The Press.

VOL. 6.—NO. 309. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863. THREE CENTS.

THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. This house has been very much improved, and is now in fine order. Every exertion will be used to make this The Leading and Favorite House Of this delightful watering place. jy14-1m PUTNAM & FLETCHER.

SUMMER RESORT FOR PHILADELPHIANS. THE WADAWANUCK HOUSE, STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT, Is now open as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The WADAWANUCK is delightfully located in a square of two acres, with beautiful grounds, walks, &c. Its rooms are spacious, promenades fine, piazza extending around the entire building. Hourly communication with the celebrated Watch Hill Beach, the finest bathing in the world. Communication with New York several times daily. Address C. B. ROGERS. jy24 12t*

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS. This beautiful resort, situated in the centre of the "Garden Spot of Pennsylvania," is now open for the accommodation of visitors, and will continue until the 20th of October. The invigorating pure mountain air, the quickly acting properties of its waters upon the secretions of the liver, and its magnificent scenery, unequalled in the United States, justly entitles it to praise above all others. The commodious buildings, extended lawns and delightful walks through the mountain from which flows numerous springs supplying the plunge, douche, shower and hot baths at all times. Excursion Tickets through the season will be issued at the office of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Eleventh and Market streets. Cars leave at 7 30 A. M. and arrive at the Springs in the afternoon. $2 per day; over two weeks or the season, $10 per week. Children and servants half price. For further particulars, address the proprietor, U. S. NEWCOMER, "Ephrata Mountain Springs," Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. jy23-1m

SEA BATHING. NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J. This well-known Hotel is now open for the reception of its numerous guests. Terms $10 per week. Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room for 200 persons. je30 42t AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

THE SEA SHORE!—THE SEA SHORE!—SPLENDID SURF!—SEA BREEZES UNEQUALLED!—GUNNING AND FISHING, at the SHADY RETREAT, on the BEACH, opposite Barnegat. Cars leave VINE-Street wharf daily at 7.30 A. M., via Delaware and Raritan-Bay Railroad. The table and bar will always be supplied with every luxury obtainable to make the FRANKLIN HOUSE the most popular resort on the Beach. FRANKLIN H. STOKES, jy1-wf&m1m Proprietor.

BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on the left beyond the depot. This House is now open for Boarders and Transient Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges moderate. Children and servants, half price. Parties should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the Hotel. je19-2m

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY. This well known House is now open for the reception of guests. Invalids can be accommodated with rooms on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Splendid drinking water on the premises. Magnificent bathing opposite the house. No bar. JONAH WOOTTON, je19-2m Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, WILL BE OPENED ON JUNE 18th. A good Band of Music has been engaged. Those who wish to engage Rooms will please address H. S. BENSON, Surf House Atlantic City, N. J. je8-2m

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—THIS private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PACIFIC avenue, Atlantic City, convenient to the beach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open for boarders, and will continue open all the year round. Prices moderate. je19-2m J. KEIM, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., Is now open for the reception of visitors. Can be reached by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad from foot of VINE Street at 7.30 A. M. je6-2m* B. A. SHOEMAKER.

"THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues, is now open for visitors. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon attached to the house. Terms moderate. C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG, jy20-1m Proprietors.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, immediately on the line of the Central P. R. R., located on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th day of June, 1863, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The water and air at this point possess superior attractions. The analyses made in the laboratory of Professors Booth, Garrett, and Camac, of Philadelphia, show the existence of valuable mineral elements, the waters of some of the springs being of the iron or chalybeate class, and others containing saline or aperient salts. Pure mountain water abounds; and the guests will also be supplied with mineral waters from other springs, such as Blue Lick, Bedford, and Saratoga Waters. Ample facilities for bathing have been provided, new plunge and douch baths erected, and Hot and Cold Baths can at all times be obtained. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. There is at Cresson Springs a Telegraph Office and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburg and intermediate points. Excursion Tickets can be obtained at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. For further information apply to GEO. W. MULLIN, je5-2m Cresson Springs, Cambria Co., Pa.

FURNITURE, &c.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. mh9-6m

LEGAL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of JOHN CONWAY, Deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that HANNAH ANN CONWAY, widow of said decedent, has filed in the said Court her petition and an inventory and appraisement of the personal property of the said decedent, which she elects to retain under the Act of April 14, 1851, and the Supplements thereto, and the same will be approved by the Court, on MONDAY, the 21st day of September, A. D. 1863, unless exceptions thereto be filed. jy24-fst4t JOHN BLACKBURN, Att'y for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR COUNTY OF LANCASTER, PENN'A. Estate of AARON QUIMBY, deceased, late of Fulton Township, said county. The undersigned auditor, appointed by the said court, "to make distribution of the balance in the hands of C. B. Cutlor, surviving Executor of the last Will of said deceased, to and amongst those legally entitled to the same," hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, at the COURT HOUSE (Library Room), in the City of Lancaster, county aforesaid, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day. D. W. PATTERSON, Auditor. June 24, 1863. je25-tjy31

EDUCATION.

SHARON FEMALE SEMINARY—For the ensuing school-year, will open for reception of Pupils on the 21st of NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) next. For Circulars containing terms, &c., address, JOSIAH WILSON, jy23-1m* DARBY, Pa.

THE MISSES CHAPMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen SEPT. 1. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. HILL, 304 Walnut st.; of Messrs. LINDSAY & BLACKISTON, 25 South Sixth st., or by application to the Principals at Holmesburg, Pa. jy13 mwf3m*

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY—A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR MEDIA, PA.—Thorough course in Mathematics, Classics, English Branches, Natural Sciences, &c. Military Tactics taught. Classes in Book-keeping, Surveying, and Civil Engineering. Pupils taken of all ages. School opens September 1st. Boarding, per week, $2.25. Tuition, per quarter, $6. For catalogues, or information, address Rev. J. HERVEY BARTON, jy24-3m VILLAGE GREEN, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, 1530 ARCH Street. Rev. CHARLES A. SMITH, D. D., Principal. The ninth Academic Year will begin on MONDAY, September 14th. For circulars, and other information, address Box 2,611 P. O. je25-3m*

BRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, will re-open on the 7th of Ninth month. For Circulars, apply to RUTH ANNA PEIRCE, Bristol, Bucks co., Pa. jel7-3m*

MISS MARY E. THROPP WILL RE-open her English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at 1841 CHESTNUT Street, on the 14th of September. For circulars, until September 1st, apply at the Sunday-school Times, 148 South FOURTH street, Phila., or address Miss Thropp at Valley Forge, Penna. my15-4m*

NO. 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1863. JAMES B. BRYSON informs his patrons that, in addition to his GENERAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE, he has opened a splendid assortment of STATIONERY, suitable for every department of trade. His son, JAMES HENRY BRYSON, will have an interest in this department of his trade, and will make an especial effort to supply Railroad and Commercial Stationery of the best quality. We have long conducted the Printing Business over Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 North Sixth street, and have now added the store underneath, No. 8, which affords every facility to meet the demands of trade, either for Stationery, Railroad, or Commercial Printing. ALEXANDER C. BRYSON will have charge of the Printing Rooms of the establishment, and Labels, Bill Heads, Pamphlets, and Railroad Printing will receive the same attention as heretofore. Printing, Ruling, and Binding of every character supplied at the shortest notice. Banks, Corporations, Schools, Academies, &c. supplied with ruled and printed forms and bound in books to order. Blanks kept on hand. The office has long been distinguished for its fine style of Label Printing; the patterns are new, and were designed and introduced by us for the Apothecary and Perfumery business. My thanks are due to numerous friends for their uniform patronage, extending over a period of seventeen years. I enter upon this new enterprise with the same energy to serve them well and faithfully. JAMES H. BRYSON, jy27-tf Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 North SIXTH Street.

QUICK SALES, SMALL PROFITS!—At DEAN'S CIGAR STORE, 335 CHESTNUT St., you can buy FINE-CUT CHEWING TOBACCO 25 per cent. less than anywhere else. Anderson's Solace, Hoyt's Sunnyside, Lillenthal's Standard, Old Continental, Young America, and Goodwin's N. Y. Patent Pressed, for eight cents each. Plantation, Cornish's Virgin Leaf, Yellow Bank, Honey Dew, Amulet, National, Heart's Delight, Savory, Medallion, Nonpareil, and Wm. Miller's Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco, for four cents each. FINE CUT IN YELLOW PAPERS.—Lillenthal's, Backus & Campbell's, Yellow Bank, Grape, for three cents each. FINE-CUT CHEWING TOBACCO IN BULK.—Anderson's Solace, Hoyt's Sunnyside, Dean's Golden Prize, Dean's Philadelphia Fine Cut, Honey Dew, Michigan, and Pride of Kentucky, for six cents per ounce. Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco by the pound, 45, 60, 75, 90 cents, and $1. IMPORTED HAVANA AND YARA CIGARS, and domestic Cigars of all kinds, 25 per cent. less than others sell, at wholesale or retail, at DEAN'S CIGAR STORE, 335 CHESTNUT Street. Wilmington and Newark Corporation Notes taken at par. jy3-tf

625. GOLDTHORP & CO., 625. Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Fringes, Curtains, and Furniture Gimps, Curtain Loops, Centre Tassels. Picture and Photograph Tassels, Blind Trimmings. Military and Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Neck Ties, etc., etc., No. 625 MARKET Street. mw8-6m Philadelphia.

LATOUR'S OLIVE OIL, VIRGIN OIL OF AIX.—Also, Bacegdupi & Ds Possel Fils brands, quarts and pints, for sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS, jy21 107 South WATER Street.

CLOTHING.

JOHN KELLY, JR., TAILOR, HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET TO EDWARD P. KELLY'S, 142 South THIRD Street, Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not superior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the city—at prices much lower than any other first-class establishment of the city. apl-tf

BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50,
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mh22-6m

ARMY GOODS.

1776. 1863.
FLAGS!!! SILK FLAGS!! BUNTING FLAGS! BURGEES. PENANTS. UNION JACKS. STREAMERS: BUNTING! RED, WHITE, AND BLUE. EVANS & HASSALL, MILITARY FURNISHERS, jy17-tf No. 418 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

ARMY HATS, ARMY HATS. ADOLPH & KEEN, No. 62 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturers of all kinds of FELT HATS, have on hand a large assortment of all the various and most approved styles of ARMY HATS. Orders by mail from sutlers or jobbers, will be promptly filled at the lowest rates. je30-3m

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JOHN C. ARRISON, (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,) IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. WRAPPERS, COLLARS, UNDERCLOTHING, &c. SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-toe4

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving, NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, ja20-tf Four doors below the Continental.

DRUGS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealer and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CA[SH] je24-3m

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER & CO.'S "LETTER A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, with all the new improvements—Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, &c., is the CHEAPEST AND BEST of all machines for FAMILY SEWING AND LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Send for a pamphlet and a copy of "Singer & Co.'s Gazette." I. M. SINGER & CO., je15-3m No. 810 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT, NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER, and other valuable improvements. ALSO, THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES. Agency—922 CHESTNUT Street. mh8-tf

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GLASSES. DEALERS IN OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAIT, PICTURE, and PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, ja1-tf 816 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GAS FIXTURES, &c

517 ARCH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES. Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Please call and examine goods. de18-ly

WOOL. 20,000 pounds light selected Ohio Fleece. Full Blood. WOOLEN YARNS. 80,000 pounds, 20 to 30 cuts, fine, Well-known makes. COTTON YARN. 80,000 pounds Nos. 6 to 20's, of first-class makes, in Warp, Bundle and Cop. N. B. All numbers and descriptions procured at once on orders. ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS, je19-fm&wif 18 North FRONT Street.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS. We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &C. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, my21-tf CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

HOSPITAL STORES—CONSISTING of assorted Jellies, Preserves, Syrups, Condensed Milk, Muninger's Beef Tea, Canned Fruits of all kinds, Oranges and Lemons, Farina, Corn Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Gelatine, Pickles, &c. RHODES & WILLIAMS, jy21 107 South WATER Street.

The Press.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863.

The Battle-field of Gettysburg.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The battle-field at Gettysburg is still visited by thousands. Men gather here from all parts of the Union; some, merely to gratify their curiosity, come with bouyant spirits and a cheerful countenance, while many, alas! hundreds are seen with a care-worn expression and with tears in their sorrowing eyes. How different must be the feelings of these persons! The former having heard the pæans of victory, all jubilant, resolve to view the ground where the palm was awarded, and where the invaders, "all that was left of them," were sent reeling back to their homes; the latter learning that some loved one, a kind father, a dear brother, or an affectionate son, was there stricken down by the ruthless hand of war, hasten to the place, as if by instinct; some to soothe the pains of the wounded, others are roaming over the field, looking at every grave in search of the lifeless, mutilated, and swollen form of the lost.

HOW THE BATTLE-FIELD LOOKS AT PRESENT.

The past few days were again occupied in walking over the field to mark the difference after more than three weeks had elapsed. We took our start from Cemetery Hill, and passed over all our lines on the first day. Shells, solid shot, and bullets are still lying around, one would think as thick as ever, although a great many persons have ever since the battle made it their business to hunt bullets and sell them by the pound. Many thousand pounds have been gathered and disposed of in this way. Nearly every stranger returns from the field with his pockets heavy with lead. Government has forbidden any of the relics to be removed, so whatever visitors can conceal about their person they are most likely to take with them. All who come from a distance naturally desire to return home with some trophy of war. On account of this propensity, some very amusing scenes are sometimes enacted. Quite a number of those who come in from the country are not aware that these broken implements are "contraband of war," so in their innocence they pick up a handful of bayonets, or sometimes they think it would be a capital idea to take along a good Enfield rifle; they shoulder arms, walk off coolly and exulting over their fortune, when all at once they are arrested in their triumphant march and deprived of their plunder.

A close observer must notice an important fact in respect to the number of shells found on both sides of the field. The ground occupied by our forces is literally strewn with unexploded rebel shells, while along the Confederate fortifications very few can be found; but the fields and the woods are all covered with fragments of exploded shells. It is said, not one-sixth of the shells thrown by the rebels exploded; hence the greater destruction of life by our artillery from the same number of guns. One would think, from the number of bullet-holes in the trees all through the woods, that it was almost impossible for a single man to escape unhurt. On Wolfe's hill, on our extreme right, where the rebels made so many unsuccessful charges, we counted in a single tree but a foot in diameter over seventy bullet-holes, thirty-four of which were within six feet of the ground.

The field still contains many scenes of interest; the ground is yet covered with knapsacks, broken guns, cartridge-boxes, broken cannon, wagons, rebel hats, boots, shoes, stockings, packs of playing-cards, prayer books, bibles, etc., etc. Government wagons have ever since the fight been hauling away loads of whatever they can find of this description; but were they to continue their labors for months to come, it would be impossible to clear this vast battle-ground of all its relics.

We found still a number of rebels unburied. On a farm occupied by a Mr. Rose, we found no less than seven of those for whom not even a covering of earth was given to hide their ghastly-looking forms. Others we found thrown between two rocks, and covered with a few large stones, and numbers over whom only a little ground was thrown, their eyeless heads and livid feet still visible. Scores of dead horses are still scattered over the field, yet no effort is made to bury them, and no chlorates, no disinfecting agents of any kind are used. The people of Gettysburg, and all who visit there, must necessarily be exposed to the poisonous gases resulting from the decomposition of animal matter.

I have visited a great many hospitals, and must say that I have never seen any where the wounded are better treated in every respect, than they are in and about Gettysburg. They all appear cheerful and well satisfied. The ladies of the town and vicinity deserve great credit for their kind assistance, not only making and sending a great many necessary articles, but by going in person, and doing all they can to alleviate the suffering of the wounded. Wagon loads of good bread, cakes, wines, pillows, pads, shirts, and whatever may be desirable to the wounded, are every day sent to the hospitals from the surrounding neighborhood. From York Sulphur Springs, a small town in Adams county, they send several loads of provisions every day, and many of the young ladies in the place have exchanged their homes of ease and luxury for the watchful days and sleepless nights of the hospital.

With all the consciousness and pride of victory, it is still a heart-rending sight to look upon this great burying ground. Fields waving with luxuriant grain but a few weeks ago, have now been turned into one vast sepulchre for the dead; woods in their primeval grandeur have been checked in their beautiful growth, and their tall oaks have now become monuments to mark the resting-place of those who have been crushed beneath the deadly wheels of war. I am, sir, yours truly,

GETTYSBURG, July 28, 1863. S. J. K.

The Rebel Wounded at Gettysburg.

To the Editor of the Press:

SIR: It was the privilege of the writer to spend several days at Gettysburg, as a delegate of the Christian Commission, in laboring among the wounded. A number of interesting incidents and facts were communicated to me by the rebel wounded, for one of which, with your permission, I would respectfully solicit a place in the columns of your paper, in order that it might be brought before the public as an additional confirmation of the many similar statements heretofore made: While passing among the rebel wounded, lying in a barn near the 3d army-corps hospital, my attention was attracted by a noble-looking young man lying on the floor of the barn, who had his left arm wounded near the shoulder and his left limb amputated above the knee. Noticing that the appearance of his countenance and the intelligent expression of his eye indicated something decidedly superior to the miserable specimens of the rebel soldiery lying around him, I at once approached him, and entered into conversation with him respecting his prospects for eternity. After a few moments' conversation on religion, one of the surgeons stepping to me remarked, "I am glad to find you conversing with this dear young man, for he is now and ever has been a strong and unconditional Union man; he was forced into the rebel service and compelled to fight against his conscience and his country." Upon the surgeon's making this remark, the young man grasped me warmly by the hand, and, with tears in his eyes, remarked: "How cheerfully could I have borne this if it had befallen me in the defence of my country, which I wished to serve." I then asked him to communicate to me his history, which he did with the request that I should have it published in one of our Northern papers, at least, but not to mention his name; "For," said he, "if I ever get back, and any of those fiery Secessionists know that I communicated these facts, they will certainly kill me." He then gave the following account of himself:

"I am a nephew of Andrew Johnson, military Governor of Tennessee, and a citizen of Johnson county, East Tennessee. Myself and ninety-four other young men, who, like me, detested rebellion and loved the old flag, determined we would try and escape from East Tennessee, and enlist in a regiment of Union cavalry then forming in Kentucky. On the 25th of August, 1862, an opportunity presenting itself, we commenced our perilous journey. We travelled until the 10th of September, succeeding in eluding our pursuers, when we were surrounded by five companies of rebels, near Lucky Cove Seminary, in Powell valley, Lee county, Virginia, when ten of us were killed and wounded, forty-five made their escape, and forty, including myself, were captured. Immediately after our capture we were sent to Richmond, where we were imprisoned for a few days, when we were sent to Staunton, Virginia, and, on the 29th of September we were assigned to the 8th Virginia Regiment of infantry. Since that, all the forty, except myself and brother, have been either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners; and," he added, with a deep groan, "you see, sir, what I am," referring to his mutilated limbs. After further conversation with him on the subject of religion, I offered prayer, in which other brethren with me joined, and then bid him farewell. A few days afterward, the evening before I left the battle-field, I visited him, and never did I converse with a man who had reason to believe death near, who was able to give a better reason for the hope that was in him. I met with many other similar instances, but this was the most affecting of all. Many of the rebels say they have no heart in the war; always regarded secession as a curse to the South rather than a remedy for any wrongs she may have suffered or that might in the future be inflicted. The North Carolina men I found unanimous in making this statement, and one of them, speaking of the men from his State, of the impressed men from all the Southern States, and of all classes in the army who did not enter from the first enter into the rebellion heart and soul, remarked, with a heavy sigh, "Well, sir, they can put us in the front ranks but a short time longer, for we are nearly all killed or wounded." What heart is not pained in listening to such statements, and who that prays does not feel quickened to pray more fervently for the wickedness of rebellion to come to an end?

I am, sir, yours respectfully, M—h.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1863.

The Slave Pen in Baltimore.

Col. Wm. Birney, commanding 2d U. S. colored troops, reports to Adjutant General Cheseborough, of Gen. Schenck's department, as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to report that immediately on the receipt of Special Order No. 202, of this date, I proceeded to Camlin's slave-pen, in Pratt street, accompanied by Lieut. Sykes and Sergeant Southworth. I considered any guard unnecessary. The part of the prison in which slaves are confined encloses a brick-paved yard, twenty-five feet in width by forty in length. The front wall is a high brick one; the other sides are occupied by the cells or prisons. In this yard no tree or shrub grows—no flower or blade of grass can be seen. Here the mid-day sun pours down its scorching rays, and no breeze comes to temper the summer heat. A few benches, a hydrant, numerous wash-tubs and clothes-lines, covered with drying clothes, were all it contained.

In this place I found twenty-six men, one boy, twenty-nine women, and three infants. Sixteen of the men were shackled together by couples, at the ankles, by heavy irons, and one had his legs chained together by ingeniously contrived locks connected by chains suspended to his waist. I sent for a blacksmith and had the shackles and chains removed.

[Here is inserted a list of victims and their disloyal owners.]

These unfortunates were all liberated in accordance with your orders. It appears from their statements that this slave-pen has been used chiefly for the purpose of holding persons, in evasion of the law of Congress, entitled to their freedom in the District of Columbia, and persons claimed as slaves by rebels or rebel sympathizers.

CHARLESTON.

The Siege of Fort Wagner Progressing Favorably.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamer George Collins, from Port Royal with dates to the 25th, has arrived. She passed off Charleston at ten o'clock on Saturday evening, when the bombardment of Fort Wagner was going on.

On the morning of the 26th her officers saw a gunboat steering for Beaufort, with a bark in tow, supposed to be a captured blockade runner.

The gunboat Paul Jones also arrived this morning from Charleston harbor for repairs, being leaky, and having burst her 100-pounder on the 18th, at the seventy-eighth discharge. The siege of Fort Wagner was continued at the time she left. Gen. Gillmore had succeeded in erecting a battery of heavy siege guns within one thousand yards of Fort Wagner, and everything was progressing favorably. Sumpter and Fort Johnson, on James Island, kept up a continued fire on our forces, but the casualties average but about six per day. The troops and the navy were in fine spirits.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamer Cosmopolitan from Port Royal on the 25th, arrived here to-day with 185 wounded from General Gillmore's corps. Several died on the passage, including F. S. Kreeman, of the 174th Pennsylvania Regiment. Among the passengers are Major Hicks and Captain Kneer, of the 76th Pennsylvania regiment, both badly wounded.

GEN. GILMORE'S OPERATIONS.

The *Evening Post* of yesterday says:

Many of the wounded soldiers from Gen. Gillmore's army, who arrived here to-day by the Cosmopolitan, have already been removed—some to go to hospitals on shore, but most of them to repair to their homes. The soldiers are sanguine of the early reduction of Fort Sumpter and the city of Charleston; the more enthusiastic estimating that the event will take place in about ten days.

Morris Island has been occupied by the Union troops eight days. During that time they were constantly under fire; and the rebels improved their opportunities to the utmost. Their fire had little effect, however. One man in the New York 48th was killed, and there were several casualties in other regiments.

THE ASSAULT OF FORT WAGNER.

The plan for taking Fort Wagner would have been successful but for the want of daylight. Everything was well managed; the iron-clads kept up their fire steadily till the troops were near the works. The rebels, about two thousand five hundred strong, saved themselves by hiding under bomb-proofs. The instant the vessels ceased firing, they were hurriedly formed for battle; and our soldiers, as they entered the fort, were mown down, whole companies at a time, by discharges from every direction. To add to their discomfiture, the very troops that came forward to reinforce them were not able in the darkness to distinguish friend from foe. Only by a peculiar yell could the character of a company be discerned.

One of our regiments, which went into the fight with four hundred and thirty men, lost two hundred and fifty; and in others the carnage was equally great. The New York 48th had every officer killed and wounded except Captain Cohen, who finally was compelled to take command. There was no flinching anywhere; the men intended to win, and, if daylight had been spared to them, would have planted the stars and stripes on the parapet of Fort Wagner.

General Strong led the advance. Wherever he went the troops were eager to be led. The post of honor was awarded to the Massachusetts Fifty-fourth, and the conduct of the men showed that they deserved the proud distinction. Every man seemed to feel as though the cause of the Union depended upon doing his utmost; and though their pathway was obstructed with the bodies of their comrades and slippery with gore, they held out manfully. Their gallant colonel and many of their other officers fell; but still the devoted men fought on until orders came to fall back.

The wounded men on board the Cosmopolitan expressed the most cordial feelings toward General Strong. When his death was announced to-day, they received the intelligence with emotion. General Gilmore is also popular.

The bombardment of Fort Wagner had silenced their principal guns, and they could only play with howitzers to advantage. Next time, the men predict, the place must yield.

THE SIEGE TRAIN.

General Gillmore has been busily engaged in training several heavy guns on Fort Sumpter. This is no pastime, as the enemy are constantly shelling the engineers and soldiers. He had succeeded in making a disturbance on one of the parapets; showing what he could do when he was ready. So far he has had only 30-pounders, but he has received several Parrott guns, of two hundred and three hundred pounds, which will enable him to make a demonstration for which the rebels are not looking. Reinforcements have also arrived.

THE REBEL PRISONERS.

The rebel prisoners have little heart in the matter. They complain of bad fare. "We have to subsist," said they, "on corn bread and water, and we cannot fight on that. But our officers live well enough." Our soldiers find this to be correct. They found, when they first occupied Morris Island, a quantity of chickens and other delicacies which had been reserved for the use of the officers; showing that if they were not Sybarites in their luxury, they were certainly epicures.

The rebel officers were excessively exasperated at being attacked by the Massachusetts Fifty-fourth. "We are gentlemen," said they; "and here you are sending against us your niggers to pollute our soil." On being asked for the body of Colonel Shaw, the reply was that "he had been buried along with his niggers." It appears probable that they will fall of being conciliated; for General Gillmore means to use the colored soldiers to the utmost advantage.

Offensive operations are now actively prosecuted. Charleston must be reduced, and every energy is to be strained to that end.

The *Express* states:

The Federal forces under General Gillmore were actively preparing for another assault on Fort Wagner, the walls of which had been well beaten down by the land and sea forces. The rebels had, however, built inside of them a high barricade of cotton bales, which afforded some protection against small shot, but cannot resist the rifled projectiles fired from the fleet. The New York Volunteer Engineers were engaged in making approaches to Fort Wagner.

Fort Sumpter, and the fort on James Island, are keeping up a continual firing, so as to keep the monitors at a respectful distance from Fort Wagner, but in spite of this heavy fire, the Montauk, with Admiral Dahlgren on board, ran to within 100 feet of the fort, reconnoitred leisurely, and returned to her consorts.

Deserters arriving at Port Royal report that Beauregard has received reinforcements from Lee's army, and that a number of paroled men from Vicksburg are now in the ranks fighting our men.

Some of the forces for the defence of Savannah having been withdrawn, the residents of that city have formed a guard for the protection of their property.

The weather at Port Royal is excessively hot, and proves disastrous to many of our wounded men. Arrangements are being made to send all wounded who can bear the fatigue to the Northern hospitals.

THE FIRST ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

A writer, evidently well informed, corrects, in the *Times*, some impressions generally shared, with regard to the first attack on Charleston. He replies to the editorial statement of the *Times*, that "previous to the first attack upon Charleston by the iron-clads, Gen. Hunter notified Admiral Dupont that the navy need expect no help from the land forces, who, on account of the paucity of their numbers, could only act as a garrison for any captures made by the navy." For the statement contained within quotation marks, there exists not the slightest foundation—Gen. Hunter having acted in the fullest concord with the Admiral, and having made all preparations for a movement precisely analogous (though under different conditions) to that which has since been made by Gen. Gillmore.

On the night previous to Dupont's attack upon Fort Sumpter, Col. Howell's brigade was thrown across from Coles to Folly Island, while General Terry's division was also partially landed and partially retained on board light-draught transports in the Stono.

On the day of the bombardment troops were massed on the northern end of Folly Island, behind the screen of timber immediately facing Lighthouse Inlet; and here, under the immediate superintendence of Gen. Truman Seymour, Gen. Hunter's chief of staff and of artillery, all arrangements were made for crossing the next night. Surf and india-rubber pontoon-boats were in readiness, and three full batteries of rifled guns were upon the ground to cover the crossing.

It was very generally believed by both navy and army, that Dupont's attack upon Fort Sumpter would reduce that work to a heap of brick, mortar, and dismounted guns, within twelve hours from the time of its commencement; and certainly there were none, within my very large circle of observation, who did not expect to have Fort Sumpter silenced and the garrison either driven out or captured within two days. Such being the all but universal impression, it was arranged between the Admiral and Gen. Hunter, that the crossing of Lighthouse Inlet, and the attack upon Morris Island, should not be made until the day following the iron-clad attack upon Fort Sumpter, as the expected reduction of that work would not only save our troops from its enfilading fire while advancing up the island, but would also, in all probability, greatly demoralize the garrisons both of Wagner and Cummings' Point.

STATES IN REBELLION.

The Humanity of Mr. Davis.

Mr. Jefferson Davis attempted recently, through Mr. Stephens, to secure an interview with the President, in order to place the present war on a more humane basis. "The mission," says he to Mr. Stephens, "is *simply one of humanity*." He also specifies several barbarous acts of the Federal Government, such as banishing disloyal men and women beyond the line; hanging rebel spies and recruiting officers caught within our lines, &c. Without further comment we present the following, but one instance out of many:

WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Nov. 25, '61.

SIR: Your report of the 20th instant is received, and I now proceed to give you the desired instructions in relation to the prisoners taken by you among the traitors in East Tennessee.

First. All such as can be identified in having been engaged in bridge burning *are to be tried summarily by drum-head court martial, and, if found guilty, executed on the spot by hanging. It would be well to leave their bodies hanging in the vicinity of the burnt bridges.*

Second. All such as have not been so engaged are to be treated as prisoners of war, and sent with an armed guard to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, there to be kept imprisoned at the depot selected by the Government for prisoners of war.

Whenever you can discover that arms are concealed by these traitors, you will send out detachments, search for and seize the arms. *In no case is one of the men known to have been up in arms against the Government to be released on any pledge or oath of allegiance. The time for such measures is past.* They are to be held as prisoners of war. Such as come in voluntarily, take the oath of allegiance, and surrender their arms, are alone to be treated with leniency.

Your vigilant execution of these orders is earnestly urged by the Government.

Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec. of War.

Col. W. B. WOOD, Knoxville, Tenn.

P. S.—Judge Patterson, Colonel Pickens, and other ringleaders of the same class, must be sent at once to Tuscaloosa to jail as prisoners of war.

Jefferson Davis and Repudiation.

In the late issue of the *Continental Monthly* appears a searching review, from the Hon. Robert J. Walker, of Mr. Davis' criminality in the repudiation of Mississippi bonds:

Mr. Walker shows that Mr. Davis wrote two letters justifying the act of repudiation—one in the Washington *Union*, the Democratic organ of those days, on the 25th of May, 1849, and the other in the *Mississippian*, on the 29th of August, 1849.

The following is a brief history of transactions which preceded the repudiation: In 1836 there was a great monetary distress in Mississippi. There was a general demand for "relief measures;" when the Legislature met, its attention was absorbed by the question how to remedy the financial embarrassment. On January 21st, 1837, a law was passed creating the Union Bank of Mississippi, to be based upon loans to be obtained upon bonds of the State, the proceeds of which, when sold, were to constitute the capital of the bank; and this money, thus obtained, to the amount of five millions of dollars, was to be loaned to the "citizens of the State," to relieve existing embarrassments. By the constitution of the State such an act required the assent of two successive Legislatures to be valid; and accordingly the act was repassed by the next Legislature, on 5th of February, 1838, this Legislature having been chosen in November, 1837. Mr. Walker says:

"Here was thus a full, complete, and undisputed compliance with the requirements of the constitution, under this act, thus sanctioned by two successive Legislatures, it is conceded that the faith of the State was pledged."

The Legislature, prohibited by the constitution from interpreting the laws, usurped this function of the judiciary, declared the law invalid, repudiated the bonds and the acts of three preceding Legislatures, and the decision of the highest tribunals of the State. "Jefferson Davis," says Mr. Walker, "sustains this repudiation, and the British public are asked to take new Confederate bonds, issued by the same Jefferson Davis, and thus to sanction and encourage, and offer a premium for repudiation. The so-called Confederate bonds are issued in violation of the Constitution of the United States; they are absolute nullities, they are tainted with treason, they never can or will be paid, and yet are to be thrust on the British public under the sanction of the same great repudiator, Jefferson Davis, who applauds the non-payment of the Mississippi bonds, and thus condemns hundreds of innocent holders, including widows and orphans, to want and misery. Talk about faith, about honor, about justice, and the sanctity of contracts! Why, if such outrages, such atrocious crimes, can be sustained by the great public of any nation, small indeed must be the value of their bonds, which rest exclusively on good faith."

The more closely this affair is examined, the more deceitful does it appear for Mr. Davis. All the facts, the whole bar of Mississippi, were against him. Not a man of eminence or character in the State appears to have been on his side; only a gathering of bankrupt cotton planters. Mr. Walker concluding his letter, says: "In the case, also, of another bondholding State, I will prove, from the public documents, that *Jefferson Davis volunteered to sustain the repudiation of her State bonds in a case more odious, if possible, than that of Mississippi.* As Jefferson Davis is now at the head of a slaveholding conspiracy, endeavoring to destroy the Government of my country, and is now also engaged in selling his false Confederate bonds in this market, I have deemed it my duty to make this publication."

MORE ABOUT THE BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Sentinel* writes from the camp of Alexander's battery of light artillery, near Hagerstown, Md., under date of July 10:

There is no doubt about the fact that our repulse there has, at least for a time, changed the whole plan of this campaign. *Almost every one feels that we attempted almost impossibilities. I think we were too confident.* I intimated this in my letter to you from Chambersburg. Every man felt we could whip Hooker wherever we might meet him. We had forgotten the power of the spade, and the immense advantage which position may give. We had lost sight of the striking history of the siege of Vicksburg, even while in progress; there 20,000 men successfully resisting and slaughtering a besieging army of 75,000 men, though surrounded and cut off from all succor.

I am in Longstreet's corps, who commanded the centre on the right of Gettysburg. Gen. Hood was on our right. Just to our front and right was a very rocky spur, on which the enemy had a battery, supported, of course, by infantry. Gen. Hood sent word on Thursday afternoon to Gen. Lee, that he had met with an unexpected obstacle in this mountain, and that he could not advance. Both on Wednesday and Thursday we had driven the enemy without difficulty, but when he had fallen back to this spur or mountain and the connecting range of hills our advance was checked. Thursday was a glorious day in our front. The men were in splendid spirits. It would have done your heart good (for it filled my eyes with tears) to see Gen. Wofford's brigade charge the enemy, who was strongly posted in a large peach orchard about 500 yards from the grove in which our battery was placed. Between these two points was a gentle valley, covered with clover and corn, affording no protection. The enemy's artillery in this orchard had annoyed us terribly. One battery in this battalion (Taylor's S. C., Lieut. Picklin commanding) had lost six men in less than an hour. But other batteries came rapidly in line, and the enemy's fire slackened a little. Wofford's men were lying just behind us, under cover of a hill. The order was given to advance. We ceased firing a moment, and the noble brigade filed between our guns amid a thousand cheers from full and admiring hearts of the artillery. They leaped the low stone fence, and soon the noble line of two full regiments was formed, and began to descend the slope toward the orchard. The gallant General rode to the front, with his hat high above his head, first cheering on the regiment on the left, and then galloped along the line of that upon the right. The charge terrified the enemy, for he made no resistance. Soon the brigade and its noble commander entered the orchard, and the artillery which had been playing over their heads ceased, and this strong position was ours. Long may General Wofford live to lead his men to victory.

The failure of General Pickett to take the position on our left was due to the strengthening of the enemy's fortifications and want of support. He was opposed behind strong stone wall, and had parallels behind this so that when one line was taken, another and another remained. These places are not improperly called by the men "slaughter-pens."

The artillery fight of Friday (3d) was the greatest of the war—they say the greatest "field" artillery fight of the age. It began at 4½ o'clock. Our battery happened to fire the first gun at some skirmishers, who were endeavoring to get into a ravine in our front. By 8 o'clock we had blown up four of the enemy's caissons, and we must have annoyed him (and I learn he confesses it) terribly during the afternoon. Between 1 and 5 o'clock, I am satisfied we fired 25,000 shot and shell. This was just before Pickett assaulted the enemy's work. Had they been carried, we would have been in Baltimore ere this.

Not a gun was fired on Saturday. It reminded us of all the day (Thursday) that followed the battle of Sharpsburg. It began to be intimated that we would fall back very soon; and when it was ascertained that our ammunition (heavy ordnance) was nearly exhausted, all acquiesced. I have to see the first man who wishes to return to Virginia. I have talked with timid men, but all agree that we can whip the Yankees any day on a fair field. This is all we want. We care little about numbers. We don't expect to "remove mountains," but we hope, by God's blessing, to do what the Army of Northern Virginia has so often done before.

There is great discontent among the officers and men in regard to Order No. 72. The stores are all closed. Men who profess to be our friends in this State shut their doors in our faces, and denounce our money. This is intolerable. These men are as truly our enemies as the blackest Republican in the land. To the Yankees their doors are wide spread. They say they can't buy goods with our money. Why not let them invest *some* of their money in our bonds? We don't wish to 'buy them out.' They embark in other speculations which they own are more hazardous. They say we will certainly establish our independence, and yet they will not turn a hand to help us. Many of our men need shoes, hats, and clothes, and yet quartermasters issue none, and none can be bought, though we offer to buy at a discount of our money (from 50 to 100 per cent. These things ought not so to be. Officers ought to be allowed to buy what their men need; no one wants ornament.

"OUR NAVY."

Under this caption the Richmond *Whig* says:

The recent decision by the Lord Chief Baron of England in the case of the Alexandra, is worthy of the special attention of our Secretary of the Navy. While that decision has to be affirmed by a higher court, to which appeal has been taken, before it becomes operative, the probabilities of its being sustained are sufficiently strong to warrant preliminary steps on the part of our naval authorities toward the construction of a formidable navy.

The argument of the Lord Chief Baron, who rendered the decision in this case, derived its main force from a decision rendered by Judge Story, in an analogous case which rose some years ago in the United States. He decided that it was perfectly competent for shipbuilders to construct vessels of any kind, and dispose of them as they would of any description of merchandise, only that they must have the port where sold carrying no warlike equipments. The English decision was in strict conformity with this, and doubtless that decision will be fully affirmed by the Appellate Court to which the case has been carried.

The advantages to us which an affirmation of the decision in the Alexandra case will afford cannot be overestimated. If they are promptly availed of by our naval authorities, we will be in a position not only to give the death-blow to the commerce of our enemy, but to strike at some of his Northern cities. In the present state of the harbor defences of New York, Boston, Portland, and smaller Northern cities, such a vessel as the Warrior would have little difficulty in entering any of those ports and inflicting a vital blow upon the enemy. The destruction of Boston alone would be worth a hundred victories in the field. It would bring such terror to the "blue-noses," as to cause them to wish eagerly for peace, despite their overweening love of gain, which has been so freely administered to them since the opening of the war. Vessels of the Warrior class would promptly raise the blockade of our ports, and would even in this respect confer advantages which would soon repay the cost of their construction.

A CONSCRIPT'S LETTER TO THE "CZAR OF CHIVALRY."

The following quaint epistle (says the *World*) has been furnished for publication by a member of the mounted rifles, who picked it up in a deserted rebel camp on the Chowan river, about thirty miles from Winton, while out on a scouting expedition last spring.

The letter was addressed in this wise:

Read, if you want to, you thieving scalp-hunter, whoever you are, and forward, post-paid, to the lord high chancellor of the devil's exchequer (!) on earth, JEFF DAVIS, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS "SCALP HUNTERS," Camp Chowan, N. C., Jan. 11.

Excellency Davis:

It is with feelings of undeveloped pleasure that an affectionate conscript entrusts this sheet of confiscated paper to the tender mercies of a Confederate States mail-carrier, addressed, as it shall be, to yourself, O Jeff, Red Jacket of the Gulf and chief of the Six Nations—more or less. He writes on the stump of a shivered monarch of the forest, with the "pine trees wailing round him," and "Endymion's planet rising on the air." To you, O Czar of all Chivalry and Khan of Cotton Tartary, he appeals for the privilege of seeking, on his own hook, a land less free—a home among the hyenas of the North. Will you not halt your "brave columns" and stay your gorgeous career for a thin space? and while an admiring world takes a brief gaze at your glorious and God-forsaken cause, pen for the happy conscript a furlough without end? Do so, and mail it, if you please, to that city the windy, wandering Wigfall didn't winter in, called for short Philadelphia.

The Etesian winds, sweeping down the defiles of the Old Dominion and over the swamps of Suffolk, come moaning through the pines of the old State, laden with the music, and sigh themselves away into sweet sounds of silence to the far-off South. Your happy conscript would go to the far-away North, whence the wind comes, and leave you to reap the whirlwind, with no one but your father, the Devil, to rake and bind after you. And he's going.

It is with intense and multifariously proud satisfaction that he gazes for the last time upon your holy flag—that symbol and sign of an adored trinity—cotton, niggers, and chivalry. He still sees it in the little camp on the Chowan, tied to the peak of its palmetto pole, and floating out over our boundless Confederacy, the revived relic of ages gone, banner of our king of few days and full of trouble. And that pole, in its tapering uprightness, typifying some of the grandest beauties of our nationality; its peak pointing hopefully toward the tropical stars, and its biggest end—run into the ground. Relic and pole, good-bye. 'Tis best the conscript goes; *his* claim to chivalry has gone before him. Behind he leaves the legitimate chivalry of this unbounded nation, centred in the illegitimate son of a Kentucky horse-thief.

But, a few more words, illustrious President, and he is done—done gone.

Elevated by their sufferings and suffrages to the highest office in the gift of a great and exceeding free people, you have held your position without a change of base, or purpose of *any* sort, through weary months of war, and want, and woe; and though every conscript would unite with the thousands of loyal and true men in the South in a grand old grief at your downfall, so too will they sink under the calamity of an exquisite joy when you shall have reached that eminent meridian whence all progress is perpendicular.

And now, bastard President of a political abortion, farewell.

"Scalp-hunters," relic, pole, and chivalrous Confederates in crime, good bye. Except it be in the army of the Union, you will not again see the conscript.

NORM. HARROLD, of Ashe county, N. C.

MEXICO.

The Question of French Empire—Views of Southern Journals.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, July 25.]

Mexico is as completely in the hands of France at this day as India was in the hands of the English one hundred years ago. Napoleon is the master there. Nothing will be done that he does not will, and everything he wills will be done. * * * The French will be the best neighbors for us we could possibly have. They will be compelled to introduce negro slavery there. They cannot otherwise develop the immense resources of the country. They will keep Abolitionists from settling upon our Southern frontier. We shall strike up an immense trade with them, and the two peoples will form a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive which will set the world at defiance.

[From the Mobile Register and Advertiser.]

We have always regarded the French movement in Mexico with favor. The Mexican nation will be the immediate beneficiary of the success of Napoleon's arms. It will be the infusion of a new life-blood into the veins of an effete system. It will save a superb country from the ravages of a chronic civil war, and the worse ravages of an incurable political corruption.

We have always held, too, that of all possible neighbors this Confederacy might have on its western border, the French are the best. As between them and the Yankees, the English, or Mexicans, the choice is easily made. The English papers have twitted us with the inquiry, "How do you like the prospect of French neighborhood in Mexico?" We answer, in the words of the Richmond *Dispatch*, "Remarkably well."

SKETCH OF AUGUSTIN DE ITURBIDE, FIRST EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

This extraordinary man, the first, and to the present time only, Emperor of Mexico, was born in Valladolid de Mechoacan in the year 1784, though some say in 1790, and was executed at Padilla on the 19th of July, 1824. He was the son of a native of Pampelana, in Spain, who had settled in Mexico. At an early age he entered the militia of his province, and served without pay. He became a lieutenant in the regular army in 1810, when his regiment was in active service against his insurgent countrymen. His activity and aid in suppressing the Morales insurrection led to his promotions. In the same year the revolution, projected by Don Miguel Midalgo, curate of Dolares, broke out, and Iturbide, having been tendered the rank of lieutenant by the insurgents, absolutely refused it. On the contrary, he used all his efforts to subdue the commotion, and in reward was made commander of Guanajuata and Vallodolid, as well as of the army of the North. About this time the royalists accused him of want of fidelity to the cause in which the army was engaged. He was, however, acquitted of the charge, but, being disgusted, withdrew to his plantation. He afterwards engaged in a plan for the emancipation of Mexico from the yoke of Spain, the freedom of the country, and the extension of freedom to all classes of people. This was known as the "Iguala plan." This plan was entirely successful. "Without bloodshed, conflagrations, robberies, or depredations," writes Iturbide himself, in his political life—"nay, without even a misfortune, a single sigh, or a tear, my country was rendered happy, and from a colony transformed into a great and glorious empire." Iturbide's generosity led many to suppose that he was in league with the Union troops. He advanced to Queretaro, and was soon joined by Guadalupe Victoria, the most devoted of the friends of liberty. Meantime, the Viceroy General, Juan O'Donoja, (or, in Irish, John O'Donohue,) arrived from Spain, and, finding the whole country virtually with Iturbide, concluded a treaty with him at Cordova, on the 24th of August, 1821, in conformity with the plan of Iguala, and the drafts were instantly forwarded to Ferdinand VII. The treaty of Cordova opened the gates of the capital, as well as the road to power, to Iturbide. On the 27th of September he entered the city of Mexico, and on the same day the form of government alluded to in the Iguala plan was formed, and he entered on his official duties.

The new Assembly began to exercise its functions, when Iturbide found that he had divested himself of certain powers without which he could not control it. Then it was that he saw, as he says, "the amount of the sacrifices" he had made. The Republican party soon discovered the object he had in view, and the Congress made several attempts to check or diminish his power. Two parties now arose which were afterwards known as Republicans and Bourbonists, both of them being opposed to Iturbide. The effect of this war of parties was the exhaustion of the public treasuries, and nothing was left to pay the army or the public functionaries. There was no established system for the public finances. The administration of justice was abandoned, the tribunals were of no effect, and yet Congress did not interfere. In a word, the country required aid in every respect, but the Legislature did nothing efficient for the new empire. About April, 1822, symptoms of approaching anarchy became apparent. Congress dismissed three of the four regents and declared that the command of the army was incompatible with the duties of a member of the executive power. This was a direct blow at Iturbide, but the commander-in-chief, having bayonets at his disposal, kept the Congress in check. On the night of the 18th of May, the people and garrison of Mexico simultaneously—as if by common consent—proclaimed him Emperor. "Long live Augustin the First" was the general shout, says the Emperor, "which astonished and appalled me." Iturbide drew up a proclamation, which was circulated the following morning, pointing out the necessity of convening the regency, the army and the authorities. The regency and army gave in their adhesion, and in the Congress Iturbide received seventy-four votes out of ninety-four. Shortly after the Congress declared the crown hereditary in the family of Iturbide, gave to his sons and father the title of princes, settled upon him an annual grant of one million five hundred thousand dollars, and established an order of knighthood, called the Order of Guadalupe. But the Emperor was not long able to maintain his authority against public mistrust and the conflicting claims of rival chiefs. On the 26th of August he caused a number of the deputies to be arrested for plotting against his Government. A quarrel with the Congress was the result, and he dissolved that body, appointing a junto of forty-five men in its place. He then turned his attention to the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, the only point still occupied by the Spaniards, General Santa Anna being then in command at Vera Cruz. On attempting to remove that officer from his command he became excited, aroused the people, and proclaimed a republic. He was, however, unsuccessful in his attempts. Defection soon became general throughout Mexico; the army deserted the Emperor, as well as the people, and he therefore tendered his resignation of the crown in the city of Mexico on the 20th of March, 1823. At the same time he requested permission to leave the country, which was granted him, together with a yearly pension of twenty-five thousand dollars. A stipulation was connected with this pension, that he should forever reside abroad, and, in case of his death, provision was made for his family. He went down to the coast, and embarked on the 11th of May, 1823, for Leghorn. He remained there some time, then went to England, and afterwards returned to regain his lost throne and empire. He landed near the port of Sota la Marina on the 14th of July. The Mexican Government, hearing of his intention, proscribed him as a traitor, and declared that if he landed in the country he should be a public enemy. A Pole, named Beneski, accompanied the Emperor, but failed to obtain passports for his august friend. Gen. La Garza, the commander of the post of Tamaulipas, discovered him, and, having given him up to the authorities, he was ordered to be shot. At six o'clock, on the afternoon of the 28th of April, having confessed himself, he was conducted to the place of execution. He made a short address to the assembled people, declaring that he was innocent, good, and patriotic, and pardoning all his enemies. He was killed at the first fire. The wife and children of Iturbide were soon after landed on the Mexican coast, and were basely deserted by the wretch who had them in charge. He feared, with all kinds of terror, that death which he has met long ago. Thus died the first Emperor of Mexico; the second will soon appear. Who shall say what will be his fate?

MAXIMILIAN.

Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Archduke of Austria, whom the Assembly of Mexican Notables has just elected Emperor of Mexico, is the oldest brother of the reigning Emperor of Austria. He was born on the 6th of July, 1832, and is consequently thirty-one years old. He was married on the 27th of July, 1857, to Maria Charlotte, daughter of the King of Belgium, but has no issue from this marriage. Archduke Maximilian is a vice admiral, and chief commander of the Austrian navy, and is reported to have a thorough familiarity with everything belonging to the naval service. He has the reputation of being the most liberal among all the Austrian princes, and a warm supporter of the Constitution which his brother is now trying to develop in Austria.

MR. SEWARD'S CIRCULAR ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The following circular letter, addressed by the Secretary of State to the several American legations abroad, acquires new interest from events now transpiring:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1863.

SIR: We observe indications of a growing impression in Europe that the demonstration made by the Spanish, French, and British forces against Mexico, is likely to provoke a revolution in that country, which shall bring about the introduction of a monarchical government, and the assumption of the crown by a foreign prince. Our country is deeply interested in the peace of the world, and desires to preserve loyal relations as well with the allies as with Mexico. The President has, therefore, directed me to submit to the parties interested his views on the new aspect of affairs.

The President has relied upon the assurance given his Government by the allies, that they were in pursuit of no political object, but simply the redress of their grievances. He entertains no doubt of the sincerity of the allies; and if his confidence in their good faith had been disturbed, it would be restored by the frank explanations given by them that the Governments of Spain, France, and Great Britain, have no intention of interfering to procure a change in the constitutional form of government now existing in Mexico, or any political change which should be in opposition to the will of the Mexican people. In short, he has cause to believe that the allies are unanimous in declaring that the revolution proposed in Mexico is solely prompted by certain Mexican citizens who are now in France.

Nevertheless, the President regards it as his duty to express to the allies, in all kindness and candor, that a monarchical government established in Mexico, in the presence of foreign fleets and armies occupying the waters and the soil of Mexico, has no promise of security or permanence; in the second place, that the instability of such a monarchy would be enhanced if the throne were assigned to a person alien to Mexico; that in these circumstances the new government would instantly fall unless sustained by European alliances, which, under the influence of the first invasion, would be practically the beginning of a permanent policy of armed intervention by monarchical Europe, at once injurious and inimical to the system of government generally adopted by the American continent.

These views are based upon some knowledge of the opinions and political habits of American society. There can be no doubt that in this matter the permanent interests and the sympathies of our country would be on the side of the other American republics.

We must not be understood as predicting on this occasion the course of events which may ensue, both in America and in Europe, from the steps which are contemplated. It is enough to say that, in the opinion of the President, the emancipation of the American continent from the control of Europe, has been the principal characteristic of the past half century. It is not probable that a revolution in the opposite direction can succeed in the age which immediately follows this period, and while the population of America increases so rapidly, while its resources develop in the same proportion, and while society forms itself uniformly according to the principles of the American democratic government.

It is unnecessary to indicate to the allies how improbable it is that the nations of Europe would accept cheerfully a policy favorable to a similar counter revolution, thus incompatible with their own proper interests. Nor is it necessary to point out, that notwithstanding the care of the allies to avoid aiding, by means of their land and maritime forces, the internal revolutions of Mexico, the result would be none the less due to the presence of their forces in the country, however different the object they may have proposed; for without their presence it may be considered certain that such revolutions would probably not have been attempted or even conceived.

The Senate of the United States has certainly not accorded its official sanction to the precise measures proposed by the President, to lend our aid to the actual Mexican Government, in order that the latter might, with the approbation of the allies, extricate itself from its present embarrassments, but this is strictly a question of internal administration. There could be no greater error than to see in this disagreement a divergence of opinion in our Government, or in the American people, in regard to their cordial wishes for the safety, welfare, and stability of the republican Government in that country.

I am your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

CITY COUNCILS.

The regular stated meeting of both branches of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

President LYND in the Chair.

Petitions.

A communication from the presidents of several banks, relative to fire-plugs, was received.

Also, a petition from one hundred citizens of the Eleventh division of Twentieth ward relative to dirty streets.

Street Cleaning.

The Mayor's clerk was introduced, and presented the following message from the Mayor:

GENTLEMEN: There has been no pretence of cleaning any of the streets of the city of Philadelphia since the 15th day of July, and but for the recent heavy showers that have providentially swept away a part of the dirt and refuse, the health of this community must have suffered. The accumulation of ashes occasions to housekeepers an inconvenience which should not be allowed, but which cannot be abated without authority. Formal notice has been given to the Mayor, that owing to the stoppage of inlets, heavy rains may be followed by the overflow of cellars, and the destruction of property, for which compensation will be claimed from the city. On the 16th inst., Councils were duly notified that the contract for cleaning the streets had been annulled for reasons set forth. A special meeting of each Chamber on the 20th inst. was called by the Mayor for the sole purpose of obtaining such legislation in this respect as the interests of the city demanded.

The necessity and duty of providing for the cleaning of the city is again urged upon you. In the event of an epidemic breaking out, or of loss being incurred from the overflow of gutters, if no adequate measures be authorized to prevent such evils, this community will very justly place the responsibility upon their municipal legislature. In default of the requisite action of Councils, it will become the duty of the Board of Health to exercise the powers with which they are specially vested, and to protect the city from the danger with which it must otherwise be threatened: Respectfully,
ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

Counsel for the Girard Estates.

Mr. WETHERILL said that he desired to call up the communication from the Superintendent of the Girard Estates nominating Mr. Gowen for solicitor of the Girard property in Schuylkill county. He had made certain statements at the last meeting, but upon a careful investigation of the rumors afloat, then, he had become satisfied that they are without foundation. He moved to proceed to the confirmation. Agreed to.

The roll was called, and only 12 members voted—no quorum. Mr. Davis then voted, thus making a quorum. The nomination was unanimously confirmed.

Bills in Place.

Mr. BRIGHTLY read in place an ordinance repealing so much of the ordinance of May 18, 1863, as provides for the removal of the city railroad on Broad street, from Olive to South street. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. BRIGHTLY also offered a resolution providing that a joint special committee of three members from each Chamber be appointed to investigate certain rumors in regard to the existence of an association for the purpose of depriving Philadelphia of certain property willed by the late Stephen Girard, and report the facts to Councils.

Mr. DAVIS moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Girard Estates. He could see no reason for a special committee.

Mr. BRIGHTLY declared that the Committee on Girard Estates had enough to attend to already. This was no matter connected with the management of the estate.

The motion to refer was not agreed to, and the resolution was passed.

Business from Common Council.

The resolution from Common Council providing for the adjournment of Councils until the second stated meeting in September, was concurred in.

The resolution from Common Council directing the Highway Department to cleanse the streets in the event of the Mayor annulling the control of R. A. Smith, was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS moved to postpone the bill.

Mr. KING could see no reason for a postponement. The Highway Department is now engaged in cleansing the streets, and they should have some authority for so doing.

Dr. UHLER thought that the Board of Health should cleanse the streets in the absence of any other authority. He would not vote for any bill placing the cleansing of the street under the Highway Department.

Mr. DAVIS argued that the Highway Department has no right to cleanse the streets. The right to do so had been taken from that department, and a special department was created for that purpose.

A discussion ensued, after which Mr. DAVIS withdrew the motion to postpone.

Dr. UHLER moved to amend by striking out Chief Commissioner of Highways, and inserting Board of Health.

Dr. KAMERLY said that it was impossible to keep the streets clean while those occupied by city passenger railways were kept in such bad repair.

Mr. DAVIS considered that the Board of Health should have charge of cleansing the streets. A commission had been asked for to cleanse the streets, but this was merely for spending money, and it is well known that politicians are here in the chamber for the purpose of pushing this bill through. The Board of Health is composed of some of our most respected citizens, and has all the necessary officers, &c. If the Board of Health takes charge of the matter, in five years it will cost the city $50,000 per year, where it costs hundreds of thousands under the present system.

Mr. NICHOLSON moved to postpone the whole subject. Agreed to.

The resolution for Common Council appointing a special committee to receive the Councils of Boston upon their arrival in this city, on their way to Gettysburg, was concurred in.

The ordinance appropriating a million of dollars for the relief of families of drafted men was taken up.

Mr. BRIGHTLY moved to amend, by reducing the sum to $500,000. He considered that amount sufficient, for the present.

Mr. DAVIS thought that it would be wiser to keep the million of dollars, and make it cover also the families of volunteers. The money appropriated for that purpose is almost exhausted.

The motion to amend was agreed to—yeas 15, nay 1—Mr. Davis.

Mr. CATHERWOOD moved to amend, that relief shall only be extended to the families of the drafted men who are actually in the service of the United States. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

Cleansing the Streets.

The bill providing more effectually for the cleansing of the streets of the city came up on its second reading. [This bill provides for the appointment of a commission to superintend the cleansing of the streets.]

Mr. BRIGHTLY moved to amend, that the members of the commission shall hold no other office, under either the Federal, State, or municipal governments. Agreed to.

Various amendments were offered. Some were adopted and others rejected. The bill was then passed, as follows:

An Ordinance to provide more effectually for the cleansing of the streets and highways of the city of Philadelphia.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the President of each branch of Councils of the City of Philadelphia shall appoint in the month of August, five citizens, who shall hold no other office or appointment under the Federal, State, or City Government, who shall constitute a commission for the cleansing of the streets and inlets, and the removal of ashes, offal, and dead animals therefrom.

SEC. 2. That those appointed by the President of Select Council in August, shall draw by lot their term, whether it shall be for one, two, three, four, or five years from the first day of September succeeding their appointment, and those appointed by the President of Common Council shall also draw by lot whether their term shall be for one, two, three, four, or five years; and annually thereafter, at a stated meeting in the month of June, each branch of Councils shall elect one citizen to serve for five years from the first day of the September next ensuing.

SEC. 3. That said Commission, or a majority of them, shall award contracts to the lowest bidder or bidders for not more than three years, and shall also divide the city into not less than ten districts, for cleansing purposes: *Provided*, That no contractor shall receive a contract for more than one district, and the said Commission may, if deemed advisable, contract for the removal of the ashes separately.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of said Commission to advertise daily, for two weeks, in three newspapers, for proposals, to be headed "Proposals for cleansing the districts of the City of Philadelphia:" *Provided*, That all bids shall be reported to Councils, and published in two daily newspapers for one week, before any contract shall be awarded.

SEC. 5. It shall also be the duty of said Commission to require security of all contractors for the faithful performance of their contracts, in double the amount of the contract, the contract to be drawn by the City Solicitor: *Provided*, That no proposal shall be considered by the said Commission, unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, in such form as shall be prescribed in the advertisement, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the said Commission, with good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of the said contract. And in case of default, it shall be the duty of the City Solicitor to bring suit on the said guarantee, and the contract shall be awarded to the next lowest bidder, who will enter into such obligation, and give security as aforesaid. And no such contract shall be entered into, or work commenced, until the sureties are approved by Councils.

SEC. 6. That immediately after the appointment of said Commission, and annually thereafter, they shall proceed to organize by the election of one of their number as president, and they shall also elect annually some suitable person to act as clerk, whose salary shall not exceed eight hundred dollars per annum, and a messenger whose salary shall not exceed five hundred dollars per annum; and all warrants shall be drawn by the president, and be attested by the clerk; and no warrant shall be drawn except by the sanction of a majority of said Commission.

SEC. 7. That all complaints of the non-compliance of any contractor with the requirements of his contract, shall be made to the Commission, whereupon, if, after a careful examination, the complaint is ascertained to be well founded, by the decision of a majority of the Board, then it shall be the duty of the president of the Board to annul the contract, and the City Solicitor shall proceed at once upon the bond against the contractor and his sureties, for the non-performance of the contract.

SEC. 8. That no contract shall be made by the said Commission, except under an appropriation of Councils adequate to its fulfilment; and it shall be the duty of the said Commission, annually, in the month of October, to submit to Councils an estimate of the expense of cleansing the said city for the ensuing year, particularly itemizing the same by districts, under proper heads, and no appropriation for any one item shall be expended for any other without the consent of Councils.

SEC. 9. That all contractors with the said Commission shall be subject to such ordinances in relation to the cleansing the streets of the said city as Councils shall from time to time ordain, and the substance of this section shall be embodied in all such contracts and form a part thereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to vitiate any contract with parties who may faithfully perform the obligations of their contracts.

SEC. 10. That the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, transferred from item No. 11 of the appropriation to the Department of Highways for the year 1863, to this Commission, to pay the expenses incurred by them under the provisions of this ordinance.

A communication from the clerk of the Councils of Cincinnati, enclosing resolutions thanking the Councils of this city for the hospitality extended to the councilmen from Cincinnati on their recent visit to this city, was read.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad Stock.

The ordinance to increase the value and make productive the investment of the city in the stock of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company was taken up. The bill has already been published. It pledges the stock of the city to aid the Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad.

Mr. MILLER opposed the bill at some length. The directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, he said, had taken no part in the memorial which had been presented to Councils. They knew nothing about it until it was published in the papers. The speaker was opposed to tampering with the property of the city for the benefit of corporations. It is illegal and unconstitutional. This is a measure to serve private ends, and Mr. M. called upon Councils to pause before passing it. The city is now asked to spend its money upon a road which will be continually at war with a road already built.

THE WAR PRESS,
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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Mr. WETHERILL replied to the remarks of Mr. Miller at considerable length.

Mr. KING moved to postpone the bill. Agreed to.

Mr. KING then offered a resolution directing the clerk to send the bill to the president of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with a request that he will present the same to the Board of Directors, that Councils may receive from the railroad company such information as they may have upon the subject. Passed.

Bills from Common Council.

The resolution from Common Council, to enter satisfaction upon the official bond of Isaac S. Cassin, Chief Engineer of Water Works, was concurred in.

The resolution requesting the Mayor to sign bills of R. A. Smith, to the amount of $9,000, for the month of June, was somewhat amended, and was then passed.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $662 to the City Commissioners.

Numerous resolutions authorizing the paving and grading of streets, and the transfer of items of appropriation, were also concurred in.

The Chamber then adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH

A series of resolutions were received from the City Councils of Cincinnati, thanking our Councils for the hospitality evinced towards a committee of the former who were lately here to inspect the police and fire-alarm telegraph. The Councils add: "We also hail with a lively degree of satisfaction, the manifestations of good feeling that characterized your treatment of our committees, and regard it as an evidence of the true sentiments entertained by the people of the eastern portion of our country towards us of the western."

The usual number of communications and petitions were received and referred.

The first business transacted was upon the resolution of Mr. Barger, pending at the adjournment of Council last week, viz.: to pay $300 to each drafted man. The yeas and nays being called, the resolution was postponed—yeas 16, nays 14.

Mr. T. F. ADAMS offered a resolution tendering the hospitality of the city to a Council committee of Boston, who are expected to pass through here to visit the wounded at Gettysburg. Agreed to.

An ordinance appropriating $662 to the City Commissioners to meet expenses incurred in accordance with a certain act of Assembly was adopted.

Mr. WOLBERT, chairman of the Highway Committee, reported several resolutions for paving and repairing streets, which passed without objection.

The special committee on cleansing the streets offered a report requesting the Mayor to sign warrants in favor of Mr. R. A. Smith, late contractor, to the amount of $9,000, providing Mr. Smith enter security that he will out of this sum pay a pro rata proportion to the workmen to whom he is indebted.

In reply to inquiry why the amount was fixed at $9,000, it was stated that the Mayor annulled the contract on the 15th of July, and a month and a half pay ($9,000) was then due. It was also said that the workmen were Mr. Smith's creditors to the extent of $16,000.

Mr. HARPER would not vote for the resolution because it discriminated in favor of one set of men as against another. Mr. Smith owed money to other parties, whose claim is equally as good as those of the "poor" man, who has so long been talked of in these Councils. Councils had not the right, anyhow, to direct Mr. Smith how he shall pay his debts. An amendment was offered so as to include "those furnishing materials," which was not agreed to, and the original resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor, explanatory of his course in annulling the contract with Mr. Smith. The Mayor avers "there has been no pretence of cleaning any of the streets of the city of Philadelphia since the 15th of July, and but for the recent heavy showers that have providentially swept away a part of the dirt and refuse, the health of this community must have suffered." The Mayor urges the necessity of providing for the cleansing of the city. In the event of an epidemic breaking out, or of loss being incurred from the overflow of gutters, if no adequate measures be authorized to prevent such evils, this community will very justly place the responsibility upon their municipal legislature.

The bills from Select Council were taken up in order. That making an appropriation to the Reserve and other regiments, for enlisting for the defence of the State, occasioned some debate on an amendment offered by Mr. Quin, viz: that the bounty be given only to those who suffered the loss of the wages they might have earned had they remained at home in their ordinary employments. The amendment was not agreed to, and the bill passed.

The other bills from Select Council were concurred in. Among them, one appropriating $1,800 to pay for repairs in the water department; an ordinance authorizing the admission of 100 additional pupils into Girard College; one for making an appropriation to pay the expenses of transferring the city deer to New York and Boston, and others.

Mr. HARPER called for the reading of the Select Council bill providing for a new method of cleansing the streets, in accordance with the recommendation of the Mayor. The Democrats voting "no," the bill was virtually defeated, and Council then adjourned till September.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Miller.]

A Woman Shot—Disorderly House.

Wm. McDevitt and Margaret McDevitt were arraigned before Alderman Miller, yesterday morning, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, at Thirty-sixth street and Warren, in the Twenty-fourth ward. They are also suspected with having shot a woman named Mary McCarron. It seems that the report of the pistol attracted the attention of officers of the police at a late hour on Wednesday night, who immediately hastened to the house, which has been regarded for some time as disorderly. They found the doors fastened, and the people inside refused to open them. The officers finding further parley useless, removed all impediments and discovered Mrs. McCarron sitting in an upright position wounded, and scarcely able to speak. She had been shot, but by whom she could not positively say. There had been a disturbance in the house. The ball entered her left breast and passed into the right, producing only a flesh wound. She was removed to the hospital. The only person in the house beside her, when the officers entered, was Mrs. McDevitt, whom the officers at once arrested. They made a search for her husband, and finally, after a great deal of trouble, found him secreted under some straw in an adjacent stable in the rear of the building wherein the tragedy occurred. He was also taken into custody. The parties were committed to await a further hearing.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.]

Assault with Intent to Kill.

A man, named George Stiles, was arraigned before Police Magistrate White yesterday, on the charge of committing an assault and battery on Andrew Toland with intent to kill. The evidence developed the facts that on Wednesday evening Toland and another young man, named Frank Hargamon, were "skylarking" near Fifth and Gaskill streets. Stiles passed along, when a remark was made, not intended for him, but which he took to himself. He made some reply, and turned down Gaskill street. Toland followed to the corner, and laughed at him. Stiles returned, and without much ado knocked Toland down and kicked him on the head; and was only stopped by a milkman who was passing at the time. The defendant was required to enter bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer at court.

Before Mr. Alderman Dougherty.

Dishonest Domestic.

Ellen Duffey, employed in the family of R. J. Kunle, was arraigned before Alderman Dougherty yesterday afternoon on the charge of stealing $188 in money and $1,024.64 in drafts and checks, belonging to Mr. K. The money and valuable papers were in a closet in the second story. It seems that on Wednesday night Ellen was in the room occupied by Mr. Kunle, and, having inherited a large share of the curiosity transmitted to posterity from the mother of all the living, commenced examining the different things in the closet. She came across the money, checks, and drafts, all wrapped in the same bundle, and without any further ceremony she departed on a French furlough, and stopped at the Sixth-ward station-house, where she remained all night. Yesterday morning she left, and shortly after her departure Mr. Kuele came to the station, and lodged information of the robbery. Lieutenant Bowers started officers in pursuit of her. She was finally arrested at the Reading railroad dépôt, where she had purchased a ticket for Reading. She had spent $5 for the bonnet she had on. All the stolen money was recovered except about eleven dollars. She admitted that she took the things, and that she had thrown the checks away near Fourth and Vine streets. The accused was committed.

He would be a Fighting Soldier.

A German who was drafted in the Sixth ward was arraigned before Alderman Dougherty on the charge of wife-beating. It seems from the evidence adduced, that after the draft he proposed to go into several draughts of another kind. It was not long before he became valliant, and he amused the bystanders with an illustration as to how he would thrash the rebels. Finally he went home, and said to his wife he was determined to "pe poss au fder haus."

"You vont pe poss ven I here," responded the wife.

"If I don't, vy vats the use to dhraft me."

"You dhrafte! oh mine!—vat shall you do?"

"Vy I vip you."

"Vy you can't vip a repel."

"I vip you."

At this stage of the proceedings he threw a bucket of water on her, and then knocked her down with the bucket, and commenced beating her in a most unmerciful manner.

Some of the neighbors looked out from the opposite windows, and told the woman to cry murder. She did so, and Officer Young entered the house, and pushed boldly into the room where the scene was being enacted.

"I will surrender—a brisoner uv var," said he, and he marched away quietly with the officer.

He had a hearing last evening, and was committed in default of bail.

The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

This expatriated American politician has, by a circuitous route, found his way to Canada. He reached our shores on Sunday last by the steamer Lady Head, and proceeded by special train for Niagara on Monday night, where he intends for the present to locate himself. While here, we are informed that he was waited on by a large number of our citizens, and that the hospitality of an influential society was extended to him. It would appear, indeed, that his reception in Quebec has been so genial as to induce him to propose returning again for a short time about the end of August. That many of our citizens sincerely sympathize with the South, we are well aware. That they have a perfect right to do so, in the free exercise of their judgment, no one would presume to doubt; and if, in the order of Providence, any distinguished member of the Confederacy should be driven to take refuge in our midst, we believe they would be hospitably received by Northern as well as Southern sympathizers. But we cannot see in what respect Mr. Vallandigham should have been the object of such marked attention. He has no claim, to set up on the score of patriotism, either on the one side or the other. Belonging to a selfish party in the Free States, who are willing to sacrifice national honor for the sake of perpetuating a system out of which they have reaped rich profits, when his obstructiveness had gone so far as to bring down upon him the strong arm of the Government, and he was driven from the country whose interests he sought to injure to the one in whose interest he had conspired, we find that the latter, fully appreciating his political character, turned coldly away from him, and allowed him to pursue his course to other lands. Next he came to that universal refuge for the distressed—the British dominions. He finds his way to Nassau, thence to Halifax, and now he is safely located at Niagara, in Canada. There may he rest peaceably until quieter times; but while we would show him, as a stranger in misfortune, all possible courtesy, we cannot discover anything in his antecedents, whether as regards his own country or Great Britain, to entitle him to be lionized. We still remember the Trent difficulty, and how nearly England and America were being precipitated into hostilities on that account. We likewise remember how this same Mr. Vallandigham proposed a resolution in Congress, approving and adopting the act of Captain Wilkes, and pledging the American Government to maintain the stand that had been taken in the interception of a British mail steamer, and the forcible removal therefrom of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. We recollect, also, that upon the occasion referred to, the same Clement L. Vallandigham said they had heard the first growl of the British lion, and that it remained to be seen who would cower. And now, in the order of a mysterious providence, we find him seeking protection and refuge in the very country which, at the time above alluded to, he grossly insulted and defied. By all means, we say, receive the gentleman courteously; but, for the reasons assigned, let us reserve the expressions of our esteem for more worthy objects.—*Quebec Gazette.*