The Press

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1863.

War and Statesmanship. An English newspaper, in commenting upon the recent victories of the American arms, deprecates the further continuance of the war, and says: "From first to last the making the negro a soldier. When a coun- and ever-present sense of the honest policy conflict was one of questions and principles, which can only be settled by statesmanship.' If we take this as the expression of a general maxim, we can have no difference with our English commentator, for there never was a war which might not have been avoidtended to convince the English people that is an unnecessary calamity; that all its vicand unimaginable millions added to our inhistory will deny. We do not think that history can show such an example of patience, forbearance, and long suffering as that shown by the American people in the negotiations introducing the war. If we have any complaint at all to make about ourweeks and months Northern statesmen wrote letters, and made soothing speeches, in the hope that the Southern traitors might have been turned from their treasonable designs We did not want to fight the South. We had a natural horror of war. Years of peace had made us in love with peace. Our future was one of power and glory. Our policy looked to the develop-

ment of agriculture, and science, and manu-

factures. We were a people of ploughs and

spinning wheels, and we turned from war as

from a hateful thing whose progress would

be marked with horror, and whose end

would be little more than death and desola-This was why we were so unfortunate in the beginning. We trusted too much in statesmanship, and clung too fondly to the idea that the conflict was "one of questions and principles," and that it could be settled by words and sentences. Our mistake has been expiated by many woes, and defeats, and troubles. War was forced upon us. Every word and act of the Southern traitors plainly indicated that unless we drew the sword we should fall by the sword. We could only have obtained a peace that "was full of wrongs and shames; horrible, hateful, monstrous, not to be told." The Southern leaders demanded not only the partition of the Confederacy, but such a partition as would make the South a great overruling border power, threatening and controlling the North, and degrading it from its high position among the nations of the earth. Kentucky and Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, and a great part of our Territories, would have been taken by the South, and slavery would and a controlling element in the other. We not only should have failed in obtaining peace, but in securing an immunity from war; for the temper of the Southern people was of that peculiar quality, that a war upon the North would have become a national cry, and in the natural course of events we should have suffered from an invasion of the most desolating character. These were contingencies that no statesmanship could avoid, for it happened in the course of years that the people of the two sections had become as two nations—the nationality of the one being slavery, and the other freedom. In certain States a great crime became a civil institution, and by what we may call a moral law, the defence of that crime made other crimes necessary. It seems to us, then, that war, long dreaded and eagerly avoided, came at last, because the people of the Northern States were convinced that the

time had come at last to defend their nationality, or part with it forever. The time may come very soon-but we we do not see it now-when this question may be settled by statesmanship. We are told that the war may end by the recognition of the Confederacy. What is the Confederacy? How much territory does it comprise? How many States will it include? Shall we take the de jure Government, arranged on paper by Mr. Davis, or the de facto Government, that might be called the rebel army, with headquarters at Richmond? Where are we to draw the line? Shall it be a mountain or a river? What shall we do with North Carolina, East Tennessee, and Texas? Where will statesmanship begin? What fact or theory will it assume as the beginning of negotiations? What will be the nature of the tariffs, and how are we to control the commerce of the two sections? With protection on one side of a certain line and free trade on the other, how are we to regulate the intercourse of the nations and prevent smuggling, and how are we to avoid the many troubles and reconcile the many differences that contraband and illicit trade always produces? Wherever we approach this subject, we find ourselves overwhelmed with embarrassments. There is but one way to peace, and that is the way of war. The only statesmanship we need is the statesmanship necessary to strengthen and unite the North; as for the rest we must continue to fight. We have a feeling, it is true, arising out of the extent and value of the recent victories, the exhaustion of the South, the desire for peace that all men naturally feel, and the necessity for peace to strengthen our industrial and commercial interests, that the war will soon be at an end. But the time to make the end a question of statesmanship has not

The Nation Protects its Uniform. When JEFFERSON DAVIS published his proclamation outlawing General BUTLER, and ordering the execution of all colored men in the uniform of American soldiers. who might be taken prisoners, it was regarded as a menace to the General Government, and an effort to persuade the foreign Powers that the Government of Mr. Lin-COLN was making the war a servile insur rection. It was so much in the style of the bravado which Mr. Davis has a fondness for occasionally adopting, that the world laughed at his threat, and permitted it to pass unheeded by, General Burler still lives, and there is no immediate danger of his death. We have not heard of any Federal officer being imprisoned or executed for taking command of negroes, nor have we heard any authentic account of the massacre of colored men themselves for wearing Federal uniforms, and fighting under the Union flag. The only revenge that has as yet been visited upon the Union officers or soldiers for their devotion to the country, and their association with the negro in the | gressional districts was completed. It caused prosecution of the war, was seen in the | no disturbance, not even the sign of a riot. case hold Colonel Shaw, lately slain at On the contrary, it met with the earnest George Griswold, bound from Cardiff to Rio, with Funeral of W. L. Yancey-Floyd Dying. Charleston band we mention this as cha- approval of the great majority of our citiracteristic not Southern threats and valor. zens, and the determinations of chance Colonel Straw confinanded a Massachusetts were received with respect, even by those to regiment of recoordinen, and in the attack whom personally they were unwelcome. upon Fort Wagner, was killed. His com. To the loyalty of Philadelphia are due these rades asked for his body and were told in gratifying facts. Preparations were made words conveying all the contempt a South- by the authorities to promptly subdue any ern man gond state the control of the law, but no opposition was buried, with this cown anegroes a This insult made. We are satisfied now that Philadelphia in search of the pr to the remning of a brave man, and being has done her duty in this matter, and that deads beyond resentinent or injury, com-prise the same and substance of all that the unfortunate example of New York, and JEFFERSON DAYS has done in windication of his possion of his possi This is all that he had "done, but we have had no security that in the event of the colored men being largely engaged in the

the autumn campaign. It is to throw over these men the protection of the Federal power that the recent order of the President was issued; and henceforth it will be anxiety, in Europe, and must be regarded read as one of the first principles of the with interest even here, remote as we are nation's honor, that every man wearing its from the immediate scene of action. To uniform will be protected in the enjoyment | this country Russia has ever been loyal and of every right that one belligerent can claim true-more especially since the commenceat the hands of another. This is the only ment of the troubles into which it has been policy which a nation, professing any respect for itself or its people, can possibly adopt. We have done nothing wrong in try is in war, it must accept the services of every man who can bear a musket or con- States, the circumstances of "the situation" tribute to its military efficiency. It is not a of the Muscovite empire would be deeply

question of color or race, but one of ne- interesting as a historical problem. On the cessity. We have under our control throne of Russia we find a ruler in the prime four millions of black men. We of life-highly gifted with physical attried in the same way. This, however, is in- have protected them; given them the butes by nature, highly cultivated as to his means of life, and saved them from dan- intellect, by education, and, practically, as the war now being waged upon the rebellion ger and death. We have not made them | his liberation of the serfs has proved, one citizens, but we have given them every sub- of the most illustrious humanitarians of tims have lost their lives in vain; that the stantial benefit that citizenship bestows upon the age. Yet this prince, who risked money of the nation has been squandered, a white man; and to refrain from availing his sceptre and life to accomplish the great ourselves of their services in the way of war and Christian purpose of abolishing Slavery debtedness, to gratify the passions of mad is to sacrifice justice and expediency and in his dominions, is held up to public repreand unthinking men. That this criticism is common sense to a prejudice which igno- bation as a tyrant over his Polish subjects, unjust no one familiar to the American rance and misrepresentation alone can bring. and an oppressor of a noble people who, We see England and France and Russia, and under proper management—i. e, with free every country in the world, protecting and liberal institutions - ought to be the bulraces and tribes of other and inferior peo- wark of his throne. History has never pre-

ples, gladly adopting them and making them | sented any such anomaly as this-a prince oldiers in times of war, and there is no such | who is honored as a liberator in one part of distinction between the negroes of the South | his realm, and denounced as the oppressor selves, it is that we permitted our leaders to and the men comprising the Sepoy regiments of another portion of it. We can only exreason and tamper with the South to the of England and the African regiments of verge of pusillanimity. For many precious | France to justify us in neglecting the policy | ministration of the Czar is noble, humane, which those nations have adopted. We are | and honorable, while the government of Pobegged, and implored, and propitiated, and glad, therefore, to find in the action of the land has been entrusted into other hands, President a determination to justify the poli- | by which it has been so wretchedly mis cy which has been adopted in reference to | managed, that it eventuated in a revolt the negroes, and that, if the rebels of the | which cannot be fairly called rebellion, South make unjust or cruel distinctions in | though it appears to be rapidly becoming dealing with the soldiers of the American army, every wrong and injustice will be visited upon them in the most unrelenting

manner.

Negro Troops and White Officers, Everybody is aware that the proposition o arm negroes was at first generally received with disapprobation. Many loyal men, victims to the prejudices of their education, deemed it inexpedient, because they doubted he courage of the negroes. They argued that ccause they had for so many generations been looked on as an inferior caste: for so long a time had been hewers of wood and drawers of water, they would be deficient in that spirit and dash so necessary to

make a good soldier. Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend, James Island, and especially Battery Wagner, have dispelled these illusions. The night attack on Wagner equals in daring any action of this war, so full of deeds of heroism. All accounts agree in affirming their steadiness and courage. The 54th Massachusetts regiment held the right of the storming column, its right wing commanded by the brave Colonel Shaw, the left by Lieutenant Col. EDWARD N. HALLOWELL; it advanced under a storm of shot and shell with inveterate resolution. At the distance of a hundred yards the garrison of the battery opened a terrible fire of musketry, but the brave soldiers of the 54th crossed the ditch, held them for more than an hour. Of nineteen officers who went into the fight, but five came out unharmed. Colonel SHAW fell dead in the fort:

fellow-citizen, thrice wounded, fell from the fort into the ditch, crawled thence to the beach, and was finally brought off by his men. Of the six hundred and fifty men in the regiment, two hundred and eighty were killed or wounded. In these glorious deeds we have reason for special pride, for at least three hundred of the men of the 54th were recruited in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. Unquestionably, both men and officers displayed a sublime courage; unquestionably, though driven from the fort, they achieved a great victory, for they triumphed once more over the prejudice against the use of negro troops, which, we regret to say, still lingers in the North. Their defeat by the rebels does not in the least injure the Na-

Lieutenant Colonel HALLOWELL, a gallant

tional cause, but their moral victory is of inestimable value If in the mind of any loyal man there yet remains a doubt of the courage of the negro soldier, let these facts remove it; and, with it, let the wretched prejudice perish, that it is in the least degree a condescension for a white man to become an officer in a colored regiment. How can this unmanly pride confront the truth which asserted itself so nobly before Fort Wagner? Ought a white man to be ashamed of the company of heroes? Is there any soldier of the United States who would shrink from fighting by the side of the gallant CARNEY, who was the first to plant the stars and stripes on Wagner, and who, severely wounded, crawled back in the retreat still bearing in his hand the colors? Col. Shaw is said to have been buried with his negroes; but could any man, whose heart is with liberty, wish him a more honorable sepulchre? If these negroes are fit to fight by the side of white men, they are fit to lie in the same grave with white men. More than this, if they are worthy to risk their lives in the defence of American nationality, there is no loyal American who should not be proud to call them comrades in the war. We are glad to know that in the army of Gen. GILMORE there is no regiment more

popular than the 54th. Colored regiments are in special need of good white officers, for experience proves that, more than is the case with white troops, their efficiency is dependent on their commanders. Where their officers lead they will follow, nor will they retreat until their leaders set them the example. They need the very best leadership. The fifty thousand negro soldiers which Adjutant General Thomas intends to place in the field will require upwards of one thousand white officers, and these should be experienced, brave, and earnest. Young men of intelligent ambition will then have a noble opportunity. They can aid in making successful a measure which promises permanent good to the white and the black races, the South and the North, to the nation. The higher their social position the greater their influence, and the more valuable their example. Colored regiments need not dread the sneers of the disloyal, having proved so well that they having Polish possessions of her own inare not afraid of the bullets of a braver enemy. That pro-slavery journals may disparage their respectability is of little matter, for that is not only assured by their own conduct in battle, but by the character of their officers-such men as Colonel Snaw-by the approval of the Government, by the warm impulses and cool reason of the Poles. Here is a great and difficult the people. In this war a true soldier can-

setts Fifty-fourth. Completion of the Draft.

not find a more honorable post than a posi-

tion in such a regiment as the Massachu-

Yesterday the draft in all the city Con country.

Dickinson on Seymour.—In a recent war, he would not be tempted to carry out the threats so, haughtly made; and, accord on ingly; their resident has published by war the index the public that he has taken an oath of ingly; their resident has published by war the has now fulfiled, if not before. He has cerorder, and dealared the great principle, they thinly executed the laws. That oath he has now fulfiled, if not before the has cerorder in the resident has principle, they thinly executed the laws upon this occasion, for the February for the resident was declarated with the file and the surderous and thieving outbreak this include an entire of the surderous and thieving outbreak this include an entire of the surder was also as Copperhead capital, the negroes are being organized large stable. The heads were the regrees are being organized large stable, of the means in their power, will probably only "felliwell," there is the file of the surder would have a minimum to the filed in time for the regerized the rebellion as such."

sent of socioudition and—be such a moreous. speech, the Hon. D. S. DICKINSON said :

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

The Russo-Polish Question.

and France has been looked for, with unusua

drawn by the worst Treason and the foulest.

world ever saw. Without the remembrance

and conduct of Russia towards the United

plain it by considering the the personal ad-

what may be designated as revolution.

When Poland flew to arms against the

Sppression which undeniably afflicted it,

her leaders appealed, in the name of hu-

manity, to the nations of Europe whose

duty is to guard the liberties and the bounds

which public treaties have guarantied.

Three of the great Powers answered this

appeal-England, Austria, and France.

With a very limited territory in Europe, but

with vast possessions in all other parts of

the world, and the extensive commerce and

ready skill and enterprise in manufactures

which so greatly have built up her wealth

party to the Treaty of Vienna, in 1815,

whereby Poland was permanently annexed

as "a kingdom" to Russia. It was natural,

Czar by blood, had taken part with Russia,

soon after the revolt, by agreeing to treat all

captured or fugitive Poles, found on Prus-

sian territory, as robbers and deserters, and

at once delivering them over to the Russian

authorities: this, therefore, excluded Prus-

sia from acting as a mediator. France is

Powers that took part in the Treaty of Vi-

enna are too feeble to be called into council

now. The Sardinia of 1815 (then little

more than a duchy, literally consisting

of an island nearly uncultivated, of Pied-

mont and of mountainous Savoy) is now

the powerful kingdom of Italy, with a gal-

lant soldier-King who has from forty to

fifty thousand good soldiers ready to march

against Russia, but has been shut out, by

French influence, from taking a lead in

against Russian misrule in Poland. NAPO-

LEON, it would seem, especially by his pa-

tronizing an Austrian prince as candidate

ious, just now, to conciliate Austria, even

though, in so doing, he shows the world

very little principle is involved in his

The recommendations of the three Powers

A suspension of hostilities: 2. National re-

presentation: 3. The nomination of Poles

to public office in Poland: 4. Religious tole-

ration, especially of the Catholic faith: 5.

The official use of the Polish language, and

also judicially and for educational purposes:

6. Regular recruiting for the army, instead

of conscripting, without the ballot, all young

men of supposed anti-Russian proclivities.

We find these propositions in Earl Russell's

despatch to Lord NaPIER at St. Petersburg,

but they are almost identical with the propo-

sitions simultaneously sent to Russia by

France and Austria. As yet, we have seen

not settle the question. Prince Gortscha-

KOFF, the Russian Foreign Minister, does

not deny the right of one, or all, of the par-

ties to the Treaty of Vienna to act upon it

now. There were eight such parties, we

may here mention-namely, France, Eng-

land, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Spain, Por-

It is further stated, on the part of Russia,

that the Czar still cherishes the kindliest

feelings towards Poland; that only a frac-

tion of the Polish people had revolted from

Russian authority; that the six propositions

would not lead to the permanent and com-

plete pacification of the kingdom of Poland;

that wherever rebellion had striven to ac-

quire subsistence to give it a visible head, it

had been crushed; that it was sustained only

by terrorism; that it is a guerilla warfare,

politically a stage display, intended to act

extended to the two seas, which would in-

evitably bring about a claim to the Polish

provinces belonging to other neighboring

Powers;" that this would destroy the equi-

compromise himself by granting an armis-

a refusal. Prussia will side with Russia, in

the event of war. Austria is doubtful,

volved in the issue. France is understood

to be willing and anxious, as well as

prepared, for war. England has declared.

through PALMERSTON, with great sang

froid, that nothing will induce her to go

into a war with Russia. In the interval,

the Russians are every where defeated by

combination-what man will draw his sword

Captures by the Rebel Pirates. [Correspondence of The Press,]
PERNANBUCO, July 1.

I have just received from the consul at Bahia news of the destruction of more of our vessels by the pirates, and the capture of others, which were ran-

On the 8th of June the Georgia captured the ship

vis on the ratification of peace.

The Good Hope was burned and the J. W. Leaver

put under bonds. The Hanoverian brig Widow landed at Rio 34 prisoners, taken from the ship

both of which were captured by the Florida about

The United States steamer Mohican left Bahia for

Excursion to Montreal.

The American Dental Convention.

Election of United States Senators from West Virginia. Wheeling, Va., August 4.—At a joint session of the West Virginia Legislatine, to-day, Wartman T. Wiley, of Morgantown, and P. G. Van Windle, of Parketsburg, were elected United States Senators— the former on the first, and the latter on the sixth

Grand Trunk Railroad, en route for Montreal,

Jacob Snow, bound from Cardiff to Montevid

the 18th of June.

n search of the privateer.

for improving that country.

and cut this Gordian knot?

tugal, and Sweden.

system.

because the most causeless. Rebellion the

The Russian reply to England, Austria,

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1863. The Draft in Washington City. The draft in four out of the seven wards has been ompleted, embracing 2,600 whites and 818 colored Among the drafted are three clergymen, as many members of the City Councils, and several telegraph perators, reporters, printers, lawyers, and repr rafted men yesterday attempted to escape from the ity, but were apprehended as deserters. Judge Advocate General HOLT has given an opinion that the paymesters' clerks are not found the list of exempted classes. They sustain, it is true, a certain relation to the military service, as do eamsters and others who may receive a ration daily s a part of their allowance, but they are not so far in the service as to be liable to the field duty for which the national forces are drafted, and they should not, therefore, by reason of their position, be permitted to escape that liability, should the chances f the draft impose it upon them.

Personal. HENRY W. DEPUY has been appointed Indian Agent for the Upper Missouri and adjacent country.

The Mayor of Portsmouth, Va., accompanied by Mr. BRUMMELL, member elect of the Legislature West Virginia, has reached Washington on business connected with the recent conflict of authority etween General NAGLEE and the Municipal Coun-Naval.

The U. S. bark Restless recently captured on the Florida coast a schooner of Nassau, and a sloop vithout a name, both loaded with cotton. These essels were attempting to run the blockade. Acting Master John O. Ormond has been dismissed from the navy.

Applicants for appointments as acting assistant surgeons in the navy must be under thirty years, instead of over thirty, as incorrectly printed a few days The Navy Department is in want of small low-

pressure iron screw tug boats. The price, age of boat, and full descriptions, should be forwarded.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rebel Reconnoissance Driven Back. WASHINGTON, August 4.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that the enemy yesterday sen reconnoitring force towards the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Kelly's Ford, probably to ascertain our position and strength; but, after a skirmish, the to was driven back.

It is generally believed that up to yesterday Lee had not received any reinforcements of consequence from Richmond, but the rebels have been sending neavy suculies to the vicinity of Fredericksburg, fintending to reoccupy it in strength. Information has been received that guerilla pares scour the country between the Rappahannock and the Potomac, south of the Occoousn. Lieut. Noian and Lieut. Wilson, the former of the 6th, and the latter of the 5th U. S. Cavairy, were wounded in General Buford's fight at Culpeper on

NORTH CAROLINA.

and credit (Credit being Wealth), England naturally interfered, on the plea of being a colonel Spear's Cavalry Expedition to FORTRESS MONROE, August 3.—Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, late commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has been detailed for duty in the Depart-ment of the East, and is to report to Major Genetoo, that Austria. which also had part in the Treaty of Vienna, and is geographically a ral Dix, in New York. close neighbor to Russia, should consider Jefferson P. Snyder, of Colonel Roberts' 3d Pennsvlvania Artillery, died August 1st, in the post hosthe appeal to Poland. It happened that the pital, Fortress Monroe.

The steamer New York arrived last evening from King of Prussia, nearly connected with the City Point, with 800 exchanged prisoners, besides 20 citizen prisoners and 20 women, in charge of Major Mulford. The boat left for Annapolis last The Norfolk Virginian of to-day contains the fol-SAVILLE HILL, August 3.—News has just been received from the cavalry expedition, under Col. Spear, which left this place some days since. The so important a Power that it follows, as a matter of course, that it must take part in

cavally and artillery crossed the Chowan river at Winton, N. C., and proceeded to Jackson, twelve miles from Weldon, near the Roanoke river, where the enemy were discovered in strong force Our vance, and drove them back, capturing 70 prisoners. Our loss was 2 killed and 3 wounded. We captured cessantly since the expedition started, rendering the roads nearly impassable, and the men have suffered great hardships. Had the weather been fair much of Col. Spear and his command is hourly expected. The Richmond Enquirer, says that it is confirmed that nearly all of General Grant's army have left Vicksburg, and the Yankees report that they have left for Mobile and Tennessee. The Charleston Courier of July 23th says there were about twenty-seven vessels of all classes inside of the bar yesterday, including the Ironsides and six

the remonstrance of European sovereigns A brig which had got ashore was being stripped by for the imperial crown of Mexico, is anxthe Yankees.
The Richmond Enquirer, of August 1st, says: "It is reported that a force of Yankee cavalry has appeared at Stafford's atore in Stafford county, fifteen how much worldly calculation and how miles east of Fredericksburg.
"General Neal Dow will proceed on a trip to Mobile this morning, escorted by two officers of the Confederate police. We are not informed of the to Russia were stated and discussed, weeks ago, in these columns. They included -1.

purpose of sending him to Mobile, but presume it has some reference to a violation of the laws by General Neal Dow." General Neglee and staff arrived at Fortress Mon-roc, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, from Norfolk, en route for Yorktown, in the steamer City of Hudson. MEMPHIS.

Movements of the Rebel Guerillas—The Alabamians Descriing Bragg.
MEMPHIS, August 1.—Colonel Hatch has driven Richardson's band of guerillas, about 1,000 strong, down into Mississippi, and has turned his attention to Gen. Pillow's rebel forces, now in the neighborhood of Paris; Tennessee, Pillow is reported to have crossed the river at Paris, on Sunday last, with six regiments.

One of Gen. Dodge's scouts left Tuscumbia July 25th, and has arrived at Corinth. He reports that Roddy has sent all his baggage and stores towards only the Russian reply to England. It does Rome, Georgia, but remains in the Tuscumbia valley with most of his forces. He also reports that nearly half of the Alabamians in Bragg's army had deserted, taking their arms, and are in the mountains, refusing to return. Licut. Davenport, of the 26th Mississippi regiment, left Johnston's army four days ago, and reports that Johnston with the bulk of his army was at Meridian, part of it under orders to go to Mobile. The rebels were entirely ignorant of Grant's move

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—Sailed, ship Shooting Star, for Callao. F. H. Underwood, the poet, lately arrived from New York, died yesterday, of consumption.

Additional advices from Japan to June 24 state that, although the Japanese had paid \$4,000,000 (?) as indemnity for the murder of Richardson, France and merchants consequent upon their expulsion from Nagasaki and for the losses of the merchants at Yoku Hama in reshipping imports, and atonement for the Golea Hama fire. Should Japan accede to upon Europe; that the Poles do not want these demands civil war would ensue, and the question seemed to be, whether the Japanese had better have a war with the foreigners or with one

even absolute independence, but "Poland Indian Outrages. LEAVENWORTH, August 4.—The steamer Robert librium of Europe; that the Czar cannot had been with Government supplies. Passengers from the Upper Missouri report the Sioux Indians tice to rebels, though he might give them an very desperate, and say there is no place where a white amnesty; that there would be no good in of the Yellow Stone, and the Indians on the banks holding a conference of the eight Powers made signals of friendship. The captain sent a boat with six men ashore, when just as they were landing who signed the treaty of 1815, and that order the Indians fired on them, killing three and wound-ing one. The crew of the Campbell returned the fire, with what effect is not known. must be re-established in Poland before the Czar can develop his plans and purposes In fine, the Russian reply is equivalent to

robbed of all they wanted. The steamer Peoria was her, as the river was full of canoes.

The Government has taken possession of the steamers Nellie Rodgers and Shreeveport, being of The steamer San Gaty is at Fort Randall loaded with supplies, but can neither move up nor down. The expeditions against the Indians this season prove failures, on account of the low water,

MUSCATINE, Iowa, August 4.—The Journal of this morning has the following: dical Democrats and Abolitionists, at South English, Keokuk county. About fifty shots were fired on both sides. Taily, a leader of the radical Democrats, was killed, and two others died of their The latter were driven out of the place. LATER.-The sheriff of Keokuk reached this place this morning, en route to Davenport, to apinsurgents have gathered to the number of 1,500,

ed, and full of fight.

To-day, July 1st, the Onward will leave this port TORONTO, August 4.—The members of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit Boards of Trade, numpering three hundred, arrived this afternoon by the SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 4.—The fourth American Dental Convention met here to-day, and elected the following officers: President, J. Tafft, Cincinnati; vice president, M. W. Sheffield, New London; corresponding secretary, W. H. Atkinson, New York; recording secretary, C. M. Pierce, Philadelphia; treasurer, A. C. Hance, New Jersey.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The ateamer City of Manchester has arrived. Her advices have been autiquated.

THE STATES IN REBELLION.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM L. YANCEY.

The Richmond Press on Mr. Rosbuck's Motion.

THE LATEST FROM LEE'S ARMY.

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.

PENBERTON'S ARMY TO BE REORGANIZED IN THIRTY DAYS.

SO. 000. 600. Worth of Prenerty Destroyed.

The Enquirer, of the ist, and the enemy's headquarters is literally lined with their stragglers. The Days and the commissariat and quartermasters' dopartments appear to be making every effort to provide for the comfort and sustenance of the men.

An order has recently been promulgated in camp dismounting all of the quartermaster and commissary allowed in the own which may be said to have just end, the cavalry arm of the service has been kept quite thusy, having been engaged, all told, in at least nineteen different fights.

Among our spoils captured and brought away from Pennsylvania, I am told, are not least than the cannot long be posty of the enemy's cavalry.

Everything is dull and quiet in camp, and there are so indications of an immediate collision; but though the not right at hand, yet a great battle cannot long be posty oned. Let us, therefore, make ready for the enemy, so that we may not be taken by surprise, but be prepared to deal him, if possible, header that we lost a knew yor the taken by surprise, but be prepared to deal him, if possible, header that we lost a knew yor the taken by surprise, but be prepared to deal him, if possible, header that we lost a knew yor the taken by surprise, but be prepared to deal him, if possible, header that we lost a knew yor the taken by surprise, but be prepared to deal him, if possible, header that we lost a knew yor the taken by surprise, but be prepared to deal him, if possible, header that we have a great battle cannot long be postyponed. Let us, therefore, make the surprise of the lets, save: Both aumies on the

\$9,000,000 worth of Property Destroyed by the Alabama and Florida. From a special correspondent we have received Richmond files as late as Saturday, August 1. We

make the following extracts:

THE RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERACY - HOW EUROPE IS TO BE COMPELLED TO INTERVENE. EUROPE IS TO BE COMPELEND TO INTERVENE.

[From the Richmond Enquirer August 1]

If there be any one amongst us who may, peradventure, have still clung to the idea that some friendship exists for us in England, we trust he is undeceived. But there are yet some who imagine that France is probably about to recognize us by herself. This, also, we gravely doubt. France certainly is more friendly to us than England; has much less interest than England in the breaking down of American commerce, and no interest at all in the overthrow of American democracy, seeing that she is quite as democratic herself. It is true, also, that by temperament and by the traditions of their Face, the French are much more likely with a brave people struggling for its rights against heavy odds. Yet Lord Palmerston is right in saying that the Emperor has his own impediments which have hitherto kept him back from all action in our favor. Perhaps the chief of these is the formidable "Liberal," or "Republican," party in his empire, which is stupioly abolitionist, which avails itself of every pretext for assailing the Emperor's acts, and which would be quite sure to cry out against his recognition of the Confederacy as a sanction of slavery and a disgrace to the banner of France. And these wretched "Liberals" are growing stronger, the defeats of Government candidates in the late elections being all in their favor. The Emperor would not fear this opposition if he were acting conjointly with England; but his hastening to recognize us first, and contrary to the remonstrances of England, would assuredly be made a powerful weapon against his power.

It is true that his policy, especially since the conquest of Mexico, imperatively requires the permanent disruption of the old American Union; but he, as well as England, is quite assured of this result at any rate. Neither one nor other of them is at all any rate. From the Richmond Enquirer August 1) nent disruption of the old American Union; but he, as well as England, is quite assured of this result at any rate. Neither one nor other of them is at all afraid of reconstruction, and a powerful requited nation; so the Emperor also can afford to take his time and watch his opportunities.

If we had not so very singular a State Department as we have, there were methods in our power whereby we might have perhaps quickened the action of both England and France, and might at least have given them strong additional reasons for

action of both England and France, and might at least have given them strong additional reasons for recognizing our Confederacy. One of these methods, would have been to forbid all consuls to exercise their functions; or, according to the phraseology of our State Department, to "revoke their carequavire." The phrase signifies little; the thing was to admit to Deptons purporting to be consult from Persons. no prises signines little; the thing was to admit no persons purporting to be consuls from Powers not recognizing us. France and England need to have consuls here, as they themselves admit; if they could have none, save in the regular way, there would be one motive the more to adopt that regular way—namely, to send duly-accredited consuls; or, in other words, to recognize the Confederacy. sulls; or, in other words, to recognize the Confederacy.

Another method would have been to offer certain commercial advantages to France and England, which should have placed them in a better position to profit by our trade than the Yankees after the close of the war. This we believe would be highly agreeable to our people, who desire to have as little intercourse as possible with the Yankee nation, and feel the need of giving them as few opportunities and occasions as possible of coming into this country at all. Many of the Confederate newspapers have called on our Government to make some overtures of this kind, and especially to propose a favorable commercial treaty with France. But it has not seemed good unto our mysterious State Department to make any such proposals. No stipulation is to be made, if the State Department can help it, which would place the Yankees on any lower footing than that of the most favored action.

would place the Yankees on any lower footing than that of the most favored nation. Not only has Mr. Slidell not been instructed to offer any commercial advantages to France in any event, but we are informed by what we consider excellent authority, that he has been expressly instructed not to offer any such advantages. has been expressly instructed not to offer any such advantages.

It follows from all these considerations that France has no very strong reasons, any more than England, to be in a hurry with her recognition. She also can wait with great equanimity; and if there were in our hands any means of gentle compulsion, or attractive inducement, by which we might have hastened her action, those means have been carefully taken out of our hands by our astonishing Department of State. FRANCE WILL BE COMPELLED TO RECOGNIZE THE SOUTH—NOTHING TO BE EXPECTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 31]

Those blessed persons who expected nothing from England are alled to day. Periodically there is a fuse in the British Parliament over the Southern Confederacy. Once in six months, at least, a "notice" is served on the world of a "motion" to be made by Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Lindsay, or Gibson. With periodic regularity the motion is withdrawn, and the speculation which rested on it falls like a house of cards. The last edition of the old story is found in to-day's paper. Roebuck has been duly manipulated by the British ministry. He is a wiser and sadder man than when he returned from France, and "much against his own judgment asks that the motion be discharged." He is unwilling to trammel the action of the Government, and leaves the affairs of France and the Southern Confederacy entirely in the hands of the "noble lord at its head." So the farthing rushlight of hope blinks and goes out once more.

It is time that this farce should tire the audience. After all the proofs we have had of the settled determination of the English Government and people

macy has been and will ever be employed to prolong the war, by preventing the interference of any other nation.

The South never had, and never will have, reason to expect aught but evil from Great Britain. But in no event need any one expect Great Britain to do anything more than intrigue in this or any other imbroglio. It will not only never go to war, but will not take any step that may possibly involve a future appeal to arms. In judging that country, and in anticipating its action, one fact should never be lost sight of—that in the present generation, it is the most peaceably inclined of all nations. The British people, of our day, have been educated into a horror of war as the most costly of all extravagances. Napoleon defined the English to be a nation of shopkeepers. The definition was then but partially true, and they convinced him of it before they were done with him. The British was once a combative as well as a mercantile race. But it is no longer so. Many wars have saddled it with an inserdiole debt, and weighted all its movements with monstrous taxation. The people who live in those islands have been taught by every circumstance of their lives, that wars mean taxes. They pay the price of their ancestors glory, and have fixed deep in their hearts the conviction that glory costs more than it is worth. The British people will not fight any more. A ministry that appears to keep the nation out of the ring, where boken heads are plenty, and brickbats flying around, will always find itself on the strong side, and never have the least difficulty in settling the Roebucks and their like.

But France us a very different entity. The French,

have the least difficulty in settling the Roebucks and their like.

But France is a very different entity. The French, too, have had their wars. But they have not swallowed the oplate of a national debt. From time to time France has coolly repudiated its debt, and neither this nor any other generation of Frenchime to time France, the ruler for the time must bestir himself, musterlarge thesphere of French influence, and treat the people to a dish of carnage now and then. Napole on is vise in his generation. He knows better than the Rois Fancants. Even if he had not Mexico it would be reasonable to look for his finger in the American pie. But the possession of Mexico appears to render his interference compulsory, whenever it shall become evident that this Confederacy will cause to exist without it. exist without it.

The news which the reader will find elsewhere in The news which the reader will find elsewhere in this paper renders the probabilities to which we have referred doubly strong. That news renders certain the only point in the case which was doubtful. It was not entirely ascertained whether the French invasion of Mexico was to create a European Government there, or simply to reduce the native organizations to order; whether the French interference was to be permanent or temporary. The movement to declare Maximilian of Austria, or some other whom Napoleon shall dictate, the nominal covereign of Mexico, which the conquerors have put on foot, settles that question beyond a doubt.

doubt.

A new throne is about to be erected, whose occupant shall be the puppet of France; that Idee Napoleonienne which has already been once embodied in a Kingdom of Italy, and Victor Emmanuel is to receive a new shape, habitation, and name, on the American continent. But it will soon turn to airy nothing once more—that throne will prove an unsteady seat, that crown will be a fragile head-fires, that sceptre will break like a reed, on the day when the subjugation of the South shall be completed, and the power of the United States be restored. To prevent this consummation is now a political necessity for the master of France. To prevent this consummation is now a political neces for the master of France.

THE ARMY OF LEE-OUR ARMY BEYOND WAR-RENTON, RENTON.

A correspondent of the Enquirer writes as follows in reference to the movements of the two armies of the Potomac:

FIRST CORPS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, July 28, 1863.

It is now not a matter to be concealed, I suppose, that this army, or at least a part of it, has left the Shenandosh valley and is now safe on this side of the Blue Ridge. The return of the army to Eastern Virginia was attended with some slight skirmishing at Manassas and Chester Gaps, which the enemy endeavored, but failed to seize. In the skirmish on the 21st, at Manassas Gap, the 17th Virginia Regiment quickly repulsed the enemy and succeeded in gaining possession of the Gap, which was held by our forces until all the troops which we desired had been crossed at Chester, the next gap below. There was also a slight skirmish at the foot of the mountain, as our forces emerged from Chester Gap on these occasions being principally eavalry, though I hear there had attility in the last skirmish at the foot of the mountain, as our forces emerged from Chester Gap on these occasions being principally eavalry, though I hear the the War is over; send on your 'control of the capture of vicksburg will be damaging that the war is over; send on your 'control of the capture of vicksburg will be damaging to the reboles in the extreme, but do not imagine that the war is over; send on your 'control of the capture of vicksburg will be damaging to the reboles in the extreme, but do not imagine that the war is over; send on your 'control of the capture of vicksburg will be damaging to the reboles in the extreme, but do not extreme, but do not imagine that the war is over; send on your 'control of the capture of vicksburg will be damaging to the reboles in the extreme, but do not imagine that the war is over; send on your 'control of the capture of vicksburg will be damaging to the reboles in the extreme, but do not imagine that the war is over; send on your 'control of the capture of vicksburg will be damaging to the reboles in the extreme, but do not into th A correspondent of the Enquirer writes as follows ed, and full of fight.

Funeral of W. L. Yancey—Floyd Dying.

BALTIMORE, August 4—The Richmond Whig of the 31st ult, has the following:

"Mongcomery, Ala, July 29.—The funeral services of the late Wm. L. Yancey took, place from the Preshyterian church, this afternoon."

The Richmond Whig of August 1st says: "John B. Floys is lying ill, at the residence of his mother, and is not expected to recover."

The Dratt in Northern New York.

Oswego, August 4.—The draft in the district comprising the counties of Oswego and Madison, o'clock the draft in the city was complete. A large crowd gathered around the provost marshal's office, and occasionally cheered voolferously when certain names were called. The utmost good feeling prevailed. The conscripts are making preparations to parade the streets this evening with music.

The Kentucky Election.

Oincinnari, August 4.—As far as heard from, the S ate of Kentucky has given a large Union majority. Olay and Smith are elected to Congress, terrainly.

Lousville, August 4—The election returns from sill parts of the State indicate a decided Union victory. The portion of the State considered doubtful gave large majorities for the Union candidates.

Ship News.

New York, August 4.—The steamer City of Manchester has arrived. Her advices have here auticalled the English and the State indicates a decided Union victory. The portion of the State considered doubtful gave large majorities for the Union candidates.

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The Hermitian William the force of the exempt of the exeming of the 2d the enemy, I only know that danties whole arrived t

dence of The Press.] New York, August 4, 1863 THE RESULTS OF THE RIOT-PREPARA-TIONS FOR RESUMING THE DRAFT. The locality of the Astor House has already gained n unpleasant notoriety as being, in some respects, the headquarters of thieves and murderers. From he fact that one of the ringleaders of the mob. s Maryland Secessionist, named Whitter, was employed in one of the stores in the Astor House, it may well be surmised that a pretty hot-bed of Seces ionism has existed here. The proximity of the City Hall, with its Copperhead authorities, is an additional point to be taken into consideration, in judging of the proclivities of this section of the city. Alfogether, it has been, and still is, a central resort of the villainous portion of the community; and within its limits a loyal man is but little eafer than he would be in the Five Points, the chief rendezvous of the Wood-Seymour parti-

THE ARMIES INACTIVE.

The Enquirer, of the 1st, says: Both armies on the upper Rappahannock are apparently inactive. Skirmiehing and dashes are the order of the day. Moseby, a few days ago, went into Fauquier and brought out a hundred Yankees, including one major, two captains, and one lieutenant. The officers arrived here last evening and were quartered at the Libby. It is reported that a force of Yankee cavalry has appeared at Stafford's store, in Stafford county, fifteen miles east of Fredericksburg.

FEDERAL PRISONERS. The following Yankee officers have reached here in the last two or three days, and are now safely quartered at the Libby prison: Major E. M. Pope, 8th New York Cavalry; Major C. Farnsworth, 1st Connecticut Cavalry; Major C. Farnsworth, 1st Connecticut Cavalry; Major C. Farnsworth, 1st Hard Cavalry; Adjutant M. R. Small, 6th Maryland Infantry; First Lieut, Ed. Porter, 6th Michigau Cavalry; and Second Lieutenants E. T. Hammond, Ringgold Battalion; S. P. Gamble, 63d Pennsylvania; J. C. Norcioss, 2d Massachusetts Qavalry, and J. H. Kellog, 6th Michigan Cavalry; Major J. B. Haustin, 123d New York. Five hundred and twelve commissioned officers are now in our hands, exclusive of twenty-one surgeons and nine chaplains:—
Enquirer, August 1. PEDERAL PRISONERS. GENERAL LEE ORDERS THE STRAGGLERS BACK TO THE ARMY. HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

THE ARMIES INACTIVE.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 80.

All officers and soldiers now absent from this army, who are able to do duty and not detached on special service, are ordered to return immediately. The Commanding General calls upon all soldiers to rejoin their respective regiments at once. To remain at home in this the hour of our country's need is unworthy the manhood of a Southern soldier. While you proudly boast that you belong to the Army of Northern Virginia, let it notbe said that you deserted your comrades in a contest in which everything you hold dear is at stake. The Commanding General appeals to the people of the States to send forth every man shle to bear aims to aid the brave soldiers who have so often beaten back our foes, to strike a decisive blow for the safety and sanctity of our homes, and the independence of eur country.

By command of General R. E. LEE.

R. H. CHILTON, A. A. and I. G.

DEATH OF HON. WM. L. YANCEY. GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 80. DEATH OF HON. WM. L. YANCEY. DEATH OF HON. WM. L. YANCEY.

MONTGOMERY, July 28.—The Hon. William L. Yancey died at his residence, near this city, to-day, after an illness of four weeks, from the effects of kidney disease.

MONTGOMERY, July 29.—The funeral services of the late William L. Yancey took place from the Presbyterian Church this afternoon. The church was crowded to overflowing with citizens, soldiers, and public officers. The largest procession ever witnessed here followed the remains to the grave. The community is profoundly impressed with the loss of Mr. Yancey at this time.

GENERAL NEWS.

GENERAL NEWS. CENERAL NEWS.

ZARYODA was treated with great respect and consideration at Nassau. The landlord of the hotel would accept no board-money, and the proprietors of the steamship line to England presented him with a free passage. When he treads the deck of a man-of-way—as he doubtless soon will—he will take satisfaction of the enemy for the barbarity which was shown him as a prisoner. satisfaction of the enemy for the barbarity which was shown him as a prisoner.

ATLANTA, July 27.—Gold was sold at auction here to day at \$11.75@12.11 for \$1; bank notes at \$3.30@3.60 for \$1.

Meridian, July 18.—The latest advices from Vicksburg state that the Federals are still shipping troops up the river. A large number of steamboats are constantly arriving from above. Gov. Pettus is dangerously ill. are constantly arriving from above. Gov. Pettus is dangerously ill.

General Toombs passed through this city yesterday, on his way to his plantation in Southwestern Georgia. He remarked to one of the clerks at the Brown House, speaking of the high price of provisions, that where he stopped the night betore, the proprietor of the house would not allow him to settle

proprietor of the house would not allow him to settle his bill until he was about to leave, alleging that provisions might rise before morning.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

A requisition has been made upon the quartermaster general of Florida for a supply of Palmetto fans for the use of the hospitals.

Hon. Pierre Soulé arrived in Richmond July 31, and was serenaded the next evening at his lodgings. An official despatch, dated Morton, Miss., July 30th, states that it is reported, on authority deemed reliable, that an engagement took place recently near Donaldsonville, La., between Major General Dick Taylor and the Federal troops under Banks, in which our forces were victorious, and that we had captured six thousand prisoners. General Taylor has since fallen back to Dechee.

It is confirmed that nearly all of Grant's army have left Vickaburg, and the Yankees report they are destined for Mobile and Tennessee.

The Wilmington Journal learns that the Confederate war steamer Florida, commanded by the dashing and intrepid Maffit, was at St. George's, Bermuda, when the General Lee left there a few days since. The Lee brings several trophies captured by the Florids.

the Florida.

THE PEDERAL RAID IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Dispatch publishes despatches received by Governor Vance from Weldon and Goldsboro, N. C., announcing that the Federal forces had been repulsed near Fort Branch (or Jackson) on the Roancke river, and had returned to Plymouth. The Dispatch says:

"The bridge over Tar river, on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, burnt by the Yankees, has been rebuilt, and the trains are passing over it. Freight is sent and received over the road as usual.

"Passengers by the Petersburg train yesterday evening report all quiet at Weldon."

PEMBERTON'S ARMY TO BE REORGANIZED FOR PEMBERTON'S ARMY TO BE REORGANIZED FOR General Pemberton has issued an order to the paroled army of Vicksburg, of which the following is an extract: paroled army of Vicksburg, of which the following is an extract:

"The President has entrusted to my discretion the granting of furloughs to this army. Never did the country require the services of her defenders more than at this time: It was the President's most anxious desire that this army, which has distinguished itself by a gallantry and endurance of hardships almost without parallel in defence of the most important point in the Confederacy, should be kept fogether, and, by an immediate exchange, meet and defeat the enemy upon an equal field. Many of you have been long absent from your homes, and I fully sympathize with you in your natural desire to see those you best love. The President has yielded to my application, and you are permitted to visit your homes for the longest period the country can possibly dispense with your services. Some of you will remain home a longer and some a lessitime. I give each and all of you, who desire it, a leave of absence for thirty days from the date of the promulgation of this order. I confidently hope that not one man of the army of Vicksburg will be found absent from his post at the expiration of this period."

After the expiration of the thirty days, says the Dispatch, the command is to be reassembled at Demopolis, Ala., where it will be armed and equipped to meet the enemy.

Grant and Mobile.

We have seen to-day officers from Gen. Grant's army, who left Vicksburg about ten days ago. The note of preparation for a march to Mobile was then heard on every side. The troops were in the best spirits and confident of success. The calculation was that the stars and stripes would float over Mobile by the 15th of August.—New York Commercial.

Vague rumors like this have been floating about among the trash forwarded from the Southwest by "army correspondents" ever since the fall of Vicksburg. We feel authorized to say that all such reports, whether from army correspondents or "officers from Grant's army," are without foundation.

Mobile is not in General Grant's department, and were that officer to march his army beyond the limits of his department, though he might have the best reason for believing that he could take Mobile in two weeks, would subjet him to the liability of being dismissed the service for disobedience of orders.

Those persons who are expecting the Army of the Mississippi to move at once off the enemy's works at Mobile, probably do not remember that General Grant was once arrested by orders from Washing ton, for an act which was even more clearly justifiable, under the existing direumstances, than this would be.

After the fall of Fort Donelson, General Grant, knowing that the rebel General Sidney Johnston was then in full retreat from Kentucky, sent General C. F. Smith's division up the Cumberland to coperate with General Buell in the pursuit and attempted rout of that rebel army. General Smith pushed on to Nashville, and was the first Federal commander to enter the capital of Tennessee.

For this act of sending General Smith beyond the limits of his command, Gen. Grant was arrested. General Grant, however, had just won a great victory; the country was in a blaze of rejoicing therest; his explanations were adjudged satisfactory, and the order was revoked. No instance has ever since occurred in which Gen. Grant has not obeyed orders to the letter. army corps, has been ordered to report to General Banks, and is already on the route to Mobile. There is some reason to doubt the latter part of this statement, but it may be true.—Chicago Post. LETTER FROM ADMIRAL PORTER -Admiral Porter writes to a friend in New York, from

this war up: and the only way to put an end to it is to crush it with an army that will sweep the entire South. It would be a kindness to these infatuated people to use the most stringent measures. I don't believe in talking mildly to a very bad boy. There are many in the South who would be glad of peace, but they dare not say so."

NEW YORK CITY.

sans. From recent developments, it seems more than probable that the Astor House waiters formed in some degree, if not a defensive, at least s

highly offensive organization, with Whitter as the leader. This Whitter, now in the hands of the authorities, was employed in the cutlery store of Coristadoro, and led the mobs which attacked the Tribune office during the riots. He has long been known as a Secessionist of the most ultra stamp, and being by education and habits a social equal of the Astor House waiters, it seems probable that he, if not solely, at least with the aid of others, has instigated them to assume the position which they have at last taken, with results of the character to be expected. On Saturday last, they made an atlack upon a couple of policemen on duty near the Barclay sweet entrance of the hotel, and with their usual butcherly instincts, began beating them unmercifully. Seeing their lives in imminent peril, one of the officers drew his revolver and shot down the ringleader, inflicting an ugly wound in the abdomen, which will probably prove fatal. The confusion which ensued permitted the officers to escape the toils of the would-be assassins. They have been badly handled, and have been incapable of duty since. The affair occurred in broad daylight, scarcely a stone's throw from the central portion of Broadway. The constant recurrence of outrages of this nature is having appropriate results. The police are still untiring in their efforts for the apprehension of those who were engaged in the recent murders and arsons. Not a day passes but hosts of desperate ruffians, varying in age from fifteen to sixty, are dragged into the courts of justice at the complaint of citizens, and consigned to the cells for indictment and trial. The number already

incarcerated is very large, and the hangman, if Jus tice is allowed her course, will yet have a surplus of melancholy business on hand. Undoubtedly the Copperheads will strain every nerve to procure the dovernor's remission of the punishment awarded to his "friends," and it is to be feared that their efforts in this direction may be crowned with a success too shameful to contemplate. Such a contingency was undoubtedly anticipated by the mobs, who, during the first hours of the riots, made the atreets ring with cries of "Seymour will help us!" The deduction requires no comment. The communi may, however, congratulate itself upon the fact that the ends of justice cannot be wholly defeated at the outset. On Saturday, the Supreme Court held that Judge McCunn, who was expelled in disgrace from the army, has no right to issue his favorite writ of habeas corpus. This has proved a sad blow to the rioters, and their innocent women and children. These excellent people relied fully upon the elaborate urist for their enlargement or release; and this esential checkmate upon his kindly offices has somewhat staggered their conclusions. The infelicities of this valuable class of citizens do not end here, however. The authorities declare their intention of rearresting all those heretofore released through his llegal issues of the writ, and much warmth of feeling is already exhibited in view of the announcement. Not only rioters, but deserters, have been released in obedience to these sham writs; all of whom are now liable to have strict justice meted out to them. This decision will go far toward re-establishing public confidence, and the normal feeling of security for life and property, and exercise the influence of an enormous flea in the ear of the Copperhead press. The last sensation in the city is the promise of the production of that horrible monster, "Pepper's Patent Ghost." This bloodthirsty and terrifying demon is to be let loose upon the community at mand at % advance. Norristown was steady at 61%; Wallack's Theatre, on Thursday evening next. | Beaver Meadow at 71%. Pennsylvania ong the archives of Great Britain, where he has 38% for Long Island; 47% for Little Schuylkill; 77 excited much interest and nervousness, and now for Lehigh Valley. Schuylkill Navigation preomes to us duly certified as a highly respectable and altogether reliable imp. The city has already een infected by many supernatural impostors, but this is a warranted article under the great seal of her Britannic Majesty, with all the modern im-provements. One New York ghost was recently arrested in our midst, and if my memory serves me, was released upon a writ of habeas corpus. Pepper's patent apparition is, however, strictly moral in his habits, and not given to marauding of any The provort marshal, Colonel Nugent, is making strenuous efforts for perfecting arrangements for the draft. Property owners, in view of the previous disturbances, are averse to leasing their property to the marshals, fearful of its destruction, in the event of another outbreak. It is stated, howver, that temporary buildings will be erected upon

the ruins of the previous offices, in case that land-lords persist in their refusal. It is impossible to speculate with any certainty whatever, when the draft will recommence. The previous enrolment lists, which were made under the empires of Gen. Anthon, were in triplicate, and one copy was placed in a depository known only to the General and his aid. This measure was intended to guard against the misfortune which has now occurred, and which may necessitate a new enrolment of the districts where the mobbings occurred, the only existing re-cords being those destroyed. The conscription may, however, be again inaugurated at any moment; this time, with the moral certainty of being carried through, and, if necessary, at the points of twenty thousand bayonets. AN INCIDENT OF THE NEW YORK RIOT.—
"Mother! they may kill the body, but they cannot touch
the sou!!" was the language used by poor Abraham
Franklin, as he was borne from the presence of his
mother by the barbarous mob on the morning of the
14th ult. This young man, aged twenty-three, had
been an invalid for about two years, and was a confirmed consumptive. When the mob broke into the
house they found him in bed. They bore him into
the street, and there, although he had not raised a
finger against them, indeed was not able to do so,
they beat him to death, hanged him to a lamp-post, cuthis panialoons off at the knees, cut bits of flesh out of his
legs, and afterwards set fire to him! All this was done
beneath the eyes of his widowed mother. Such an
exhibition of bloodthirstiness is without a parallel
in the history of crime. Patrick Butler and George
Glass, both Irishmen, the latter fifty three years of
age, have been arreated for the murder of Mr. Franklin,—Anglo African. SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE—One and twenty years ago Lord Vernon was residing in Florence, and there formed a connection with a certain Mdlle. Lavoignat. The extreme youth of the lady would, in this country, be reckoned justly an aggravation of the offence committed towards her, but in a southern country girls are women and mothers at a far earlier age than is the case with us. This haison lasted for some years, and resulted in the birth of four daughters; then, after a time, it ended as such connections are wont to, and, at its termination, his lordship made what would be considered a very liberal and ample provision for his former mistress. A settlement of £1,000 a year was made upon the lady, and heavy insurances were effected in her be-

liberal and ample provision for his former mistress. A settlement of £1,000 a year was made upon the lady, and heavy insurances were effected in her behalf upon the life of the father of her children. The payments were to be made to her through the hands of trustees, and in consideration of this annuity she was to bring up and educate her daughters suitably to their position. It would not be fair, on the strength of one-sided statements, to go into the details of this painful narrative; it is enough to say that Mile. Lavoignat, after the conclusion of her intimacy with Lord Vernon, married a certain Count Della Seta, and that this marriage appears to have created some ill-feeling between the unhappy lady and her children. Whether justly or not we have no means of deciding. Lord Vernon considered that his daughters were not being educated in accordance with the provisions of his agreement. The children were separated from their mother, and since the separation the payment of her annuity had been suspended. Under these circumstances the Counters Della Seta applied to the Court of Chancery to enforce the performance of the deed by which she conceives the annuity is secured to her. The Vice Chancellor has decided that, pending proceedings, an allowance of £400 per annum should be made to the plaintiff.—London Telegraph. A Braye Irishman.—One of our Indiana regiments was fiercely attacked by a whole brigade, in one of the late battles in Mississippi. The Indianians, unable to withstand such great odds, were compelled to fall back about thirty or forty yards, losing, to the utter mortification of the officers and men, their flag, which remained in the hands of the enemy. Suddenly, a tall Irishman, a private in the color company, rushed from the ranks across the vacant ground, attacked the squad of rebels who had possession of the conquered flag, with his musket felled several to the ground, snatched the flag from them, and returned safely back to his regiment. The bold fellow was, of course, immediately surrounded by his jubilant comrades, and greatly praised for his gallantry. His captain appointed him to a sergeancy on the spot; but the hero cut everything short by the reply: "Oh, never mind, captain say no more about it. I dropped my whisky-flask among the rebels, and fetched that back, and I thought I might justs well bring the flag along!" THE FORMATION OF ICEBERGS.—The snow, which geologists when they shall be exalted the proud promontories of a now nameless continent. They carry huge boulders from the Arctic rocks and disperse them over the bed of the North Atlantic, and for the whaler they bear rich provision of fresh water, of which he spoils them.—English paper.

The Boston Wool Sale. Boston, August 4.—The wool sale to-day went off with spirit. All the lots were sold, the prices ranging from 29 to 36c. One lot was sold at 38c. The lots offered comprised 944 bales unwashed Cape Wool, the entire cargo of the bark Kergood, from Algeria bay; 82 bales Mogodore Wool, unwashed from 32 to 30c. The Cape Wool sold readily at 36@38%c, and the California grades ranged from 32 to 39. DEATHS FROM SUN-STROKE .- About thirty deaths were reported at the coroner's office yester-day—most of them in consequence of sun-stroke. The extreme heat of the past two or three days has caused a large number of deaths, particularly in this and other cities—a much larger number than can be directly traced to sun-stroke. It is observed that a great majority of the persons who die in conse-quence of the heat are of foreign birth.—N. Y. Even-ing Post.

TRADE SALE TO BOOKSELLERS.—Messis. Thomas & Sons have in press their catalogue for the " Sixty. first Philadelphia Trade Sale." It will be the largest they have had for two years past; over sixty in voices have already been received, comprising first-class works from the most extensive publishers in the United States. As usual, Mr. T. F. Bell will officiate in the rostrum, which he fills so well.

THE CITY.

[POR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

PHILADELPHIA	DRAFT.—The di	raft in thi
city commenced, on J ward, and ended yes	my 15th, with the	Fourteent!
ward, and ended yes	ferday with the T	enth ward
The following enumer	ration of the num!	er enrolle
and the number draw	n, compiled from 1	the column
of The Press, is intere	sting generally:	
Wards.	Enrolled	
wards.	1st Class.	Drafted
1	4,894	1,48
<u>II</u>		773
<u> </u>		41
<u>I</u> V	1,596	63
<u>v</u>	1,796	53
<u>vr</u>		. 53
<u>VII</u>		1,01
VIII	2.349	69
1X		69
X	2,835	84
X1	1,514	41
XII	1,896	53
XIII	2.216	66
XIV	2 874	86
XV	3 780	1,11
XVI	2.413	74
XVII	2 552	75
XVIII	2,446	73
X1X	3,634	1,09
XX	3,740	74
XXT	1.546	46
XXII	1,648	40
XXIII		46
XXIV	2,040	61
xxv		35

DEATHS FROM SUN-STROKE .-- An un-DEATHS FROM SON-STROKE.—An unknown man was sun-struck vesterday, on Christian
street, above Thirteenth. He seated himself on a
doorsten, and died in a few minutes.
An unknown man fell on Richmond street, near
Cumberland, and died in a short time.
James Coyle fell on Tenth street, near Filbert,
and died shortly after.
The driver of a lager-beer wagon was sun-struck
near the Baltimore dépôt, and died in a few minutes.

59 544

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 1863. Business matters do not improve on Third street. Everything is dull. Gold was a little stiffer, and 1281/2@129 was paid for it. Money is very easy at 4 @6 # cent. Government securities are steady, no change occurring in their values. The leading operations in bonds are still centring in the five-twenties which are being disposed of at the rate of a million The stock market was quite active, with some improvement in prices. April and October seven-thirties sold at 106½. 106½ was bid for 1881 sixes. State fives were steady at 101; the sixes at 108. Reading sixes, 1870, sold at 107; the others were steady. North Pennsylvania Railroad sixes sold at 93%, an advance of 1. New City sixes were steady at 107; the old at 101. Philadelphia & Erie sixes sold at 105, an advance of 1. Elmira sevens at 107. Pennsylvania mortgages were firm. Union Canal sixes sold at 21. Si was bid for Schuylkill Navigation 1882s Reading was again very active, fluctuating between 581/6058%. North Pennsylvania was in deferred sold well at 24%, 12% bid for the common rard Bank sold at 43½; Mechanics' at 26%.
Passenger railways were inactive, Spruce and Pine rising to 15%. The market closed steady, 3,100 Drexel & Co. quote Government

as 10110Ws:
United States Bonds, 1881....
Certificates of Indebtedness, new...
Certificates of Indebtedness, old.
United States 7 8-10 Novec.
Cuartermaters Vouchers.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness
Sold. as follows : terling Exchange &c., as fellows: United States Sixes, 1881.
United States 7.3-10 Notes.
Certificates of Indebtedness.
Do. do. new.
Quartermasters' Vouchers.
Demand Notes. 1863, as compared with the two previous years: | Second corresponding week of 1862 as follows:

The statement of the Boston banks for the last veek compares with the previous week and for the Loans. 573, 807, 922 77, 570, 716 Specie. 7, 527, 720 Deposits 29, 257, 257 Circulation 7, 41, 452 Circulation 7, 41, 452 The statement of the present week, as compared with the preceding, shows a decrease of \$957,161 in the items of loans and discounts, \$11,207 in specie, \$1,275,667 in deposits, and \$154,635 in circulation. The statements of the banks of the three princiwith the previous one and the corresponding time with the previous one and the corresponding time of 1862 as follows:

N. Y. Loans. Deposits Specie. Circul'z. 173.046.386 [64.183.579] 35.910.227 [5.776.188 Boston. 72,857,776 25.021.571] 7.815.313 7.246.797 Phila. 34.517.347 30.4.8430 4.227.448 2.418.463 Total ... 287,404,3:9 222,793,550 47,949,138 15,440,448 Last week ... 281,537,275 222,538,390 50,439,146 15,765,061 Last year ... 249,320,473 183,830,284 46,608,059 20,918,080 The New York Evening Post of to-day Bays: larlem preferred.... nuos con scrip .ext leveland& littsburg.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, August 4. Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Semi-weekly Review of the Philadelphia material change to notice in prices. Flour remains about the same as last quoted. Wheat is unchanged

Rye is in demand. Holders of Cotton are firm in As our forces were passing near Gainese Cross road, in Rappahannock, the enemy's eavairy, discount of the state of the Morth Atlantic, and the Mort