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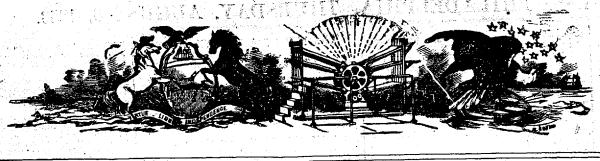
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C. FULLER'S FINE GOLD PENS,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

PERSONAL. -The newspaper world of Paris has lost one of its most inoffensive inhabitants. He was peculiar in several respects. He was a Jew, and he was poor; he was a German, and he wrote nothing but French; his body was short and obese; his mind His father was the singing-master of the Jewish ynagogue in Paris, and destined the lad to the aternal career; but the boy shied and leaped into

ink, which is like criminal blood-indelible. Jules Figgro of 1827, and he wrote his last page-still an amusing paragraph—in the Journal Amusani just preious to his death. He wrote six-and thirty years, (what volumes his letter-press would form were it as-sembled in octavo form!) and so utterly impersonal vere his writings that he did not let a phrase fall from his pen during this long period of time which wounded human being. He was sometimes bantered on his rivolity. "Bah!" he would reply, "is it worth while spilling ink on serious matters? Dullness wastes enough already !" He was pressed once or twice to write a book, and it was suggested that an unvarnished memoir of the men and things he had en during the six and thirty years he had lived in the heart of Paris would prove an entertaining work. "No!" said he, "I will write no book, no play-not so much as a pamphlet. I am a news. writer and a newspaper writer I mean to be ill the last day of my life." He was absolutely indifrent to everything but a good joke; in fine, he was an agreeable trifler—no more. As he was quite ular with many people of the world of news papers and theatres, there were many writers, au

hors, and actors at his modest funeral. - Mrs. Elizabeth Sanford (formerly Mrs. Streator) reached her 100th birthday on the 28th ult., at Windham, Portage county, Ohio. She was born at Mon-son, Mass., and has resided for several years with her son, John Streator, a lad of 77. Mrs. S. has retained to a remarkable degree both her physical and nental powers. Her husband fought in the war of the Revolution; she heard the cannon of the Britsh at Bunker Hill; and when, in 1777, gunpowder had failed our troops, she, with other patriotic wo men, dug the soil from under old buildings, dissolved and boiled it, to form saltpetre. Her sons were in the war of 1812, and she again heard British guns at Plattaburg, and her grandsons and several of her great-grandsons are now in the service of their country. The old lady has knit socks for the soldiers of three wars; and hopes to live to see her country for the third, time victorious over the ene

mies of liberty, united and peaceful. So says the - While Prince Alfred has joined the naval ser vice, it is the intention of the Queen that Prince Arthur shall a lopt the military profession. He will receive a commission in the army as soon as he has completed the usual studies, and attained the necessary age. During his sojourn at Blackheath, the young prince was taken two or three times a week to Woolwich, to have all the benefit of that great practical military school. From his earliest childood, Prince Arthur manifested a very great prediection for the army, and the selection of the Duke f Wellington as his godfather by the Queen and Prince Consort seems to have been a most happy -The success met by the celebrated singer, Ma-

dame de Lagrange, at Madrid, is nothing to the ovations she has received in other towns, especially usand four hundred bouquets thrown to her; and, according to the custom of the country, mo than a hundred pigeous were sent on the stage to her. But this is not all; without mentioning the serenades "Young Spain" nightly gave her, under her windows, an enthusiast bought the glass she drank out of, paying two hundred and forty francs

The famous John Merryman, of Baltimore county, Maryland, who took a leading part in the violent opposition made by Secession sympathizers in Maryland to the passage of the national troops from the East to Washington city, just after the war commenced, has been presented by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court in Balti-more, for treason. He gave bail on Friday of last week, in the sum of \$40,000, to answer the charge at the next November term of the court. - The remains of Hon. John J. Crittendan were borne to the beautiful cemetery at Frankfort, over looking the Kentucky river, with distinguished

civil and military honors. General J. T. Boyle was chief marshal of the procession, and among the pall-- When President Benson, of Liberia, was in London, a Yankee, sojourning there, thought he would sink dignity for once and ask a colored man to dine with him. So said, so done; but Benson politely declined, on the sufficient excuse that he was: already engaged to dine that evening with the Queen. Mr. John Y. Mason was as exclusive a Virginian aristocrat and slaveholder as need be; yet, when minister to France, he conformed to the etiquiette of his position, and treated the minister from Hayti, black as the ace of spades, with perfect

— In the "Victoria Magazine," an English periodical, published and edited by Miss Emily Faithfull,

and composed (typographically) by female printers Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope, son of Mrs. Frances Trollope, the novelist, and brother of Anthony Trol-lope, also a popular author, is now publishing a serial tale called "Lindisfarn Chase." -A second volume of Mendelssohn's Letter written from 1833 to 1847, will soon be published in Paris. An English translation, by Lady Wallace, vill simultaneously appear in London and Phila-- Sir Charles Lycll, whose new work on "The Antiquity of Man, has already run through two editions in London and Philadelphia, has just received from the Academy of Sciences in Berlin, through the official intervention of the King, the onor of Chevalier of the Order of Merit in Sci-

order is limited to thirty; and among Englishmen previously elected, are Sir Charles Lyell, Sir John Herschel, Professor Farraday, Professor Owen, Sil David Brewster, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and General Sabine, president of the Royal Society. -Kinglake's: "Invasion of the Crimea" is now in a fourth edition, and it is announced that in this "some fresh notes will be found," including documentary proofs of controverted statements, but not a word of the text has been withdrawn, and not a -Lamartine is about publishing his autobi-

vord has been added to it. -The poetical writings of Robert Browning, heretofore in seven, are now republishing in London in three volumes. The first appeared in May, and contained Lyrics, Romances, Men and Women. The econd, issued in July, contains tragedies and other plays. The third will be published in September. —It is said that the Rev. Charles Kingsley has in the press a volume of sermons in reply to the Bishop of Natal's commentary on the Pentateuch.
— Routledge, of London, is publishing a shilling

edition of Cooper's novels and romances. ... The letters which passed between Goethe and the Grand Duke Carl, of Saxe Weimar, his patron, are now in the press, edited by Court Councillor Dr. Vogel, who knew both writers. We learn that the two volumes will contain about six hundred letters, and among them a great number that have not only never been published, but the perusal of which has never been permitted beyond the family of the Grand-Duke on the Campaign in the Pala-tinate, Goethe's letters to his patron from Italy, and will, no doubt, form one of the most interesting that have vet been published. -Blackwood & Son, of Edinburgh, a

narrative of the recent discovery of the source of the Nile. It will probably have a greater sale than even Dr. Livingstone's book. It will be called "An Account of Travels and Discoveries in Eastern and Central Africa," by Captain Speke and Captain Grant' and will be published in a few weeks. — The Western Advocate says that during the recent Morgan excitement in Cincinnati, and the reign of martial law, Col. Granville Moody opera ted as commandant of the Fourth militia district, Hamilton county. The headquarters were Finley Chapel, Clinton street. Under him were four colonels. The total of infantry enrolled was 6,040 men. M. Pbillips, Esq., of the Methodist Book Concern, figured as captain and chief of Col. Moody's staff, and executed his duties with the sober exactness of a veteran. Colonel Moody went so far as to say of

him that if there were to be any more calls for the militia, the Concern must lose Phillips, as he was worth twenty men, any day, for straight-forward, intuitive, effective work.

—Mr. Church's new picture, "The Ieebergs," painted from studies made in the Northern seas in the authority of 1850 is attracting bests of advances.

world, so long as language and sentiment, and thought, and feeling, and music, contribute to human happiness and social enjoyment. As I sat next him, I looked at: him, I listened! to him, I watched the very twinkling of his eye, the very tone of his voice, and the motion of his writing fingers. And I sometimes found myself perplexed and confused in the mingled feeling of doubt and surprise that from this little budget of unassuming humanity flowed that stream of beautiful conception, thought, and feeling, which finds its way to all hearts, in all climes, from the 'Canadian Boat Song' on the St. Lawrence to the 'Vale of Cashmere.' - Captain Grunow, a beau of Sheridan's time, and who knew George the Fourth when Prince of Wales, and was wont to hob-nob with Brummell and the rest of the splendid scalliwags of that era, in a volume of "Recollections and Anecdotes," just out in was light and sparkling. He was born in Bavaria. | London, gives the following recollection of Malibran (nec Garcia:)

bondon, gives the blowing resolution of than (nee Garcia:)

Malibran was not regularly handsome, but I always thought her, in her young days, remarkably attractive. As she grew older her features became coarser, and a certain bold, hard look settled on her face. Her head was well formed; her mouth, though wide, was prettily shaped, and adorned with yery good teeth, and her small figure was graceful.

Her voice was splendid, full of passion and pathos. Who that ever heard her in Dessemona could forget that cry of struggling agony, 'Se il padre m'abbandonn,' or the sorrowful wail of the blighted heart in the romance "Assisio isl pie d'un salice?" She identified herself so thoroughly with the part she acted that it required some courage to face her in the last scene. She died hard, and fought to the last; and o'hello had to make a kind of steeplechase after her, and suffer many kicks and cuffs before he could, as an Irish friend of mine remarked, "bring her to rason by taking her life."

And this of George IV as a snuff-taker: And this of George IV as a snuff-taker: And this of George IV as a snuff-taker:
George IV always carried a snuff-box; but it appeared to me as if his Majesty took snuff for fashion's sake. He would take the box in his left hand, and opening it with his right thumb and foreninger, introduced them into this costly reservoir of snuff, and, with a consequential air, convey the same to the nose, but never suffered any to enter; indeed, those who were well acquainted with his Majesty frequently told me he took snuff for effect, but never liked it, and allowed all of it to escape from his linger and thumb before it reached the nose. We append a few more of these personal reminis-

We append a few more of these personal reminiscences:

Wisleton Fiennes was a very eccentric man, and the greatest epicure of his day. His dinners were worthy of the days of Vitellius or Heliogabalus. Every country, every sea, were searched to find some new delicacy for our British Sybarite. I remember, at one of his breakfast, an omelet being served, which was composed entirely of, golden pheasant's eggs! He had a very strong constitution, and would drink absynthe and curacoa in quantities which were perfectly awful to behold. These stimulants produceding effect upon his brain, but his health; gradually gave way under the excesses of all kinds in which he indulged.

He was a kind, liberal, and good-natured man, but a very odd fellow. I never shall forget the astonishment of a servant I had recommended to him. On entering his service, John made, his appearance as Fiennes was going out to dinner, and asked his new master if he had any orders. He received the following answer: "Place two bottles of sherry by my bedside, and call me the day after to-morrow."

Hoby, the boot maker, was apt to take rather an insolent tone with his customers. He was, however, tolerated as a sort of privileged person, and his impertinence was not only overlooked, but was considered as rather a good joke. He was a pompous fellow, with a considerable vein of sarcastio humor.

I remember Horace Churchill (afterward killed in

I remember Horace Churchill (afterward killed in India with the rank of major general), who was then an ensign in the Guards, entering Hoby's shop in a great passion, saying that his boots were so ill made that, he should never employ Hoby for the future. Hoby, putting on a pathetic cast of countenance, called to his shop-man:

"John, close the shutters. It is all over with us. I must shut up shop; Ensign Churchill withdraws his custom from me."

Churchill's fury can be better, imagined than deember Horace Churchill (afterward killed in Churchill's fury can be better imagined than described.

The well-known Tom Raikes, whose letters and memoirs have been lately published, and who was a tall, large man, very much marked with the small pox, having one day written an anonymous letter to D'Orsay, containing some piece of impertinence or other, had closed it with a wafer, and stamped it with something resembling the top of a thimble. The Count soon discovered who was the writer, and in a room full of company thus addresse him: "Ha! ha! my good Raikes, the next tim you write an anonymous letter you must not seal i

with your nose !" Court Martial. THE CASE OF CASHEL—SENTENCE DISAPPROVED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR-THE COURT CENSURED

AND DISSOLVED. In the case of Hazel B. Cashel, a wealthy citizen of Maryland, tried by court-martial for furnishing decision and opinion has been given by the Secre-tary of War. The court was composed of Major General E. A. Hitchcock, president; Brigadier Gen. G. W. Morrell, Brigadier Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, Brigadier Gen. J. P. Hatch, Brigadier Gen. S. A. Meredith. The finding and sentence of the court

was as follows:

The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Hazel B. Cashel, a citizen of the State of Maryland, as follows:

Of the first specification, guilty.

Of the second specification, guilty.

Of the charge, guilty.

The court finds, that although the accused answered certain questions put by rebels, which, in a strict literal sense; conveyed intelligence to the enemy, it has not appeared in cvidence that the information was volunteered, nor does the court perceive that such intelligence was given with that criminal design which the law contemplates as the animus of a breach of the 57th article of war; and the court, therefore, affixes no penalty to the offence beyond an admonition that in future he will be more on his guard in answerings inquiries addressed to him by an enemy; and it is further directed that the finding and judgment of the court in this case be published in three of the papers published in the city of Washington.

Then this thoting and sentence the Secretary of in three of the papers profished in the city of washington.

Upon this finding and sontence the Secretary of War expresses his spinion thus:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1863.

The findings of the court upon the charge and specifications are approved. The sentence, as it is termed, is disapproved. The charge and specifications of which the accused was found guilty necessarily imputed criminality under the 57th article of war, and the declaration of the court that it has not appeared in evidence that the information was volunteered, nor does the court perceive that such intelligence was given with that criminal design which the law contemplates as the animus of a breach of the 57th article of was, was unwarranted by the law and the testimony.

It appears from the evidence in the record that the accused had at pasture on his farm in Montgomery county, Maryland, some five hundred others, all the property of the United States, were driven away on

which, with some live hundred others, at the property of the United States, were driven away on the morning of 28th June, for their protection from the rebel cavalry, then approaching.

The rebels, riding up soon thereafter, demanded, in the presence of several persons, including witness. Thomas Rabbitt, and the accused, in what direction the cattle had gone. Tabbitt, practising a "nue which "war justifies, pointed them in a direction opposite the true one.

One of them returned, however, in a few minutes from the pursuit, and repeated the demand, when the accused unhesitatingly indicated to him the road which the cattle had taken, and, in addition, stated their number, and that they were without any guard except the herdsmen ordinarily attending them, a statement which could have had but one object. The information thus communicated was most important to the enemy, and it was given voluntarily, without threat or persuasion, or the exercise of any undue influence whatever. When to this prompt and complete disclosure made to the enemy is added the disloyal reputation and aympathies of the accused, as proved by the evidence, no doubt can be entertained as to the animus of his conduct.

It sufficiently appears that the accused was expecting the arrival of the rebels, and, in referring to their coming, said there were two persons in Rockville, naming the United States provost marshal and postmaeter, who cought to be, and he guessed they would be, captured.

His guilt, under the 67th article of war, was fully established by the trust which was so shamefully and disloyally betrayed. Yet the judgment of the court was that there was present in the action of the accused no such criminal design as the law contemplates as; a breach of the 67th article of war, and therefore the court contents itself with admontshing him that in the future he shall be more on his guard in answering inquiries addressed to him by an enemy, and this is the penalty provided for an offence which, under the articles of war, is punishable with dea

which, under the articles of war, is punishable with death.

For such action by a military court, in the presence of such fisgrant crime, there is believed to be no precedent. The court also directs that their judgment shall be published in three of the newspapers of the city of Washington.

This publication will not be sanctioned, since it would be in effect a declaration to all disloyal men that they may at will communicate intelligence, to the public enemy without fear of any other penalty than the gentle suggestion of a court-martial that they should be on their guard when doing so.

Although the accused has been relieved of all responsibility under the 57th article of war, he is still liable to be prosecuted under the 2d section of the act to suppress insurrection, &c., approved July 17, 1862, for giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, and that the prosecution for this offence may be proceeded with he will be handed over to the civil authorities.

ceeded with, he will be handed over to the civil authorities.

It is ordered that this court be at once dissolved, and that another court-martial be organized for the trial of the cases now pending.

It is further ordered that this review be published in The Army and Navy Gazetle, as an expression of the strong disapproval with which the action of this court is regarded by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The general court martial, of which Hajor General E. A. Hitchcock, United States Volunteers, is president, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

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CHARLESTON. Operations of Thursday Last-Condition of the Iron clads and Batteries—Prospects of the Siege.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American. J PORT ROYAL, July 31.—I learn from Charleston Bar that the operations of the siege progressed yes-terday very favorably, both by land and sea. The same routine of bombardment of Fort Wagner from both the monitors and the siege battery of General Gilmore was kept up through the day and late into the night, and line progress was reported to have been made on shore during the day.

I find that, although there is considerable confi-dence entertained as to the ultimate result of the undertaking, no very rapid progress is looked the night, and fine progress was reported to have been made on shore during the day.

If find that, although there is considerable confidence entertained as to the ultimate result of the undertaking, no very rapid progress is looked for. Like all sieges, it is a work of time, and it has been undertaken by General Glimore and Admiral Dahlgren with no anticipation of progressing with any great rapidity. The defences of Charleston, by both land and sea, were greatly strengthened since the first estack under Admiral Dupont, which did nothing but demonstrate their. weak points, and enable them to strengthen them. All the works on the lower end of Morris Island, which have been taken by Gen. Glimore, were not then erected, and the parapet guns of Sumpter were not regarded by the enemy as of any great value. The guns of the Keolvuk were also then in our possession.

Wagner responds and will continue to respond with an occasional gun. Sumpter shout once in ten minutes throws a heavy rifle-shot at the impenetrable armor of our iron clads, or hurls a shell in the direction of the land-battery, and occasionally there is a report coming from the direction of James Island, showing that General Glimore is keeping close watch and ward over any flanking that may be attempted by the enemy. He is also assisted in this work by some of the smaller gunbats, and all was progressing well in that direction at last accounts.

As to the fall of Sumpter soon after the fall of Wagner, which was passed by in silence by Admired Dupont, is undoubtedly the key of Charleston, as evinced by the indomitable defence made by the enemy, with such terrible loss. There probably never was a fortification besieged with such frightful sacrifice of life to the besiegers as has been the case at Fort Wagner, and from the preparations making, there is no doubt that bloodler times are yet in store for them.

The results of the alege, so far as our iron-clads are concerned, are emphasized walls of solid iron have proved impenentable, though she does not go in

ner in a fair fight, as she is fully manned, and ready for work at a moment's notice. for work at a moment's notice.

With regard to iron-clads generally, these deserters represent the people as having got entirely out of conceit of them, and their whole enthusiasm is now expended on sand banks. They even urge that the guns be taken out of them, and placed in earth forts, especially as all idea of aggressive warfare on their part is regarded as over. THE SITUATION OFF CHARLESTON. From the Charleston Mercury, July 28.1

From the Charleston Mercury, July 28.1

The situation of affairs in our neighborhood remained without material change yesterday. There was but little firing. Occasionally, during the day, our batteries threw a few shells at the enemy's position on Morris Island, but no reply was elicited, either from the Yankee fleet or Iand batteries. The enemy fis evidently vigorously at work with the spades. On the beach, immediately in front of Battery Wagner, the Yankees have constructed a small semi-circular work, containing (as far as can be ascertained by observation) only one mortar. But few men appeared to be working on this new battery. try.

The enemy's fieet off the harbor was increased gesterday by the arrival of several transports. The whole number of vessels in sight last evening was twenty-seven. Among these were six monitors, and the Ironsides. There were, besides, some twenty-five vessels, mostly transports; in Stono This would seem to portend warm work on James Island.

The general opinion seems to be that we shall prooably have our hardest trial some time this week. AN ACCIDENT ON THE NAHANT. BOSTON, August 5.—A letter to the Traveler, from the vicinity of Charleston, contains some informa-

the vicinity of Charleston, contains some information of interest at the present time. We quote:

"Since leaving Charleston harbor I learn that a number of the officers of the iron-clads have been obliged to retire in consequence of the exhausting character of their duties on board, and their places are supplied by others.

"There has been another serious accident on board the iron-clad Nahant. They were condensing water, and as the water had been rather brackish much pains was taken to remedy the evil. The officer of the deck requested the captain of, the hold to bring him a little to try. As the tank was unserewed; the steam and boiling water rushed out, scalding seven of the man terribly, in some instances causing the skin to peel off. They were skilfully attended to by Dr. Stedman, and are all on board of the Vermont, at Port Royal, and likely to recover.

"During the recent attack upon Fort Wagner the Nahant had two shots penetrate her decks, while the stern of the versel was opened three inches by shots from the fort."

STATES IN REBELLION. (From the Richmond Examiner, August 1. ]

The military situation has no longer that degree of interest which it possessed during the past three months. Lee has completed his retreat, and holds his old lines of the Rapidan and Rappahannock in security. Meade's army is in front, but not probably near enough to render a battle imminent. The general public, in which we count ourselves, do not anticipate immediate or extensive action in that quarter. Both armies have had their fill of fighting, lately, and will probably do little or nothing during the heated month of August.

It is feared that Meade's inaction is due to the delay required by a concentration of the chief armies of the East and West; that Grant, with all the force to be spared from the garrisons of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, will be transferred to Virginia; and that the next battle will be fought by a burg and Port Hudson, will be transferred to Virginia; and that the next battle will be fought by a combination of the Army of the Potomac and that of the Mississippi Valley. This supposition appears to be ill-supported by any known facts save the oft-recurring report that Grant has wholly withdrawn from the interior of the State of Mississippi, and that he is shipping large portions of his men up the river. But it is far more probable that these troops have gone home on the furlough promised them as the chief reward of their late arduous campaign, than that they have commenced the jourthese troops have gone home on the furlough promised them as the chief reward of their late and uous campaign, than that they have commenced the journey to Virginia.

Western troops are averse to fighting the battles of the East. They came in large numbers to the battles before Richmond, and were beaten and slaughtered even more completely than the true Yankees, who are, despite the vulgar idea to the contrary, far better troops than the brutal horde of the Northwest. Since then, a resolution to mind its own affairs has settled in the heart of the Northwest. They will fight for the Mississippi, but not for the James. Grant himself has refused the command of the Army of the Potomac, and his troops will decline the honors of the Chickahominy. All the force of the Northwest will be necessary in the autumn to hold their late conquest of the Mississippi Yalley. Vicksburg and Port Hudson were powerful against the navigation of the river, but are worthless to defend it.

For these and other reasons, it is thought improbable that Grant and his Vicksburg hoat will ever be seen on the banks of the James. But if mistaken, we shall have nothing to regret. Lee would be compelled perhaps to fall back on the extensive for

ble that Grant and his Vicksburg host will ever be seen on the banks of the James. But if mistaken, we shall have nothing to regret. Lee would be compelled perhaps to fall back on the extensive fortifications of Richmond. But this place cannot be invested; and if its thirty miles of batteries are manned by the Army of Northern-Virginia, it can never be taken. While the armies of Grant and Meade would be shattered by assault, and wasted by disease, the Confederate generals of the South would have an opportunity to recover Tennessee and the Mississippi, which they could not allow to pass unnoticed.

Meanwhile, Bragg and Rosecrans have sunk into a summer siesta. Middle Tennessee and West Tennessee are alike under the hoof of the invader. The people have taken the oath of allegiance almost unanimously, and are reported to be worse treated since they dis so than before. They have been robbed of everything that is capable of being robbed from men; have no protection, and scarcely any hope; are fixed in their miserable homes, sulky and bitter. The land lies without cultivation. What is the use of drawing produce from it for their Yankee masters to seize, even before it is garnered? The negroes are gone, and the cattle with them. Bragg has abandoned a considerable tract of country, but he has at last gained a line which seems to be impregnable. Rosecrans will heaitate long before he

masters to seize, even before it is garnered; The negroes are gone, and the cattle with them. Bragghas abandoned a considerable tract of country, but he has at last gained a line which seems to be impregnable. Rosecrans will hesistate long before he concludes to stretch away from his base toward Chattanooga, and knows too much of that position to fancy it another Murfreesboro.

Mobile is not threatened, and is not likely to be so, during the three sickly months which have now begun. Charleston is always threatened, now more than ever; but holds on gloriously well. Charleston is safe. It has lately been represented as a Capeau. Not only the citizens of both sexes and all ages, but the troops, from the generals to the privates and the drummer-boy, are said to have been steeped in luxury procured by smuggling and blockade running. The corruption is reported to have extended to all classes, and it was supposed that every noble sentiment and gallant intention had died before the lucre of gain. Happily the recent events do not confirm these gloomy views of Charleston. The fire on the altar is not burned out; the palmetto tree its sound at heart; and its roots still hold firmly. We need never fear an ignominious surrender at Charleston; and while its inhabitants and its army are determined to make use of their means of defence to the last; it will be the block on which as many Yankee heads will be laid low as there are stones in its walls. If it could be securely invested by sea and land, Charleston would fall at the appointed time; but it cannot be so invested while Richmond stands. The United States has not an army of one hundred thousand men to employ on its circumvallation; and if it had, that army would be out into two and destroyed by an attack from the interior. Before Charleston on be invested, Richmond must fall, Eastern Virginia be conquered, and the army that accomplished these feats might, without doubt, pierce North and South Carolina, lay siege to Charleston, and take it. But before such events happen, t

happen, there will yet Many a knight to earth be borne. And many a banner rent and torn.

THREE CENTS. common throughout America, that those who list-ened for the first time to the hautboy tones of his delightful voice, and considered the elegant preci-ation of his diction, the perfect order of his argu-ment, the case of thought and expression with which he analyzed every subject, and assembled its facts and principles into elaborate discourse, were filled with as much surprise as admiration. THE PRIVATEERS AT BERMUDA. Bermuda the Great Centre of Blockade-Runners Reception of the Pirate Florida —A Riot at St. Georges. and principles into elaborate discourse, were filled with as much surprise as admiration.

It was so different from the loud eloquence of the hustings, and so devoid of that exaggeration which infests every species of composition in this country, that the hearer could with difficulty, believe the speaker to have been bred in the American school or that he whose smoothly uttered the polished sentences was one of the most fluent and ready of American debaters. No man was better qualified to address a small assembly of grave and cultivated men, such as a Senate. Neither Clay, nor Webster nor even Calhonn, though his superiors in power of From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, July 21. 1

to address a small assembly of grave and cuttivated men, such as a Senate. Neither Clay, nor Webster, nor even Calhonn, though his superiors in power of thought, possessed his taste, his facility, orcharming elocution. The Confederate Congress contains no successor to him, and it will, perhaps, be losg before we shall see his like on the continent.

Mr. Yancey was identified with the Southern Revolution, and the birth of, the Confederacy. It appears to have been the policy of that Executive with, which the new Republic was unfortunately and hastily afflicted by the Convention at Montgomery, to drive from its side the heart and brain of the South; but no slights, no refusal of confidence, or supercillous indifference could chill his ardor in the cause, or dim his faith in its ultimate success. The death of great and disinterested men, whose names are thus synohymous with Secession, before they have received the reward of their labors, and in the middle of troubles, is depressing. WAR A NATIONAL BLESSING.

and in the middle of troubles, is depressing.

WAR A NATIONAL BLESSING.

(From the Richmond Whig., July 30.]

Bishop Elliot, in his Savannah sermon, regards the war as a national blessing, and holds that its precious fruits, though dearly bought, are well worth the price. He is unquestionably for peace. "But this yearning for peace," he says, "has no smack of submission in it. That has not entered into the thoughts of anybody. It is really nothing more than a natural wish that a useless strife should cease; an earnest desire that a struggle should be ended which oan end but in one way. When the peace which is longed for is embodied in words, it invariably includes the ideas of entire independence and complete instionality—independence from all the bonds, whether political, commercial or social, which have hitherto hindered our development—nationality, with eur whole 'territory preserved to us, and with no entangling; alliance, binding us for the future. This is the whole scope and meaning, and is very distinct from any such fainting of the spirit as would precede submission. It is rather the token of a restless energy, which pants to enter untrammelled upon that new career of freedom which it is working out for itself, and which seems to rise before it in brightness and grandeur, and to beckon it onward to glory and happiness.

THE IMPERPINE BATTLE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 30.]

Passeyers by the Central train brought nothing town of St. Georges. Captain Maint speaks nightly of them as asamen.

A considerable interchange of civilities has taken place between the officers affoat and ashore. The Florids saluted the forts and batteries, and the salute was returned from the heights. On Friday evening, Colonel Munro and the officers of the 39th entertained Captain Maffit and his officers at the Mess, and the hospitalities of the Florida have been liberally dispensed to the numerous officers and others who have visited her. We learn she has an immense quantity of silver on board, and among To the Editor of the Royal Gazette:

Sin: That glorious little steamer, the Florida, has made her appearance in these waters, and the salute she fired on her entering the harbor of St. Georges was returned by the forts. I happened to he in St. Georges when this event took place, and heard many parties remark that the saluting the Confederate flag was implicit recognition of the independence of the South. I think—although I would like to consider the matter in that light—that it is a mere act of courtesy shown by the authorities of the islands to a power acknowledged as a belligerent—a courtesy which they were willing to pay to the gallant representatives of that power, Captain Mafit and his brave crew, who were received, I hear, with the utmost cordiality, as well by the natives of these islands as by the garrison, both being anxious to evince their sympathy for courage To the Editor of the Royal Gazette: [From the Richmond Examiner, July 30.]

Passengers by the Central train brought nothing new concerning the past, present, future, and propertive condition of affairs in Gen. Lee's army of Northern Virginia, that would interest our readers, and not at the same time be contraband news of

And not at the same time be contraband news of war.

General Meade's army, or several corps of it, has appeared in Fauquier, and a refugee from that section, describing their appearance, says." they covered the whole face of the earth in that region, spread out like an enormous ringworm." The two straights were approximating gradually and surely, and it was the opinion of several officers, who pretended to know, that a great pitched battle was inevitable a week or fortnight hence, at the farthest. Our army, or at least a portion of it, imagine they have a black spot, received at Gettysburg, to wipeout, and rank and file are spoiling for an opportunity.

The shock will be terrific when it comes, but on anything like equal ground Meade and his horde will be driven to the Potomac, and then—

Orders from New Orleans, brought up by the steamer Imperial, ordering thirty stoves to be seat to him by the first boat. This is one of the symptoms of the re-opening of the vest trade formerly carried on between this city and New Orleans. As the latter city is pretty nearly destitute of the very produce and fabrics that we are able to supply, and at the same time is supplied with the very Southern produce that we desire to buy, we may expect a thirtying and prosperous trade to spring up at once.

Substitutes in the Army.

Even the Richmond Whis, July 31. natives of these islands as by the garrison, ooth being anxious to evince their sympathy for courage and patriotism.

I do not, it is true, consider as a recognition by England of the independence of the South the saluting of her flag by the forts in Bermuda, but nearly equal to a recognition is the gratifying news received from Europe, via New York, which ought not to be subject to any doubt, coming through such a channel as the New York papers.

It is stated there that England and France are in perfect accord in regard to the great international questions. Now, the Emperor Napoleon, after he had received the good news of the success of his arms in Mexico, invited Mr. Slidell to a breakfast itle-a-tite, and they remained together until the opening of the Council of Ministers.

This looks like an early recognition. Let us hope for it, because the South has long deserved it, for the struggle in America has proved to be something more than a rebellion of the South, for it has shown the determination and power of those brave men, who are fighting, not for any mercenary purpose, not for a bounty of a few dollars, but are fighting for and sacrificing their homes, their health and their wealth, to that great principle of nationality, the delence of their independence. That independence they have acquired de facto, and they now want but the mere formality of being asknowledged by SUBSTITUTES IN THE ARMY. [From the Richmond Whig, July 31.] During the last session of Congress,

ence they have acquired de facto, and they now want but the mere formality of being acknowledged by the great Powers of Europe to spring up as a great nation in the Western Continent, as a powerful and faithful ally for them in peace or in war in times to secure the passage of a bill requiring all persons who had put into the army substitutes, who had deserted, to take their places. The bill did not pass, but we have no doubt it will be again introduced at the had put into the army substitutes, who had deserted, to take their places. The bill did not pass, but we have no doubt it will be again introduced at the next session, and, under the urgency of the plea that "something must be done," the opposition to its passage may be overruled.

A writer in the Atlanta Appeal, referring to the reduction of our military strength, says:

We have lost many men in battle, and by wounds, dieases, and death. But we still have the necessary number of arms-bearing men in the country, but they are not in the army. How did those who have been in:and are not in, and who are not disabled, get out: This is the rub that will grate hardly upon those who are bound by every duty to serve their country, but who are not willing to do so. The immense number of easy places that have been made out of reach of gunshot is one mode; the immense number of men who have either a Government contract, or a finger in one, is another mode. Another still is said to be the favoritism of conscript officers. Another still is said to, he the infidelity of army surgeons in granting false certificates of disability. But the great fruitful source of this mischief is the substitute law, by which, I am informed, upon authority that I am not certain is correct, but which I have no reason, to doubt, the army has discharged 150,000 men.

Generally, laborers have been taken in of old men who would from choice or necessity be engaged in producing comething; or of idle vagabonds, who desert the army the first opportunity they get. Those who remain and do not desert, are generally, from sge and other causes, not of much value as soldiers. The army thus awap off a get of sound, active men, for a set of broken-down, worthless fellows, who do not much good. The field is deprived of many laborers whose services are and will be in great demand at home, while the men who are discharged from the army thus, having the control of means, seldom turn to work, but often to trading, to make back the money their substitute cost them. Th come.

DISTURBANCES AT ST. GEORGES.

IFrom the same paper ]

The fracas mentioned in our last impression has proved unhappily only the prelude to a whole series of kindred disturbances during the past week, and which ended in the almost entire suspension of one considerable branch of the trade of St. Georges for some hours. To dispose first of all of the affair already alluded to, we may add to our former account that the judicial investigation has ended in the committal of two men to take their trial at the next assizes, a third being admitted to bail for the same purpose. All three, we understand, belong to the Robert E. Lee. The charge is merely the commitsion of a breach of the peace, whereby the soldier was wounded; but we understand that it will be in the power of the Attoriety General, if he sees fit, to prefer the heavier charge. Everything, however, seems so far to indicate a chance shot—we have seen the bullet, a conical one. It was not even aimed in the direction of the wounded man, but has struck a wall heavily, glanced and reversed itself, penetrating flat, or plunged first and carrying with it on its flat surface a portion of the man's canvas frock.

Subsequently to the disposal of this case there were several complaints of robbery during the-week, one in particular, in which a seaman alleged that he had been robbed of upwards of £60 in dollars by a commade; but, as he admitted he was so drunk as to render identification an impossibility, the abaves fellow, and discharged the hards have by their lodgers. One old lady related, with much affect of the constant presence and use of firearms by their lodgers. One old lady related, with much affect of the constant presence and use of firearms by their lodgers. One old lady related, with much affect of the constant presence and use of firearms by their lodgers. One old lady related, with much affect of the constant presence and use of firearms by their lodgers. One old lady related, with much affect of the constant presence and use of firearms by their l

had contracted of occasionally using her portly person for a target, and was ready to swear to two shots at least actually fired at her. Whatever may have been the amount of real ground for apprehension in such cases as these, certain it is that Friday and Saturday furnished at least some scenes of a very serious and alarming kind, not so much in the shape of assaults on the inhabitants, as in that of reckless quarreling. oin and alarming kind, not so much in the shape of assaults on the inhabitants, as in that of reckless quarreling.

On both these days the ranks, of the rioters were swelled by parties of liberty men from the Florida. Scenes of utter lawlessness in and around every liquor store were the speedy result. These stores were, of course, all full; men might be seen stripped and fighting, some "knifed" in a ghastly fashion about the head and face—eyes gouged out, jawbones broken, heads scalped, and floors sloppy with blood. In this way matters were proceeding during great part of Friday afternoon and night and of Saturday afternoon. On the latter day, however, the police magistrate went round, accompanied by a file of the guard, closed all the liquor stores, made a number of arrests, and ordered the remainder of the rioters on board their ships. His orders being seconded by a gun from the Florida, the streets were at length cleared and peaceable, and St. Georges passed a comparatively quiet night, and feltconsiderably better on Sunday morning.

Such is a general outline of the events of the week, events which call for grave consideration. Much that has happened has clearly arisen from the too prevalent American habit of going armed. Jack, ashore, is always excited, noisy, and sometimes quarrelsome, and the "Jacks" belonging to the steamers engaged in running the blockade seem—perhaps from the very nature of the trade in which they are employed—of a more daring and reckless cast than "Jacks" in general-in fact selected rather for seamanship and courage than for steadiness or sobriety—and when such men are in the heat of a liquor store discussion, and every heave of the chest laboring with wrath, run, and eagerness, brings the ribs in suggestive contact with the butt of a revolver, or the handle of a bowie run. This it has already done.

A correspondent of the same paper, with the army in Tennessee, writes:

Among the despatches received yesterday, the one regarded in many circles as by far the most important, is the one giving the points of the circular issued from the Eureau of Conscription, announcing the future rules as to substitutes. The importance of the rule, and its probable practical results, may be determined by the publication of a fact communicated to me by an officer of high rank, yesterday, that there were in our army now more than 130,000 substitutes. My understanding of the rule is, that all of these substitutes under 45 take their own place in the ranks, as well as those who have substitutes there. Say that one half of the present substitute force is under 45, the effect of the rule will be; by sending those who have substituted them with them into the army, to give us an addition to the army equal to one-half the present substitute force—say between 60,000 and 70,000 men, and largely to be increased by enrolment of those whose services as substitutes have been lost to the Government from causes other than the casualties of war.

No doubt this trule will ever rise to much comsubstitutes have been lost to the Government from causes other than the casualties of war.

No doubt this rule will give rise to much complaint, and be viewed as a great hardship, and the Government will be charged with acting in bad faith by those who have put in substitutes. Without discussing the legal aspect of the question, a discussion more germain to times of peace than war, and putting the rule upon the high ground of moral and political necessity, I am bound to justify it. This is no time, when the enemy is pressing us upon every point, and threatening to take everything which we possess, for a man to value himself and all that he has, not to speak of his honor, and the honor of his wife and children, at the paltry sum let it be of \$500 or \$5,000, which he has paid for a substitute, probably incapable of service from age or infirmity, and has died, or morally indisposed to do his duty, and has therefore straggled or deserted. neave of the meast having with wash, the segemens, brings the ribs in suggestive contact with the butt of a revolver, or the handle of a bowie knife, it does not require any very great accession of stimulus to make the one or the other spring into

mais, it uses not require any very great accession of stimulus to make the one or the other spring into ugly prominence. It should be clearly impressed on all these men, in the first instance somehow, by printed notices seat on board every vessel, for instance, that the practice of carrying arms in the streets is illegally British law.

And next there seems a growing doubt whether the present staff of police is adequate to grapple with the exigencies of the case. That a regular trade with the South is now established at St. Georges, on a permanent footing, we hold to be beyond a doubt, and the harbor is likely, therefore, henceforth to be seldom without the presence of three or four at a time of the vessels engaged in the trade. This will require increased vigilance, capecially when, as sometimes will be the case, there are also some half dozen vessels in the harbor as well flying the Stars and Stripes. Already, we understand that the labors of the police staff—magistrate and constables—are doubled, and there seems a growing feeling that some increase of force is very much called for. THE UNION EXPEDITION TO WELDON.

(From the Biohmond Enquirer, July 29.)

We have advices up to Wednesday night from Weldon. The enemy then were twelve miles distant, and were said to be retreating. The brigades of Generals Ransom and Jenkins had united, and no fears were entertained of the Yankee advance. General Ransom's rencontre with the enemy was most salutary, and he fell back simply to draw the enemy within his grasp. Our troops at Weldon outnumber the Yankees. We believe their repulse is final.

Passengers who arrived last light from the South report that the Yankee raiders have positively retreated, taking a course, as was supposed, in the direction of Murfreesboro. Whether they have fallen back only to obtain reinforcements or have abandoned all idea of destroying communication with the South by railroad, was not known. Our forces rowing feeling that some increase of force is very such called for. The Dratt in New York.

The last dode of the rebel sympathizers in our city is to complain of the draft as unequal, in that a larger number are required from the Democratic (city) than the Republican (rural) districts. The assumption is that different rules are applied in these cases; but such is not the fact. A careful enrolment is made of all the males within the prescribed ages, and of these one-fifth are drafted, with fifty per cent, added to meet the contingency of exemptions for disability. There is no shadow of partiality or discrimination. doned all ited of destroying communication with esouth by railroad, was not known. Our forces did not pursue.

So far, the raiders have done but little injury beyond frightening the women and children, and stealing a few negroes. The railroad is yet unipjured, and the trains are running with their accustomed regularity. The loss on either side has been very small, ours being not more than two killed and some eight wounded, while the enemy's loss is supposed to be some fitteen killed and a dozen or two wounded. It is stated that, in addition to the force which moved out from Suffolk, a large number of Yankees landed at Murfreesboro, North Carolina, on Sunday night last, where they proceeded to rob the citizens, and collect all the negroes they could lay their hands upon.

Garysburg and vicinity was filled, on Tuesday, with fieeing citizens from Murfreesboro, North Carolina, Jackson, North Carolina, and other places situated in the route of the invaders. As many came on horseback, in buggies, carriages, wagons, &c., it afforded an excellent opportunity for General Ransom to supply himself with horaes. He pressed all the animals, put mounted infantry on them, and was thus enabled to send a large force in pursuit of the raiders.

THE PETEREBURG AND WELDON ROAD CLEAR. he South by railroad, was not known. Our forces disability. There is no shadow of partiality or discrimination.

But large cities, and especially growing cities, contain an unusual proportion of young men. The youth of our own country and Western Europe his to New York in quest of employment as clerks, mechanics, laborers, &c., while our old men retire into the country to spend the evening of their days in quiet and seclusion. Hence the enrolment would in any case seem to bear hardly upon us.

But further: It is notorious that this city and Brocklyn have not loday anything like their proportion of men now in the field. A good many have gone, but mainly for short terms; while an extraordinary proportion of those who enlisted here for three years have deserted. The regiments recruited for three-years' service in our city—those composing the Excelsion Strigade, the Mozart, Scott's Nine Hundred, etc.—were largely filled from the interior. We do know that men came here in large numbers from the interior in 1861 on purpose to enlist. We do not believe there are this day ten thousand rank and file in the national service from our city and Brooklyn together. It is notorious that our quotas of the heavy call of last summer were not half made up, while the Republican rural districts very generally filled the requisitions upon them. Hence, the recent enrolment shows a paucity of available force in St. Lawrence, Chautauqua, Onondaga, etc., while our city awarms with vigorous young men. Had we sent the number required of us last year we should not be required to send so many now.—New York Tribune. THE PETERSBURG AND WELDON ROAD CLEAR.

THE UNION EXPEDITION TO WELDON.

[From the Petersburg Express.]
So far, the road between this city and Weldon has not been reached at any point by the Vandals, and the trains are running regularly through as usual. The Government has ample force to protect the road, and intends to do so. Bappen, there will yet

Many a knight to seath baborns, and many a hanner roat and torn.

It is a far cry to Loohow; it is a farther cry to Richmond.

As EXTLA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

If rom the Richmond White, July 3.1

If monthe Richmond R

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extra copy of the Paper will be given.

PHE WAR PRES

THE INDIAN TERRITORY. Gen. Blunt's Victory at Honey Springs. FORT BLUNT, CHOCTAW NATION, July 22.-Writing at this date, a correspondent of the Missourf Democrat describes the battle of Honey Springs, Most of our readers are aware that for some days, past the far-famed Confederate crulser Florida has formed a prominent and interesting object in the waters of st. Georges harbor. Indeed, this port is at present simpstexclusively in possession of vessels connected with the South—the fleet of fine sels connected with the South—the fleet of fine and the firing soon became general upon both sides. The 2d Colorado and the 1st Kansas (colored) Registering the connected with the South—the fleet of fine and the firing soon became general upon both sides.

waters of st. Georges harbor. Indeed, this port is at present almost exclusively in possession of vessels congested with the South—the feet of fine stemmers; exclusive of the Florida, which now occupy it being all either regular blockade-runners or preparing for that trade.

The Florida dropped anchor in Five Fathom Hole on Thursday last, and steamed into the harbor the following morning. She is, we understand, in want of coal, and needs some repairs to her machinery. In the destitution of the port in the matter of fuel, and in the almost hourly expectation of supplies from England, an extension of the regulation period of stay has been granted.

The Florida is as fine vessel, very long for her size, bank rigged and very lightly sparred. She is sevidently very fast. She carriers an armament of eight grants for the present is rather to eripple the commerce than encounter the cruisers of the Northern States. The Federal navy is still numerically so waitly superior that the risk is too great, and must continue to be so until the Confederate navy can show a closer parity. The skill and daring of the some and the skill state of the former it may be mentioned that Captain M fift was within fifty miles of New York has before his arrival here. The officers of the Florida are all gentlement formerly belonging to the United Stateslanvy, and concequently regularly trained and bred to their some extra uproarious demonstrations in the quiet town of St. Georges. Captain Maffit speaks highly of them as seamen.

A considerable interchange of civilities has taken the same as the content of the officers affoat and anone. The mand to fire, and while he was in the act of commanding a "charge bayonet." Now the hottest part of the work commenced; the blacks fought with a courage rarely equaled. The whole of our forces pressed upon the enemy, who was finally compelled to retire in great disorder. Our batteries had by this time sompletely silenced their guns, and our whole force pressed on in close pursuit.

The rebels made another stand in a corn-field, about half a mile distant, but were soon driven from this position by the Indians, who always kept up close to their rear. After some severe fighting here for a few moments they again fied in the greatest confusion, and only kept back a small party to cover the retreat of their main body, which was now fairly begun. We had no cavalry fit to pursue.

Before falling back they burned thousands of dollars' worth of commissary stores to prevent them from falling into our hands. The last gun was fired at just fifteen minutes before two clock.

The rebel loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners cannot fall short of three hundred men. Our loss is about fifty, killed and wounded. We captured about four hundred stands of arms, one: twelve pound howitzer, and a small quantity of provisions. Our forces, without exception, behaved gallantly, and we must give the rebels credit for the desperate courage they exhibited.

This is an important victory—not a bloody one, but a victory of a permanent and significant character. This is the first event of our army south of the Arkansas. Ever since the beginning of the war the rebels have made Honey Springs an important recruiting dept, and it had grown to be one of the stropholds of the Southern Confederacy. It is the

irst time it has been disturbed, and now it is com-Gen. Blair's Return Home. Gen. Frank P. Blair, distinguished in the Vicksburg ampaign, returned to his home in St. Louis, a few days ago, and received an ovation. Replying to a aspech of welcome, Gen. Blair said:

He felt truly happy to be so enthusiastically welcomed by his friends. He had often been among friends in other places; but never had he received such enthusiastic welcome as from his friends in St. Louis. He understood that this reception was as much due to what had been accomplished by the Army of the Tennessee, (which he thought should be called the Army of the Mississippl.) as to his own efforts. He thought that the victory gained by the Gradual Emancipationists in Missouri, was almost as great as that gained in the Valley of the Mississippl. He was always in favor of emancipation—always with a due regard for the vested interests of the rights and dignity of free labor in Missouri. He would give freedom to the slave, but would not at the same time proscribe and persecute the slave-holder. He thought that seven years was short time enough for the slaves to be liberated in, even if their welfare was to be consulted exclusively. As Mr. McPherson had said, he had advocated these doctrines fifteen years ago, when they were not peech of welcome, Gen. Blair said : doctrines fifteen years ago, when they were not merely unpopular, but perilous. He had come home for a short visit, and would return again soon. Ar AFFECTING INCIDENT.

At this juncture Mr. Ned Stephens, the old hero who was wounded at Vicksburg, and for some time reported dead, met the General's eye in the crowd, and a spontaneous compliment to the devoted patriotism of "Old Ned" by the speaker awakened feelings of profound emotion in the hearts of all pre-sent. It was the first time they had met since Ste-phens had fallen on the field in the first attack on Vickaburg. The meeting was cordial; first a grasp and shake of the hand, when eye met eye, and the meeting culminated in a cordial "hug." It was truly an affecting scene to see these brother soldiers embrace each other, and the joy of such a meeting can only be appreciated by those who meet under like circumstances.

cruiting depot, and it had grown to be one of the strongholds of the Southern Confederacy. It is the

The Hamburg Exhibition. The following is the list of prizes awarded to Americans up to date of the 18th:

Gold Medal—To McCormick for the best reaping machine, the only prize of the kind awarded to this branch of industry.

Money Prizes.—To George Campbell, of Vermont, two first and one second-class prizes for sheep—value 125 Prussian thalers.

Siber Medals.—Thompson & Avery, for best horse-power; Seymour, Morgan, & Co., for reaper.

Bronze Medals.—Solon P. Hubbell, for best broadcast sower; John W. Free, of Indiana, for best fanning and separating mill.

James A. Saxton, for Ball's mowing machine.

L. P. Rose, of Michigan, for case of best finished agricultural implements—the finest exhibited.

E. C. Taintor, of Massachusetts; for planing and morticing machine.

George Campbell, of Vermont, for Willard's root Americans up to date of the 18th: George Campbell, of Vermont, for Willard's root cutter.
Whitmore, Belcher & Co., of New York, sortment of agiicultural implements.
John Vanderbilt, of New York, for the same. Hall, Spear & Co., for best plough.
Other prizes may yet be awarded, as some American exhibitors are so late that their contributions have not yet been examined.

can exhibitors are so late that their contributions have not yet been examined.

RICH MINISTERS IN NEW YORK—A New York correspondent of the Boston Post, in the course of a gossipping letter to that journal, touches on the subject of "rich ministers" in Gotham. At the head of the list the writer places, as of course, Archbishop Hughes, whose private property (he says) amounts to the snug little sum of a round million dollars. He is the millionaire minister par excellence. In the Lutheran Church there is a Rev. J. W. Geienhainer; who is, reckoned worth \$250,000, and whose secular hours are for the most part occupied in forging "the silken chain that binds two willing hearts." Thousands of couples matrimonially inclined have, by als aid, reached the consummation devoutly wished. His residence, in Fourteenth street, is literally besieged by the crowds who desire to exchange the true lover's knot for that Gordian knot which nothing but death can out. Among the Dutch Reformed clergymen, Rev. A. R. Van Nest ranks as the richest. This gentleman has one or two hundred thousand dollars now, and "has a goodly heritage" in prospect of half a million more when his wealthy father reaches the shining shore. Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, of the same denomination is estimated worth a hundred thousand dollars. The Presbyterlans, perhaps, have more rich ministers than any other denomination. At the head of the list—the Nestor of the Church in this city—stands Dr. Spring, clarum wenerable nomen—who is easily worth a hundred thousand dollars, and whose young and interesting bride is set down as having three hundred thousand dollars. Rev. Dr. Pottis and Rev. Dr. Phillips each are worth fifty thousand, and several others of the Presbyterian clergy are qually able to keep the wolf from the door. Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Church, possesses treasures on earth to the value of one hundred thousand dollars, and so does Rev. James Floy, the best politicism in that denomination. Rev. Dr. Hagany is worth about thirty thousand apleae, and Rev. Dr

SUMMER HAUNTS OF OUR AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

Longfellow is in his "House by the Sea," drink-ing in the delicious breezes, and listening to the nurmuring of waves at Nahant. Prof. Agassiz is in Longfellow is in his "House by the Sea," diminaring in the delicious breezes, and listening to the murmuring of waves at Nahant. Prof. Agassiz is in his own retreat on the opposite side of the same little peninsula, and he and Longfellow often meet. Neither is idle, and it is fortunate for both that no convenient steamer runs from Boston since the war, bringing its cargo of admirers to break in upon deep studies of nature. Nahant was the favorite resort of Prescott, and there, too, Motley loved to spend the weeks when the dog star rages. Emacott has his campage at Newport, where, surrounded by his books, he can enjoy, as well as at his residence in New York, the quiet study of history within sound of fierce breakers. Whittier's little cottage nestles amid maples and elms in Ameabury, Mass. A few minutes' walk brings him to the summit of hills, whence, in different directions, he can view the White and Green Mountains, the lordly Merrimac, and the broad sweep of ocean. Fields, "the American Moxon," as Charles Lamman felicitously terms him, has been spending a few weeks in the "White Hills," but is now back again to the "Old Corner." Lanman himself has been fishing and writing in the region of the Glen and Alpine House. Church is at his home on the banks of the Hudson. His "Chimborazo" (not Cotopaxi) is about completed, and will add new laurels to him upon whom the London Ast Journal said "the mantle of Turner had fallen." Grifford, brave and noble fellow, has been doing service in his third campaign with the New York 7th. Minerva never loses when Grifford pays attention to Mars. Bierstadt is with Fitz Hugh Ludlow in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. Bradford, our beat marine painter after James Hamilton, the illustrator of Kane, is on the coast of Labrador. Welby, a Danish marine painter of great merit, and brother to the artists owell known on the Continent, is among the islandschat stud the shores of Maine. Welby is an intimize friend of Hauser of Maine. Welby is an intimize friend of Hauser of Maine. Welby is

JOSEPH A. WARE, ESQ., who has been the editor of the Daily Chronicle since its commencement, has accepted the position of private secretary to Adjutant General Thomas, who has just left Washington on a tour to the West to organize negro regiments. While we sincerely regret to lose the services of Mr. Ware from the Chronicle, we are glad to see him appointed to a place for which he is so well qualified by his experience, his talents, his convictions, and his sense of duty. Since Mr. Ware has been connected with the Chronicle, he has adopted his course of unhesitating and unquestioning support of the Government as a matter of duty. He believes that in this emergency loyalty consists in absolute and unequivocal allegiance to the Administration, and he has aiways advocated with earnestness and zeal the cause of human liberty, and the truth that "all men are created free and equal." We wish Mr. Ware well in his new position. He leaves many warm friends behind bim in Washington, who will be always happy to hear of his success in his new field.

[From the Evening Post To John Dorgan, After reading his "Studies," Vol. 1. After reading his "Studies," Vol. 1.
Thou hast unrolled before my gazing eye
A strange bewitching land, with shadows deep.
And sunny glancing lights, that rise and die;
Their magic beauty made me laugh and weep,
Deep longing swelled my sympathizing breast;
I would have floated with thee on the sea,
When, with triumphant glee; the billow's crest
Thy vessel cut, a conqueror to be.
Yes! there it lies, that island fair and bright,
Poet-discoverer, long in dreams thine own,
Now given to the world. Oh, what a night!
And on the steepest rock, as on a throne,
I see thee watching, wrapt in hissful pain,
As in a mantle, pondering o'er a thought,
A riddle odd and old, laurel or chain;
Which of the two is for Colombo wrought?
M. B

NEGRO REGIMENTS.—Gen. Foster has issued an order directing the enlistment of a colored regiment within the limits of the late department of Virginia, General Dix's. General Foster has also authorized General Wild, commanding colored troops in North Carolina, "to take possession of all unoccupied and unowned land on Roanoke Island, for the purpose of distributing the same to the families of negro soldiers and other contrabands in the service of the United States."