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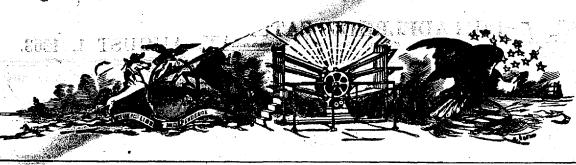
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FURNITURE, &c. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION No. 361 South SECOND Street. in connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & GAMPION'S IMPROVED GUSHIOMS. Which are pronounced by all who have used them to be uperfor to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manustruers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the finion, who are familiar with the character of their work. allude to the fron-clad cars, drawn by a powerful

copious coating of sheet-iron. Gen. Lockwood and them very serviceable when he was rebuilding the pontoon bridge over the Potomac at this place he enemy's sharpshooters were continually annoy

ing the workmen, but a few shells from the howitzer the iron-clads soon dispersed them. Every day they make reconnoissances. On the Winches SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863. oad the track has been torn up and doubled. It is then placed over the road as an obstruction. The far they have only succeeded in going a few miles

Harper's Ferry. from Haiper's Ferry. The track is composed of strap iron principally, and tults of grass have grown [Special Correspondence of The Press.] HARPER'S FERRY, July 29, 1863. in wild profusion over the rails, which retard the lo The people expect news of a pecular character now. If I could gratify their taste I would do so, comotive as much as if the track was oiled. Large working parties are out at this time, and are busily but as the rebels have again eluded us by slipping engaged in repairing the tracks. The iron clads are through Chester Gap, and getting south of Culpeper, always conveniently near, in case of disturbance. there will probably be an end to this campaign without further bloodshed. Those readers of *The Press*

who have a fancy for bulletins and battles will have auffer another disappointment. What strange delight some persons take in reading cavalry charges; how the foes rose in their stirrups, and slaved, sabred, slaughtered, shot each other! Even a stillery duel is not utterly devoid of interest i the shells burst among the men, and the trunks of the trees are well gnawed by grape. But the clanging of swords, the clash of sabres, the rattle of rifles, the clatter of iron-bound hoofs, and the shrill neigh of the chargers; the roar of artillery, the din of musketry, of fife and drum, the painful groan, the sepulchral death-rattle, the wild and proud hurrah of the victors, have more charms than the mos thrilling accounts of many railroad accidents by and or steamboat explosions on water. A few years ago a sudden splash in the Bosphorus sufficed to weave the woof of the most pathetic tale of eastern jealousy; the atroclous infidelity of a vife, the shocking revenge of the husband, formed charming chapters. The Mississippi, the Potomac the Rappahannock, the surging sea, have had fre ent nocturnal disturbances of their waters, but who pauses to listen? We grow weary of hearing how one man singly "shuffles off his mortal coil."

Danger and death, blood and bullets, glory and the grave, must be unknown quantities before we under take to work them into examples.

The rebels are equally morbid. In one respect wever, they differ from us. We are too willing to accept defeat, and yield our shoulders too readily t re. Do the rebels ever acknowledge a verse? How seldom do they express a symptom of portification. Even after the terrible punishmen eceived at Gettyshurg, they cling to their delusive "five to one" principle, with the same unreasons ble tenacity that a devil-fish would hug a fence-rail o its breast till life became extinct. How soon we learned to admit that, by overweening confidence we lost Bull's Run, that treason or ignorance thwarted us at Ball's Bluff, that inadvertence or inexperience caused the slaughter at Big Bethel. Yet. defeat to our arms, our single man has proved himboastful knight of the Confederacy who opposed him. Qonelson, Pea Ridge, Pittsburg Landing, their ensider trifles, or victories for themselves. But they harp continually on Bull's Run, Ball's Bluff, and gloat triumusantly over the death

Bluff, and gloat trium-kaptly over the death of Ellaworth, Baker, or McCool; and it is never out of their mouth how Corcoran was in Commbia jail, and Hayes in Libby-prison. Alas! this artifice-cannot conceal the anguish felt, when such loving moving members of their rebellion were unexnectedly longed off. Do they forget how Johnson Zollicoffer, and Jackson were punished for their perfldy-how Buckner and Pemberton had to bend If the rebel army gains the slightest advantage lletins of triumph are prepared to be read in Europe, proclamations for a general thanksgiving promulgated throughout the limits of the Confede racy, and this trivial affair is considered the most important of the war. When victory perches on we have invariably conquered. It is only in treacheries, most pernicious arts, they excel us. For years they studied and labored to produce an

fight. In the Merrimac they professed to have found all they desired. Every one had the most un-bounded faith in the invulnerability of her iron walls. This invincible monster fell an easy prey to the Monitor, but they concealed their chagrin with philosophic stoicism, and poon-poohed the "little cheese box." Vicksburg next gained their confible fortifications and live. For sixty days our guns and mortars lisped forth continually, "Open, Sesame," and on the morning of the 4th of July Vicksburg sighed, yawned, and opened wide her gates that the conquering heroes of the Union might come in. The Sebastopol of America fell. Straightway they begin to belittle General Grant's achieve

I know there are sanguine people who fret be-cause General Meade has failed to capture Lee's army. They have an idea that 70,000 harassed and infuriated rebels are to be quietly and safely surrounded. There is nothing strange in their escaping It would have been wonderful had he even force them to do battle. There is always a number of passages through the mountains which are little known. At this place is Harper's Ferry Gap and that he could take an army over the mountains roads would not be very excellent for teams and ar-General Kelley was at Hedgesville yesterday. He sent a battalion to occupy Winchester, and a company was ordered to take possession of Martinsburg. At this writing I see the heads of a column of two hundred cavalry who are going to Winches ter and through Berryville to-day. They will make a detour through the country and return by way of Martinaburg. The valley is at last clear of the rebels. Gen. Kelley for two months had his head-

quarters down in the town, but Gen. Lockwood has wigely chosen to pitch his tent on Bollvar Heights, above the town, higher than the church overlooking ten thousand belonging to Virginia's chiefest chivally who thronged the rocky streets and surrounded the armory engine-house, in quest of John Brown, would recognize the place. In the streets through the houses are standing. But the engine-house is sheet iron. It is a small building, divided into two tering, is where he entered with ten men-the rem and broad seams made with fresh mortar, where were the loop holes of this fort. Volley after volley were fired at the walls of the building, and at this time the walls are full of bullet-holes. Two men were shot in the head, through these port-holes. There were but eight souls within-ten thousand the right, is the identical spot where Col. Lee, now and commanded the besieged to surrender. The in-

surgents chose rather to die. At this late date, I almost fancy I can see the blood of the man killed carefully search the pave for traces of the death of Three times did Colonel Lee order the men to seize hold of the long heavy ladders designed for battering-

well knew death was nigh to some of them. At last, doors with frightful velocity. Everything yielded to such impetus. The engine had been brought up against the door as a barricade. Brown and his men were in the rear. They fired, and two of the assail-

Friendship it transforms into enmity-old friends cross the street to avoid speaking, and society seems almost rent in twain. The men display a shocking disregard for the amenities of life—the women throw away every lovely grace that should adorn and eautify their sex. The new species of craft we use on our railroads. is a source of wonder and terror to the guerillas. I THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

River, Retiring Towards Mobile.

MISSISSIPPT VIRTUALLY ABANDONED BY THE REBELS.

> Rumored Capture of 3,000 Rebels at Donaldsonville, La., by Gen. Weitzel.

CHARLESTON. DESPATCH FROM GENERAL GILMORE. Our Loss 635 in Killed and Woundedhis line of defence. 350 Missing.

incidents of the Attack on Fort Wagner WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following despate was to day received at headquarters: DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQ'RS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief U S. A., Washington, D. C .: SIR: My medical director in the field reports our aggregate loss in killed and wounded at 635. I judge that there are 350 missing. The losses cover the three actions of the 10th, 11th, and 18th. Many of the wounded will return to duty in week or ten days. The health of the command is

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q: A: GILMORE, Major General Commanding. FORT WAGNER.

Fort Wagner is an irregular bastloned work, situated on the northern end of Morris Island, two thousand five hundred yards distant from Fort Sumpter. It is composed entirely of sand, which, beyond doubt, is the best material to withstand the effect of shell. Its armament, as shown in the diagram, is six gans; but three guns have recently been mounted on the sea face to annoy the monitors. On the southern face of the work all the obstructions that engineering skill can devise have been placed so, as to annoy our troops in case of an assault. On the northern side of the work there has been erected a maketry parapet, which not only commands the approach from the northward, but enables its garlison to be sheltered in event of our troops gaining an admittance to the interior. It has its ravelins, galle-FORT WAGNER. rison to be sheltered in event of our troops gaining an admittance to the interior. It has its raveline, galleries, and covered ways, and upon the whole is a very formidable work. The magazine is situated in the southern centre of the seaward portion of the work, and although exposed to the fire of our iron-clads, it is so well built as to defy the projectles which have already struck it. RESULTS AND PROSPECTS.

From the best informed sources, the New York ribune gleans the following additional and more heering results of the late struggles on Morris Isl-1. General Gilmore's total losses since he com-nented operations with reference to Charleston, do had a fight at Lexington and succeeded in routing the rebels and capturing Col. Campbell, of the scale of the kerolic galanty evineed by our men in the last desperate assault on Fort Wagner. It has never been equalled on this continent. Though our men fought under every disadvantage, including that of suffering from the fire of some of our own iron-clads, they took a good portion of the fortress and had if for two full hours, until all their officers and until the capture of the residue of the works and until the capture of the residue of the works. and until the capture of the residue of the works by our survivors had become a physical impossibility.

4. Gen. Gilmore is now solidly established on Morris Island, and does not fear any attempt to crowd him off. For two or three days his hold on it was very precarious.

5. He holds, and will hold, ground whereon to plant batteries within effective range of Fort Sumter, which he will in due time make available.

6. Our repeated failures to take Fort Wagner by assault have cost us precious lives, and will yet cost precious time; but they do not relieve Charleston from serious peril.

CONVERSATIONS WITH THE WOUNDED. [From the Tribune.] The following facts will give the reader an idea of what our gallant men auffer in their efforts to put down the rebellion and save the nation. Colonel Chaffield, the brave commander of the 6th Connecticut, a bright and intelligent officer of middle age, was lying upon a stretcher, looking with earnest eyes upon every stranger, as though he expected to meet a friend. Colonel Chaffield was wounded on the night of the 18th, at the time of the assault on Fort Wagner. He led four hundred and twenty-five men into action, and entered the fort with his regiment. There he was wounded in the right hand and left leg. He crawled away a short distance, but lay under fire in the sand for two hours, within about twenty yards of the fort. After that, Sergeant Geo. M. Chase, Company C, 7th New Hampshire, who was slightly wounded, carried him away on his back. The Colonel speake in terms of the deepest gratitude of the efforts made by this man, who carried him to a place of safety under a constant explosion of cannon and muskety. COLONEL CHATFIELD

Col. W. B. BARTON.

Col. W. B. BARTON.

Col. W. B. BARTON.

Col. W. B. Barton, a fine-looking and cultivated gentleman, commander of the 48th Regiment N. Y. V., was lying upon a stretcher seriously wounded. He led 600 men into the action, and the next morning only 110 responded to the roll call, but others came into camp afterward. His flag had been planted upon the works, and he had been in the fort an hour when he was severely wounded. He was rescued by two of his men, who carried him along slowly, resing in some hole, furrow, or cave made by the bombs and cannon balls that ploughed the island. Out of seventeen of the officers who were with him in the charge, only three had returned at the time of his departure.

This officer resides in Brooklyn. Notwithstanding his personal disasters, he is full of hope, and believes that Gen, Gilmore will take. Fort Wagner and Fort Sumter in due time, and he does not regret for a moment that he has been shot down and trampled upon while engaged in the glorious service of saving his country.

MAJOR JOHN W. HICKS.

Major John W. Hicks, of the 76th Pennsylvania Regiment, was wounded on the morning of the 11th, while in command of his regiment at the time of the first attack on Fort Wagner. He had three hundred and fifty-eight men, and lost two hundred and thirteen men killed, wounded, and missing. Three of his officers were killed, and three were wounded and taken prisoners. The Major, with Captain Krew, made his escape by crawling and limping off the field through a perfect storm of shell and canister and musketry. Finally Dr. Craven met him with an ambulance, and took him to Folly Island, from which place he was transferred to one of the hospitals at Beaufort, where Mrs. General Lander and Miss Henry treated the party with the utmost tenderness, for which they express the deepest gratitude. The Major is a stout, heariy young man of 30, full, round face, red beard, and large blue eyes. He was hobbling about on crutches for the first time since he was wounded. He had a word of cheer for all he met, and seemed to be a general favorite. MAJOR JOHN W. HICKS. LIEUTENANT COLONEL HALLOWELL.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HALLOWELL.

Lieutenant Colonel E. N. Hallowell, of the 54th Massachusetts, was on the parapet at Fort Wagner at the time he received his first serious wound. He fell into the ditch, and while sorambling out of it he was wounded again. He crept along the beach under a shower of iron and fire, until he was picked up by his surgeon, Dr. Stone, and his quartermaster, John Ritchie. He was then taken to Beaufort. This gallant young officer, though suffering from his severe wounds, was as calm as a summer morning. His father, a tall, noble-looking man, in Quaker costume, was by his side, attending to his wants with parental solicitude. Lieutenant Colonel Hallowell says he shook hands with Colonel Shaw when near the fort, and wished him success. Saw him again just as he was about to climb the parapet. He says he has been in many engagements, but he never saw a better display of courage and dash, and all the qualities that constitute a true soldier, than the colored troops exhibited at the time of their charge on Fort Wagner. Colonel Hallowell is a member of the Society of Friends, and a resident of the city of Philadelphia. The report that he gave up his sword has no foundation in fact. We saw the trusty weapon lying behind his pillow, and it showed signs of having rendered good service.

THE ASSAULT ON FORT WAGNER.

The soldiers think their assault would have been successful had it been made in daylight. It was impossible in the darkness to distinguish friends from foes. General Strong led the advance, and when it was announced on board the vessel yesterday morning that he had died of his wounds a shade of sadness passed over the faces of the brave men who had been in that gallant charge under his leadership. They have the utmost confidence in General Gillmore, and have no doubt that he will in due time accomplish the object of his mission. One of the officers said he could accomplish the downfall of Fort Wagner and the taking of Fort Sumpter on short notice if the Government would send him more troops. locomotive, the pilot house rendered bullet proof by I more troops.

Sohnston near Meridian, Miss., on the Poarl

BRASHEAR CITY RETAKEN.

MEMPHIS, July 29.-Johnston's rebel army said to be on the Pearl river, a few miles west of Meridian, where fortifications are being erected. Johnston will make the Mobile and Ohio rathroad rom Okalona on the north to Mobile on the south, Ho is said to have received large reinforcements rom Bragg; and Mississippi has been virtually abaudoned by the rebels. A strong peace party exists in that State, favorable to a return to the Union pon a guarantee of the rights of the people, under

he Constitution, of person, property, and con-Some say-they would devote half of their incomes o liquidate the public debt if the difficulties could General George, the commander of the Mississioni State Militia, Chalmers, and other rebel officers, are moving their commands from the northern and entral portions of the State towards the South.

The removal of the slaves from Mississippi to lahama and Georgia is carried on to such an exten that the Governors of these States have issued procamaticas forbidding the further introduction.

VICKSBURG. CINCINNATI, July 31.-Advices from Vicksburg of the 26th instant, say that General Herron's division of rebel troops has gone to Mobile. Our army has fallen back to the Big Black River. The town of Jackson was entirely destroyed ohnston is believed to be retreating to Mobile which place the enemy are making desperate efforts to defend. The Fifty-second Massachusetts Regi ment, numbering 789, arrived at Cairo yesterday from Part Hudson, bound for home, to be mustered out of service. Their time expired July 11th.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—The steamer Empire Parrish, rom Port Hudson to the 29th and Vicksburg, has She brings a rumor that General Weitzel capture 3,000 rebels at Donaldsonville, La., and that Brashear

city had been retaken by our troops.

There is also a report that Gen. Franklin had arrived at New Orleans to take command of General Banks' army. REBELS ROUTED IN WEST TENNESSEE-THE FORCES UNDER PILLOW. MEMPHIS, July 28.—The forces sent out under Col. Hatch blook after the rebel troops who are conscription in West Tennessee, have had a fight at Lexington and succeeded in rout-

will soon make West Tennessee too hot to hold Gen. Bragg's headquarters are at Chattanooga. It is generally told that a very dangerous demoralization exists in his stmy. His chief engineer deserted on the 26th, and delivered himself to our pickets. He is at present with Gen. Sheridan, at Cowan. He confirms the statements above, and adds that the hostlity among the troops and people is firm and unrelanting. The desire for a new commander is general. The troops have lost confidence in Brags, and all look for his early supersedure. He represents the people as very short of provender, and almost hopelessly despondent. The fall of Vicksburg is the climax of this sorrow.

General Hardee has been relieved from duty under Bragg, and has been assigned to the command of a corps in Johnston's army. On the assignment of General D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, to the old command of Hardee, his staff, who remained with Bragg, remonstrated, and were transferred with their old commander. BRAGG'S ARMY. Bragg, remonstrated, their old commander.

Greral Dodge is watching all these parties, and

GEN. HERRON ON A NEW EXPEDITION.

We understand that Gen. Herron, with his division, left Vicksburg some days ago for New Orleans, and we shall doubtless soon hear of his appearing on some new field of action. If an attack on Mobile is contemplated he will in all probability play an active and prominent part in it. The General has always shown great celerity in his movements, and, where energy, activity, and hardknocks are required, he is just the officer for the work. It is not generally known, at least we have seen no notice of the fact, that General Herron was on board the gunboat De Kalb when the latter was blown up at Yazoo city, and had a narrow escape from death. He was standing on the deck with General Vandever and others, when a torpedo exploded under the "De Kalb," blowing her bow off and otherwise injuring her, so that she sunk in a few minutes, in fifteen feet of water. The General and those with him were thrown down by the force of the explosion, and were nearly killed by the falling fragments of the boat, which fell everywhere around them. They all escaped, however, and we know the result. General Herron being a Pittaburgher, the people here naturally take a deep interest in him, and his movements are watched with more than ordinary anxiety. Like our other townsman, General Negley, his record is a brilliant one, and his friends here. GEN. HERRON ON A NEW EXPEDITION

Like our other townsman, General Negley, his record is a brilliant one, and his friends have reason to feel proud of him.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

MOVEMEN IS ON MOBILE.

The New Orleans prespondent of the Herald says: The New Orleans arrespondent of the Herald says:

The Pictume issued as extra on the strength of having received a Mobile paper of the 14th instant. The goodpeople of that city are troubled respecting the movements of Gen. Grant. When last-heard from he was knocking furiously at the door of Jackson, Missasippi, with every prospect of obtaining a speedy extrance. Once there they are uncertain what route he hay take, and are, very naturally, afraid he may pay them a visit. Mobile is doomed, and those of itspopulation who do not care about being caught in the trap had better move at once into the Carolias; for Georgia is not at present the safest place in theworld, in view of the advance of Rosecrans and the equally rapid retreat of General Braxton Bragg. We have had no news during the last few days from our fundron off Mobile. It is hardly probable that in the present condition of affairs any attempt will be made by Admiral Buchanan to destroy our fleet off he harbor; he will be required to aid in the protection of the city, and may disembark his crews in order to man the batteries in the rear of Mobile. We have no very definite information respecting the number of men under the command of General Naury. His force, we learn, is not more than enough to occupy and properly man his fortifications; but this may be an error, for the citizens have doubless responded to his late call for volunteers. They have been drilling for a long time, and are said to form a very respectable and efficient home-guard.

LOGANTO COMMAND THE SIXTEENTH
CORPS. CORPS.

CAIRO, July 31.—The steamers Choctaw and Starlight arrived yesterday from New Orleans on the 22d. Gen. Paine, who lost a leg at Port-Hudson, came on the Starlight.

The 52d Hassachusetts regiment, Col. Greenleaf, also arrivid from Port Hudson, en route for the East, to be mustered out of service. The regiment is in good londition; and numbers nearly 800.

It is understood that Gen. Logan will be assigned to the command of the 16th Army Corps, vice Gen. Huribut, resigned.

spinst the four as harriesde. Brown and him to the seast were the read. They finely steel, and two of the seast way in the two way the traty w s recent earnest convenation of Major General Logan, the well-known Western War Democrat. We extract the following:

MR. WHITING'S MISSION TO ENGLAND.-MK. WHITING'S MISSION TO ENGLAND.—
The Washington Republican says:

"Mr. Whiting being on leave of absence from his duties as Solicitor of the War Office, goes temporarily to England and France, not to give advice to our ministers, but to communicate certain facts, which, from the peculiar facilities recently afforded Mr. Whiting, can be done better by him than any one else. Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, who has been performing the duty, having returned, Mr. Whiting takes his place." STATES IN BEBELLION.

Mr. A. H. Stephens' Mission-It's Purpose'
Developed From the Tribune, 31st. 7 THE ARMING OF NETROES.

We pablish herewith a remarkable letter, developing the objects of Mr. A. H. Stephens' recent purposed diplomatic visit to Washington; along with the views and considerations whereon that muston was founded. It will be read with profound and was founded. It will be read with profound and general intezest.

We must premise that though dated "Righmond, July 16," we have received it through a Baltimore Secession channel, and we have no doubt that it received form and shape in the Monumental City. That its atatements and representations, however, all emanate from high Secession circles in Richmond, and that they embody and elucidate the vieworthat impelled the recent attempt of Vice President Stephens to proceed on a Confederate embassy to Washington, we have ample reason to believe.

F The aum and substance of the matter is this: The Confederates are alarmed and indignant at our arming of negroes to fight them, and desired to send Mr. Stephens to Washington to enter an imposing remonstrance against it, and give our Government fair notice that, if we did not give it up, they would also embark in it with all their might, and arm ten negroes to our one. This is what Mr. Stephens would have imposingly amounced to the President, had he been permitted to proceed in his gimboat "Torpedo" to our capital, and been received there as a Confederate ambassador. President Lincoln didn't see it.

Mr. Stephens is an able, shrewd, clever man.

as a Confederate ambassador. President Lincoln didn't see it.

Mr. Stephens is an able, shrewd, clever man. Despite his weak and utterly indefensible slump into rebellion, after having unanswerably demonstrated its utter folly and wickedness, there is not another Confederate living who enjoys so much of the respect and good will of the loyal millions as he does. We wish he had untrameled powers to argue all questions respecting prisoners and parole with a commissioner on our part; for we are confident that he would accede to whatever is just, humane, and reasonable; and that is all we ask. If prisoners of war shall be executed on plea of retailation, it will be nakedly because the Confederates deny to Unionists immunities that we freely concede to rebels. And if executions shall thus be rendered necessary, the precious blood so shed will weigh heavily on the souls of the master-spirits of the slaveholders' rebellion.

clous blood so shed will weigh heavily on the souls of the master-spirits of the slaveholders' rebellion.

We do not like many things persistly done or attempted by the Confederates. We do not like their anticipatory seizure of forts, arms, munitions, vessels, money, &c., belonging to the Union. We do not like treachery of the Southern officers in the Federal service, through which the chief Union army stationed in Texas by Floyd was captured and paroled before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. We don't like their officering their rebel army mainly with men educated and trained at the cost of the United States. We don't like their shooting and hanging thousands upon thousands of Unionists throughout the South, but especially in East Tennesse, as traitors. We don't like their confiscating all the property of Unionists they can reach, including debts due to Northern merchants, to replenish the rebel treasury. We don't like their coercing and bullying such men as Mr. Stephens, out of loyalty into treason. We don't like their beating us in several assaults and battles wherein we had set our hearts on succeeding. We don't like their remoresiles conscription of the Southerners, whether Union or rebel, to fill the ranks of their armies. We don't like their conscripting negroes—band and free alike—to contruct the intrenchments and batteries from which our soldiers have been repulsed and moved down. But if we ever think of sending our Vice President in a gunboat to Richmond to remonstrate against any or all of these, we will thank Left. Davis to refuse us the opportunity and privilege of thus. But, then, if the rebels arm their negroes, they must free them. That is inevitable. Our correspondent's bash shout negroes fighting for their masters will deceive no one, not even himself. There is many a regro who loves alsavery. If the rebels about arm as received in merchant wives and children shall be free also. It is the easiest thing in the rebels arm them is quite another matter. The

control mairs, inese will insist that their wives and children shall be free also. It is the eatiest thing in the state of arm, their negroes, and so triumph at the cost of slavery?"

We answer: Such triumph, if achieved, would be illusory and transient. The centripetal force of this country—the gravitation of its parts to each other—is irresistible in the long run even by slavery; but without slavery, any opposing force is as a straw to Nigaras. The Mississippl might more easily be turned into the great lakes than the Union broken up and held apart if slavery were banished. You might just as sensibly decree that the waters of the Ohio shall never mingle with those of the Arkansas or Tennessee, as try to keep these States apart when the devil that now rends them shall have been cast out.

* * * * *

We appeal, then, to Mr. Stabhens, as to one whom

the devil that now remuse the state of the devil that now remains the state of the HOW THE REBELS HAVE TREATED OUR At Galveston, Texas, the free black servants of white officers—free citizens of Massachusetts, living in Roxbury and Dedham, Norfolk county—were sold into slavery immediately upon the surrender of the national forces. The banner of the Republic inder which they served gave them no shadow o Protection.

Near-Murfreesboro twenty black teamsters, in the employ of the Government, were captured by the rebels, tied to the nearest trees, flogged, and shot.

Near Lake Providence, Louisiana, a large number of the control of t

rebels, tied to the nearest trees, flogged, and shot. Near Lake Providence, Louislana, a large number of negroes, also taken from Government employ, were captured, and either sold into slavery or shot. At Port Hudson negro pickets who were taken by the rebels were instantly hanged in plain sight of the national camps. The negroes who led the assault on the rebel works were none of them taken prisoners, but all bayoneted after they were wounded or had surrendered.

At Vicksburg no negroes were found inside the works when the place surrendered. All those captured had been shot.

At Milliken's Bend, in the desperate fight which a portion of a negro regiment sustained against a heavily superior rebel force, every prisoner and wounded negro was instantly shot, bayoneted, or hanged, their officers sharing their fate.

In a word, the threat of Jefferson Davis' proclamation, issued last December, has been executed in every Instance in which the rebels have fought against negro troops, or in which they have been able to kidnap free blacks—soldiers or otherwise. For almost a year they have flogged, sold into slavery, shot, bayoneted, hanged, and burned the black soldiers whom the Government calls into its service, who fight under the national flag for the defeace of the imperilled republic, but who are neither protected nor avenged by the Government. There has been no declaration of a purpose to protect them. There has been in no single instance retailation for the wrongs they have suffered.

REBEL MISERS AND PRODIGAL DOGS. REBEL MISERS AND PRODIGAL DOGS.

The Columbus (Georgia) Sun estimates that there are in the rebel States not less than one million of dogs, little and big. These dogs, the Sun shrewdly observes, must eat; it holds it to be evident als that every ounce of bread they eat diminishes the supply of food just, that much; and that, consequently, as the supply is decreased, the price of what remains must increase. In illustration of this asgacious proposition the Sun logically continues: "Suppose, for instance, that each dog will consume only one-half ounce of bread per day—that is certainly a moderate estimate, but we desire to be clearly within the bounds of reason—then the milcertainly a moderate estimate, but we desire to beclearly within the bounds of reason—then the million of curs would consume three millions five hundred thousand ounces per week, or fifteen millions
one hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and
sixty-six and two-thirds pounds per annum. At
present prices, the bread thus consumed by these
worthless dogs would amount to a sum no less than
forty-six hundred thousand dollars."

The contemplation of, these figures, naturally
enough, provokes the San to the highest pitch of indignation, and it exclaims:

"This is the tribute we pay the dogs in the article
of bread alone." How shall we estimate the annunt
of meat they, will consume, the amount of eggs they
'suck,' or the number of sheep they kill! Of how
many pounds of wool, at three and a half dollars
per pound, have these worthless cantnes deprived
us? How many excellent pairs of cotton cards
have our noble women sought in vain to purchase,
because the million of dog skins have not been pulled
from worthless carcasses, dressed, and turned over to
the manufacture? Does this seem a subject too
small to challenge the attention of our legislators,
or are our sage representatives willing to pay the
tribute for luxury afforded them by a pack of mangy
canines! So far as we are concerned individually,
we have well nigh arrived at the decision to vote for
no man to represent the interests of his county in
legislative assemblies, who will not pledge himself
hostile to this tremendous canine tribute."

A National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

To the patriotic of the land, Mr. A. B. Cross, a well-known citizen of Harrisburg, who has spent's month in connection with the wounded at Gettysburg, makes the following appeal:

Shall the bones of the men who turned the battle. The spent shall be shown to the nation that not less than the consument of the strong A National Cemetery at Gettysburg. To the patriotic of the land, Mr. A. B. Cross, a

the ground must go, as from it you see almost the entire field for miles.

The gruntemen who own the ground have been applied to for the sale of the property as a speculation, but, not desiring any such thing, have agreed to let the 'State of Pennsylvania, friends of the country, or any patriotic citizen who will purchase it for the purpose of burying the dead, at the price of \$290 per acre. It is just at the edge of the town, and is in every way the spot.

If this is secured at once, the different States whose dead lie buried in the fields and on the highways, will certainly appropriate enough to secure their interment in this place. The Government will secure good walnut or durable wood for headboards, and probably a monument in the same in memory of the battle.

The gentlemen who own the ground are Mr. Edward Mench and Peter Raffencher. Any person willing to contribute to this object, or wishing to confer on the subject can address David Wills, Esq., attorney at law, Gettysburg, who has taken an interest in the matter, and has gotten the above-named gentlemen to agree to sell the ground for the above-mentioned sum.

Will the editors of our papers generally, and especially of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg, please insert this, and try to secure its accomplishment? The gentlemen who own the ground are Mr. Edward Mench and Peter Raffencher. Any person willing to contribute to this object, or wishing to confer on the subject, can address David Wills, Esq., attorney at law, Gettysburg, who has taken an interest in the matter, and has gotten the above-named rest in the matter, and has gotten the above-named gentlemen to agree to sell the ground for the above-mentioned sum.

Will the editors of our papers generally, and especially of Boston, New York, Phinadelphia, and Harrisburg, please insert this, and try to secure its accomplishment?

THE RIOT.—A soldier wrote lately from near Fort Wagner:

"We have just heard of the fall of Port Hudson and the New York riots. Shame! s

NEW YORK CITY.

New York, July 30, 1863. On Tuesday 1857 Councilman Gross offered

resolution directing the Street Commissioner to

take such measures as may be necessary to cause

the immediate removal of the artillery and cavalry

from all the squares, parks, and other public place

belonging to the city of New York." As the resolu

tion was couched in grammatical language, grave doubts have arisen as to its authenticity; but subse-

quent developments have discharged these doubts. When the Philadelphia press, at the inception of the

anti-heretic and anti-Union riots, charged the city

with disloyalty, it committed no error; the majority

You cannot walk on 'Change, or through the Cus

offer "where merchants most do congregate

to the Union cause and the Union Administration

cannot be possessed of any brilliant perceptive pow

ers, or allows his prejudices to warp his judgment

parks for the protection of "heretics," negroes

of Governor Seymour are jubilant over this pape

ago, and I believe that none now remain in any por

rent. Scarcely a day passes but that some negro to

the free Democracy, or assailed with curses and ex

fathers will strive to wash their hands of these re

physical benefit, but which, morally, can have no

the use of blank cartridges, and, by the co-operatio

and "innocent men." And moreover, it will con

Morgan's Ruse of Surrender.

to the anar, but turned John and his party over to General Shackelford, and proceeded to disarm the prisoners, all except the line officers; I let them keep their side arms for the present, until the Burbridge awrrender was further investigated. Burbridge's surrender was a mere ruse.

Washington the Father of Conscription.

[From the Albany Evening Journal]
Let the conscription subside with the mob It, too.
ass an outgrowth of that same "higher law," and
should die with it.—Allas and Argus.

nilitia, &c. 4. Exemptions.—Persons above the ages of 45 years and to 60, must. in cases of actual invasion, furnish heir quota of men in like manner as the other classes. Gen. Washington, referring to the rigor of his cheme for raising an army, observed:

Major George W. Rue, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry,

license for more massacre of "heretics."

THREE CENTS

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the name in no instances can these terms be destated from they afford very little more than the cost of the pa Postmasters are requested to act as Azents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, and extra copy of the Paper will be given.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Fue WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by!

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Another Way of Hurrahing for Jeff

Davis. On last Sunday week Mr. B—— (we withhold his name to shield his children from disgrace) presented, t the altar of the German Reformed Church, at Pottstown, his child for "baptism," giving as the Christian name of the unconscious little candidate for church privilege, that of the President of the rebel Confederacy; and accordingly, though with ill-disguised mortification, the preacher, the Rev. Mr. Dubs, proceeded to christen the child Jefferson

So the story comes to us on good authority.

Mr. B-proyed himself a bold man, and, in our of the voting population, and the unwashed mer judgment, the Rev. Mr. Dubs, proved himself a very weak one. Of course, no one can dispute the who have been elevated to positions of trust and lument, are as thoroughly distoyal as the men of weak one. Of course, no one can dispute the right of a parent applying to his child any name he may see proper. If he has the bad taste to call his boy Renedict Arnold, or Judas Iscarlot, or even Beelzebub, it is nobody's business but his own—in ordinary times. When, however, a malignant traitor makes his way into a Christian assembly, and hisses out his treason at Richmond. There are exceptions, of course, to be are isolated. Not only will this rese hold good re garding the rabble, but regarding the higher classes. tom House; you cannot dine at a restaurant, or the altar in a manner that must consign his own name to infamy, and that of his child to the diswithout hearing on every side, sentiments of hatred grace of having a fool for a father, we think the officiating clergyman would be perfectly justified in Such are the evidences let the verdiet of the New interrupting the ceremony with a brief lecture to the parent for the benefit of all concerned, and general denial; but facts are facts; and the man who, after a week in the city, occupied in a careful then taking the matter in his own hands, (not the study of opinions and men, will pronounce it loval. baby, but the christening of it,) and calling him by some respectable name, as, for example, "Thomas Jefferson," "Andrew Jackson," or "Abraham Linadopted, is a fair illustration of this pre-eminent occasion above referred to is remarkable. But is it loyalty. The cavalry and artillery referred to be-long to the Government, and were placed in our not a sinful sort of charity that tolerates any such practical "cheering" in church for the arch traite whose object can only be attained through the slaughter of our fathers brothers, and sons? and respectable men from indiscriminate massacre at the hands of the howling mobs who On the same day of the month, as we perceive by Western paper, a member of the Presbyterian have elevated and retained these very Councilmen in power; and the resolution was passed at the instigation of the Copperhead press, which, Church at Petersburg, Ohio, presented his child for baptism, also endowing it with the Christian name from the first, has been whining over the "Abo-lition menaces to the people." The "friends" of Jefferson Davis. The clergyman in this case was a Rev. Mr. Rinehart, who, if he had not the courage and good sense to reprimend the father to his face victory. It promises them immunity, and a full for his temerity, told God all about it afterwards in his prayer, in which he took occasion to speak of the The regiments in the lower park left some days adation of many Northern men, in thus espousing the cause of those in arms against the Govern-ment which protects them. The elders in this case tion of the city. The action of this resolution has thus been forestalled. The result, however, is appavery properly refused to enter the name on the enaced or beaten, and some policeman fired at by We hope that the next instance of this kind that occurs will be treated as fit business for the provost pletives worthy of a councilman's debate. Our city marshal, and that the cowardly traitor who thus seeks to ventilate his love for the rebel cause under the cover of a church ordinance will find himself in ults, an action which in one sense would be of great

Fort Lafayette with the least possible delay until effect whatever. Their hopes of leaving the city un the war is over, when he should be furnished with a lefended, to fall once more into the hands of the free ticket to a lunatic asylum for the balance of hi Irish butchers, will prove abortive. At an hour's notice, the Federal troops can be landed in any por-THE NATION'S DAY FOR THANKSGIVING AND tion of the city from the harbor forts, and more "in PRAYER.—Thursday next, August 6th, is the day set apart by President Lincoln, as a day of national nocent men, women and children" mowed down with thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, in devout acknowledgment of the success with which, as the Supreme Disposer of events, it has pleased Him to The defence which Gen. Harvey Brown prepared is published in the morning's papers. In, it he fur-nishes irrefragable evidence of the unjust and slanbless the Union arms. Surely the reasons that renderous policy with which he was met. Whatever der such a service proper are flowing in upon us like others may have done, no unprejudiced man can a flood of glory, and we are glad to find that the reoubt that Harvey Brown and Commissioner Actor sponse to the President's eminently Christian and of the Police, saved New York from the domination patriotic suggestion, will in this city be spontaneous of a rabble, whose first cry was "Three cheers for and general. The time has arrived for clergymen to Jeff. Davis," and whose last, "Burn the heretics!" define the attitude in which they stand affected towards the Government in unmistakable terms. With all respect for General Wool, and his services to the country, the truth cannot be concealed, that had he and Sandford been left alone to dood with the moba, the metropolis at this day would have run with the bleed of its "heretic" citizens. This With rare exceptions, this has already been done, nobly, by the clergy of Philadelphia, and we doubt not that Thursday next will add another expression of the thorough and fearless loyalty of is no exaggeration of the facts. The mobs were he Pulpit of our city. In the city of Baltimo learn that some of the Episcopal clergymen resolved not to read the recommendations of their bishop for conscription had nothing to do with their objects. the observance of the day appointed by the President, whereupon General Schenck required them to appear at his headquarters, and say whether they intend to adhere to their resolution, to which they laws. To crush this revolt Gen. Wool ordered up one and a half companies; on the other hand, Gen. have as yet made no response. Vile a thing as treason is, it appears nowhere in so infamous and re-Brown ordered every available man to hold himself in readiness for immediate service; refused to allow prehensible a garb as in the pulpit, and the minister of the Gospel who thus dissociates his office and calling deserves to be brought to terms.

INFIDELS IN COUNCIL.—The late Infidel Convenruffianism and the horrors of political and religious proscription by the knife. Gen. Brown's defence merits full attention from those who desire to gain tion in Boston seems to have been a sorry affair. The assembly was constituted of a very heteroan insight to the interior policy of those in power who hall murderers and plunderers as "friends" geneous mixture of wrong-headed men and strongthe "order," as given in the annual report, it may vince the loyal of what stuff are made the men the "bruer," as given in the annual report, it may fairly be regarded as on its last legs, the contributions received during the year having amounted to "seven dollars and fifty cenls," and "cash received for sales of pamphlets six dollars and ninety-five cents!" against whom the Copperhead press showers its venom. STUYVESANT.

One of the resolutions introduced and discussed in "Resolved, That infidelily is not atheism."

"It is a popular error," said the mover, "to believe that every infidel is an atheist. The fact is, we number as many shades of opinion as any other church. We are Unitarians, Trinitarians, Delats, Pantheists, Atheists, Spiritualists, and divers other 1sts and isms—in truth, we are all things but 'Plenary Inspirationists,' etc." On my approach to the road on the enemy's front, I observed a flag of truce advancing to me. I proceeded to the spot and asked the bearer what he wanted. He said he demanded a surrender of the militia forces now advancing. I told him at once to return to General Morgan, and tell him that I did not command militia; that I would not surrender, but demanded an unconditional surrender of his entire forces, or I would open fire immediately upon them. CATHOLIC GENERALS.—The Boston Pilot congratulates the Catholic Church upon the assumed fact that of the six main Union armies now in them.

In a few minutes Captain Neil, of the 9th Kenfucky Cavalry (under my command) came up from my left with Major Steel, of the rebel force, bearing a flag of truce, and stating that General Morgan's forces had already surrendered, and they hoped they would not be fired on. I assured Major Steele there was no danger while the flag was present.

I at once concluded the surrender was complete, and remarked to the parties that all should remain quiet until Gen. Shackelford strived. I then rode forward and met Gen. Morgan, under a full belief that the affair was all settled.

It was soon observed by some one that the terms active service, two only are gallantly led by patriotic non-Catholic chiefs, (Generals Grant and Banks,) whilst the other four are led-by the eminently loyal Catholic generals, Rosecrans, Meade, Foster, and Gillmore. It is a fortunate circumstance that the Pilot finds in this a stimulant to its own loyalty, as its lukewarmness, almost ever since the commencement of the war, has been painfully apparent.

A BEECHER CONVICTED OF HERESY.—The Rev that the affair was all settled.

It was soon observed by some one that the terms of surrender were made with Captain Burbridge, of the militia, who was a prisoner in Morgan's ranks, he permitting Morgan and his officers to be paroled, and field and line officers to retain their side arms. On seeing Captain Burbridge, he told me that such was the case. I asked him at what time and how long since Morgan had surrendered to him? He said, at the same time I myself had intercepted him. This was quite a trick, and I paid no more attention to the affair, but turned John and his party over to General Shackelford, and proceeded to disarm the Charles Beecher, of Georgetown, Mass., brother to Henry Ward Beecher, has just been convicted of hereay by a Congregational Council. The charge w that Mr. Beecher did not preach according to the creed of his church; and that he was particularly in error in his doctrine of the pre existence of man, in his view of the condition of the soul after death, the atonement, and divine sorrow NOBLE DEED OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST KEWARI BD.—During the recent riots in New York, the Rev. Matthew Nicot, a Roman Catholic priest in that city, by his heroic efforts saved from destruction at on Third avenue, between 45th and 46th streets The occupants of the dwellings thus preserved met on Monday evening last, and presented Father Nicot with a handsome cane, a beautiful writingdesk and cabinet, and a luxurious easy chair : the presentation address on the occasion having been made by the Rev. Henry Bromley, a Baptist minister, who occupies one of the houses saved from the

Let the conscription subside with the mob It too. was an outgrowth of that same "higher law," and should die with it.—Atlas sand Argus.

The Argus files in the face of history. Conscription is so do set to accept the higher law, it is a considerable with the great armies of the world have been filled up through its instrumentality. It has been generally acknowledged to be the only certain instrument for conducting important wars. The Argus itself, a few months ago, admitted that "no war of proportions like the present war was ever conducted by volunteering."

"Conscription" is no new term in our national history. Our fathers were familiar with it. The writings of the older statesmen are full of it. Washington was in favor of a draft; indeed he was the father of the doctrine of Conscription in America. While President of the United States, he proposed (in 1790) a plan for organizing an army by this means. This plan contemplated the drafting of nearly the entire arms-bearing portion of the population. The following synopsis will give the reader an idea of the sweeping manner in which the "Futher of his Country" proposed to "volate the Constitution."

1. Liable to Service.—All persons between the ages of eighteen and sixty, except those excepted by the several States, &c.; and all actual marines [which are divided into theses for marine service.] In the section of 12 persons each. When men are wanted to "form an army," "they shall be furnished by the classes from Ito 45 years old; the Executive of the United States or the form 45 to 80 for the hind of the present shall be excepted by indiscriminate draft," and the others in the section of 12 persons each. When men are wanted to "form an army," "they shall be furnished by the classes from Ito 45 years old; the Executive of the United States or the form 45 to 80 for the hind of the present shall be detached by indiscrimin violence of the mob. AMONG THE DRAFTED, we observe the names of Rev. Charles Howard Malcom, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Newport, R. I, and Professor Melville Malcom, of this city, both sons of the eminent Baptist divine, Rey. Howard Malcom, D.D.
BEFCHER IN ENGLAND —The Westernan Times, published in London, tells the following about an interdistinguished American supposing he was incog:

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of New York, called at our office, ostensibly to inquire for tickets of admission to hear Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. Our conversation turned naturally on the two great preachers of the sgc, Spurgeon and Beecher, although the latter thought himself unknown, as no introduction took place. Opinions were freely expressed as to the character of the sermons of both preachers, and we did not fail to state very nlainly our disenproyal of character of the sermons of both preachers, and we did not fail to state very plainly our disapproval of much which appears in the weekly report of Mr. Beecher's sermons. The compliment was returned in respect of Mr. Sourgeon's sermons in America. As to the large sale in America which Mr. Spurgeon's sermons are said to have had, Mr. Beecher said Mr. Spurgeon himself stopped the sale by his letters in the Boston newspaper, in which he denounced slavery. The Southern States from that time had repudiated both the preacher and his sermons, and in the North the sale was never large. Mr. Beecher did not seem the best pleased with the candid opinions he heard expressed respecting his sermons. THE LAP-STONE used by the missionary pioneer, Dr. Wm. Carey, when he was a shoemaker, is now among the highly valued relics at Stepney College, England. When Carey was insulted by the Edinbury Review, as a "cobbler," it little reflected that IN DENMARK THE MORMONS are having great success, having lately taken 1.000 converts to Utah, and left many more behind. The fact that so many of them are raised to the priesthood operates as a bait to their vanity, and thus facilitates conversions. Thus false religion has its propagandism as well as the true.

THE CHURCHES OF NEW GRENADA were closed lately, in consequence of a decree prohibiting priests from celebrating divine service unless they take au oath to confiscate all church property to the Government. chapita William Jackson, a colored clergyman of lored.)

(For The Press)
A Sounet and its Answer. Men say, Columbia, we shall hear thy guns, But in what tongue shall be thy battle cry? Not that our sires did love in years gone by, When all the Pilgrim Fathers were little sons In merrie homes of England? Back and see Thy satchelled ancestor! Behold, he runs To mine, and clasped, they tread the To the same village school, where side by side They spell "our Father." Hard by, the twin pride Of that gray hall whose ancient ariel gleams Thro' you baronial pines, with looks of light, Our sister mothers sit beneath one tree. Meanwhile our Shakspeare wanders past and dreams His Helena and Hermia. Shall we fight? Sidney Dobell, 1855.

We did not fight thee, England. In thy need Our manhood scorned to strike at thee a blow, And, though we have our taint of merchant greed, We sold nor ships nor cannon to thy foe. We kept true faith-albeit we could not know Where thy dark tangled policy might end, And that dread Czar enthroned in Norland snow Was our most ancient, firm, and trusty friend. We did not smile and stab. Here wave no pines Where Shakspeare wanders, but thy Clarkson's shade Bends through the smoke above our battle lines, Where the last stand for Liberty is made, And hears the shrick of freedom's martyred sons,

Murdered—O! loving England! by thy guns.

Cyrus Elder, 1863.

CONSISTENCY.—The Baltimore American says that the latest practical definition of consistency is to hurrah for Jeff Davis, who enforced a merciless conscription, and raise mobs to oppose the very mildest form under our own established Government,