The President's Order of Retaliation.

The President's emphatic order makes fu-

tile the barbarous threats of the enemy. The

rebel leaders will not dare to hang Federal

officers of colored regiments whom they may

capture, now that they are officially informed

that for every man thus murdered a rebel

officer will be executed. They will not

dare to sell into slavery colored soldiers.

now that they know their own men in

our possession will suffer similar punish-

ment. The United States cannot sell its

prisoners of war, being a civilized power,

but it can righteously use them as in-

struments to force upon the enemy the

practical respect for humanity, which for-

mally he has scorned. The President has

taken a firm position in defence of humanity;

he has sustained the law of nations against

the outrage and brutality of the rebellion.

This simple announcement of counter re-

taliation is at once an argument and a de-

cree; the one cannot be refuted, the other it

s impossible to revoke. Not a word more

s needed to make plain to the world the

basis of perfect right upon which the Go-

vernment stands. What matchless effron-

tery, indeed, in the enemy, when he at-

tempted to dictate to us the complexion

of our troops, when he sought by

threat of massacre to frighten us into

the admission of a code of war hitherto un-

heard of in Christendom! Not alone in

defence of our colored citizens in the mili-

tary service of the country, but in the com-

mon interest of all Christian States, is this

order made. The cold-blooded system of

massacre which JEFFERSON DAVIS sought

to establish is an insult to the self-respect of

be formally withdrawn, but we need not

fear that it will be actually enforced; for, if

the rebel authorities should madly force the

United States to execute these stern but just

just measures of retaliation, they will be an-

swerable not only for the death of our men in

their hands; it will be a double murder

From North Carolina we have em-

phatic testimony to the deep-seated feeling

of opposition to the tyranny of Jefferson

they will then commit.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1863. The Impending Battle. Perhaps at no time since the commencement of the war have the rebel leaders and | world thereupon became the great natural rebel newspapers felt more concerned for | line of operations for our advancing forces; the safety of the only two great strongholds it was the grand highway to success, to which remain to the Confederacy in the East-Charleston and Richmond. The solicitude is not without cause, and it is enhanced by the ill success which has lately thence that our armies drew their supplies attended the operations of the rebel armies of food and ammunition to a great extent; elsewhere throughout the South. Since the | it was thence that they were reinforced; and | 4th of July they have sustained nine serious | if, at any time, the Minotaur rebellion bereverses, and have lost an aggregate of one hundred thousand men. The sweeping con- they found themselves too closely beset for scription which the rebel Government has safety, the Mississippi was the charmed just put in force will not be able to repair | string of Ariadne that rescued them from this loss, and is evidently the last resort of | their labyrinth of dangers. In fact, withdesperation. The proclamation of JEFFER- out the Mississippi and its tributaries the son Davis, appointing the 21st of the pre- record of the war in the Southwest would sent month a day of humiliation, is therefore issued in all sincerity. It is not the mock humility of Uriah Heep, but the genuine virtue, and never was it more appropriately expressed than in the pronunciamiento decreeing sack-cloth and ashes upon the socalled Fouthern Confederacy. The situation of the enemy was never before so desperate:

and the assertion of the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal that "It was neither weakness, deof LEE's army that led to its withdrawal from line of the Rappahannock, in order that succored." What better evidence of "weakness " could we have than the confession that by the absence of LEE, vital points points are those which are to be first attended to. The fear that LEE may have to fall back behind the Rappahannock pretty clearly indicates that Richmond cannot be held by

any material garrison. However, it is plain that General Lee has preparatory to starting upon its march of invasion. The Rappahannock, according to rebel regiment, from Fredericksburg to Elv's Ford. General MEADE, however, will not advance upon Fredericksburg at present; in fact, he cannot do so while character. A battle therefore, may soon be antici-

not be postponed many days, if it is to occur at all in that vicinity. Both armies are concentrated; favorable positions have been chosen by each, and each antagonist is bracing himself for a fearful conflict. The fate of Richmond may now be said to tremble in the balance. The fortunes of the rebellion, indeed, were never in a more critical and desperate condition. The army under LEE is now the forlorn hope of the South; and unless it has been reinforced by BRAGG, which is possible, but not probable, it cannot now number more than fifty thousand men. Nevertheless, this is no insignificant force, and skilfully handled, it is equivalent to a much larger army. Besides, we must expect that it will fight desperately now-more desperately than it has ever done before. Hitherto, the salvation of Richmond has been its incentive and inspiration. Now, its own salvation and the salvation of the Confederacy are questions for its consideration. If it is defeated now, and there seems to be a very encouraging prospect of such an event, where shall the scattered remnants of its once proud legions hope to find refuge? They cannot escape southward, for by the time the decisive battle comes off in Virginia, Charleston will most likely be in our possession, and communication with the South and West will thus be destroyed. They cannot hope to escape through Staunton and East Tennessee, for with Cumberland Gap in our possession, this avenue of escape is closed. They can do nothing, therefore, but separate

into guerilla parties, and when that shall be

the case, we may regard the war as brought

to a close, so far at least as the State of Virginia is concerned. Our Progress, East and West. With the glorious termination of General GRANT'S brilliant campaign in the Southwest, the public interest in "the situation" in this section of the Union has by no means died away. While nearly all of us believe that General Grant has fought his heaviest battles, that the rebellion is virtually crushed in the theatre which has been assigned to his army, and that the operations hereafter to take place must seem to be of minor significance, compared with those which have already resulted so grandly, the movements of the hero of Vicksburg and Donelson are nevertheless still invested with a peculiar interest, scarcely to be surpassed by that which attends the operations of our armies in Virginia. The fall of Vicksburg has undoubtedly done more tohasten the dissolution of "the so-called Southern Confederacy" than the capture of Richmond could have done; and it may be safely assumed that in the Southwest, where we have never met with any serious reverse and where we have achieved many of the most valuable and glorious victories of the war, the rebellion has received its fatal wound. It sprang to life in the East, but in the West it has met its death-blow. It may seem strange that this should be so; it may seem strange that Richmond and Charleston, the head and heart of the rebellion, so that before the close of the year he would to speak, should so long enjoy immunity from the avenging sword of justice; it may seem strange, and to foreign critics has, indeed, appeared unaccountable, that we can prosecute war successfully everywhere, except upon the threshold of our own homes, and under the shadow of our national capital. Such however, has been the case from the very commencement of hostilities, and

probably will be the case until the end. ject, the reason will be readily apparent.

Dougherty, there can be but one intelligent
All the most important water-courses within the territory of the United States now being power. Simply as a literary work, the ad- any State more hospitable to the soldiers of the proprietor of the Chronicle, at the Waverley contested by opposing armies traverse our dress deserves not passing praise, but the Union, nor any State more prodigal of House. western and southwestern territory. The higher compliment of severe and search her strength and means, nor any State territory of the rebellious States, which ing criticism. Such a compliment it could whose soldiery have been more diswould be almost impenetrable to an inva- well sustain, for we have rarely read tinguished for their splendid fighting qualiding army were it entire, is here dissected | so beautiful an expression of bold and | ties in this war. Certainly, it cannot be by various rivers into so many parts as to be startling thought. Mr. DOUGHERTY's loyextremely ill adapted for defensive purposes. alty to the Government is unquestiona-But for the assistance it has derived from | ble, and those who would truly underthe navy, the army might have been twenty stand the meaning of his earnest words years in reaching the Gulf of Mexico. With must give them the noblest, most pathe aid of the squadrons of PORTER, and triotic interpretation. For all the evils FOOTE, and FARRAGUT, and ELLET, and which have come upon the nation he DAVIS. however, the army has been enabled | accuses the American people. He speaks of to penetrate to the innermost corners of them as ingrates, and paints in darker the rebellion, and to demonstrate that colors than we believe are right the condiit is "a mere shell, with nothing in tion of the country; yet he appeals to the it," It has been enabled to march from people to remedy the evils for which he devictory to victory with a rapidity that clares them responsible, and this very apastonished our expectations, and set at peal implies faith in their real virtue and innought all the labored preparations of the telligence. Men may differ with much of this naturally, the weak point of the rebellion, upright purpose. It should be thoughtfully · Union between the North and South. With has spoken all his mind, and must, there-

and Island No. 10 became a famous stronghold; but, like all the other strongholds which the enemy have built up laboriously and fortified by months of toil. with all the appliances which art and nature could furnish to increase its approximate impregnability, it fell as Vicksburg has fallen. The mightiest river in the peace, to reunion. Indeed, it might almost he said that "the father of waters" was our basis of operations in the West. It was London Times denying that JEFFERSON came too powerful for either of them, and have been anything else than the brilliant summary of continual successes it has been, and too many of our battles might have been but repetitions of Pittsburg Landingonly the shadow, not the substance, of vic-It is because the natural features of our

Western territory best adapt it for advantageous offensive war, that we have feat, disaster, nor demoralization on the part | always believed the Army of the West will have the proud honor of virtually, if not the enemy's country," is disproved in the actually, bringing the war to a successful same paragraph by this admission, which is close. In Virginia we seem to have made significant, "Lee had to fall back behind the little progress; and in so mountainous a Potomac, and may have to fall back to the | country, watered by no extensive streams sufficient to admit the passage of gunboats, other menaced and most vital points may be an invading army has immense obstacles to overcome. It can never fight a battle except at a disadvantage, and it must be commanded by a skilful general indeed, if it were left undefended? Certainly, the vital can force its antagonist to give battle at all. With every mile that it advances from its base, the difficulties it must encounter, the dangers to which it must be exposed, increase tenfold. It must take its supplies with it, and to guard the wagon trains alone, requires what would have been considered not fallen back behind the Rappahannock, in the Mexican war quite a respectableand he will not easily be induced to abandon | sized, army. Raids must be continually such an advantageous line of defence. We guarded against, and in the woods and mounhave a despatch from Washington, bidding tainous districts (which, with the exception us prepare for important news. The silence of the swamps, constitute the whole State and secrecy which have invested military of Virginia,) constant reconnoissances are movements in Virginia since the recrossing requisite to prevent surprises and the conof the Potomac by Lee, at length begin to struction of masked batteries. Furthermore, give place to the significant rumors that | the choice of routes for an invading army is generally precede a heavy battle. LEE's very limited. It cannot move as it would. army, it would appear, is concentrated at like to move, but as the map says it shall Culpeper, the point at which it rendezvoused | move; and, after the map has been consulted, the opinions of the opposing army upon the subject remain to be ascertained. our despatch, is guarded only by a single | JEFFERSON DAVIS was probably sincere, therefore, when he declared that he could carry on the war in Virginia alone for twenty belligerent, he can have no better fighting-LEE remains at Culpeper, unless he has an ground. However, while we concede that it could succeed, what value could they army sufficiently large not only to hold the the difficulties which the Army of the Po- have? "The Mississippi case proves that latter in check, but to possess the Fredericks- tomac has had to contend with, and must the richest State in the cotton-growing disburg heights beside. It may be doubted hereafter contend with, are great and emtricts has been unable to pay its debts;" whether his army is thus large; the cau- barrassing, we are far from believing that how, then, could the wretched South, extiousness with which it moves would, in- they are insuperable, or that they are such hausted by a mighty war, meet the tremendeed, seem to disprove the suggestion, and as will enable the rebel President to pro- dous liabilities it has assumed? "You must even if it were, General MEADE is too pru- long the struggle in the manner he anticident a commander to undertake too much pates. Even after his army is captured, at once. If he defeats LEE Fredericksburg | broken up, or destroyed, there will undoubtwill fall into his hands without further | edly be numerous guerilla gangs infesting trouble, whereas, should LEE gain any de- the State, and for a time their operations cided advantage, and our forces were sepa- | may meet with success, but these operations rated, with the Rappahannock flowing be- | can have no influence whatever in detertween, the result might be of a most serious mining the length to which the war shall proceed, or the terms upon which a peace pated in the vicinity of Culpeper. It can-

may be concluded. Adjutant General Thomas on the Employment of Colored Troops. On Saturday last the new building erected for the use of the Daily Morning Chronicle. (Washington, D. C.,) was formally opened. MARTINDALE, besides many other distinguished civilians and military men, were in all respects admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was erected, and promises to be a new era in the history of the newspaper press in Washington city; a city which, under the changes brought about by the war, is rapidly exhibiting the spirit and enterprise of the Northern people.

The principal feature on the occasion, in addition to a speech from Col. Forney, was a speech from Adjutant General THOMAS, in which, in reply to a toast, he related his experience on the subject of the employment of colored troops. It is known to our readers that some two or three months ago ministration, clothed with plenary powers, for the purpose of inaugurating the employment of negroes. Notwithstanding he is a Southern man and a slaveholder, he was entrusted with this most important and delicate duty-important because of its vast interest to the country, and delicate on account of the bitter opposition to it, particularly on the part of sympathizers with the rebellion-thus showing the confidence of President Lincoln in the ability and loyalty of the man whom he had chosen for the

General THOMAS, at considerable length, spoke of his mission West, of the powers vested in him by the Administration, of the prejudices he had to combat, of the discouragements at first thrown in his way, even by some of the most loyal men in the army; but he was happy to say that he had been most successful, and that before hereturned home, which he was obliged to do on account of a severe spell of sickness, he had fully organized twenty thousand contrabands. One leading general in the West, whom he did not name, was at first opposed to the policy; but before General THOMAS left, he heartily endorsed it, and scarcely a man in the army can now be found who does not believe that an important part is yet to be taken by the contrabands in the work of suppressing the rebellion. At one place, it was given as the opinion of the general in command, that one regiment might possibly be raised. Before he left that place, three full regiments were organized. On one point the testimony of General Thomas was emphatic, and that was the fighting qualities of the negro. He had witnessed them at Milliken's Bend and degree of determination, bravery, and heroism, which he ventured to say had not the war. General THOMAS, in concluding, said he intended to start to the West to-day, to finish the work he had commenced on his first visit, and he had strong hope have fully organized, equipped, and drilled, one hundred thousand contrabands, who. with the conscience of the fight in them would render valuable service in the final overthrow of one of the most causeless and wicked rebellions known in the history of the world. Mr. Dougherty's Address.

All the most important water-courses within opinion of its earnestness, sincerity, and

A Bankrupt Rebellion. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is not only per plexed by a very uncertain future, but embarrassed by a too positive past. It will never be forgotten that the Mississippi Repudiator and the leader of the rebellion are one. On European memories it is immortal. for in England the victims of that great swindle are many. Recently the odious fact was revived, and excited so much comment. that Mr. SLIDELL, knowing how injurious its circulation would be to the reputation of the Confederacy, wrote a letter to the Davis was the repudiator, and endeavoring to place upon Mr. REUBEN DAVIS the

responsibility of the shameful act. Mr. SLIDELL's letter has resulted unfortunitely for his client. A pamphlet by the Hon, ROBERT J. WALKER, published in London, reviews the entire matter, and, beyond question, proves that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has been a repudiator, that he was prominently concerned in the disgraceful action of the Legislature of Mississippi in 1842, and that he subsequently attempted to justify that action before the world. This he did in a letter to the Washington Union, in 4849. Commenting on that notorious docucosting hosts of precious lives and gaining ment, the Times, in July of the same year, thus branded JEFFERSON DAVIS in terms of just contempt and indignation .

of just contempt and indignation:

"Letit circulate throughout Europe that a member of the United States Senate in 1849 has openly proclaimed that at a recent period the Governor and Legislative Assemblies of his own State deliberately issued fraudulent bonds for five millions of dollars to sustain the credit of a rickety bank; that the bonds in question, having been hypothecated abroad to innocent holders, such holders have not only no claim against the community by whose executive and representatives this act was committed, but that they are to be taunted for appealing to the verdict of the civilized world, rather than to the judgment of the legal officers of the State by whose functionaries they have been already robbed; and that the ruin of foil worn men, of women, of widows, and of children, and the 'crocodile tears' which that ruin has occasioned, is a subject of jest on the part of those by whom it has been accomplished, and then let it be asked if any foreigner ever penned a libel on the American character equal to that against the people of Mississippi by their own senator.

With this record in its own columns, the With this record in its own columns, the Times could not give Mr. SLIDELL's statement the slightest credit, and we have not seen an English paper which, however friendly to the rebellion, dares to deny the truth of Mr. WALKER's history of the affair, or to apologize for the shameful part taken in it by the present head of the rebellion. "Is President JEFF DAVIS an honest man?" inquires the Liverpool Post, and, after carefully examining the proofs of his dishonesty, seems to think it scarcely worth while to make formal answer. But it very shrewdly remarks that "the history of the transaction bears a further reference to be appreciated with care at this moment." It is a reference which the European holders of Confederate bonds cannot easily overlook. The man who aided in the deliberate issue of fraudulent bonds for five millions of dol-

lars in 1838, and urged their repudiation in 1842, now calls himself the President of an unrecognized confederacy which has issued bonds to an amount to which five millions of dollars is the merest trifle. When years; and certainly, if his propensities are the rebellion is subdued these bonds are worse than worthless; but, even supposing pay your debts," said RICHELIEU to DE MAUPRAT. "With all my heart, my lord," he replied; "where, then, shall I borrow the money ?" This bon mot might issue despairingly from the lips of the great Repudiator, even could his wildest dreams of victory prove true. The Post takes the most favorable view of the case for the creditors of the rebellion, and says: "How the South, when independent, is to pay the debts incurred in this war, offers for consideration a question which, we suspect, Mr. GLADSTONE would be hardly able to solve. Repudiation, of course, will set the people up again : but, in the present instance, private debts and pub-President Lincoln, Secretaries Seward lic debts keep a tolerably parallel course." and WELLES, Generals HEINTZLEMAN and This is a fine prospect for the English capitalists. The rebellion in which they have

invested so many millions of dollars is rapidpresent on the occasion. The building is ly approaching its ruin, and, could it be successful, would even then be ruin to all but the political bankrupts who created it. Credit to Pennsylvania. The intelligent portion of the New York press is now as prompt to praise the people of Philadelphia for the manly and patriotic manner in which they have submitted to the operation of the conscription, as it was be fore ready to condemn what was regarded at the time as a tardy and qualified willingness of our people to rise for the defence of their State. If, as has been said, New York in the latter case taught Philadelphia General Thomas was sent West by the Ad- | a lesson, certainly Philadelphia, in the former case, has returned the compliment with compound interest. The New York

Post makes this frank admission: "If, as we believe, a regard for law and order is a 'metropolitan' virtue, we of New York have to own that in this Philadelphia has on the present occasion shown itself our superior, and has set us an example which. if we have a proper regard for the good name and the interests of our city, we must endeavor to imitate." We accept this credit as our due, and submit, that if it is intended to mean anything more than a formal compliment, it must be taken in rebuttal of the aspersions which so many of the journals of the "metropolis" have delighted to fling against our fame as a loyal and zealous community. It will not be generally believed that a city which has submitted with such perfect good order to the draft, and which has thus evinced so nobly a proper appreciation of its duties to the National Government, could ever have been recreant in its duty to itself. What the instinct of loyalty has successfully counselled our people to do, certainly they could not have refused to do, when the instincts of loyalty and self-preservation, to say nothing of honor, combined to plead with them. But granting, for argument's sake, what we should not otherwise grant, that we

were tardy in rising to repel the late invasion of our Commonwealth, other reasons than lack of patriotism may be found to account for the anomaly. In a military sense. so far as any organization was concerned, we were wholly unprepared for the danger. What State, under such circumstances, could have made an impromptu defence without aid from her sister States? New York and New Jersey chanced to be better been surpassed anywhere in the history of prepared—their regiments whose terms had expired, had just returned from the Army of the Potomac, or were then en route. This being the case, their promptitude was more grateful than marvellous. And after all that has been said upon the subject, the fact stands undisputed, that the city of Philadelphia furnished more men to repel the invasion of the rebel army than the rest of the entire North combined! One other fact should be remembered in this connectionthat in the efforts made by New York to forward troops to the defence of the Pennsylvania border, her loyalty may possibly have been quickened by solicitude for her However men may differ in regard to the own safety. We do not think we are untional Government than Pennsylvania, nor ments, comprising a large and truly pleasant party, who were handsomely entertained by Col. FORNEY,

complained that hitherto the war has lacked the earnest, entire, and even generous support of our people. We shall not give the instances where Pennsylvania was her own severest critic, nor where her chief praise came from other States. It is sufficient to say that throughout the war she has been true, liberal, and devoted, and her own history will prove her noblest vindication.

"But the Washington Administration, which has so often picked the pockets of the nation's best friends, does not neglect this opportunity," etc., etc. We will not debase argument by applying it to this bold falsehood, quoted from the World of Saturday, nor shall we waste our enemy for resistance. The Mississippi is, address, but all must understand its high and indignation. We only ask, calmly and earnestly, is it not sad that an American newsbecause it is naturally the great bond of read as the honest opinion of a citizen who paper should thus degrade itself? It is not merely in just anger that we read abuse so the commencement of hostilities, the revolt- forc, obtain respect even from those who vulgar in thought and expression, but with ing States made every exertion to hold it, entirely disagree with its conclusions.

Payment of the Troops. The Paymaster General has directed the masters to make up their rolls as rapidly as possible, in order that the Army of the Potomac may be paid up to the first of June. The preparation of the rolls has unavoidably been de layed, owing to the recent active movements o the troops. Naval.

captain of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. GEN. LEE'S DISPOSITIONS NEAR CULPEPER

THE NATIONAL ARMY MOVING. NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The Times' Washington de spatch gives the following: The statement that Lee's forces are massed a sulpeper is not credited here. No doubt he has a strong rear guard at that point, but the main body f his army is thought to be on the south bank of the Ranidan. The exact location of the rebel army will be ertained within the next twenty-four hours. The public will not be surprised to learn that Gen-Meade's army is about to make an important move. nent. One thing is certain, that rations for a long march have been issued. A portion of our cavalry crossed the Rappahannock, near Beverly Ford, on Friday, and other forces are already on the move.

Colonel Lowell's expedition in pursuit of the rebel Moseby returned to Fairfax on Saturday. Alhough most of the stolen property was recovered, the guerilla chieftain and all his men escaped. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, August 2 1863.—General Buford's cavalry, artillery, and supporting infantry force crossed the Rappahannock at the Railroad Station yesterday, and thence with his cavalry and artillery, he proceeded towards Culpeper, driving Stuart's cavalry force before him. When near Culpeper, General Buford encountered a the world. We may not expect that it will large rebel force of infantry and artillery, and a flerce fight ensued, lasting until dark, when he with drew to a strong position, east of Brandy Station This reconnoissance confirms the reported conce tration of Lee's forces near Culpeper, and indicates that his present headquarters are at Stevensburg four miles southeast of Culpeper. The twenty-nine sutlers' wagons captured near Fairfax on Thursday night, by Moseby and his band, were recaptured with all their contents on Friday norning, near Aldie, by the 2d Massachusetts Caalry. A skirmish ensued between the gurillas and our advance guard, but on the approach of the main

Davis which exists among the people of that State. It has found expression in strong words; it will soon find stronger expression in action. JEFFERSON DAVIS denounced as unworthy of any confidence, and the rebellion is declared to be a The weather yesterday and to-day has been by far failure. When a leading journal of a State ttest of the season. All is quiet to-night. in rebellion dares to advise that a delegation be sent to Washington to offer submission to NORTH CAROLINA worthy of Any Confidence.

the Government. we may know how near the great conspiracy is to its utter ruin. North Carolina has spoken boldly, and has half unloosed her chains, and other States will prefit by her example. Proof after proof is literally thrust upon the nation that the intelligent people of the Southern States are growing weary of a war which they know to be useless, sick of a cause which has brought them nothing but misery, and anxious to return to the Union which but for false leaders they never would have sought to leave.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND.—This favorite d popular hotel is being rapidly filled with visitors to this delighful watering-place. Under the management of its gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. J. F. Cake every conceivable comfort is provided for its guests ced in another column, there are a few good rooms still unoccupied. Those of our readers who desire a really comfortable hotel should not fail to

tention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of fifteen hundred cases boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, &c., to be sold this morning by catalogue, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 MUSIC AT FAIRMOUNT PARK,-The musical per

formances at the Park, suspended since the 20th of June, "because it was not deemed expedient to diect public attention from other and more importan matters," will be resumed this afternoon, at four

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

The Order of Retaliation. WAR DEP'T, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 31. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 252. The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all con

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1863.
It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color, or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations, and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized Powers, permit no distinction as to color in the reatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism, and a Government of the United States will give the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our pos-session. It is therefore ordered, that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the law, a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By order of the Secretary of War.

the treatment due to a prisoner of war. E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't Gen. Mails with New Orleans Resumed. In reply to an inquiry of the Post Office Department, Special Agent Gist, at Memphis, says he has conferred with Captain Pattison, commandant of the navy yard, and Captain Lewis, assistant quat-termaster of transportation, and they both concur with him that it will be safe and expedient to send he Washington and New York mails to New Oreans by way of the Mississippi river. least once a week from Vicksburg to New Orleans. and convoys can be more frequent when required by the necessities of trade or of public interest. himself exactly justified at present in ordering this go to New Orleans by way of Cairo, they can make their endorsements upon them accordingly, and they will be sent at the risk of the writers.

The Death of General Strong. Brigadier General RIPLEY, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has issued an order announcing the death of General GEORGE C. STRONG, an officer of that bureau. In noticing his death, General RIPLEY both so well known to their corns, and so highly which each brought to the discharge of the particular sphere of duty of his own branch of the service, no less ardnous and important, though less brilliant and striking, than that of the battle-field, has each crowned his career as a patriot and soldier ought, in giving his life-blood to his country." Skirmish Near Fairfax Court House. Information received at headquarters this morng announces the recapture, by the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, of all the wagons, men, goods, horses, &c.

taken by Moseby in his late raid on Fairfax Court House. No particulars are given, but we presume a skirmish must have taken place, with what casual lies on our side or the enemy's we, of course, know not. We argue, however, that Mosesy is in rathe tight place, being in full retreat, with our forces The Supreme Court. D. W. MIDDLETON, Esq., deputy clerk, is now in charge of the office of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to him all business communic

The Daily Chronicle Office. At the opening, yesterday, of the spacious new building of the Daily Chronicle, the Executive De partment was represented by President Lincoln and Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES. Rear Admiral officers of the navy and army, together with the A Cavalry Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OF-FICE, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1863.—GENERAL OR-DERS, No. 236.—1. A bureau will be attached to the War Department, to be designated the Cavalry Bu-War Department, to be designated the Cavalry Bureau.

2. This bureau will have scharge of the organization and equipment of the cavalry forces of the army, and of the provision for the mounts and remounts of the same.

3. The purchase of all horses for the cavalry service will be made by officers of the quartermaster's department, under the direction of the chief of the cavalry bureau. Inspection of horses offered for the cavalry service will be made by cavalry officers.

4. Depots will be established for the reception, organization, and discipline of cavalry recruits and new regiments, and for the collection, care, and training of cavalry horses. These depots will be under the general charge of the cavalry bureau.

5. Copies of inspection reports of cavalry troops, and such returns as may at any time be called for, will be sent to the bureau established by this order.

6. The enormous expense attending the maintenance of the cavalry arm points to the necessity of greater care and more judicious management on the part of cavalry officers, that their horses may be constantly kept up to the standard of efficiency for service. Great neglects of duty in this connection are to be attributed to officers in command of cavalry troops. It is the design of the War Department to correct such neglects, by dismissing from service officers whose inefficiency and inattention result in the deterioration and loss of the public animals under their charge.

By order of the Secretary of War.

er their charge.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Yazoo Expedition. WASHINGTON, August 1.—Rear Admiral Porter, after giving a detailed account of the blowing up of the De Kalb, says : "We are somewhat compensated for

Captain George F. Emmons is detached from the ommand of the Monongahela and ordered as fleet Commander JAMES H. STRONG is ordered to th

body, Moseby fled, closely followed by the cavalry. Several of the enemy are reported killed and wounded, but no report has been received of the result of the pursuit.
This morning a detachment of our cavalry killed two and captured two others of Moseby's band near New Baltimore, and were engaged in ferreting out

Jefferson Davis Denounced as Un-

THE REBELLION DECLARED A FAILURE.

A COUNTER REVOLUTION THREATENED. A DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON

PROPOSED.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.—The steamer Esrt arrived this morning, with Newbern dates to the The Raleigh Standard denounces Jeff Davis as a and whose efforts to establish a Southern Confede-

The Richmond Enquirer calls upon Jeff Davis to suppress the Raleigh Standard and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

The Standard says: "Governor Vance will stand by the Supreme Court, and the Standard also, if necessary, and if Jeff Davis attempts to use physical force to suppress the Standard, Davis will be met with physical force and a revolution in this State will be the result. John Mitchell, the editor of the which has long sought to divide the Northern and Southern people." The Raleigh Standard says that "North Carolina has furnished 95,000 soldiers for this causeless war, 40,000 of whom are either killed or wounded, and that North Carolina should send a delegation to Washington at once, and see what terms can be obained, and not wait for Jeff Davis."

The recent cavalry raid under Colonel Spear, from Norfolk to Jackson, N. C., found the enemy strongly entrenched at Jackson, which commands the ap-Major Anderson, on the 26th ult., captured the nemy's pickets, and took possession of an important bridge, thereby defeating the enemy in their in-

CHARLESTON. General Gilmore's Siege Batteries able to Breach Fort Sumpter. Νεω Υοκκ, August 1.—The steamship Belvidere, ing. She brings home the 174th Pennsylvania Reginent, whose term has expired. near Charleston to Wednesday last, the 29th ult., the that day. At that time the New Ironsides and two line of batteries within two hundred and fifty yards siege guns within one mile and a quarter of Fort Sumpter, which were to open on that fort the day the steamer left. The General was confident that when

he got all his heavy, siege guns mounted he would The casualties on our side lately have been few in We have obtained some further particulars of the news from Charleston harbor, brought by the trans-The Ironsides and two monitors, abreast of Fort Wagner, were occasionally firing on both Fort Sumpter and Fort Wagner. No engagement of any account had taken place since the assault of July 19th upon Wagner. Our losses since that time have oot averaged more than four per day. General Gilmore has now more than fourteen Parrott guns and mortars in position on Morris Island. For the present the idea of taking Fort Wagner nas been abandoned, shells making but a slight impression upon the sand of which that work is comosed—the breach made by one shell being soon filled up by the explosion of another. Gen. Gilmore is confident that, with his heavy siege guns, he can breach Fort Sumpter. The 10th Connecticut Regiment occupies the rifle-pits within two hundred and fifty yards of Fort Wagner. Col. Otis, of this regiment, came here on the Belvidere for the purpose of taking back RETURNING PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT. The following is a list of the officers of the 174th Pennsylvania Regiment, who returned by the Belvi-

dere:

Colonel John Joyce, Lieutenant Colonel Edw, F.
Hess, Major J. M. Bears, Surgeon H. F. Conrad,
Chaplain Rev. L. F. Day, Adjutant Frank Reeder,
Assistant Surgeon Samuel Graham. A—Capitin
J. L. Fackenthall, First Lieutenant H. C. Kearney,
Second Lieutenant A. M. Riee. B—Captain J. H.
Afflerbach, First Lieutenant Reuben Stever, Second
Lieutenant John Greenwood. C—Captain F. J.
Geissinger, Second Lieutenant Reuben Stever, Second
Lieutenant John Greenwood. C—Captain F. J.
Gaissinger, Second Lieutenant A. U. Taylor. D—
Captain George M. Hager, First Lieutenant Henry
Moll, Second Lieutenant Jacob Leister. E—Oaptain John S. Bailey, First Lieutenant Tr. S. Kenderine, Second Lieutenant William McClarden. F—
Captain Thomas W. Harris, First Lieutenant John
H. Rufe, Second Lieutenant Henry C, Ott. G—
Captain James M. Jamison, First Lieutenant B. B.
Goodman, Second Lieutenant William P. Radford.
H—Captain Z. D. Morris, First Lieutenant C. T.
Hess, Second Lieutenant Moses Pour. I—Captain
Stephen Williamson, Second Lieutenant H. E.
Schwarz. K—Captain Moses O. Kulp, First Lieutenant David Firman, Second Lieutenant Jacob
Booz.
Falisted men—Non-commissioned officers. 118: Enlisted men—Non commissioned officers, 118; privates and musicians, 304. Total enlisted, 417.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 31.—The flag-of-truce boat New York, Captain Chisolm, arrived early this morning from Fort Delaware, with nearly eight hundred rebel prisoners, most of whom are wounded The New York left for City Point this afternoon, in charge of Flag-of-truce-officer Mulford.

The Portsmouth Virginian, of July 30, says: On the 29th General H. M. Naglee issued orders to the Common Council of Portsmouth, Va., to revoke rtain acts passed by them, among which acts were the revocation of the issue of city scrip and the order compelling the Secesh to pay their rent into the city The City Council met on the evening of the 29th, and passed the following:

and passed the following:

Resolved, That we refuse to recognize the authority of Brigadier General H. M. Naglee to decide any case of appeal from the action of this Board.

Resolved, That the Mayor and other officers of the City Government be required to enforce every act of this Council, regardless of any orders emanating from the military authorities; and that, in the event from the military authorities; and that, in the event of a conflict of authority; an appeal shall be taken to his Excellency the Governor to sustain the au-thority of the State and city. W. F. PARKER, C. C. The Portsmouth Virginian also says: "Eight rebel surgeons and chaplains arrived here on Thursday afternoon, on their way to City Point. They were taken at Gettysburg."

A detachment of marines have left the Marine Barracks, Gosport, for New York, en route for Port Royal, S. C. On Tuesday last, Police Officers William H. Degraw and George Johnson, in company with Lieutenant Trumbull, of the patrol guard, entered the dwelling of Mr. Walker, on Court street, and found. ecreted beneath the chamber floor, some fire-arms. which they removed to the provost marshal's office for safe keeping.

The U.S. Steamer Vanderbilt. NEW YORK, August 2.—Advices from Pernambuco to July 6th state that the United States steamer Vanderbilt was to sail the same day in search of pirates. SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The commercial community was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday, by the discovery of a system of frauds in the Empire Warehouse. Goods valued at \$150,000 have been withdrawn on fraudulent receipts, or else such receipts have been used for collateral securities to borrow money on.

Launch of a Monitor. Boston, August 1.—The new and powerful monitor Canonicus was launched to-day from the marine works of Loring, East Boston. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. Despatches from Admiral Porter-The

the De Kalb by the handsome results of this expediion. Five of the largest and handsomest boats that ever ran on this river were destroyed by the ebels, to prevent their falling into our hands. They were entirely burnt up, and one smaller one was

captured.
"The rebels sustained a great loss in these boats. Any one of them could have been converted into a powerful ram or gunboat, and the loss of them breaks up their chance of transporting troops."

Our forces captured five heavy guns, a lighter, and all the ammunition and stores of the enemy. This frees the Yazoo river of rebel troops. The loss of the rebels by this expedition has been e guns they left on the Yazoo river, \$800,000 vorth of steamers, \$500,000 worth of cotton, and as nuch more in other stores necessary for the maintenance of an army.

Washington, August 1.—Rear Admiral Porter, n a communication to the Navy Department, save that he is not sure of raising the De Kalb, and can-

ot yet ascertain her injuries.

All the guns and everything which could be got out were removed, including the paymaster's book and Government funds. As the residents of Yazoo City did not take the trouble to warn him of the torpedoes, which they had an opportunity of doing, three thousand bales of cotion have been seized to pay for the gunboats THE SURRENDER OF BRASHEAR CITY CONFIRMED. NEW YORK, August 1.—The New Orleans Era of he 25th ult. states that Brashear City surrendered on the 22d, to Captain Johnson, of the gunboat Sachem. No further particulars had been received Gen. Franklin had gone to Baton Rouge. FROM VICKSBURG-THE REBEL CON-SORIPTION IN WEST TENNESSEE. MEMPHIS, July 30 .- The steamer Warsaw, from Vicksburg, has arrived, with Major General Blair and staff, en route for St. Louis. All was quiet at Vicksburg and its vicinity. Col. Richardson, the rebel guerilla, has issued an order requiring all the men of West Tennessee, be ween 18 and 45, to report at his camps, under the cription act. The following are the instructions given for carrying out this order:

If a man should absent himself from home to avoid this order, burn his house and all his property except such as may be useful to this command. If a man resist this by refusing to report, shoot him down. If a man takes refuge in his house and of fers resistance, set his house on fire and guard it so that he may not get out.

The officers of the steamer Courier, from Helena, report the arrival of Gen. Davidson, with a large avalry force from Pilot Knob, Mo. He captured

KENTUCKY.

rought them in.

about 500 rebels, ten miles from Helena, and

Martial Law Declared by Gen. Burnside. ued an order declaring the State of Kentucky to be invaded by a rebel force, with the avowed intention of overawing the judges of elections, intimidating loyal voters, keeping them from the polls, and forcing the election of disloyal candidates at the election on the 3d proximo. The military force of the Government is the only force that can defeat this attempt, and the State of Kentucky is therefore placed under martial law, and all the military offities of the State in the support of the laws and the purity of suffrage. The legally appointed judges at the polls will be held strictly responsible that no disloyal person be allowed to vote, and to this end the military power is ordered to give them its ut-

STATES IN BEBELLION. The Paroles of the Vicksburg Garrison.

(From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The enemy, on the third of July, when Gen. Lee was driving back their forces from Gettysburg, capturing thousands, and threatening their army with ruin and annihilation, published a War Gazette, denying the power of paroling prisoners on the battle-field. This was done to embarrass General Lee with his captures; it was to encumber his army with prisoners, necessitating large details to guard and convey them to Richmond. Thus the enemy and convey them to Richmond. Thus the enemy hoped to so encumber Lee as to prevent his advance.

Now, Vicksburg had no telegraphic communication with Washington, and on the next day General Grant captured, according to various accounts, from 18,000 to 27,000 prisoners, and paroled them on the hattle-field, in direct violation of the terms of this War Gazette. The enemy enforced this War Gazette by forcing into the ranks 4,500 prisoners paroled by General Lee. The captured garrison of Vicksburg, by the terms of the enemy's War Gazette, should be immediately declared exchanged, and placed as a reinforcement to General Johnston.

There was no agreement between the commanding generals of the two armies—General Johnston and General Grant—which the enemy assert in this War Gazette to be required by the cartel. General-Pemberton could capitulate and surrender, but the exchange of the prisoners captured must, according to this War Gazette, take place either between commanding generals, or at the appointed place for exchange, namely, City Point.

Nobody will have the right to complain if this war gazette be promptly acted unon by our authorities, and Pemberton and his army be declared no longer on parole, since, by the terms of the war gazette, they were not exchanged by the general commanding, nor at the appointed place, but irregularly and improperly, and if, as soon as armed, they be turned against the enemy.

If, in eagerness to embarrass General Lee, the enemy has put forth a war gazette that now materially aids General Johnston, it would be but right oped to so encumber Lee as to prevent his ad-If, in eagerness to embarrass General Lee, the enemy has put forth a war gazette that now materially aids General Johnston, it would be but right and proper that our authorities should promptly embrace the opportunity thus profered them. This war gazette is a forced and improper construction of the carlel; but as it is the enemy's construction of the carlel; but as it is the enemy's construction of the carlel; but as it is the enemy's construction of the carlel; but as it is the enemy's construction of the carlel; but as it is the enemy's construction, they could not complain if we adopt it, now that it acts so charmingly in our favor.

However, though we can see clearly the treacherous trap set by our enemies, and though the advantage given to us is sufficiently plain, yet the Confederates do not by any means govern their canduct by Yankee example. If we had done so in Pennsylvania we should have laid York in ashes, and stolen all the pianos. True, we are fighting against an enemy who repudiates all obligations of honor, as well as of humanity, but even that does not absolve us from those obligations. We have certain old-fashioned ideas of good faith and chivalry; and whether we can conquer in this strife or perish, we must absolutely preserve the reputation of gentlemen and men of honor.

It is for our supreme military authorities to pronounce whether Gen. Pemberton and his garrison are bound by the parole or not, under the circumstances. We shall abide by their decision, and feel confident that they will keep our Confederate honor his part attailes.

confident that they will keep our Confederate hono high and stainless. GENERAL BRAGG'S RETREAT. Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser and Register.]

CAMP ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,

Near Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7.

The Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Braxton Bragg commanding, has arrived thus far on its retreat from the advancing army of Rosecrans. After thirteen days of unparalleled sufferings, consisting of forced marches, hard work, sleepless nights, drenching rains, barefoot walking over stony roads, hunger, famine, heat by day and cold by night, we have succeeded in escaping from the terrible Yankees, and put as a peacemaker between them and us the surging current of the deep, wide, majestic Tennessee. Here we rest our broken-down bodies for a brief season, and hope to recuperate our exhausted strength, and repair, in some degree, our heavy losses in articles of clothing and camp equipage.

On the 24th June the enemy engaged our troops in front, and dispersed our cavalry. Our infantry met them, and there was hard fighting that evening. Clayton's brigade, the 18th, 36th, and 38th Alabama, advanced that evening in a drenching rain to Beech Crous and held agen there for thirty hours. Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser and Register. Clayon's bingate, the foot, 30th, 30th, and 30th Atabana, advanced that evening in a drenching rain to Beech Grove, and held a gap there for thirty hours. Here we confronted the enemy all day on the 25th. They had seven regiments and we three. We spent the day one thousand four hundred yards apart, and in full view; but the constant rain prevented any engagement. day one thousand four hundred yards apart, and in full view; but the constant rain prevented any engagement.

There were some artillery duels between the batteries on the creets of the hills. Bates' brigade, on our left, skirmished all day.

On the 26th, about nine o'clock, our retreat began. Our brigade did not see the signal to retreat, and was nearly cut off, a large force of the enemy being abreast with us before we retired. We hastened on to Tullahoma, and offered a battle there, but the enemy declined it, and for fear of being finanked, we retired to Chattanooga.

Our sufferings have been awful beyond description. For seven consecutive days and nights we had wet feet and wet shoes, which were not once dry during an entire week. Our clothes, too, were wet all the time. The roads were horrible. Without sleep, without adequate food, often without water, we marched, worked, stood in line of battle, in mud and water, atood guard all the night, and suffered for thirteen days all that humanity can suffer in the flesh. It is ended now, but it will require weeks to restore us to our former morale, for we are greatly exaperated and demoralized.

Our loss in baggage, clothing, and camp equipage can never be repaired. We have lost everything. None of us have but one suit of clothes, and many are almost naked. Nearly one tent hof the army is barefoot. The single suit of clothes that the luckiest of us have are wet and fermenting with the accumulated rain and sweat that have soaked them for thirteen days.

Arrest of a Supposed Spy.

Baltimore, August 1.—This morning, the detectives of Provost Marshal Blumenburg made an arrest of a young man, named Francis Smith, on the charge of being a Confederate app, and as having been in the Chesapeake Artillery, commanded by Captain Brown, who was killed at Gettysburg. On his person was found's tidy, on which was tastefully worked, in the usual colors, a Confederate flag, and around the edge the name of Jefferson Davis, 1861, with fifteen stars. He was taken to the office of the marshal and subjected to a rigid examination, but he would give no information with respect to the parties from whom he obtained the tidy, as also a pocket-handkerphief with a flag on it. He is detained for the authorities.

In addition to a number of deserters, arrested by detectives of provost marshal, yesterday and the previous day, was Thomas Armstrong, Company H, 5th Maryland Regiment, who deserted on the 1th of March, 1862, and entered the naval service on board a gunboat, and George Hanna, Company A, 5th Maryland Regiment, who did not go with the regiment when it left this city. He was arrested while in citizens clothing, and stated that he designed staying here so as to go as a substitute for some one of those to be drafted under the conscription act; also, John Weish, Company D, 6th New York Cavalry, who deserted three weeks ago. He wanted to sell his cavalry revolver, which cost \$12, to a person for \$10, so as to go farther North. They were all sent to Fort McHenry.

There were also a number of stragglers who were sent to Camp Bradford. ber of stragglers who wer There were also a number of stragglers who were sent to Camp Bradford.

Over four thousand wounded rebels still remain in the hospitals, in and around Gettysburg, who are kindly cared for by our surgeons. Many of them, it is reported have asked not to be sent South, where they will again be compelled to fight against he Union. China and Japan.

China and Japan.

San Francisco, July 30.—The ship Black Prince, rfrom Hong Kong en June 6th, arrived here to-day, bringing 366 Chinese passengers.

The American steamer Jamestown arrived at Macao on the 2d of June. All well.

The ship Don Quixote arrived at Hong Kong on the 2d of June.

The news from China is unimportant.

The latest news received at Hong Kong, from Japan, stated that a war with France and England was certain. The Japanese are reported to be much better prepared for the war than was supposed. Dates from the Sandwich Islands to July 4th state that the American commissioner, McBride, had entered on his official duties. The volcano near Shilo was again in action, throwing out immense streams of molten lava. Mexico. SAN FRANCISCO, July 51.—The first steam quartz fill erected at Reese river mines commenced work

oday.

Owing to obstructions in the roads between the city of Mexico and Acapulco, news has been received from the city of Mexico only to June 25th.

General Alvarez, from whom accounts are received to the 20th instant, was expecting the arrival at Acapulco of the French fleet, with ten thousand soldiers. soldiers.
"This force is to come from the Gulf of Mexico, scrost Tehuantepec, and from Acapuloo will be despatched for garrisons for all the Mexican Pacific ports. EUROPE.

Later by the Steamship America—The De fence of Caunda—The Russian Reply Un-satisfactory—Defeat of the Russians—Ad-vance in American Securities. NEW YORK, August 2.—The steamship America The ateamship Canada, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th; the Hecla, from New York, arrived the same day.

GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Argyll asked the Government to give facilities for establishing a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Ottawa river, for conveying grain through Canada instead of the United States.

Lord Granville regretted that the Canadians had

not provided sufficient militis for its defence in case of war. He said it was impossible for England to defend Canada effectively unless the Canadians Mr. Horsman's resolutions in favor of Poland have been withdrawn.
The Confederate loan was last quoted at 4½@3½ iscoun.

The Times' City article says the American news was received with surprise and disappointment at the removal (owing to Lee's retreat) of all prospect of a termination of the war; with satisfaction in contemplating England's wisdom in not premature-ly yielding to recent pressure for a Confederate re-compution. ognition. The Galway contract (the same as in 1859) has The Galway contract (the same as in 1859) has been approved in the House of Commons. Galway will be the port of departure.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Horsman moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the arrangements made with regard to Poland by the treaty of Vienna have failed to secure the good government of Poland or the peace of Europe, and any further attempt to replace Poland under the conditions of that treaty must cause calamities to Poland, and embarrassments and danger to Europe.

He contended that England was bound to do something more than merely write despatches. He contended that England was bound to do some-thing more than merely write despatches.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the resolution.

Mr. Hennessy condemned the conduct of Russia towards Poland. He defended Austria. He thought

towards Poland. He defended Austria. He thought Poland was entitled to independence. Lord Palmerston said there was no alternative Lord Palmerston said there was no alternative between remaining passive or insisting upon the eatablishment of Poland in its ancient state. The Powers of Europe were prepared to go to war to force Ruesia to relinquish her possession. This might be done, but it was clear that it could not be done by persuasion. The only ground that could justify our remonstrance with Russia was the treaty of Vienna. If that was abandoned we should deliver the Poles, bound hand and foot, to Russia. He hoped that the House would not agree to the motion, or would press the Government to declare the course they would pursue.

noped that the House would not agree to the motion, or would press the Government to declare the course they would pursue.

Mr. Horsman then withdrew the motion.

It is expected that Parliament would be prorogued on the 28th inst.

Lord Clyde is alarmingly ill at the Government House, Chatham, and his recovery is considered altogether hopeless.

The Times says: The Cabinet at Washington are not equal to their task. Every ortiss of affairs seems to clicit additional proofs that they are in every respect unfit to deal with the events passing around them. The gleam of success that has fallen on the Federal arms in the surrender of Vicksburg, and the incidents of the second Maryland campaign, have exhibited the President and his chief ministers in a manner almost pittable. With their country torn asunder, and its soil recking with blood, they only find a voice to make poor and flippant election speeches, Mr. Seward crowned the wretched display by something that we record, but will not here repeat, for it was simply blasphemous. That men in such positions could so express themselves at such a time is a deplorable illustration of the degeneracy of American rulers.

L?rom the London Daily News, July 21.

such a time is a deplorable illustration of the degeneracy of American rulers.

4 From the London Daily News, July 21.]

"A GLEAM of success," we are told by a Confederate contemporary, "has fallen on the Federal arms in the surrender of Vicksburg and the incidents of the second Maryland campaign." The philosophical calmness of this generous and dignitied admission will perhaps be envied by both parties who are actively engaged in the great struggle on the other side of the Atlantic. These trivial incidents, which are insufficient to disturb the erenity of Southern sympathizers at a zafe distance from the scenes of action, have filled the Federal North with the profoundest gratitude and exultation, while the South has never attempted to disquise its settled conviction that the fall of Vicksburg, by cutting the Confederacy hopelessly in two, would be a fatal blow to their cause. But the Southern journalist on this side of the water affects to see in the permanent command of the Mississippl, and the possession of the Western States by the North, only a transient gleam of success to the Federal arms. The less philosophic partisans of the slave power, even in this country, will perhaps be disposed to regard this tone at such a crisis as the very irony of friendship. It is, however, susceptible of a more generous explanation, if we remember the sweeping principle which our contemporary has for some months past laid down. It has affirmed over and over again that if the North should be defeated at any point the loss would be irremediable, but if the South were defeated it would be of no consequence. On the consoeated it would be of no consequence. On the cons latory hypothesis that defeat is of no consequence to the South, her most ardent partisans may, of course, view the rapidly changing features of the campaign with perfect coolness. Unfortunately, however, this philosophical theory has not exercised much practi-cal influence on the conduct of those who profess to hold it. They have been as one-sided and intem-perate as the most, unphilosophical partisan could noid it. They have been as one-sided and intemperate as the most unphilosophical partisan could possibly be. They have been just as eager to prove that the South was about to succeed at all points as though victory had been really an important object. In fact, so intense and unscrupulous is this feeling that it leads not only to the serious distortion, but to that the South was about to aucceed at all points as though victory had been really an important object. In fact, so intense and unscripulous is this feeling that it leads not only to the serious distortion, but to the actual suppression of notorious facts. The Times, for example, in its comments last Thursday on the three days' fighting at Getrysburg, made no reference whatever to the third and most important day of all—that terrible engagement of Friday, which lasted from dawn till sunset, and was the decisive battle of the invasion. Accordingly, it very naturally concluded that the principal struggle was yet to some. In like manner, referring—to-Veissburg, while—section of the manner, referring—to-Veissburg, while—section of the days, it continued to report up—to Saturday ast the fistering assumed to report up—to Saturday ast the fistering assumed to nee that "General and an impossible task before him." "Gen. Grant's army," we were again told on that day, "persists in the siege of Vickeburg, but it is difficult to see what possible hope there can be of reducing the city." In a lees philosophic critic this oatrich policy of running your nose into the sand and pretending not to know what is going on around, would be regarded as contemptible weakness and folly—the very climax of disingenuous puerlity.

Recent events have fortunately to a great extent reatored the philosophic calm. The salutary influence even of such insignificant events as the fall of Vicksburg and the defeat of General Lee is seen in a striking reserve and moderation of tone. These trivial successes, though incapable of disturbing our contemporary's serenity, lead him into a somewhat peesive strain of reflection. The real lesson to be drawn from these events, we are told, is "that the issues sought are not to be gained by war at all." This is a great change from the fierce and belligerent note of deflance recently heard in the same quarter. Only a week ago we were told in a tone of something like vindicitive triumph that the North was at time

secession in very memorable words. After de-scribing the Federal Government as the best and to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three-quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquillity accompanied with unbounded pros-perity and rights unassailed—is the height of mad-ness, folly, and wickedness." FRANCE.

The Constitutionnal regrets the impatience of those who demand the immediate publication of the Russian replies, and says the replies are being examined by the three Powers, which positively intend to agree on the means of settling the question definitively. The Paris journals consider the Russian reply as unsatisfactory. The Nation says the intentions of the French Cabinet regarding the Polish reply will be made known within three days. the Polish reply will be made known within three days.

Rentes are quoted at 67f. 85c.

Asmall rifled cannon taken at Puebla is offered to the Prince Imperial by the army of Mexico.

A battalion of the Imperial Guards paraded before the residence of the Emperor at Vichy on the morning of the 19th. One of the officers of Gen. Forey's army delivered to his Majesty the flags taken by the French troops in Mexico. The Emperor summoned the sub officers of the Guard and delivered the trophies into their charge, with the words, "If you had been there you would also have taken your share of flags." The battalion defiled before the Emperor amid the acclamations of the crowd.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: It is pretty certain that the answer of the Russian Government to the notes of the three Rowers is not considered satisfactory. Among others who are mortified and disappointed is said to be the Russian ambassador himself, who had hoped for something RUSSIA.

Russia admits the six (6) propositions, but rejects the armistice, saying the repression of the incurrection is necessary; an amnesty is offered, and Russia, meanwhile, is willing to accept the principles of a conference itself, but does not admit the right of all the eight Powers who signed the final act of the heaty of Vienna, to participate in the conference until England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia are agreed.

POLAND. The Russian military officers are invested with dministrative functions.

A Cossack detachment while plundering Gratewo The insurrection in Somokitia is increasing.

Pight hundred Russians were defeated near Lu-Eight hundred Russians were defeated near Lubarton and five hundred at Sabota.

The Russian conscription in Wilna, Grodno, Kowno, Vollynia, Kiew, and Podolia, has been postponed.

The Russians were beaten twice on the 15th and once on the 15th.

A despatch from Bucharest, of July 16th, says four hundred Poles and some Englishmen-left Toulchta on boad an English steamer, and disembarked on the 13th between Rein and Ismail: The instructions received, with regard to this expedition, by the Wallachian authorities and troops, were to employ persuasion, and to avoid a conflict with arms at any cost. Their conciliatory efforts, however, not being attended with any result, a fight took place which lasted five hours, and terminated in the retreat of the Poles, who abandoned their dead and wounded. The Roumans had 18 killed, and 45 wounded. The arms used by the Poles were of English manufacture, and of superior quality. Two companies of Roumans pursued the Poles on the 17th; the latter surrendered. The captives were treated as military prisoners, and supplied with rations. The commander was released on parole.

A despatch from Warsaw of the 16th states that Wiederabloki has defeated 800 Russians near Lubarter. A despatch from Warsaw of the Wiedersbicki has defeated 800 E bartow. AUSTRIA. The Austrian Government is extremely dissatis-fied with the last Russian reply. PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia have accepted an invitation to a grand entertainment which will be given July 19th, by the nobility of the Province of Usedorn.

EVERY MAN is—or, if he isn't, he ough to be—fond of being well dressed, and desirous of looking at all times and seasons as well as Nature will allow him to look. In order to attain this en THE POLISH QUESTION. The Paris Pays says: The three Powers still fully agree in demanding that Russia should adhere to the programme. Austria has energetically rejected the attempts of Russia to disturb the good understandation of the three Powers at the lowest possible took, the Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Tailor, No. 609 Chestnut street, where a choice selection of number goods is ing of the three Powers.

Commercial Intelligence. PROVISIONS steady and unchanged. Beef buoyant. lacon steady. Butter easier. Lard very dull. Tallow niet and steady. Bacon steady. Butter easier. Lard very duil. Tallow quiet and steady.
Phoduce.—Asbes quiet and steady. Sugar inactive. Coffee steady. Rice inactive; sales small. Linseed Olf steady. Common Rosin without sales. Spirits Turpeatine dull. Patroleum very duil: 2s 3d & gallon for reshead, 178 of@178 & bbl for crude.
American securities are active. United States 5s had improved 6. Erie shares 2%, Illinois Central 7. Michigan Central convertible 2, sinking fund 3%, Pennsylvania Railroad first mortg. ge 6, Virginia 6s declined 1, Illinois Central bonds declined 3.
LOBDOM MODEY MARKET, July 20.—Consols are very heavy in consequence of the doubtful state of the Polish question. They are quoted for money at 92½@92%.

Judge McCunn's Fourth of July Speech. Fellow-citizens of the city of Brooklyn: It was not my intention to say anything to you to-day. It was invited but yeaterday by your committee to meet you on this occasion. I had other engagements; but, after hearing your committee, I consented to be with you to day, and to be simply one of your-selves. But, since listening to the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Alderman Tiernan, and hearing the name of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, feheers, it made the blood course through my veins with the speed of electricity. That name stands out in bold relief on the pages of American history—nay, on the pages of the history of the world. He suffered more as a martyr of the Revolution than any other man. This second Declaration of Independence, word for word, read by our Southern brethren, had filled their breasts with the same patriotism that possessed the patriots of '76. [Great cheering.] I mean what I say, and I am ready to abide the responsibility. [Immense applause.] I say this is the gloomiest Fourth of July that this country has ever witnessed. At this moment we hear the booming of the cannons of destruction (at Gettysburg) slaughtering our brothers, and our fathers, and you sweethearts (motioning to the ladies). If we were fighting for a principle nothing could stand before us; but we are not. We are fighting for a mere sentiment in behalf of a race who do not appreciate our efforts. [Yes—the nigger.] The Republicans are asking who fired the first shot at our flag on Fort Sumpler? I say that the first shot irred at our flag was fired at Bachelor, the United States officer, whose sweet warm blood went up as an offering to constitutionalliberty. The next shot that was fired was by Brown, a poor wretch that was fired was by Brown, a poor wretch that was fired was by Brown, a poor wretch that was fired was by Brown, a poor wretch that was fired was by Brown, a poor wretch that was fired was by Great it is the same as your own Constitution, with some very important and some very proper amendments.] Fellow citizens of the city of Brooklyn: It was not my intention to say anything to you to-day. I was invited but yesterday by your committee to meet

the amendments.]

A CEMETERY WASHED AWAY.—A sad incident of the severe rain storm of last Tuesday, which was felt with more of less force over most of the State, was the washing away of portions of the graveyard in Moravis, Cayuga county, N. Y. It being rumored in the village that Dry creek, swollen beyond all precedent, was fast undermining the western portions of the cemetery, a large crowd hastened thither, with spades and shovels, in hope that they might exhume the remainder of their friends ere the waters could reach them. But the hope was in vain, and coffin after coffin was seen to be washed from its resting place, mingling promiscuously with stumps, trees, and drift wood of every description. About an acre of soil was washed away to the depth of twenty feet, and as some of the coffins fell out, the rough boxes would strike on end, burst and leave an exposed coffin, the cover of which coming off its contents would pitch headlong into the torrent. The remains of the late Lieutenant Stoyell were washed out before they could be reached, although very strenuous efforts were made to save them. Finally, however, the body was secured some distance down the stream. Altogether sixteen bodies were thus swept away, only eight of which had been recovered up to Wednesday noon A number of skulls and spinal bones were recovered next day; also fragments of grave clothes, coffin lidand sides were strewn along the banks as carelessly as the drift wood, and coffins not wholly washed out protruded a foot or more from the embankment.—Albany Argus.

A FOILED PLAN.—We print below, from the Louisville lowered of the Schull a province the

A FOILED PLAN.—We print below, from the Louisville Journal of the 28th ult., a positive statement of a very important project formed by the rebels, but crushed beyond all hope of recovery by the late Union victories:

"In regard to John Morgan's late raid, we are in possession of interesting and important facts which we can establish by direct testimony. Before Morgan started upon his expedition, he fully explained the rebel plan, of which that expedition was a part. He was to make no attack upon Louisville, but to go through Indians and Ohio, sweeping everything before him, attracting the whole of public attention in that direction, and breaking up all the railroad communications by which reinforcements for the defence of Louisville could be sent. Immediately upon this Publicance was tack in the States. defence of Louisville could be sent. Immediately upon this, Buckner was to dash into Kentucky with the very considerable force under his command, espture Louisville, and take and destroy whatever he pleased, and then the two, Buckner and Morgan, were to make a simultaneous ruah upon Cincinnati. "To the rebel mind, the plan seemed feasible, but events occurred to interrupt and defeat it. Vicksburg and Port Hudson fell, and General Rosecrans advanced sooner than the rebels expected, Buckner couldn't possibly be spared from where he was. A courier was despatched post-haste to stop John Morgan, but he was too late; when he arrived, Morgan was across the Ohio. The rest of the story is history." MALICE DEFEATING ITS

Charleston rebels, it appears, buried Colonel Shaw in the common grave with the black soldiers of his in the common grave with the black soldiers of his own regiment, by way of indignity to his remains. Malice blinded their eyes to the fact, that it could be no indignity for the heroic youth who had deliberately braved their threatened halter that he might vindicate the claims of the black man, thus to share the grave of the true men who had followed him. When the story is told hereafter, it will be deemed that he lies in the bed of honor, from which even the affection of his kindred could hardly wish to remove him—Boston Courter.

dent at Memphis says: "The ladies of this city begin to see a little beauty in the old flag, and this seauty will be increased. They now tell you that beauty will be increased. They now tell you that they have never had any positive dislike to the flag under which their forefathers fought; but the men who carry the flag about the streets now are Yankees, and they hate a Yankee from Pennsylvania. A Massachusetts soldier, some of them will tell you, is a good enough fellow. They are like the man who despised a fiddler, but was passionately fond of a fiddle."

ACCIDENT.—George Fagan, eight years old, living in the vicinity of Cambridge street, near. Twentieth, was kicked by a horse yesterday afternoon. He had his jaw fractured. THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—Jay Cooke, subscription agent, reports the sale of \$1,100,000 five-twenties on Saturday.

DROWNED. - Patrick Casey was acciden-

CITY ITEMS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have been requested to publish the following acknowledgment of donations: The managers of the Fancy Fruit and Floral Fair, held at the Cooper Shop Hospital for the benefit of the Cooper Shop Soldier's Home, return thanks to the Ladies' Aids, West Chester, Norristown, Bristol, Chester county, Conshohocken, Radnor, Delaware county, Chester, Guthreville, Coatsville, and Attleborough, Pa. Also, Ladies' Aids, of Salem, Camden, Moore's Town, and Haddonfield, N. J.; to the Young Ladies of Mr. G. Coomb's Seminary; the High and Normal School, including \$136 collected from the pupils; the Monroe Grammer, Mifflin Secondary, Rockenburg Primary, and others, for liberal assistance; to the Morning Sta Mass., for a valuable, box of fancy articles; to the Young Misses of same place, for proceeds of a Tiny Fair, \$250; to Ladies, Aid, of Manayunk, for \$100 Knight & Co., Cornelius & Baker, Walker & Sons. Sellers & Co., Evans & Hassall, Mr. Mitchell, and others; to the citizens and friends generally, for their generous gifts of fancy articles, fruit, caker, and filowers.

Jos. Burnett & Co.'s Preparations.— Most of our readers are doubtless familiar with the They are !fully established as goods of high order, and are endorsed by competent judges as possessing, the merit claimed for them. Cocoaine, so famous, for the hair; Kalliston, a fragrant water for the skin; Florimel, an exquisite perfume, and Burnett's friends. To these may be added Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash, which has received the sanction an patronage of eminent dental and medical men. At the present high rates of exchange, there are goo reasons why few foreign preparations should be used, when such excellent substitutes can be provariety of flavoring extracts, which possess great FINE GROCERIES FOR THE COUNTRY .-

Messrs. Davis & Richards, dealers in fine family Groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, (successors to the city, or pack them carefully and send them to any of the depôts, for the country, free of charge. Messrs. Charles Oakford & Sons, under the Continental Hotel, are now selling the most THE BEST-FITTING SHIRT of the age is nade and sold at Mr. George Grant's Gentlemen's

MILITARY GOODS of every description, mitable for army and navy officers, can be had at Oakford & Sons', under the Continental Hotel. LATEST FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTO-MAC.—[Correspondence to the Associated Press.] August 1, 10 o'clock P. M.—General Lee is supposed to be safe, as is also General Meade; the raid, however, is going on, though by which army is not certainly known.

Twelve o'clock, Midnight:—Several cows are missing from the Upper Potomac. They broke loose and floated down the river. They are considered a great loss, as each one could accommodate about sixty men. When just below dam 5 they turned bottom.up, and that showed at once how contractors swindle the Government. Two o'clock A. M. - In my last, instead of "cows" Still Later.—The old flag still waves over Charles Stokes & Co.'s "one-price," under the Continental and Governor Seymour has gone home.

THE IMPROVEMENTS OF THE AGE.-Shakspeare, with all his knowledge of matters and things generally, was behind the age, or perhaps the age was behind him. Suppose, for instance, that he had flourished A. D. 1863, how ridiculous it would have been for him to have had Richard III. talk about employing "a score or two of tailors to atudy fashions to adorn his body." Instead of that speech the ambitious Duke of Gloster would have simply said (had he lived in our age), "I will go to Rockbill & Wilson, at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, and let them do their best, and that will be all-sufficient." Sensible Richard the three times. EVERY MAN'IS or, if he isn't, he ought to be-fond of being well dressed, and desirous of will allow him to look. In order to attain this end at the lowest possible cost, he should leave his

bow on hand,