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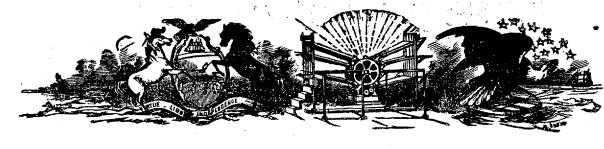
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PORTRAIT. PICTURE, and PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 816 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA. MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1863.

Acting upon this information, Gen. Meade directed Gen. French to suspend his main operations for the present, and mass his troops in rear of the positions already gained, and ordered up the bulk of his army, in anticipation of a battle on the following moreing. The narrow gap was crowded all night with bodies of troops, packed in dense masses, so thick as soarcely to be able to lie down. What sleeping was done was under arms and in battle array.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

I Great Battle Possibly at Hand—Prospect: of Besieging Richmond. WASHINGTON, August 1 .- Information received from the Army of the Potomac confirms the report that Lee massed his forces at Oulpeper 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 Fredericksburg route; but finding we did not advance, he concentrated his army at Culpeper. The Rappahanock is guarded from Fredericksburg to Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, by only one rebel regiment. The Rapidan is fortified south of Culpeper. Gen. Meade's whole army is concentrated on adantageous ground, and the two forces are so close ogether that a battle may be looked for to-day or -morrow, unless Lee steals away to Richmond. that event he will be closely followed by Gen. leade, and the next thing will be the siege of Richond by land and water. From all indications the news promises to be very exciting during the next dition. The impression, however, is very strong in some quarters that Lee will make a stand on the BATTLE OF WAPPING HEIGHTS, JULY 23. APMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 28, 1863. - Lee, with his army, having pushed into the Shenandoah Valley, no sooner found that Meade was at his heels

the Potomac. So soon, however, as Meade ascer , to his own satisfaction, that Lee had no ded back in force, but only as a feint, he again in a columns in motion, and by the most rapid and fatiguing marches, got possession of all the asses in the Blue Ridge Mountains down to Manassas Gap, thus hemming the enemy into the Shenandoah Valley. On the 2d inst. his scouts reported to him that one corps of the enemy was at or below Front Royal, just through Manassas Gap, and that the other two corps were behind and rapidly approaching that point. Buford's division of cavalry were alone in occupa tion of this important mountain pass, through which it seemed probable the enemy intended to force his way, and they were calling loudly for reinforceents, representing that the entire rebel army were nenacing them. In this emergency the 3d Army

than he made a feint as if he would turn and recre

Corps, then guarding Ashby's Gap, was ordered lown to Manassas Gap. The order was received ate in the day, and by four o'clock the corps was in notion. By an almost unprecedented march, they eached Piedmont before dark, when, without halting, the 1st division (Birney's command), temporarily commanded by General Ward, was thrown forward to support General Buford, who was thrown for-ward to support General Buford, who was found to be ten miles in advance, up the gap. Thus it was nearly midnight when this division reached its camping ground, in the vicinity of Linden, a little town close in among the mountains. Early on the following morning General French moved the rest of the corps up to support the 1st division, and despatched his Chief of Staff, Colonel Hayden, to as ertain the position of the enemy. Col. Hayden, in obedience to his instructions, nushed ahead and got his position upon the summit of a lofty mountain, as indicated on the map, whence he had a splendid view of the Shenandoah Valley for miles in all directions. At his very feet rolled the murky waters of the Shenandoah; just in front lay the pretty town of Front Royal; beyond and stretching as far as the eye could reach, south, west, dant crops. The scene was a beautiful one, well alculated to rivet the attention and awaken the admiration of the beholder.

ran soldier, met the gaze of the observing staff officer. Upon an ordinary country road, approaching the Shenandoah river, almost at the base of the mountain on which he stood, and crossing the stream at that point by a ford, thence losing itself in the system of ravines and hills leading to Ches-ter's Gap, a large body of rebel infantry were moving in close column and most perfect order. Several thousand of these infantry were seen, followed by a large body of mounted men, subsequently shown to be sick and disabled soldiers mounted on horses covered by a large body of cavalry. On the turnpike beyond, running nearly parallel with the country road above described, leading lirectly to Front Royal, were the long wagan trains NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, of the enemy, pushing southwardly as rapidly as

possible, and extending as far as could be seen.

No reconnoissance could be more perfect and satis factory than this. Taken in connection with the information that had been brought in by scouts on the previous day, it seemed clear that this must be : portion, perhaps the advance, of the rebels' 2d Corps. Their ist Corps had already passed down the valley; the 3d must yet be in the rear. The ituation was eminently favorable. This was precisely the time to attack. We could now cut the rebel column in two. This was the natural and

his observations, Wood's old brigade of the 1st division, temporarily commanded by Colonel Berdan, was deployed as skirmishers and ordered forward. Besides the celebrated Berdan Sharpshooters, there are in this brigade the well-known 20th Indiana, which did such splendid service as skirmishers at Chancellorville, the 63d Pennsylvania, and the 3d and 4th Maine; all regiments of the highest reputation, and together forming a skirmishing line of unusual strength and excellence. They were immediately supported by the 99th Pennsylvania, and the 86th and 124th New York. The line was formed just beyond the little village would admit of no extended line. There was but a

single, and that a very narrow, road leading through the gap by which to move up the main body of the orps; but in the face of these obstacles, General French kept his command well closed up and ready But the enemy appeared to have no great force in men. They fell back as our skirmishers advanced until they came upon a supporting force strongly posted on a lofty hill, facing directly up the gap, and around which the road leading through the gap passed by a debouch to the right. On this hill the enemy made a stand, and seemed disposed to resist General Ward then detached two regiments from his skirmish line—the 3d and 4th Maine—veterans of Kearney's old division—and directed them to

clear this hill by assault. Our sharpshooters held the attention of the enemy, while the Maine men crept silently and all unobserved up the face of the feet, delivered a volley, and with a most determined ers, and spreading the ground with killed and wounded rebels. The charge was a right gallant one, such as soldiers may well feel proud of having participated in, and will ever be a bright credit mark for these fine regiments. But when this hill was gained it was discovered that the enemy were more strongly posted on a system of hills beyond and in front, commanding the main road through the gap, and to some extent for-

tified there, having a stone wall, a sunken road, and some hastily-constructed breastworks of brush and loge to cover them. Gen. French was determined to sustain the reputation of the old 3d Corps, and was not willing that any obstacles should retard its advance when it had received orders to move forward. He directed Gen. Prince, commanding the 2d Division, to detail a brigade to charge this system of hills, commanding the debouch of the road, and dislodge the enemy.

The Excelsion brigade was selected for this bold enterprise. The men were formed in line, and their new commander, Gen. Spinola, addressed them a single word of encouragement, when the gallant feltermination and confidence, and started forward. of akirmishers, and in a few minutes they were at the base of the hill. The eastern slope of this hill was very rocky and cular that the men were obliged to scramble up on ummit of the hill, were pouring down upon them a murderous fire of musketry; yet the men never flinched nor hesitated, but pushed forward and upward-now hanging by the bushes and scrambling on all-fours, again panting and puffing at a double-

quick, fearless of danger and intent only on dis-lodging the enemy. The elevation is estimated at three or four hundred feet. Up this steep and rough mountain side the brigade forced its way, and on reaching the summit fired and received one volley rom the enemy, and then, fixing bayonets, gave another shout, and rushed upon the rebels. This charge was too much for flesh and blood to withstand. The enemy qualled before it, and fled in confusion, closely and hotly pursued by our victori-The flight of the enemy from their first position disclosed a second ridge or crest back of the first that had been so gallantly carried, to which the rebels betook themselves and prepared to make an-

Gen. Spinols was twice wounded in the assault of the first hill, and was obliged to leave the field he had so nobly won. Col Farnum, of the 1st Excelaior Regiment, succeeded to the command of the brigade. The ferocity of the assault had disarranged the line somewhat, and Col. Farnum, as commander, halted them for a moment to reform, and then gave the order to advance again, placing himself in ront of the line. All breathless and exhausted with fatigue, they sined the summit of the second crest, the line broen and disordered, but only disordered as one and another strove more successfully with their companions for the honor of being first at the top. It was n exciting race, in which the danger was forgotten the noble strife to be ahead. And as they came up the hill singly, and in squads of five, a dozen, twenty, fifty and so on, each man rushed forward on his own account to secure prisoners, each man catching his prisoner by the hair, an arm, or perhaps a coattail. And thus the second crest was carried.

A parley was now sounded. We had gained a second crest to discover, lying yet between it and the valley, a third lofty elevation to which the

enemy had fied. Word was also received by Gen.

that it was their intention to make a desperate | tain him in it."

Meade that the rebel corps that had moved down

the valley was returning, leaving the impression

stand and give us the decisive battle at that point. DELIVERED REPORK THE SENATE OF UNION COL LEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, JULY 20, ANI SHALL COLLEGE, LANCASTER, PENN., ON JULY 29. In years gone by, when peace serenely smiled over

The dispositions for battle were all made as the croops arrived during the evening, and at early daylight we had a line of battle which, if it was not very extensive, was certainly most formidable. It stretched, however, from mountain to mountain, across the mouth of the pass, and would have defied assault. But no assault came. When daylight appeared the fact was revealed that the enemy had wholly disappeared.

A detachment of the Third Corps was ordered forward early in the morning, and passed unopposed into Front Royal, arriving there only in time to see the dust of the enemy's column moving away southward. The returning force of the rebels that our scouts had reported, and on which information Gen. Meade had based his calculations for a great battle, proved to be simply a battery sent back by Longtreet to aid in holding the mouth of the gap during the night. Thus it is seen on how small a circumstance whole campaign may turn. Gen. Meade, by moving into Manasass Gap, and preparing for battle there-for which he certainly was justifiable, having such positive information to guide him—lost two days and a half of time in his southerly march, thus fully enabling Lee to reach the south of the Rannahannock before General Meade could possibly do so.
The brilliant affair in the Manassas Gap receives

THE INVASION OF OHIO.

the title of the battle of Wapping Heights from the

name of the system of hills upon which it occurred.

Address of Gov. Tod-What Morgan Did. Gov. Tod has issued an address to the people of Ohio setting forth the circumstances of the invasion of that State by John Morgan, and the efforts made by him to protect the State. He praises the readiness of the militia to answer his call, and attributes to it the exemption of Columbus from attack. He censures Col. Sontag for surrendering his men, 350 in number, near Portsmouth. The following is the history of the invasion:

"The enemy entered the State on the night of the 12th instant, in the northwest corner of Hamilton county, closely pursued by a large Federal force, and passing through the counties of Butler, Warren, Clermont, Brown, Adams, Pike, Jackson, Gallia, Meigs, Vinton, Hocking, Athens, Washington, Mlorgan, Muskingum, Guernsey, Belmont, Harrison, and Jeflerson, was finally captured near New Libbon, in Columbiana county, this day, about three o'clock P. M. More or less skirmishing and fighting took place all along the route; but the two pilncipal engagements were near Buffingdon's Island, in Meigs county, on the 19th instant, and near Salienville, Columbiana county, this morning, at eight o'clock. At the first of these engagements, our forces, consisting of a cavalry and artillery force of regular troops, and of the militia ing is the history of the invasion: ong, at eight o'clock. At the first of these engagements, our forces, consisting of a cavalry and artillery force of regular troops, and of the militia there assembled, were under the command of Generals Hobson and Shackleford, aided materially by a naval force on the river at that point. At the second engagement, near Salienville, our forces, consisting of the 9th Michigan Cavalry and our militia forces, were under command of Major Way.

"In the first of these coursements the enemy last "The losses upon our side have been trifling, so far as numbers are concerned; but I am pained to be compelled to a nounce that a few gailant spirits have been taken from us. Prominent among the number is the brave Major Daniel McCook, the honored father of the heroic boys who bear his name, and who have won so much giory and renown for our arms in this great struggle. Major McCook, although advanced in years, has perilled his life, as a volunteer, upon many of our battlefields; believing that he could be of service in ridding the State of her invaders, he volunteered with his trusty rifle as a private, and fell in the engagement near Buffington's Island. His memory will be cherished by all, and the sincere sympathies of all true patiots will be given to his widow and children."

Governor Tod exhorts the people to go on with their military organizations, and announces that he has cheerfully given to the Federal authorities all the aid in his power for the enforcement of the draft. He expresses confidence that "the brilliant achievements of our forces during the present month, resulting in the destruction and capture of over a hundred thousand of the enemy, together with their strong holds, give us the hope that the war will soon terminate; the drafted men, therefore, need not anticipate a three-years campaign."

Condemnation of the British Steamer Pe terhoff.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The condemnation of the British steamer Peterhoff by the United States Prize Court, hitherto only rumored, is to-day officially announced. The result can scarcely fail to create a marked sensation in England, when the news resches there. The journals and some of the Admiralty lawyers there have all along contended that the Peterhoff was not a lawful prize, inasmuch as she was bound, not to any port in the insurrectionary States, but to Mastamoros, a neutral port.

The evidence adduced before the Prize Commissioners, however, goes clearly to show that the cargo of the vessel was contraband of war, and hence she was condemned for a "cunstructive" violation of the blockade. Against this decree, doubtless, the English journalists and the Admiralty lawyers will fulminate anew; but, in view of the sound principles enunciated by Lord John Russell, not long since, with reference to giving such cases, no trouble with the Government can properly grow out of it.

THE ATTACK ON THE TRIBUNE OFFICE. THE ATTACK ON THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

NEW YORK, August 1.—James Whitter was arrested last night, by Detective Eustace, charged with being the leader of the mob that attacked the Tribune buildings on Monday, the 13th ult. Whitter is a barber, and has been employed at Christadoro's establishment, at the Astor House, for a number of years past. He is a Marylander by birth, and decidedly Southern in feelings; so much so that he readered himself obnoxious to some of the guests at the Astor House by the free expression of his sentiments. ments.

The testimony against him is very strong. Mr. England, one of the editors of the Tribune, alleges that at the time of the first attack on the Tribune, the prisoner was at the head of the mot, inciting and leading them on, by voice and gestures, to deeds of violence. He saw Whitter three times that day at the head of the blother in the eat of leading them. the head of the rioters, in the act of leading them on. The prisoner (Whitter) is also identified by Mr. on. The prisoner (Whitter) is also identified by Mr. Jenny, employed in the publication office. Captain Flyin, late of the Irish Brigade, and several others who were present during the attack, saw the prisoner take an active part in the riot.

The prisoner denies any participation in the disturbance, and says that he can prove that he was athis work during all Monday and Tuesday. When arrested, a quantity of Confederate money and some screps of Southern poetry were found on his person. He was held to answer by Justice Kelly, before whom he was arraigned this morning, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

THE DRAFT DELAYED.

THE DRAFT DELAYED. NEW YORK, August 1.—The announcement made this morning from Washington, that orders had been issued by Provost Marshal General Fry to recommence the draft in this city on Monday, was incorrect. No orders have reached here, and there are facts which render it improbable that the Government has even had the subject under consideration. The moment for the resumption of the draft will not originate in Washington, but here; and the drafting will not take place until some preliminaries, not yet attended to, are complete. There will be no draft on Monday, though the drawing may be ordered in the course of next week. ordered in the course of next week.

When the question about the quota is decided, and a sufficient force to preserve order shall be in readiness to act, and the authorities here prepared to undertake the work, the Government will make the dreft. The community may deced the sixthese

there will be no failure hereafter.

ONE OF THE RIOT MURDERERS AURESTED.

The important arrest of one McAlister, charged with a murder unsurpassed in brutality, was made on Friday. The accuser, Mr. Lawrence, made an affidavit, setting forth that about half past 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 14th of July, while at his stable, some little girls informed nim that a colored man was being murdered up the street. He hastened as near as possible to the scene of the murder, and there saw Williams prostrate on the pavement, and McAlister standing over him with a paving stone, weighing nearly twenty pounds, in his hands. McAlister repeatedly raised the stone and brought it down with fearful force on the head and face of the unoffending negro, who at each blow would give a convulsive shudder and scream, till the life was nearly crushed out of him. While this brutal murder was being enacted, the four corners of the streets were crowded with men, women, and children, who coolly witnessed the flendish set, but so paralyzed with fear were they that not a soul raised his voice or hand to put a stop to it. After the crime was consummated Captain Dickson, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, appeared on the ground, and conveyed the negro, whose face and skull were crushed in, to the New York Hospital, where he died soon after admission. Mr. Lawrence closely scrutinized the murderer, so that he could recognize him again, and at the time of his arrest McAlister had on the same clothes and hat that he wore at the time of inflicting the fatal violence. There is not a possibility of his being mistaken in the man, and Capt. Dickson, it is said, will produce witnesses to corroborate the testimony of Mr. Lawrence. McAlister was locked up to await the result of the investigation, which will be held to-day by Coroner Naumann. ONE OF THE RIOT MURDERERS ARRESTED.

The Colored Sufferers. A committee of well-known merchants, Jonathan Sturges and others, have appealed as follows to the exployers and public of New York:

The undersigned, an executive committee appointed at a large and influential meeting of the merchants of New York, to dispense the funds contributed by them in aid of the colored suffering by the late riot; have been instructed by the General Committee to address their fellow-citizens in relation to the object of their care. The committee have learned, with deep regret, that in various ways obstacles have been thrown in the way of the attempts of the colored laborers to resume their wonted occupation, cases having occurred where men, who had labored laithfully for years in a situation, have been refused a restoration to their old places. Street railroads, by which many had been accustomed to pass from their distant home to their usual place of business, have refused them permission to ride, and have thus deprived them of the ability to perform their distant home to their usual place of business, have refused them permission to ride, and have thus deprived them of the ability to perform their dentance of the ability to perform their dentance of the summand of the customary duties and earn their needful pay. The undersigned, in behalf of the merchants of this great metropolis, respectfully but urgently call upon their fellow-citizens to unite in protecting the injured and persecuted class whose cause the committee advocate. The full and equal right of the colored man to work for whoever chooses to employ him, and the full and equal right of any citizen to employ whoever he will, is too manifest to need proof. Competition is indispensable to the successful management of commercial business; only the energetic, enterprising merchants of this city will not allow any interference with their rights. On the other hand, if the colored population, for a want of firmness on the part of the whites, be deprived of their just rights to earn an honest living, they would become a dependent, paupe A committee of well-known merchants, Jo Sturges and others, have appealed as follows to the

ADDRESS OF DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ. BEFORE THE SOCIETIES OF FRANKLIN AND MARa land glorious and blest, and every face was radiant with joy, it was fitting that your orator should select a theme suggested by your collegiate career, enforce it with the logic of the schools, and grace

it with gems culled from the classic and historic But, alas! these are days gloomy and joyless. America trembles in her altitude of splendor. Struck by myriads of blows from ambitious and successful treason, her life seems ebbing fast. The sations look with cold indifference or secret satis faction as perish the liberties which an heroic race bequeathed an endless posterity.

Dark and despairing as are these times, all may yet be well if we regain the virtues of our fathers. You, gentlemen, of the Gothian and Diagnothean Societies, are to act your part in times without a parallel. You are either to link your names with the renown of a mighty people, or sink with your country into bloody and dishonored graves. At such a time T cannot choose a subject anart from the grand struggle on which is staked the world's last chance for freedom. Therefore, to-day

I ask you to bring your minds from amid the memories of the buried past, and fix them on the living present, big with the fate of coming centuries. It is time for the patriot to speak and act. Heedless of all risks-scorning alike the smiles of power and the scoffs of the rabble—though the partisan point at him as a victim for popular fury, looking alone to his country's weal, to dare all for duty, and speak the truth though ten thousand voices strive to drown his warnings with denials. Here, then, in the cloister-like quictude of the college—far from the flight of prejudice—here, where the nasssions that tear the hearts of men in yonder outer world dare not enter, let us now seek to know the sin which caused our nation's fall, and how to regain the paradise she lost. Through the wide stretch of history the people have ever been oppressed. With the might of numhers on their side-with the intellect, the valor, and energy to create a nation and make it prosperous and great; with the gentler virtues to cap and beautify the whole, they yet, by injustice to themselves-by their senseless prejudices, differences, and hates engendered and directed by designing dastards; their willing ear to the transparent flattery of the demagogue; their reluctance to listen to citizens too honorable to fawn; their love of gold and its train of enervating evils; their faithlessness to principle; their contempt for public virtue, and want of true patriotism—they have for thousands of years groaned in bondage and bled in battle that the few might triumph who resolved to rule, and then, along the track of time, the masses have risen illumed the world with resplendent Republics : but at the very zenith of renown they have yielded to their failings and sunk again to servility and chains. The American student sighs when he reads of the wrecked glories of the people, and, with an aching

wrecked glories of the people, and, with an aching heart, fears, were under command of Major Way.

"In the first of these engagements the enemy lost in killed, wounded and prisoners about twenty-five hundred; in the second, about three hundred. The final surrender to Gen. Shackleford took place without an engagement, and embraced Morgan himself and the remnant of his command, number not now known. Thus was captured and destroyed one of the most formidable cavarly forces of the rebets, a force that has been a terror to the friends of the Union in Tennessee and Kentucky for about two years. Well may every loyal heart be proud of this achievement."

The Governor pays the following testimonial to the memory of Major McCook:

"The losses upon our side have been trifling, so far as numbers are concerned; but I am pained to far as numbers are concerned; but I am pained to the memory of Major McCook:

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"The losses upon our side have been trifling, so far as numbers are concerned; but I am pained to the memory of Major McCoo bear the pangs of its fulfilment. It were impossible that our form of government prejudices of the monarchies and despotisms of tions might have fair play. Not alone a discovered world, but a new people born to dwell in it. The atreams of immigration poured on these shores the blood of every nation, each commingling with the other, enriching all, and creating a race which, for intellectual vigor, courage, and love of liberty, is the noblest that ever lived. In a country from its structure fitted for the grandest of empires, with a magnificent sweep of oceans-with the Atlantic to the east, rolling an eternal flood afar—the American Republic arose and dazzled the world with its switt and marvellous prosperity. Mind unfettered and free sprang into every way of life, and proved the might of the masses. The glories of old Greece rekindled their Yet, when her splendors were but dawning while yet the statesmen of kings stood aghast at her greatness, and dreaded her future, while her millions were thriving as never mortals thrived before-ex

as if struck by the lightning of God's wrath, she is rent in twain, deluged with fraternal blood, and is the Niobe of nations. Whence the causes of this awful fate—this sudden death to all our hopes? From a hundred streams they come; yet, trace them, and find the source of all to be the people. Aye, every drop of blood poured out in this terrific war—every one of the hundreds of thousands of new made graves that rise all over this once happy land-the desolated homes, the wrecked hopes, the rilled nation, the menaced liberties of America-all. high heaven, I arraign the American people as re creants, ingrates, and parracides.

Apostates to the Republic - faithless to their yowsscoffers at public virtue-reckless of principlefor gold and greedy for place, they banished integrity, intellect, and patriotism from the high stations sters, trimmers, partisans, plunderers, drunkards The men who, after a seven-years war, won ou independence and the generation that followed, knew the priceless value of the Republic; they faithfully

discharged the high trusts of American citizenship; then virtue and worth were placed at every post to guard the public weal. Then intellect had a chance o cultivate a pure ambition to serve the State; then from the by-ways of humble life came forth statesmen, sages, and orators, who flung the mantle of genius around their country and made her fame im-But the children born when the last of the revolutionists were passing to their graves, growing to manhood amid all the evidences of boundless pros perity, fancied the Republic was their own, without effort or responsibility, and that no power could wrest it from them. Educated beyond all other peoples, the fruits of literature spread far and wide lovers of liberty and ready to die for it, they yet for they utterly ignorned the vital truth that a Republi to faction or party the sacred duty enjoined on every Blessed with peace while Europe was convulsed ing at the name of Washington, chorusing the national songs, blindly voting for party hacks, and in public meetings being moved to pity or passion, like

the citizens in the play of Cresar.

This forgetfulness of duty, this sin against ourselves, this crime against our country, was taken advantage of by opposite classes in the two sections of the country. In the South, the planters—a small minority, comprising the wealth and culture, living in elegant ease, on the labor of an inferior race, ambitious of rule, anxious to guard, and, if possible bitious of rule, anxious to guard, and, if possible, spread their peculiar and precarious initiation—assumed entire control.

While Southern cities and States did not and could assumed entire control.

While Southern cities and States did not and could not grow in population and thrive as did the North, yet they were always better governed; more free from corruption, riots, and crime, because offices were created and filled for the good of the community, and not for the gain of the incumbents. Officials were retained as long as they faithfully discharged their duties. Representatives and Senators had previously served in the State legislatures, and entered Congress a phalanx, differing, perhaps, on indifferent subjects, but united in everything that tended to the interest of their section and to strengthen and spread the institution of slavery. Re-elected without opposition, term after term, they became educated in the profound science of government, were the master-spirits of the nation, shaped its legislation, innoculated the country with some revolting theories, by the adroit management of party selected for themselves the highest honors of the Union, and when, with a show of fairness, they yielded to the North, chose only those who were pledged to their opinions and would be controlled by their counsels.

In the North, the lowest grade of society—the seum of the cities, village loafers, hucksterers of legislation, aided by contractors without capital, lawyers without practice, doctors without capital, lawyers without practice, doctors without capital, lawyers without practice, doctors without patients, and journalists without principles, all bound together by the cohesive power of public plunder—boldly grasped the reins and willingly gave the honors and control of the Republic, in consideration that they might clutch each year a hundred millions of patronage, besides the rich booty that every office, high and low, in all the North, became. Offices were created and managed without reference to the general good, and exclusively for the emoluments of the knaves who filled them. Honest

combinents of the knawe who filled them. Honest and alls pingles received asheries jees than the momber of the ring received a property of the property of the

courted. Justice was sacrificed to expediency, honor to availability. The laborer who paved the streets or swept a room, and by the secret ballot voted for the worthiest man would be dismissed from employment and with his family left to starve, while the audacious villain who, by bribery, purchased distinction, would be dined and honored by the President! chased distinction, would be dined and honored by the President!

The rapid increase of population in the North caused by European emigration, equal laws, high price of labor, and low price of lands, which led to the formation of new States, taught Southern politicians that they could not expect always to rule.

Foreseeing the advantages of their geographical position, prompted by the maddeat ambition, and aided by confederates in the North—the future will disclose this fucl—they slowly yet surely arranged their plans for the dissolution of the Union. Southern in all their sentiments and legislation, they intentionally provoked a Northern party. With artful facility they shaped partisan animosities into sectional hate to make successful their accursed scheme. On December 5th, 1860, a Southern Senator, addressing himself to Northern Senators, said, "Here are two hostile bodies on this floor, and it is but a type of the feeling that exists between the two sections. We are enemies as much as if we were hostile States. Disguise the fact as you will, there is an enmity between the Northern and Southern people that is deep and enduring, and you can never eradicate it—never."

Declarations of war against the nation were ut-

on Council of Philadelphia, on a motion to ank a judge for a decision. The 'gentleman from the Twenty-fourth ward' oved to amend by inserting the name of 'Chief stice Lowne,' and would like to have his name inted before those of the counsel. Mr. Qu'n said this, thing smatters of flattery to the idge, who simply did his sworn duty, and he has crely decided what is the law of the land, for which is not particularly entitled to thanks.

Mr. Q. was severe upon the 'gentleman from the wenty-fourth ward.'
The debate became animated. Twenty-fourth ward."

The debate became animated.

The debate became animated.

The debate became animated.

The debate became animated.

Ment better said that he thought, among other things, that their said that he then the theory of their seat in this Chamber; he cannot thank the people.

Gentleman from the Twenty-fourth ward" arose, and said he would pull the nose of the member from the Sevenih (Mr. Leigh).

Sevenih (Mr. Leigh).

The stident Kirak's gavel came down rapidly, but above the din of which the voice of the "Gentleman from the Twenty-fourth ward" was heard crying. "Loafer!" here or elsewhore!" &c., &c.

Mr. Painter arose, and was called to order because of personal remark. tween the Norhern and Southern people that is deep and enduring, and you can never eradicate it—never."

Declarations of war against the nation were uttered in Congress amid approving shouts from crowded galleries, echoed far and wide, and sustained in public assemblies all over the land. Treason for once boldly faced the sunlight, and in the very council without check arranged the destruction of the Government. Senators proclaimed treason in the Capitol, retired from its walls with the air of conquerors, tarried in the city for days to receive their pay and the parting calls of their parasites, and yet not in all the Congress was there one bold enough to denounce the awful crime, and make oath and arrest the traitors for high treason.

Nay, when the overt ach had been committed, rebellion sent in state its emissaries to dictate terms to an insulted nation, and left the capital indignant that their terms were not accepted.

Yet party spirit blindly followed to the brink and took the awful plunge.

To elect a Northern President was sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union; to enforce the authority of the Government was the coercion of a free people; to imprison public enemies a violation of the liberty of the citizen; to assert the dignity of the nation an infringement of the Constitution; to war on armed traitors in bloody rebellion was to destroy the integrity of the Republic!

A nation thus deserted al d forgotten by its protectors, the people, and left the sport of wicked men, could not last; decay was its destiny. Every vote in its Congress cast under the whip and spur of party. No loving rivsly to serve the country, but fighting each other with malignant Tury; spreading through all the citizens the hate that inflamed their own false hearts; a fratricial war—the bloodiest that ever cursed the earth—ensued, when all might have been spared had there been but "the risteous" statesmen in the councils of the nation.

Up to the very hour that Sumpter fell, the masses of the North believed that Southern t Mr. PAINTER arose, and was called to order because of personal remark.

A call was made for the previous question.

Mr. PAINTER complained of gag-law.

The call for the previous question was not sustained. Great confusion prevailed.

A motion was now made that the subject be postponed, which resulted as follows: ayes 10, nays 23.

On the amendment of returning thanks to Chief Justice Lowrie the ayes were 18, nays 18.

Let us look to the Legislature:

On the thirteenth day of Taylary lest the hell of On the thirteenth day of January last, the hall of the House of Representatives was jammed full with rufflans ready to hang a member whom it was supposed, and not without reason, had bargained away his vote on the election of a Senator of the United States.
In the proceedings of the House, on the 14th day
of April, as published in the papers of the 15th, will
be found the following:
A member wanted to know if it would be in order Speaker. If the gentleman will start a tune, and there he no objection, it will be in order! there be no objection, it will be in order!

On the same day, in the House of Represedtatives, occurred this scene, not published in the proceedings, but the truth of which can be proved by hundreds of witnesses:

A Member. I rise to a question of privilege.

The Speaker. The gentleman will please state his question of privilege.

Member. We will now introduce the elephant.

Immediately, from one of the side rooms, came out a figure representing an elephant, with tusk and trunk, chains and led by a legislator through the hall, amid shouts of laughter, and not a member rose to resent the insult! Insul!

Surely, at such a time as this, every word uttered in the Senate of the United States should breathe exalted patriotism, and every action evince the respect due to the august body. If any flagrant violation occur, the Senate, in vindication of its own dignity, should mark its condemnation by the severest measures. measures.
Yet, early in the last session, a member from De laware designated, in debate, a brother Senator a "the fellow from Minnesota," "adventurer in th ilds of Minnesota. [Mr. Dougherty here related at length the scene in the Senate on the 27th of January, when one of the Senators from Delaware, after having bee called to order repeatedly, and requested to take his seat, refused, and when the Sergeant-at-Arms was Never has valor had such votaries.

Every regiment has its tales of glory; every village its hero, whose deeds recorded will fiing to the shade the darling names of Roman history.

The people aroused, lavished contributions to carry on the war, cheered until the welkes rung farewells to the gallant sons, and then returned to their own concerns, certain that before three months were passed there would come to them the same message that Cusar sent from Zela.

Since that time two years have passed; each day draped with blood, and crowded with secnes of unutterable woe. Immense tracts of country, where the eye enraptured gazed on lovely fields and happy homes, are now desolations, where dwells alone the carrion-bird. ordered to arrest him, pulled out a pistol and threatened to shoot the Sergeant-at-Arms.]

ened to shoot the Sergeant-at-Arms.]

Amid all these events and scenes which foretell our swift and sure destruction, and which, as if an angel spoke, should recall us to our allegiance to the Republic, the people, like a sleeping drunkard, will not awake and avert the impending doom.

The politicians, the evil spirits of the nation, with whom fair is foul and foul is fair—these close contrivers of all harms, these juggling fiends who trade and traffic in affairs of death, who met the people in the days of success, and with prophetic speeches that did sound so fair, solicited them to the sacrilegious murder of their country, are now, with wild glee, dancing around the boiling cauldron of partisan hate, pouring in every envemoned lie and poisoned argument to make the hell-broth boil and bubble, telling the spell-bound people they bear a charmed, life, can never vanquished be, urging them to still further steps in blood. carrion-bird.

States that had never heard the booming of cannon save on joyous celebrations of historic anniversaries, now hear its roar crashing death and destruction in its flare sight. tion in its flery flight.

Away out on every sea our commerce is devasta-Away out on every sea our commerce is devastated—from the shores of the Atlantic far on to the Rocky Mountains; from sight of the Capitol to the extremest southern verge, the war rages. A million of men of the same origin, born on the same soil, speaking the same language, worshipping at the same shrine—with interests mutual, if not identical, bound together by commercial, marital, lineal, and religeous ties, until yeaterday enjoying boundless prosperity in unbroken peace, under the mildest and noblest of Governments, are now warring with each other. Five hundred thousand have been slaughtered; three thousand million of dollars have been expended; the wounded and the maimed never seen before, now sche the sight whichever way we turn; women mourning for their husbands and sons, fathers and brothers, cross our path at every step. The rumble of the hearse is heard, and the muffled drum is beating. Imperial France, in violation of the Monroe doctrine, unchecked, rears a throne on the ruins of our only sister Republic. Foreign complications are drifting towards us; our gallant army, decimated by battle and disease, disheartened by dissensions and want of sympathy at home, has nigh been overwhelmed.

The rebellion, haughty, defiant and successful, has advanced its legions on Pennsylvania soil and threatened to ravage our fields, fire our mines, and wave its bloody banner over our own homes and altars; the cause of the Union sinks lower and lower, while ghastly anarchy seems hovering just above us. they despairing of the charm only when brought to a dismal and fatal end, their liberties and rights are struck down and forever destroyed by the swords they thought could only fall on vulnerable are struck down and forever destroyed by the swords they thought could only fall on vulnerable creats.

We of Pennsylvania, with interests identical, knowing that, in this dread crisis, whatever our fate, all must share it alike, instead of standing united, firm as a mountain in support of our Government, are divided against ourselves; our differences exhibiting themselves fercely and distinctly in social clubs, family circles, public charities, and religious denominations. Part of our people, with hearts devoted to the precious cause, yet stand paralyzed like passengers on a ship struggling amid a stormy sea, forgetting that in this hurricane we are all of the crew and belong to the ship itself. Tens of thousands there are who care not whether the nation is saved or lost. Thousands, in private conversations, openly oppose their country, and declare their sympathies are with the traitors. Some admit the army needs soldiers, but they, even to violence and murder, will oppose the conscription; they say they war is for the black man, yet they will not agree to the black man fighting; carry on the war, say they, but inflict on the rebels as little harm as possible; shoot them, but don't confiscate their property; it is true they are resolved to destroy the nation, but give them their constitutional rights!

With others, slur the flag with impunity, but, on peril of your life, utter no free speech against effects.

lower, while ghastly anarchy seems hovering just above us.
Yet, are the people of what is called the loyal States alive to the awful realities! have they banished from their minds all meaner thoughts in the towering resolve to regain their nationality! are all differences forsoften, and are they united to a man in burning hate against the foe bent on the destruction of their liberties? have they hurled from the Tarpeian rock the traitor? have they placed at every post, military and civil, the ablest soldier and the virtuous citizen! have they decreed the direst penalties on the wretch who fattens on ill-gotten gains wrung from his country's misfortunes! have they execrated for all coming time the damned villains, the active agents of all our woes, the sourcy politicians!

Stand forth, men of the North, and answer. With others, slur the flag with impunity, but, on eril of your life, utter no free speech against a fa-orite general. These leave the house of God when rayers are said for the Government; they curse with others alur the flag with impunity, but, on peril of your life, utter no free speech against a favorite general. These leave the house of God when prayers are said for the Government; they curse the President as a tyrant who should die, and in our very presence praise the arch-traitor Davis!

With them to defend slavery is patrictism; to advocate freedom is treason; they say a Seccessioniat must be conciliated, an Abolitionist hung; South Carolina should be coaxed back into the Union, Maesachusetts must be "left out in the cold." They are against the war, but will organize to assassinate soldiers sent to arrest deserters; they prate of peace and call the foe, recking with the hot blood of our slaughtered patriots, their brothers; yets are eager to clutch their weapons and kill their own kinsmen, who dare to be true when they are false. Treason, the bloodiest and blackest of crimes, has from the beginning been unchecked and aids the enemy in the very capital of the nation. All the roads leading to the armies, our cities and towns, swarm with conspirators ready to seize on our mishaps to raise the banner of revolt. Yet no death-warrant has been signed. When, at last, in loyal Kentucky, a traitor was arrested, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to die, the President of the United States pardoned the culprit. Every lover of the Union, whatever may be his partisan proclivities, remembering that Douglass is dead and the other two candidates are arrant traitors, must rejoice that Mr. Lincoln was elected to the Presidency. No fair man can question his personal integrity and patriotic motives, and it is preper to bear in mind that he is contending with trials and difficulties the like of which never before fell to the lot of a Chief Magiatrate or ruler. Yet, had the Presidenty been entirely incompetent to discharge his high responsibilities, the people could have no right to complain. They did not choose to meddle in the selection of a President.

For the last quarter of a century the people have exercised no autho Stand forth, men of the North, and answer.

Grief may shed its bitter tears in the silent chamber, poverty may starve in its hiding place, the patiot may mourn, but no grief, nor feer, nor feeling seems to dwell in the public mind or touch the public heart. This year has been wild with fashion, hilarity, and show. Our Northern cities eclipse the past in gorgeous dissipation, more diamonds fiash in the glare of the gay saloon, the gentlemen stop at no extravagance, and the laddes in full dress powder their hair with gold; dinners, balls, and masquerades, in ostentation and luxuriance, turn midnight into day; prancing steeds and guady equipages extravagance, and the ladies in full dress powder their hair with gold; dinners, balls, and masquerades, in ostentation and luxuriance, turn midnight into day; prancing steeds and guady equipages carry light-hearted loveliness through all the drives of fashion; stores where jewels, pearls, and precious stones and the rich goods of Europe and Asia are exposed, are crowded with purchasers and have doubled sales, though gold touched a premium of seventy per cent.; speculators in stocks make fortunes in a day; palatial stores and marble dwellings are springing from the earth on every side; resorts of smusement were never so numerous and never so crowded; prize fights excite for a time more interest than the battles of the Republic; thousands of dollars are staked on the favorite of the race; gambling heils are wide open to entice to infamy the young; crime is fearfully on the increase; the law grows impotent, and men who have, by the basest means, detrauded the laborer, the widow, and orphans, hold high their heads and go unwhipped of justice. Is all this the ruddy glow of health, or the hectic flush?

Turn from social to public life. The politicians who in April, 1861, awe-struck at the majestic anger of the people, had crept like cravens to their dens, no sconer saw the storm had passed than they came forth bolder, baser, and more perfidious than before. They divided again into parties, and have contrived, fomented, and produced apathy instead of energy, discord in place of harmony, and are prepaing events for the future at the thought of which the strongest heart must shudder. Lofty sentiments actuate but few of the leaders on either side. One cries out for the Union, the other for the Constitution, but they care for neither. With one party it is a struggle-to keep power, with the other to obtain it. Becoming millionsires by the war, some of them care not when it ends. The opposite faction, mad that they too, cannot plunder, have no words of comfort for the bleeding soldiers of the Republic, but in public meetin

in public meetings are loud in the expression of their love for traitors, who, under the closk of free speech, are striving to light the fires of mutual slaugh-ter in the North. speech, are striving to light the fires of mutual slaughter in the North.

These organizations are, for the most part, controlled by an aristocracy of scoundrels, ignorant, selfish, vulgar, and depraved, who give the choicest honors to him who pays highest or sinks his manhood deepest. Walk the promenade of the metropolis of either New York or Pennsylvania, and let me point at a few you will surely see. There at the corner lounges a felon who has served a term, nay, probably been pardoned out of the penitentiary. See where rides the murderer who escaped conviction. Yonder swaggers the bully of the prize ring. Yet one of these is, perhaps, a justice of the peace! another a councilman! and the third holds a sinecure in the customs or post office! They each manage precincis, wards, or districts; are bowed to, buttonheld, and made companions of by candidates for Congress, Governors of Commonwealths, and Senators of the United States. These are lords of the city, the fountains of honor in the State. They issue their edicts, and the citizens—the industry, the labor, the wealth, the intellect, aye, the piety!—blindly obey, and never raise a voice against the despotism. Every avenue to the Capitol choked up with such characters, gifted men, in self-respect, shrink from such associations and smother a noble ambition in the useful obscurity of mechanical, mercantile, and professional pursuits. This accounts for the otherwise extraordinary fact that the stupendous events of the last two years have produced no statesman whose name will stand conspicuous among the herees of history. ick our cities, seize the capital, and dictate termi If the Southern Confederacy be acknowledged, then we surrender to an implacable foe three-fourths of the national domain, the greater part of our ocean boundaries, the mouths of most of our large rivers, all the Gulf shore, the forts so necessary to the protection of our commerce, the public property, victorious battle-fields, graves of the immortal dead, the capital, the archives of the nation, the statues of our ancestors, the untold treasures, the prestige and power of the Republic, our rank among the nations, and purchase a short-lived peace, to be followed by a protracted war only ending in a military despotism or a part or all the North seeking the shelter of a throne.

If the war is prolonged on Southern soil, partisan professional pursuits. This accounts for the otherwise extraordinary fact that the stupendous events of the last two years have produced no statesman whose name will stand conspicuous among the heroes of history.

Thus, too, it is that even the legislatures of the States are sweltering with corruption.

In September last, the roar of the battle of Antiem could be heard in the counties of Adams, Franklin, and Fulton. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, meeting in January, were four months in acasion bartering for bribes, the franchises of the State, favoring every villainous acheme to cheat, wrong, and oppress the people, quietly passing bills to samihilate contracts involving immense sums, and when detected, unanimously requesting the Executive to return the bills unsigned, yet had no time for organizing the militia, nor for considering the necessity for fortifications, though the enemy has since invaded the State, and in one week destroyed property to the amount of millions of dollars.

So boid and so brazen in injusty have lawgivers become, that more than one member asserted in open session, without contradiction, that rings were formed among the legislators! so that no bill could be passed, unless each member of the ring received his price!

Search the records of civil and criminal courts of your large cities, watch the proceedings of the States read-the enemes of the states are the states and the search the records of the States are all the search the search the search the search are all the search the search the search the search are all the search the sea shelter of a throne.

If the war is prolonged on Southern soil, partisan malignity, growing in fury as approaches the Presidential election, may burst into internedine war, and all the horrors of the French revolution make red with blood the streets of Northern cities. red with blood the streets of Northern cities.

Even if we conquer the South, as conquer we must, unless clustened by usible misjoriunes in the North, our triumph! seding unbounded conceit, we will plunge deeper k'/che vortex of voluptuous prosperity, our country forgotten by the people, its honors and dignities the spoil and plunder of every knave or fool that can court or bribe the mob, the national debt repudiated, justice purchased in her temples as laws now are in the Legislature, the life and property of no man safe, the last relics of virtue destroyed, anarchy will reign amid universal ruin. Thus night thickens around the Republic, and in all the sky there is not a star. I am not unconsclous of the thousand blessings we yet enjoy, nor indifferent to the succession of splendid victories this month has given to the national cause. But who can forget?—can it ever be forgotten!—that since these victories were amounced an organized partisan mob, instigated by partisan leaders, was for three victories were announced an organized partisan mob, instigated by partisan leaders, was for three

THE WAR PRESS,

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boundless prosperity that three generations enjoyed, by the love we bear our children, by our hereditary hatred of royalty and despotism, by our sympathies with oppressed humanity, by our hopes for the triumph of right, justice, and liberty all ora; the world, let us call on the people to rise, as their fathers did, and dedicate life, fortune, and honor to the restoration of the Republic. Let each citizen conquer his prejudices. Let us shiver to atoms the viie organizations of the day; let us cease to be New Yorkers or Pennsylvanians, Republicar; or Democrata, and remember only we are Americans; by enactments destroy the whole breed of those who barter and sell their country's offices for gold to undeservers, and let competent and honest officials, like employees in private life, be retained during good behavior—punish public defaulters with the heaviest penalties—purify the ballot-box, and make sacred the privilege of suffrage—let elections be rare except for representatives—render the judiciary independent of popular clamor and fearless and inexorable in its administration, decrees, and sentences—reform your constitutions in every particular where experience has proved the necessity—teach in achoois and colleges the science of government—givegenius and integrity once again a chance in public life—let him who faithfully serves his country in the prime of manhood, enjoy its rewards in his old age—inspire all with a love of the Union and fixed resolve to crush with mighty blows, like those of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, this accursed rebellion—let every leading traitor die a traitor's death—be not elated by victory or dejected by defeat—leep buoyant and brave—bury all dissensions in the graves of our dead heroes—cheer our gallant brothers in the field with the heartiest sympathies, arriving at the just conception of the duties of American citizenship, and of what should be the full measure of our country's future—pray God we may yet see floating over a once more united people, our dear old flag, the terror of tyra "Such ties are not For those who are called to the high destinies Which purify corrupted commonwealths; We must forget all, all feelings save the one; We must lorget all, an reerings save the one; We must resign all passions save our purpose We must behold no object save our country, And only look on death as beautiful, So that the sacrifice ascend to Heaven And draw down freedom on her evermore

They never fail who die
In a great cause; the block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sodden in the sun, their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls;
But still their spirit walks abroad, though years
Elapse and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping though is
Which everpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom."

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Gen. Blunt's Victory at Elk Creek.

Fort Gibson, July 18—General Blunt crossed the Arkansas night before last, and met the enemy's pickets right across the river. After driving them a few miles, he met about two hundred of the enemy, drove them, after a charge, for many miles, till they met the main force at Elk Creek, the headquarters of Cooper, about twenty one miles from Fort Gibson. Here the main fight ensued, which resulted in the complete rout of the enemy.

We expured three stand of colors, two howitzers, and over sixty prisoners. The enemy's loss is two hundred killed, and between three and four hundred wounded. Our loss is trifing—not over ten killed and twenty-five wounded.

Among the latter is Colonel Williams, who was shot while leading the gallant lat Kansas (colored) Regiment to the charge, through the right lung, hand, and in the face; but nobly his black boys avenged him, for they went in like tigers. All possible care will be taken of Colonel Williams.

It is reported that the enemy has more reinforcements back of his last fighting place. If that is true, he will give us another very lively fight before long. Let him come along, however, we can whip any number of them, after once having the start in getting them demoralized.

Colonel Williams' wound through the breast is Gen. Blunt's Victory at Elk Creek.

ting them demoralized.

Colonel Williams' wound through the breast is not as dangerous as at first supposed. The ball had been taken out, and the surgeon says he will recover. The enemy burned at Eikholn a large amount of commissary stores gathered there in their warehouses. We took one hundred good guns. Major Hiram S. Sleeper was on the field during the battle. We received the news of the battle at Helena six days sooner through deserters from Fort Smith than from Fort Scott. The Rebellion in St. Louis and in New York. The St. Louis Union, of the 29th of July, has some words regarding the experience and conduct of Union men in that city in 1861, when they were threatened by a Secession mob, which are worthy of our consideration:

threatened by a Secession mob, which are worthy of our consideration:

"We would advise the trembling, faint-hearted Union men of New York to strengthen their faith, hope, and courage, by a recurrence to the conduct of the Union men of St. Louis in the spring of 1861.

"Had the Unionists of this city qualled and faltered before the mysterious threats of massacre and arson which every morning brought them; had they hesitated in the face of vows by desperate rebels to burn the city and drive them into the Mississippi, St. Louis would have become the northwestern confer-stone of the Southern Confederacy, and the skeletons of Frank Blsir, O. D. Filley, Sam Glover, B. Gratz Brown, John How, Witzig, and others we could name, would even now be dangling in the sir, as an ever-present warning of the peril of 'treason to the South.' Had the citizen Unionists of St. Louis even depended upon Government assistance for protection they would have been lost. The revels of this city were at that time resolute, determined, and desperate. They were more numerous, proportionately, than the rebels of New York, and more dangerous, because organized, drilled, disciplined, and armed. They vowed their determination to seize St. Louis and drag it into the Southern Confederacy, even if they nad to assassinate every prominent Unionist in the city, and "drive the Dutch" into the river. The perils of Unionism at that time were great. Few of our citizens know, or ever will know, how great they were. And yet St. Louis is now a peaceful Union city, unmarred by the conflagration threatened but never executed against it, unstained by the slaughter and massacre which rebels had plotted for its baptism into the Confederate fraternity. It was secured to the Union cause by the calm, determined courage of the Union cause by the calm, determined courage of the Union cause by the calm, determined courage of the Union citizens, at the cost of less than two score lives. the Union citizens, at the cost of less than two score lives.

"Cannot the Union men of New York learn a lesson from this? We tell the people of New York that this movement against the draft is a rebel scheme—nothing more—nothing less. It should be met and treated as such. It may be that to crush it battles and bloodshed will be necessary; but what of that? Have not battles been fought in Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and, in short, in half the States in the Union? Why should not one be fought in New York, if necessary? Battles should be fought wherever armed rebels are found resisting the laws; and if this condition exists in New York, not all the towering steeples, the elaborate architecture, and the accumulated wealth of that proud metropolis should save it from a battle."

CHANGES IN NAVAL UNIFORNS.—The Navy Department, on the 15th ult., announced the following changes in the designations of rank for the officers of the navy:
Shoulder straps to be of navy blue cloth, 4½ inches long, 1½ inches wide, bordered with an embroidery of gold, ½ inch in width, with the following distinguishing devices:
Admiral, foul anchor, ½ inch in length in centre, with star on each end, ½ inch in diameter, placed ½ of an inch from centre of star to end of strap, all embroidered in silver.

Commodore, foul anchor, ½ inch, embroidered in gold in centre, with star ½ inch in diameter, embroidered on anchor, in silver. commonder, four anealor, yama, famouster moroidered on anchor, in silver.

Captain, spread eagle, 2 inches between tips of the wings, standing on plain anchor 1½ inches long, embroidered in silver in centre of strap.

Commander, foul anchor, ½ inch in length, in centre, with leaf at each end ¾ of an inch in length, stalk of leaf placed ½ inch from end of strap, all embroidered in silver.

Lieutenant Commander same as commander, except the leaves to be embroidered in gold.

Lieutenant, same as commander, except that instead of the leaves there shall be two gold embroidered bars at each end, 2-10 inch. wide, and ¾ inch long, with 1-10 inch space between each bar, and placed 4-10 inch from end of strap.

Master same as lieutenant, except there shall be but one embroidered gold bar at each end, 2-10 inch wide, ½ inch long, and 4-10 linch from end of strap.

Ensign same as for master, but without bars.

Ensign same as for master, our without cars,

A NORTH CAROLINIAN ON SLAVERY.—
The demonism and inhumanity of the New York
mob and the traitor Jeff Davis's East Tennessee
soldiers are so much alike, that it calls to mind the
prophetic views of the farseeing Representative
from North Carolina of other days, Mr. McKay, who
was then the father of the House of Representatives.
In a conversation he had with a friend, about the
year 1846, he lamented the existence of African,
slavery in this country, not only as an evil and a sin,
abstractly considered, but for its deplorable effects
on both the black and the white man. He regarded
the white race as sinking into effeminacy and
crueity; and the black race as rising in the scale of
human civilization, under the pressure of this monstrous iniquity. He believed that the time would
come when the two races would exchange places,
when the blacks would show themselves to be the
true Christians of the country, and the whites would
sink into barbarism in their dealings with the
former. He would give his right arm, he said, if
slavery could be abolished instanter in the old North
State, and a stop be put to the decadence of the
whites. Mr. McKay, however, did not foresee the
terrible debasement which slavery would produce
upon the whites of the free States and European
countries. The fruits of the stolen labor of four
millions of peeple cannot be enjoyed with impunity
by any part of the world.—Post. millions of people cannot be enjoyed with impunity by any part of the world.—Post. A MAMMOTH CONTRACT.—The Hartford Courant states that Messrs. Woodruff & Beach, machinists of that city, have contracted with the United States to build the machinery for three large steam frigates. Each of the engines to be built will have two 60-inoh cylinders, with three-foot stroke, with four tubular boilers attached, each of which will be about one hundred thousand pounds weight. The propeller screw for? each of the vessels will be of composition, or gun metal, four bladed and sixteen feet in diameter. The crank shafts will each be forged seventy-live feet long and thirteen inches in diameter. The Government has fifteen of these steam vessels ordered to be built. The contract of