges between the banks through the clearing house, and including, alse, the

sub-treasury statement of Saturday afternoos, the following is the general comparison with the previous weekly report, and also with the movement of this time last year :

July 18, 63, \$69,123,000 173,129 331 53,274,427 6,8°0,623 205,181,005 41,861,461 163,319,544 23,754,87 The New York Evening Post of to-day savs:

The block exchange is very animation pry is easy at 5@6 % cent. Note to day, mo-firm without much articles are are steady, balk and railroad bonds firm.

ne railroad share list is tolerably active and prices are improving. Harlem has advanced 1 ⁴/₄ cept., Harlem preferred 2. and the principal Western shares nave from 1/0% ⁴/₄ cent. The Obleage and Alton Ratingat Company, at the meeting of Obleage vestarian desired a dividend

The Unicago and Alton Edilicial Company, at tak meeting at Obicago, yesterday, declared a dividend of 2% % cent. on the common stock, and 3% % cent, on the preferred stock, payable 25th of August. On this dividend the common stock has advanced this morning to 82, and the preferred to 96%, the quotations yesterday being 81 and 95, respectively. Gold has varied from 127@127%, closing at the bigher figures. Exchance opened dull at 140%. The closing rates are as follows: Bills at 60 days on Lon-don, 138%@129% for commercial. 120%@140% for don, 138½@139½ for commercial; 139¾@140½ for hankers'; do., at short sight, 140¼@141½; Paria, at 60 days, 407½@4.00; do., at short sight. 401½@ 397½; Antwerp, 407½@4.02½; Swias, 400@3.97½; Hamburg, 46@47; Amsterdam. 51½@52½; Frank-fort, 52½@53; Bremen, 100@101½; Prussian tha-lers, 91½@63.

ere, 91%@93 The appended table exhibits the chief movements

yesterday evening:	Mon.		B
U. S. 65, 1881, reg		Adv.	Dec.
U. S. 68, 1881. COLLECTION	106		ž
U. S seven-thirties 1063	107	••	- X
U.S. 1 year Certif gold101	105%	••	*
T B Tyear Osrti goid 101	101%	••	*
U. E. Ivr. Cert. cnrr'noy 903	99%	• •	~
American gold 127%	12712	- 74	• •
Tennessee 6s 65)2	65	×	
Missouri 6:	F70%		×.
Pacific Mail	234		~
N.Y. Central	124%	. iz 1	
Eris	93%	3	
Erie preferred 103	102%	3	
Hudson River	152		· · ·
Harlem	116		•
Harlam preferred	110	à	*2
Reading 108%		z	
Mich. Central	110	**	1,%
Mich Douthown (000	1.6	1.25	* 3
Mich. Southern 87%	85%	1. 1/2	••
Mich. So. guar	04%	X	
Illinois Can scrip .exd .115	115		
Cleveland& Pittsburg 963	96	5/4	
THLEDS	99%	14	••
Cleveland& Toledo 116%	116%	/4.	••
Chicago & Rock Island 104%	104%	2	***
Fort Wayne 78	77%	32	# ++
Canton	3354	18	22
Prairie du Chien 67%			<u>×</u>
	69	.,	114

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, July 28.

111 64 1105 108 475 68 2d m 6s. . . Schuyl B. . 47 s C'l consol 65 prfd.....130 6s '76..... 2d mtg. . . . Ganal e Div.... bds ... treet R. 14% elaware Do Do Do Do 68..... 12% Schuyl Nav..... 12% Do prfd..... 24% Do 68 '82.... 81

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

FALL OF A WALL-SEVERAL PERSONS

THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION .-

The American Dental Association held its regular annual meeting yesterday morning, at the Assem-hly Buildings, corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets

By REFERENCE to the advertisement in

THE MONEY MARKET.

sales of the five twenties at par, on the 31st of the present month, a rise in Government securities may

confidently be expected, while a continued case in

the money market would but assist the popularity

of Government loans. The sales of the five-twen-

PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1863.

Public Entertainments.

oyed that we would not have it pass from us. "Po-

udience can put itself at this time; as a summer

ensation, it is cool and exhilarating as its breezy

umor can make it. It is a great nursery of

oung vagaries, let out for such holidays as these-

ull of proper mischief and inconsistency. Mr.

Brougham's puns are good and bad, but never

ndifferent-the best praise we can give to a pun-

ster. The attitude and relation of his characters is

ravaganzas. Nevertheless, we would rather have

ess of it at this time than Mrs. Wood, whose per-

ormance-not without blemish, but versatile, viva-

ious, and elegant, even when wild-is the romance

ask is so well assisted in such appreciating repre-

entatives of Captain Smith and Powhatan. It will be

uite unfortunate, however, if Mrs. Wood does not

greeable than Pocahontas.

girders.

rolong her stay with us in characters scarcely less

irresistible burlesque. It is fortunate that her

abontas" is one of the best moods into which an

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

self (Sonora, at least,) from his disinte rested action in Mexico? How will Italy umph, it did not scruple of wrong, but took fare, with NAPOLEON thus advancing the the illegitimate hero it found at hand. The fortunes of Austria, its deadliest foe ? What may eventuate, on this continent, ready to cheer for DAVIS when the decorum if NAPOLEON'S schemes are carried out, is of conspiracy was broken. From the nea subject too serious and important to be cessity of their position and character, its discussed now, with very imperfect details leaders could only achieve their pursuits in of the proclamation of the Empire in dishonest byways, and and not upon the Mexico. The most grave contingencies may arise from this remarkable, but scarcely | doctrine and creed as well as good; but in | unexpected event.

The Uncivil Correspondent in America. It is hardly worth the while to speak of Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, and yet his letters it might become a tyrant also, not knowing from New York to the London Times dethat it would become a slave. Belief in the serve a little good-natured consideration. vice and not the virtue of the people is al-The Times has made many an obscure man ways the creed of the demagogue. For such a famous, and Dr. MACKAY is determined it creed Mr. VALLANDIGHAM sought history to shall make him notorious. A decayed poet prove that the nation would surrender its liberties. Such men are at last disappointed to gain, and yet it can be sought in ways in finding that the people have more virtue less disreputable than those the Doctor has

than themselves. chosen. He might have gone into what Nevertheless, we have learned how a certain faction, like other factions in history, based on ignorant prejudice and actuated by motives disguised because they were like (many other unfortunate men; he shameful, grew step by step to falsify with might have joined a travelling circus, or every pretext however small; to intrigue, published a new volume of poems, or anyconspire, to riot, and, let history frown to thing equally preposterous ; but his friends, record it, murder-such heartless, savage, but deliberate murder as could find no apologists but the fratricides who might as well have murdered with the mob. This was On the 1st of July we can imagine the its atrocious method of saving the Union

Doctor locking himself up in his room, with do something dangerous and startling. It "With incessant pain, Between these outcast heroes, and this fe-

To strictly meditate the thankless muse ;"

rocious infant, the mob, over whose rufbut we venture to assert that he never in fian's repose a governor must sing lullaby, dited a stanza in his life, with half the ardor is not the parallel suggestive? Between and inspiration with which he wrote this those who are fighting for freedom, and letter. He had not revenge to goad him those who murdered for slavery, every one when he wrote his never-to-be-forgotten-bemay judge wisely who has pondered the cause-they-were-never-remembered rhymes lesson of the riot. Out of its massacre about "Freedom," and "Hail O! Liberty," and "There's a good time coming, boys." of humanity. and "Bless you, my children, be happy and These considerations of the riot, and its you're sure to be virtuous,"-all in the Docassociations, however severe, are unexagtor's imaginative way of telling the world gerated. They could not be too severe. that twice two makes four. Freedom had Let us not be understood as directing indisnot then harmed him, and the good time comcriminate censure upon men who oppose ing seemed very far away. Since then the the Administration. As we have said, we Doctor's spirit has been soured by misforhave only to do with a faction, whose spirit tune. He came to the land of the Free as | has certainly been revealed, and who, howa lecturer, and found that the Free actually ever small, have possessed such virulence of took the Liberty of staying away from his evil as to taint their every association. For lectures. In the city of "fiery drab," as he | them the draft has been laboriously argued | was pleased to call Philadelphia, he hired a into a cause of opposition; yet how shallow, hall to speak in, but hearers were not to be how unmanly the pretext! A just, neceshad on any terms. Then he returned to cessary and timely measure, which the genetry may demand, and more particularly the England and bewailed his woes and our in- ral and sober sense of the country approved, gratitude; but it was not till the civil war in | is resisted in a moment of great victory, and America, that the Doctor found an opportu- by whom? Not by the honest poor, too nity of bewailing to the full extent of his cabrave to assassinate draft officers by the waypacity for grief. LEE's invasion of the side, but by a mob cowardly enough to do State the Doctor finds a charming theme. their country wrong; not by the soldiers who won us Gettysburg, or the citizens who says the Doctor, "are either as stupid as of those who died willingly for their counsheep, or they have so little heart in the war | try, but by those who opposed the nation's as to hall the victories of the Southern hosts as substantial blessings which will speedily bring peace in their train. War, when it raged on the Mississippi or the Rappahannock, was all very well in their estimation:

remembered that their greatest sacrifices were small compared to the death-wounds victory, and whose stab at authority was pianted in the back of the soldier. Regarding such an opposition we shall not attempt to determine its proportion or kind of honesty-how much was spontaneous, and but war on the Delaware and the Susquehow much was conspiracy. It is enough to hanna is an abomination on which they did mark the daily-growing and undeniable evinot calculate. If the Confederates will but dence of plot; the late events, which are the spare their city and pay their way honestly most potent accusers of the authors of the for the provisions and dry goods they may mob need, they will be tolerably satisfied." This is his revenge on the Quakers ; but it | DIGHAM the lessons of the riot, which he

is eclipsed by his treatment of the whole taught, should return in judgment. He is North. Nothing in his poetry is half so | typical of its evil, now doubly exiled from Archduke MAXIMILIAN was mentioned, and imaginative as his prose-picture of the the ways of patriotism. Events peculiarly it was added, that Spain withdrew from the American people rejoicing in the advance of conspired to place him on a foreign soil, optripartite treaty, (to which France and Eng- General LEE. "So complete is the change posite the boundaries of New York, cotem-

Its only faith in temporary triholds under the laws, when he assists the mob to defy the law. There could have been no she was sent to Key West for adjudication. The mob in New York if the men of affluence South had defeated the North, and it was and property had expended one-tenth as much to prevent the mob as they had previously expended to weaken the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion. God, in his omniscient providence has, however, broad highway of patriotism. Evil has its so ordered it that they who looked forward to the destruction of the Government, in the insane idea that its destruction would its falsehood it is itself deceived and rusave themselves, shall be saved in spite of ined. The exercise and the ambition of themselves, by the vigor of the Government power, whatever its kind, was 'the creed of and by the patriotism of the hard-working the demagogue; moral rule was oppressive; and devoted people, who love their country and the mob clamored for a real tyrant that far beyond any personal interests.

OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1863. Rebel Prisoners.

One hundred and forty-four rebels, who were re cently captured in Virginia, arrived here to-day. Among them are eight officers, one of whom, a captain. was captured at Vicksburg and paroled, but violated his oath, and was again found in service fully armed and equipped.

Some of these prisoners are anxious to take the oath of allegiance, and others to be exchanged. Two large military prisons are to be immediately constructed-one at Point Lookout, Maryland, and the other at Rock Island, Illinois.

Naval.

Commander SANFORD has been ordered to the ommand of the Lehigh. Commander FEBIGER has been detached from the

Osage and ordered to Key West, Florida, to com-mand the San Jacinto. -getting rid of the negro. Let us compare Commander J. C. HOWELL has been detached from

he command of the Lehigh and ordered to special duty at New York. Lieutenant Commander PHENIX has been ordered

ment the manumitted slave has poured out to command the St. Lawrence. his blood to quicken the pulses of freemen. Inquiry of the First Attack on Charleston.

From a report of the Stimers Court of Inquiry, we extract a suggestive portion of the testimony of Capt. Worden, (who commanded the original Moni-tor,) vindicative of Admiral Dupont:

Question. Had the injuries to the Weehawken, which you enumerate, been repaired at the time you were on board of her? Answer. No, sir; I think not. Q. Was or not the attack made on the forts and batteries of Charleston on the 7th of April last an earnest one?

earnest one? A. Very decidedly, I should say. Q. Could or not, in your opinion, the monitors have gone into Charleston in spite of guns, torpe-does, and obstructions, either on the 7th of April last, or the following day, had the attack been reanother victory has been won for the cause

last, or the following day, had the attack been renewed?
A. I think not, sir.
Q. State if you know any reason why the attack of the 7th of April, 1863, on the forts of Charleston, should not have been renewed on the 8th.]
A. I am and was of the opinion that a renewal of the attack on the 8th would have been likely to have resulted in a very schous disaster to the ironciads; after feeling the weight of the esemy's fire, on the 7th, and looking at the obstructions, which were of a very formidable character, I thought that any attempt to break through the obstructions would have got the propelers of the ships involved in the networks it was known the enemy's had there; they would have become tummanageable, and so injured by topedoes that they would have been exposed to attack from them.
Q. Did Rear Admiral Dupoit do or say anything which led you to think the rist? If yea, relate what he then said or did which led you to think him prejudiced against them.
A. He has nover sid or done anything which

judiced against them.) A. He has never said or done anything which would lead me to believe he had any prejudice

would lead me to believe he had any prejudice against them. The evidence of Cartain Drayton is to the same effect. Q. Have you any resson to believe, from anything said or done in your presence by Admiral Dupont, that the failure of Admiral Dupont to renew the attack of the 7th April, 1863, on the forts at Charles-ton was owing to any prejudice on his part against the monitors? A. No. A. No.

The Rebel Steamer' Merrimac Captured. NEW YORK, July 28 .- The rebel steamer Merrimae, built by the British for the rebels last year, arrived here this morning with a cargo of cotton, hav ing been captured on the 25th, by the gunboat Iro. quois, while running the blockade off Wilmington N. C. She is over 500 tons burden, a side-wheel iron steamer. She is one of three that left Wilming ton together. Two, the Merrimac and Lizzie, have been captured.

The Depredations of the Pirates.

Of all men, to the banished Mr. VALLAN-BOSTON, July 28.—The total amount of insurance on the ship Red Gauntlet, of Boston, which was burned by the pirate Florida, was \$41,000; and on the bark Good Hope, burned by the Alabama, \$71,000,

Morgan at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 28 .- John Morgan, Colonel Cluke, and about thirty other rebel officers, arved here last night and they were taken i

by Buildings, corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets The meeting was called to order by Dr. Watt, of Ohio. The following associations were represented: Penn Association of Dental Surgery, of Pennsyl-vania: Brooklyn-Dentsl Association, of New York; Penn College of Dental Surgery, Pittsburg; Dental Association of Western Pennsylvania; Odento-graphic Society of Pennsylvania; Society of Dental Surgery of New York; Ohio Dental Association, Northern Ohio Dental Association, Cincinnati Den-tal Association. Philadelphia Dental Association, Central New York Association, Western Dental Association. Association. The business transacted was principally of a pre-liminary obaracter. The session of the Association will be again resumed this morning.

 a during the prevail an attack from abox.
 and almost at the moment there were an even and a second sec JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, re-JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, re-ports the sale of two millions of five-twenties yes-terday, by the various agencies in the loyal States. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 9th in-clusive. These large sales are made by the united action and hearty response of the people in every State and district, and are the very best test, not only of loyalty, but of the highest confidence that our political troubles have culminated, and that the dignity and authority of the Union are not far from asserting their sway. CAPE MAY .- The steamer Manhattan, under the command of. Captain Kirby, and the steamer Wilson Small, Captain Kirby, and the steamer Wilson Small, Captain Bright, make daily trips to Cape May, each bost going or returning every other day, Sundays excepted. The fare, in-oluding carriage hire, is fixed at the low figure of \$2.50. There are about two thousand five hundred people at the Cape, among them some of the first families of Northern cities. The steamboats, which are very commodious, leave Auth every there at a are very commodious, leave Arch street wharf at S o'clock every morning. DIED FROM HIS WOUNDS.-A boy named Wm. M. Kennedy, aged ten years, residing at No. 1534 North Twelfth street, died on Sunday night from being bit in the head with a stone, during a from being nit in the head with a stone, during a fight between two gaugs of boys on Saturdav after-noon in Ninth street, above Montgomerv. The evi-dence showed that the stone that hit Kennedy was fired by a boy named Nicholas Oline, who is about sixteen years of age. Kennedy's skull was very badly fractured. Cline has not been arrested. chenner, of Company K, 151st Pennsylvania Regi-pent, died yesterday at the hospital, Broad and therry streets.

snother column, those of our readers who have had the luck to be drafted will find they can procure the necessary forms of extemption papers at Bryson's, Nos. 2, 6, and 8 North Sixth street. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL, Business of all kinds was very dull on Third treet today. Very little movement occurred in gold, and transactions were limited chiefly to the operations of the "shorts," who are still numerous. The supply of money is far in excess of the demand

in the iree States. But what will become of the colored population ? It will be time enough to grapple with that point when slavery is abolished. Political questions are in construct development. and most parties are glad to get five or even four per ent, for it, Government securities are showing a stronger when slavery is abolished. Political questions are in constant development, and according as the exi-gency arrives, the difficulty will be regulated by the proper power. There is no danger that an undue prevalence of the negro race will ever distract the busy marks of the white man. So far, we have considered the question in its so-cial aspect. The man who has the salvation of his neighbor at heart will have ample subject for medi-tation when he considers slavery in a religious view. The wide-spread ruin of souls uncared for and untaught; the violation of natural rights; the hardly be expected that 1881 sixes should sell very ar above par while a Government loan fully as ad vantageous is to be had at par. The seven-thirties rould probably be much higher were it not that they will be paid off within a year or two. If everything goes on favorably for our arms, and he Secretary of the Treasury decides to close the

view. The wide-spread run of souls unearchor and untaught; the violation of natural rights; the merciless divisions of families; the horrible degra-dation—all these appeal to the Oatholic; and dark, indeed, must be his spirit, if they make no impres-sion on his conscience. tion on his conscience.

The Draft in Auburn.

The Drait in Auburn. Last evening our drafted men assembled in front the congratiliatory crowd of friends, they were formed in linefheaded by the band, and initiated into the marching under a banner, of which there were five-marching under a banner, of which the procession was conse-quently one well worth witnessing. "The boys?" evinced the following inascriptions on the various banners: "FALL IN!" Borne by Mart V; Babcock. "Our GOVERNEMENT OR NO OTHER!" John Y. Selover. "No BLANKS IN THIS GROWD!" Tommy Towne. "Ho foo DIXTE!" Ebenezer ML. Malker, Jr. "We AtkE IN!" Thomas Peacock. After parading the principal streets, followed by a large crowd, the boys were again drawn up in front of the EXchange, where they made s loud re-quisition on Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, who filled it with a more lequent and patriotic address, interrupted by enthusiastic applause and cheers, in which he corgaratulated our community on its response to every wall in the emergeneits that have arisen since for every onlin the emergeneits that have arisen since for the band were again drawn up in front of the Exchange, where they made s loud re-gene sold ties are increasing largely, and so eager is the de-

Elmir Do prid IN JULED. -- Jesterday affermon, about 3 O'clock, the front wall of the First German Methodist Church, in Girard avenue, above Twelfth street, fell to the ground. The church had been built about four years, and it was undergoing repairs. The bricks fell in all directions, and injured several per-sons who were engaged as workmen about the place. Among them were the following: Adam Smunk, residing in the neighborhood of Third street and Germantown road, compound fracture of the lez. He was taken to the St. Josenh's Hospital. Samuel Dobh, master carpenter, was for awhile bu-ried in the ruins and hurt internally. He was car-ried to his home, in Eighth street, below Thompson. George Earn, reading in Ninth street, above Co-lumbia, had his skull fractured, and was also taken home. Another man, named Fibber, residing near Third street and Germantown road, was also hurt about the legs. There were two stores under the church, and the walls of these were removed, thus transferring too heavy a load on the supporting L Island Rez-dv 38 Do bds..... Phila Ger & Nor .. Lebigh Val R.... Do bds.....

emi-weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. JULY 23-Evening.

The Breadstuffs market continues very dull, and prices are lower. There is very little shipping denand for Flour. Wheat and Corn are dull and lower. Oats are without change. The Iron market is firm, but there is very little doing. Cotton is very dull at previous rates. The stock of Coffee cor tinues light, and there is very little doing. In Fish transferring too heavy a load on the supporting girders. and Fruit we hear of no change worthy of notice.

and Fruit we hear of no change worthy of netice, In Seeds there is little or nothing doing. There is very little demand for Flour either for export or home use. Sales comprise about 2,300 bbls, including 1,200 bbls common, and choice Ohio extra family at \$606.60, 100 bbls superfine at \$5.57, and 100 bbls extra at \$5.62% \$ bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at \$5.3705.75 for superfine, \$5.7506 for extra, \$4067.75 or extra family at \$400, 500 bbls or fancy brands, accord-ing to quality. Rye Flour is frmily heid at \$4.50 \$ bbl. Corn Meal.—There is not much doing. Hean quyine is held at \$4.20, and Pennsylvania Meal at \$4 \$\$ bbl. GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat is limited, the market is very dull, and prices have again declined. About 12,000 bus sold at 123601336 for fair to prime red, and 137061500 \$\$ bu for white, as to quality. Rye is wanted at 1050 \$\$ bu for Penna. Oorn is very dull and prices are 100 bus prime yel-low have been disposed of at 780760 \$\$ bu. Oats.—There is a fair demand, with sales of about 13,000 bus at 7507760, weight.

is a fair demand, with sales of about 13,000 bus at 75@756. weight. PROVISIONS.-The market is inactive. Prices remain about the same as last quoted. Small sales of mess Pork are making at \$14@14.50 for new, and \$12 \$7 bbi for old. Mess Beef is selling in a small way at \$13@16 for oity, and \$12@12 50 for country. Bacon-Hams are in demand, with sales of plain and fancy bagged at 10%@12c; Sides at 6%@7c; and Shoulders at 5%@6c cash. In green meats there is very little doing. Small sales of Hams in pickle are making at 9%@10%c. doi: in salt, at 8@8%c \$ b. Lard is dull, and prices are rather lower; about 150 bbls and tes have been sold at 10@10%c \$ b, and kers at 11%@11%c. Butter is dull at 13@20c; the lafter for prime New York. Cheese sells at 11@12c \$ b. Eggs are dull and lower, and selling at 0% \$ dozen. METALS.-There is grey little demand for Dir

³⁷ B. 1ggs are dull and lower, and selling at 10@130 dozen. METALS.—There is very little demand for Pig Iron, but bolders are firmer in their views; small sales of Anthracite are making at \$30@35 \$7 ton for the three numbers; American Rails range at from \$75@25 \$7 ton. Lead—The stock is light, and prices are unsettled and lower. Copper-Yellow Metal in lower and offered at 23@30c, six months. Nails and

lower and offered at 32%30c, six months. Nails and Rode are worth 30%32c. BARK.—There is very little demand, and prices have declined; small sales of 1at No. 1 are reported at \$29 % ton. Tanners' Bark is selling in lots at \$12%14 % cord for Chestnut, and \$18 for Spanish. OANDLES.—Small sales of City Adamantine are making at 18%19c, and Western at 21@23c, cash; Sperm are without change. COAL.—The receipts are fair and the demand less active, at the advance. The shipments are mostly to supply the Government. CUFEE.—The stock continues light, and the market dull. Sales comprise about 300 bags at 27@ 28c for Rio, and 30c for Laguayra, cash and four

DEATH IN AN ARMY HOSPITAL .- David

28c for Bio, and 30c for Laguayra, cash and four months. COTTON.—The market'dull; there is very little doins. About 60 bales have been sold in lots, at 60@63c % b for middlings, closing dull. FEATHERS.—There are but few here, and West-ern are selling in lots at 47(350c # b. FISH.—Mackerel are unchanged. The sales are confined to store lots at \$12.50@13 for Bay 1s: \$15 @18 for Shore do; \$10.50@11.50 fnr 2s. and \$5.75@7 for 3s. Codish are held at 5½@6c % B. and dull. FRUIT.—The market is bare of Oranges and Lemons in first hands, and the sales of the other de-scriptions have only been in a small way. Green Fruit is increasing, and selling freely. Dried Peaches are neglected, but Apples are selling at 4@6c % B. GUANO.—There is very little Peruvian in the country. and it is selling in a small way at \$95@100. Super Phosphate of Lime ranges from \$35@47.50 \$7 for .esh

ton. cash HOPS are dull, and rangefrom 18@22c for the first sort Eastern and Western. HAY meets with a firm demand at 90c3\$1 the 100

LUMBER,-Prices are steady for most descrip-

LUNDER. -- FTIGES are steady for most descrip-tions, and there is only a moderate demand for the season. Yellow San Boards range from \$20@23, and White Fine at \$21@23 \ ML. MOLASSES.- The market remains very quiet. The only sale reported is a lot New Orleans at 40@ 46c, and a semall lot of Cuba at 36@40c, mostly cash and a months. ront and better prices are paid for them. It can

4cc, and a finall lot of Cuba at 36@40c, mostly cash and 4 months. NAVAL STORES.—But little doing in any de-scription; 100 bbls common No. 1 Rosin sold at \$30 % bbl. Prices of Tar and Pitch are entirely nominal. Sales of Spirits of Turpentine at \$3.40 % sallon. OILS.—Linseed Oil is unsettled and doll at 103@ 110c # gallon. Fish Oils are neglected, and the sales are only in a small way from store. Winter Lard Oil ranges from 80 to 55c, and No. 2 70@75c. In red Oils there is nothing doing. Coal Oal—There is a fair demand, with sales of 1.500 bbls in 10ts, at 30@ 31c for crude, 48@60c for refined in bond, and 58@60c are allon for free, as to quality. RICE.—There is very little stock here, and it com-mands 30% in a small way.

nands 3@8%c, in a small way. SALT.—A cargo of Turks Island has been sold on

rivate terms. SEEDS.—The market is clear of Cloverseed, and SEEDS.—The market is clear of Cloverseed, and there is nothing doing in the article; it is quoted at 555005757 bus. Timothy ranges from \$22502.75, and there is more demand for it. Flaxeeed is acarce, and if here would command \$2374/0250 \$ bus. SPIRITS.—There is very little movement in Foreign Spirits, and prices are nominally unchanged. N. E. Rum is dull at 650856. Whisky—The demand is limited; sales of bbls Pennsylvania and Ohio at 470474c, hhds 46c, and drudge at 45140 per gallon. SUGAR is without much alteration in price, and the sales are limited at 1014/0123/c for Cuba and Porto Rico. cash; and New Orleans at 102/013/c. TALLOW is dull and lower; sales of city ren-dered at 1014/0104/c. WOOL.—The market continues very quiet. Small sales of medium and tub-washed at 700756, cash, for the former, and 75080c for the latter; buyers offer the lowest frures.

the lowest figures. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to day :

seriousness which affairs have assumed. President Davis has shown forbearance which has caused many who were incepable of appreciating it-seeing that they keep themselves very carefully out of harm's way-to charge him with weakness. He very pro-perly used every means to avert the bloody front which the war is now to wear. The fault is upon the enemy. Every drop of blood now to be shed on both sides is a crime or <u>Lincoln</u>. Of course, the intended sacrifice of our captive officies at Fortress Monroe will be sternly retailated. That is to say, prisoners on both sides are henceforth to be put to death! The black flag is up at last! Lincoln has raised it; let fiends rejoke!"

The Situation in Mexico. From the Havana letter of the Times, dated June

22d, we extract: The Assembly of Notables having met, it was de-clared, with only two dissenting votes, that the form of Government chosen by the country (through its organ, the said assembly appointed by Forey) was the empire. They also, at the same time, proclaimed as Emperor the Austrian Prince Maxi-milian. In case his Royal Highness should not ac-cept the crown, the Emperor of the French was begged to choose a person in whom he had confi-dence to occupy the throne. The act of the procla-mation of the empire took place on the 10th inst. The Reactionists between the capital and Vera Cruz made great demonstrations of joy on knowing the

Scattaned of the 23d remarks: "The speech of Archbishop Hughes, which we publish to day, will serve as a model for those who wish to study the art of stump speaking. With anecdote, and tact and blaney, reinforced by the high respect which his office gave him, he swayed the crowd of brother Irishmen at his will. We do not know at what age the gifted prelate left his na-tive land; but certainly it was not before he had given the blarney-stone an uncommonly good kiss-ing."

Referring to the "policy of retaliation," the same journal remarks:

journal remarks: "The news from Fortress Monroe, to the effect that the enemy intend to murder two of our officers, in retallation for those whom we have set apart as a retribution for the murder of two captives taken in Kentucky, will impress the most giddy with the seriousness which affairs have assumed. President Davis has shown (other arower which has caused many

O'DONNELL, who had a voice potential in State affairs, objected to Mexico having an Autrian who while there is a state of the state of	had his Elba, but New city prison.	made great demonstrations of joy on knowing the news. In Vera Cruz a salute of 101 guns were fired. The remarks of the newspapers of Havana, writ- ten a few days ago, when the editors refused to be-	every call in the emergencies that have arisen since Sumpter was fired upon emergencies which called	Iva to for Polisdelphia and Erle; 38 for. Long Island; Union Canal sold at $1\frac{1}{5}$; the preferred at 3; Lehigh Navigation at $55\frac{1}{5}$; 43 bid for the scrip; $12\frac{1}{5}$ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation; $2\frac{1}{5}\frac{1}{5}$ for the pre-	Corn
Austrian ruler while there was any Spanish prince able and willing to accept the crown. It appeared singular, at the time, that the question of converting republican Merice into a more than the state of door. The ple who believe in the <i>Times</i> , that "if it."	rock upon which he minutes. No lives were lost.	lieve in the possibility of such precipitancy, amount to a solemn and emphatic condemnation of the farce just enacted in Mexico. The <i>Diario</i> observed on the 18th : "We cannot help resisting the belief that things	been heard from at Port Hudson, and at other points where valor and bravery were needed. The address was received with enthusiastic plaudits for the	ferred; 65 for Morris; 130 for the preferred; 43 was bid for Delaware Division; Tenth and Eleventh streets Passenger Railway sold at 41; Spruce and Pine at	Astres.—The market is quiet, at \$6.67% for Pots, and \$8.67% for Pearls. BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and West- ern Flour is dull and drooping. The sales are 6.000 bbls, at \$4.10@4.35 for superfine State; \$5@5.10 for extra State; \$4.10@4.60 for superfine Michigan.
mooted at all, after NAPOLEON'S ostenta- tious and oft-repeated declaration that he had not the remotest idea of suggesting or	d not more awful than entually separate him n. Here he issued an to the people of Ohio CINCINNATI, July 28.—Brutus J. Olay, of Bour- bon county, has been nominated for Congress in the	have passed according to the tenor of the rumors to which we refer, and that, without the preparation necessary to insure their stability, they have impro- vised so radical a change in the existence of that nation. We trust too much in the prudence of the agents of the Emperor, who are in	made by the boys for "Knapp, Knapp, the man that drafted us." Captain Knapp responded to the call in his usual happy vein of cloquence, thanking all classes for the friendly spirit evinced toward himself in his official capacity, and toward the conscription which was made necessarily to fill up the ranks of	Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as follows: United States Bonds.1851	Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c. \$5@5 40 for extra do, in- cluding shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at \$5,65 @5.75, and trade brands at \$5 80@7 25. Southern Flour is dull and unchanged. The sales are 300 bbls at \$5 95@6 45 for superfine Baltimore, and \$6.50@9 for extra do.
even permitting any change in the govern- ance of the Republic, but the subject was allowed to drop, and there seemed an end be supported in such a project by three- fourths of the Northern people, except burg had fallen, the	ilure against the comet Ashland, Ky., district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John J. Crittenden. urg was won, Vicks- Weather to the Eastward Yesterday. riot was quelled, and NEW YOEK, July 28Warm and clear, wind	Mexico, and who must be provided with in- structions well meditated upon by the fore- seeing: and profound mind of Napoleon Third, that they can have concented to such an extempo- raneous resolution, especially when a great part of the country is under the authority of Juarez, and	freedom. During all his efforts to discharge his duties without fear, favor, or affection, he had re- ceived no treatment which a centleman could have reason to resent. [Loud cries of "You never shall."]	Quarternasters Vouchers	Canadian flour is dull and drooping. The sales are 350 bbls at \$5.10,005.30 for common, and \$5.56,07.25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour is quiet and steady at \$3.50,005.10 for the range of fine and superfine. Corn meal is dull. We quote Jersey at \$4,04.10,
The Archduke MAXIMILIAN, next brother and Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS might ride in with the warning of the Emperor of Austria, is a young man triumph up Broadway, amid the acclama- friends are described who has just completed his thirty-first year.	had lost. Impressed f the hour, his former him day by day, and The 8th Massachusetts Regiment.	when such a resolution would not bear even a de- cent appearance, to the eyes of Europe, as the ver- dict of the popular will. * * * The first thing is pacification; then, and only then, will be the opportunity for a definite solution."	and frank address, giving the conscripted soldiers his warmest sympathies and assurances of aid to any extent in his power, which were received in a spirit worthy of the speaker's good wishes, and after hearty cheers for the conscripts, and conscription.	United States Sixes. 1851. 1034/09107a United States 7 3-10 Notes 1005/091074 Certificates of Indeptedness. 1005/091014 Now 99400 9940 Quartermasters' Vonchers. 98400 9944	Brandywine \$4.30@4.35, Caloric 4 25, and Puncheons \$21.25, Wheat is firm and very quiet. The sales are 37,000 Dushels at \$1.00@1.15 for Ohicago Spring; \$1.13@1.23 for Wilwankee Chib: \$1.2401.26 for an ber 1.09% a:
He is an admiral in the Austrian navy, and is said to be as liberal as a prince-imperial of the house of Hapsburg can be. His to: Few men would have had the courage and lost than the	beace with treason and giment arrived here this evening and left for Boston. 7. More has been won Governorship of Ohio. SUBSTITUTES.—From the following note of Pro- vost Marshal General Fry. it will be seen that he	The Prensa also bitterly complains of Forey, in suppressing the newspapers, thus depriving the people of their instructors when such radical changes are being made. The Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit of the true Government of Mexico, that of Juarez.		Demand Notes	\$1.22@1.27 for winter red Western; \$1.23@1.33 for amber Michigan. Rye is quiet; sales 6,600 bush. Western at 35c. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are dull at 71@77c for Canada, Western, and
are said to be above the average possessed the Doctor appears to be afraid only of tell- by persons of his rank. He is son-in-law ing the truth. This is a groundless fear, which are more than	e army, the people, the have gained victories battles. MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1863.	had addressed the following circular to the Head of the Customs at Tampico: OROULAR.—The Citizen President of the Repub- lic has been pleased to direct, that on no account, nor under any pretext, shall there leave any of the State's convoys, either ordinary or extraordinary.	- The following officers, having been on the army register upward of forty-five years, will, it is ex- pected, be retired by the President under the twelfth section of the act approved July 17, 1862: Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General of Subsizence: Brigadier General Jozeph G. Totten.	Hom Hew Cols, as Joint 1392@1403 London, 60 days' sight 1392@1403 Do. S days 140 @141 Paris, 60 days' sight 41 @1405 Do. S days 120 @1405 Borner, 60 days' sight 41 @1405 Borner, 60 days' sight 47 @1405 Braner, 60 days' sight 101 @1405	Corn is 1 cent better. The sales are 40,000 bush at 69@70s for shipping, and 67@63c for Eastern. WHISKYThe market is heavy. Sales 350 bbls at 45@45%c.
the most astute of living monarchs, and this connection suggests some points for inquiry.	led by a Soldier. R. Grant Barnwell, Esg., Philadelphia, Pa: safternoon a soldier named, the 11th Jardine Zouares, ge Broadbeck, apparently Substitutes between 18' and 20 will be accepted with consent of parents. JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marahal General. [OFFICIAL.] HENRY STONE, A. A. G.	of treasure, whether of silver in bars or coined, un- der the penalties for infringing the law. This I communicate to you, that it may be put in practice ; pleasing to publish directly this order from the Su- preme Authority. Independence, Liberty, and Re-	Chief of Engli eers; Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief of Ordinances; Colonel Rene E. De Russy, Corps of Englineers; Colonel Richard Dela- field. Corps of Englineers; Colonel Hartman Bache,	Hamburg, 60 days' sight	Markets by Telegraph. BALTINGRE, July 23.—Flour firm; sales of 600 bils at \$5.75 for Ohio, and \$6 for extra. Wheat firm and in good demand. No dry lots offering. Corn steady ; White 882,900; Yellow 85@886, per 32 pounds. Whisky steady at 45c.
이 같은 것 같아요. 이 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것은 것 같은 것을 가지 않는 것 같은 것이 없는 것 같이 같이 없다. 것 같은 것 같					