SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

**Toluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different itary and naval departments. When used, if

How Can We End the War?

It would be an insult to our humanity

and a slander upon the civilization of the

age, to suppose that the people of the Northern and Southern States were not anxious to end the war. Every day and hour we find ourselves discussing the probabilities of peace, and endeavoring to discover some method by which it can be obtained. How, then, are we to end this war, and return again to peace? It must end some time. We cannot make it a mutual massacre, nor continue to raise armies and send them into the field; nor is it possible that the future of these States is to be like some African province, whose feuds are continued through ages, and the first duty. of citizenship is to murder or enslave the citizens of a neighboring island or peninsula. The only interests which continued war can serve are those of glory and aggrandizement. We may continue war to gratify the ambition or passion of those to whom war: is a profession, and who gladly risk death to obtain promotion. We may continue war to enlarge our territorial limits-to conquer Mexico, Canada, or Cuba, or the British Islands in the sea. We may continue war as a nomadic or predatory people, for plunder or new homes, or the privilege of the wilderness and the ocean. None of these considerations, however, can have any part in the future policy of this Republic. We times of peace is as tinsel or brass, or the noise of cymbals. We are not a conquering people, for while we maintain our own integrity intact, we accept no allegiance from other States or countries unless by the people's will. We live by the arts and measures of peace, and add to our greatness by fostering our industry, our commerce, our agricultural resources, and the treasures and blessings that God has bestowed upon our

soil. Therefore, war to us is a calamity, and the true patriotism is that which shows us how to end the war. The war was begun to defend the integrity of the American Republic, and it will end when we have succeeded in that purpose, or shown our inability to gain success. Therefore, to end the war, we must prosecute the war. We might have avoided these contests in the beginning, and saved the country the calamities of battle and invasion, and the sorrows that weigh upon many happy homes, but in doing so we should have passed out of the family of na had visited, and a plundered people were tions, and become as the provinces of Lombardy and Venice to Austria, or of Montenegro to the Ottoman Empire. If we had granted the demands of the South when the rebel commissioners entered Washington in our manner of conducting-the war-we with their terms of accommodation, we are another people in our manner of using would have given it all the territory that | the elective franchise. We have recovered lies south of Mason and Dixon's line, the | from the false and foolish prejudices that wardly to the Pacific ocean. We should us from prosecuting the war with justice have placed upon our borders a great con- and power. We have given the negro a federacy-proud, imperious, successful, and | musket, and sent him to the front. We led by the experience and traditions of a have abandoned hero-worship and laurel former union to regard the Northern people, as an inferior race,-sordid money-getters, and fit subjects for invasion, plunder, or intimidation. We should have der the leadership of a great idea,—that before Christmas, 1861, the unexpected had Southern counsels controlling the the attachment of the army is not to men North as absolutely as Russian counsels control Greece and Asia Minor; our tariffs would be dictated by Southern interests, and our social laws and systems would be subject to the approval of this Power. Slavery and Cotton would still have mastered us, and we should have become abject and despised among the nations of the earth. There can be no doubt that these considerations entered into the councils of the Bouthern leaders, and that those in the North who agreed with their schemes were anxious to aid them, and, if possible, throw the weight of Pennsylvania into the scale, by making that State an active member of the Confederacy. We all remember the cry of "no coercion" that succeeded the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, and that thousands of good men, and the organization calling itself the Democratic party, were opposed to coercion, and willing to avert war by compromises that would have gratified the South. There was danger that such counsels would prevail, but the North arose as one man, and answered the attack upon Fort Sumpter by drawing the sword and smiting the enemies of the nation. Peace was impossible then because it would have been humiliation, and shame, and disgrace, and a surrender of our national rights. It would have been the peace of the traveller with the highwayman after he had surrendered his money and weapons. Has it been possible since? There has not been a day since the war began when peace might not have been made by the rebels withdrawing their unjust and criminal demands and re-entering the family of the Union, for the sword and olive-branch have always gone together. If that hope is dying away or no longer exists, it must be attributed to the criminality of the leaders of the rebellion, and to their success in deceiving and oppressing the people of the South, and filling them with animosity towards the North. War never pacifies a people; and when the blood is seen to flow men become angry and furious, and do not reason. as those that are cool and temperate and peaceful. Two years of war, with the de-

power in eleven States, and have gone so far in blood and crime that they cannot retreat. Their necessities and misfortunes the Southern people are atoning, and the people of the North, by a sad necessity of self-preservation, are visiting upon the heads of the betrayed masses all the penalties that men inflict upon an enemy and a traitor. We say it is the sad necessity of self-preservation, for our armies meet armies of deceiure and innocent Southern conduced and suf- the Northern people, preferred to use the and sufform real criminals who rest securely Thigh places. And no matter what may be the condition or the terms of a re-union, the honor and faith of the North, the victories of our armies, the struggles we have undergone, the sacrifices we have made, the hopes that we give to the future, all demand that there shall be no restoration of the Ame- far as the great battles are concerned, we rican Republic, without freedom as the corner- may venture to assume that the war is stone. Let this never be forgotten; or the already fought, and that the Government in wrath, and insisted that this was an interspirit of the Northern people—we might say, the spirit of the loyal everywhere— ble it to finish up, with promptitude, a work taxes. The Lords argued, shrewdly enough, would rebel against a peace which brought thus far so well done. Defeated in the east, that to retain a tax (which they wished), was character in all the relations of private life, endear in the west in the west in the coast and with it only continued dishonor and shame. in the west, in the south, on the coast, and We take Western Virginia, or even the in the gulf, their Confederacy severed in But the House of Lords had to submit in great State of Missouri, as the type of our twain, driven to universal conscription as a the end-a submission which would never future re-union and prosperity; and we pro- ast resort, the rebellion is so much at our have been demanded nor made before the claim what we believe to be inevitable truth, mercy, that we have only to strike, and it Reform Bill. There are several excellent when we say that the American flag in future times shall float over a redeemed and regenerated land, and that under it no slave | power in our hand to slay it, men should enshall ever lift his shackled limbs to make the freedom that is symbolled in its folds a

-bound together by ten thousand de-

the freedom that is symbolled in its folds a mockery.

How, then, can we end the war? By projectiling the war with fierce and unrelenting energy. Every man that we can enrol, every dollar that we can raise, every engine of destruction that we can fashion, must be thrown into this work. Nor do we wish this from any desire to commit bloodshed, nor from any hatred to the Southern people. We must be cruel only to be kind. We can only obtain peace by such an exhibition of power and majesty that the contribution at the contribution of power and majesty that the contribution to accomplish these dowerment are its still to be heard, and Lorde Derry, Carlisle, Malmesbury, Gran-value the age of ninety. But Broughlad the age of ninety. But Large Malmesbury, called the age of ninety. But Large Malmesbury, called the age of ninety. But Large Malmesbury, will be take age of ninety. But Large Malmesbury, will be taken and Lorde

before it, as the palace of ice in the sunny days of spring. It is in our power to do this, and we shall be criminal before God and dishonored through the ages, if we hesitate or fail. We implore the Almighty so to it is charged with tyranny; because it move the hearts of the men who are now possessed with authority, that they do not fulter, or hold back, or permit themselves to be betrayed. Peace is ours-speedy, triumphant, glorious, permanent peace-if we are true to ourselves and our country-if we but arise to the dignity of true and patriotic statesmanship. Push on the conscription, double or treble the quota, answer the call of JEFFERSON DAVIS by a similar call throughout the North, strengthen MEADE, and GRANT, and ROSECHANS, and in a few weeks we can not only re-establish the Union and secure liberty to the people, but again pursue our policy with reference

military experience we have gained, assu ne a far higher position among the nations of the world than we ever held before. The Terms of Victory in the Next Cam-The country is about to enter upon a new campaign. The conquest of the Southwest is a glorious termination of that which is past, and the army of Gen. GRANT has little more to do than to enter into the enjoyment of its reward. There may be a battle in the West, for BRAGG and ROSECRANS possess fresh and well-disciplined armies, and seem to be eager for the fray. We do not know what effect the capture of John Morgan may have upon the rebel manœuvres, but to us it is a gratifying thing, as showing to the South that invasion in the West fared as badly as invasion in the East. Gen. MEADE seems to be pursuing LEE with energy, and the rumor that he has thrown a pontoon bridge across the Rappahannock seems to come from good authority. If this be true. then we have the summer campaign against are not a martial people, and glory to us in Richmond almost under the walls of that city, and we do not see how a great battle for its possession can be avoided. This is the military situation of the coming campaign, but it possesses other features that should not be neglected. During these summer and early-autumn mouths we are to fight a great political campaign against the enemies of the country, the results of which cannot be less important than those coming from victories in the field. When the enemies of the Administration fought their last fight, their hostility to the country was hidden under the most intense pro-

fessions of devotion to the Union and to a war for its preservation. In the New York campaign, especially, we found Gov. SEY-MOUR and those who aided him in canvassing the State, arraigning the Administration for indecision and laxity in the prosecution of the war. In Pennsylvania the same arguments were used with force, -and we saw the result in those parts of the State like the southern counties, where war disposed to visit upon the Government their wrath and vexation.

Events and opinions have changed since the last campaign. We are another people gathering, and shown to the world by the late victory at Gettysburg, that it is not under the leadership of men we fight, but unfollowers of Hooker to-day, may be the conquering followers of MEADE to-morrow. With this spirit animating the army, we feel confident of victory. A similar spirit animates the people at home. They feel bitterly and earnestly that in 1862 they were betrayed into believing the loyal protestations of such cle of a Governor so chosen, and presiding champion of the most brutal mob that ever such deception in the coming campaign. The enemy has drawn the line closely. He has made the issue on high and unmistaka--the embarrassment of the war-a desire for foreign intervention—sympathy with riot and treason—all these are avowed by the so-called Democratic party-and in Mr. Justice Woodward they have made a felicitous choice of a leader, for to him belongs the shameful credit of being the first Pennsylvanian of distinction to raise his voice in favor of the South, and against the country. When we look at these things in their true light, we shall see that the prospect of success was never more brilliant. Let us strengthen the army by conscription, and raise every regiment to its full standard. Thus gathering strength, we shall fight with the assurance of victory. Let us place in nomination at Pittsburg men who have the confidence of the people, and give them a bold and loyal platform, and Pennsylvania will sustain the Administration by an over-

whelming majority. Let us be constant, prudent, and firm, and victory will be ours in the coming campaign.

Let us Wait a Litle Longer. Those who have sustained the Administration from the beginning with affectionate and confiding trust, will find in the general triumphs of these proud summer days a just reward for their faith and constancy. They will learn another lesson which we cannot too earnestly commend to the loyal vastation and grief that it must necessarily -and that is the duty of further confidence bring, have estranged the South and the in the Administration The enemies of the North more and more, until we might Government have again arrayed themselves say with Mr. Coleridge "a dreary against it, determined that its overthrow sea now flows between." These two shall be accomplished. They failed at Getpeoples of one blood - with one histysburg, in Mississippi, in New York, and tory, one literature, and one language licate and tender ties of feeling-these two more shameless and unjust than the means peoples who, when they meet as they did at they have adopted to withdraw confidence Vicksburg, become warm and true friendsfrom the national authorities. They assail are now fighting each other with hearts that conscription with every term of odium and reseethe and bubble with hatred, merely beproach, and tell us of France and Poland cause a few ambitious traitors in Richmond as the only nations on the earth where simihave become possessed of the governing lar horrors are witnessed. Those who assail this measure now were its most violent advocates a year ago. We were told that the Government was timorous and afraid, because it did not call a million of men in was said, "and let us fight the war with proper vigor." The Governgeof, and still ing to increase the permit the war to interwere with the social and business relations of er strength and numbers; it preferred to trust to the loyal spirit of the people to sustain its efforts, rather than resort to a direct requisition. Thus far, we have proudly succeeded. We have virtually fought the war without the aid of conscription; for, so will fall. Is it not strange and sad that, with the rebellion thus at our feet, and the life and power?

papers all through the land, North and South, taken up as the texts for invective, calumny, and misrepresentation. Because the Administration enforces the draft does not enforce the broad and comprehensive principles of polity enunciated by President Monroe in 1823, it is charged with timidity. The general inference from these charges is, that the Government can never, by any possibility, do anything that is right, or fail to do anything that is wrong; and this is now accepted as the political platform upon which its enemies establish themselves; it is the sole creed in for such a faction, the New York World, referring a few days since to the erection of a French empire in Mexico, characterized it as "a bitter humiliation which might have

to Mexico, and Canada, and Central Amebeen averted if the diplomacy of the country had been under the guidance of courage, rica, and, with our army and navy and the foresight, vigor, and high national spirit." The World added: "It is not easy to overestimate the ominous character of the result toward which the French proceedings in Mexico have been steadily tending for the last sixteen months." Can it be believed that this is the language of a journal, which, until within a month past, has persistently affected to regard with favor the filibustering Mexican scheme, and has professed to regard Napoleon less as an ambitious conqueror thirsting for empire, than as a royal benefactor, solicitous mainly for the peace, prosperity, and perpetuity of he Mexican republic? Such, however, is the fact, remarkable as it may seem, and we can only account for it on the presumption that the World believes, with its peace-loving cotemporary, the Daily News, that "it remains now for the North to decide whether this civil strife, which threatens to be fatal to the progress and stability of republicanism, shall still go on," or whether the danger of French intervention shall be averted by "conciliation and compromise." These are the only alternatives now left us, if the enemies of the Government are to be believed. They hope to make the invasion of Mexico a pretext for dishonorable peace. In this hope they are destined to be disappointed. Foreign intervention, whether it shall come as an infraction of the Monroe doctrine, or in a still more direct and tangible shape, will never be brooked by the American people. Honor is still sweeter to us than peace; our national integrity is still sweeter to us than peace; and when the honor and the integrity of the nation are at stake, peace and submission will not purchase their security. If we would escape

the same time have crushed the hones and schemes of its foreign abettors, and given to the Monroe doctrine our adhesion and practical support-The Palmerston Ministry. MACBETH must have been bitterly grieved when he exclaimed, "The Thanes fly from me!" Some such feeling must now cast gloom upon Lord PALMERSTON S He resumed office, as Prime Minister, in June, 1859, then having a small working majority of about thirty in a House of Comnons elected, two months before, under h predecessor's influence. This majority gradually increased during the next two years, but, after that, it was noticed that most of the newly-elected members were decidedly anti-ministerial, and this led to the impression that, early in the session of 1862, the Government must be reorganized or entirely broken up. But, a few days death of Prince ALBERT occurred, which but to the country, and that the advancing was followed by Queen Victoria's almost total abandonment of her routine duty, as

the dangers of foreign intervention which

now menace us, we must prosecute the war

to an honorable and speedy close; and when

we have crushed the rebellion, we shall at

ruler, for nearly eighteen months. It is only of late that she has even shown herself in public. In this interval, which almost deserves to be called a voluntary interregnum, the State-coach, wholly at the disposal of PALMERSTON, was left very men as Horatio Seymour. The specta- much to itself. Parliament men were not satisfied with the Premier and his ways, but over a great people, becoming an ally and a feeling of delicacy prevented their taking active measures to oppose him. Whenever disgraced civilization, shows how basely the any question came up likely to cause the depeople were deceived. There will be no feat of the Ministry, a convenient go-between would insinuate the unkindness as well as the impolicy of doing any thing likely to effect a change, because that would ble ground. Opposition to the conscription disturb the sad contemplations of "the widowed Queen." It really was suggested that, in her state of mind, the trouble of superintending the formation of a new Ministry would be too much for her Majesty, and this may account for the recent tolerance of the Palmerston Cabinet. Now that the Queen has somewhat resumed the performance of her regal duties, there need be no further occasion for any exhibition of any false delicacy. Lord PALMERSTON is very weak in the

House of Commons, where a Premier ought

to be very strong. With the exception of

Mr. GLADSTONE, who is too excitable and irritable to be of much use, PALMERSTON is the only effective speaker now on the ministerial benches. The Foreign, Colonial, and War Secretaries of State, as well as the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, and Postmaster General, are all in the House of Lords. Sir CHARLES WOOD and Sir GEORGE GREY. who are heads of the India and Home Depariments, are wretched and confused speakers. MILNER GIBSON and CHARLES VIL-LIERS, respectively presiding over the Board of Trade, and the Poor Law Board, are lazy, and speak only on subjects connected with their own departments. Lord CLA-RENCE PAGETT and Mr. LAYARD, able Under Secretaries for the Admiralty and for Foreign Affairs, do their work very well, but are only underlings at best. Mr. FORTESQUE, who represents the Colonial office, scarcely ever opens his mouth in the House. Sir Robert Peel, now the very Hotspur of debate, confines himself to Irish matters, and does not get into a quarrel they are now making a bolder and more ex- about them oftener than twice or thrice a tended attempt. We cannot imagine anything week. If any thing has to be said or done, all is confused or at a stand-still until PAL-MERSTON comes down to calm the troubled waters. When the Ministry wanted Rox-BUCK to withdraw his motion, on the 18th July, PALMERSTON himself, albeit suffering with gout, had to hobble down to the House of Commons, and, leaning on a crutch, personally solicit ROEBUCK's acquiescence, as a personal favor. It is rather too much for a gentleman, who will be seventy-nine years

old in October, thus to have the work of the field. "Give us a million of men," it half a dozen men upon his shoulders. Scarcely Anthe labor it involves. The fact is, the Palmerston Ministry weakest in the Commons, where it ought to be strongest. The effect of the Reform Bill of 1832 has been gradually to give increased agencies in its power, without asking great- importance and power to the House of Commons, and to reduce the House of Lords into a sort of register-office in which the Common's proceedings are endorsed. Two years ago, when the two Chambers quarrelled on the abolition of the tax on paper, the Lords exercised their old privilege of rejecting a measure of which they disapproved. The Commons rose against them merely proceeds to enforce the draft, to ena- | ference with their peculiar right of imposing not at all identical with imposing it. speakers in the Upper House, who have very little to speak about. We may scarcely count in Lord LYNDHURST, the Nestor deavor to stay the hand, and give it new | of the House, though his last speech, two years ago, was delivered after he had at-

then,) has resulted in the return of a member hostile to the Palmerston Ministry. The latest instances, just reported, are Lisburn and Berwick-on-Tweed, where Conservative members have been returned. The gradual wearing away of his majority must very painfully impress Lord PAL-MERSTON with a sense of the instability of A singular circumstance, to which we re

ferred at the time, shows the caprice of a legislative assembly. PALMERSTON, by dint of much "whipping-in" of errant members, by official influence, and by hints that an affirmative vote would be personally their catechism of political faith. Speaking | gratifying to the Queen, obtained a majority of 135 to vote for the purchase, by the nation, of the land upon which the International Exhibition of 1861 had taken place. A few nights after this, he moved that the Exhibition building itself—a singularly ugly and barn-like edifice, crowned with a couple of ugly domes, which obtained the name of "the Brompton Boilers"—should also be purchased. To his great surprise, his proposition was negatived by the tremendous majority of 166. One night he had a majority of 135 with him, and at the next vote, 166 against him. After this, he may well

distrust the stability of his administration. It occurs, too, when England is drifting into difficulties with France, Russia, and the United States. Some English journals hint at a general election. It is more than four years since such a trial of political strength took place. A Parliament may last for seven years, but its average duration, in the present century, has not been much more than three years. Would a general election give PALMERSTON more strength in the Commons? If not, he might as well go on with the present Parliament, even though his prestige there seems to be gradually fading off. The Thanes are flying from him, and he may

find it difficult to lure them back. Nil Admirari. A Democratic meeting held at Elbridge,

Edgar county, Ill., on the 4th ult., passed the following resolutions: Resolved. That we hereby undividedly pledge ourselves one to another that we will not render support to the present Administration in carrying on this Abolition crussed against the South. That we will resist to the death all attempts to draft any of our citizens into the army, and that we will permit no arbitrary arrests to be made among us by the minions of the Administration. minions of the Administration.

Resolved, That we regard the emancipation proclamation as the final blow that has destroyed all hopes of reconstructing the Union as it was. We also view it as the entering wedge which will ultimately divide the Middle and Northwestern States from our mischlef-making, puritanical, fanatical New England brethren, and finally oulminate in the formation of a Democratic republic out of the Middle, Northwestern, and Southern States; and for this we These resolutions are not difficult to ap-

preciate. Briefly rendered, they mean: We will not support the Government, because we favor the South; we will resist the draft, because we are opposed to fighting against slavery; in a word, we are rebels." There is a certain candor in this indicative expression, but it is the candor of shamelessness: the impatient utterance of treason that ignores remorse or modesty. These resolutions must be registered as a part of the rebellion of the South; of the ame spirit of candor which, after intriguing for a quarter of a century, seized upon the national property and made attempt upon the national life. The question presented to the Elbridge meeting was simply, "of two which of necessity has rebelled against the institutions of freedom, or the North, which of greater necessity must war upon slavery." The answer has been emphatic-"The South." This is candid, as far as such expression can go; but still, gross enough in falsehood. It is the prejudice of VALLAN-DIGHAM and WOOD in its true statementthe perverse and monstrous lie of slavery opposed to Union. The resolutions we have quoted are not free from the cant hypocrisy of restoring the "Union as it was." No power in the world. Abolitionist or proslavery, could restore the Union as it was. after such a rebellion as the present. In further comment, we can only remark the bad taste of mentioning Union with reference to the South in rebellion and disunion opposed to New England. The whole state-

slavery, and disunion, without apology or disguise. Will men of the North still deceive them selves as to the real issue, so fully explored in such evidences as these? Shall the cause of rebellion become the platform of the De-

ment, in brief, is an utterance of treason,

mocracy of the North? IN FORT WAGNER rebel officers were in dignant that negroes were permitted to fight against gentlemen. This, they thought. was, to say the least, unchivalrous. In a word, it was wrong to set the slave against his master. With this view of justice and chivalry, we are credibly informed that after the battle of Fort Wagner wounded negro soldiers were tortured by the gentlemanly surgeons of the Confederacy, and in several cases barbarously put to death by the rebel soldiers. Here, as at Helena, Milwas given to the blacks.

liken's Bend, and Port Hudson no quarter This fate the blacks accepted, and who shall say that they have not fought it nobly? Treatment such as we have mintioned white soldiers have met from savagesalone; the negroes, however, have received it from the new civilization of the South. Servile revolution, it was once complained, would inaugurate massacre. Where, now, is the new St. Domingo of the blacks? The case is reversed. Instead of the slave murdering his master and the black butchering the white, we have the strange contrary of the mob in New York and the garrison at Fort Wagner. The Law Relative to Blockade-Runners

Acting Attorney General Coffey has given an of State, that persons despatching vessels from our tent to load at such neutral ports, and thence run under the second section of the act of the 7th of July, 1862, chapter 195, "to suppress insurrection," etc. Whether such vessels actually run the blockade, or, after leaving the neutral port, are captured in the attempt to run the blockade, or whether they even fail to reach the neutral port, such vessels are liable to capture as prises of war from the moment they leave our ports; and this right of capture imposes on our cruisers the duty of capture. The mere fact of starting such vessels on their guilty errand, irrespective of the point they may reach on the voyage,

nounts to assisting the rebellion within the sta-ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-Mr. J. S. Clarke will open the Academy of Music on the 17th instant, with a very fine dramatic company. We do not doubt that the enterprise will be insured success by Mr. Clarke's own popularity, and his experience as a manager. Mr. Clarke has been for years one of the first favorites of the Philadelphia public, which

THE ARMY AND NAV—GAZETTE, previously published by Messrs. Dyer & Handa, will henceforth be conducted by Capt. W. C. Church, who has resigned his commission on Gen. Casey's Stag, in order to take charge of the paper. Through the rindness of the Secretary of War, and other facilities of securing information, the Gazette will, no doubt, in futi ommand even more popular favor than it did unle its late proprietors. We heartily wish Capt. Church all the success which such a paper deserves. The Death of Gen. Strong. The following order has been issued by Genes

"HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS NEW YORK CITY AND HARBOR, NEW YORK, July 31, 1863. "General Orders No. 6.—The commandia general announces with deep sorrow the death, n
this city, of Brigadier General George C. Stroni,
United States Volunteers, from wounds received
in the assault upon Fort Wagner, Charleston harboi,
"The brilliant promises of this young officer, juitified by every act of his official career, his estimable tinguished services and untimely death commend his memory to our warmest sympathies.

"The 8th United States Infantry and a section from Battery C, 5th United States Artillery, under the command of Col. —, will constitute the military escort, and will assemble at the church, corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, at a quarter before ten o'clock A. M., to morrow.

"Officers of the command not immediately on duty, are invited to join in paying this last tribute of respect to our deceased comrade.

"By order of Brigadier General Oanhy.

"C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

"Assistant Adjutant General." inguished services and untimely death commen

LEE'S ARMY MASSED FOR BATTLE

RAPIDAN AND RAPPAHANNOCK GUARDED MOSEBY'S RAID ON FAIRFAX.

CULPEPER.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Information received to day from the Army of the Potomac, states that Beneral Lee massed his forces at Culpeper on Wednesday, and made other preparations to give us battle on the Rappahannock. His first advance south of Culpeper was to foil us in taking the Fredericks. ourg route, but finding that we did not advance, h centrated his army at Culpeper. The Rappahannock is guarded from Fredericksburg to Ely's Ford, and on the Rapidan by only

one rebel regiment. The Rapidan is fortified south

f Culpeper. Information was received to day of a raid by Mose by's men on Fairfax Court House last night. They entered the place about 10 o'clock and captured number of sutler's wagons loaded with goods Col. Lowell, with the 2d Massachusetts regimen of cavalry, went in pursuit of them. Congratulatory Order of Gen. Prince on the Battle of Manassas Gap.

the Battle of Manassas Gap.

Headquarters Second Division,
Third Army Oorps, Warfenton, Va., July 28.
General Order No. 57.—The commanding officer of the Second Division, Third Army Corps, congratulates the divisior on the conspicuous part which fell to it in the operations in Manassas Gap day before yesterday and the evening previous, and desires them to notice that this part was only secured by hard marching.

The soldier-like manner in which it drove the enumber of the state of the same time maintained its. emy before it, and at the same time maintained its formation, shows that the old division, reduced to its frame-work by continual service, needs yet to be closed up, able to act together to inspire dread of the accounts. The charge of the Second (Excelsior) brigade was

gallantly led and manfully executed.

By command of Brigadier Gen. Henry A. Prince.

ALBERT ORD WAY,

First Lieutenant and A. D. C. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. General Grant Preparing to Move

Mobile. NEW YORK, July 31.—The Express says : " Officer we have seen to day, who have just arrived from Gen. Grant's army, having left Vicksburg about ten days ago, report that the note of preparation for a march to Mobile was then heard on every side. 'The troops were in the best of spirits, and confident of success. The calculation was that the stars and stripes would float over Mobile by the 15th of Au The Rebel Defeat in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 30 .- At Paris, Ky., the rebels 375 strong, drove in our pickets, when they were driven back two miles, and unsuccessfully attempted flank us, and burn the railroad bridge. The 45th Ohio came on their rear, captured fifteen, and drove the rest towards Mount Sterling.
Colonel Sanders, at Winohester, attacked their main force, 2,000 strong, with 8 pieces of artillery The enemy retreated towards Irvine, Colonel San ders pursuing. None of our men were hurt. The General Burbridge, who was home on furlough

his gallantry. General Rousseau spiritedly addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the court house this LEXINGTON (Ky.), July 31 .- This morning ou forces came upon the rebels at Lancaster, when a fight ensued. The enemy lost twenty killed and inded, and nearly a hundred prisoners. A rebel force of five hundred took Stanford about noon to day, but were driven out by our cavalry with considerable loss. At the last advices they

were hastily retreating toward Cumberland river. DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA THE DISINTERMENTS AT GETTYSBURG PROHIBITED. GETTYSBURG, July 31.—The following order has

DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, HEADQUARTERS, GETTYSBURG, July 30, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—During the months August and September, 1863, no corpse will be al grounds, cemeteries, or battle-grounds of Gettysburg. The health of the wounded soldiers and citi zens of this community requires the stringent enforcement of this order, and any violation of it reported to these headquarters will meet with summary and severe punishment.

Colonel 36th Regiment, Commanding Post. L. M. UTLY, Post Adjutant. A REPORT OF ALLEGED FRAUDS COR-RECTED—A NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG. HARRISBURG, July 31.—A telegraphic despatch appeared in one of the Philadelphia papers this morning, under date of Harrisburg, alleging that certain frauds on the part of the State officials have been detected in the supplies of clothing, food, &c. to the militia lately called into the field by the Governor. It is based on incorrect information. All the supplies of these troops have been furnished by the United States. The State supplied nothing but the men. The error may possibly have arisen from

who has been placed under arrest within a few days It is alleged that in complicity with other officials and contractors, the Government was defrauded in rge amounts upon contracts for horses furnished in this city. Our troops were not sufficiently supplied with subsistence, and we understand that the Governor has asked the Secretary of War to investigate the

exposed and punished. Arrangements have been made to purchase a part of the battle field at Gettysburg for a cemetery, in which it is proposed to gather the remains of our dead. The ground embraces the point of the desperate attack made upon the left centre of our army. Eight other States have already united with Penn-

sylvania in this project. Recention of General Logan at Home. DUQUOIN (Ill.), July 31.—Major General Logan arrived here this morning, and was met at the dépôt by a large concourse of citizens. The committee arrived here this morning. and was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens. The committee bade him welcome as an honored son of Illinois and admired of all loyal men.

In a speech which he made at Carbondale, yesterday, General Logan said he had no disposition to discuss politics, for he was not a politician, and thanked God for it. He only wanted to consider what was for the good of the country. When war was over we can ask who is the villain Now the house is on fire, and we must put it out. He showed who began the war. That the President was forced at every step to take the measures he had, and yet some cried "unconstitutional." We fought the Mexicans, because they made war on the Government, and if that was constitutional why was not this? He ridiculed the sentimentalism of those who objected to the war because it was against cur brethren. He was no apologist for the President, but he would stand by him in all his efforts to put down the rebellion, even if he sent elephants. South to trample them down. All the exigencies of a war like this could not be enforced and provided for by the Constitution. The President was empowered to raise armies, and that was sufficient. If this war is unconstitutional, then Jeff Davis must be right. He defended and explained the conscription act, and denounced the New York rioters.

If the leaders were hung to the first tree there would have been no mob. He had seen men smile when we were wittorious; but he expected that they all would do themselves but justice not to die traitors on account of the infamy they would bring on their families. We must be for our country, right or wong. A man who is not for this Government would have been no mob. He had seen men smile when we were wittorious; but he expected that they all would do themselves but justice not to die traitors on account of the infamy they would bring on their families. We must be for our country, right or wrong. A man who is not for this Government at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion. Its armies welcome as an honored son of Illinois and

achieved? With regard to the emancipation pro-clamation, he said, if the rebels wanted their ne-groes, let them stop fighting. If the proclamation was wrong, let them lay down their arms and appeal to the courts. If the question were left to the wo-men and children of Mississippi and Louisiana, they would say they wanted no more negroes, for the rebel army had demoralized them, and ours had made them no better. The institution would be worthless, whether they gained their independence or not. worthless, whether they gained their independence of not.

He spoke three hours, completely carrying his audience with him. and many times affecting them to tears by his manly and hearty defence of our brave soldiers. At the close of the meeting three rousing cheers were given for the Union, and three for Logan, and a series of Union resolutions were passed. About three thousand persons were present.

DUQUOINE, ILL., July 31.—Gen. Logan addressed about 6.000 persons assembled here to day to greet him. He was enthuslastically received, and applauded throughout his speech. The drift of his speech was similar to that delivered at Carbondale yresterday. He argued that it is the duty of every

plauded throughout bis speech. The drift of his speech was similar to that delivered at Carbondale yesterday. He argued that it is the duty of every one to arand by the Government, and was especially severe on those who find so much fault with the President, the army, the war, and everythise else except Jeff Davis & Co. He referred to the Springfield peace resolutions, and said if the sentiments expressed therein be correct, then all our glorious victories of July have been tending to subvert the Constitution and the Government. If men are loyal they will favor the prosecution of the war; if not, they will find all manner of excuses. If men oppose the war, it must be because they fear their friends will get hurt. Some objected to it because the soldiers committed depredations. When we started, he said, from Bruinsburg, for Jackson and Vicksburg, with five rations, we fought five battles, and were reduced to one cracker a-piece. The men were hungry and foot-sore. He told them to help themselves, and whenever his troops got into such a position they should have what they could get. The rebels do the same. They steal everything, even the negroes, to keep us from getting any. But we never heard of that being denounced as a wrong. He insisted that all citizens should be for their country, right or wrong, and that the people should give the soldiers their sympathy and support. At the close of the speech, the following resolutions were presented by Gen. Harvey and adopted unanimously:

Resolved That we will stand by the consignted aunonimously:

Resolved. That we will stand by the constituted autherities of the country in their efforts to maintain, preceive, and perpetuate the Union and the Constitution, at whatever cost, and against whatever power, domestic or foreign, that may sasall it; and that although, we deplore the calamities of a civil war, yet all the States must be restored to the Union, and the laws must be executed alike over our country, and peace must be secured by victory, until the last rebel lays down his arms. arms. Resolved. That we tender to all our brave and gallant soldiers, from the highest to the lowest our warmest sympathies, and acknowledge our gratitude to them for their fieroism, their sacrifices, and for the imperishable renown shed upon our arms by their glorious deeds.

Destructive Fire at Scranton, Pa. Destructive Fire at Scranton, Pa.

SCRANTON, PA., July 31.—A fire broke out in the cellar of Matthew & Gilmore's drug store, on Lackawanna avenue, at 9 o'clock last night. The fire extended to a four-story building on the north, owned by John Koch, and from thence on the south. Koch's building was badly injured. George Fuller & Sanderson's building, was totally destroyed, with its contents. The property of H. & J. F. Fuller and Matthew & Gilmore, and the Union and Peter Willemson Masonic Lodges was totally destroyed. The fire originated from bensine.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Arrived—Bark John Benson from Ponce; brig Scotland from Guyanilla; Prentiss Hopp from Trinidad; Géorge E. Letts from St. Domingo; Ocean Pearl from Manzanilla; St. Jazo from Pert au Platt; Idella from Neuvitas; Ansella from Laguayra; schooner Viarie from Martinique.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Arrived bark Premier, from Cardiff, and brig Courier, from Caen, France.

Privateers and Blockade Runners. MOVEMENTS AT NASSAU, N. P. rw. York, July 31.—The steamer Corsica arrived The let to-day from Nassau, N. P., whence she on the 25th, 77th.

Charleston. She Beauregard returned to Nassau er while entering Nauccessful attempt to run into

au, on the 8th inst. Three stea. ton, and one from Wilmington, arrived from Nas-the 11th. Charles. The rebel steamer Raccoon returned to Naon on the 18th, from an unsuccessful attempt to ru e blookade. Several cargoes of coal had arrived from Cardiff, consigned to the notorious Adderley, agent for the

blockade-running steamers. The gunboat Tioga arrived at Nassau on the 24th, and sailed again, after communicating with our IMPORTANT CAPTURES NEAR MOBILE. NEW YORK, July 31.—The United States steam Bagley, on the 20th instant, while trying to run the

The United States steamer Sciota, when off the coast of Texas, on the 7th instant, chased two smal vessels, both of which ran ashore and were burned by our men, there being no means of saving them Their cargoes also consisted of cotton. On the Thursday following, while passing Corpus Christi, two vessels were discovered at anchor be hind Mustang Island. They were apparently loaded with cotton, and awaiting an opportunity to escape the blockade.

A rifle twenty-pounder was fired at them, when both got under weigh and stood up the bay abou six miles, where they grounded.

An expedition, in charge of Lieut, Davenpor was at once sent across the island to capture them if possible, and if they could not be saved to destroy them by fire, which was done after an unsuccessf attempt to float them.

While returning, Lieut. Davenport accidentally shot himself with a rifle ball, the ball passing THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

dated the 22d July, says: The pirate Florida is still refusal of the naval authorities to furnish fuel; but she is now getting a supply from the rebel steamer Harriet Pinckney, and will sail in a day or two or a voyage of destruction. Any American was steamer in these waters could have made an easy capture of her, as her speed has been very defective The coal she is now getting is inferior, and mus also affect her speed.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Governor of New Providence has received an intimation from Lord Lyons, that his efforts to induce the Washington Cabinet to withdraw its prohibition of the exportation of live stock to Nassau have been wholly fruit A Schooner Sunk.

ained no damage. The Ship Morning Star Ashore.

Loss of a Whaling Bark.

The United States Steamer Vanderbilt. Boston, July 31.—The United States steamship Vanderbilt was spoken by the schooner Archer. She did not know the whereabouts of the Florida. The U. S. Gunboat Penobscot

The Cultivation of Cotton in Jamaica. Our Iron-Clad Navy.

Treason in Illinois.

Great exitement is prevailing at Olney and in the counties contiguous to the provost marshal's office of the Eleventh Congressional district. On Wednesday evening, a courier hastened with the news that an armed mob was advancing on the town of Olney from the direction of Edwards county, and simultaneously word was brought that a large force was also advancing from Crawford and Jasper counties. The news proved to be too true. The citizens of the town and surrounding country immediately assembled at the court house, in which was the marshal's office. A committee was quickly chosen to devise ways and means for defence, and to the shame and disgrace of the country, certain men appointed on that committee, apparently panic stricken, advised the immediate surrender of the office with all the books and papers, in order, as was said, to avoid the shedding ate surrender of the office with all the books and papers, in order, as was said, to avoid the shedding of blood and the destruction of property. The people cutside of the committee room getting wind of this infamous and treasonable proposition, began immediately to organize into companies, armed with fowling pieces and revolvers, determined to defend the enrolling lists to the last extremity. Thus creatized the citizens under the leadership of

the enrolling lists to the last extremity. Thus organized, the citizens, under the leadership of Captains Berry, Higgins, Studor, and others, were stationed to the beat advantage to meet the traitors and give them a warm reception. In the meantime, Commissioner Archer, the marshal being absent on business, secured the books, papers, &c. of the office, and took them into the country. The scouts of the attacking mob made their appearance in town to reconnoitre, or confer with their friends. The danger was imminent, and an attack momentarily expected. But by the following night the people were thoroughly organized. An armed force of some 600 or 800, aided by a train running hourly between Sumner and Olney for the speedy transportation of troops, succeeded in protecting the papers from capture until the Commissioner had them safely on the way to Springfield. The Philadelphia Hospitals.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives nigh praise to the hospital management of Phila delphia. He says:

"Be courteous," is a divine precept which many office-holders ought to learn and practise. And they do practise it in the Philadelphia hospitals. This made my mission to them exceedingly pleasant. The uniform testimony of every Ohio soldier, and of many others, was that everything was conducted as well as they could wish in these hospitals. The order, cleanliness, and quietness, are of the highest order, and make the hospitals a pleasant home for the thousands of their inmates. There are 4,500 patients in the hospitals of West Philadelphia and Chestrut Hill. One of the great excellences of the Chestrut Hill Hospital is its rural charms, being ten miles from the city, and surrounded with trees and picturesque scenery. This hospital is the largest in the world, and capable of taking care, with ease and comfort, of six thousand invalids. Its cullinary and sanitary arrangements seem perfect. delphia. He says: the could be shirtly arrangements seem periest. It cost \$150,000.

The West Philadelphia Hospital is about four miles from the centre of the city, and has an energetic and satisfactory administration. It moral and intellectual régime are admirable. It has a library of fifteen hundred volumes, a reading room, innoof fifteen hundred volumes, a reading room, innocent amusements, a piano, a printing restablishment, where a weekly paper is issued, printing for the establishment. The lady librarian told me that the largest portion of the books taken out were historical, scientific, and literary, thus indicating that our soldiers can think as well as fight.

I cannot close this hasty sketch of the Philadelphia hospitals without commending the disinterested and unwearied work of the loyal ladies of the try in behalf of the roldiers. A thousand of these noble women make it their daily business to attend to the wants of all soldiers who pass through the noble women make it their daily business to attend to the wants of all soldiers who pass through the city, and those in the hospitals. They have prepared in the refreshment saloon sumptuous meals for 500,000 men since the war, hegan, in addition to constant attendance upon the sick and wounded. As I passed to and from the West Philadelphia hospitals for several days, I met large numbers of these patriotic women going to the hospitals with well filled backets and flowers for the soldiers. So constant advantally have they done this work, that mucu observes and nowers for the soldiers. So constant and unselfish have they done this work, that the New School General Assembly, which met in May in this city, tendered the ladies of Philadelphia a vote of thanks. Heaven bless these good Samaritsns—these silent yet powerful helpers in the glorious work of saving the Republic from this wicked rehellion.

A KENTUCKY SLAVEHOLDER ON EMAN-CIPATION.—At the dinner of the Alumni of Dart-mouth College, on the 23d ult., Mr. Jacob Dins-more, of Kentucky, a member of the class of 1843, made the following remarks:

"If in crushing out this accuraed rebellion slavery must go overhoard, then for God's sake let-it go. I am at the present time a Kentucky slave-holder; I have been such for more than forty years, but I assure you that during all that time I have been a firm and unwavering emancipationist. (Applause.) Under existing circumstances I cannot well set free my slaves, but I pay every one of them the same daily wages that I should give corresponding white laborers. I want this war to be prosecuted; and if slavery shall be crushed, then I cheerfully abide by its destruction. I am a loyal Kentuckian, and whatever fate in the course of the war shall befall its destruction. I am a loyal Kentuchian, and whatever fate in the course of the war shall befall the domestic institutions of my State, I shall give way to no murmurings, but under all circumstances shall stand up for my country and her flag. [Great spplause.] There is but one course for the loyal. North to pursue, and that is to put down this wicked rebellion. We must defeat the rebels, or they will conquer us. [Renewed cheering.]? THE CAPTOR OF JOHN MORGAN.-Briga

THE CAPTOR OF JOHN MORGAN.—Brigadier General Shackleford, who was prominent in the pursuit and capture of John Morgan and his gans, fully deserves the commendation which the Western journals are lavishing upon him. He performed his work with an energy and completeness indicating no mean capacities as a commander; indeed, many higher officers might study, with profit, his example of blended daring and unflagging vigor. It is no small thing to hunt down and annihilate a veteran body of cavalry, such as Morgan commanded, with raw and imperfectly organized militia; yet General Shackleford achieved, with such material, this very result, leaving nothing whatever undone which the coension demanded to be done. General Shackleford is a native of Kentucky, and has risen to his position from the command of a regiment of Kentucky infantry, which he raised at an early period in the war.

AN INDIAN RIOT.—The Montreal Gazette says:
"There has been an Indian rioton Manitoulin Island,
on Lake Superior, between the local authorities and
the Indians with whom the Commissioner of Grown
Lands could not come to an agreement last fall. A
force of twenty police officers has been sent to arrest
the ringleaders of a party of Indians who have been
acting in a lawless manner. We are told that many
of these Indians are from the United States and
claim the island as their own, expressing their disregard of the British and Canadian Governments."

Personal. - Among the celebrated and prominent officers o Brant's army is Brigadier General Lawler or, as he is known among the troops, "the check shirt general," and by others as the "Garibaldi of the West." General Lawler is from Illinois, where e owns an extensive farm, from which, by his industry as an agriculturist, he has attained a position of opulence. When the rebellion broke out, he was Ten blockade-running ste to an American crui at work in the field, and, musing on the matter white following his plough, he determined to give his personal services to the Government. He raised regiment of troops, and subsequently was elevated or meritorious services to his present rank. Gene-

Lawler is a fair representative of the Western about He is nearly six feet in height, built in proeschews airhs over two hundred pounds, and is wears an ordinitage. In his military position he tucked into his books. In the field and camp he wears no insignia indicative fiannel, his trowsers ord on his hat. As a soldier hite felt hat. He appy conversationalist and humorexcept a gold plinarian is strict. He has served in Kell, is a es on the Mississippi. In reply to an address from the Edinburgh Laies' Emancipation Society, Mrs. Beecher Stowe rade from Mobile. They are loaded with cotto says: "The great work of liberation, thank God, is abstantially done! Thank God we live to feel that

flag for the brigade," * * My dear friends, a thou-

sand grateful and pleasant recollections of good days

in Scotland crowd upon me as I write, but I am

ramped and confined by neuralgia, which is brough in by writing, and cannot say much."

- The New York Commercial Advertiser says 'Many of our readers will remember the Rev. Jas

H. McNeill, who was formerly one of the secreta-ries of the American Bible Society, and who fre

uently and acceptably occupied the number in this

city and vicinity. That gentleman was from North Carolina, and soon after the capture of Fort Sump-

ter he resigned his office at the Bible House and re

urned to the South. He entered the rebel army,

and, we learn, was dangerously wounded at the

pattle of Gettysburg, where he held the commission

flieutenant colonel. When acting as secretary to

the Bible Society Mr. McNeill's residence was at Elizabeth, N. J. Only a short time before he left he

which created great sympathy. While at Elizabeth a

warm and devoted friend of Mr. McNeill was the

late Rev. Dr. Murray, and in the battle of Gettys-

-Of Gen. Jno. Morgan, Col. Estvan, late of Con

derate cavalry, has written: "Of vulgar extrao-

tion and no education, but gifted with extrao-tinary courage and self-possession, John Morgan had formed a body of men. opens own stamp, who preferred fighting, and the hardships of a roving life to any perful occupation. This band roamed about the

country with such audacity as to become a perfect dread to the enemy. Scarcely a day passed without

ome daring act being recorded of John Morgan and his horsemen. Although he and his band belonged,

roperly speaking, to General Hardee's division

he preferred doing a little business on his own ac-

nt. His adventures made his name well known.

-Gen. Wadsworth was recently received with

rest cordislity at his house in Genesee New York

offered his resignation to the President, assigning as

his reason that there were too many generals for

epted. He never heard a word of complaint from

the number of men. His resignation was not so-

the soldiers—they are patient and of the most lofty

hattles of Gettysburg were of the most thrilling

- "I found myself first a freeman when on British

man could fell him that he lies. Any Englishman

part of the freedom with which he assailed his own

s Haman. The traitor boasts that he is "under

e protection of the British flag." Americans an-

erstand that this is by no means the first time that

- The absurdity of the story does not prevent the

currency among the newspapers of the report set a going by some Washington "Jenkins," that the

Secretary of the Treasury and his daughters are on

their way to Newport, there to meet a Rhode Island Senator, who, at that fashionable watering place, is

to marry one of them. Miss Chase is betrothed to Senator Sprague, but it is not likely that they will

be married in such a way as "Jenkins" describes.

The lady's father has a house in Washington, and

when his daughter is married, it will probably be

- Colonel Shaw, of a Massachusetts colored regi-

ent, whose death was one of the results of the

last assault upon Fort Wagner, was as brave and

the British flag has afforded protection to their enemies. Benedict Arnold boasted that he was pro-

tected by the British flag.

and his duty was to watch the enemy's movement

nd acquired for him a widespread popularity."

burg, and of course opposed to Col. McNeill, was one of Dr. Murray's sons."

lost two most interesting children by scarlet fever

slavery is ended. No more soffies t no more slave markets! no more scourgings! no more fugitive-slave laws! Instead, free labor, and an intelligent, ell-trained black army! My youngest brother, Colonel James C. Beecher, writes from Newbern, North Carolina, where he has gone, under General Wilde, to assist in raising a negro brigade: 'The negroes had been expecting, praying for them, week after week, and the first three days five hundred men enlisted. In each soldier's tent you may see a spelling-book for each man; in the intervals of drilling hey are cleaning their camp ground; and, when all is done, they sit down and study their spellingbooks. The colored women of Newbern who, last year, were slaves, met and subscribed, in ten and five it pieces, a hundred dollars, their offering for a

through the right leg below the knee, and his left arm above the elbow NEW YORK, July 31 .- A letter from Bermude

The Exportation of Live Stock to Nassau

PORTLAND, July 31.—The steamer New England from St. John's, N. B., reports that when twelve miles east of Matinicus, she came in collision with the schooner Mary Elizabeth, from Trenton for Boston. The schooner was out down to the water's on. The schooner was out down to the wate

NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamer Morning Star, om Havana, is reported ashore on Day Beach. NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamer Morning Star, hich is ashore at Lore Branch, will come off at gh-water to-nisks. Her passengers have arrived

Boston, July 31.—The whaling Bark. Newark, o New Bedford, was lost in Malay, Archivelago, in April last, with 1.700 barrels of sperm oil. The officer and orew escaped in boats. The vessel and cargo were insured in New Bedford for nearly \$65,000.

New York, July 31.—The United States gunboat Penobscot, from off Wilmington, N. C, arrived at his part this marging. this port this morning. New York, July 31—A letter from Jamaica states that United States Consul Ruggles has arrived there. The experiment of cotton cultivation on the Clarcada estate was highly successful.

Our Iron-Clad Navy.

The report submitted on Monday last, of the condition of iron-clads now in course of construction, shows that the following formidable fleet will be afloat before a month:

Names. Tons. Where Building.

1. Onondaga. 1,250. New York.

2. Kickapoo. 970. St. Louis.

3. Marietta 479. Pittsburg.

4. Osark. 578. Mound City.

5. Osage. 523. St. Louis.

6. Sandusky. 479. Pittsburg.

7. Canonicus. 1,034. South Boston.

8. Catawba. 1,034. Ginclinati.

9. Manhattan. 1,034. Jersey City.

10. Mahopac. 1,034. Jersey City.

11. Manayunk. 1,034. Pittsburg.

12. Opeots. 1,034. Cinclinati.

13. Saygns. 1,034. Wilmington, Del.

14. Tippecanoe. 1,034. Cinclinati.

15. Tecumseh. 1,034. Jersey City.

16. Agamenticus. 1,564. Portsmouth.

17. Monadnock. 1,564. Roston Navy Yard.

18. Miantonomoh. 1,564. New York.

oyal a man as ever raised an arm in his country's efence. When the place was tendered him by Governor Andrew, he consulted his mother—"Mother, shall I accept?" "Go, my son," said she, "and though death should overtake you in doing what your country asks, I shall still be proud of my boy !" -Miss Adelaide Phillips has had a most success ful season in opera at Lille and Amiens, and is about to sail for the United States on a short visit. She expects to return, to sing this winter at Paris and Madrid. The reception of Miss Phillips at most of the places she has thus far appeared at in tion in the front rank of living artists; and as her name is now known to the public, she will hereafter find the leading opera managers eager to obtain her EETVICES.

- Governor Gamble, of Missouri, is on his way East with his family. The Governor comes to Philadelphia to obtain surgical advice for his wife, who has been suffering from a partial loss of sight. A speedy recovery is hoped for by the friends of this estimable lady.

— Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, has called for

court of inquiry regarding his conduct at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, predicating his action upon Gen. Grant's unfavorable endorsement of his Wallace's) official report of the engagement. ARTILLERY.—A splendid and well-apportioned battery left Philadelphia last evening. As to he precise place of its destination it will make its own report if circumstances render it necessary. POSTPONED. - We were informed late last

DANA TROOP.—The Dana Troop received marching orders last evening, and at once started on FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1863. The main features of the money market remain the same as yesterday, with the exception of gold, which advanced about one per cent., and closed firm. The indications are that gold will remain floating etween 125@130 until the work at Charleston is settled, when, as that is decided, it will advance or recede. Money is remarkably easy, the absence of pany operators from the city preventing the surplus eing absorbed. This state of things may last a ouple of weeks yet. Government securities are very firm, the demand, with the exception of the five twenties, being some-

resent figures. Sixes, 1881, are steady at 1061/6 07; seven thirties at 106%@107; new certificates at 991: old at 100%@101; quartermasters' vouchers irm.
Sales at the Stock Board continue to show the same lack of interest so much lately noticed. Very few orders coming from the public. Reading shares vere steady at 55: North Pennsylvania at 17: Pennsylvania at 63%; Little Schuylkill at 47; Camden and Atlantic preferred at 17; Minehill at 62%; 37% was bid for Long Island; 35 for Elmira; 41 for Tenth and Eleventh passenger; 22% for Girard College; 10% for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 20 for Arch street; 37 for Green and Coates!; Philadelphia and Eric sixes sold at 104%; new City sixes at 107; North Pennsylvania sixes at 921/2; Morris Canal, 2d mortgage at 103: 104 was bid for Elmira sevens:

s follows: as follows:
United States Bonds 1881.
Certificates of Indebtedness, new.
(certificates of Indebtedness, old.
"nited States 7 3-10 Notes.
Guartermästers' Vouchers.
Gröber for Certificates of Indebtedness... Messrs. M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Thin street, quote foreign exchange for the steamer City of ondon, from New York, as follows: London, 60 days' sight.

Do. 3 days' sight.

Do. 3 days' sight.

Do. 3 days' sight.

Bremen, 60 days' sight.

Hamburg, 60 days' sight.

vertible Reading sixes. The market closed dull.

Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c.,

Cooke, Government agent, amounted to \$1,558,450. The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philadelbhia during the week ending July 30, 1863, were as Total The following shows the trade of the Susquehanna Canal at Havre de Grace:

July 29 and 30, 23 boats to Baltimore.

14 boats to Philadelphia. The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare

with the previous one and the corresponding time The statement of the Boston banks for the last week compare with the previous week and for the corresponding week of 1862 as follows:

specie, \$1,275,667 in deposits, and \$154,655 in cir-

The New York Evening Post of to-day says The depression of the stock market which prevailed yesterday continued this morning up to the distribution of the first session.

After the Board there was a general rally of the cont. on nearly every description of railroad shares.

Money is very easy, the nominal rates being 5½ per cent., though very few borrowers are willing to pay more than 5 per cent. The lending institutions have larger balances on hand this morning than at nave larger balances on hand this morning than at any time for the past two weeks.
Gold, on various sensation rumors relative to foreign complications and rebel movements, opened this morning at 129, but sold down to 123%@123%.
The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the latest prices of yesterday evening:

Fri. Th. Adv. Dec.

236 128 103½ 104¥ 145 123¥ 117 107¥ 114 88 Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Ja. deported by S. E. Slaymarbr. Philadelphia Excha 200 U S 7.30 T Nts A&O 108% 190 Reading R... b60.55
500 Phila & Erie 6s. 104% 150 Del Div... b5.44
100 City 6s, new. 197 509 North Penna 6s. 104% 100 Reading S. 55 17 Minebill R. 67% 100 Reading S. 56 17 Minebill R. 67% 100 Sang Canat. b5.13%

100 Cam & Atlan, pref.17 | 1000 Morris Can 6s 2d mt. 193 100 Reading R....55wn...54 81 AFTER BOARDS. 20 North Penna R Weekly Review of the Phila. Markets, July 31, 1863.

The produce markets continue depressed and dull, and for most kinds prices are unsettled and lower, with very little disposition to operate. Bark is steady and prices rather better. Breadstuffs are very dull, and prices of Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats are rather lower. In Coal there is less activity. Coffee is dull and lower. Sugar and Molasses are rather firmer. Cotton is dull and unsettled. In Fish there is no change to notice. Green Fruit is arriving and selling freely. In Pig Iron there is no change to notice in price or demand. Lead is very dull, and prices rather lower. There is a fair business doing in Lumber. Naval Stores are dull, and prices have declined. Linseed Oil has declined; other kinds are without change. In Provisions there is very little doing; prices remain about the same as last quoted. Seeds of all descriptions are very soarce. Tallow is dull and lower. In Wool there is very little doing, and the market is unsettled. tallow is out and lower. In woot their very its
tle doing, and the market is unsettled.

The FLOUR market continues very dull, and
prices are unsettled and in favor of the buvers.
Sales comprise about 8,000 bbls., mostly at \$5.75@
6.25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra family. Including 250 bbls. Superfine at \$5.374. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately, at prices
ranging from \$5.374.66.50 for Superfine; \$5.75@
6 for Extras; \$5.75@6.50 for Superfine; \$5.75@
6 for Extras; \$5.75@6.50 for Extra family, and
\$7.00.00 bbl. for fancy brands, according to quality. Rve Flour is firm, and selling at \$4.50 % bbl.
Corn Meal is scarce; Pennsylvania is held at \$4,
and Brandywine at \$4.20 % bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues very dull, and prices
are tending downward. About 30,000 bushels have
been disposed of 130@135c for fair to prime old
Pennsylvania red. and 120@130c for new do.; white
ranges at from 135@150c % bushel for common to
good and prime lots. Bye is scarce, at 95@100c for
new and 103@105c % bushels for old. Corn—There
is more in demand; sales reach about 10.000 bushels
prime yellow at 78@79c, and 15,000 bushels western
mixed at 75@76c % bushel. Oats are dull and
rather lower; about 22 008 bushels have been sold
at 73@76c for old Delaware and Pennsylvania. Some
small lots of new sold at 60@65c, weight.

PROVISIONS.—The receipts are light, and there
is very little doing in any klnd. About 400 barrels
New Mess Pork have been sold in lots at \$44.612 \$5. PROVISIONS.—The receipts are light, and there is very little doing in any kind. About 400 barrels New Mees Pork have been sold in lots at \$14014.25, and old at \$11.50@12 % bb. City-packed Beef is selling in small lots at \$13@16; and Country at \$12.60. Bacon is in steady demand at former rates. Sales of plain and fancy Hams at 11@18; Sides at \$4.20c., and Shoulders at 5c. for old, and 53.266.4c. for new. In Green Meats there is very little doing. Small sales of Hams in pickle are making at 10%.c.; do. in salt at 8%.@9c.; Sides at 6 cents, and Shoulders at 5%c. cash. Lard is dull; small sales of bbls, and tierces are making at 10%.00.0c. 20 h... of bbls. and tierces are making at 10%@10%c. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ b., and kegs at 11%c. cash. Butter—There is very little doing; small sales are making at 13@20c. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ the Cheese is selling at 10@12c., and Eggs at 10@12c. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ Cheese is seiling at 10@12c., and Eggs at 10@12c. Todozen.

EMETALS.—In Pig Iron there is very little doing, but holders are firm in their views. Small sales of Anthrecite are making at \$21@35 \$\psi\$ ton for the three numbers. Old R. R. Bars are worth \$45. In Manufactured Iron there is no change to notice. Lead.—The stock is very light, and the market dull. Copper.—Small sales of Yellow Metal are making at 28c, 6 months.

BARK.—There is rather more demand for Quercitron, and prices are better. About 50 hhds first No. 1 sold at \$20@30 \$\psi\$ ton. Tanners' Bark is steady at \$17@16 for Spanish, and \$13@14 \$\psi\$ cord for Chestnut Oak.

out Oak.

CANDLES.—The demand is moderate. Small sales of Western and city-made Adamantine are making at 18@22c # B. In Sperm there is little or nothing doing.

COAL—Prices remain about the same as last puoled, but the orders from the East have fallen off. and there is less doing. Cargo sales of Schuylkill are making at \$6.25@6.75 % ton, free on board at Richmond. Richmond.

COFFEE is very dull, the stock being very light. Sales of ahout 300 bags, in lots, are reported, at 26%@29e for Rio, and 29@31c 49 fb for Laguayra, cash and time.

COTTON.—The market is unsettled and prices irrigular. Most buyers are holding off for lower prices. About 250 bales middlings sold at 60@63e 3p fb. cash.

DRUGS AND DYES.—In foreign chemicals there is very little doing, and prices are dull and drooping. Alum is selling at 3%@3%c; Copperas at 1%@1%c; Sulphuric Asid is firm at 2%c; Indigo continues carece.

scarce.

FEATHERS are unchanged, and good western quoted at 47@50c \$\mathbb{B}\$.

FISH.—There are but few mackerel coming forward, and they are held firmly. The arrivals of new fish are stored for better prices; 1,200 bbls sold on terms kept private. The sales are mostly confined to store lots at \$12.50@13 for bay No. 1's; \$16@18 for shore do; \$10.50@11.50 for No. 2's; \$5.75 @9 for medium and large \$\mathbb{B}\$. Codish are lower, and quoted at \$5.75@6. Pickled Herring are scarce, and quoted at \$5.75@6. Pickled Herring are scarce, and quoted at \$5.75@6. Pickled Herring are scarce, and worth \$3@2.50 \mathbb{P}\$ bbl.

FRUIT.—The market is nearly bare of all descriptions of foreign, and sales are limited. Pineapples are selling at \$3@12 \mathbb{P}\$ 100. Green fruit is arriving and selling freely at fair prices.

FREIGHTS to Liverpool are entirely nominal. A vessel is up for London at 2s 9d \mathbb{P}\$ bbl for four, and 278 6d for heavy goods. West India freights are dull. A brig was taken to Jamaica and return at \$2,300, all foreign port charges paid, and a brig to load lumber for Matanzas at \$14 \mathbb{M}\$ M. There is some coal shipping to. Boston at \$2 but to other points there is not much doing. To Boston, the rates by the packets are 23c for flour. 5c for measurement goods. 70c for petroleum, and \$2,50 for pig iron.

GINSENG.—There is nothing doing in either Crude or Clarified to alter quotations.

GUANO.—There is very little demand for any kind: small sales of Peruvian at \$95@10 \mathbb{P}\$ ton.

HEMP is quiet, without sales to note.

HUDES are but little inquired after, and are quoted at 17@202. \mathbb{P}\$ b.

HAY is selling at from 80 to 100c. the 100 lbs. for carce. FEATHERS are unchanged, and good western

at 17@22c. 学 B. HAY is selling at from 80 to 100c. the 100 Bs. for

at 17(2222. § 16.

HAY is selling at from 80 to 100c. the 100 hs. for new and old.

LUMBER.—There is a moderate demand, and prices are steadily maintained. White Pine sells at \$21(223. and Yellow Sap Boards at 20(22 § M.

MOLASSES.—The market is quiet, and the only sales reported are small lots of Cuba at 30(235c., and New Orleans at 35(45c., cash, and 4 mouths.

NAVAL STORES of all descriptions continue dull. Small sales of Common Rosin at \$30(32 § barrel, cash, and 100 barrels, for export, at \$30.

Prices of Tar and Pitch are entirely nominal. Spirits Turpentine is dull, at a further decline since the close of last week. Small sales at \$3.30 (30 40 § gallon, cash.

OILS.—Linceed is unsettled and lower, and quoted at \$1.07(2).10, cash. Fish Oil sells slowly from store at former quotations. The market is bare of Red Oil. Lard Oil ranges from 80 to 90c for winter, with small sales at these figures. A sale of summer Oil for export at 74c. Pine Oil is nominal at \$3.50. Petroleum is rather better; 1,100 bhis of crude sold at 32c. Small sales of refined in bond are making at 49(25) to a fine and free at 59(36) to y gallon.

COAL OIL.—The following are the receipts of crude and refined, at this port, during the past week:

Crude.—————2,560 bbis.

Refined.————3,125 "
PLASTER is dull; sales of soft at \$3.75(24 § ton. md refined, at this port, during the past 2,560 bbls.
Crude. 2,560 bbls.
Refined. 3,125 "
PLASTER is dull; sales of soft at \$3.7564 \$\forall \text{ton.}
RIOE has declined \$\mu_c\$, and 700 bags Rangoon sold at 7\$\mu_c\$ cash.
SALT.—A cargo of Turks Island has been disconduct at a price not made public. 1,900 sacks SALT.—A cargo of Turks Island has been disposed of at a price not made public. 1,900 sacks Liverpool also sold on terms kept private.

ESEEDS.—The market continues very dull. Oloverseed is held at \$5 50@5.75 % bu. A bout 400 bus Timothy sold at \$1.50 for inferior, and \$2 25@2.50 % bu for good and prime quality. Flaxseed ranges from \$2.36@2.50, but there is very little coming forward.

SPIRITS are unsettled and dull at nrevious rates; New England Rum is quoted at 65@55c. Whisky is dull, with small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls at 47c, hhds 46c, and drudge at 45@45%c is gallon. gallon.
SUGAR.—The market is firmer, but quiet, and prices are %0% better. 500 hhds sold at 10:4011% for Cuba and 11:4012% for Porto

untry rendered at 9c, and city at 9%@10c \$ 16, TEAS are firmly held, but there is very little do-TEAS are firmly held, but there is very name uping in either blacks or greens.

TOBACCO is dull, and the sales of both Leaf and
Manufactured have been very light.

WINES.—There is nothing doing worthy of notice, and prices are unsettled.

WOOL.—There is very little stock in the hands
of the dealers, and but little coming in. We quote
nominally at 70@80c for fleece and tub, with a limited business doing in the way of sales.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain

New York Markets, July 31.

ASHES are quiet and steady, at \$6.87% for Pots, and \$8.87% 99 for Pearls.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Westert. Flour is dull, and five cents lower. The sales are 580 bils, at \$40.35 for superfine State; \$4.80.40 for superfine Michigan, Indiane, Iows, Ohio, &c.; \$4.80.65.20 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio, at \$5.40.65.60, and trade brands at \$5.55.67.

Southern Flour is dull and drooping.

The sales are 370 bbls at \$5.83.64 45 for superfine Baltimore, and \$5.50.96 for extra do. Canadian flour is dull and five cents lower.

The sales are 550 bbls at \$5.55.15 for common, and \$5.20.67 20 for good to choice extra.

Rye flour is quiet at \$3.50.65.10 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn meal is quiet at \$3.50.65.10 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn meal is quiet. We quote Jersey at \$4.80 Erandywine \$4.30, Calcorie \$4.20, and Puncheons \$21(221.25.

Wheat is dull, and one cent lower.

The sales are—bushels at \$1.61.4 for Chicago spring; \$1.08.61.20 for Milwaukee Club; \$1.21.21.24.4 for amber Iowa; \$1.20.61.25 for winter red Western; \$1.2861.31 for amber Michigan; \$1.29 for extra choice Green Bay Spring.

Rye is dull at \$4.69.66.

Barlev is dull and nominal. extra choice Green Hay Spring.
Rye is dull at 84,096c.
Barley is dull and nominal.
Oats are dull at 60,055c for Canada, 68,072c for
Western, and 73,074c for State.
Corn is dull, and in favor of the buyer; the sales
26,000 bush at 660,665% for shipping, and 64,065% for
Eastern.

The following table shows the amount of Fleur, Wheat, Corn, &c., in store in this city yesterday, compared with the amount in store a week ago, and compared with the amount in store the corresponding date last year: July 25, 1863, 32,468 .460,296 .982,761 .217,296 .21,936 July 18, July 28, 1862, 48, 863 20,000 507, 987 467, 686 273, 686 27, 864 1, 242, 735 2, 628, 662

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.