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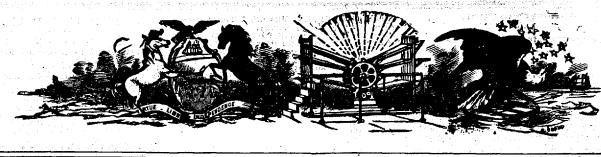
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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863.

- Rebel journals attribute the loss of the battle of

in the bud, as Jackson did before him."

friend of the Empress. The Empress, upon hearing

Bristol, and persuaded the Duchess, with her chil-

since remained. The Duke of Hamilton was in his

marriage, and is, of course, imperially mourned for, —The Richmond Enquirer, of the 20th ult., publishes the following: "A few days since General Mincher was placed in possession of several letters written by Mrs. Patterson Allan (formerly a resi-

dent of this city) to persons in the North. One of

father of General Dix, of the Federal army; the other to Mrs. Allan's sister, in Cincinnati. In the latter letter she says that General Stoneman is a

'white-gloved general,' and dealt too easily with the

dence and devastated the farm of the Secretary of War, Hon. James R. Seddon, which is in Gooch-land county. Mr. Allan removed his family from

this city to his farm on the James river canal, near Cedar Point, in Goochland county, in November

shortly after the battle of Gettysburg, said to the President that he hadn't character enough to be able

to afford to draw a major general's pay and do noth-

ment was likely to have anything for him to do. He would like to know it, as otherwise he could have

no excuse for remaining in the service. The Presi-

soon have work for him. To a renewed application

- Grant is a working man. Years ago he married

turned farmer, and drove his team into St. Louis

three days on foot, with his rations and baggage

eading his men, not being willing to delay until his

- Reports from rebel sources some days ago as-

erted positively the death of the brave General Oz-

terhaus. There is no foundation for the story. Ge-

neral Osterhaus, at latest accounts, was in excel-

lent health, and will, no doubt, do much good service

who issued Order No. 38, and gave it a practical ap

Thackeray, describes the perpetual "life" of the

Prince and Princess of Wales:

s interesting:

casional visits, however, to this city."

he hoped to tell him what he had to do.

horses should come up.

against the rebellion yet.

SUMMER RESORTS COLUMBIA HOUSE. CAPE ISLAND, N. J. BAGS AND BAGGING

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This well-known Hotel is now open for the reception of the numerous guests. Terms \$10 per week. Children inder 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior ions and ample room for 200 persons AARON GARRETSON, Prop BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY. DN J—At the terminus of the railroad, on the left, beyond the depot. This House is now open for Boarders and Transtent Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges moderate. Onlivers and servants, half price.

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This well known House is now open for the reception of guests. Invalids can be accommodated with roome on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Splendid drinking water on the premises. Hagnificent bathing opposite the house.

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C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG, proprietors. CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DE-LIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, immediately on the line of the Central P. R. R., located on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, 2,300-feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the love and series of the series of the sea, will be open until the list of October.

The water and air at this point possess superior attrac-tions. The analyses made in the laboratory of Professor-Boeth, Garrett, and Camac, of Phila lelphia, show the existence of valuable mineral elements, the waters of some of the springs being of the from or chalybeateclass, and others containing saline or sperient salts. Pure mountain water abounds: and the guests will also be supplied with mineral waters from other springs, such as Blue Lick, Bedford, and Saratoga Waters.

Ample facilities for bathing have been provided, new plunge and douch baths erected, and Hot and Cold Baths san at all times be obtained.

The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character.

There is at Cresson Springs a Telegraph Office and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburg and inter-mediate points.

Excursion Tickets can be obtained; RESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DE-

daily mails from Philagerpus and at the Office of the Excursion Tickets can be obtained at the Office of the Pannsylvania Rallroad Company, corner of ELEVENTE Excursion Francisco Company Co HARON FEMALE SEMINARY-

O For the ensuing school-year, will open for reception of Pupils on the 21st of NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) next For Circulars containing terms, &c., address, jy28-lm*

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jy24.3m VILLAGE GREEN, Pa. PHILADELPHIA COLLEGIATE IN STITUTE for Young Ladies, 1630 ARCH Street. Rev. CHARLES A. SHITH, D. D., Principal. The nimb Academic Year will begin on MONDAY, September 14th. For circulars, and other information, address Box 2,611 P O.

BRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR OGIRLS, will re-open on the 7th of Ninth month For Circulars, apply to RUTH ANNA PEIRCE, Bristol Bucks co., Pa. jel7-3m* MISS MARY E. THROPP WILL RE open her English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladiee, at 1841 CHESTNUT Street, on the 14th of September. For circulars, until Septem-ber 1st, apply at the Sunday-school Times, 148 South FOORTH street, Phila., or address Miss Thropp et Val-ley Forze, Peuna. myl5-4m* "THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNSYLVA-NIA" intend to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylva-nia, at their next session, for a renewal of their charter. Said Bank is located in the city of Philadelphia, with en authorized capital of one million of dollars—a re-newal of which will be asked for, with the usual bank-ing privileges

ng privileges.

By order of the Board.

June 29, 1863. je30-tu6m

Cashier. EXECUTORS' SALE OF COAL LAND.—A valuable tract of Coal Land, containing about 580 acres, situate in BLYTH township, Schurlkili county, Pa., known as the "Gatherine Barger" tract. Bounded by the Valley Furnace lands, and the Big Creek lands.

On the lands adjoining and contiguous to this tract are several first-class Collieries, which mine annually from 20,000 to 125,000 tons of superior White Ash Coal.

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CHARLESTON. Progress of Gilmore's Operations.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, with dates to the 31st ult., arrived during he night. Her officers report the siege of Fort Wagner still progressing. General Gilmore has mounted a number of 200-pound slege guns within TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863. one mile of Fort Sumpter. He is confident of recing both Sumpter and Fort Wagner in a short

Gettysburg to the timidity and hesitation of Major The Beaufort New South says: "Just as we go to press it is reported that General Rosecrans is within General Anderson, on the first day, when the rebels hirty miles of Savannah. We see no reason why were successful in the attack upon General Reylds, who was killed, and his corps, the advance of the report may not be true." [This is, of course, absurd. Rosecrans was in General Meade's army, driven back with the loss of Nashville a few days ago, and none of his troops had advanced even as far as Chattanooga —EDITOR.] three or four thousand prisoners. It is stated that on this opportunity, had Anderson, as he might easily have done, taken possession of the mountain NEW YORK, August 3 .- A private letter received NEW YORK, August 3.—A private letter received in this city, dated July 25, says:

"I went-yesterday to Blook Island, and made a reconnoissance from the tailest tree there. Blook Island is between James Island and Morris Island, distant about a thousand yards. I saw they were erecting a line of batteries and building rifle pits almost the entire distance from Fort Johnson to Secessionville along the river. I could look over into Oharleston, and see what was going on there quite plainly." range upon which the subsequent battles were by the enemy, there can be no doubt that the whole Yankee army would have been destroyed As it was, the delay of Anderson prevented Heth and Pender from taking possession of this important position, and permitted it to fall into the enemy's hands. I have no hesitation in saving that this fatal blunder was fraught with the most disastrous conse quences to our arms. I learn that all the brigadie AFFAIRS ON MORRIS ISLAND.

blunder was fraught with the most disastrous consequences to our arms. I learn that all the bigadier commanders in Anderson's division were anxious to advance, but the major general would not consent.

—Some interesting particulars of the death of Commander Abner Read are furnished, in correspondence from New Orleans. His wounds were very severe, and he suffered terribly until death relieved him, but he never complained. About half an hour before he died he remarked to the doctor, that all hops of recovery had passed. "Yes," replied the doctor, "you cannot recover, Captain Read, and you have but little time to live." 'After this was said he had about half an hour of comparative freedom from pain, when he remarked to the doctor, "Well, doctor, I do not know that there is any use holding on any longer; I guess I will above off," and with almost the same breath he expired. His last words were in all respects characteristic of the man. He was one of the most gallant spirits of the many in our naval service, and his death is universally lamented.

—The editor of the Scranton (Pa.) Republicansay: "We saw a curious embellishment the other day, a five-dollar bill on the Pottsville Bank, which contains in one corner a vignette of James Buchanan. Some loyal person had bunged his eyes with red ink, drawn a gallows above his head, from which a rope was suspended, that went round his neck, and then branded his forehead with the word 'Judas.' This is but one of hundreds. The bank has do call in all its issues with that portrait on the company of the call of Wagoer, Sumpter, and Charleston, in turn, may be, as I have in another derive and service, and are working by correlating the success of the campaign. For public encouragement, it will not be improper to any interesting the success of the campaign. For public encouragement, it will not be emproper to any interesting the success of the campaign. For public encouragement, it will not be emproper to any interest proper to me, at this stage, to separk. But results within a fe

upon James Island, strengthening the price wall of Fort Sumpter and the small tanks Fort Gregg, and in every conceivable way endeavoring to make their own position impregnable.

Oapt. Paine of the New York volunteer engineers made, alone, a night reconnectance of the has had to call in all its issues with that portrait or ar indignation against the man who might, had he nade, alone, a night reconnoissance of the wor had the will or the pluck, have nipped this rebellion upon James Island, and reports embrasures for twelve guns already erected, with one gun mounted. This one gun has already been brought to bear upon our batteries on the left, but has, thus far, indicted no further injury than the finghtening of several horses engaged in drawing ammunition. It should be understood, however, that all this ceasiess activity on both sides is under fire more or less hot and dangerous. Yesterday a puff of smoke rose from the one gun on James Island, the soldiers at work in our own battery on the left ran to their sand, bole - The Duke of Hamilton, one of the leading me and models of the English aristocracy, says a Paris correspondent, died at the Hotel Bristol on Wednesday morning. The papers state that his death was caused by "cerebral congestion." This was adoubtedly the fact; but the papers do not state our own battery on the left ran to their sand hole dodge the shot, but unfortunately it struck direct how the "cerebral congestion" which caused the audden and untimely death of the model aristocrat to dodge the shot, but unfortunately it struck directly behind the embankment and covered the whole party five feet deep in the sand. They were all dug out in a few moments, uninjured, so far as their bones were concerned, but considerably in want of breath and freeh air.

This shot from the rebel gun having proved so good a one, one of our own artillerists, seeing a soldier standing upon the earthwork of the same rebel battery, wheeled up a small Wiard gun into position, took sim, and in an instant sent his body flying twenty feet into the air. Better firing could not have been made by the most practical sharpshooter. was brought on. On Friday evening last the Duke with a friend, dined, we may presume copiously and freely, with a friend at the Maison Doree. After his they visited that favorite resort of model aristocrats, the Jardin Mabille, and returned at a late hour, in company with some "fair but frail" companions, to the Maison Dorce, where they supper ing. In coming out the Duke of Hamilton, overcome with wine, fell from the top to the bottom of the stairs, was taken up and carried to his hotel

SEVENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGI-MENT. A Herald correspondent writes:

"Any statements in correspondence from here derogatory to the character of the 76th Pennsylvania, either for courage or discipline, are wholly ununfounded. There is not a braver or better disciplined regiment on the island. If my account of their conduct in the fight of July 11th has been construed into a direct or implied charge of cowardice or demoralization, I wish to correct the impression. Time has shown that there was not a straggler from the 76th on that morning. Col. Strawbridge is still quite ill. I write this paragraph in strict justice to galant officers and brave men, concerning whom unjust reports may have been spread." THE COLORED SOLDIERS—INDIVIDUAL GALLANTRY.

THE COLORED SOLDIERS—INDIVIDUAL GALLANTRY.

Sergeant Major Lewis H. Douglas, a son of Fred. Douglas, by both white and negro troops, is said to have displayed great courage and calmess, was one of the first to mount the parapet, and with his powerful voice shouted: "Come on, boys, and light for God and Gov. Andrew," and with this battle-cry led them into the fort.

But above all, the color-bearer deserves more than a passing notice. Sergeant Jno. Wall, of Co. G. carried the flag in the first battalion, and when near the forthe-fell into a deep ditch, and called upon his guard to help him out. They could not stop for that, but Sergeant William H. Carney, of Company C. caught the colors, carried them forward, and was the first man to plant the stars and stripes upon Fort Wagner. As he saw the men falling back, himself severely wounded in the breast, he brought the colors off, creeping on his knees, pressing his wound with one hand, and with the other holding up the emblem of freedem. The moment he was seen crawling into the hospital with the flag still in his possession, his wounded companions, both black and white, rose from the straw upon which they were lying, and cheered him until exhausted they could shout no longer. In response to this reception the brave and wounded standard-bearer said: "Boys, I but did my duty; the dear old flag never touched the ground."

THE CAPTIVES OF THE 54TH MASSAOHUSETTS REGIMENT.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

PORT ROYAL, August 1, 1863.—By a cartel recently made with the rebela, by a flag of truce, before Charleston, the wounded prisoners captured on either side in the assault on Fort Wagner, on July 18th, were to be restored to their respective armies. No distinction was, of course, made, or could be rightfully or honorably made, as to the State in which they were enlisted, their nativity, or the race whose blood, pure or commingled, may flow in their veins. A soldier from Massachusetts is as sacred in person and rights as one from Ohio, Connecticut, or any other State. Yet no officer, commissioned or non-commissioned, or a private, of the 54th Massachusetts, is to be found among the wounded prisoners, numbering one hundred or more, whom the rebela have returned to us, and it is among the chances of war that several of them were captured. They led the charge, and by their hand the flag of the Union waved on the parapet of Fort Wagner.

The officers of the regiment were among the bravest youth of the land. The gallant colonel who fell at their head has left a name that after ages will not willingly let die. He was a private in the New York 7th militia, whose march for the defence of Banks up the Shenandoah he was struck by a bullet, which, but for his watch, would have proved fatal. The non-commissioned officers and privates, all in a degree more or less of African descent, had Saxon blood flowing in their veins in large proportion; their manly forms were not often those of men who from childhood had bent beneath the lash. One third or one-half of them were free born or free by even slave law, while the greater portion of the rest had won their freedom by heroic escapes, and forti-THE CAPTIVES OF THE 54TH MASSACHU-SETTS REGIMENT. —From Vallandigham's headquarters, at Nisgara, a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes:

"This Clifton House is not so much the headquarters of the Southern rebels, who are too lazy or too cowardly to stay at home and fight the 'Lincoln vandals,' as it was the last and the previous years. The Metcalfs, Marshalls, Sanderses, are no more seen here. Their absence is satisfactory to the land-lords, who suffered, in pocket by their presence, as they drove all respectable Americans away; and satisfactory to their patrons of the English and Provisional persuasion, who began to regard the cowards with contempt. Yet there are a few of the kind here now, and, of course, they cordially patronize and sympathize with Vallandigham and his followers. Their regrets over Federal successes are mutual and outspoken. One of Vallandigham's particular friends, with whom he is frequently in close conference, formerly a resident of New Orleans, which city he left when Butler entered it, approached me to-day—I was reading the Chicago Times, a stray copy of which I got from a Chicagotan—and, supposing me to be one of their kind, remarked that 'things looked damned bad for us down South.' I asked him wherein? He replied that 'Grant and Rosecrans were playing the devil with our folks.' 'That is so, and I thank God for it!' responded this correspondent. This seemed to startle the desponding Southern chap, and he asked me if I was not a Southerner.' 'Not if I know who my father was,' I replied. 'I belong to the glorious little State of Rhode Island, and believe in Burnside! the man who issued Order No. 38, and gave it a practical applied ton.''

their manly torms were not often those of men who from childhood had bent beneath the lash. One-third or one-half of them were free born or free by even slave law, while the greater portion of the rest had won their freedom by heroic escapes, and fortified that title by long years of prescriptive enjoyment, some under the protection of the British Queen. Nor were those who, during the war, had abandoned their masters, or been abandoned by them, unshielded by the sacred character of prisoners of war; that protects all but deserters and breakers of paroles; and it is distinctly declared by writers on the law of nations that "persons escapling from captivity, and retaken, or even recaptured in war, are not held to merit punishment, for they only obeyed their love of liberty." (Wolsey, §123.)

They were all, officers and men, soldiers of Massachusetts, a dear old State, all crowned with Revolutionary memories, and first to send her regiments to protect the capital at the opening of the war. The Governor of the Commonwealth, on presenting the State and national colors to the 54th Regiment, in May last, said to them in his address, that his own reputation would be more identified with their fortunes than with those of any regiment which his State had sent to the war. Many of them are well educated, and in the hospitals they have delighted to read the best books of our literature. They had been less than two months in actual service when they had already written their history in imperishable. Huncs. On July 16th they repulsed the enemy on James Island, losing fifty men, and won there the praise of Gen. Terry, the commandingeneral. On the 18th, Brigadier General Strong, one of the bravest generals in the service, hoses them, even when won and weary with marches and unfed for the day, to lead on that evening the storming column on Fort Wagner. How well they did, fresh levies as they were, and ill-conditioned at the time, assigned to a work from which veterans might be pardoned for shrinking, let their wounded general an

Prince and Princess of Wales:

"They dine everywhere, lunch everywhere, dance everywhere, drive everywhere, levee constantly, drawing-room perpetually, theatre and opera neverending, preside at everything, open everything, lay foundation of everything, receive presents from every county, deputations headed by municipal bodies; are always receiving freedoms in gold-boxes (maker's name conspicuously brought forward by newspaper reporter, and maker always said to have 'excelled himself,') are always 'addressed' and always 'reply'—one of them in the silvery accents which he inherits, &c.; are mobbed daily and nightly; crowds round Apsley House to see two young people in a carriage, crowds round an artisk's door to see one young person descend from carriage to enter studio to have portrait taken; rampagious yelling crowds round Grand Stands at races; more rampagious yelling and infinitely worse behaved crowds of glous yelling and infinitely worse behaved crowds of University-educated young gentlemen at commemo-ration, every tradesman expressing in heraldic de-vice and foreign motto his business connection with ration, every tradesman expressing in heraldic device and foreign motto his business connection with alphabetic royalty; newspaper 'liners' babbling in grandiloquent but unmeaning language about. Alphabetical Royalty, which, if it have feelings such as are given to the common herd, must hate and loathe and deeplies the trucklings and shufflings and kotooings of human nature generally, must long to get away where it can wear a shooting-oost and a yachting-jacket and a slouch hat, where it cannot be addressed or invited, dined or drank, where there is nothing to onen, and where there is pernetual fees. othing to open, and where there is perpetual free-lom—not presented in a box." We can make no discrimination against her or them, and we cannot allow the enemy to make any. Unless wounded prisoners of her 54th are not forthwith de-The Home Journal's reminiscence of Eugene Sue is interesting:
"This French author was the finest specimen of a
fat exquisite that we ever saw. (We has the pleasure
of seeing him in Paris in 1832) He most successfully
ignored bis own obesity—behaving always as if he
were slender and graceful. In a volume of 'Recollections' which 'Captain Grow' has just brought
out, he thus describes our old friend: 'Eugene Sue
was the very reverse of Balzac, both in appearance
and manner. Nothing could have been more correct
and unserupulously nest than his dress, which was
rather dandified, but in good taste, according to the
notions of twenty or thirty years ago. He wore livered, let rebel prisoners of rank be instantly shot. The retribution would be at once effectual and histone. Report says there are eighteen negro prisoners in Charleston, but there is no means of verifying the EXCHANGE OF WOUNDED PRISONERS ON MORRIS ISLAND. The Port Royal New South gives some interesting notions of twenty or thirty years ago. He wore always a very broad-brimmed hat, of glossy newness, and remarkably tight, light-colored trousers, which, the-bye, were not particularly becoming to a man built in a stout mould. He was remarkable for the particulars of the agreement for the exchange of wounded prisoners after the attack upon Fort Wagner. It says:

"As mentioned last week, Lieutenant Colonel Hall and Surgeon John J. Craven, with a flag of truce, had previously made arrangements for a mutual exchange of wounded prisoners, to be paroled for regular exchange. In accordance with this agreement, thirty-nine of the rebel wounded in our hands were placed on the Cosmopolitan, of which Surgeon R. B. Bonticou has charge, and with them Surgeon John J. Craven, chief medical officer, started for Charleston harbor at 2 o'clock on Friday morning. ner. It says: built in a stout mould. He was remarkable for the beauty of his horses; his can was one of the best appointed in Paris; his house in the Rue de la Pepinere (now an asylum) was a perfect bonbonniere, and his dinners were renowned for their excellence. He was supposed (and to my knowledge with considerable reason) to lead a very Sardanapalian life. Strange stories are told of his castle in Sologne, where he was waited on by a number of beautiful women, of all countries, and of all shades of color." all countries, and of all shades of color."

— A reporter of the Cincinnati Commercial, some days ago, visited the captured officers of John Morgan's gang, now imprisoned in that city, and thus records what he saw:

"We found Colonel Basil Duke's name headed the list, but from his appearance we should not have taken him to be the head and front of the gang—a position that is now generally conceded to him more than to Morgan. He is a small man, not over thirty years old, we judge; weight about one hundred and thirty hounds, spare of fiesh, features augular, hair and eyes nearly if not quite black; the latter spark ling and penetrating, and the former standing out from the head something like porcupine quills. Altogether, he called to mind our picture of a Spanish bandit on a small scale; nevertheless, he has a pleasant voice and a gracious smile in his conversation, which is free and cordial. But there is nothing commanding in his appearance, his manner, or his words, and it is not strange that Morgan is the acknowledged leader of the horde, even though Duke may be the most quick-witted.

"Dick Morgan is about thirty two years old, heavy set, inclined to be flesby; round, plump face, bluish eyes, phlegmatic temperament, and not talkant in regard to the wounded rebel. The latter of colonel Hall refused to put his objections in regard to the wounded rebel. The latter declining, Colonel Hall refused to put his objections in regard to the wounded rebel. The latter declining, Colonel Hall refused to put his objections in regard to the wounded rebel. The latter declining, Colonel Hall refused to put his objections in regard to the wounded rebel. The latter declining, Colonel Hall refused to put his objections. norning. THE COLORED SOLDIERS. -A reporter of the Cincinnati Commercial some

in writing, and so the matter was dropped by both "The form of paroling the prisoners was gone through with by Colonel Anderson and Major J. Motte Middleton, aid-de-camp to General Bipley, on the part of the enemy; and Lieutenanc Colonel James F. Hall, Provost Marshal General; on our part. The form of parole, the signatures and the witnessing, was as follows:

"'I, the undersigned, prisoner of war, captured near 'Charleston, hereby give my parole of honor not to bear arms against the Confederate States, or to perform any military or garrison duty whatever, until regularly exchanged, and further, that I will not divulge anything relative to the position or condition of any of the forces of the Confederate States.

"'This day, 24th of July, 1883. This day, 24th of July, 1863.
'(Witness,) EDWARD O ANDERSON;

"'Colonel Artillery, C. S. A:
"'Colonel Artillery, C. S. A:
"'Faroled this 24th of July, A. D. 1863.
"'By command of Gen. Q. A. GILMORE,
"'Commanding Department of the South.
"'JAMBE F, HALL, lieutenant colonel and Provost
Marshal General." GEN. GILMORE.

Of General Gilmore, the Free South says: Everybody knows he took Fort Pulaski, but not everybody knows in the face of what obstacles he succeeded. Pulaski was deemed impregnable, and the proposed attempt to reduce it by land batteries on Tybee island was scouted by the highest engineering authority in America. Gen. Wright, then commanding a brigade at Port Royal, for three years chief of the Engineer Bureau in Washington, after a very careful survey and reconnoissance, pronounced positively against the effort. "There is not old iron enough in America to take that fort," said the general. It was the strongest but two in the United States. Russell, of the London Times, went over it carefully, and sent home long accounts and plans, pronouncing it a model of engineering strength. Gen. R. E. Leewrote to Col. Olmstead, its commandant: "The enemy may fill your fort with GEN. GILMORE. strength. Gen. R. E. Leewrote to Col. Ulmstead, us commandant: "The enemy may fill your fort with shot and shell, but they cannot breach its walls. I expect you to defend it to the last." And, to crown all, Gen. Totten, then and now at the head of the Engineer Corps, when the project of reducing Pulaski was suggested to him, declared, "You might as well undertake to bombard the Rocky Mountains laski was suggested to him, declared, "You might sa well undertake to bombard the Rocky Mountains from Tybee as Fort Pulaski." It was in the face of such opinions as this that General, then Captain Gilmore, resolved to take this fort, and took it. The credit is due to him solely. In eighteen and a half hours of cannonading—thirty from the time the first gun was fired—Pulaski surrendered, and from that moment General Gilmore has been the best bated officer in the Engineer Corps. Success in defance of opinion and tradition is seldom foreiven. that moment General Gilmore has been the best hated officer in the Engineer Corps. Success in defiance of opinion and tradition is seldom forgiven. When the corps was recently reorganized, Gen. Gilmore was kept still a captain in the engineer service, and his remarkable ability and success have been into way recognized or rewarded in connections.

tion with his position in the regular army.

THE MEMORABLE JULY.—Below will be found a chronological statement of the successes achieved by the Union forces during the month of July. This does not include minor skirmishes, in which our troops were successful; neither does it include the captures by our blockading squadrons:
July 3d—Meade's victory over Lee at Gettysburg, with rebel loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, of 35.000. 35,000.
July 4th—Capture of Vicksburg by Grant, with
31,000 prisoners, and over 200 heavy guns.
July 4th—Gen. Prentiss fights the rebels at Helena, Ark., and defeats them with a loss of 2,700 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.
July 4th—Rosecrans compels Bragg to evacuate
Tullahoma. Rebel loss in the series of engagements over 4,000. July 4th—Rosecrams compens briags to creature full ahoma. Rebel loss in the series of engage-tents over 4,000.

July 6th—Gen. Buford whips Stuart, and captures 967 prisoners and two guns.

July 8th—Banks captures Port Hudson, with 6,000 July 8th—General Pleasanton defeats the rebel pavairy, near Funkstown, capturing 600 prisoners.
July 9th—Buford and Kilpatrick engage the enemy
near Boonsboro, and defeat them, taking a number of prisoners.

July 10th—Attack on the approaches to Charleston commenced, and the batteries on the lower end of Morris Island captured by our forces.

July 13th—Yazoo City captured by our gunboats, and several hundred prisoners, six heavy guns, and a gunboat taken.

July 14th—Battle of Falling Waters; 1,500 rebels and several guns captured.

July 14th—Fort Powheten on James river, taken July 14th—Fort Powhatan, on James river, taken Admiral Lee.

by Admiral Lee.

July 16th—Our forces, under Gen, Sherman, ocupy Jackson, Miss., capturing a large amount of stores, railroad rolling stock, &c., and driving the rebel Johnson into Central Mississippl.

July 16th—Gen. Blunt obtains a victory over the rebels at Elk Greek, Ark., killing 60 rebels, capturing 100 prisoners and two guns.

July 17th [or about that time]—An expedition up the Red river captures two steamers, several transports, 16.000 Enfeld frifies, and a large amount of annunition.

July 17th—An expedition sent by Gen. Grant to Natchez captures 5,000 head of cattle, 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition, and several pieces of artillery.

July 18th—The guerilla Morgan "cornered" at Buffington, Ohio, and 1,000 of his men captured.

July 19th—300 of Morgan's guerillas bagged near Buffington. Suffington.
July 19th—Col. Hatch attacks the rebels at Jackson, Tenn., and captures two companies and an arson, Tenn., and captures two companies and an artillery train.
July 20th—1,500 of Morgan's men, including Basil.
Duke, captured at George's Creek.
July 22d—Expedition from Newbern attack Torboro, N. C., 100 prisoners captured and an iron-clad and two gunboats destroyed.
July 22d—Brashear City, La., surrendered to our forces, under Col. Johnson.
July 24th—Col. Tolland captures Withesville, and captures 125 prisoners. July 24th—Col. Tolland captures Withesville, and captures 125 prisoners.
July 26th—Morgan bagged at Salinville; also 290 of his men.
July 28th—Our troops, under Colonel Hatch, encounter the rebels at Lexington, Tenn., routing them, and capturing a colonel, two lleutenants, twenty-five privates, and two pieces of artillery.
July 29th—Gen. Pegram is engaged by our forces at Paris, Ky., and repulsed with serious loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.
July 20th—Col. Sanders attacks the rebels (2,000 strong) at Winchester, Ky., and routes them with considerable loss.
July 31st—Our forces attack the enemy at Lancaster, Ky., kill and wound twenty, and take 100 prisoners.

Morrow, the brave leader of the famous 24th Michigan, lately made a long war speech to his fellow-

citizens of Detroit. Among other things he told them the following:

One of the rebel officers, captured by us, after-wards met me in Gettysburg, where I was a prisoner. A man came up to me in the street and said, "Colonel, how do you do? You don't know me and think I don't know you. (I had cut off my straps to prevent my being recognized as a colonel.) Come and take a drink." Of course, I drank with him, and then asked who he was. He took me one side from the rebel officers and said, "Your regiment captured me at Fitz Hugh's Landing, d—n you!" Said I, "Glad of it. Didn't they treat you well?" "Bully," was his reply. "Then treat me the same." "We will; where are your straps?" "I have lost them for the time being." "All right, I shan't say a word." He kept his promise, and when I left the rebels they took me for a surgeon.

Twenty-four hours after crossing at Fitz Hugh's landing we recrossed and went to Chancellorville. There we were stationed at a separate space, and guarded two roads, a position of honor, given, as I was assured by Gen. Hooker, as a compliment to the regiment. We were unsuccessful at Chancellorville, but through no fault of Gen. Hooker's. It would have been a glorious victory, had it not been for the detection of an army carps, and his was due to the bad conduct of its officers, and not to any lack of courage among the men. The IIIth Corps occupied a position directly in front of the enemy, and was, nevertheless, allowed by its officers to lay down its arms and make coffee. It was then attacked by the rebels with those unearthly shouts of theirs. The rebels beat any people out shouting. One-half the battles in that neighborhood were fought by power of the lungs rather than the bayonet. The lungs of the rebels are not so strong as ours, but they have a boy-like scream, which is much shriller. (Colonel Morrow then related an amusing sneedote of the counter-cheering of the rebels and the 24th at Fitz Hugh's Landing.) Gen. Hooker, at Chancellorville, exhibited splendid generalship. I was told by a citizens of Detroit. Among other things he fold them the following: way through in order to reach nesuquarters. However, we lost the battle; and fell back into our old camp.

At Gettysburg, with my assistant surgeon, Dr. Collar, indefatigable in season and out of season, I visited the hospitals and the battle-field—the latter at 12 o'clock in the night on the 3d, determining the names of those that had fallen. In a barn, among 200 others, I tound a little Irish boy from this city, Patrick Cleary, a bright boy, and a brave little fellow. I said to him, "Patrick, how do you feel?" He said, "Pretry well, "but the doctor says I can't live." I looked at his wounded leg and saw that mortification had set in. I said, "I don't know; the doctor is the best judge. If he says you, can't live, you had better prepare to die." Said he, "Colonel, if you'll have the leg taken off I'll be with the regiment in a week." I told him that was imposable. He then said, "Colonel, ain't you proud of the 24th? Won't the people of Wayne county be proud?" God bless that boy. He is dead now. [A voice, "He is alive yet."] I am glad to hear it. He is a credit to his native and adopted country. The last thing the boys think of is what those at home think of them. They feel proud too. Write them cheering letters. Encourage your soldiers. Bid them God speed. Tell them they are fighting in a just and holy cause, as they cerrainly are.

Munder of Surrendered Union Men.—Our correspondent. "A. B. N." in his account of the certainly are.

MURDER OF SURRENDERED UNION MEN.—Our correspondent, "A. B. N.," in his account of the Morgan raid and chase, refers to a report that on the march from Lebanon to Springfield, Kentucky, Morgan's men brutally murdered a number of Federal prisoners, after they had fallen in the road from fatigue and sunstroke, and suggests that the affair should be investigated before. Morgan's officers or men are loosed from our hands.

The Louisville Journal of the 27th has full confirmation of the murder of surrendered Union men by Morgan's fellow-secondrels. They belonged, to the 9th Kentucky Cavalry. Their captors demanded their pocket-books and their guns, and afterwards deliberately shot them with their own weaposs. Some of the mounted rebels leaned from their horses, placed their carbines to the very hearts of the poor placed their carbines to the very hearts of the poor fellows, and thus butchered them. The Journal says: "As these facts can be proved beyond all control versy, we cannot see why some of the scoundrels of Morgan should not suffer by way of retaliation."

The Vicksburg Campaign.

The Vicksburg Campaign.

In the course of a full report, Admiral Porter says:

"I have endeavored to do justice to all who were immediately engaged in the struggle for the mastery of the Mississippi. To the the army we do owe immediate thanks for the capture of Vicksburg, but the army was much facilitated by the navy, which was ready at all times to co-operate. This has been no small undertaking. The late investment and capture of Vicksburg will be characterized as one of the greatest military achievements ever known. The conception of the idea originated with General Grant, who adopted a course in which great labor was performed, great battles were rought, and great ricks were run. A single mistake would have involved us in difficulty; but so well were all the plans matured, so well were all the movements timed, and so rapid were all the evolutions performed that no mistake has occurred from the passage of the feet by Vicksburg, and the passage of the feet by Vicksburg, and the passage of the feet by Vicksburg, and the passage of the feet by Vicksburg. The work was hard, the fighting severe, but the blows struck were constant.

"In forty days after our army landed, a rebel army of sixty thousand men had been captured, killed, and wounded, or scattered to their homes, perfectly demoralized, while our loss has been only about five thousand killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the temporary loss of one gunboat. The fortifications and defences of the city exceed anything that has been built in modern times, and are doubly unassallable from their immense height above the bed of the river."

THREE CENTS

STATES IN REBELLION.

The Secession Conspiracy.

A letter, dated Nashville, June 26th, to Horsee Maynard, that well-known loyalist, has just been

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR' PRESS will be sant to subscribers by!

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same in no instances can these terms be destated from they afford very little more than the cost of the pape Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PERSS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or fwenty, as: extra copy of the Paper will be given.

died here last week, at the house of the lady teachers of the schools, who have kindly cared for him shace their arrival here. Ned was over one hundred years old, and remembered General Washington wall, and was one of the number who assisted in carrying him through the streets of Savannah on his last visit to that place. Old Ned took a lively interest in the affairs of the nation, and rejoiced in the prospect of the freedom of his race. He was deeply interested in the cause of education, and, though partially blind with age, he desired, himself, to learn to read. On being asked why he wished to learn, when he could not expect to live much longer, he replied, "as the tree falls, so it will lay," his attainments on earth would contribute to higher attainments on earth would contribute to higher attainments on high; and the ladies yielded to his request, and during the last months of his life he, with much labor and effort, acquired a knowledge of his letters and syllables. Poor old Ned! After a long life of unrequited toil and slavery, he has "gone where the good negroes go?" where no slavedriver will ever follow; where he can sing "de prosess ob de Lord" in freedom and safety.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Maynard, that well-known loyalist, has just been given to the public. Its facts are important:

Dean Sir: I take pleasure in complying with your request to give the substance and, as near as possible, the language of Mr. —, of Louisiana, in a conversation wholloccurred between him and impself about three weeks before the last Presidential election. I met with Mr. — off the carrisome miles beyond Jonesboro, Tenn., in October, 1860. He was then returning to his home in Louisiana, from the city of Washington.

By accident, I took a seaftimmediately behind the one occupied by Mr. —, when he at once turned round, and began to make inquiries respecting the prospects of the different candidates for obtaining the electoral vote of Tennessee. He expressed great pleasure when I assured him that Breckinridge could not possibly obtain the electoral vote of this State; and his reasons for it I will give you as near as may be in his own words. "I am glad," says he, "that Mr. Bell will get the vote of Tennessee, although I cannot vote for him. I am a Douglas Democrat, and I am hastening home to see what can be done to prevent my State from casting its electoral vote for Breckinridge. I have been in Washington since the first day of July, and I tell you now, sir, there is at this moment on foot at Washington the most damnable compiracy to break up this Government that was ever known in any civilized country. I do not speak from hearsay, sir, for I have been in their caucuses almost nightly for the last three months, and I know the programme from A to Z. And it is this: If they can by any means (which is utterly impossible) secure a majority of the electoral votes for Breckinridge, then Intelligence from Matamoros, in the New Orleans and particule.

The Texas people are desirous of playing into the hands of the French. They are up for anything that will embarrass the United States, and flatter European monarchy. They are playing the part of adventurers to the fullest extent. from A to Z. And it is this: If they can by any means (which is utterly impossible) secure a majority of the electoral votes for Breckinridge, then the scheme is, as soon as he is insugurated and put in possession of all the resources of the Government, to divide the country along Mason and Dixon's line, the Ohio river, and 26° 30° north to the Pacific Ocean. In other words, they intend to cut loose from all the free States, and to build up a greatslave Confederacy in the South, and to accomplish this purventurers to the fullest extent.

A great many Texas Rangers are coming here, as they have been coming for the last eighteen months. Some are deserters, some subject to conscription in the rebel service, but most of the 5,000 or 6,000 who have passed through this place were compelled to leave the State to save their lives, all the free States, and to build up a greatslave Confederacy in the South, and to accomplish this purpose they will use all the resources of the Government proper. But should they fail in this, (as they assuredly will,) the plan is for South Carolina to secede first—the other cotton States are to follow (I think he mentioned the order in which they were "to go out," but I am not positive;) the Border States are to be persuaded or forced to join them in their unboly cause, and then we are to have such a civil war as this world has never witnessed." He added: "I had hoped, until a month or six weeks ago, that Mr. Breckinridge was ignorant of all this matter; but I have had evidence, as clear as the noonday sun, that he is as deeply implicated as Yancey himself; and more than that, Mr. Buchanan is into their scheme up to the eyes."

I have given the above statement in almost the identical language used by Mr. —. The whole affair was of so startling a nature that it made a deep impression upon my mind, and none of the facts have hecause our "Mistaken Southern Brethren" sus fair was of so startling a nature that it made a deep impression upon my mind, and none of the facts have slipped my memory.

In regard to a conversation which passed between a rebel soldier and myself, subsequent to the battle of Stone's river, I can only say that he was advocating the propriety of raising the black flag, and declaring that he did not intend to take any more prisoners. I replied to him that war was horrible the 4th of saly. He resided in Washington county, about sixteen miles from Houston. We learn from him that Magruder was busily at work conscripting all the men between the ages of sixteen and sixty, and a great many were fleeing to Mexico to escape the conscription. There were some seven hundred of these refugees at Matamoros when he was there. Mr. Baker was exempted from the conscription on secount of his trade soners. I replied to him that war was horrible enough under any circumstances, but, if waged on the principle he advocated, the Southern people some seven fundred of these refugees at Manamoros when he was there. Mr. Baker was exempted from the conscription on account of his trade, that of a blacksmith. He confirms previous statements, that there is an extensive loyal feeling in Texas, which would soon develop if the Government would but protect it. Flour he had seen sold in isbrevesport for two hundred dollars a barrel, and coffee forty dollars a pound; cotton cloth at twenty dollars a yard. There were large quantities of cotton there, which in many places was stacked in contiguous piles of six or seven hundred belse, ready for the forch if it should be indended belse, ready for the forch if it should be indended belse, ready for the forch if it should be indended belse, ready for the forch if it should be indended to the contiguous piles of six or seven hundred teams to Brownsville, and sent across the river to Mexico, and thence shipped to Havana and other ports. He had seen six or seven hundred teams loaded with cotton, moving at one time toward the river. one principle ne advocated, the Southern people would be regarded as worse than savages. To this he replied by quoting Bishop Polk, as endorsing his views, saying, "Gen. Polk told the boys, if they found any trouble with the prisoners, he (the General) would not be angry if they did not bring them in." Whether he professed that he heard this from I have written this in great haste, but feel sure that the facts are correctly stated. I hope it will prove satisfactory to you.
Your friend, truly,
AVANKEE SPELLING BOOK. We have received from the publishers, Messrs.
Toon & Co., of Atlanta, Georgia, a spelling book,
which we regret to be compelled to denounce as unworthy of public favor. It is, as the author, Mr.
Fleming, admits, a revised edition of Webster's
Spelling Book—in other words, it is a Yankee
school book. It is the duty of the Southern press to
unite in putting it down. ver. "At Houston he saw the men belonging to theunite in putting it down.

"Mr. Fleming tells us in his preface that 'no better spelling book than Dr. Webster's has ever been presented to the American people, ample proof of which he finds in the Yankee test of the unparalleled extent of its circulation.' He goes on to add that 'his (Webster's) dictionary may be found in almost every family, occupying, as it deservedly does, a pre-emi-"At Houston he saw the men belonging to the Harriet Lane who were held as prisoners of war. The officers of the Harriet Lane had been sent to the penitentiary at Huntsville, and a late number of the Brownsville Flag stated that two of them had been selected by lot to be hanged in retaliation.

for General Rosecrans having hung two Contederate officers. He states that the people distrust the The Losses at Gettysburg. The following, says the World, is an extract from a private letter written by Dr. Gordon Winslow. mission since it was organized. The statements from the Bource that they do, must be deemed more reliable than any yet received in relation to the from the source that they do, must be deemed more reliable than any yet received in relation to the battle of Gettysburg:

Gettysburg:

Dear —: You have ere this learned that I am again in the field with the Sanitary Commission. It is a field with which I am familiar, I believe, in all its parts. Few, however, know or imagine the value of its operations except those who see the absolute necessities not to say luxuries supplied to our sick and wounded soldiers. The wagons and agents of the Sanitary Commission were on the field, in the very midst of battle, long before any other supplies were within reach.—In fact, two wagons, with the drivers and agents, fell into the hands of the enemy, and are not yet released, so far as we know. The rebels, however, have uniformly been treated with so much kindness and consideration by the commission, that it is presumed they will not long retain those of their agents who were taken without arms, and while dispensing mercies to the wounded, both friend and foe. My first work was to visit all the rebel hospitals, obtain the number of wounded, attendants, physicians, etc., etc. In hospitals exclusively devoted to them. I found some seven thousand, and in other portions of the field, where they were mingled with Union men, about the same number. In all, the wounded on our side amounts to (4,200) fourteen thousand wo hundred, and on the rebel side to about 16 to 18,080. The killed were nearly equally divided, amounting to about ten thousand, making an aggregate of killed and wounded forty thousand and two hundred. Quite a little army. It has been our work to take care, as far as possible, of this army of wounded men, or rather to supply material for others to do it. Ali the hospitals make their requisitions regularly and freely for all imaginable necessities. We have, for the last two weeks, been sending off by rail some six or eight hundred daily, all of whom we feed at the railroad station, with tents to accommodate some three or four hundred, which have been full nearly all th battle of Gettysburg:

(Webster's) dictionary may be found in almost every family, occupying, as it deservedly does, a pre-eminence over all others.' This statement discloses an amount of ignorance on the part of the author which should deter him from rehashing any more Yankee school books for Southern use. Webster is not the standard of the best Southern scholars; but Johnson, Walker, and Richardson. Webster's orthography is the detestation of every cultivated Southern gentleman, and this orthography, Mr. Fleming tells us, he has invariably retained. Jentre he spells 'center'; theatre, 'theater,' and, doubless, ton 'tun.' The retention of these execrable Yankee innovations is enough of itself to damn the book and drive it out of circulation.

"Mr. Fleming says further, that 'in very few instances Webster's pronunciation has been rejected. The flat or Italian sound of a, as heard in the word father, should not be heard in the wordsgrass, mass, glass, bass, &c. The flat sound of the letter a in these instances is a New England provincialism. Here, again, Mr. Fleming displays gross ignorance. To this day, the flat, or, as we should say, the third sound of a in grass, mass, glass, etc., is used by the educated and well-bred classes in England, and by those on this continent who have preserved the English language in its greatest purity—the cidewater Virginians.

"We dislike extremely to speak harshly of literary labor of any kind. But. Mr. Fleming has labored very little in reproducing this bit of Yankee claptrap, and he is poisoning the very fountain-head of Southern literature. His book shov! be suppressed at orce, for it is to all intents and purposes a Yankee spelling book, slightly and essity sitered by the introduction of Bible readings on the subject of slavery. We do not dwell uron numerous typographical errors, because they can be corrected in subsequent editions, if any should be called for, which we trust will not be the case.

"We must get rid of Yankee orthography and pronunciation at all hazards. If we begin by spelling 'c The Mobile Tribune, speaking of the New York "These riots are the result of the doctrine taught by the Democratic party, which in New York city has strength enough to defy the Government." The Mobile News is very thankful for files of the Caucasian, News, and Metropolitan Record, Copperhead papers published in New York, and says: papers published in New York, and says:

"We have read the editorials, and ran over the reprint in these journals with pleasure and surprise. They are as earnest and eloquent in the advocacy of peace, and as unsparing in their hostility to and denunciation of the 'Abolition' war against the sovereign States of the South, as the most extreme-Southerner could desire." two.
Yours, affectionately, GORDON WINSLOW.

ON THE RIOT IN NEW YORK:

FLORIDA.

The Schools of Fernandina.

poor.

EMANCIPATED SLAVE WOMAN FUECHASING A PLAG.

Another interesting and significant event connected with the people here occurred on Monday. The women called a meeting at the church, to consider the propriety of Presenting Col. Littlefield's regiment, now enlisting here, a stand of colors. Like the great dinner and celebration on the Fourth, all was arranged by the colored women, and \$50 was contributed on the spot, by these poor fugitives, from the hard earnings of their brief freedom—contributed to purchase an American flag to be borne by their colored brethrem—the flag which had been to them till now the emblem of oppression! They cherish no feelings of malignity for the wrongs which have been inflicted, but hall the new cra of freedom with joy, and rally to the country's standard with pride and satisfaction, now that the country is prepared to respect their humanity and protect their rights. Among the contributors was one slave woman, who has five sons and a husband in the army, while she remains at home to care for younger children.

A CENTENARIAN.

A CENTENARIAN.

Ned Simons, an old negro belonging to the Dungenness state of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, on Cumberland Island, and who was left by the rebel inhelitor, Nightingale, on his evacuation of the place,

onsin State Journal, we extract:

The Boston Journal states: Thirty substitutes es-From correspondence dated July 21, of the Wisconsin State Journal, we extract:

The colored schools, which have been in successful operation here for the past eight months, closed on Wednesday for a vacation of two months. The progress made by the pupils more than equals the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the progress made by the pupils more than equals the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the progress made by the pupils more than equals the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the progress made by the pupils more than equals the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the progress made by the pupils more than equals the expectations of the children at the North, and in all the better characteristics they are in no way behind them. * * * * None who have witnessed the grateful expressions of fathers and mothers, and the daily tributes of flowers, and other evidences of affection of the children for their teachers, will ever question the natural susceptibility of this people to cultivation and a prompt response to the ordinary appliances which make mankind respectable. Corporeal punishment has been so rare that I question whether, during the entire term, among three hundred children, there have been more than half a dozen cases; and I have never seen uneducated children anywhere exhibit more sensibility to the dishonor of a banishment from school, or other similar infliction, than these children of slavery.

Some of the girls and boys had committed pieces, which were properly spoken; and one little chook, only eight years old, showed extraordinary aptness at declamation in a little piece he had learned; true, he was in rags, and his skin was coal-black, but a more intelligent and happy face I never saw. If permitted, that boy will yet shame many a "paleface?" by his superior intellectual power.

At the close of the exercises, a little book or primer was presented to each scholar as a present of their attendance and good conduct; and it was pleasing to see with what eagerness on Wednesday, but twenty-one were quickly recap while attempting to escape in a boat, and fell into the water and sank. Another of the runaways received two wounds (in the leg and arm), and his death was considered probable. Parties were sent out to search for the missing ones. out to search for the missing ones.

The examination of drafted men of the Niuth district has been progressing for the past week at Greenfield. With the utmost exertions on the part of the surgeon, but about ninety can be examined per day. Of these, about eighty per cent. are exempted for cause. Very few pay the \$300, and for the most part substitutes are furnished, at prices varying from \$275 to \$350.

The postmaster of Pawtucket, R. I., who was drafted, was, as we learn from the Gazette, pronounced exempt on making the following statements:

1. He was an only son, the support of a widow. He was an only son, the support of a widow.
 He had never been able to carry any more than did not measure thirty inches around the chest, or who weighed more than half a ton.
4: Long marches have a tendency to create excessive thirst, which, when not speedily relieved, causes in the control of the control aive thirst, which, when not speedily relieved, causes unpleasant sensations.

5. A perfect abhorrence of powder (whether in the form of fireworks or otherwise) since July 4, 1863.

His certificate of exemption was signed by all the officers as good during the war, or for life.

In the First district, out of 119 conscripts examined yesterday at New Bedford, 71 received exemption papers, 27 furnished substitutes, 8 commuted, and 13 passed.

In the Fifth district, at Salem, the examination began with the conscripts from Amesbury and Heverly, and up to Friday night about 350 had been discharged, thirty had furnished substitutes, nineteen had paid the commutation money, and about seventy-five had been accepted as recruits.

GOV. SEYMOUR ON CONSCRIPTION.—It is somewhat curious, particularly in the light of recent events, that GOV. Seymour very actually foreshadowed the essential principles of the present conscription law, months before it was adopted in the following words: "Not only the organic law of our State but justice demands that every man who enjoys: the protection of society should be prepared to defend it. Recent legislation on this subject has departed widely from this principles no conditions have been preticularly interesting from the fact that just before the rebellion, a congregation of slaves a tending a public baptism on Sunday, at Savannah, were arrested, imprisoned, and punished with thirty-nine lashes each for singing the song of spiritual free-dom—now a crime since slavery had become a "divine institution:"

SLAVE SONG.

"My mother! how long! Mothers! how long! That sinners suffer here?

Chonus—It won't be long! It won't be long! It won't be long!

That sinners 'ill suffer here!

We'll walk de golden streets! we'll soon be fere! we'll soon be free! we'll s And these verses, so expressive and pathetic, are added to almost indefinitely in the same style by the interested singers. Now where this and the hundred kindred songs aung by the slaves came from, or who amidst the darkness of slavery inditethithem, I cannot of course say, but it is easy to determine the source of the inspiration. In patient faith and enduring hope these "Songs of Zion" have been sung by generations of these bondmen, as the only relief for bleeding hearts and lacerated bodies, and now God comes in judgment to requite the nation for the wrongs inflicted upon His oppressed and suffering poor. elusion, -St. Louis Union.

A TORNADO.—The Poughkeepsie Eagle, of August 1st, describes the visit of a tornado: About six o'clock Thursday evening information reached us that a severe tornado had visited the country about three miles north of Poughkeepsie. The tirst appearance of the result of the hurricane is visible on the north side of Budd's Hill, on the Van Valkenburg property. At this point the tornado seemed to have made its first appearance, coming from a southwesterly direction. Here there are two or three apple trees torn up by their roots and carried some distance from their base. Proceeding down the hill through the hollow, covering in width about three or four hundred feet of the country thereabouts, the tornado struck down a field of twelve acres of corn, belonging to Mr. Allen, completely destroying it. The roaring sound accompanying it was terrific. Mr. Jordan stated that it sounded as though a hundred railroad cars were passing. Nearly one hundred trees have been blown down and torn up by the roots. The com in the track of the whirlwind has been entirely destroyed. One tree was broken in two in the centre, and the top, or bulky part blown nearly seventy feet. The scene is truly terrible. The devastation in the track of the whirlwind cannot be described.

BEGGING THE INVADER.—The Democrately says that therebel troops have been driven beyond the borders of Kentucky. Ay, but they have already come back again, encouraged and invited by the disloyal course of the Democrat and its friends. And why should they not feel impelled to come back when they see the organs and the candidates of a perhaps formidable party in our State denouncing the war for the restoration of the Union as a "John Brown raid," and advising that not another man nor another dollar be given for resistance to rebe invasion?—Louisville Journal.