

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

**P 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.

THE SITUATION. Charleston is now the point of interest,

but that it will long remain so we doubt, as

the interest of this war must inevitably return to the situation in Virginia. It has hitherto been the case that great victories in other parts of the country have for a time interrupted the national anxiety for the Army of the Potomac, but, invariably, the anxiety has returned with greater force. So long as the work of that army remains unfinished this feeling must exist. The people have intense interest only in uncertainties. A settled campaign loses its power to attract, and the greater an established success, the greater is the indifference concerning it. This feeling is natural, because, in this war, the advantages which we have gained are evidently permanent; they are accepted as facts, and have a certain his torical soberness; but the victories yet to be obtained eclipse all those of the past. With the capture of Vicksburg, and the virtual subjugation of the Southwest, we are satisfied; we no longer look with anxious eyes to the armies of Rosecrans and GRANT, but consider they have already overcome the greatest of their difficulties But in Virginia, excepting as it is by events elsewhere influenced, the situation retains all its old uncertainty; the question of supeniority is undecided. Here have we been baffled for two years by that stubborn foe, the Army of Northern Virginia, which won't be conquered, and cannot conquer others. A magnificent drawn battle of two years' duration, the Virginian campaigns are in effect. The amount of marching the Virginian armies have accomplished must have gratified the desires of the most enthusiastic pedestrian. They have fought with desperation, and have sacrificed over a hundred thousand lives. Yet, thus far, they have decided nothing, unless it be that the strength of the rebellion is concentrated in Virginia, and that to strike down that terrible right arm is the imperative duty of the Government. For the destruction of the enemy the Army of the Potomac was created, and to out plan General LEE six generals have had its command. But the enemy refuses to be destroyed, and LEE will not consent to be out-planned. Still confronted

"Fierce sign of battle makes and menace high," and it is not in the probabilities that it will rest long in such an attitude. In the West the work has been done; at Charleston the work is doing; but in Virginia the work is yet to do, and we are not among those who believe it will be neglected. We do not forget what the Army of the Potomac has already won in Pennsylvania. but we remember what it is pledged to do of Gettysburg, but its indestructible wreath of honor is yet to be woven in another field. A victory is to be gained, which shall outshine any of the past, and certainly a new battle must be fought before many weeks are over. The enemy now holds Gordonsville as a base, and our army on the line of the Rappahannock, and south of the river, is either awaiting or preparing an attack. If we menace, the rebels menace. and it is not unlikely that the Army of the Potomac will again stand upon the defensive, as at Gettysburg. The policy of the enemy, elsewhere irretrievably defeated, necessitates an energetic effort to obtain success at the only remaining point where it is possible. Beyond question the Army of the Potomac is the only Federal army the rebels can attack, and that they will not dare to do unless their own force is greatly strengthened. We consider it a matter of course that the enemy will at once concentrate his power in Virginia, and endeavor to extract from the next battle full compensation for his fearful losses in the West. It is sure that no offensive movement will be made against GRANT OF ROSECRANS, and General MEADE is the only commander who has any reason to anticipate assault. We must strengthen MEADE, for victory in Virginia is victory everywhere. Reinforcements each army must need, and that which obtains the greatest number in the shortest time will

by its desperate foe, our gallant army

threatens Richmond,-

begin the new campaign. The Gloom of the South.

of the distress of the rebellion and the tablishing "an international tribunal," gloom of the rebels. The extracts we give | which Mr. Roebuck declared he would not | to-day from late Southern newspapers of make. Straightway JEWETT pounces upon Richmond, Charleston, Montgomery, and DISRAELI, and demands his adoption of the ries in Mexico. French literature generally Savannah, prove that this gloom is profound amendment with this threat: "Should you and universal. It exists in the councils of decline, Iwill, in a future public position, hold the Government, in the speculations of England responsible for the consequences journalism, in the ranks of the army, and through yourneglect." What this precisely member the Carmagnoles of BARERE, and in the hearts of the disloyal people. Jef- | means we cannot determine, but we suppose | FERSON DAVIS, in his proclamation of a that it is the idea of JEWETT to return early bulletins. The disputes that arose out day of humiliation, advises his followers to to this country and be elected President of the imaginative propensities of Sr. Arreceive their recent reverses in humble on a ticket with FERNANDO WOOD or NAUD, during the Crimean war, still agitate thankfulness: but his counsels they do not | some one of the glory-ripened generals | the English and French, and there are those accept. He himself, in his appeal to the who left the army for the good of that still smile over the valorous and harmsoldiers, does not thank Heaven for the loss | the service, and declare war with Eng- | less achievements of Napoleon in Italy, as of Vicksburg and the defeat at Gettysburg; | land-a prospect very alarming, and but, on the contrary, exhibits a carnal spirit | which must have brought grief and care to of despair and hatred. Nor is there one of the brilliant author of "Vivian Grey." the papers from which we quote which does not display the basest ingratitude for the that Jewerr obtained no satisfaction, and blessings which Generals MEADE and was compelled to apply to the Government. GRANT imposed upon them so generous- Accordingly, we find him speaking of an in- where the harassed Emperor is sojourning ly. They confess the terrible calamities attempting to conceal them; they vainly of the reply he obtained—suggesting a pruseek to persuade the people that the resources of the South were never greater, forgetting that JEFFERSON DAVIS has distinctly asserted the inferiority of his armies, and the wretched condition of his cause. After the battle of Chancellorville, accord- being then in the act of inditing a letter to had brought the trophies, on his right hand, ing to a correspondent of the London Times. too weak to inflict any further harm on our numerous waste-baskets. What JEWETT a captain, he saluted him, "Bon jour, comforces, though he professed to have had the | will next do we do not know. Perhaps re- | mandant," after which the mass was socannot fail to see, in the extracts we have. given, ample proof that the rebellion is tottering, and trembling to its centre; that the gloom of the South is the gloom of a des-

the "Palace Hotel, Buckingham Place," Whosoever should infer that we rejoice in the distresses of the Southern people ac- | for board, lodgings, and stationery. cuses us unjustly; but it certainly will not be considered inhuman, save by the disloyal, who bestow all their benevolence upon treason, if we rejoice in the miseries of the rebellion. We shall be gratified to see that wretched monster, begotten of foul ambition | although, on account of the wise provision of | the cries of "Vive L'Empereur! Vive upon slavery, in a worse plight. We shall | Congress in reference to the three-hundred | L'Imperatirie!" The solemnity of this Te be delighted to see it hungry, naked, and exemption bill, it has not been as lucrative sick—a beggar vainly imploring Europe for as it might be. We have heard many there had been no fighting. It is a consolaalms. All loyal men will be happy to look stories of fraud and violence and perfidy tion to know, however, that as late as May upon its expiring agonies, and anxious, in this matter, all of which may be at- 21 he had intended fighting, but the "nenot to smoothe its dying pillow, but to tributed to the villainy of a class of men cessity of waiting for convoys" delayed add to its pangs and shorten its misera. who call themselves substitute brokers, and him until the evening of the 31st of May, ble struggle. All loyal men will con- by the management of capital are enabled when, learning that JUAREZ had evacuated sider it a privilege to aid in digging its grave, and giving the abominated corpse into dispose of them to the highest bidder. It is the arms of death, saying to that long-tan- not our purpose now to make any reference talized and expectant skeleton, "Accept | to the many arts used by the agents of these this little token of our regard, with which | brokers to obtain men for merchandise, but | we have for some years intended to pre- to particularize a case developed yesterday. | another narrative, which should be carefully sent you. You will excuse us from offering It seems that certain bad men went to the you our liberties, our honor, our Govern- camp of Colonel Cummings, and enticed a Te Deum. A writer in the London Times ment, as this never to-be-sufficiently-detested monster desired; but we have no doubt | substitutes. They had been recruited, enthat this 'demnition, damp, cold, unpleasant body,' which suit your maw as well as their absence became desertion. They were the Republic." The phantom will doubt- arrested, and will be punished as deserters. less reply that the rebellion was the very meal he had his eye-holes on for a month, and that he is fully capable of swallowing it whole. What a pleasure it will be to wander through the cemetery where the defunct "reaction against the mistaken civili-

the deceased. gather in the sky, vague winds move lightly, must be legal and valid and in all respects a were showered down upon him, balconies an unnatural stillness, an unusual shadow is | proper man before his principal's liability | were filled with ladies, and the whole of the | sources.

upon the earth, and gradually are heard ingrow nearer, and are seen faint flashes of lightning which momentarily are brighter. The clouds which at first hung low in the horizon now darkly veil the zenith, and from them falls, before the storm is loosened, a gloom that is profound, close, stifling. Over the South such a storm now impends, and a darkness that can be felt precedes it. This

is a lull in which men measure with fear the majestic approach of those toppling clouds of threatening night up-piled along the Northern sky, knowing not how soon they shall be illumined by consuming fire. These sombre clouds have gradually blotted from the sky the dim stars of hope, and their shadows lie from the ruined plains of Virginia to the fair fields of Alabama. The day does not dispel this shadow: it is in the noonday as well as the midnight. It is a gloom projected from those menacing clouds within whose sulphurous bosoms lie the bolts of victory, masses which turn their dark sides to the South, but to the North are bright and glorious with the sun-

rise of national triumph. Out of this gloom which overhangs the South come dolorous voices to us bewailing its existence, or denving it : prophesving its speedy end, or fearing its further growth entreating the people not to be frightened. or assuring them that they have much cause for fear-contradictory voices, but all trembling alike with terror. In tenor they are agreed, differing chiefly in ability to simulate the tones of cheerfulness and hope. We listen to this melancholy music, this chorus of lamentation, with pleasure, for it is the swan-song of the rebellion—the elegy which it sings as it dies. To us it is a cheerful sound, for it tells of exhausted iniquity; to us the gloom is more beautiful than light, for it enfolds the enemy of Freedom. Out of it will be born another day for the land which it now shrouds, and a

deep joy when those false lights which have misled a people prove to be "wandering stars, to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness forever." Volunteer Diplomacy.

new radiance for the world. To us it is

Those of our readers who have not seen Mr. WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT, of Colorado Territory, have lived a certain part of their lives in vain. Who Mr. JEWETT may have been, or what his claims to notoriety may be, we hardly know; nor would it be profitable to inquire. Enough for us to say that he is a veritable human being, very much in sympathy with the traitors in the North, distinguished by his fascinating manners, great fluency of speech, indescribable apparel, and a genial but irrepressible way of obtaining admission to the private rooms of newspaper editors; a quaint, queer, amusing creature, who finds a great pleasure in addressing letters to the Queen of England, and opening a general correspondence with royalty. With the exception of a single reply from the Emperor Napoleon, who evidently saw in Mr. JEWETT such a congeniality of temperament that he could not resist patronizing him, this eccentric chevalier's correspondence has been, we are sorry to say, all on the one side. He has sent us a small pamphlet, containing his recent efforts, printed in London, and dated

"Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate," which hath a lofty sound, and suggests good dinners and airy chambers for WIL-LIAM CORNELL JEWETT. His brochure contains sixteen letters, all signed "WIL-LIAM CORNELL JEWETT," excepting one, from an editor in New York. NAPOLEON. Count RECHBURG, of Austria, ALEXANDER, VICTOR EMMANUEL, ISABELLA, PALMER-STON, RUSSELL, DISRAELI, LINCOLN, SE-WARD, and DAVIS, are all duly addressed. NAPOLEON is favored with two letters, the first of which concludes with an appeal that the writer be pardoned his obtrusion on Na-POLEON'S "sacred privacy." Count RECH-BURG, the Austrian Foreign Minister, seems to have given JEWETT an interview, and to have stated that "Austria favors a mediation of American matters upon the friendly basis, naugurated by NAPOLEON, and would cheerfully act in concert with France and other Powers for a just tribunal upon the favor of either North or South, and in his judgment mediation was not interference. All of which makes us regret that the Count was silly enough to have granted such an interview, and to have permitted himself to be dragged before the world in this unnecessary and ridiculous manner.

Of course, Mr. JEWETT, having written two letters to NAPOLEON, could not complete his mission without seeing ROEBUCK-ROEBUCK of Sheffield, commonly called the "Dog Tearem." He does not write to tional surrender." In a week or two they ROEBUCK, but he speaks of an interview | may tell the whole truth. with him, and his urging upon the Sheffield representative the necessity of an amend-Every day and hour adds to the evidence | ment to his motion for recognition es-

terview with Mr. LAYARD, in which he tells which have overtaken the rebellion while us what he said to that minister, but no word And, furthermore, we are told that the dence on the part of the Englishman that Count RECHBERG might well have imitated. This ends the diplomacy, and the pamphlet closes at "Palace Hotel, Buckingham cheer the Emperor. Then came the Empe-Gate," on the 22d of July, Mr. JEWETT | ror, with a wounded Mexican officer who Mr. Lincoln, which is by this time in on his way to mass, and when the Emperor Washington, and in some of the President's | met the officer, who before had been merely opportunity. The most thoughtless mind | turn home and join the peace party in New | lemnized. The despatch, which was the York; perhaps find his way to Vichy or the occasion of so much felicitous stage display Tuileries, or continue writing letters to the on the part of the Emperor, purports to tell

> will have no difficulty in being remunerated The Substitute Business. The business of obtaining substitutes to take the places of those drawn by the the staff" he attended a Te Denm in "the conscription has become very extensive, | magnificent Cathedral," and so on, even to to bring together large numbers of men, and | Mexico, he immediately sent forward and number of enlisted men away to be sold as listed, mustered in, and placed in camp, and at once advanced and taken the city, and

The promptitude with which Colonel CUMMINGS acted deserves much praise. He brought the subject to the attention of the Secretary of War, who at once made an a price as possible, any such suggestion is order governing all such cases. Conscripts | pure irony. He waited-for "convoys," obtaining substitutes will be compelled to he tells us-inexplicably waited until the zation of the age" is interred, and to read assume the responsibility of their being Mexican packed up his specie and left the upon a monument the usual complimentary | valid. When a person is foisted upon the | city. Then he came. "His reception could inscription, recording the many virtues of Government who has been previously enlisted, the Government will hold the con- writer, "still, triumphal arches were erect-When a storm is coming, heavy clouds | script responsible for service. A substitute | ed," (by fatigue parties, probably,) "flowers

ceases. Our friends would do well to redistinct mutterings of thunder which ever | member this. It will save them time, trouble, and money. In the meantime, we trust that while our authorities are punishing the men who desert, they will also punish the men who prompted them to the crime.

Public Opinion Abroad. Such of the English journals as have not been subsidized by Mr. LAIRD, the disintarested builder of the Alabama and other privateering vessels, or by Mr. Mason, the Southern Ambassador to PALMERSTON and Russell, (who decorously avoid receiving him publicly,) freely enough confess that General MEADE's defeat of the rebels under LEE at Gettysburg, is a reality, and that it was not exactly LEE's intention to be beaten, by way of diversion. They also acknowledge the capture of Vicksburg to be the heaviest blow that Secession could have received on the banks of the Mississippi. In the farce of 'The Irish Tutor," in which TYRONE Power, as may be remembered, played the part of Doctor O' Toole with great humor, whenever his pupils committed any outrageous contretemps, he would wink at the vondering spectator, significantly shake his head, and declare, in a rich brogue, "That's part of my system." Many English journals have represented LEE as a second O' Toole, and, when he was soundly beaten in and fairly driven out of Pennsylvania, affect to be entirely in the secret, declaring "That's part of his system."

The Illustrated Times, one of the best of General MEADE upon the first page of its issue of July 25th, and, not having any fear of Secessia in its heart, (surely a newspaper may be hearty, as ARTEMUS WARD would say!) appends to it an excellent and impartial memoir of that gallant soldier. This biography, which would fill a column of The Press, is fair as well as full. It details the leading circumstances of the General's public career, and concludes with this

"As our readers are already aware, Gen. MEADE was appointed on the 28th ult. June), to succeed General HOOKER as commander of the Army of the Potomac, and so vigorously did he set about the performance of his duty that by the 1st inst. he had come up with General LEE at Gettysburg, and, after three days' obstinate fighting, compelled the Southern leader to retire from the field, and thereby at once relieved Pennsylvania of the Confederate invasion and restored the spirit which a succession of defeats had destroyed in the Federal army. The same journal, it may be stated, while it is thus frank about the defeat of LEE, and ts consequences, rather doubts the result of the capture of Vicksburg, though it confesses that it would enable the Union warships to traverse the mighty Mississippi without rebel interruption. It is too much. perhaps, to expect that it should have been wholly logical and candid at once. The Illustrated London News, also of July 25, has hitherto exhibited remarkably strong anti-Union proclivities. When we mention that it was conducted for many years by Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, who, as a traveller among us. wrote an able book strongly condemning the working of the "peculiar insti-

tution" in the South, though he now backs

up Slavery, as New York correspondent of

at the anti-Union tone which has long pervaded it. The success of General MEADE is admitted, in its' columns, to be "the only piece of real generalship that has been developed by the Federal leaders," but, mindful of its old hostility to our cause, suggests that "some people" think, that if LEE has received a check, he only leans back the better to spring forward, as the French proverb has it. Again, though the capture of Vicksburg is undeniable, it insinuates that "some people" prophesy a great Southern victory, and treat the surrender of Vicksburg as "an organized canard for Federal purposes in connection with the chartered American anniversary of the 4th of July." Still, it confesses that LEE's raid was an absurd design that came to a bad end, and, on the very same page, gives full particulars of the unconditional surrender of Vicksburg, which it owns was a terrible blow for the rebels. under-current of contrition at their former folly in anticipating that the South must eventually triumph. They appear ashamed of their ignorance of the American question, but know not how to get out of the difficulty. So they begin by praising General MEADE and his exploits, which they can safely do, and while they pooh pooh the capture of Vicksburg in one article, give

A Mexican Te Deum. The most cheerful reading that we have encountered for a long time, is contained in the despatches of General Forey to the Emperor Napoleon, announcing his victois very original and eccentric, and particularly those portions of it devoted to the description of battles and victories. We re the extravagance of many of NAPOLEON'S

long details in another of its "uncondi-

duly recorded in the Moniteur. FOREY, however, seems to excel them all. We even forget BARERE and his Rappots in our admiration of this prolific and vivacious writer. We are told that when his last despatch reached Paris, it was forwarded to Vichy, for the good of his health, by a special train. Emperor became joyous, and had a Te Deum in the principal church. First, the bulletin was posted up in the thermal gallery and a large crowd assembled to crowned heads of Europe. We trust that how Forey's heart, on the 10th of June, our volunteer diplomatist may have a plea- was thrilling with emotion—he at that time pairing people, and the shadow of a terrible | sant time in London, and that the keeper of | being in the city of Mexico, which city had been captured without a loss of life, in consequence of its evacuation by JUAREZ. The army had been received, he says, "with an enthusiasm approaching to delirium;" the soldiers "were literally overwhelmed

with bouquets," and "with the officers of Deum was not at all affected by the fact that took possession, after which the "enthusiasm approaching to delirium," as described before.

read, that we may understand this Mexican tells us, on the 2d of June, that Forey's delay was inexplicable; that he might have that perhaps he was waiting until JUAREZ had gathered enough men together to make his defeat something glorious. As Forky evidently belongs to the class of military commanders that esteem glory at as cheap

This is the story of Forey. We have

for no other purpose, at all events to gratify their curiosity." We are very sorry that the "delirium" seems to have been seen by no one but Forey, and if these two narratives so far differ as to pain sensitive and good men, let us not be uncharitable. but remember that a Te Deum is a precious thing, and, if one can be manufactured out of these flimsy Mexican materials, let up not be too curious, nor look closely at the shreds

population seemed to have turned out, if

and patches. Forey has been made a marshal, and the Emperor has said his prayers at Vichy, and Captain, the orderly officer who brought the news, has had his rank advanced with "Bon jour, Commandant." It's all very pretty and attractive, and let the Lord be praised! Let the curtain fall, with the flowers clustering around the smiling Forey, and JUAREZ, in the distance, gathering his forces for another and a deadlier struggle. We look beyond the noise and music and fanfaronade, and say to the grim and gallant Mexican, God speed you in your cause, and when we have ended these rebels in the South a sword or two may be spared to aid you in your undertaking.

THE POST OFFICE.—The request which our Postmaster, Mr. WALBORN, makes in his card, to-day, deserves general attention. Careleseness in letter delivery Mr. WALBORN proposes to remove in the simplest way-by inviting and investigating the complaint of those aggrieved. A spirit of efficiency has the London pictorials, puts a fine portrait of | become characteristic of our post-office government, and Mr. WALBORN is determined to perfect its system. His present proposal affords double guarantee that the postal interests and the public comfort will be faithfully served.

> WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, August 7, 1863.

The Draft Completed. The draft for the entire District of Columbia wa ompleted to day. Outside the limits of Washingon, the result of which has been already announced the number is seven hundred whites and sixty-five Mr. BLOCKFORD, the Commissioner of Enrolment was drawn, causing much amusement to the speats tors. The drawing is generally admitted to have been fair. Brokers are offering to supply substitute

at \$200 apiece. Several detectives have been stationed at the railroad station to prevent drafted persons from leaving the city, and thus far about one hundred have been turned back and others at various points have bee arrested by the military authorities. Some of the colored conscripts have already presented themselves for duty.

The Collector of Internal Revenue has been appointed by the War Department receiver of the \$30

commutation money. Contradiction of a Canard. Statements appeared in some of the Northern papers, after the fall of Vicksburg and the defeat of LEE, to the effect that the question of peace had been discussed in the Federal Cabinet, and that a Cabinet crisis had been caused by a proposition of Mr. SEWARD to issue a Presidential proclamation. offering an amnesty to the Southern people, withdrawing the emancipation proclamation, suspending the confiscation act, and offering protection to the persons, property, and rights of the Southern people, except the leaders; that Attorney General BATES and Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR favor the the scheme with modifications, and that Mr. WELLES or poses it, but not so strongly. Here, where the public is accustomed to assumptions of this kind, these statements were not thought made the foundation there of new castles in the air built by the European enemies of the United States. It is, therefore, proper to say that these statements had no foundation whatever; in fact, no such debates or proposition, or any debate or propositions on the subject of peace, or of such an au nesty, have been made or had in the Cabinet, nor have any such differences arisen. Order Repressing Rebel Depredations. The following is the order recently issued by the neral in Chief of the Army for the repression guerilla outrages on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. We find it incorporated in

an order from General Howard to his commandthe 11th Corps: INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

The numerous depredations committed by citizens, rebel soldiers in disguise, harbored and concealed by citizens along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and within our lines, call for prompt and exemplary punishment. You will, therefore, arrest and confine for punishment or put beyond our lines every citizen against whom there is sufficient evidence of his having engaged in these practices; you will also notify the people within ten miles of the railroad that they will be held responsible in their persons and property for any injury cone to the road, trains, depots, or astations, by citizens, guerillas, or persons in disguise, and in case of such injury, they will be impressed as laborers to repair all damages. If these measures should not stop such depredations, the entire inhabitants of the district of country slong the railroad will be put across the line, and their property taken for Government use.

H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief. INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

The Rochester Draft. The Hon. ALFRED ELY, of New York, has pre sented to the War Department the claims of the corporation of Rochester, and the Twenty-eighth Congressional district to be credited on the presen draft in his district the excess of men turnished by it on former quotas. It is understood that the Department acceded to the allowance claimed, and that the order will apply o other similar cases.

A ppointment. The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate has remove . W. JENNINGS, and appointed HENRY O. KENT f New Hampshire, postmaster of that body Naval.

CHARLESTON.

ommand of the Narragansett.

THE BALL ABOUT TO BE REOPENED. Five Hundred Prisoners Taken by the "Lost Children."

GEN. GILMORE'S NEW BATTERIES MOUNTED BY THE LARGEST GUNS IN AMERICA.

THE FALL OF SUMPTER PREDICTED. BALTIMORE, August 7.—The American's special

FLAG-SHIP AUGUSTA DINSMORE, OFF MORRIS ISLAND, August 3. I find myself this evening located on the flag-ship Augusta Dinsmore, the guest of Admiral Dahlgren, by whom I have been most kindly received and wel-All here are confident of success. No one seems to entertain the slightest doubt on the subject, and with such a feeling prevalent, failure is next to an

mpossibility. The grand ball will be opened in the course o

ek, and it will be the most furious fight of the war. Mooring buoys have been located from each of the monitors, and the Ironsides is within five hundred yards of Sumpter, and that Sumpter will fall, is, I think, as certain as that the day of attack The enemy are also at work erecting batteries on James Island, but we are putting up bat-teries to command them also. There has been monitors will go in to night to harass the enemy. Yesterday there was considerable cannonading all day and during the night. The guns of the naval battery, which is the advance battery, will be erected to-night. Yesterday, five hundred Children" in the rear of Folly Island. They showed but little fight, and after receiving two volleys, laid down their arms. There have not been a dozen guns fired to day, and they were principally from our water batteries. The enemy has been unusually nlet, evidently finding that he has been wasting a great deal of ammunition lately. The sea is ve calm and the weather very hot; but all are hopeful and confident. The arrival of reinforcements he iven new spirits to the troops on shore. Boston, August 7.—The correspondent of the Boston Herold, in a letter dated off Charleston, Aug.

guns ever cast at the North. When these batteries ire opened against Sumpter there will be a dreadful scattering of bricks, legs, arms, and bodies. An hour and a half will be allowed for the bombardnent of that fort before it will be compelled to NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE,

2d, says that the new battery erected by General Gilmore on Morris Island is mounted by the largest

the Siege of Charleston-The Despondent-An Appeal from Davis-Lee Ready for Battle. FORTRESS MONROE, August 6.—The steamship S. R. Spaulding has arrived. She left Stone Inlet on he 4th inst. Her officers report the siege of Charles ton progressing favorably. There was no important

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

ARRRIVAL FROM NEW ORLEANS BLOCKADE OF THE RED RIVER

An Important Movement-from Vicksburg, NEW YORK, August 7 .- The steamer Georg Washington has arrived with dates to the 1st inst She passed on the 4th fast, in lat. 27, long. 79, the United States steam-sloop Richmond, houng North Among the passengers on the George Washington

Brigadier General Dwight. Ex-Mayor Stith, of New Orleans, had arrived a that city, having been released from Fort Picken also Ex-Senator Leefe. They had been in For

Pickens since last September.

General Herron's command had arrived at New Orleans. The United States stemmer Tennessee, Admiral Farragut's flag-ship, was at New Orleans A large number of invalids from the rebel garra son of Vicksburg had arrived at New Orleans, as had some fifty registered enemies from St. Louis their destination being Mobile. The new monitor Neosho was at Vicksburg, and he Osage was expected. The gunboats Choctaw and Pittsburg were bloc ding the Red river.

on foot at Vickaburg. General Grant has some dozen skele f negroes organizing at Vicksburg. MEXICO.

An important military and naval expedit

American and English Vessels Seized by New York, August 7 .- By arrivals at this por from New Orleans, we learn that Vera Cruz ac ices received in that city to July 16th, report th leath of the American consul on the 13th. There were no American or English vessels-of-wa French vessels were engaged in seizing everything English or American. On the 8th ult., a Frenci ide-wheel steamer arrived at Vera Cruz with a English topsail schooner in tow, which was cap-tured on the Rio Grande, with a cargo of arms valued at \$300,000, intended for the Texas rebels though the schooner cleared at Liverpool for Mata moros. Her officers report five more vessels loadin From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—Business was geneally suspended yesterday thoughout the State. The Juion mass meeting and appropriate services in the churches were the principal forms of the celebration. The city was brilliantly illuminated last night, and in extensive torchlight procession moved through the streets. he streets.

The Pioneer foundry, at Gold Hill, Nevada Terriory, was burned this morning. Loss \$100,000; no neurance.

Arrived, steamer Golden Age, from Panama, ringing merchandize valued at \$750,000. The ship anjore, from Boston, has also arrived.

The steamer Sierra Nevada, with \$950,000 in treaure from Oregon, and \$7,000 from British Columbia, has arrived. There is an increased inquiry for goods generally disating the early setting in of the fall trade.

Excitement in Illinois, CHICAGO, August 7.—The Muscatine Journal the 9th, says that ten Unionists who were most minent in the affair last Saturday have been arrested and put under bonds for their appearance at ourt. The rioters, to the number of 700, are now encamped near Sigourney, and demand the imme diate trial for murder of those arrested. ington a company numbering 115 men has been raised, fully armed and equipped, and ready to march to the scene of trouble. It is also understood that 300 Unionists are now under arms at South English.

The Quebec Board of Trade. PORTLAND, August 7 .- The Quebec Board rade will arrive here to-day. The delegates will meet our merchants on ! Change at noon, and in the afternoon will ride around the city and suburbs. A complimentary ball will be given them.

The Western press will be represented by eleven members. Large delegations are also present from the press of New York, Boston, and other cities. United States Christian Commission. Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Two g held here yesterday, in behalf of the Christian Commission, at which much enthusiasm was manifested Address were made by Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, of Cincinnati, and Rev. A. G. McAuley, of your city. A ollection of over \$200 was taken up.

PORTLAND, August 7.- A ball was given to the Western delegates to night. It was a brilliant affair. comorrow they go on an excursion to the islands An invitation has been received for the several lelegations to visit Quebec on leaving Portland.

Bounties to Volunteers. TRENTON, August 7 .- The city, by the unanime rote of the Common Council, has offered a bounty of \$200 to volunteers to fill up its quota, and th scape a draft.

Mobile. Important military enterprises are on foot to capre Mobile, and the fall of that city may be the next signal event. Stirring news will good arrive from hat quarter. Return of Maine Regiments. BOSTON, August 7.—The 21st and 25th Maine Regients arrived here last night from Port Hudson, en

The Draft at Buffalo. BUFFALO, August 7.—The draft has been resume ere. It will take several days to complete it. The Kentucky Election. CINCINNATI, August 7.—The Gazette has return from twenty-one counties of Kentucky, showing a majority of 16,041 for Mr. Bramlette, the Union can-didate for Governor.

route for home.

The American Dental Convention. SARATOGA, August 7.—The American Dental Convention closed its sessions to-day. Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, August 7. - Flour quiet. Wheat active; red, 98@100c; white, 109@110c. Corn dull at 60@61c. Whisky, hogs, and provisions unchanged; no sales of importance. Gold 26@27. A War with England.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: I was much pleased with the temper of your remarks, a few days ago, in regard to a war with England. I have been quite disgusted with the speculations of some editors on this subject, who speak of it as lightly as of a sparring match between two rowdies. War, as we know to our cost, is a serious evil, and we ought to get rid of the one we have on hand before we provoke another. The noral sense of our community would never consent talk of " sweeping their commerce from the ocean's is unwise. Every reflecting man must be satisfied of the supreme folly of a war with England so long as firmly united to be divided by the ranting of a few ditors in England or here. At the same time our Government should, as we have no doubt they have done, firmly remonstrate against the British Sovernment allowing ships to be built in their and let them understand, in case of the capture of any of these vessels, every Brilish subject should be made to walk a plank. If a few blockade-runners

were served in this way it would soon stop the trader. It would be serving the enemies of the country as they deserve. I am, sir, truly yours,

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7, 1863. Public Entertainments. THE NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE WILL IS open on Monday with "The Martinetti Family and Marzetti"—a troupe of great versatility in the style of the Rayels. Their repertoire of ballet and panto mime is very large and popular, and their ability of performance unquestionable. M'ile Marietta Zanretts, a distinguished member of this troupe, is remarkable for her graceful and daring performances on the tight rope. The opening bill of the new exhibition will comprise a grand ballet, of novel interest, in which a large number of talented dancers will take part, and the cheerful pantomime of "The Green Monster."

MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD, our famous Bandmaster, has gone to Cape May, and music, of course goes with him-like a part of his nature. Mr. Birgis so much in character with its chief, that we feel and positive luxury in music, worthy of neighborhood to the sea in summer-time. Certainly, the presence there of so fine a band adds something to vited to an advertisement in to-day's paper.

DANTE. -The American Publisher's Circular states that Mr. Longfellow, the poet, is engaged on an English version of Dante's "Divina Commedia.". The only passable translations of this noble poem, into English verse, are by the late Rev. Henry Francis Cary, of the British Museum, and Mr. Ichabod Wright, banker, Nottingham. It would honorably wn Mr. Longfellow's brilliant career to transfu the great Italian's poetry into English.

LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS .- We have received the number for July 25, with a supplement, from Mr. J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street. It is a superior number, with engravings of five pictures in the London Exhibitions, and portraits of eminent artists.

R. Spaulding has arrived. She left Stone interest the 4th inst. Her officers report the siege of Charleston progressing favorably. There was no important news.

The flag of-truce boat New York, under charge of Major John E. Mulford, arrived here last evening from City Point, with 250 exchanged prisoners.

The Richmond papers contain no news of importance.

Jeff Davis has issued an urgent appeal to the Confederate officers and solders to return to their various camps and corps. He complains of a want of alacrity on the part of all classes in not coming forward in this most dismal hour of the South.

The Richmond Examiner is gloomy over the prospect at Charleston, and says the fall of that place will be the most mortifying and disastrous event of the war, and a fatal blow to the cause of the Confederacy.

The Richmond papers state that Lee has massed his troops and is ready for another battle.

The Examiner says the soldiers are in excellent condition and spirits, and that an engagement is possible, if not probable, on the line of the Rapidan.

It is believed in Richmond that General Meade has been reinforced by General Grant to the extent of 15,000.

The Richmond papers have no news from Charleston later than has been received through Federal sources. LORD BROUGHAM AND THE BISHOP OF EXETER

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH. A FIGHT AT BRANDY STATION.

General Gloom Throughout the Confederacy. JEFFERSON DAVIS REPROACHES THE PEOPLE WITH APATHY.

igns of submission and subjugation. The Fight Going on at Charleston.

We have received from our special con sitional files of Southern newspapers to the date f August 6, as follows :

Fight near Brandy Station. Special despatch to the Richmond Enquirer: ORANGE C. H., Aug. 5 .- There was a fight at Brandy Station yesterday evening between a body of Stuart's cavalry and Major Brockham's horse artillery and three brigades of Yankees, with cavalry and twelve pieces of artillery.

Stuart brought on the fight by shelling the woods, n which the enemy were concealed. The enemy responded, and the fight became general, lasting from wo o'clock until night. The enemy were driven within a mile of the Rappalramock river, when, they being heavily reinforced, our cavalry fell back.

Our loss six killed and eighteen wounded. All quie o day. ALL QUIET AT CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, August 4.—All quiet to-day. Batery Wagner is in fine condition, and far stronger when the bombardment began. The people and troops are in good spirits. The War in the Southwest.

GRANT AT NATCHEZ - BANKS ATTACKS DICK MORTON, Miss., Aug. 1.—A large number of the chiefs and braves of the Choetaw tribe passed through here yesterday, on the way to visit the Great Father at Richmond.

Grant has established a garzison of about 3,000 men at Natchez:

Wirt Adams' soouts bring intelligence that Banks attacked Dick Taylor at Donaldsonville on the 23d ult., and was defeated, with a loss of 6,000, including 4,000 prisoners; and that Taylor's and Magnuder's forces have since united on the Teche river, which, if true, will enable Taylor to place in position the siege guns captured at Thibodeaux, and blockade the river below.

[SEGOND DESPATCH.] [SECOND DESPATCH.]

[SEGOND DESPATCH.]

MORTON, August 3.—The latest advices from the Mississippi river represent the river as swarming with gunboats and transports above Vicksburg. Eight gunboats and transports were counted between Vicksburg and Natchez last Friday. This does not prevent communication with the transmissispip Department. Accounts from that side are cheering, but contraband.

The enemy have placed a garrison of 2,500 men at New Carthage. Logan is watching their movements; the enemy will hear from him soon.

No troops have gone up the river, save McPherson's corps and part of Bursside's command.

MORTON, MISS., August 4.—Twenty-two transports, laden with troops, have passed Natchez, going down, up to Friday. wn, up to Friday. A number of Banks' and Burnside's regiments ave been mustered out, their terms of service having

expired.

Transports loaded with negroes are sent up daily to Island No. 10, where a camp for the instruction of blacks in the manual of arms has been established. East and West Louisians have been stripped to form negro regiments.

Rumor says that Sherman is furloughing one out of every company, and they leave daily for home. Pillaging parties are sent out daily from the garrisons of Natchez and New Carthage, who strip the country of provisions and commit every species of vandalism.

The weather is extremely warm—thermometer, 93 The weather is extremely warm—thermometer 98 Later from Lee's Army. The non-arrival of the Central train last night left is without any direct intelligence from the army of

General Lee.

The news which we have from Fredericksburg assures us that the Yankees have once more made their appearance on their old stamping ground, in Stafford county. About 9 o'clock on Monday morning, some five huxdred Yankees were near Brooks' Station, which is about nine miles from Fredericksburg, and four from Acquia creek. The impression is that it was a mere raiding party.

The detention of the Central train resulted from an accident between Waynesboro' and Cha ville.—Richmond Dispatch, August 5. MORGAN'S RAID We understand that, by those of Morgan's men who crossed the Ohio, the proposition to make a little detour in the direction of the Panhandle and 'pick up' the Pierpont party, was seriously entertained.

col. Adam Johnson (familiarly known as "Stovepipe Johnson," which sobriquet he obtained from
having, in one of his daring freaks, captured the
town of Newberg, Indiana, and 150 of the enemy's
troops, with two stovepipes, mounted on wagonwheels, and manned by his force of 16 men) was just
the man to carry out the project, but the loss of the
ammunition of his command in crossing the river
prevented its execution. For this accident the
seventy-two traitors may bless their stars.—Richmond Enquirer, August 6.

THE LAST RADI INTO NORTH CAROLINA. THE LAST RAID INTO NORTH CAROLINA.

THE LAST RAID INTO NORTH CAROLINA.

The Yankee columns which marched into North Carolina have retired. The two which went over North Carolina soil went back to Newbern, and the party that marched into the State from Suffolk, composed of Spears' and Dodge's cavalry, reached Suffolk on Sunday forenoon, about 10 o'clock, and at 8 P. M. took up their line of march for Norfolk. A battery of eight pieces, known as Howard's Regular United States Artillery, which also accompanied the expedition, proceeded to Murreesboro, whence it will be shipped to Newbern, N. O. The expedition was under the command of Colonel Spears, and the men freely acknowledged in Suffolk that the expedition was a complete failure.—Richmond Dispatch, August 5 A Proclamation from Jefferson Davis.

HE REPROACHES THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE WITH APATHY, AND OALLS UPON THE SOLDIERS TO RETURN TO THE CAMPS. To the Soldiers of the Confederate States. After more than two years of a warfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles—a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country and at tracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad-your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that tem porary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your

determination, and they are now gathering heavy

determination, and they are now gathering neavy masses for a general invasion, in the vain hope that by a desperate effort success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage sains at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They seek to destroy what they can seach your homes; and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vicest passions as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be huried from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow critizens, no alternative is left you but victory; as within your reach. You need but stretch forth your shares to grasp it. For this, all that is necessary is that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades new in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to insure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice, to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach to such their homes, result face the cause of the proper your subjustings of his conscience by permanding himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general re masses for a general invasion, in the vain hope that by a desperate effort success may at length be

God.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the [SEAL.] Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. By the President: J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State. The Gloom Throughout the South. SIGNS OF DISSATISTACTION—REPROACHES AND HEARTBURNINGS—TONE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS—INDICATIONS OF SUBMISSION—A EMMARKABLE ARTICLE FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRES.

ARTICLE FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIREE.

OUR HEIRS FOREYER.—If any short-sighted Confederates, of feeble knees and paild livers, have been deluding themselves with the idea that, in case of subjugation by our enemy, the worst that could happen to us would be merely to go back into the "Union as it was," with the "Constitution as it "Union as it was," with the "Constitution as it is," so, it is time for them to anake from that dreum. For us, it case of being overcome in the field, there is to be no Constitution and no law. The entire possession of the whole Southsracountry, with every house and estate; the absolute fee-simple of all the land, with its "woods and waters, mills and fishings, to have and to hold unto Yankees, their heirs and assigns;" this is the prize for which our enemy fights, and without the puospect of which he would not strike another lick. To fully attain this, it will be necessary for the Yankees to sholich the Constitution entirely, so far as regards un Confederates. We must be left without rights, without legal remedies, an inferior raze creeping on the face of our own land! To make all ready for this sweeping operation (which they think they will be in condition to enforce some time next winter), the Yankee legislators, it seems, are preparing an ingenious law. The design of this law is thus explained by the New lators, it seems, 'are preparing an ingenious law. The design of this law is thus explained by the New York Times: York Times:

"The Compiscation Act.—The question of an amendment to ithe confiscation act, so that the property of traitors once confiscated shall pass from them and their heirs forever, is being discussed by Congressmen, and will be brought up early in the next session. The law is now construed that after the death of the traitor, the estate reverts to his heits, which renders the intended working of the act practically void."

A serious omission, certainly, in the confiscation A serious omission, certainly, in the confication act; and as the time (so they fondly believe) approaches when the grand scheme of plunder is to be practically applied, they feel that no time is to be lost in arranging all the details of deapyolling us and disinheriting our heirs forever. To be sure the "Constitution as it is" forbids expressly all forfeiture for "treason," except during the life of the person attainted. But this is nothing; as we said before, that Constitution is no longer to be construed as applying to us. Our slaves shall be citizens under the Constitution.

Our domestic traitors who can prove their "loval"

before, that Constitution is no longer to be construed as applying to us. Our slaves shall be citizens under the Constitution.

Our domestic traitors who can prove their "loya?" treason with have the bringful of the law, 'and probably retain their property, provided they can give very distinct evidence that they aided our enemies, and did their uttermoyt to bring ruin on their neighbors and on their native States; but for us there is to be no right, citizensbip, tranchise, or legal status; we shall then be precisely in the position which the Supreme Judges in the Dred Scott case assigned to the negro race; and thus, in Yankée cant, a striking retribution for our sins and atblime moral effect, will be combined with the profitable business of seizing upon the earth and the fulness thereof, to reward the saints and their herts forever.

Surely, if our prople fully understood and laid to feart, the real nature of the struggle in which we are engaged, there would be no whisper heard anywhere of any possible termination to that struggle except in victory over our enemies. Any man who should hint at peac, and urge our Government to make peace, would be at once marked as a traitor, devising how to deserve well of his country's enemies, to win induffered in himself by abandoning the common cause, and to men't revards out of the plunder of his neighbors. We do believe that if Confederate universally compresended this men would be afraid to speak of peace or compromise, leat they should meet on the spot the Joom of a traitor.

One may observe sometimes in the Confederate newspappos phrases which we regard as of 24 omen. It has become common to talk sucrastically of the "last ditch" men, and the "last ditch" that there men would be afraid to speak of peace or compromise, leat they should meet on the spot the Jood, and die in the last ditch. Has thirtheome a ridiculous sentiment, then? It is possible that barroom orators; or even the very gamblers, may have been heard to bluster in this sort of way without for a moment meas

try, those who shall live to see it will often wish they had died in any ditch at all.

The phrases may have become cant, and mean nothing in the mouths of most who use them, but the thing itself—the firm resolution to perish rather than stibmil upon any terms whalever—is precisely whal is wanted, and all that is wanted to keep that famous DANGER TO GROPALA

The Savannah News publishes the following appeal om General Wayne, in anticipation of an invasion from General Wayne, in anticipation of an invasion of Georgia:

Measuring the vital necessity of this road to his army, General Bragg has urged that certain of its important and exposed points should be strengthened and fortified, and has entrusted that honorable duty, and their defence, when completed, to you. Engineers are now at work preparing the plans for defence, and within a day or two you will be called upon to execute them. Some are already in hand. A few days of energetic work will complete the escential defences, and until they are done, I.ask. you, each and all, officers and men, to give your whole soul and hands to the labor. Let individual wishes and indulgences be all merged in the now great necessity, and let no man think of seeing his home until he has in his own heart an assurance that it is in security. This work is for your own homes, wives and little ones. Every stroke of work you do is for them; and in their safety will be that of your country. Do not falter, then, or hesitate, but for the few days required for labor show that you understand a soldier's duty. I am no alarmist, nor so I seek unduly to excite your apprehensions; but in soberness and truth I tell you, that if this road is carried by the enemy, you will no longer enjoy the homes of freemen, and the fate of Middle and West Tennessee and of New Orleans will be either abject submission to a vindictive enemy, or the life of fugitives in the woods and swamps. For all that you hold dear and honorable, then, labor hard at the work the engineers will lay out for you, and give no thought to leave or furlough until it is done. Then, of Georgia:

hold desr and honorable, then, Isbor, hard at the work the engineers will lay out for you, and give no thought to leave or furlough until it is done. Then, I will cheerfully grant the indulgences authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, and you will enjoy them the more from the consciousness of safety that your labor has secured. Until then, I trust that neither regiment will send up an application for leave or furlough, except in extreme, urgent cases of absolute, indipensable necessity. ute, indispensable necessity.
HENRY C. WAYNE, WHISTLING AGAINST THE WIND. WHISTLING AGAINST THE WIND.

(From the Savannah (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Aug. 1.]

We cannot be conquered till our armies are destroyed and the people become dispirited. Our armies may be forced to fall back and invasion may extend itself, but what of it? It is only the temporary loss of the country abandoned, and the outrage and insult and injury to which its inhabitants are subjected. And we must never forget this most important fruth, that to the extent the enemy penetrates our country (with a hostile and unconquered people behind and, anound him) by just so much is he really weakened. Every town he captures must be garrisoned, and the army of progression thereby weakened. And most important of all, there are natural, physical disculties which must ever prevent the penetration of the interior of the Contederacy, and its permanent occupation by the Abolitionshords. No army dere venture upon such an undertaking without vest numbers, and the very vastness of its numbers is its weakeness. It cannot penetrajo at all unless it oatnumbers our forces, and fine its numbers must be express that it cannot subsist itself can the country though which it advances; and failing that, it must occupy as a base some large river, always open for trausit, or must possess the most ample and perfect railroad facilities. The Mississippi, Oumberland, and Tennessee are the only great rivers by which the Confederacy can be penetrated by large armies, or used as a base for such, and the two latter cannob be relied on for more than six months in the year. Why have not the enemy oversum and occupied Florida? Because it has no great river, and is protected effectually by the sparseness of its population, the poverty of its soil, and the scantiness of its subsistence stores. And as the enemy oversum and occupied Florida? Because it has no great river, and is protected effectually by the sparseness of its population, the poverty of its soil, and the scantiness of its subsistence stores. And as the enemy oversum and occupied Florida? Because as the enemy steals all from our people wherever he does penetrate, it is the best policy to destroy all provisions which cannot be removed before he comes, as otherwise he will use them, and our people driven thence must subsist on the stores accumulated from other soil. Physical causes, while a brave army and a defiant people remain, absolutely prevent the enemy

overruning, occupying, and conquering the HAVE WE LOST OUR SPIRIT? HAVE WE LOST OUR SPIRIT?

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, August 1]

It is a matter of surprise that there is so little zeal manifested in this city and the surrounding country in making preparations for our immediate defence, and especially by those who have the most at atake. To be sure, we have frequently met and passed very patriotic and self sacrificing resolutions, but where are the fruits of them! The army has not been increased, and we are to day as defenceless as we were before any meeting was called.

Have we lost our spirit, or did the valuant young men and old who volunteered at the beginning of this unholy war take all the honor, chivalry, and manhood with them? Neither speeches, resolutions, nor unending talk Neither speeches, resolutions, nor unending talk can do us any good without action. What we must have is a thorough organization; and every man capable of bearing arms should join it. There are now a few companies here half filled up, or perhaps with a full quota of names, but who do not muster more than a respectable squad, while there should be in this city at least a regiment, and they should turn out at every drill. If our soldiers can devote their whole time to the service, we certainly ought to spend a few hours of each week in preparing to defend our homes.

Montgomery is one of the wealthiest cities in the Confederacy in proportion to the number of inhabitants, and it certainly seems to be the most defenceless.

One of the Southern correspondents thus write to the Advertiser:

Heaven speed the time! And to the attainment of this end let every able bodied man in the Confederacy gird on his armor and go forth like men and fill up the skeleton regiments of their brethren, which have been decimated in battle with the hated foe. Why will you hesitate? Is the cause of Southern independence less dear than it was at the commencement of the war? Shall the imperishable glory which our atmies have won upon many victorious battle fields be ignored and lost in consequence of the want of reinforcements in the crisis now upon the country, which you can supply! Shall we fail in gaining a glorious result, after so much blood has already teen expended? No! is the universal response. Then forget your mere private interestsforget your prejudice against this, that, or the other general—forget all, except your country, and, with one voice, as one man, rally to a cause, upon the success of which your liberties depend.

"Come with the weapons at your call,

"Come with the weapons at your call, With musket, pike, and knife; He wields the deadliest blade of all Who lightest holds his life!" General News. THE GARRISON AT VICKSBURG.

HEADQUARTERS PAROLED PRISONERS,
DEMOFOLIS, July 25, 1863.

CIRCULAR ORDER.—The President of the Confederate States, regarding the furloughs granted the paroled prisoners from Vicksburg of too great duration in the present condition of the country, with the exception of those to the men more distant from this camp, therefore, under his instructions, all furloughs are rescinded, with the exception of those to the troops from the trans-Mississippi Department, and from the State of Tennessee, which will remain as before. The furloughs of the troops from Georgia are reduced to twenty days; those from Alabama and Mississippi, to fifteen days. At the expiration of their furloughs all officers and men will report at this place, as far as practicable, in their former organizations.

Brigade commanders are authorized shd instructed to publish this order in the newspapers of the districts in which their respective commands were organized, and will supervise the gathering together and reorganization of the same.

By order of Lieut. Gen. Pemberton.

Cofficial.

WULLIAM ELLIOTT, A. A. G. THE GARRISON AT VICKSBURG.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, A. A. G.

WILLIAM L. YANGEY.

(From the manusomery advertiser.)

William Lowndes Yangey is no more. The announcement will fall with appalling effect on the country, the State, and the community of which he was the able, carnest, and eloquent representative.

Mr. Yangey died yesterday, at twenty minutes to 4 o'clock P. M., at his residence, near this city, after a severe tilness of four weeks, from the effect of kidney disease. Such was the spir t with which he had borne up through all the struggles of a momentous life, that few even of his neighbors and friends were prepared for this sad intelligence; but Mr. Yangey had been a sufferer from the gnawings of disease for years, and the summons did not find him unprepared. He seemed to have a premonition of death months ago, and repeatedly, during his last illness, expressed himself ready, and williogs to die. He returned from the late session of Congress greatly worn by his labors, and it was a realpleasure to him to be again at his home in the country, free from the increasant turmoil of official life.inpleasure to him to be again at his home in the country, free from the incessant turmoil of official life, incident to the troubled condition of affairs. Still, even while endeavoring to recruit his shattered health, his whole soul was wrapt in contemplation of the great contest going on for liberty and infependence. Even during the last days of his life, whon his body was racked with excruciating pain, his mind soared above his own sufferings, and he was hotly engaged in field and forum combating the one mies to the peace and independence of his country. TRADING WITH PRISONERS - THE REBELS: DOWE TRADING WITH TRISONERS—THE REBELS HOWE GREENEACKS.

A practice as humilating to good citizens sait is disgraceful to those who encourage it, has labely become one of the most eager passions of lucre byring-lilly, livered ream in our midst. No Xankee can see ape them; they actually seems their prey when it is a hundred miles away, and the depot by which is arrives is besieged accordingly. Yeaterday morning, upon the arrival of the Central cars, bringing over seven hundred Yankees, some ten or fifteen of these traders met them at the depot and begged for "greenbacks" in exchange for Confederate notes, giving as high as six dollars in the latter for one is the former! Such new descree to be hung. They are sover than traitors, meaner then common house of these soviethm traitors, meaner then common house of these socialed "greenbacks" should be tried as an enomy to his country. It is clearly a violation of patriotic duty and of national usage, and deserves commensurate punishment at the hands of the Government.—Richmood Enquirer, Aug. 6.

AMNESTY TO DESERTERS.

AMNESTY TO DESERTERS. ANNESTY TO DESERTERS.

Yesterday was a bright day in the calendar for Castle Thunder. Over five hundred prisoners, incarcerated under charges of, or undergoing punishment for desertion, were released in accordance with the amnesty granted by the President in his late proclamation. All seemed delighted, and having tasted to some extent the penalties of their defermance.

tion, expressed themselves gratefully for the "change of air" thus afforded them. Most of them states that they were not deserters, and are anxious to prove their assertion by their actions in the field... Richmond Enquirer, August 6. FLAC OF TRUCE.—On Wednesday morning a flag-of-truce boat, with three hundred paroled Confede-rates on board, arrived at City Point. Ten of the number were sick and wounded. Three hundred Yankees were sent down in exchange.

FEDERAL PRISONERS.

Seven hundred and fifty Yankee prisoners, being the last of those captured at Gettysburg, arrived by the Central train yeaterday monning. They were marched over to Belle Island. Large numbers of refugees from Middle Tennes coatinue to arrive in Chattanooga.

THE STATE. The Union Nominations—Gov. Creetin's Speech of Acseptance—Enthusiasm of the People.

(From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Aug. 7. J

An immense concourse of the citizens of Harrisburg, with an equal aumber of citizens and soldiers, assembled in the State Capitol grounds hat evening, for the purpose of ratifying the re-nomination of Hon. Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, and Hon. Deviced Acceptance of People of Courting of Governor, and Hon. Deviced Acceptance of People of Courtin for Governor, and Hon. Deviced Acceptance of People of Courtin for Governor, and Hon. Deviced Acceptance of People of Courtin for Governor, and Hon. Deviced Acceptance of People of Courtin for Governor, and Hon. Deviced Acceptance of People of Courtin for Governor, and Hon. Deviced Acceptance of People of Courtin for Governor, and Hon. Deviced Acceptance of People of Courtin for Governor, and Hon. Deviced Acceptance of People of Courtin for Governor, and Hon. Deviced of Courtin for Governor of People of Courtin for Governor of Courtin for Governor of People of Courtin for Gove for the purpose of rathying the re-nomination of Hon. Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, and Hon. Daniel Agnew, of Beaver county, as Judge of the Supreme Court. While it was thus to ratify their nomination, the main purpose of the assemblage seemed to be a serenace to Governor Curtin. A splendid band of music was in attendance, and after the serenace was noted.

mination, the main purpose of the assemblage seemed to be a serenace to Governor Curtia. A splendid band of music was in attendance, and after the seresade was ended, Governor Curtin appeared to address the crowd. His appearance was the signal of
great enthusiasm, paticularly among the soldiers, of whom large numbers were present from the different camps aurrounding this city. After order was
restored, Governor Curtin addressed the crowd substantially as follows:

I am much obliged to you for this expression in
favor of my nomination by the Convention which
assembled in Pittsburg yesterday; and I take the
occasion to signify my acceptance of that nomination. [Immense applatuse.] It has long been the
custom in Pennsylvania to bring candidates for
official position before the public by means of such
representative bodies; and in this instance there are
circumstances surrounding and connected with the
election of delegates and she action of the Convention which I feel are highly flattering to me.

Having administered the Executive Government
of Pennsylvania for nearly three years, in times of
great public excitement and slistness, my course has
been strictly observed, and all my acts have been
subjected to the severest criticism. In the coming
canvass and election, they are to be submitted to a
cancid and generous people; upon their verdict I
confidently rely, knowing that it is beyond appeal.

But, my fellow citizens, the administration of the
Government of Pennsylvania sinks into insignificance when compared with the great struggle which
involves the preservation of the visdication and supremacy of the National Government—a struggle which
involves the preservation of the national life itself.
It is at our Government, my friends, the blows of the
rebellion are all citized. They would over throw that
great system of huzsan freedom which lies at the
foundation of our national structure, that noble
idea which struggled isto life in the Revolution, and
which found shape and for dreams of the visionary; but now, when an armed rebellion is striking at the very citadel of the national fabric, the assertion of rights to States which conflict with the powers dedicated to the Federal Government, or obstruct the execution of the laws by the Fresident, its visible head, must be regarded as an insanity, second only to that which influences those in armed rebellion, and as giving them aid, sympathy, and comfort in their treasonable purposes. The people of Pennsylvania, with few exceptions, have, as yet, been steadfast in their fidelity to the Government. [Applause.] We have given our wealth freely when called upon, and have more than answered all requirements made upon us in contributions of our people to swell the ranks of the national samies; and I feel this night I have a right to say that in the past two years and a half of our eventful history, the administration of the government in Pennsylvania has been in perfect harmony with the sentiment of our loyal people.

This is not a time, my friends, to differ as to men, or to stand in the way of the full execution of all the legitimate powers conferred upon the President, by the Constitution and the laws; and I pledge myself, as heretofore, to give to the Government of the United States an active and constant support, and to maintsin its authority and the execution of its laws within the State of Pennsylvania, with all the powers given to the Executive office for that purpose. [Uneers.]

Every Pennsylvania, freeman lwho has suffered martyrdom in the support and defence of our Government, and every wounded and maximed hero returned to our midst from the battle-field, strengthens the ties which binds us to it, and increases our obligation to prosecute this war to a perfect and suchalization.

ens the ties which binds us to it, and increases our, obligation to prosecute this war to a perfect and successful termination. Until then we have not performed our duty to the living nor the dead, nor shall our trust to those who are to follow us have been fulfilled, nor our obligations to those who have lived before us been discharged, until treason and rebellion are driven from this hitherto prosperous and happy country. [Cheers.]

There is nothing on this earth, in the works of nature or of art, which can compare with sublimity of the struggle of this great people to maintain their Government; and all our sympathies and all our means, if necessary, should be given to the comfort and support of the brave men who stand is arms in defence of our free institutions. [Applause.] They are there subject to the control of military authority, and we have encouraged them to go; they are reare there subject to the control or minus your order, and we have encouraged them to go; they are restrained and controlled by the needful rigors of military discipline; they are exposed to the trials, and vicisatiudes of actual war; and every word, thought, or act which would either take from them military discipline; they are exposed to the trials, and vicisatiudes of actual war; and every word, thought, or act which would either take from them their efficiency, withhold from them proper supplies, distract or divide public opinion, or, worse than all, discourage the means by which the Government would replensh their diminished ranks, is treason and ingratitude to them, the best and bravest of our fellow-citizens. [Great applause.] I rejotee, my fellow-citizens, that the Convention which placed me in nomination has declared in favor of an amendment to the Constitution by which citizens of the State separated from it and in arms for their country, shall enjoy the right of suffrage; surely they, have shown by their presence in the field the highest and noblest exhibition of loyalty and fidelity, and should be permitted, wherever they are found, thus to exercise a right held so sacred by the American citizen, underlying, as it does, all the operations of our Government.

Having accepted the nomination, I will make an open and vigorous contest for success, and will treat fairly the distinguished gentleman who has been placed in nomination as our opposing candidate by the political organization to which he is attached. I would not succeed by assaults upon his personal character, nor would I have my friends conduct the contest; with defamation and detraction for their allies; neither that candidate nor myselfcan claim any peculiar fitness over very many of our fellow-citizens; but we are made the representatives of opposite policies, measures, and opinions. For myself, relying upon the right and truth, I expect to prevait in this election. For this end, I will use all honorable and fair means, and will give to the canvass my active, unfailing, and determined exertions, [Applause] A voice, "Go on lold man; the soldiers are with you."

I would not conceal my gratification at the presence here tonight of a large number of the volunare with you."

I would not conceal my gratification at the presence here to-night of a large number of the volunteer soldiers of Pennsylvania, and the pride I feel at the constant manifestations of their confidence

I would not conceal my gratification at the presence here to night of a large number of the volunteer soldiers of Pennsylvania, and the pride I feel at the constant manifestations of their confidence and respect. My relations with you and your brother soldiers, for more than two eventful years, have always been pleasant, and no man in Pennsylvania, whether in official position or private citizen, has more highly regarded and esteemed you for your patience, constancy, and courage. I would be insensible, indeed, to all the virtuous impulses of the human heart, could I fail in a feeling of gratitude to you and your fellows for the services you have rendered to your country. or in according to you all the sympathy and support of my office in your setred mission. [Great applause.]

The Leaders of Rebellion.—Of the conspirators who planned the great rebellion, William L. Yancey, whose death was aunounced in yesterday's Evening Post, was one of the ablest as well as one of the most indefatigable. He was, besides, in more ways than one, a type of the men who are endeavoring to destroy this country. It is a singular fact that scarcely one of the chiefs of the rebellion is without some stain on his private character; John B. Floyd, while Governor of Virginia, swindled his State out of several thousand dollars, in selling certain stocks entrusted to him by the Legislature; Benjamin was in his youth a thief; Sidell prostituted his indicance as a Senstor to push through Congress the Houmas land grant, one of the most barefaced swindles ever nerpetrated in this country: Wigfall is a murderer; Letcher a drunkard; Davis an impudent repudiator of debts; Pickens a ridiculous braggart. Yancey was not an exception to this rule; he was a tried and convicted murderer. While still living in South Carolina, his native State, he had a disagreement with his uncle, a Dr Earle, then living near Greenwille, and shot him dead, as the latterwas approaching a house on the verandah of which Yancey was ritting. He was convicted, imprisoned, and

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM KENTUCKY.—The resons known to be elected as members of Congress from Kentucky are the following: Mr. Robert Malcry, a member of the last Congress, and a supporter of the war, from the Fifth district; Green Clay Smith, a strong Unionist, from the Sixth district; Brutus J. Clay, an unconditional loyalist, from the Seventh district; William H. Randall, Union, from the Eighth district; and William N. Wadsworth who voted in the last Congress with the war Desocrats, from the Ninth district. Mr. Clay and ceals the late John J. Crittenden.

THE CITY.

THE UITY TROOP THANK THE PEOPLE THE UITY TROOP THANK THE PEOPLE STAE INTERIOR.—There having been various statements made in regard to the treatment manifested by the residents at Gettysburg, Co-shown, and other places, towards the Union soldiers generally during the recent emergency, the following preamble and resolutions, passed by the First City Troop, at a meeting held at the armory, on Thursday evening, will be read with grateful interest by the ditizens of Philadelphia as well as those of the interior of the State:

At a stated meeting of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, held August 6th, 1663, the follow-phia City Cavalry, held August 6th, 1663, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, The First City Troop were stationed at Gettysburg for some ten days previous to the occupation of that place by the rebels, and, owing to its advanced position, the State was unable to furnish the company with commissary supplies; and Whereas. The citizens of Gettysburg, during that Whereas, The citizens of Getypanis, during that period, at all hours of the day and night, with a whole-hearted generosity, threw open their houses, furnishing the troop with everything of which they stood in need, and humanely taking care of our sick; and

Whereas. This Troop received many kindnesses
from the citizens of Cashtown and Millerstown; and
Whereas, We doom it due that a proper acknowledgement of the same should be made; therefore,
be it

Resolved, That the First Troop Philadelphia City,
Cavally tender their sincere and grateful thanks to,
the citizens of the above-named places; and, whilsh
fully apprecising, personally, the kindness extanded to them, they also understand and fael that the
same loyally and-parisonism would have bestoreed
similar favors upon any soldier of the Republic. Sudden Death of A Solder.—A solder by the name of B. F. G. Ziller, of the 157th Pennsylvania Folunteers, a paticat of the Chestnut Hill Hospital, went into a stable in the rear of Mr. Fisher's, on Filbert street, versirday afternoon, and ied in a few minutes afterwards. His body was taken away by Mr. Hall, the army undertaker.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES. - Jay Cooke, subscription agent, reports the sale of \$1,032,000 Government hands. Deliveries are being made to July 24. The desponding tone of the rebel leaders must give a fresh impetus to these sales, and induce capitalists, both here and abroad, who have heretofore held sloof, to make investments in the five-tweeties at par. DROWNED.—The Coroner was notified

last evening to hold an inquest upon the body of a boy who was drowned in the afternoon. He resided at the northwest corner of Jefferson avenue and