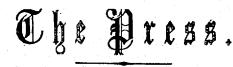
THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1863.



FRIDAY, AUGUST 7 1868.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu-Biostions. We do not return rejected manuscripts, AP Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

TWO BATTLES. Pennsylvania has recently been the thea-'tre of war, and upon her soil a great battle has been fought, a glorious victory has been gained. Those principles of freedom and government upon which our past and future nationality are based were fiercely defended and nobly vindicated. We knew the importance of victory then, and all the North understood, as it waited in fearful suspense, the terrible penalty of defeat. Thousands of brave men died on the field of battle to avert that fearful evil. They perished not in vain; for the deeds of that three days battle saved the nation from a fearful blow. and the State from desolation and disgrace. Pennsylvania is now the scene of another contest, not less important than that of Gettysburg; in another way her fair fame is to be protected, her loyalty assorted. Once again is committed to her keeping the principles of liberty; she is asked once more to give her aid to the Government which embodies them. In this crisis, an election is as important as an army. Will the one battle be as glorious as the other? We know that if the people of Pennsylvania are true to their own record the October election will repeat the glory of. the battles of July. Are not the principles of the two contests so closely united that, practically, they may be considered identical? Was, or was not, the victory of Gettysburg a victory for the Government? there defended the Germant and the present Administration, and the knowledge of this fact aided it to fight so gloriously. If, then, the loyal people rejoiced in this victory, will they not give all their energies to repeat it? The party which nominated Judge WOODWARD the next Governor of the State is opposed to the Government and the war, and is, therefore, by the sternest logic, opposed to the cause which that victory sustained. There cannot be three sides to this great question which Rebellion and Government are arguing with armies. And no loyal man, appreciating the issues at stake, can doubt for a moment that the election of Governor CURTIN will be as thoroughly a victory for liberty and law, as truly a defeat for slavery and rebellion, as was that great battle which so gloriously rolled back invasion.

The Freedmen. *

The American Freedmen's Inquiry Commission has made its preliminary report to | dignant. One passage runs thus : "I deem the Secretary of War. The Commission composed of ROBERT DALE OWEN, JAMES | illegal and injurious to the State and the MCKAYE, and L. G. HOWE, was created "to investigate the condition of the colored been taken without my wishing and knowpopulation emancipated by acts of Congress | ing it; and I protest against any inferences. and by the President's proclamation of and ascriptions to be possibly based upon January 1, 1863, and to report what mea- | my relation to the Council of State." Next | sures will best contribute to their protection | day, the Prince wrote again to the King, and improvement, so that they may defend and support themselves; and, also, how they can be most usefully employed in the ser- | the Charter, and that, at all events, it should vice of the Government for the suppression of the rebellion." The report shows with had not been done. what care this investigation has been made, and how valuable are its results. It announces at the outset, the fundamental | Dantzic, in which he had protested against truth that "negro refugees need not be, ex- being understood as in any way sanctioning cept for a brief period, any burden on the | the illegal proceedings of the Government. Government, but, on the contrary, may be- A report of this speech having been pubcome auxiliaries in the prosecution of the war to the full as efficient as the haste, a missive from the King, strongly same number of loyal white emigrants censuring him, commanding him to disavow in the Northern States." It illustrates the objectionable remarks, and to avoid all their usefulness to the Government, by | such declarations in future; the penalty of a vast number of facts gathered during disobedience, he was plainly told, being a many months from all parts of the country, | recall to Berlin, where he would be deprived not the mere conjectures or inferences of of his military commands, (lieutenant genebut facts, be it remembered, which even his | colonel of six regiments,) and deposed from enemies must admit. The evident impar- his office as one of the Council of State. It tiality of the Commission entitles all its appeared also that, in his first anger at the statements to respect. Unlike Mr. WEN- Dantzic speech, the King had determined at DELL PHILLIPS, it does not advocate amalgamation as the only hope of America; un- | Cabinet, although not less indignant, had like many of the extreme admirers of the prevailed on him to avoid such a public negro race, it does not affirm it to be the su- | scandal. perior of the white race. Recognizing fully the virtues of the Southern negroes, and un- | Prince replied to them with grave and firm derstanding how much greater is the possibility of virtue in a future of freedom, it equally perceives their vices. These are such as slavery fosters. "Deprived of pro-perty, they do not respect its rights. Accus-tomed under despotic rule to shield them-selves by falsehood, they lie when a lie will please a superior or avert punishment. Legally unable to form binding conjugal re-lations, they are incontinent." But the commissioners believe that these vices are not deeply rooted, and evidence is furnished that the appeal of the United States to the self-respect of the freedman, his conscious-ness of freedom, and the hope of a higher bility of virtue in a future of freedom, it ness of freedom, and the hope of a higher future, are having a visible effect for good. Debasement such as theirs is not constitutional; it is conditional. It is said that the color of the black man is owing to climatic | asking him to open his mind to himself, but influence ; it may be false or true, but it serves as an illustration ; if climate shaped his skull | to all others, unless he wished to incur the and painted his skin, so slavery has changed his soul; but it will not require centuries of freedom to restore the negro to his true position in life. The Commission declares these people to be more devotional than the whites, and through their simple faith they | father and son, but, still later, Herr von rapidly learn to love those great truths | BISMARCK sent a Ministerial letter to the which transfigure the mean, and recreate | Prince, which said, "Your Royal Highness the weak. There is much imperfectly de- is in a position to render our task easy or

they are and will forever remain such." The many interesting details of this report we must omit; its statements are exhaustive of the condition of the freedmen; its proposals refer to all the measures for their in provement, and its argument includes the entire question. The Commission is doing a great and noble work, and its statements and opinions are worthy of comfort in the thought that his triumphs in the carnest consideration of the whole people. This negro question still underlies the Mexico will make him the natural ally of the rebellion, and compel him to interfere war, and the war must be conducted in reference to it, for peace cannot be established until it is settled. Our national policy must be brave and just, if our national future is to be prosperous and undisturbed by civil peror is concerned, it is really a matter of broils. We must so dispose of this question of slavery that it can never again be agitated; var and legislation must be so conducted that another slaveholder's rebellion will be misfortune of the Mexican people has been impossible. To be just to ourselves, we

before they can fully realize the fact that

can offer sympathy and aid. If it is otherwise; if the spirit of the New York riots could become the spirit of the American people, we may abandon all hope of our long exist in the light of his deeds, his magpanimous devotion to the Union, in which he so long lived an alien and slave. Ameupon them from her mind and heart.

Another European Difficulty. A correspondence, published in the official journal of Prussia, between the foolish old gentleman who misgoverns that Kingdom and his only son and heir apparent, very fully discloses the difference between father and son. The first letter is from the Prince to the King, and was written on the 31st of May, before the young man went on the military tour during which he visited Dantzic and told the Municipality there how much he disapproved of his/father's foolish policy. The Prince earnestly implores the King not to invade the law in the way he hinted, and assures him that he had no intention to obstruct the Government. In the reply to this letter, the King soundly scolds the Prince for want of cautionfor making speeches against the Ministryand orders him to pursue a different course, " by slighting the Progressists and courting the Conservatives." His Majesty announces his fixed purpose of laying the new bill, for abridging the liberty of the Press, before the Landtag or Parliament. The immediate reply to this was a Protest,

which the Crown Prince lodged on the 3d of June, against the decree on the press. This document he sent to Herr von BIS-MARCK, head of the Prussian Ministry, with a request that he would communicate it to the Cabinet. This protest is strong and mthe proceedings of the Cabinet to be both dynasty. I declare the measure to have

of rebel stock to a discount of only 18 per "The Hope of the Confederacy." The Richmond journals have surrendered cent. must have been effected at a fearful all hope of any interference on the part of cost and a frightful sacrifice. The object was, of course, to create a favorable impres-England in favor of their "Confederacy," sion here. In Europe, the rebel loan was and say that to that Power the war in Anicrica is nothing more than the house of a rival looked upon, from the first, as a monetary divided against itself, with no further hope swindle, and those who subscribed to it, as of its being able to stand. So they have folks buy lottery tickets, must have burned taken up the Emperor NAPOLEON as "the their fingers very much. They may thank hope of the Confederacy," and find great the Times' misinformation for the result.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

against the North in the event of any dan WASHINGTON, August 6, 1863. gerous victory being obtained by Northern There are many who believe that the war arms. So far as the friendship of the Emfor the American Union will ultimately extend to the whole civilized world, and that little difference, unless JUAREZ should sur-Providence, for His own wise purposes, render Mexico without making the struggle has decreed that with the death of slavery that we expect to see at his hands. The here, freedom shall be given to all the tribes of men. And certainly it would that the animosity of parties, sects, and reliseem as if at least two of the great na must be just to the colored man. All that gions became so deep that triumph was tions were not indisposed to contribute the freedman can receive, the Government greeted even if it came from the alliance of their share to the fulfilment of this beand the people must give. The one can re- the foreigner. We find FOREY, immedi- lief. I allude, of course, to England and store rights and grant privileges; the other | ately after the capture of Puebla, placing in | France. What a curious study their relacharge a leading member of the Reactionist tions to each other since the election of party-a party with every sympathy against Louis Napoleon, and what a still more curirepublicanism in Mexico, and anxious to ous study their conduct in regard to the see the return of the imperial system and United States since the beginning of the epublic. But we know that the bitter and the perpetuation of the priestly power. We rebellion! Mr. Kinglake, in his bitter and degraded prejudice against the colored man | find in his ranks Mexicans base enough to | able book on "the Invasion of the Criis disappearing in the North, and cannot | take up arms against their own country and | mea," clearly proves that the French Emassist the triumph of the invader. It is this peror used and abused the prejudices and spirit alone that will overthrow Mexico; the confidences of the English masses and ministers, in every stage of that for if its people become divided one from rica must think well of these truths, and act another, the enemy will have an easy vic eventful alliance. Whatever the judg-

ment of posterity may be as to France, We do not care to anticipate any question there can be little doubt about its verdict as to England. By accident or dethat may arise in the future; but the occupation of Mexico by the French has met a sign, the English have borne most of the very serious obstacle in the fall of Vicksburdens growing out of the international burg. Beyond the Mississippi river the questions involved in the American war. power of the Republic is absolute, and the France has remained steadily in the back-Rio Grande is virtually a boundary of the ground (as before and during the Crimean United States; for the power of the United | war), making England seem to lead, while in fact it was France who dictated and States is felt and respected in all these regions. If NAPOLEON attempts to advance | England who obeyed. Taking Edvanhis schemes of conquest or progress, he will toge of England's demand and hunnuc us Government prepared to try con- ger for cotton, and the stoppage of her clusions with him. As Mr. SEWARD said in manufactories in consequence of the failure his letter of instructions to Mr. CORWIN, of the cotton supply, England was put for-Mexico is entitled "to a greater forbearance ward by France as the open champion of and more generous sympathies from the the South. When a proposition to intervene Government and people of the United States | in American affairs was to be made, or to than it is likely to receive in any other quarrecognize the slave Confederacy, France, as ter." This is the policy of Mr. LINCOLN in the case of the war with Russia, waited and the Administration, a policy of sympafor England to echo her wishes, content thy and friendship. JUAREZ must save to follow what England might elect Mexico by the aid of his patriotic country. | to do ! The ships built for the rebels men, and, in the meantime, when we have are not built in France, but in England. disposed of the rebellion. as we seem to be The degradation of statesmen at the footon the eve of doing now, we shall be prestool of slavery takes place, not in the pared to listen to any pretension that NAPO-French, but in the English Parliament. It LEON may care to make. is not the French, but the English press, that insults Christianity and civilization, by

"Hang the Abolitionists." "Why not hang the Abolitionists?" If

of the slave conspirators in America. we really desire to save the country, this is And why this retiracy and reticence the way to do it. A dozen of Abolitionists on the part of the Emperor? There swinging upon a sour apple tree, for inare two reasons. May these not constance, would be a cheering sight, and would sist in his design to humiliate the most do much towards saving the country. What boastful of all the Christian nations by claim have these wretched people upon the making it the apologist of slavery, and in humanity of their fellow-men? Why should his anxiety to divide and demoralize the British they live ? By all means let them be hanged, people, so that at last he may pay them back and hanged thoroughly. An Abolitionist is would be a proper thing to pass a law of out-

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. The Guerilla Leaders Retreating from near Memphis-Johnston at Enterprise, Miss.-Condition of his Army-The Rebel Conscription-Despondence. MEMPHIS, August 6 .-- The steamer Hope arrived

here 'o-day, bringing a number of prisoners from Port Hudson, Vicksburg, and Jackson. Everything was quiet on the river below Colonel Hatch reports that Forrest, Biffes, and Wilson are retreating. Their force is entirely broken up, and the mon deserting in every direc-Hatch has divided his force, and is scouring the

country and picking up all the small squade of the rebel army he can find. A scout who left Meridian n Saturday, and Okalona on Sunday, reports that Johnston's army was at Enterprise, Miss , and Bran don, under the direct command of General Hardee. Most of the force at the former place was ready to move at any moment. Cars were standing ready to transport them. General Johnston went to Mobile on the 27th. The scout who brings this report believes that the rebels will remain where they are inless Mobile is attacked, and says Johnston has but ten thousand men, his force having been greatly reduced since the fall of Vicksburg, and the balance erribly demoralized. They are poorly fed, and both the officers and men are greatly dishearioned. Rebels in official circles acknowledge that Morris Island will be taken by our army at Charleston. A great many secret societies have been organized with the intention of bringing the State back into the Union, and both citizens and soldiers are being arrested for being connected with the plot.

Ruggles was at Columbus, Mississippi ; Chalmer at West Point, and Lippah on the Mobile and Ohio The late conscription act of the rebel Government

was believed, would not avail much in the Southwest. The Mobile News, of the 30th, has a leader cen-

suring the despondents and croakers. It tells citi-zens to avoid them as they would a pestilence. It states that Grant's army has mostly gone Virginia, where the great final struggle is to take place, and calls upon the citizens of Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia to join Bragg and Johnston, and all will be well. "We have arrived at a point," it says, " when this Confederacy should throw everything into the sosles, and turn the tide of this fatal campaign. Lincola can put no more men into the field, and if we only check the Yankee, now, he is used up, and the revo-lution is at an end." The article closes up bitterly with the following : "We have to choose the whip of the slave, or the whip of the master. Which chose ye?"

Pierre Soulé has lately arrived South, from Europe. He says he is not sanguine of mediation on the part of the Emperor of France.

STATES IN REBELLION.

The Rebei Army in Virginia-Call of Gou. Lee for Troops-The Rebel Defeat at Ma-nassas Gap.

MEMPHIS, August 6.- An order, numbered 36, has een issued by General Lee, calling on all the soldiers of the Army of Virginia to return, and making a strong appeal to the patriotism of the

people to send forth every man able to bear arms to aid the soldiers, who have so often beaten back their foes, in striking a decisive blow for the safety of their homes and the independence of the country. A telegram from Richmond, dated the 28th, says In the fight at Manassas Gap, we lost 2,300 killed and wounded, when we retired, overpowered by uperior numbers." ion, the fire did us little damage, the range being

The Southern Press on the Surrender of too long. . Our men began to advance rapidly and steadily Vicksburg - Severe Condemnation of hiding the sins and applauding the bravery along the road to Culpeper, the regular brigade, under command of Gen. Merrit, occupying the position on Pemberton. MEMPHIS, August 6 -The Mobile News of the 31s It., in an editorial, says : " Pemberton's conduct in

the extreme right; second brigade, Col. Devin, the centre; third brigade on the left. With that resistless impetuosity which has been the chief cause of thei wing his men to be paroled at Vicksburg is being nvestigated, and hopes are entertained that his success, they charged fearlessly on, utterly regard-less of the falling shells, only eager for an opportunead will be cut off, for he could not have struck a heavier blow at the Confederacy. "Pemberton's army is dispersed, and the Texas

nity to use their sabre. They were not long withou-opportunity. The whole distance to Culpeper was and Alabama troops have crossed. The Mississippi tubbornly contested by the rebels, who fought are river is lost beyond recall. The whole mass of them precipitated upon Johnston's camp, to eat his stores vith unusual desperation. Medical Director Mc Gill assures me that most of the wounds were from and discourage and decimate his ranks. And now anister and sabre, showing how close the foes were the compliment they paid to his uncle after they are ordered to report to the same officers, as to each other. hate them. We put it upon the record, that if Pemberton is assigned to the command of that army again, it will be equivalent to its annihilation. Not sippi again after a thorough examination of the defences and resources of Mobile. We would like to covered by him, but cannot. He examined the strong works and made a man of them. It will take time to strengthen so long a line and such extensive works. They must be commenced immediately." All the late papers denounce the spirit of the people for crying for peace and a return to the Union, and appeal to them to stand by the Confederacy They also contain occasional bitter articles on the mismanagement of the war. A Capture by Moseby's Cavalry. WASHINGTON, August 6, 1863. Eight sutlers' wagons, while returning from the ont, were captured to-day by MOSEBY and his

portion of each plantation has grown wheat, which is all harvested but not yet threshed, and not se-cured to the purposes for which it was intend-ed-the support of Southern armies. General 'Rosey' don't intend they shall have it. Eve-When we had almost reached Culpeper, a very ed-the support of Southern armies. General 'Rosey' don't intend they shall have it. Eve-ry where we saw evidences of flying rebels-both citizens and soldiers. The woods and moun-tains are full of deserters, mostly Tennesseans who bave often declared they would desert en masse if not enclosed with guards on all sides. Secash uniforms are so plentifully sprinkled about that our troops bardly think it worth while to take their wearers prisoners, especially if unarmed. Some eitizens fly from us as from the plague-invariably those that are largely interested in negro property, which is spirited away South, bag and baggag. We were welcomed by the 'old folks' and picks-ninnies right joyfully, and with thankfulness to Heaven that the 'Yanks is come agin.' One old fellow said to me, 'they kept it back from us a mighty long time that Miass Lincoln was going to set us all free, but they couldn't keep it back always. We's found it out is but the colored folks is all fools; they don't know nothin'; they might be fill fore; they want to be, bad enough, but they's afraid.' As I write, about 150 'likely boya' are marched into camp in two ranks, and are set af fa-tigue duty, cleaning camp, &c. " There is no evidence of the 'destitution and starvation at the South,' In this section, that corre-spondents write about. Our army has been mainly supplied from the country we have passed through. It we had not been, we could not have made half the advance." large body of the enemy charged our skirmisher and thought to capture them all. But they underrated the men who confronted them at that time, with scarred and blackened visages. Not a cloud obscured the dazzling sun, not a cover or a shelter was near, to protect from sunstroke these 'struggling men. But they stood firmly, without a quailing eve or a faltering heart among them. The flies and mosouitoes gathered on their faces, they felt them not; on hand was raised to wipe the perspiration from the blistering brows-but quiet, fixed, immovably, they sit in their saddles and await the coming shock. t comes soon, and fierce and terrible. Dense clouds of smoke festoon the field-the suspense, it is fearful-but soon the rebels are seen emerging from amid the dense white wreaths, and with diminished numbers they run irantically away. This was one of the most gallant cavalry feats of the war, and the coolness with which these skirmishers resisted this terrible onslaught, the courage and atrength with which they repulsed it, stamps every man a hero, and sheds an unfading lustre on the 1st Division and heir brave, indomitable commander, Gen, Buford,

to Brandy Station.

out heing severely wounded.

severely wounded.

3d Virginia-1 wounded. Battery M, 2d United States Artillery-2 men

Many of those wounded had frightful sabre cuts,

showing how close and desperate the conflict must have been, that warm Saturday. Had infantry been

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. cial Correspondence of The Press.]

HEADQUARTERS ABMY OF THE POTOMAC,

August 3, 1863. How delightful it would be for army correspon ents if they lived in the days of Zesop! Then the smallest bird that flitted restlessly through grass and tree could impart the "tallest kind of news," and offer coursel to the innocent inquirer, in tones as weet as those with which it bade farewell to the sinking sun, the shifting clouds, the earth with all its vernal bloom. Even the gaudy butterfly, as she flew lazily past and contemplated the variegated color of her wings, with pardonable vanity, could faintly whisper a solemn warning to the frivolous, the vain, the proud, ere the cold chilly winds of November numbed her golden bosom. Then, though far from books and newspapers, however remotely wandering in solitude and silence, I could gain "reliable information" without inquiring of the "in-telligent contraband," could listen to many "admonitions sweet" without reading the general order in regard to sutlers. I would never have to ask a private coming out of hattle to what regiment e belonged, neither would I be deseived when told

how it was "all cut to pieces." No more would I all on a corps commander, my visits to the medical inspector's tent would suddenly cease to be made, at beadquarters the inquisitive correspondent for The Press would no more be remembered. The way things are now. I cannot say life is elked issued by General Rosecrans: HEADQUARTERS DEFARTMENT CUMBERLAND, WINCHESTER (Fenn.), July 23, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 172.— To avoid misappre-heasons and correct certain evils now existing, in read to colored persons coming within the lines of. this army, it is hereby ordered: *First.* That all officers commanding trosps in the field will conserupt and employ such able-bodied ne-groses as are allowed by law for teamsters, cooks, laundresses, quartermaaters' isoners, and servants to officers who, by law, are permitted to employ sol-diers, taking the servants of loyal people only in care of necessity, and always leaving such as may be absolutely requirate for the care of the families. Every cook or teamster shall be properly enrolled and mustered into service according to law without delay. Every other employée or servant must be enrolled by the quartermaater of the command in which he is employed. out very delightfully in this portion of Virginia. without sacrificing a small portion of the name I have earned for veracity. There are several places I could mention that would be preferred by the whole army, but that would be contraband. Our steady, quiet Philadelphians read the journais every norning, and have no more idea of the cost and labor t required to place the paper there than has old Menippus of the price for an even ion ticket to the moon. The respectable men who hunt after disre-putable does in the streets of your city, to slay them, have a much pleasanter calling than a correspondent n dog-days. When they approach a friendless aniand mustered into service according to law without delay. Every other employée or servant must be enrolled by the quartermaster of the command in which he is employed. Officers entitied to have a soldier for a servant will be permitted to employ serval; from such en-rolled persons, for whom they will furnish requisi-tions approved by the superior officer of the com-mand. The quartermaster will thereupon enter the name of the officer on the rolls opposite the name of the sasignment, giving the name of his officer, which certificate the servant must be directed to preserve and have reneved if worn out or lost. No changes of servants will be permitted without notifying the quartermaster, that he may issue cer-tificates and note the change on his rolls. The officers having such servants will drop the charge for servants from his pay accounts as in case of his soldiers for servants, and the servants will be paid by the quartermaster, as other on-ployees. For all negroes employed, in pursuance of this order, the officer opserpting or employing fibair, of application, furnish the owner or claimant a descriptive roll certifying that the person described is employed in the servance, demonslization, im-moralities, and expense to the United States, and in what manner. Duplicate descriptive rolls of all negroes in camps, and at the post in this depart-ment, will be made without delay. Second. To prevent vagrancy, demonslization, im-moralities, and expense to the Government, all offi-cers are forbidden to admit within their lines and harbor runaway negroes, unless their services are needed, or in cases where humaoity demanded to the Provost Marshal General of the department, without delay. Third. To insure protection and prompt payment to colored persons employed in the engineer depart-ment, or as laborers, they will be organized and mustered into service by detachments or companies as infarty, and then assigned to duty. Applicants for commissions in these organizations will be exmal to entrap him, no one mistakes the profession of the "catcher;" his feelings are never wounded by being called a butcher. In Virginia, when the man who records the brave achievements of the soldiers nears their camp he is mistaken for a pedler, and insulted by the familiar request of "Come, old ellow, show us what you have got to sell." This cause, in conjunction with the intense heat, has made men of our ilk despair of honorable distinction. Some have laid down the portfolio in disgust others fied to their homes in dismay, till but a few disconsolate ones remain, "in summer all blooming alone," fully determined that the reading public shall still have something charming, startling, or truthful, served up each morning with their rolls. The reconnoissance in force made by General Bu ford's division, on Saturday, was very successful. Indeed, General Buford never fails to do what he attempts. The object of the expedition was to push the reconnoitring party as near to Culpeper as prac-ticable, and discover what was the enemy's force in that locality, then to encamp on the other side of the Rappahannock, and protect our party who are engaged in crecting a bridge. The whole division crossed at Rappahappoch station under protection of our batteries, which were stationed on the heights this side the Rappa hannock. They passed over without molestation; but as soon as they had reached the first line of timer, a short distance from the river, and were formed in line of battle, the enemy opened on us with seven teen pieces of artillery, which were served with ad-mirable skill, Major Bonham commanding. Alas infantry, and then assigned to duty. Applicants for commissions in these organizations will be ex-amined, and if qualified, appointed and commission-ed pursuant to instructions from the War Departthough the enemy occupied a very advantageous position, and threw their shell and shot with preci-

64th Massachusetts Volunteers, colored, save the risoners believe they are to be hung, and gave a reason for fighting as well as they did, that they would rather die of bullet than rope. It is a nice uestion whether they are to be recognized as bel-THE RIOTERS BROUGHT TO TRIAL-THE HATE AGAINST THE BLAUKS. cents or outlaws, and the indignation of our The trial of the Copperheads for murder, arson, troops is not concealed at the thought that a white man may by virtue of these captures be one day ex nd robbery, commenced yesterday morning, befor Recorder Hoffman. The court-room was c phanged for a negro. The suggestion I have heard on the subject is that we may be compelled to remany colored people were present, and sundry depumany covered people were present, and shart depa-tations from the "roughs," and those who fraternize with them. Recorder Hoffman has proved hirasielf a firm and unterrified judge. It is no easy matter to deal with the elements with which his judicial du spect free blacks as recognized citizens of the North

taken in arms; but that when a runaway slave is recaptured he should be turned over to his master, and by him to the civil authorities, to be disposed of ties have brought him into collision, or to adminis-REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM CHARLESTON. banded together for insurrection, and sworn to yield each other protection, cost what it may. Fortu-nately, however, for the public, the Recorder is-man of nerve, with a full appreciation of the characters with whom he has to deal; and, as MEMPHIS, August 6 - The Mobile News says The bombardment of Charleston was more spirited n the 29th. The Federals erected their new batte ties within six hundred yards of Fort Wagner. Out new batteries on James Island caused them much appoyance. Two thousand more Federals have been landed at Folly Island. The Yankees have a consequence, the rabble can expect no ex-tra clemency at his hands. Last evening, at captured three blockade runners." the grog shops of the Points, and other trysting spots of the conspirators, he was loudly denounced,

ARMY OF THE COMBERLAND.

and threats were made of personal violence in case he should persist in his course; and doubtless these Colored Laborers and Commissions Colored Organizations. menaces would be carried into effect were the ruflans not aware that the citizens are prepared to The following order, in regard to colored laborer execute summary vengeance upon any one who may attempt further to nullify the laws by an apnd commissions in colored organizations, has been ued by General Rosecrans; peal to the bludgeon and the knife. As it is, the

ringleaders are under the continual surveillance of the police, and at the first indication of renewed violence, which assumes the form of legal evidence, they will be dragged from their haunts and secured

until justice can be executed upon them. The exam peration of our citizens is shared by the depart-ment throughout, and the officers are exhibiting more than their usual determination and pertinacity in ferreting out those who already stand inculasted and obnoxious to the laws. At the very commencement of the calendar it became evident that the rioters had agreed upon a uniform course of action in the premises. In no case was the learned counsel ready to proceed ! Delay was asked on every conceivable ground which legal ingenuity could suggest. The object was apparent. At the next sessions, the notorious McCunn will sit, and the idea prevailed that any cases de-layed beyond the term, would be tried before his Honor-(the whereabouts of which has not yet been discovered.) In such a contingency, the results could easily be guessed. The shameful expedient was so apparent that the Recorder administered a rebuke not very carefully cloaked, and the District Attorney gave notice that, in the event of any of

NEW YORK CITY.

er rigid justice to men whose accomplices are

NEW YORK, August 6, 1668.

the cases going over the term, he should make an application for their transfer to the Oyer and Terminer. This proposition was evidently disrelishable to the counsel for the rioters, and the cases were set down for early days. Throughout the trials which have succeeded, the Recorder has shown a steady determination to visit the severest penalties upon those who were proven guilty, and to vindicate the cause of justice in a manner calculated to deter

others from defying it. The proceedings are causing no little excitement among all classes of our citizens, and much anxiety is felt lest the action of the Recorder in punishing rather than patting the ruffians brought to the bar may provoke ageneral jail-delivery of the "innocent men" by the Guber-natorial elemency toward the little infirmities of the Governor's "friends "

The claims for reimbursement by the sufferers during the riots are still flowing in. They embrace losses of various natures. Many were sufferers through highway robbery in the broad daylight, and nclude not only money, but even spectacles and finger-rings. From this fact, some faint idea of the state of the city, during "the popular tumult," may egained. One man was garotted on the steps of Fourth. In the absence of civil law commanders of the City Hall, and gagged, to prevent his outcries; while in the upper districts, even carriages were stopped on the streets, and the occupants relieved of

> The insults and outrages daily perpetrated in our midst, upon the noffensive blacks, are grow-ing more systematic and intolerable. Filthy and brutal men and boys lavish the vilest imprecations upon them in the cars, omnibuses, and boats, sparing neither age nor sex ; and, when in the ratio of fifty to one, beat them unmercifully, if a safe opportunity offers. Scarcely does one of these intolerable vagabonds pass a colored man without a scowl of hatred, and perhans a threat, which would be followed by a blow, had he the requisite number of drunken comrades at his back. In view of these

to carry blacks upon its line-threats probably

roops will exert their authority to prevent injustice and disorders, whether coming from masters or their servants, requiring each to perform their legal duttes, wherever intervention is practicable, and demanded by justice and hum anity. By command of Major General ROSECRANS. their valuables; no one daring to interfere in their THE ARMY IN ALABAMA. A correspondent with the advance of Gen. Rose crans' army writes to the Cincinnati Journal as fol "The country we have passed through is beautiful; the crops never looked finer or promised batter. I speak more particularly of corn, which seems the principal grain planted, although a considerable

facts, one of the city railroad

captured over fifty prisoners, all of whom would rather not fight "quite so much" with our cavalry. severe in pursuing the grand object they The General-in-Chief, FOREY. The same paper states: By the latest letters from Mexico we learn that Manuel Doblado, Governor of Guanajuata, is dis-posed to accept the French intervention and the new order of things emanating from it. Ignacio Comon-fort is of the same opinion, and was momentarily expected to arrive in Mexico, for which he had ob-tained the necessary safe conduit. The Assembly of Notables that proclaimed Maximilian Emperor of Mexico consisted of 140 members, of whom 138 vo-ted in favor of the messure. The following is the proclamation of the said As-sembly, who were in session from twelve M. till nine P. M., Aguilar being President of the Com-mission: state of freedom, will work out its own The energy and ingenuity expended for After such unusual rough handling, the Army of interest to the friends of education, have identified themselves with. They are less misstatement. My own opinion is, made salvation. the Potomac rests well. We now hold the country evil might, in the cause of good, accomplish Visit of Western Merchants to the East but the loyal and obedient servants of the up from a frank view of the recent past, The evidence offered by the Commission from Waterloo to Falmouth, to both of which places wonders of benefit. Intrinsically, the re-PORTLAND, Me., August 6.- The Boards of Trade I believe we have extended our pickets. At Rappaking. They, too, had got a conscience. &c.' to prove the value of the negroes as soldiers the instructive present, and the thick-comf Detroit, Milwaukee, and Chicago, arrived in this ward offered for ill-doing is unattractive hannock Station, a fine pontoon stretches across the It is said that, in all these proceedings, ing future, that France and England are has been made superfluous by the actual river, and the railroad bridge will soon be finishe compared to the compensations of true city to night. They will be well entertained. without congratulating you and the people of Ohio upon the result. demonstration. Argument on that point is the Crown Prince of Prussia had no counnot ready to commit their dynasties to the honor; but with what perverse industry the Our troops are many of them on the other side of Very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. E. BURNSIDE, Arrival of the City of Cork. the river, and vedettes roam even farther than now unnecessary. The opponents of that sellor but his wife. We rather doubt this. doubtful process of a war with the United truth is slandered or suppressed, and false-NEW YORK, August 6 .- The steamer City of Cork Major General Commanding Department. That lady, not yet twenty-three years old, Brandy Station. Longstreet's corps occupy Oulpa great policy which contemplates the crea-States. They have more than one fire in hood, for falsehood's own poor sake, is urrived at this port to day. Her advices have been per and vicinity. General Meade looks unusually well—his eyes as ADVIOR TO A COFFERENCE.—The Committee of the Washington Union Club of Memphis, Tenn., have replied to the declination of Hon. Emerson Ethelidge to address the people of that city, and the letter has been published, and is very severe on Ethelidge, whose letter was not, by any means, polite or genilemanly. The committee close as follows: tion of an army of two hundred thousand is Queen VICTORIA's eldest daughter, and anticipated. The City of Cork has 163 passengers She makes the following report: their rear now. England cannot at once argued and flattered into power, is a moral, grand-niece to King LEOPOLD, of Belgium. unlearn or sink into oblivion all her negroes are silenced, or, at least, their though not a practical, surprise. The exclear and restless as a hawk's; the same, aquiling nine P. M., Aguilar being President of the Com-mission: 1. That the Nation adopts limited monarohy, to be hereditary, with a Catholic Prince. 2. That this Prince shall be called Emperor. 3. That he shall be H. R. H. Archuluke of Austria, Fernando Maximilian. 4. That in case, from any reason, he should not come to occupy the throne, the Nation implores H. I. M. Napoleon III. to designate to them (or select for them) some other Catholic Prince, to whom the crown is hereby offered. Jusrez has sent a commission to Washington. It is said that Garza is relieved of his command, being succeeded by Beriozabal, who, with some forces, has been sent to Queretaro. It is said that Juan An-tonia Lafuente has been sent to Washington, with full powers from Juarez to adjust any arrangement with the United States by which that Government shall lend aid against the Government just esta-blished in Mexico. This is equivalent to asking the United States.to declare war against France.-Cor-respondence of the Tribune. On Friday, July 24, at 4 P. M., off Ormshead nose gives to his face its old eagle-like appearance One can easily see the cupping hand of PALown record of devotion to personal rights opposition is confined to sneers. It has amples of political depravity are many and passed the steamship City of Baltimore, bound in; and any one who could witness one of his quick evo MERSTON and the astute mind of LEOPOLD and individual freedom, and an elected been proved that the freedmen make discirank. How much of gratitude and glory at 9 P. M. on the same day, twenty miles west of utions on the right heel would know at once that in the course which the Prussian prince has Emperor, like Louis Napoleon, cannot Holyhead, passed the steamship Mersey, bound in ; plined, enthusiastic, brave troops; the humight be gained by those who fight to General Meade was "not slow." The army repose 26th at 6.20 P. M., nine filles west cf. Old Head Kingadale, passed the royal mail steamship China, and the American ship Neptune, bound up the channel; 2d of August, in lat. 43 40, long. 57, sig-nalized the American ship Volunteer, bound west; taken against his father. Above all things, manitarian argument that they would begin strike down liberty in Mexico and caconfidence in their general; they know instantly follows: As you have been exceedingly generous in the bestow?! of your advice, we will make no apology for offering a little of ours: 1. If you have been indulging too freely in the use of "tanglefoot," desist, and join a temperance society uphold wrong did they strive with equal what kind of an officer commands them. With Gen. a mad massacre, if arms were placed in their the desire of VICTORIA, and of LEOPOLD. nonize slavery in the United States, and exearnestness for the right; how much, too, Meade they have had plenty of marching, but very hands, their own forbearance has proved must be to prevent such a revolution in pect to hold his throne. But, whatever the might be added to the battle and victory, were two great Powers may do, God will adjust the grand goard in the steamship Olympus ungrounded. The assertion that the gallant Prussia as would overthrow the monarchy. little countermarching. some of the friends of the nation as active A few months ago the soldiers in the Army of the use of "tangleloot," desist, and join a temperature society.
2. Quit the Copperheads.
3. If you can't be a better Union man than John Minor Botts, try to be as good, and keep still.
4. Cease insulting the American women.
5. Try by every means to regain the little respectability you have had and lost.
6. Offer yourself as a substitute for some negro soldier over forty five years of age; or.
7. Apologize to the President, and as Cooper is legally incompetent to hold the office of assessor in this district, you will stand a fair chance of being appointed. white soldiers of the United States would They are interested, also, in maintaining as its foes! The good cause is sometimes the grand sequel, and I believe it will be Potemac would have raised a shout of derision on Prussia as head of the Protestant party in | indolent in its prestige-the evil always the appearance in their midst of a squad of conobject to the companionship of negroes is adjusted in our favor. We cannot reasona-Arrival of the Steamer Louisiana. Germany, as opposed to the Catholic section, | restless in the constant motive to 'do evil. scripts. Now they are very anxious to have them found to be ridiculous. We have already NEW YORK, August 6.—The steamer Louisian rom Liverpool on the 22d ult., arrived here to-nigh Her advices have been anticipated. bly expect this, however, if we are not uniome, and fill their decimated ranks. Some registated that the fighting black regiments of | represented by Austria. The deposition of ted at home! We should be the most dements scarcely number a company; and the men South Carolina and Louisiana have earned the King of Prussia, unless he entirely bad grows worse to accomplish its ends, the The moral distinction teaches us that as the find their turn to go on guard comes very frequently based and degraded of God's children if the good will of two armies. The slander- change his system, is only a question of we are not. France, in her greatest Revolu-This is one reason for wishing "they would hurry on An Interesting Presentation. A beautiful fag, designed by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, was lately presented to the 1st Colored Regi-ment of North Carolina, Gen. Wild's brigade. The fag was presented to Col. Jas. O. Beecher, brother of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, commanding the regi-ment, who consigned it to the standard-bearer of the regiment with the accompanying remarks : "SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST NORTH CAROLINA COLORED REGIMENT: The flag I have received in your behalf I bring to you. It is well worth re-ceiving and protecting. You can protect, and I know the future will prove that you will protect it. It devolves upon me to interpret for you the signs upon it. On the first front the figure represented is the Goddess of Liberty. Perhaps you don't know who the Gutdess of Liberty is I will explain : When the arcient Greeks and Romans wished to symbolize anything beautiful, good, and chaste, An Interesting Presentation. good should become better to meet it; that he drafted men ? ous prediction that they would disgrace the | time, and his only son, the Crown Prince, tion against Despotism at the close of the respondence of the Tribune. THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG IN THE THAMES.— The New Bedford Standard thinks the statement that the ship United States, of Boston, was the first vessel that hoisted the American flag in the Thames, at London, after the peace of 1753, can hardly be sustained, and quotes the following extract of a letter from the late William Rotch, of New Bedford, in proof. The letter is dated Sth mo. 3d, 1842, and was written in reply to inquiries on the subject: "In 1761 Admiral Digby granted thirty licenses for our vessels to go after whales. I was then connected with my father and S. Rodman in business; con-siderable oil was obtained in 1762. In the fall of that year I went to New York and procured from Admiral Digby licenses for the Bedford, William Mooers, master, and I think the Industry, John Shadwick, master. They loaded; the Bedford sailed first, and arrived in Downs the 23d of February, * * and went up to London, and there dis-played the United States flag for the first time." We are informed that the mercantile correspond-nee of the late Gov. John Hancock, written con-temporary with the event claimed for the ship United States, asserts that claim. The United States was a regular trader between Boston and London, and the event of raising the flag may have transpired on a vyage previous to that which the log-book in our possession describes. This portion of the country is infested with gueas evil seizes its weapons from below, the this district, you will stand a lair chance of being appointed. S. Take moderate doses of vermifuge and a cold bath three times a day. 9. Purchase and read a small book called "Ett-quette for American Gentlemen," especially that chapter directing how to reply to polite invitations. 10. If it is true that you are crazy, endeavor to get into a good lunatic asylum. By carefully digesting these brief, gentle, and friendly admonitions, and also the twentieth chapter of Exodus, together with General Butler's recent speeches, you may yet be able to rescue your name, not from contempt, but from infamy. national uniform cannot be repeated, for is acting with policy, at least, in letting the rillas, to the great annoyance of the sutlers, who think how thirty of their fellow-tradesmen, with last century, though surrounded by hostile good should receive its panoply from they have honored it. They carry Port | world know that his principles and policy and powerful monarchies, defied them and above. Evil, which would lay hand upon the their teams. were honored by being made prisoners Hudson, Milliken's Bend, and Battery | are diametrically opposite those of his imfor a long time defeated them by the imperoot of good, must in turn be attacked at the of war by the marauding villain Moseby. However, Wagner on their banners. Yet, though | prudent and would-be-absolute father. This tuosity of her unity and the grandeur of her root : radical good must meet radical evil in they were recaptured just in time. Officers and the question is settled, the testimony we take to be the whole history and mystery sacrifices. Shall we, isolated and independuall squads of men are frequently missing, and it a question of revolution. of the Commission is important; and its of the Prince's conduct, whether his own is very unsafe for a single (or married) man to be ent, in the new world, fail to profit by and These are plain moral truths applied to seen riding a good horse. Every one here is a wor-shipper of the Davis dynasty and the sworn enemy recommendation that the Government spontaneous action or the carrying out a the present issue. In a word, North and improve the Great Lesson? should bring into the field as early as possi- line suggested by PALMERSTON and LEO- South represent the two principles of good OCCASIONAL. By be the synthese of the solution of the synthese of the second investor of the solution of the synthese second investor of the solution of the synthese second investor of the synthese second. These is the second of all Yankees. So that when I go wandering about ble two hundred thousand colored soldiers, POLD. alone, it is in constant expectation of being found and evil; freedom opposed to slavery, or Publications Received.Publications Received.Publications Received.Trem T. B. Peterson's Ladies' International
Magazine.Magazine.Shoulder Straps. A Novel of New York and the
armey, 1862; by Henry Morford. This is an original
war-tale, closing at Antietam, written with spirit,
by a popular writer who [has here surpassed all his
previous achievements. It contains 472 pages 12m.
and is got up with unusual taste and elegance.
We shall review it on our first open day. It is published by Messrs. Peterson.When the actient Greeks and Romans wished to
symbolize anything beautiful, good, and chaste,
they put it in the form of a woman; and ins
are diagging their length along, polsonous and
deally, not having honesty enough togo where they
being the first degree—and sentenced to imprison-
ments of ten and fifteen years.The HARVEST IN ILLINOIS.—The heavier path
the isabor of our State than the present. The far-
been a harvest which has more entirely employed
the isabor of real solicitude as to whether the corp
could be gathered with the lessened amount of la-
met have not only been engaged, buil thas been as well
the isabor of real solicitude as to whether the corp
could be gathered with the lessened amount of la-
met have not only been engaged, buil thas been a swell
where to rally. Lef it be easered, runt is influence
with cur and you, I believe, will follow it with a
sing with will prove that this harvest has been a swell
the isabor of real solicitude as to whether the corp
could be gathered with the lessened amount of la-
mey fold and you, I believe, will follow it with a
sing with will prove that this harvest has been as well. or more, must have the earnest approval of | It does not necessarily follow that in the | what is in all respects the same, Union opby some vigorous Virginian, who will Publications Received. every intelligent man. Good to the nation, event of the death, abdication, or deposition posed to disunion. The North should not house, or exempt him by proving that he is unfit for good to the colored race, are the certain of King WILLIAM THE FIRST, that his son be slower to accept the entire principle of riding, or by paying three hundred dollars. I hope I will not find my fears true, like the spinster who, results. Very justly says the report: "If will succeed him on the throne of Prussia. freedom than the South is resolute to defend after looking under her bed every night for twenty the slaves of the South are loyal to the There are two great parties in that country. slavery. Freedom has become the test of the years to see some one, fainted when at last she saw a pair of boots there. Union, the North will have but itself to The people are liberal, and opposed to the war. It is now more than an ally of Union. B. 1 blame if the war is not speedily and tri- present wretched rule which has so much | It means Union itself. CHARLESTON. umphantly closed." Invaluable as are the oppressed and agitated the nation. The freedmen as laborers in forts and entrench- aristocracy side with the King, who is also Result of Misstatements. Another Sortle Repulsed-Reinforcements ments, it will not do to make them simply urged by the widow of his predecessor, The London Times would do well to dip Arriving. FORTRESS MONROE, August 4.—By the arrival of the steamer Adelaide, Captain James Cannon, we the servants of our armies. That, justice FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., and also by his | into some History of England under the and policy alike forbid. The uniform of the | brothers Prince CARL (now Regent of the | subject "Riots," in the Index, and make have Charleston dates to the 2d instant. United States is to the freed slave the sign | Kingdom) and Prince ALBERT, and by the | a note of it, when found, as recommended The Adelaide left Folly Island on Sunday at half of his freedom-the proof of the good faith | sons of his deceased uncles, the Princes | by Captain CUTTLE. The No Popery Riots past 9 A. M., and at that time the shore and water batteries were firing quite lively on Fort Wagner. Batteries Gregg and James Island were firing at our of the Government. For his own sake, he FREDERICK CHARLES and FREDERICK WIL- of 1780, or the Bristol Reform Riot of 1881, will not disgrace it. To again quote the LIAM. The latter is Lord High Admiral, or the Welsh Rebecca Riots of 1843, was as forces. On Saturday morning at 11 o'clock a column of rebel infantry made a sortie on one of the battereport: "We cannot expect this untutored and holds very absolute opinions. The much (and no more) "an insurrection, ries in course of crestion, but was handsomely r race to understand the abstract proposition, | widow of the late King is a Bavarian Prin- | against the British Government than the repulsed with considerable loss. Our troops are in the best of spirits, and quite sanguine of success. that a great nation, after having solemnly cess, much opposed to the English alliance, cent New York riot was an insurrection declared, through its Chief Magistrate, that and more anxious for the interests of her son against the Government of the United States. The greatest harmony exists between the army and pavy, and Admiral Dahlgren nobly seconds every 3,000,000 of its inhabitants shall be forever | than those of her nephew in law. These | The boasted influence of the Times will soon plan of General Gilmore. Heavy reinforcements free, cannot, without utter degradation in royal people, with the aristocracy, would be ended if, in the face of recorded facts, its are nouring in to General Gilmore, and the reducthe eyes of the civilized world, repudiate prefer Prince CARL as King, to the Crown | conductors thus wilfully say what is untrue. bor. The weather has been favorable, and the resingle heart and a strong mind." The chaplain, Rev. John N. Mars (colored), then tion of Forts Wagner and Sumpter is now merely a sult will prove that this harvest has been as well cared for and secured as any that have preceded it. that declaration, and reconsign these mil- Prince, and would probably endeavor to The fact that it is declining is shown by the matter of time. On Saturday the gunboat Ottawa read a hymn of his own composition, and concluded the services by prayer and the benediction. I give the concluding stanza of the hymn : lions to slavery. They must have more place him on the throne, if the opportunity panic in the Confederate bonds, which folwas the only vessel engaged in shelling the batteries, but on Sunday the fleet participated. tangible proof of the reality and unchange- arose. The Prince, who is a great military lowed the receipt, in London, of our many "All men are equal in God's sight, The bond, the fire, the black, the white; He made them sll, then freedom give; 22 made the man-man made the slave." REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, TUBSDAY NEXT.-THE COLORED PRISONERS. able character of their emancipation. They | martinet, and very austere in manner, is | and recent successes. A fall of 18 to 20 per See Thomas & Sons' advertisements. Pamphlet ca-The correspondent of the Charleston, South Caromust feel themselves treated as freemen now sixty-two years old. cent. is a fall indeed—and the reported rally lina Courier, in speaking of the prisoners from the talogues to morrow.

lawry. Say, for instance, a law legalizing the New York riots on a great scale-giving complaining that the new decree on the power to every ruffian on the streets to smite press was at once a violation and evasion of and slay with revolver and bludgeon. Why should such men live? They are men of bave been submitted to the Parliament, which moral habits, we are told, and some of them

are said to be fathers of children, and given On the 5th June, the Crown Prince made to works of benevolence and mercy. So the memorable speech to the burgesses of much the worse. Do we not read that ROBESPIERIES was in love with a woman, and that COUTHON was very fond of a spaniel which he carried in his bosom? Ergo, that men may be beloved by woman and fondle lished, there came to the Prince, in hot spaniels, and be very bad men. ROBESPIERRE and COUTHON were beheaded by the conservatives of their day. Therefore, we, good and true men-some of us, it is hoped, beloved by women, and others by spanielsshould go and do likewise, and strike at these horrible radicals. See what they have done. Look at our beautiful country, all persons prejudiced in favor of the negro, ral of the First division of infantry, and bleeding and torn; and who is to blame? The Abolitionists, to be sure. We are not informed of any Abolitionists being in the party that assailed Fort Sumpter. We do not think that any of them have been in the once to punish him as above, but that the armed bands of LEE, and PEMBERTON, and BRAGG, now causing us so much trouble. We have not learned that an Abolitionist has been known to take part in any of the Not alarmed by his father's threats, the riots in New York and elsewhere; but of

course this is merely the evidence of predignity. Part of this reply reads thus: sumption, and does not affect the case. "The address I delivered at Dantzic is the result

They have been in the habit of making speeches. That is, in the first place, an unpardonable crime. They have said severe things against our dearly-beloved breth-. ren of the South. That is a crime still more unpardonable. They have ideas about freedom that are positively dreadful. That is enough. Let them be hanged. What right have men to print, and speak, and perform such incendiary deeds? Perhaps it is because we live in a free country. What a great mistake; and if we look at it calmly, the greatest mistake of all. As the

Ethiopian minstrels say, "that's what's the This letter evidently affected the king, matter." It may be free to a few people, who now determined to try what conciliabut to such men as these horrible Abolitiontion would do. He wrote again to the Prince,. ists there should be nothing free but a rope and a coffin. We hear it said that these to maintain the strictest secredy with regard Abolitionists have been known to enter the minishment formerly mentioned, and still army, and fight to sustain the conscription, suspended over his head. His Majesty pay their taxes, and oppose the rebellion; but of course no reasonable men will listen added, what few could have guessed from to any such suggestions. We are all conhis conduct, "I too, have a conscience." vinced that the only way to save the coun-This closed the correspondence between try is to hang the Abolitionists, and we now proclaim it to be the duty of all true men to set about the work with as little delay as possible. veloped goodness in the race, which, in a | difficult. The Ministers, however, will per-

A Moral.

such a despicable creature, after all, that it the battle of Waterloo? Meanwhile, it will fast as exchanged, which they will not do, as they be seen that France, aided by this English alliance, gathers all the substantial though dangerous fruits of diplomacy and foreign a title of it will ever be gathered again together. war The monstrous outrage mon Maxico "It is stated that Johnston has returned to Missiswar. The monstrous outrage upon Mexico by France cannot be objected to or repudiated by England. She must be silent under that speak out about some things which have been discolossal wrong, because she has consented to it. The suppression of free speech and a free press.in France, and the banishment of the purest French patriots are received with satisfaction by English statesmen. If we may credit the great Edinburgh Quarterly, one of the causes of this utter submission to French rule is the utter defencelessness of the British dominion. Heretofore, intjmates the same authority, the British Channel has been the defence of the British Empire. But now France commands the British Channel. It is possible that Mr. Kinglake's next volume may be forced to show his country's inferiority and surrender to French power in a vet stronger light. Where such a review will leave moral religious, Protestant, anti-slavery England, vere." an abler commentator than Mr. Kinglake may not tell. France, which has made no such claims to purity and piety: which has been a Government of expedients more than ideas, and which has not sought to educate mankind in Law. Literature, and the Church-France will have a different destiny to meet. The great trouble of the Emperor of the French is not, as in England, the deep and damning sentence of scorn of other nations, but the irresistible spirit of revolution in his own dominions-a spirit that may be propitiated by his temporary conquest of Mexico, but will undoubtedly be aroused when he seeks to break liberty down in the great American Republic. It is, indeed, hard to say which of the two Powers takes the greater risk in unite with the party; declaring that the Union can-unite with the party; declaring that the Union canadding interference in the American troubles

> can be no doubt that the most respectable of the twain has behaved the most disreputably. The very last chapter, exposed in the manly letter of Mr. Secretary of the Navy Welles, denying the libellous charge that the Federal Government were anxious to procure or purchase vessels of British manufacture for war purposes, in reply to a charge by a notorious rebel agent, Laird, a member of the British Commons, shows how "low down" a great Power like England is ready to go to gratify the double feelings of hatred and cupidity. Even Lord Palmerston was not proof against his ancient animosity, but re-echoed the paltry falsehood and still more paltry subterfuge of American Union on a par with the rebellion, and then to fabricate an injurious and shame-

gang, this side of Fairfax Court House. Rebel Reports from East Tennessee. MEMPHIS, August 6 .- The Mobile News of the 0th ult. says: "Parties who have arrived from East Tennessee represent the condition of the people there as terrible. They have nothing to est, and their sufferings in all other respects are equally se-

The Observance of the Day. BOSTON, August 6 .- All places of business were lozed to day, and the National Thanksgiving was appropriately observed in this city. CINCINNATI, August 6 .- The day was generally bserved here, by a general suspension of business

The churches were all fully attended. SAN FRANCISCO, August 5 .- To-morrow th churches will be open for thanksgiving sermons. There will be national salutes fired and a genera linging of bells, morning, noon, and night. In the evening a mass meeting will be held at Union Hall, and there will be a general illumination of the city.

Maine Democratic State Convention. PONTLAND, August 6.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. Nine hundred delegates were present. Resolutions were adopted inviting all men who are in favor of the termination of th not be preserved without concession ; denouncing the Administration, whose course has been destruc to its own great Continental and European tive to the Union and the Government; asserting engagements and complications. But there that the war cannot be carried on for the abolition of slavery; that if the rebel States should show a disposition to return, they would be welcomed with all their dignity, equality, and rights, unimpaired; denouncing the system of arbitrary arrests ; stigma tizing the conscription as unjust and oppressive, but counselling obedience to it until its constitutionality is tested. &c. Bion Bradbury, of Eastport, was renominated for

Governor with great unanimity. Wisconsin Politics.

MILWAUKEE, August 6.-The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and nominated H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, as the candidate for

The Teachers' National Convention. engaged so long, and at such close range, both par-ties would have destroyed each other. I think this CHICAGO, August 6 .- The Teachers' National one of the most murderous cavalry fights of the war, second only to that of Beverly Ford. Convention met in this city to-day. The attendance from the different parts of the country was large, 1,500 teachers being present ; three-fourths of whom the knave who first attempted to place the are females, including a large number from New England. The present occasion promises to be one o

It was but a brief period after this that the enemy schanged their cavalry for infantry. All this time we dvance. had been fighting the entire rebel cavalry force, with the single exception of Jones' brigade, Gen. Stuart England and Japan. commanding in person. Our skirmishers were now within a mile of Culpeper; the town was plainly visible. But Gen. Buford had some objection to fighting the whole rebel army, which now had every appearance of being arrayed against him. The infantry, with their long Enfield rifles, were too nume rous for the little cavalry band, with short carbines. Having successfully accomplished their mission, they slowly retired, fighting most of the way back

England and Japan. Of ccurse you do not overlook the lamentable probability that we (English) are already in new war, not only in New Zealand, but, what is of far greater moment, with Japan. It seems to be believed that Palmerston, *if allowed by his col-leagues*, will go great lengths toward pledging us to a new Russian war, if necessary, in favor of Poland; (for which I am bound to give him credit.) that on all grounds we are immensely preoccupied. Our mistaken policy, of forcing a commerce with Japan, has made war apparently inevitable. Every existing Government refuees to account its own errors and violences any ex-cuse or palliation for violences of a lawless kind, such as we have been enduring. My only human comfort, in the prospect of the horrors of a new Japanese war, is to observe the change which has come over our policy toward China. At first sight fit seemed as if we only wished to knock the empire to pieces by supporting each side alter-nately. But there is a great tone of aincerity in the explanation of our policy made by Mr. Layard, (Under Secretary for Foreiga Affairs, and spokes-man in the Commons,) that previously, having no ambassador in Pekin, we never believed the Empe-ror to have cognizance of our claims or understand-ing of our motives. We have (lawlessiv enough t) Regular officers, who had been all through the campaign on the Peninsula, say they never saw troops face such heavy artillery **5** ad musketry firing before. The advance hospital of the regular brigade, in charge of Assistant Surgeons Porter and Williams. was in one of those fine old houses where we izasgine is every comfort, and of which there were many ia Virginia. No less than forty shells and round shot struck here in less than ten minutes' In the cavalry encounter, 293 were either killed, vounded, or missing. The surgeons assure me the najority of those missing were wounded, and had to

ambassador in Pekin, we never believed the Empe-ror to have cognizance of our claims or understand-ing of our motives. We have (lawlessly enough !) fought our way to the right of embassy in Pekin iteelf, and are now honestly doing our best to sup-port the Empiror, and even to teach him the art of war. I was ammeed with Lord Palmerston, who (for-getting how recently he talked as though neu-trality between you and your rebels was his ob-vious duty not to be questioned), ralled the con-servatives by asking "how long they had become converts to the sacred right of rebellion ?" and "whether any of them could for a moment dis-approve of his helping a friendly Power (the Ohi-nese Emperor) to put down a domestic rebellion ?" I have been cried down as saying what is perfectly certavagant, in maintaining that it was from the first our clear duty to help you against your wicked rebels.—Cor. Boston Transcript. e abandoned. All the troops in the fight were old veterans, and very few of them were captured with-6th Pennsylvania, (Rush's Lancers,) 2 killed, 14 wounded, 31 missing. Captains Treichel and Lei-per, slightly wounded, the latter in the thigh. 2d United States Cavalry-5 killed, 13 wounded, 32 off United States Cavalry—1 killed, 8 wounded, 18 and Onled States Cavalry -1 And, 5 wounded, 15 missing: 1st United States Cavalry; from 5 to 10 killed (not known precisely); 22 wounded, and 56 missing. 8th Illinois-2 killed, and 2 wounded, 8th New York-2 killed, 2 wounded, 11 missing. 3d Indiana-1 killed, 12 wounded, 11 missing. 9th New York-5 killed, 18 wounded (of whom six were officers), 10 missiog. 6th New York-1 officer wounded; 8 missing. 17th Pennsylvania-3 wounded. 8d Virrina-1 wounded.

Gen. Burnside's Thanks to the Militia of

Gen. Burnside's Thanks to the Militia of Ohio. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, ONOUNART, SIAT JULY, 1863. Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio: Sir: I desire to express through you to the militia of Ohio, my thanks for the promptitude with which they responded to your call, upon the recent rebel iavasion of this State. The necessary military movements elsewhere had removed most of the Federal troops, and we were forced to look to the militia to obstruct the march of the enemy, to harass his column, and to assist in his capture. To do this efficiently, the only means in your power was to call out the State forces in the locslities threatened, and the difficul-ties incident to an entirely new organization of the State militia made it doubtful how far we could cal-culate upon a response. The result has been most honorable to the State and its officers, and the proof given that the loyal men of Ohio can stall times be relied upon to make a self-imposed levy en masse to oppose an invader, gives frech cause of encoursgement to us, and of discoursgement to the rebels. The conselousness of ability to protect their homes, and the perceived advantages of organiza-tion, and of some degree of discipline, will produce good fruit; and I cannot suffer the occasion to pass without congratulating you and the people of Ohio The enemy suffered very severely, for our cavalry swing their sabres with delightful freedom. We

having been made to destroy their stabl this course was not adopted. This very day, I passed a poor, weary-looking colored boy, asleep upon one of the piers, upon whom one of a gang of longshoremen was looking with such a malignant scowl upon his filthy, ichuman face, that I mechanically looked around for assistance, expecting nothing less than an attack upon the lad As many gentlemen were page attack upon the lad. As many genuemen were pass ing at the time, the dictates of prudence probably prevailed. A few days ago, one of these burly ruf-fians absolutely spat into the face of a pretty young mulatto girl, on a Brooklyn car, and was kicked headlong into the street by the passengers, for the hideous action. All these facts go to prove an animus which cannot be misunderstood. It is the malignant hatred of a desperate body of impure and ignorant wretches, against a class indescribably superior to them in honesty, education, and cleanliness. It is time that the childish euphemism of calling this an "ill-feeling" should be cast aside from the vocabulary; it is a hatred fierce and malignant; a batred as hideous and nitiless as was that of Tor-

quemada, himself, against heretics. The feeling is evinced even among the servant-girls, who vow, in their peculiar brogue, that "the nasty negroes ought to be hung," and do not hesitate to say this to the faces of the colored people themselves. Much has been said in the papers about the submissive, uncomplaining spirit which the ne-groes have exhibited throughout their persecution; and facts justify the assertion. But when submission is forced into desperation, it is not only terrible, but sometimes aggressive. By the humane assistance of many of our citizens a large number of the negroes have been armed for self-de fence; and will a man, white or black, allow his wife or daughter to be maltreated and spit upon by a crowd of drunken ruffians when a revolver lies in his pocket? I think it requires no prophetic spirit to predict what lies before us if this spirit of maligity toward the blacks is not checked by our autho ritics; yes, checked and trampled down! There is a limit to the humility of human nature; a limit to the philosophy of submission. This rabble is tormenting a giant in chains. What if he should snap STUYVESANT. them suddenly?

MEXICO.

Additional Details of the Election of Emr-Commissioners Sent to Washington by Juarcz.

ton by Juarez. HAVANA, August 1.—By the Pajaro del Oceano, from Santiago de Cuba, we have papers from that city to the 24th uit. By her we get news from Vera Cruz to the 16th, brought by the French steamer Florida, of the St. Nazaire line. There is little of importance more than I sent you in my last, as we ouly have dates from Mexico to the 10th (I sent you the same dates per Roanoke). The *Eco del Comercio* (French Vera Cruz organ) says: The day before yesterday (16th July) the following important despatch was received in this city by courier. In the afternoon of the same days a slute of 101 guns was fired by the city, the fortress of Ullus (San Juan de), and the French fleet at anchor h Sacrificion, to solemnize the proclamation of the

in Sacrificios, to solemnize the proclamation of the Archduke of Austria.

MEXICAN EXPEDITION-SUPERIOR COMMANDER OF VERA CRUZ.

VERA CRUZ, JULY 14-The Colonel Commander Superior informs the inhabitants of this city of the important telegraphic (?) depatch addressed to him by the general-in-chief of the French army in Mex-

ico: MEXICO, July 10, 1863.—General Forey to H. C. the Minister of War (in France): The Assembly of Notables has just proclaimed Emperor of Mexico the Prince Maximilian, Archduke of Austria. Mon-srchy and the Archduke have been unanimously proclaimed, save by two votes! The General in-Chief, The General in-Chief, FOREY.