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Which Professional, Artistic, Mercantile, or Mechanica STRETINGS, and RECRUITING OFFICES, reverse with a Mucilage similar to that used on Postage Stamps, which is the most adhesive preparation even discovered. All difficulty about fastening them to packages is thus avoided, as the gummed side need only be moistened to insure its firm adhesion. ADDRESS LABELS of this description are in almost universal use among the merchants of England, and those who forwarded by distant points or supplied to the local trade. Give them a trial. prompt attention. FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, with all the new improvements-Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, &c., is the and other valuable im THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES.

ters for THEATRES, CONCERTS, OPERAS, PUBLIC Chat in consequence of the want generally felt for con-We have made arrangements for coating them on the have used them in this city estimate highly their use-fulness in avoiding trouble and delay, in the preparation of packages for delivery, whether they are SINGER & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT, NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER. 517 ABCH STREET.



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST, Recent Operations of the 9th Army Corps.

ondence of The Press.] MILL DALE, Miss., July 24, 1863. The 9th Army Corps has found a resting place at its old camp, after twenty-six days of unusual hard. hip. Officers and men have been without a change of clothing during all that time-that, with the dust nd heat, and want of water, made it almost intole able. I have seen men and mules, and horses rush rantically to the ponds, all plunge in and drink inliscriminately. We longed for the pure streams of Pennsylvania, and thought of waters, we would

TOHN T. BAILEY & CO. there never think of drinking, we would now conider a luxury. Saturday, the first day of the fight, there were quite a number among the troops that BAGS AND BAGGING were going into position that suffered from sunstroke, especially of the 35th Massachusetts and 11th OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, New Hampshire NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET. We received orders to move, on our return from

Jackson, at 4 o'clock on Sunday, the 19th; but as the 1st Division, under General Welch, had been up WOOL BAGS FOR SALE. the railroad, toward Memphis, some eleven miles, CLOTHING. stroying it, and had just returned about that time, at his request the march was deferred until morn-JOHN KELLY, JR., ing, as General Parks desired the whole corps to move together. The next morning the whole corps TAILOR; noved about 5 o'clock. The roads were deep with dust, the sun intensely hot, and water scarce, yet we were pushed on with terrible, relentless carnest-RAB REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET

ess, until we made about twelve miles by 10 o'clock. We rested until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when we took the road toward Brownsville, march ROWARD P. KELLY'S, ing until 11 o'clock at night, having made twenty-

Unreserved Sale of Clothing.

revious to extensive alterations, revious to extensive alterations, revious to extensive alterations, revious to extensive alterations. Tevious to extensive alterations. We want to reduce stock, Will sell at lower prices than ever, Still sell at lower prices than ever, Will sell at lower prices than ever, We anamanke & BROWN, S. E. corner SIXTH and MAKKET streets

COMMISSION HOUSES.

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reserved sale of Clothing, reserved sale of Clothing, reserved sale of Clothing, reserved sale of Clothing. Oak Hall, Oak Hall,

two miles during the day. The 2d Division coming into camp at that time, there was no one to show 148 South THIRD Street] where water was to be got, and the tired men, after hunting around in the dark for some time, went to Where he presents to former patrons and the public its advantages of a STOCK OF GOODE, squalif not su-serior, to any in the eity-the skill and its ats of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the bed, wet with sweat, and without coffee. The evening was very pleasant, and this road not having ush lower than any other first-slass esta been travelled so much, was easy going, but we were lishment of the city. apl-U

RLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50. little else than torture. The next morning we were ASS. FANTS, \$50.00, A700 MARKET Street PANTS, 86.60, A170 MARKET Street, GUNTEN'S, No.70 MARKET Street, GUNTEN'S, No.704 MARKET Street, roused between 3 and 4 o'clock. Some few had been able to find water, but, without having time to make coffee, were urged on with empty, turning stomachs, and dry parched throats, the 2d Division taking the lead. Four miles brought us to Brownsville, a village of a dozen houses. Along the road were fine orchards of unripe peaches, and fields of watermelons and citrons scarcely ripe, which were

ARMY GOODS. 1863. 1776. FLAGS !!! LABELS SILK FLAGS !! NOTE HEADINGS.

tend the election matter. They are ordered to report to you. I doubt not they can do much in the way of recruiting there, and at the same time render important service in securing [Harris' orthogra-phy—E.] in the holding of elections. I, therefore, suggest that you assume the authority to clothe Campbell with full power to recruit according to your plan. He can render the State important ser-vice by securing elections, and, I have no doubt, raise a command. I confidently rely upon his being sent, and, therefore, give him full meructions with regard to the elections. Respectfully, ISHAM G. HARRIS. "Recruit according to your plan," is a nild way of expressing the operation of the Southern con-ecription law, and, I respectfully submit, whether it would not be wise to adopt that pleasant sigle of speech when peaking of our draft. Say, for in-stance, that our provost marshals be "clothed with full power to recruit according to their plan," and at once the odium of consertption, or a draft, would be avoided.

avoided

be avoided. But really there is food for thought in the state of facts revealed in this letter. See upon what shallow pretensions they are willing to base the composition of the highest legislative power of the Confederacy. Three thousand cavalry are sent to roam over a per-tion of the State, only to enact the most empty elec-tion farce imaginable, so that it may appear, in Eu-rope, for instance, that Tennessee is represented in the Confederate Congress!

STATES IN REBELLION.

"The Southern Monarchy."

"The Southern Monarchy." [From the Cleveland Wool Grower] This is the phrase with which the Atlanta Intelli-gencer heads an editorial article discussing the po-litical future of "the Confederacy." "I tis hy no means uncommon to hear men say, remarks the Intelligencer, 'Well, after all, the Eng-lish Government is the best Government on Earth." Others say, There is a movement on foot to establish, during this revolution a Southern Monarchy; that officers high in position are working to bring about this very end."

officers high in position are working to bring about this very end.³⁷ So far, then, the slave lords have already got. Evidently they are trying to prepare the public mind in the Cotton States for the establishment of an absolute monarchy, or some kind of despotism. Nor does the proposal fall altogether upon duil ears, for the Southern journal remonstrates with the ad-herents of the new failt: "It is really astonishing that any native Ameri-can should sign after the 'flesh pols of Egypt'-should prefer a monarchy to the glorious form of government which among ourselves, as States, we have already established. Perhaps most of all this class of men would prefer the Eggish form of go-vernment, provided they could be kings or lords, or wear the badge of nobility themselves; but divest them of all auch hope, and they would still cling to

bem of all such hope, and they would still cling t o much crippled by the morning's work that it was

Them of all such hope, and they would shift thing to republication." . Apparently he has not been offered a patent of no-bility under his expectant Majecty Davis the first; for he complains that affairs are "masaged in such a way as to lead to the belief that most of our lead-ing men have an understanding amongst themselves, and that they are manouvring for a despotism of some sort." "The exemption law," he adds, "which provides that if a man has twenty slaves he need not enter the service of his country, but stay at home and make more money than he ever made before, while his poor neighbor, whose family is dependent upon his own exertions for their daily bread, must be forced into service—this, they persit, points to a slaveocracy or aristocracy." natched and devoured as the men went along. Water-melons, anyways near ripe, were delicious

to their thirsty throats. So they dragged themselves along until ten o'clock, making ten or twelve miles. On the way up to Jackson each company seized a mule or horse and used it for a water-carrier. The cantcens were strung together over its back, and he would be trotted off to some well or pond to be filled. This was an admirable arrangement ; but to support such marching it took more than ordinary strength, and water was not sufficient to renovate bodies that wated food and the usual stimulant of coffee. Along with us the butchers drove a large herd of cattle, of all ages, sexes, sizes, and condi-tions, which were butchered as occasion offered; but men would have given a whole beef for a side of

bacon. There was scarcely salt enough to make it fit for the palate, and, driven along steadily all day without water, their meat was as dry and sapless liberty. "In Richmond, where we reside, the declaration of martial law has banished panic, reassured the as the men themselves. The order of march was,

for many years, considered as a degraded and inferior class. Indeed, it was admitted, as if it were an axiom, that the native-born American was in nothing equal to him European progenitor; and, so far from the fact being disputed, many philosophic dissertations were published, endea-vering to account for the allegol debasement. The only doubt was about the cauge of t. "No-body doubted," to use your own words, "that the native-born Americans were really an infe-rior race." Nobody dates to say ao now, and no-THE IRISH AND SLAVERY. Daniel O'Connell's famous Letter to the Irish Repeal Association of Cincinnati. This great anti-slavery document, the bitter protest of Ireland's greatest leader against the pro-sla-very sestiment of so many of his countrymen in America, is again brought to light in the Catholic Telegraph, of Cincinnati, August 5th. A more sethe native born Americans were really an info-rior race." Nobody dares to say so now, and no-body thinks it. Let it, then, be recollected that you have never yet seen the negro educated. An English traveller through Brazil Bome few years ago men-tions having known a negro who was a priest, and who was a learned, pious, and exemplary man in his secordotal functions. We have been lately informed of two negroes being educated at the Propaganda and ordained priests, both having distinguished themselves in their scientific and theological course. vere and searching review of the evil of slavery and its sympathles has hardly ever been written. The paper in which it is published is edited by Father Purcell, a brother of the Archbishop, and intimate friend of General Rosecrans. The letter is prefaced

with the following: We publish to-day, to the exclusion of much im-portant matter, the famous letter of O'Connell to a committee of our citizens who rebulked him for his anti-shevery opinions. The document has been con-cesled for twenty years by a well-known Democrat, to whom we are indebted for it. We invite our Irish Oatholic brethren to read it attentively, and if any one wishes to see the manuscript, which is heautifully written, and the signature of O'Connell, they can be accommodated at the office of the Tele-organ. We intend to have the letter published in pamphlet form, and we respectfully invite all friends of the good cause of liberty against bondage to aid up in its circulation. with the following: The French papers say that one of them celebrated mass, and delivered a short but able sermon before Louis Philippe. It is believed they have both gone out with the Right Rev. Dr. Baron on the African mission. We repeat, therefore, that to judge properly of the negro, you should see him educated and treated with the respect due to a fellow-creature, unin-salted by the filthy aristocracy of the skin, and un-tarnished to the eye of the white by any associa-tions connected with his state of slavery.

The good activation. The letter, which occupies five or six columns of the Telegraph begins as follows: GENTLEMEN: We have read, with the deepest

tions connected with his state of sixvery. THE NEGROES A GOOD AND KINDLY HACE., We next refer to your declaration that the two races, viz: the black and white, cannot exist, on equal terms, under your Government and your in-situtions. This is an extraordinary assertion to be made at the present day. You allude, indeed, to Antigua and the Bernudas. But we will take you to where the experiment has been successfully made upon a large scale-namely, to Jamaica. There the two races are on a perfect equality in point of law. The law does not recognize the slight-est distinction between the races. You have bor-rowed the far greater part of your address from the cast phraseology which the West Indian slave-owners, and especially those of Jamaica, made use of before connecipation. They used to as-sert, as you do now, that abolition meant destruction; that to give freedom to the massager their former owners, and destroy their wives and families. In'short, your prophecies of the destructive effects of emancipation are but faint and foolish echoes of the prophecie apprehensions of the British alave-owners. They might, perhaps, have believed their own assertions, because the emancipation of the negrocs are denvied of any axe. GRNTLEMEN: We have read, with the deepest affliction, not unmixed with some surprise and much indignation, your detailed and anxious vindioation of the most hideous orime that has ever stained hu-manity--file alavery of men of color in the United States of America. We are lost in utter amazement at the performance of mind and depravity of heart which your address evinces. * * * * * It was not in Ireland you learned this cruelty. Your mischers were genite, kind, and humane. Their bosons overflowed with the honey of human charity. Your sizers are arobably. many of them.

Your m3thers were gentle, kind, and humane. Their bois ones overflowed with the honesy of human charity. Your sisters are, probably, many of them, still amongst us, and participate in all that is good and benevolent in sentiment and action. How, then, can you have become so. depraved 1. How can your souls have become so. depraved 1. How can your souls have become stained with a darkness blacker than the negro's skin 1 You say you have no pecu-niary interest in negro slavery. Would that you had 1 for it might be some palliation of your crime 1 but, also 1 you have inflicted upon us the homor of beholding you the voLUNTEER advocates of despot-ism, in its most frightful state—of slavery, in its most loatheome and unrelenting form. We weise, unhappily, 'prepared to expect some fearful exhibition of this description. There has been a testimony borne against the Irish, by birth or descent, in America, by a person fully informed as to the facts, incapable of the slightest misrepre-sentation ; a noble of nature more than of titled birth ; a man gifted with the highest order of talent and the most generous emotions of the heart—the great, thegood Lord Morgeth—he who, in the House of Commons, boldy asserted the superior social morality of the poorer classes of the Irish over any other people—he, the best friend of any of the Saxon race that Ireiand and the Irish ever knew; he, amidst the congregated thousands at Exeter Hall, in London, mournfully, but firmly, denounced the Irish in America sheing amongst the worst enc-mies of the negro slaves and other men of color. PROPERTY IN MAN. nave believed their own assertions, because the emanchation of the negroes was then an untried experiment. But you-you are deprived of any ex-cuse for the reassertion of a disproved calumny. The emanchation has taken place-the compensation given by England was not given to the negroes, who

hensions of their task-masters! Was there one single murder consequent on the emancipation! Was there one riot-one tunult-even one assault? Was there one single white person injured either in person or property? Was there any property spoil-ed or laid waste? The proportion of negroses in Jamaica to white men is as 300 to 60, or-80 per cent. Yet the most perfect tranquility has followed the emancipation. The criminal courts are almost un-employed; nine-tenths of the jails are empty and open; universal tranquility reigns. Although the landed proprietors have made use of the harshest landlord power to exact the hardest terms hy way of rent from the negroes, and have also endeavored to extort from him the largest possible quantity of labor for the smallest wages, yet the kindly negro race have not retalisted by one single act of vio-lence or of vengence; the two races exist together, upon equal terms, under the British Government and under British institutions. AN APERAL. PROPERTY IN MAN. Your advocacy of slavery is founded upon a gross error. You take for granied that man can be the property of his fellow-man. You speak in terms of indignation of those who would deprive white men of their "properly," and thereby render them less capable of supporting their families in affluence. You forget the other side of the picture. You have heither sorrow nor sympathy for the sufferings of those who are iniquitously compelled to labor for the affluence of others; those who work without wages-who foil without recompense-who spend their lives in procuring for others the splendor and wealth in which they do not participate. You to-tally forget the sufferings of the wretched black men who are deprived of their ALL without any compen-sation or redress. If you, yourselves, all of you, PROPERTY IN MAN. In so that is the series of th Have you enough of the genuine Irishman left among you to ask what it is that we require you to who are deprived of their ALL without any compen-sation or redress. If you, yourselves, all of you, or if any one of you, were, without erime or offence committed by you, handed over into per-petual slavery; if you were compelled to work from sunrise to sunset without wages, supplied only with such coarse food and raiment as would keep you in working order; if, when your "owner" fell into debt, you were sold to pay his debts, not your own; if it were made a crime to teach you to read and write; if you were liable to be separated, in the distribution of assets, from your wives and children; if you (above all) were to fall into the hands of a brutal master—and you condescended to admit that there among you to a do? It is this: ling of safety and security master—and you condescended to admit that there are some brutal masters in America—if, among all those circumstances, some friendly spirits of a more generous order were desirous to give liberty to you and your families, with what ineffable disgust would not you laugh to scorn those who should traduce the generous spirits who would relieve you, as you now, pseudo-Trishmen—shame upon you I—have traduced and vilified the Abolitionists of North America ! THE OUTORY AGAINST ABOLITIONISTS. Another piece of silliness. You allege that it is the Abolitionists who make the slave restless with his condition, and that they scatter the seeds of dis-content. How can you treat us with such contempt as to use assertions of that kind in your address? How can you think we could be so devoid of intel-lect as to believe the negro would not know the miseries of slavery, which he feels every hour of the four and twenty, unless he were told by come Abo-litionist that slavery was a miserable condition? There is nothing that makes us think so badly of you as your strain of ribaldry in attacking the Abo-litionist. The desires our love for its charitable disposi-tion, as it does respect and veneration for its courage under-sing voratack upon the Abolitionists, you ough to respect and countenance them. If they err by excessive zeal, they err in a righteons and a holy THE OUTORY AGAINST ABOLITIONISTS. ought to respect and countenance them. If they err by excessive zeal, they err in a rightcous and a holy cause. You would do well to check their errors and mitigate their zeal within the bounds of strict pro-priety. But if you had the genuine feelings of Irish-men, you never would confound their errors with their virtues. In truth, we much fear, or rather we should candidly say, we readily believe that you, at-tibute to then imaginary errors for no other reason than that they really possess one brilliant virtue-namely, the love of human freedom in intense per-iection. namely, the love of human freedom in intense per-iection. Again, we have to remark that you exaggerate ex-ceedingly when you state that there are fifteen mil-lions of the white population in America whose security and happiness are connected with the main-tenance of the system of layery for the inhabitants of America. The only places in which individual inferest is connected with slavery are the slavehold-ing States. Now, in those States, almost without an exception (if, indeed, there be any exception), the people of color greatly exceed the whites is and thus, even if an injury were to be inflicted on the whites by depriving them of their slaves, the advantages would be most abundantly counterbalanced and com-pensated for by the infinitely greater number of per-sons who would thus be restored to the greatest of liuman blessings-personal liberty. Thus the old Benthamite maxim of "doing the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number," would be amply carried out into effect by the emancipation of the negroes. imply carried out into effect by the emancipation of the negroes. We utterly deny your assertion, and we defy you to show any single instance of preparatory steps taken by any State for the emancipation of negroes before the abolition demand was raised. You vio-late truth in that assertion. There were no such preparations. It is a pure fiction, invented by slaveholders out of their unjust animosity to the Abolitionists. It is said that the fear of abolition has rendered the slaveholders more strict, harsh, add oruel toward the wretched alaves; and that they would be more gentle and humane if they were not afraid of the Abolitionists. We repeat that this is not true, and is merely an attempt to cast blame on those who would coalesce to put an end to negro

dot it is this: First. We call upon you, in the sacred name of bumanity, never again to volunteer on behalf of the oppressor, nor even for any self interest to vindicate the hideous crime of personal slavery. Secondly. We ask you to assist, in every way you can, in promoting the education of the free men of color, and in discountenancing the foolish feeling of selfabmess—of that criminal selfabmess which makes the white man treat the man of color as a degraded or inferior being. Thirdy. We ask you to assist in obtaining for the free men of color the full benefit of all the rights and

THREE CENTS The Draft-The \$300 Exemption. The following communication in the National In lligencer has been regarded as a semi-official expo attion of the grounds fupon which was founded the decision regarding the \$300 exemption clause:

action of an epitomic station with was noticed the decision regarding the \$300 exemption clause: To the Editors of the National Intelligencer: GENTLEATER: I find in your paper of July 31 an opinion from Hon. Caleb Clushing, that under the act of enrolling; and calling, out the national forces "the payment of the commutation money has the earne effect, so far as regards the personal responsi-bilities of a citizer enrolled and drafted, and ascer-tained to be liable 20 military duty, as the furnish-ing of a substitute to discharge the party for the three years of that draft." In your comments introductory to the opinion you asy, with entire correstness, "that the present ruling of the Provost Marshal cannot be determined as a practical question, either judicially or otherwise, until a second draft under the present ensolment shall have been ordered by the President. Tot un-til then will an actual care arise." As a correct judgment upon the question is, how-ever, of great importance, both to the large number of persons who may desire to avail the go-vernment, it is important that some reasons which justify the decision of the Provost Marshal General abould be given to the public.

one of the other of these provisions and to the Go-vernment, it is important that some reasons which justify the decision of the Provost Marshal General abould be given to the public. It is, undoubtedly, asound rule of construction, that where the language of a statute is doubtful in its meaning, that construction should be adopted which. Will best carry out the object or purpose of the statute and the intention of the Legislattre : and that ob-ject or intention is to be ascertained; if possible; by considering the whole statute. The object of this statute is to procere men for the army, not to raise or procure money. With this ob-ject in view, and applying this rule, we shall be in-evitably led to the conclusion that a distinction should be made between the payment of comuta-tion money and the furnishing of a substitute. If, by procuring a substitute, a man secures zeemption from military service for three years, while by pay-ing the commutation money he only releases himself from his obligation to respond to that call, remain-ing still liable to future calls, he will most clearly profer to do the former, and the object of the statute will be promoted. Again, it is a sound rule of construction " that the

prefer to do the former, and the object of the statute will be promoted. Again, it is a sound rule of construction " that the natural import of the words of any legislative act, according to the common use of them, when applied to the subject matter of the act, is to be considered as expressing the intention of the Legislature." Now, the natural import of the words of section 13, "shall be discharged from *further* liability under that draft," certainly is not that he shall be released from liability, not only under that draft, but under any other draft, for three years. It is nowhere suggested that the meaning or natural import of these words, as they stand, extends to other drafts, or that any doubt would arise upon them. It is only by resorting to another section (the 17th), that a reason is thought to be found for saying what in effect comes to this, that given by England was no given to the negroes, who were the only persons that deserved compensation. It was an additional wrong-an additional cause of irritation to the negroes; but, gracious Hea-ven! how nobly did that good and kindly race-the negroes-falsify the calumitons appre-hensions of their task-masters! Was there one single muder consequent on the emancination 1 be found for saying what in effect comes to this that the words "discharged from further liability under that draft" mean "discharged from further liability under that or any officer made within three years." If is certain that neither of these expressions is the

lain and natural import of the other. Again, the first section of the statute declares that ertain persons shall constitute the national forces, and "shall be liable to perform military duty in the ervice of the United States when called out by the

resident for that purpose." The ninth section provides for the enrolment of all

The ninth section provides for the enrolment of all such persons, and the tenth section enacts "that all persons thus enrolled shall be subject for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrolment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not, however, exceeding the term of three years," &c. These provisions of the statute impose upon cer-tain persons a liability to be called upon for two years to render military service for three years. This is the general liability of all persons properly enrolled under the statute. But when the President calls a part of the fratide. But when the President due to the fratide. But when the president is be general liability under the statute is, under the droft, changed, as to some persons, into a special and actual liability to render military service for three years from that time. The tweith section pro-vides for making the draft, and for notifying the per-sons drafted to appear and report for duity. The thir-teenth section has express reference to duties created by the tweitth, and provides two modes in which a person drafted and notified to appear under the and person dual due the advance to make a persons dual to the per-sons drafted the appear and report for duity. The thirteenin section has express reference to duties created by the twellth, and provides two modes in which a person drafted and notified to appear, under the pre-vious section, may discharge himself from the obliga-tion to appear and report for duty thus created, and from the liability to be deemed a deserter for falling to do are

person drafted and notified to appear, under the pre-vious section, may discharge himself from the obliga-tion to appear and report for duty thus created, and from the liability to be deemed a descrifer for falling The subject matter of the section is the liability of the drafted man greated by the presenting section solution to appear while the vield of grass is much lighter than years, while the yield of grass is much lighter than usual, and, it is expected, will command a high price during the approaching winter. We already hear of amall quantities of hay being sold out of the meadows as high as twelve dollars per ton. The oats, in some sections, have been cut, and the yield, we understand, will be good: The corn is not so promising as it should be, and fears are entertained that the yield will be light. Of buckwheat and po-tators we are unable to speak, further than to say that large amounts have been put in the ground, and, if the yield should prove at all favorable, we will have an abundant supply. the drafted man, created by the preceding section, to appear and report for duty; and the natural import of the words "discharged from further liability un-der that draft," when taken in connection with the subject matter, would clearly seem to be that he is discharged from the obligation to appear and report for duty, and from the liability to be deemed a de-serter for failing to do so. It is true that thus far the man paying the com-mutation money and the one furnishing the sub-stitute stand on the same footing; they are both alike simply discharged from their liability under that draft. But the seventeenth section, for the purpose, it will have an abundant supply. But the seventeenth section, for the purpose, it seems reasonable to conclude, of promoting the ob-ect of the law, viz: to procure men, takes up the base of one who shall furnish an acceptable substi-

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PENNSYLVAMA.

A GREAT NATIONAL CEMETRISS—A githid and beautiful idea has been conceived by our petriolic citizens since the great battles of the lik; 2d. and 3d. It is the proposition to establish a National Came-tery upon the battle field, and gatibar into it the bodies of our heroes from all the States who fell fighting for Liberty and Law on the bloody field of Getty eburg. There has been two sites wheeted for this object, and contracts entered into with the owners for the purchase of the land at \$200 per ace. Which one of the two will be chosen has not yet been fully determined. The one is the high ground erat of the Ballimore pike and immediately opposite Livergreen Cemetery. The other is the ground ad-joining the cemetery on the sole and the end is the very spot where the anemy repeatedly attempted to turn what is known as the left centre of our line, and failed with such immenes sheaphtr. The first location, from its elevated position, would seem to be the most desirable spot of the two? Upon this eminence you command a full view of almost the entire battle-field. The other is not so-prominent, but has advantages which seem to point to its as the more appropriate spot. Being more se-oluded, besides a thickly wooded grove, and upon the very ground where the hardest fighting occurred, and where the thied with we conceive it to be this. In order to secure the surges of the join where the stitle was turned in our fa-vor, and a glorious victory secured. Both locations are admirably adapted for the purpose. The plan has not been forly matured, but we conceive it to be this. In order to secure the surges of the en-terprise, and that Pennsylvania take the lead to se-cure success.

elong, contribute to defray the expense of the en-elprise, and that Pennsylvania take the lead to se-

belong, contribute to derray the expense of the en-terprise, and that Fennsylvania take the lead to sc-cure success. The Governors of all the loyal States have been telegraphed to on the subject, and, so far as heard from, a favorable response has been received. Eight States have already united with Pennsylvania in this noble work. The grounds will be laid off, and each State assigned a separate department. Into this will be gathered the bodies of the failen from the respective States. They will be decently in-terred, and their graves marked with a headstone and inscription. A list and directory will be pre-pared for the benefit of visitors, and these who may come to seek after their friends. Another depar-ment will be assigned to those who cannot be re-cognized as belonging to any particular State, and whose names may be unknown. There will be gathered into one enclosure, and an appropriate monument erected over their remains. We heartily commend this enterprise to the con-sideration of the parnotic people of the Union. The men who fell at Gettysburg will need no monument to commemorate their valor. Like the Spartans who fought at Thermopyle, those who struggled at Gettysburg, in the cause of liberty, will be remem-bered while liberty has a friend on earth. But we owe it to future generations that we in some way prove our gratitude to the dead, and show that those who aurvived to reap the reward of the victory at Gettysburg.

prove our gratitude to the dead, and show that those who survived to reap the reward of the victory at Gettysburg, were not unmindful of what was due to their brethren and fellow-citizens who fell in that fight. While this object is invested with its present interest, we trust, at least, that the con-ductors of the press of Pennsylvania will give it their hearty support, and that the people will not rest satisfied until all who fell at Gettysburg, and whose bones are still acattered over and bleaching on that vast battle field, are gathered into one en-closure, over which shall rise a monument as proud as their deeds, io commemorate their valor and to point as a signal to the blessed abode of the heroes in heaven.—Getlysburg Sentinel. THE FORTE oF GETTSBURG have been basely

point as a signal to the 'olessed about of the heroes in heaven.—Gellysburg Sentinel. THE FEOTLE OF GETTYSBURG have been basely slandered by the correspondent of the New York Times, as every visitor to the place can testify. We were at Gettysburg soon after the battle, and we positively know that all the public buildings were used as hospitals, and we observed in passing along the streets many of the private houses were cocu-pied by our wounded men. Nearly all the stores were given up for the use of the Christian and Sani-tary Commission. The ladies, and many of the busi-ness men, devoted their entire time, and labored in lawyers' and doctors' offices, on beds, on sofas, on tailors' tables, and in front parlors of the best houses. The good people of this devoted town have not only had the horrors of a great battle in their middt, but also the task, which they have nobly ful-filled, of ministering and feeding hundreds of our wounded, as well as those of the enemy.—Bradford Argus.

narily, to march until ten o'clock, rest, an cople, and given a fee noon. This day the order was changed, and we started at 3 o'clock. The road lay through a long stretch of hilly country, bare and open. The sun poured down its flercest rays, and we marched an hour without rest at the outstart. Men fell out by the scores : numbers fell down with sunstroke in some instances dying immediately, others giving the most curious exhibitions of madness, snapping and biting like dogs, kicking like horses, and taking three or four men to keep them in the wagons o ambulances. Regiments retained but a skeleton o their organizations, and the roads were full of stragglers from them all. Regiments that had campaigned in North Carolina and Virginia, South Carolina and Maryland, were demoralized. Men never known to have failed in the hardest trials had to give way here, many with a shame and mortifica-tion that was painful to witness, and which none but an old soldier with the soldier's pride can appreciate, and which, when once done, like the yielding to the first temptation in crime, leads to ruin. The night of the second day we came within two miles of the Big Black, near, I think, Messinger's Ford-at any rate is now called Sherman's bridge, and the way to it lies through miles and miles of comfields on either side of the river. Here were springs of delicious water. Oh? what a luxury! Here we laid by until the next day, at 4 o'clock, beneath the shades of these magnificent nagnolias and wide-spreading beech. When we came to the Big Black a most furious rain came down-so sudden it scemed like throwing s bucket of water on you. Then the dusty roads became tough as mortar beds, and it was easiest to pull off the shoes and go it barefoot—as many men and officers did. Thus we plod on until eleven, coming within a mile or less of our camp, which we left on the 4th of July, and laid down in the mud to snatch the few brief moments of rest, the chills and PATTERN SHIRT. the vermin, and the red ants, would give you; blest if you have not the toothache, aching bones, skinned and blistered feet, and galded legs, the latter the intensest torture of marching in a hot climate. It was like reaching home to get to our camp, unlisturbed as it had been since we left, to have a bath, and fling our dirty, rotten clothes away. General Grant's Army. From Vicksburg, July 27th, a correspondent of the ribune writes: Tribune writes: The main portion of the troops belonging to the Department of the Tennessee are now in and around Vioksburg. Gen. McPherson's army corps is em-ployed in garrisoning this post, and has been since its occupation. Gen. Logan's division, belonging to this corps, is encamped within the city limits, Gen. L. doing duty as post commandant until a few days past, when he went North on furlough, and his duties then devolving upon Brig. Gen. J. E. Smith. Col. Kent is provost marshal. WHAT IS TO BE DOWE? WHAT IS TO BE DONE ? WHAT IS TO BE DONE? There are no indications; that I can discover as yet, of any very active movements in this guarter soon. In fact, I incline to the opinion that the next is or eight weeks will be employed by Gen. Grant in quiet preparation for an active and decisive Fall campaign. There is urgent need for this prepara-tion. This army has been in the field a long time, and the wear and tear, so to speak; has been tremen-dous. In every department, repairs and reforms are needed. The organization of the army needs an overhauling. It seems particularly necessary, owand the second s general, nowever energens, can prevent. There is another reason why this army should re-main in comparative inactivity as regards move-ments until perhaps the first of October, and that is the fact that the season for a summer campaign has passed. There has been much said and written about the endurance of Western troops. It has been demonstrated that they can endure as much in the slimate as Southern or any other kind of troops. Still 1 hold that there is a species of inhumanity in-volved in msking August and September, the very worst months in the year, the time for astive mill-tary operations, unless the strategic reasons there-fore are very urgent. Because another (eather could be added to the camel's load without breaking his back is no reason for adding the feather. Let us not hunt for the limit to the powers of our armies until the occasion imperatively demands it. Furloughs are being granted freely—smonting to about five per cent. of the army. In my opinion this per centage could be increased without detri-ment to the earlie. ment to the service.
HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.
It is really wonderful that our men stand this alimate as well as they do, but it is nevertheless true, it that there is an amount of sickness in the army which is lamentable. Marching and trench life in Miseissippi, during the midsummer months, are trying on the stoutest constitutions. Ohronic distribution forms of billous and typhold fevers are rile here. Thay egen in same Northern papers a statement that the fully done on the stoutest constitution. We do not clean up the place son. The town is now reeking with the fully doins of the two arms. Walking in through the railroad dépot yesterday, I witnessed a sad sight. The train from Black there was the oblew and was filled with soldiers emaciated and sallow-hued. One poor fellow, who did not seem to be as far gone as the others, thought that with a little assistance he could get from the sar he was attacked by a congestive chill. He begged to be laid down where he was the men laid him down in the dust and dirt, thinking he would be the was deal. The stan five minutes he was down where he was the dust and dirt, thinking he would be the laid down where he was than dive minutes he was attacked by a congestive chill. He begged to be laid down where he was than the belonged. To breathe one's last, lying in the dust of a much travelled road, without even an acquaintance near, is seemingly worke that to ment to met death and prove that to met of the ork and the sale. HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

sive of the ideas of the South. CALIFORNIA,

of marina is an a feeling of safety and security to all our eitizens. Liberty of speech and liberty of the press are sufficiently restricted by a stringent public opinion, which no man dares tamper with. If they were not thus restrained, the public authorities would readily step in and punish and incarcerate any one who, by indecreet talk and indiscreet writ-ing, jeopsrided the public safety. You meet at every corner of the street armed men who preserve ordes, keep the peace, and turn over to summary punish-ment the otiminal and disorderly. Prices are regu-lated by law, extortioners punished, and the making or vending of liquor strictly prohibited. "This is not liberty but the reverse of it, yet none but the corrupt and criminal object to it. The right to cheat and swindle your neighbor is suspended for the present, and it may be hereafter, when peace is restored, we may discover that this free-trade prin-ciple is not indispensable to the well-being of so-ciety." ciety." He goes on to express his contempt for written Constitutions and antiquated and useless contri-"A nation trammelled with a written Constitu-tion is like a man with his hands manacled. Its capa tion is like a man with his hands manacled. Its capa-city for action is cramped and diminished. "The Confederate Constitution is a mere tub thrown over to the whale. No intelligent, man who voted for it deemed it would be permanent; but only consid-ered it a temporary expedient, a giving away for the time to popular prejudices, a bridge and pass between mobocracy and anarchy, and conservative republi-canism. canism. "No people can be well ruled by a governmen of limited powers—by a constitutional govern "No people can be well ruled by a government of limited powers-by a constitutional govern-ment." The Richmond Lilerary Messenger handles the same topic in its January number, but more guardedly. We commend the following paragraph to the reader. It foreshadows certain improvements upon the form of government constructed by Washington, Jeffer-son, and other Virginians: "No foreigner who comes among us after the struggle is over should ever enjoy the elective/fraa-chize. If we cannot check the spread over our ter-ritory of that spawn of ignorance and crime which flows in encless issue from the prisons and dens of corruption in the marts of Europe, we can at least shut out its cankering effects from the vitals of our body politic. We sadly need, too, a property quali-fication for native as well as foreigner. It is hardly necessary to repeat the trite argument of the greater interestedness of the property-holder in the success-ful administration of governgent thas of him who has nothing at stake. * * Finally, we should curtail the number of officers elective by the people. These, and we might suggest others, are some of the features in our social organism which have occurred to us as sadly needing alteration." If these sentiments were not in strict accordance with what the rebel leaders professed before they made war upon us, we might pass them by as the windy bombast of some Virginian or South Caro-linian snob_gone mad with dreams of chivalry. But compare the passage we have with those which fol-low, and see how consistent is their spirit. In an essay by J. Quitman Moore, published some years ago in the Charleton Mercury, the wijter says: "Those pestilent and pernicious dogmas-the ma-jority shall rule-are, in their practical application, the frightful source of disorders never to be quieted-philosophies the most false, and passione the most widd, destructive and ungovernable. The institube rightline burders in the second of the se chi form Octabulited to the genus and most expres-sive of the ideas of the South." In a letter captured by our forces on Barnwell's Island, South Carolina, M. R. H. Ghenett, of Vir-ginia, writes to Wm. H. Prescotti "I must acknowledge, my dear sir, that I look into the future with almost as much apprehension as hope. You may well object to the term Democrat. Democracy, in its original philosophical sense, is, indeed, incompatible with alavery and the whole sys-tem of Southern society." This is the kind of "sound political information" diffused by "the thinkers" of the Southern States among those who "sit on stumps by the roadside," and who are so superior to the men of New England. Is it, perhaps, slao the kind which our Northern dif-fusionists would like to inculeate here! Have these yugagines oo long aped the plantation manners of Is it, perhaps, she the the dwitten our 'Rother in the initial wither our our states of the second states and the plantation manners of their Southern masters that at last they, too, have an ambition to be noblemen, members of "an hereditary Senate," paying court to "an hereditary Executive!" Does Mr. Brooks entertain the fond hope that, by taking thought and diffusing sound political information, he may one day be hailed as "my Lord Brooks". We cannot read without a smile of contempt the puerile and visionary schemes of these crazy slaveholders, who think to turn back the hand of Time, and refive, in the inneteenth century, the absurd and effete institutions of the fifteenth. But what shall we think of the little band in the irree States, which, living in the midst of free schools, and amongst an intelligent people who do not sit by the nose twenty millions of the enter and head by the nose twenty millions of the section. (From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 11.)
A writ dated the 68th of May, and directed to the marshal of this district, arrived in this city a few days ago. It was issued by President Likoola, and commanded the marshal to seize the Almaden mines, and employ armed force, if incessary.
By a Congressional act of 1807, the President is anthorized to direct the seizure of all public lands which are occupied without authority or title from the United States, and to empower the marshal the letter of the act has never been enforced, is it seems merely to have been contemplated to cover the lands belonging to Government, and prevent squatters from taking possession of them are the voil, condemned all dealing and traffic in slaves. Nothing can be more distinct on or more powerful than the Fopela demuciation of the mine as specified-and, in case of necessity, to call military force to his sasistance. The marshal is a life of one hundred soluties and take possession of the mine was specified-and, in case of necessity, to call military force to his consented to the in a the of one hundred and severy sime of the being in San Jose for that purpose.
The pople of the mine and in the vicinity in the marshal, the military, and the miners were preserving an armed neutrality, a despatch came from the bring in san Jose for that purpose.
The president to sitay all proceedings, and the President to sitay all proceedings, and the President to sitay all proceedings and the discourse one hundred and severy sime complex the belongs to the subort of the content and the vicinity in the President to sitay all proceedings, and the President to sitay all proceedings and the difference of the content of the solution public and the vicinity in the plouse in anterior to sitay all proceedings and the difference of the solution public and the vicinity in the plous in the plouse in a marked that fit were not surrendered to the in the very company was ordered to this ity. Ad.
Mitting it to al ther From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 11.

not true, and is merely an attempt to cast blame on those who would coalesse to put an end to negro slavery. It is in the same spirit that the criminsl calumni-ates his prosecutor, and the felon reviles his accuser. It is, therefore, utterly untrue that the slaveholders have made the chains of the negro more heavy through any fear of abolition. Yet, if you tell the truth; if the fact be, that the negro is made to suffer for the zeal of the Abolition-ists; if he is treated with increased crueity by rea-son of the fault of the finds of abolition, in-deed, the slaveholders must be a truly Satanic race. Their quaduct, according to you, is diabolical. The Abolitionists commit an offence, and the unhappy negroes are punished. The Abolitionsite violate the law of property, and the penality of their orime is imposed upon the negro! Can anything be more repugnant to every idea of justice? Yet this is your statement. We, on the other hand, utterly deny the truth of your allegations; and where we find you calumniste the slaveholders we become their advocates against your calumny. You'calumniste everybody = laves, Abolitionists, and slaveowners-framers of constitu-tions, makers of laws-everybody! The slaves, bolitionists end is vorites of ours, but we will do men justice and will not permit you to impute an impossi-ble crime to them.

SLAVERY AGAINST CHRISTIANITY.

SLATERY AGAINST CHRISTIANITY. If you be Christians at all, recollect that slavery is opposed to the first, the highest, and the greatest principles of Christianity, which teach us "to love the great and good God above all things whatso-ever," and the next, "to love our fellow-man as ourselves," which commands us "to dounto others are unconsistent with the horrors and crimes of sla-very; sacred principles which have already banished domestic bondage from divilized Europe, and which will also, in God's good time, bautsh it from Ame-rica, despite the advocacy of such puny declaimers as you are. The Oatholic clergy may endure, but they assuredly do not encourage the slaveowners. We have, indeed, heard it said that some Catholic olergymen have alaves of their own juut it is added, and we are as-sured positively, that no Irish Oatholic clergyman is a laveowner. At all events, every Catholic knows how distinctly slaveholding, and especially alave trading, is condemned by the Oatholic clurch. That most eminent man, his holiness, the present Pope, has, by an Allocution published throughout the worki, condemned all dealing and traffic in slaves. Nothing can be more distinct nor more powerful than the Pope's denunciation of that most abomi-nable crime. Yet it subsists in a more adominable form than his holiness could possibly describe, in the traffic which still exists in the sale of slaves,

ses of a freeman in whatever State he may inhabit. Fourthly. We ask you to exert yourselves in en-deavoring to procure for the man of color, in every case, the benefit of a trial by jury, and especially where a man insisting that he is a freeman is claim-ot to be solare

AN APPEAL.

THE NEGROES A GOOD AND KINDLY RACE ...

case, the benefit of a trial by jury, and especially where a man inhisting that he is a freeman is claim-ed to be a slave. Fifthly. We ask you to exert yourselves in every possible way to induce slave-owners to emancipate as many slaves as possible. The Quakers of Ame-rica have several societies for this purpose. Why should not the Iriah initate them in that virtue? Siathly. We ask you to exert yourselves in all the ways you possibly can to put an end to the internal slave trade of the States. The breeding of slaves for sale is, probably, the most immoral and debasing practice ever known in the world. It is a crime of the most hideous kind, and if there were no other crime committed by the Americans, this alone would place the advocates, supporters, and practisers of American slavery in the lowest grade of criminals. Secenthly. We ask you to use every exertion in your power to procure the abolition of slavery by the Congress to receive and read the peti-tions of the virtue davocates. Mindidy. We ask you never to cease your efforts until the crime of which Lord Morpeth has accused the Irish in America, of "being the worst enemies of the most deciver. You will ask how you can.do all these things? You have already answered that question for your-selves, for you have said that public opinion is the law of America. Contribute, then, each of your in his sphere, to make up that public opinion. Where you have the electoral franchise, give your vote to none but those who will assist you in so holy a struggle. seems reasonable to conclude, of promoting the object of the law, viz: to procure men, takes up the case of one who aball furnish an acceptable subatitute, and provides that.he "shall receive from the Boald of Enrolment a certificate of discharge from auch draft, which will exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted." Suppose this provision of the seventeenth section had been incorporated into the fourteenth, and it had read, "And thereupon such person furnishing the substitute, and much read with the second of Enrolment a certificate of discharge from such reads of the seventeenth section had been incorporated into the fourteenth, and it had read, "And thereupon such person furnishing the substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under the draft, and any person who shall furnish an acceptable substitute shall thereupon receive from the Board of Enrolment a certificate of discharge from such draft, which shall exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted." Could any one, then, have doubted that a distinction was made between the two cases, or that the word "shall exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted." That the object of this section is to secure substitutes seems certain, from the further provision offers an inducement to men to become substitutes, while under the construction contended for, the other provision offers an inducement to men to procure substitutes, and not to the parties to acount act a bourty for entering into it.
It is appropriate documentary evidence of the proprise to the parties to acount a certificate is to be given to the man who furnishes a substitute, and not to the one paying commutation money, is, that "the receive of the places the parties on the state makes no provision that the receive ford in ease on the state is a receive, such a stace to row in the second provision that the besen that if either case, under the construction which places the parties o

one but those who will assist you in so holy struggle.

Another Letter from Mr. Vallaudigham. The following letter was read at the Democratic ting in Toledo, Ohio, on the 5th. As will be seen, it is much more moderate in tone than the value seen, if is much more moderate in tone than the value ma-nifesto which Mr. Vallandigham proclaimed "to the people of Ohio," on reaching Niagara. He has evidently learned something from late events; for, instead of assuming an attitude of defiance, he ap-

instead of assuming an attitude of defiance, he appears to beg the question: TABLE-ROOK. HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, C. W., JULY 31, GENTLEMEN: Unable to attend your meeting of the 5th of August, in person, permit me to address you by letter, briefly. Waste no part of your time in personal defence to the candidates and speakers of the Administration's party. I leave undisturbed the brave and chivalrous work of assailing an oppo-nent absent because the tyrannic power of the mas-ter, executed by military force, compels it. The great issue of the day ought not to be subordinated to things merely personal, and I recommend to my friends generally that they imitate the wise Romans, and carry the war into Africa. The Democracy of Lucas, postponing all other irsues, and ignoring all differences of opinion in regard to them, assemble, of couse, to consider what General Fremont, the candidate of the free speech and free press Republican party of 1856, very aptly styles the uppermost question of the day, the ques-tion of their own constitutional rights and liber-ties. This is the practical issue in the Ohio cam mentary evidence," it would not be the case where, as in furnishing a substitute, the transaction is di-rectly between the person himself and the Board of Enrolment, where it is necessary for the fact to be known, and the records of which would naturally preserve the evidence of the transactions, but the succe program is a substitute of the transaction moment.

preserve the evidence of the transactions, but the case where, as in paying commutation moncy, the transaction is between the person and a third party, and consequently does not come within the official cognizance of the Board, and may not be within the personal knowledge of either of its members. A better reason for giving a certificate in one case, and not-in the other, seems to be, that in the case of paying the commutation money, the evidence is important only at *that* time, under *that* draft, and before *that* Board, while in the case of luminishing a substitute, the party may need the evidence at any time for three years under succeeding drafts, and after two years before another Board of Enrolment, and if he has changed his residence, in any part of the country where he happens to reside. and free press Republican party of 1856, very aptly styles the uppermost question of the day, the ques-tion of their own constitutional rights and liber-paign, forced by the President and his party upon the ipeople, and boldly met by the Democracy, in their nominations, and also in their admirable plat-form, which, as a candidate. I accept as their solern and deliberate confession of political faith, and their pledge to the country that they mean to defend the rights asserted in it with their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors. Until these-shall have been made secure, it can be neither use-ful nor possible to discuss any other question not directly connected with it. Here is, indeed, just such a question, one second only in importance to that of public liberty. The union of the States is worth the whole world to the American people, but liberty is the sol of a people ; and what shall it profit us to gain the whole world and lose our own soul ? The Constitution and laws; and whatever differ-ence of opinion there may have been, even then, as to the mode of securing it, every patriotic citizen of the United States knew what the laws and the Con-sitution were. But what do we see to-day? The opinion and Outrages on Southern "Quakers,"

The country where he happens to reside. S.
Outrages on Southern " Quakers."
The leading particulars of one of the most remarkable events in this war have just been communicated to me. You know that many of the Society of Friends have long resided in North Carolina, and that a fundamental article of their faith is a rotual to take up arms under any circumstances whatever. In the early stages of the rebelion the rebel powers of North Carolina, well knowing their peaceful principles, permitted them to pass unmolested, though known to be unconditional Union men. But as time went on disaster to the rebelion succeeded to disaster, men were captured, killed, or disabled to a fearful an extent that every one out of the army must be brought into...
Early this year the conscription fell upon the Friends. In one neighborhood some twelve of them were drafted. In accordance with their well known principles, they refused to join the army. But everywhere the reign of terror prevailed, and they were forced into the ranks. Here muskets were to touch the weapons. Every conceivable insult and outrage was heaped upon them; they were tied up, starved, and whipped. Nill they remained from to their bodies.
One of these Friends was singled out as especially others. He called out a file of men to shoot him, while it weals and brutal, and on one occasion ordered him to be shot, as an example to others. He called out a file of men to shoot him. While his executioners were drawn up before him, standing within twelve feet of tifter victim, the latter, and wno not what they do." Instantly came the order to fire. But, instead of obeying it, the men dropped their mokets and refused, declaring that they could not kill such a man.
This refuses to one arged the officer rist hes nocked this victim down in the road, and then strover everation in doil the rebel power everation in the is every fired to even show not what they do." Instantly came the order to fire. But, instead of obeying it, the men dropped thei the United States knew what the laws and the Con-stitution were. But what do we see to-day? The opinion and will from hour to hour of the Fresident- and such a President !--is solemnly and officially prodiaimed superior to the Constitution and laws, even in the States wholly loyal; so that, upon the present po-licy of the Administration and like party, declared-unchangeable, the South is to be forced to the will and opinion of Abraham Lincoln, instead of the written fundamental statute and common law. And, if we ourselves scorn to yield up our constitu-tional rights and liberties to this monstrous de-mand, does any honorable man, any same man, ask or expect the States and people of the South to sup-render so long as a man survives to attike a blow, or a woman to strengthen his heart or nerve his ar

render so long as a man survives to strike a blow, or a woman to strengthen his heart or nerve his arm. Upon such a policy this war must and will be in-terminable. So many square miles may be overrun, so much soil may be conquered, but the hearts of the people never. How, then, stand the chances of the Union, measured by the two different policies of the Aboiltion and Democratic parties? The party of the Administration declares that the States and people of the South shall be forced to lay down their arms and submit. What then ? Confis-cation of all property, emancipation of all slaves, and the execution of all who, directly or indirectly, have taken part in the rebellion-namely, nine tenths of the whele population, for a general' amnesty has never, as yet, been so much as suggested by either Congress or the Executive, and unconstitutional submission is now the least which is demanded though it would do more, not only for constitutional liberty, but for the Union, than such men could ac-complish in a hundred years. Inded not repeat my offer declared conviction, which time has always vindicated, that the South for argument's sake, the effectual check and waning proportions of the rebellion, as proclaimed now again for the hundredt buys of the conglame of the Admi-nistration, and that by the second Monday in Janu-nary next, all the armies of the Confederates will have been captured or, dispersed, and their remain-ing five hundred thousand soure miles ot territory overrun and occupied, then the hour for the pacifica-tion of the South and concellistion of her people will have arrived, which party will most readity be hearkened to by them 7. Who, as Governor of Ohis, will be the most efficient agent in that great and ar-duous task ! Your candidate, committed wholly to the restration of the Union as it was, or the candi-date of the Administration, pledged to a policy full

will be the most efficient agent in that great and ar-duous task 'Your candidate, sommitted wholly to. The restoration of the Union as it was, or the candi-date of the Administration pedged to a palure will General La Liave. distinguished at Puebla. The Ha-

NEW YORK.

A Riot in the Old Time-The Doctors' Mob Hon. William A. Duer, in a recent address before the St. Nicholas Society, of New York, gave an ac-count of what was called "The Doctors' Mob," a riot which took place in New York during the latter part of the last century :

count of what was called "The Doctors' Mob," a riot which took place in New York during the latter part of the last century: The riot was provoked by the reckless and wanton imprudence of some young surgeons at the hospital, who, from one of the upper windows, exhibited the dissected arm of a "subject" to some boys who were at play on the green below. One of them, whose curiosity was thus excited, mownted upon a ladder used for some repairs, and as he reached the window, was told by one of the doctors to look "at his mother's arm." It happened, unfortunately, that the boy's mother had recently died, and the hor-ror which had now taken the place of his curiosity, induced him to run to his father, who was at work as a mason at a building in Broadway, with the in-formation of what he had seen and heard. Upon receiving the intelligence the father re-paired to the wife's grave, and, upon opening it, found that the body had been removed. He returned forthwith to the place where he had been at work, and informed his fellow-laborers of the circum-stances. Their indignation and horror at the reve-lation were nearly equal to his own. Armed with the togs of their trade, they marched in a body to the hospital, gathering recurits by the way in num-bers amounting to a formidable mob. The doctors, in the meantime, had taken the alards and decomped. The theatre of their operations, however, was ran-sacked, and several subjects, in various states of mutilation, were discovered. Driven to frenzy by the spectade, the mob issued forth in pursuit of the enzaged multitude, would speedly have been made "wubjects" of the hemselves. They had the goof for-ture, however, to elude the search, though some of there eaceped by the breadth of a hai. "The obnoxious Dr. Hieks fled in the first instance to Dr. Cochran's, naerly opposite Trinity Church, relying for protection upon the general respect in which Dr. Cochran was held, and that, from his having relinquished practice, his house would es-ease search. But the mob had an intimati

This to was, it issued for three or four object in a state of siege. Never shall I forget the charge I saw made upon a body of the rioters by Stakes' light horse. From our residence, opposite St. Paul's, I first perceived the troop, as it debouched from Fair (now Fulton) street, and attacked the masses collected at the en-trance of the "Fields," whence they were soon scattered, some of them retreating into the church-yard, driven sward in-hand through the portico by troopers striking right and left with the backs of the ir sabres. The rioters had received a temporary check, but were by no means subdued. Apprised of the retreat of the doctors, they rallied and advanced to attack the jail but the militia arrived there be-fore them, and were drawn up to defend it, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets. The governor, the mayor, the recorder, and other city 'magistrates, were also on the ground, with many of the principal dizens, who repaired to the assistance of the civil authorities. Some of them bero de Steuben was struck by a stone which Baron de Steuben was struck by a stone which Baron de Steuben was attack are mound with forchead, and wrought a sudden ohange in the com-

forehead, and wrought a sudden change in the com-passionate feelings he had previously entertained toward themob. At the moment of receiving it; he was earnestly remonstrating with the governon against ordering the militia to fire on the people; but as he was struck, the baron's benevolence dese and, as he feil, he lustily cried out, "Fire,

fire?" THE FREEDMAN'S INQUEX COMMISSION.—The Anti-Slavery Standard alludes to the erroneous suppo-sition that the report of the American Freedman's Inquiry Commission is the final report, and explains that it is but a preliminary one, and relates only to those parts of the field which have either been per-sonally visited by the Commission, or from which elaborate depositions have been received—the Dis-trict of Columbia, Eastern. Yirginia, North Caro-lina, South Carolina, and Florida. This report, however, is not the first which has been submitted to the Secretary of War, the Commission having at various times, either personally or by letter, present-ed their views to the Secretary in relation to the con-dition of things in the special fields visited by them. They new propose, we understand, to visit the West and Southwest, and examine into the condition of tho freedman in those sections of the country. They have opened a correspondance with many sentimen in this country and in foreign lands, interested in this project, from whom it is expected much va-luable inform ation will be obtained; and a gentle-man of Phildeiphis, who has made the condition and characteristics of the black race a speciality, has placed his largo and valuable library at their dis-possl, that they may have at their dis-possle, that they may have at their dis-possle, that they may bave at the sound the most authentic and reliable facts, gathered by pre-vious investigators in the same field. We feel con-fident that when their report is presented to the public it will prove to be an eminently practical on, baserved facts, and will give great waight and value to whatever recommendations they may be called upon to make. **Count Prinshory.**—The following in the New Fraukfeded facetke on the demand for diverce which

COUNT PRESSION.—The following in the New Frankfoat Gazetts, on the demand for divorce which the Count Persigny has lodged with the Paris tribu-nal, is a singular illustration of high life in France : The lady, a grand-dasghter of Marshal Ney, has

ustice and will not permit you to impute an imposs ble crime to them.

DNALVRS IN	AND	To breathe one's last, lying in the dust of a much-	policy for the Government to exercise its authority?	it is a crime-sacred Heaven! a crime to educate.	date of the Administration, pledged to a policy full,	vana journals relate that he had had an interview in	The lady, a grand daughter of Marshal Ney, has
OLL PAINTINGS.	FIRE JEWELEY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION	travelled road, without even an acquaintance near,	Virtually Government has consented to the occu-	even a free negro ! How, then, can you judge of the	upon the one hand, of continued exasperation and	Guanajuato with Dohlado, and next day set out for	for some time past been very eccentric; but that
MUGRAVINGS.	my27-tau22	is seemingly worse than to meet death gallantly on	pancy of its grounds by miners, as the best way of	negro race, when you see them despised and con-	hate, and on the other of insurrection and revenge.	San Luis. He was accompanied by Gonzalez Orto	which led to a formal rupture was a scandalous
POETRAIT.		the battle field.	getting the gold dug out from the earth, and the		Very momentous are these questions, for until that shall have been accomplished, there can be	ga, and Doblado had given them an escort of twelve	scene in the Jardin Mabille, that ill-famed dancing
	G. BUSSELL, FINE AMERICAN.	REBEL CANVASSING IN WEST TENNESSEE.	easiest way of settling a question of title which	down upon as inferior? The negro race has, natu,	neither Constitution nor Union, and no security and	men, commanded by a lieutenant and corporal. As	recort of grisettes and loreites. Thither she went one evening, quits alone, in order to be on the look-
TIVIDAS, AND	and Imported WATCHES, Fine Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.	Recent correspondence from Memphis, in the			no quiet in the land, nor can a single soldier tell	the officer feared his men might desert, he went be-	out for her (how shall we call him?) friend, the
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.	and Plated Ware, &c.	Cincinnati Gazette, gives us the following interesting	trouble. The Almaden miners, who have had un- disputed possession of their mines for seventeen	fally gentle, generous, humane, and very grateful	their return to mother, or wife, or child, or home.	hind him with three lancers, at some distance from	frivolous Duke of Grammont Caderousse, whom
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.	je27 29 North SIXTH Street.	information:	years, would still have a right to the property under	for Kindness, They are as prave and as learness	Resson together, then, men of Ohio, and judge	the travellers. On the other side of "Quemada,"	she suspected of (how shall we call it?) faithlessness
STENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND	T C. FULLER'S	Even the indefatigable Isham G. Harris is liable	the unwritten but recognized mining laws of this	the blessings of education are kept from them	wisely who love your country and would restore it	Ortegs, who carried 300 ounces (\$6,000) In his pock- ets, complained of the weight, and Llave offered to	towards herself. And, indeed, there she found him,
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,		to the common accidents of war, as the following	district, holding their claim by the same title that	and they are judged of, not as they would be	to its former peace, prosperity, and glory. Continual	take care of the money. In handing the package to	arm-in-arm with some female person, and before all
CALLENS OF FAINTINGS,	FINE GOLD PENS.	letter, now before me, will show when its history is	other miners have to theirs. Such action on the	with proper cultivation, but as they are ren-	war and strife are the forbidden fruit of our political	his companion, Ortega let the money drop. The gold	those present she gave him a box on the ear ! The
ial-tf 916 CHESTNUT Street. Philadelphia		told. It is this: Governor Harris, imbued with a	part of the Government would breed a very natural		Eden, and bear still the primal curse uttered in tones	rang on the stony road, and some ounces polled be-	Duke de Caderousse, however, who, with all his
	THE BEST PEN IN USE,	zeal for holding an election in West Tennessee, and	fact on the part of miners generally, that their long-	old as the days of Homer, who truly asserts that	louder than the voice of the mighty cataract in whose presence I now write: "In the day that thou	tween the horses' legs. The corporal, who had al-	frivolousness, understands manners, offered her his
DRUGS.	FOR SALE IN ALL SIZES. my22-3m	having obtained a military force for that purpose,	vested rights were to be interfered with, and them-	the day which sees a man a slave takes away half	eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."	ready tried to nersuale his people to desert made	arm, as though nothing had occurred, and recon- ducted her to her carriage. The publicity of this
		selected two agents to accompany the troops and	selves summarily dispossessed of their claims by an	his worth. Slavery actually brutalizes human beings.	C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.	the soldiers halt, talked with them, and rode forward	occurrence has forced the husband, who has given
ROBERT SHOEMAKER& CO.,	FINE GILT COMBS	"do up" the political part of the election farce. These men were Col. Campbell and Captain Clark.	aimed force; for nothing would remain but for Uncle Samuel to step in and pocket Ophir and	not far south of Fez, in Morocco, who was in the		at a gallop. Llave had gone on, but suddenly fell,	already too many proofs of good natpredness, to
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	n 📕 an an an <u>an an a</u>	The former was provided with this letter as his cre-	Gould & Curry, as well as all the wild-cat stock in	babit of accumulating white slaves, upon being	THE POLISH WAR The Psople's Gazette of Ber-	wounded by a bullet in the spine. Halived but two	lorge a judicial demand for reparation. On the 15th
Northeast Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets,	IN EVERY VARIETY.	dentials, and was ordered to report to Gen. Pillow.	the market.	strongly remodstrated with by a European Power.	lin, of the 20th, gives us a Prussian view of the situ-	days. The official paper of San Lu's says: "Yesterday, General Patone, and some others.	Inly the Paris tilbunal gave sentence, ordering that
PHILADELPHIA.	IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL.	By a mere chance, Col. Campbell and Capt. Clark	There is another interesting point in which the	gave for his reply that, by his own experience, he	ation. Our contemporary says : "We do not think	who left on Sunday to meet Gen. Llave, returned.	the facts which Count Persigny adduces be proved
		mislook Corinth, Miss., for Columbus, Ky., and dis-	seizure of the Almaden mine would present itself to	found it quite manifest that white men were of an	it likely that the Polish war will be postponed till	They met him at San Bartolo, carried in a litter	by evidence.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.	J. O. FULLER:	covered themselves reporting to Gen. Dodge instead	the popular view. The consumption of quicksliver	interior race, intended by nature for slaves; and he	spring. If war is to be waged it should be done	which had been prepared at San Feline. With won-	and the second
	1	of to Gen. Pillow. General Dodge was, doubtless,	in Nevada Territory equals one thousand flasks per	produced his own brutalized white slaves to illus-	now, or all the advantages. to the Poles will be sa- crificed. France has every kind of motive for not	derful strength, and presence of mind, considering his	GOVERNOR PIERPONT ARRESTED We under-
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS	My22-5m No. 713 CHESTNUT Street.	highly edified by the very frank and lucid explana- tions of the fostering Governor, as contained in the	month, and it is supplied to miners at sixty cents a pound. If the Almaden mine were selzed, within	Thate the truth of his assertion. And a case of an American, with a historic name-John Adams-is	allowing to escape the facilities which are offered by	wound and the hardships of the road, he received	stand that ex-Judge Thompson, who, it appears, is
	VULCANITE BINGS.	credentials of Colonel Campbell, but not seeing the	three weeks every mine on this coast would be	Quite familiar. Some twenty five years ago-not	a war this autumn, and for not waiting the doubtful	the persons who went to meet him, and desired to	lying in wait over in Ohio for such purposes, caused Governor Pierpont to be arrested, on last Monday
a na santa <u>na santa sa</u> nta sa kata kata kata sa kata sa kata s	VOLUANITE DINGO.	necessity for the kind of service in West Pennessee	obliged to suspend working until a supply of quick-	more-John Adams was the sole survivor of an Ame-	situation of the approaching spring. When we re-	speak with them. It seems that the stoppage of the bullet between the vertebra prevented injury to his	night, at Bridgeport, on a warrant issued from St.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC	A full assortment, all sizes and styles.	whereto Col. Campbell was sent, the General simply	silver could be brought from foreign countries, at a	lican crew wrecked on the African coast. He was	member the facility with which France sends expe-	beart and lungs, and so death was not instanta-	Clairsville, alleging false imprisonment, and laying
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.		relieved him and his associate, Captain Clark, from	much higher rate, as there is said not to be a supply	taken into the interior as the slave of an Arab	ditions into the most distant countries, where neither	neous but the spine was seriously injured, and the	Clairsville, alleging false imprisonment, and laying damages at ten thousand dollars. The warrant was
AINDOW AND LUATE GUARS'	J. O. FULLER,	duty, and assigned them to guarters in the Corinth	sufficient for a month's consumption in the country.	chief. He was only for three years a slave, and the	its honor nor its interests are absolutely engaged,	result fatal. The inurderers succeeded in gaining	1 diverted eveningt Covernor Piernont 8ng Volone
MANUPACTUREES OF	No. 713 CHESTHUT Street. my22-3m	stockade. But here is the	The New Idria mine, below San Juan, is suspend- ed, having been served with an injunction. The	English and American consuls, having been informed of a white man's slavery, claimed him, and obtained	dition in Poland. An autumnal campaign would	the mountains with 400 ounces, but the robbery	
	NO. THE OTTAGINOI Street. By MA-3	LETTER FROM GOV. ISHAM G. HARRIS.	Euriqueta mine, in Santa Clara county, has worked	his liberation. In the short space of three years he	have this advantage, that it would probably be very	proves what was the motive for the revolt of the	up and annoy, we presume, as frequently and as much as possible in the future. Of course, Gov. P.
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.			itself out or lost the vein, and the Napa mine is	had become completely brutalized : he had com-	short. It would be a localized war, commencing in	escort, and congreguently no blame can attach to Don-	I THE THE ATTACK AND
AGENTS FOR THE CHLEBRATED	MUSICAL BOXES.	CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 17, 1863.	producing nothing. Consequently, a stoppage of the	pletely forgotten the English language, without	Lithuania, but of which the principal object would	Manuel Doblade."	the warrant, and proceeded on his way to Washing-
A 1997	MOUTONE BUXES.	General Gideon J. Pillow:	Almaden works would interfere seriously with the	having acquired the native tongue. He spoke a	be in the kingdom of Poland. This country would	and the second	tonWheeling Intelligencer.
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.		DEAR SIR : General Bragg agreed this morning	interests of every gold and silver mine in the coun-	kind of gabble, as unintellectual as the dialects of	be very quickly delivered, and a peace would be con-	VALL ANDIGHAM TURNED OUT DOORS The Bui-	
	IN SHELL AND BOSEWOOD CASES.	to send Roddy's command to West Tennessee, leav- ing his present headquarters on the 25th instant, so	try. These facts have been represented to the	most of your negro slaves ; and many months elapsed	Gluded which would not essentially modify the map	falo Commercial Advertiser says : "We learn that the	SHEBP,-The Mineral Point Tribune (of Wiscon
Dealer and consumers supplied at	IN SHELL AND HOSEWOOD CASES,	as to reach West Tennessee before the election day.	President, and that in their full light he will permit any further action to be taken in the matter, or allow	before he recovered his former habits and ideas.	of Europe. On the other hand, a war in the spring would take much wider proportions; it would be a	proprietors of the Olifton House, Oanada, recently	sin are "Two flocks of sheep, one of 1,100, the
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CA	an Melodies. FARE & BROTHER, Importers,	I wish to send Colonel Campbell and Oaptain	the military process to supersede the civil action of	It is also a curious fact, as connected with Ame- rica, that the children of the Angle-Saxon race.	grand war sgainst Russia, in which Austria and	geve Mr. Vallandighem notice to quit-circum-	they used uses in through this place last week on
-824-9m	ap4 384 CHESTAUT Street, below Fourth.	Olark with Roddy to West Tennessee, to supering,	the courts, is not for one moment to be apprehended.	and of other Europeans born in America, were,	England could coarcely remain neutral 3	notorious individual preferable to his company,	their way to Minnesota,"
	 A second of the second of the second sec second second sec	I amount it and the state of the state	A set An Presh 34 that and Area transmorth on an Billy another	I and as arrest merchang norn m Winerfey' Mele'	wingith BRith Barren and a state and a state of the state	1. maintings more threat Increating, to the combany.	비행 전 전 전 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같
		한번에 가지 수 있는 것은 것이 없는 것은 것 않을 것이라.		지나는 것 같아. 이렇게 이 것 않아야 한 가슴 집에 있어?		아파 가장 옷에 걸려 가지 않는 것을 잡는 것 같아.	
		이 아이들 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같이 같이 많을까?	승규는 이 가슴을 다 가지 않는 것이 같아. 나는 동안을 가지 않는 것이 같아.	한 밖에 다 같이 말했다. 것 같은 것 같은 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없다.	영상 이 집에서 이 것 같은 것이 다 귀엽에 걸 수 있었다.	김 영상은 것 같아요. 그는 것은 것은 것 같아? 감독하는 것	아이는 지금 말 못하는 것 같은 것이 없는 것 같아요.
				 A statistical sector of the sector for the sector of the se	(a) A set of the se		