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For the quality-and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the billion. Who are familiar with the character of their work.

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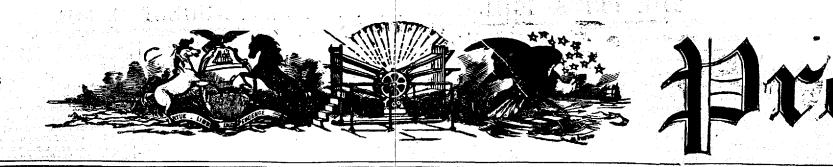
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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 10., 1863.

VOL. 7.-NO. 8.

CLOTHING. JOHN KELLY, JR.,

TAILOR WAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET!

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and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the see much lower than any other first-class RLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,

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MUSICAL BOXES.

IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES,

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Special Correspondence of The Press.

NEAR BRANDY STATION, Va. August 6, 1863. Last night I slept upon historic ground. The white bones of those who had been slain before himmered down upon them through the heavy he perfect skeleton of a large sized man. The bare kull, with its great, hollow, eyeless sockets, was here; the long tinger bones and each particular rib was in its place All was bare and white and ghastly No; I forgot to mention that a well preserved pair of boots still encased what were the soldier's feet, out in whose friendly cover now rattled the shin the empty skull, which gave forth\_a long, melan

bones of the deceased. The wayward winds played through the cavity of the chest, and sighed through choly wail-the only dirge that has there been played, save the requiem which the song-birds twitter from the neighboring trees. The bones of the horse bleached close by the side of his master. When the last great trump of the mighty Archangel summons forth the quick and the dead, vhole armies will start from the banks of the Rapnahannock. Every ford is memorable for som deadly fight, from Kelly's to Beverley's, and in the trail of Pope's army the bones of the foe bleach and A CAVALRY SKIRMISH. often taken by surprise when the clarion notes of the different bugles sound forth to the practised ear of the soldier "boots and saddle." Such was the

case yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock. Soon all was hurrying to and fro; but a shell dropping imediately in front of the camp where the 6th Pennsylvania bivouacked, admonished all to get ready to resist an attack, something which has, of late, been unusual, for we are now frequently the assailants. Pennsylvania on the extreme right, commanded by ral Merritt, which held the right flank. Colonel Davis was on the left of the railroad. The rebels only had a brigade, which they pushed forward to onnoitre our front. I presume they thought th greater portion of our troops had recrossed the Rappahannock. But they were mistaken. Our men didn' wait for them to advance much further, but galloped toward them. Their pieces were as poor

Saturday previous. But to-day our gunners dis-charged their pieces with astonishing and startling accuracy, near a great white house, close to the road the rebels were clustered in large groups. Captain Heaton soon had some of his guns in battery, and it was amusing to watch the effect produced by shelling. First one would leave, then two would scamper hastily away, till at last every man took to his heels—occasionally looking over his shoulder when he heard a shell come shricking along. This little episode in the life of a cavalry man lasted till o'clock P. M. One man killed belonging to the 6th Pennsylvania, and two or three wounded. At this ment three dead rebels lie composedly decomposing in the woods, between our vedettes and the enemy, and for two nights one of their wounded lies on the ground meaning and greating piteously. Night before a rebel lieutenant sneaked upon one of our outposts, and came near killing him. Strang

PATTERN SHIRT. It is, at the best, nothing but murder. GENERAL STUART INVITED TO DINNER. In my last I forgot to mention a palatable circumcavalry, but that Fitz Hugh Lee was the chief of that branch of the army. Whether this be so or not, as I before stated, Stuart fought Buford last rday, for Buford ate his dinner in a cosy little house nestled among pines, cedars, and jessmine, about one and a half miles from Culpeper, where General Stuart and staff were going to dine. Every luxury and delicacy that could be procured in this

spotless linen which covered the table. The chairs were placed, the wine ready to be uncorked, the plane in the dear little parlor open, as it was left stool (I hope I am not slandering her featurs when I call them fair) had no doubt hurried on a sun-bonnet; and slipped off to Culpeper. The "Bonnie Blue Flag" would not sound so well in the old parlor, and she feared General Buford and staff could not appreciate her selection of songs.

However, the dinner was appreciated; and if smacking of lips and looks of regret at the fragments dishes prepared by these kind people met with the appreciation of all the partakers. There was great rejoicing in the camp of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry—which Gen. Buford, in a complimentary way, calls the 7th Regulars—when they heard they were to go to Alexandria and be re-cruited. All the regiments composing this brigade and I may include all the brigades in the 1st Disylvania had 600 men last April; now Mai, Hazeltene tells me there are but 150 left. So it is with all the cavalry. Now that it has proved its value and

efficiency, it should not be allowed to dwindle into insignificance for lack of numbers. still in the neighborhood of Culpeper. Ewell's and Longstreet's are about Stevensburg. Both armies are fortifying. Our means of crossing the Rappahannock is of the best kind. The railroad bridge at Rappahannock Station is now completed, and cars run over-an event the soldiers hail with delight, because it brings them fresh bread. All along the road, from Washington Junction to the river, squads men are engaged in repairing the road and erect-

ing bridges over ever; small stream. . B. Note from Parson Brownlow.—I have this day conversed with Dr. Everett, surgeon of the 5th East Tennessee Infantry, who was recently confined in the infamous Libby Prison, at Richmond. He tells me that he was confined in the same room with Ex Governor Aikin, of South Carolina, and held frequent conversations with him. So many ounces of bread and meat were dealt out to each prisoner per day, and the venerable old gray haired patriot received his dealty allowance, while the boys in prison volunteered to do his cooking for him. The offences for which he was imprisoned were, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and to contribute means to sustain the rebellion. In conversing about his confinement, he would frequently shed tears.

This venerable old patriot, who has served his State as Governor, as a Congressman, and as a member of her Legislature, is the largest slaveholder in the Confederacy, and about the wealthlest man in South Carolina; but he is a Union man, and athlebour were the survey to be anything other.

member of her Legislature, is the largest slaveholder in the Confederacy, and about the wealthlest
man' in South Carolina; but be is a Union man,
and stubbornly refuses to be anything else. For this
he is indearcerated in a prison! His cruel confinement has been kept a secret from the outside world,
and it has been kept out of Southern papers, because his villainous persecutors were ashamed to
let his imprisonment be known.

There is no organization in South Carolina, or
anywhere in the seceded States, that can afford Governor Aiken relief, and I insist that our Government ought, without a week's delay, arrest five promiment ought, without a man of the control of the Seward do not attend to it, I promise
to General Rosecrans and Governor Johnston that
they at once seize upon five prominent Tennessee
rebels, and confine them in our State Prison until
the old South Carolina patriot is released. It is
due to justice, and above all to the loyal sentiment
of the South.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

August 5, 1863. August 5, 1863.

Mrs. General John Morgan. From the Dayton Journal.

[From the Dayton Journal.]

Mrs. General John Morgan is a very bewitching woman. She used to be quite a belle in Washington when the South ruled the nation. At that time she would have refused an introduction to John indignantly. She belonged to the "blood stock" of the South. Her father, Hon. Charles Ready, a Casaius like man, resided—and still resides there—in Murifreesboro. where he ranked with leading lawyers. His dwelling was occupied by the Provost Marshal General of the Department of the Cumberland, jointly with himself, wife, and two of their "niggers," until the army moved "up South."—to use General McCook's language describing that country. He was considered a snake—not a copperhead—and our detectives watched his operations, but they never could convict him of conveying information to his son-in-law. Nevertheless, he received letters from him. But it was not of him whom we intended to discourse. His daughter, now Mrs. General John Morgan, was fascinated by John's rank and reputation, and consented to marry him. Last November she ran the blookade into Nashville and provided herself with an elegant wedding trousseau, sided by her elegant and beautiful sister, Mrs. Cheatham, of Nashville, who is now imprisoned at Alton, Illinois, for disloyalty. Endeavoring to go back under a flag of truce, she was unfortunately captured in suspicious company, one of the party being charged with smuggling goods to the enemy under a flag of truce. The timid creature was saddy frightened, but was finally apprenticed. Experiment to 12 tunes, sender Organ and American Supplementary.

WOOLEN ARRAS BOTHER, Importers, the country of the party being charged with an supplicus company, one of the party being charged with an supplicus company, one of the party being charged with an supplicus company, one of the party being charged with an supplicus company, one of the party being charged with an supplicus company, one of the party being charged with an supplicus company, one of the party being charged with an supplicus company, one of the party being charged with an supplicus company, one of the party being charged with an supplicus company, one of the party being charged with an supplicus company, one of the party being charged with an supplicus company, one of the party being charged with an supplicus company, one of the party being charged with an supplicus company, one of the party being charged with an supplicus company one of the party being charged with an supplicus company one of the party being charged with an supplicus company one of the party being charged with an supplicus company one of the party being charged with an supplicus company one of the party being charged with an supplicus company one of the party being charged with an supplicus company one of the party being charged with an supplicus company one of the party being charged with an supplicus company one of the party being charged with an supplicus company one of the party being charged with an supplicus company one of the party being charged with an supplicus and sealing charged with an supplicus company one of the party being charged with an supplicus company one of the party being charged with an supplicus company one of the party being charged with an supplicus company one of the party being charged with an supplicus company one of the party being charged with an supplicus company one of the sealily five ends with error. The thouse, the was ally indeed and conditions in evergreens, of the wall of which were controlled to which were the enemy larged sond aft

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH. GRANT REINFORCING MEADE. The War in Virginia and the Southwest.

THE DESTRUCTION OF COTTON. THE RAPPAHANNOCK AGAIN TO BE THE GREAT

BATTLE GROUND. Fredericksburg correspondence (August 5) of the Rich-mond Examiner. Your correspondent, in picket phrase, has been "driven in." Stafford is again in possession of the enemy, and the old line of the Rappahannock seems to be reasserted, and will doubtless become the subject and scene of yet another bloody conflict. There seems to be, however, some hesitation on the part of the enemy in their strength that direction. the enemy in their advance in this direction. In-leed, their movements indicate that the passage of the river is intended by way of the upper fords, and in avoidance of the fatal heights of Fredericksours. This conclusion is drawn from the circumstance that, notwithstanding the Yankee cavalry have been scouring Stafford county for the past week, yet their lines of advance in this direction have been held stationary some eight or ten miles listant, and with the exception of a dash of two quadrons of cavalry, yesterday afternoon, in an attempt to intercent a company of our which was attempt to intercent a company of our which was attempt to intercept a company of ours which was picketing the Hartford road, there has been no indication of an onward movement. The dash proved a failure; the company was well handled and effected a safe retreat, and experienced no casualty, except one horse wounded. To the credit of this company it should be stated that when they encountered the Yankee lines in the morning, they drove, not only their cavalty, but also an infantry force, some three miles back upon their reserves. The Yankees, meanwhile, finding through their secuts the insignificant number of our men, returned in force, and dashed down the road as far as Falmouth, which was held by them last night. There is no advance from Dumfries, and no evidence of the enemy's intention to constitute Acquis Greek a base of supplies. Your correspondent has just returned from this point, and when he left the usual guard of gunboats, which have stood sentinel there for the past sixty days, were even gone.

The action of the War Department respecting the Acquis Greek Railway is a fine commentary on the management of that branch of the Government. Those in authority were informed repeatedly, and in ample time, of the immence importance of this road to the enemy, its intrinsic value to us, in the hundreds of tons of the finest heavy rail way iron, which could have been readily removed and securely transported to Richmond; yet such has been the inattention of officials and the miserable mismanagement of the affair, that the work was not commenced until the time when it should have been completed, and then a force not one-tent as strong as should have been employed were only engaged. The result is,

then a force not one tenth as strong as should have been employed were only engaged. The result is, that not more than a mile of the road has been ecured, and operations now are necessarily sus-cended by reason of the presence of the enemy. THE CROPS IN THE SHENANDOAH.

Correspondence of the Richmond Sentinel, August 5 ]

The valley presents a flourishing appearance. The rops are very fine, particularly the corn and hay. Up about Lexington the war has gearcely been felt all 1th is really acceptance.

at all. It is really refreshing to visit a region of country where everything looks so plentiful, and where there are few or no marks of this horrible war. where there are few or no marks of this horrible war.

OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Angust 6 ]

From below we learn that on Tuesday two monitors and three gunboats appeared in the James river, and advanced up as far as Sandy Point, where they anchored and threw shells shoreward occasionally, for the purpose of starting any "rebels" that might be in the woods.

Yesterday one monitor and two gunboats started up, and halting within sixteen miles of Drewry's Bluff, commenced a vigorous shelling of the woods, right and left. The firing was heard on the outskirts of the city. The object of the expedition appeared to be one of observation of the depth of water, and to ascertain the location of torpedoes, with henrocost theft on shore, if the opportunity presented itself.

GEN, LEE'S ARMY RECUPERATING. [From the Richmond Examiner, August 6.]
The arrival of the Fredericksburg and Central trains yesterday afternoon placed us in possession of very little information from General Lee's army, beyond general movements rendered necessary by those of Meade's army. It was reported the enemy they show themselves barbarians. All the men are justly indignant, and they will soon learn that watchfulness will checkmate their ferocity. Shooting pickets does neither army any good, and has wisely been discountenanced by all brave officers.

There was nothing of interest from the vicinity of Oulbeper.

[From the Daily Examiner, August 6.] From the Dally Examiner, August 6.1

There is no longer a doubt but that Gen. Grant, immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, reinforced General Meade to the extent of fifteen thousand to twenty thousand troops. The troops were sent on board transports, at Vicksburg, two days after its fall, and arrived in the Cheesapeake about a fortnight since. The 5th United States, Artillery, batteries E and B, the 16th Pennsylvania and the 32d Massachusetts Infantry, accompanied the reinforcing column, which was under the command of Generals Smith and Kelley.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF YOUTHS SERIOW (1996) MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF YOUTHS BELOW CO

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 6 ]

Enough of companies composed of youths below the conscript age will speedily be formed to take the place of veteran troops now doing guard duty in Richmond. Richmond.

Captain Figner is enrolling a company of youth between the ages of fifteen and eighteen for Major Munford's battalion, and they are specially designed to take the place of a North Carolina company stationed here. The enrolling quarters of the company are corner of Third and Broad streets. Only a few more youths are wanted to complete the organization.

THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

are corner of Third and Broad streets. Only a.few.
more youths are wanted to complete the organization.

THE SITUATION IN MISSISTIPI.

(From the Meridian (Miss.) letter, July 19, in the Atlants Appeal.]

From Jackson we have interesting news. Twilads, just from there, bring the intelligence that the whole of Grant's army, excepting one brigade, had left Jackson, going towards Vicksburg. There were no Yankee pickets this side of Pearl river, and our pickets had reached that stream. Six prisoners, taken not far from Pearl river, having been taken in the usual Yankee occupation of thieving, were brought in this morning. Nothing intelligible could be got out of them. In Jackson, nearly all of Main street, the Governor's mansion, and many other houses, were burned to the ground. The railroad from Brandon to Jackson was effectually destroyed, not a rail reported to have been left in its place, and that portion of the road from she river to the site of the Confederate House, which we had rebuilt, was torn up. The rails in many places were carried to the river and thrown in.

When the citizens of Jackson sent Grant a flag of fruce, formally surrendering the city, after the evacuation by our forces, he promised that private property would be respected. It was a Yankee primise, for his soldiers pillaged every house, and stole whatever they could lay their hands on.

On the line of their march from Jackson to Brandon, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th Instants, they, in addition to the destruction of the railroad, laid waste the whole country. In Brandon they burned the whole of the south side of the public square, two large blocks of buildings, the railroad depot, and pillaged every house in town, stealing from, and robbing in open day; even the poor negroes of the town. A well-known negro barber shop of that town was robbed of every article it contained by these representatives of "the best Government the world ever away," and no article of domestic use was too insignificant for the peculant proclivities of low mean, vulgar Y

Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.]

UNIONTOWN, Ala., July 25, 1863.

Having ceased to purchase cotton for the Government in Mississippi, and instructed its agents accordingly, I beg leave through your columns to announce that the policy of the Government is that the same course be pursued with regard to public as private cotton—viz: apply to it the torch whenever in imminent and manifest danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, but only in such cases. In presence of a mere raid, cotton should not be burnt. On the other hand, where military and permanent occupancy is likely to be had, it is of the last importance that cotton should not be the trophy of the enemy. I our obceint servant, S. D. W. DEBOW.

I enclore you a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War, concerning the preservation or destruction, when necessary, of cotion belonging to the Government in Mississippi. The Secretary directs me to request you to give special attention to the matters, to consult the military authorities and organize some system by which the cotion may be preserved when practicable, or destroyed if otherwise there is great danger of its falling into the hands of the enemy; but to be particular to guard against its unnecessary destruction.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., RICHMOND, July 15, 1863. Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Sir: The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson exposes to the enemy the cotton purchased by the Government in Mississippi and Louisiana. I learn that many offithe planters, in whose care this cotton was, will probably leave their plantstions, so that there will be no person to whom the duty can be entrusted of preserving the cotton, if it can be preserved, or of destroying it where it is likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. Under these direumstances I would respectfully submit that the subject be placed under the control of the commanding generals, and that they be instructed to destroy all such cotton as cannot be preserved from the hands of the enemy.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Generaty of the Treasury.

- Accounts from Liberia state the biennial election resulted in the election of Hon. Daniel Bashiel Warner as President, and Rev. James M. Prest as Yice President, the term of office to commence in January next. Mr. Warner is of unmixed African blood, born in Baltimore, April 19, 1815, reached Liberia May. 24, 1833, and has not since been out of the country. He is a man of integrity and ability, a successful merchant, and has acceptably held several prominent positions, among others that of Secretary of State. He is now serving his second term as Vice President, and was lately acting as President during the absence in Europe of Mr. Benson.

- A correspondent informs us of a certain colored woman, Mrs. Lydia Smith, whose sympathy for our wounded soldiers is deserving of special notice. At her own expense she purchased a one-horse load of provisions and clothing, and distributed them personally in the hospitals. The rebels, as well as the Union wounded, received her attention.

- The Emperor Napoleon has purchased the landscape near Kenilworth, by the English landscape painter Mr. Savery, now at the exhibition of Living Artists.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. From the correspondence of the Western journals, o the date of July 29, we gather the following idea of the situation at Vicksburg and the campaign in

the Southwest:

Now that Vicksburg is ours, the Mississippi open, and all armed rebels chassed from our vicinity or captured, the restless spirit peculiar to American minds is already beginning to inquire, "What next?" To gather intormation of the future doings of an army is, to a great extent, impracticable, and of none more so than this. Gen. Grant always keeps his own counsel. Few are admitted to his confidence. Probably, none ever fully foreknow the plans of his campaigns. To this, in a great measure, many asscribe his uniform success. "What's done we partly may compute," but are never safe in conjecturing public and reliable of a few changes likely to occur within a week.

Gen. McPherson's army corps (the 17th) has been mainly here, I believe, since the surrender, in occupation of the city. Gen. Ransom's brigade was sent to Natchez two weeks ago, and captured a large lot of cattle, among other things, and remain there, garnsoning the place. Gen. McArthur's division was with Gen. Sherman, in pursuit of Johnston, but has returned. was with Gen. Sherman, in pursuit of Jounston, our has returned.

Gen. Ord's corps (the 13th, and formerly Gen. McClermand's) is here, and likely to remain here for all that I know, to the contrary.

Gen. Sherman's corps (the 15th) has just returned from Jackson, and is now encamped on Big Black River. It will probably go to Natchez within ten days. Gen. Blair and staff, of this corps, have a short leave of absence, and go North on the first boat. oat. Gen. Hurlbut's old corps (the 10th) is to return to Memphis, and Gen. Burnside's to his department again. Gen. Herron's division was transported down the iver several days ago, and rumor says its destina-ion was New Orleans.

THE PAROLED PRISONERS.

Widely contradictory reports seem to be in circulation in the North concerning the names of the rebel generals captured, here, and the number of prisoners actually paroled. The following list of generals is official: John C. Pemberton, lieutenant general; M. L. Smith, C. L. Stevenson, John H. Forney, and John S. Bowen (since dead), major generals; Thos. B. Taylor, Alired Cummings, S. M. Barton, F. A. Shaup, Louis Herbert, W. E. Baldwin, S. D. Lee, J. C. Vaughn, John V. Harris, and John C. Moore, brigadier generals. The number of names actually obtained in parolling will not be far from 29,000—rather over than under. Pending the obtaining of formal paroles, the rebels were continually escaping, in spite of all precautions, so that the number stated (31,000) may not be so far from the number in the city at the time of its surrender. The work of giving individual paroles to such a number was herculean. Twelve officers and about fifty clerks were employed constantly for five days in parolling the 25,000 effective men taken. Quadruplicate copies of these had to be made-out, so the reader may form some idea of the labor. THE PAROLED PRISONERS

THE YAZOO.

The old steamer Star of the West, the original one fired into by the rebels at Fort Sumpter, and which made the perhous trip up the Rio Grande to relieve Stoneman's cavalry in the early part of the war, was among the vessels recently destroyed by the rebels up the Yazoo river. It had been captured by them nearly a year ago.

A great deal of the furniture and plate belonging to the rebel Yazoo fiett having been concealed and buried, has been since found. THE YAZOO

General Grant has adopted the plan of hiring out e contrabands to their old masters, under proper General Grant has adopted the plan of hiring out the contrabands to their old masters, under proper restrictions and guarantees, wherever it is practica-ble. Of course, it is never made obligatory upon the darkies to do so, but every inducement is held out to them to do so, but the darkies "can't see it." I am informed that down back of Natchez, planters am informed that down back of Nathez, planters. Plaving cotton crops being neglected, offered their old slaves half their crop if they would take hold and gather it. In a number of these cases the offers were refused. But the darkies will work for Northern men or for Uncle Samgladly. The "attachment of slaves to their masters," proverbial in pro-slavery logic, don't show itself in any of the regions round about here. THE PAROLE SYSTEM.

We will continue to hear of the admirable workings of the parole system with Pemberton's army—admirable, I mean, for us. The last heard of Pemberton himself was at the head of his paroled army on the march to the Jordan of Dixie; he was having still more troubles, his force melting away like snow, and nary bayonet to hold them. General Dennis, who has recently been relieved of command in Louisiana, tells me that hundreds of paroled Secesh sargaglers come to his camp from Vicksburg, wanting to go over home by way of Kirby Smith's army, saying they were Texans, and many of their friends were there. He furnished them every facility for crossing the river, and even gave many of them a day's rations. And, afterwards, he heard that Kirby Smith was terribly rampant over his new and unwelcome reinforcements. Upon their arrival, they, of course, mixed in among their old heard that Kirby Smith was terribly rampant over his new and unwelcome reinforcements. Upon their arrival, they, of course, mixed in among their old comrades, and instead of telling tales of cruel treatment and indignities received at the hands of the Yankees, they had just the opposite tale to tell—of many a hot cup of nice coffee or fresh steak at a Yankee's mess; or many a cup of water, or something stronger, from a Yankee's canteen; of many a compliment received from the Yankees for holding out so stoutly in Vicksburg; and you may be sure the general character of the Yankee soldier was not belittled any by them, nor the general prospects of the Confederacy, from the Vicksburg point of view, very flatteringly presented by the Texans to their fellows. The result was that General Kirby Smith soon found a feeling of mutiny in his army. Every paroled man had sworn he was going home to stay home; that's what they all said everywhere; and many of Smith's men swore they were going too! General Dennis informed me that Kirby Smith had to actually corrad the paroled men as fast as they came to stop the mischief.

Why, some rebel commanders will have cause to wish the small pox had come into their camp than these paroled prisoners, before they all get to their homes.

General Grant's guitz depresticated hereaver.

General Grant is quite domesticated here now. His whole family are here; and the stern veteran of scores of well-fought and nobly-won battles has most appropriately called around him, during his brief interval of rest from labors that the world is

applauding, the sacred circle of home from which he has been so long separated. An expedition into Texas will undoubtedly be among the first movements upon the opening of a new campaign in the fall, if something is not done before. The guerillas who have congregated there will persecute to the bitter end what lew Union men are remaining in that State. A brother of Gen. Marmaduke came down the river not many days since, from St. Louis, ejected from that place by Gen. Schofield for disloyal sentiments, and goes over into Texas, avowedly with the intention to organize a guerilla and bushwhacking force in that State and Western Arkansas. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

There are two theories in regard to the movements of Johnston's army. One is that it is at Selma, Alabama, and that Johnston intends to occupy that as a new base of operations; and the other is that it has gone to Mobile, to assist in the defence of that city against an attack which it is generally apprehended by the rebels will soon be made. I now rather incline to the former theory, as this is a base from which Johnston could keep open and defend the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as high up as Meridian, in the extreme western part of Georgia. Selma is on the Alabama river, which from that place runs nearly east to Montgomery. He is undoubtedly operating in that region somewhere.

JACKSON.

I have enjoyed rare opportunities, during my recent visit to Jackson, of ascertaining the public sentiment of the State relative to a restoration of the Union. I have consulted with a number of the leading men of the State, and know there is a wide-spread desire, constantly growing, for peace, and a willingness to accept it upon the simple terms of a return to the Union from which they attempted to secede. The withdrawal of our troops from Jackson, and their failure to occupy any considerable portion of the State, alone prevented any public demonstration in favor of the Union from being made by some of the most prominent citizens of Mississippi. I could mention the names of those who would have cheerfully and voluntarily originated such a demonstration; but the fact that they are to day, by our withdrawal from Jackson, within the power of the Confederate armies, renders it most proper that their names, should be withheld. This statement is not based upon mere conjecture, or from inference, but is drawn in part from the fact that, on the first and 22d instants, meetings of the leading citizens of Mississippi were held in Jackson, to consider the best plan of reorganizing the State Government under the Constitution of the United States. The matter of restoration was full discussed in these meetings, and also the matters with those present deemed properly incotental to the return of the South. They were willing to take the Constitution just as they left it. If anything has been added during the rebellion, they wish it removed, and then, after restorations to make, let a Convention of the States make the alterations in a legal and honorable manner, and harmonize the conflicting interests and opinions of all parties of the country. JACKSON.

THE COMING ELECTION.

There is now an election for Governor pending in this State, in which the matter of an adjustment, though in an indefinite sense, will be one of the questions at issue. And were the President to strengthen the hands of the Union party in Mississippi by some liberal and definite proposition, by which they could bring the State back to its allegiance, they will be enabled to secure the co-operation of a large party who are sick of Secession—because it didn't pay perceptible or prospective dividends—and thus elect a Governor next October who will co-operate with us whenever we see proper to occupy any considerable

Major Gen. Bowen, of Missouri, the bearer of the flag of truce with Pemberton's proposal to surrender Vicksburg, died of pure grief and disappointment, about eight miles this side of Jackson, on the 22d. He was one of the first of the parolet officers to leave Vicksburg, and had passed out of the lines, and was proceeding to Jackson, when he was taken sick and lodged in a farm house. He was a proud, sensitive man, much esteemed personally by his acquaintances, and linked his destinies with those of the South from the first. The conviction that the Confederacy was already overpowered and lost, and that poverty and disgrace, for the part he had taken in the rebellion, were his doom, proved too much for him. He is burled in the door, yard, but a few paces from where he died. His wife was with him at the time of his death, and is said to have lost her reason from the many gricfs and misfortunes crowding the many gricis and misfortunes crow ing upon her. THE GUERILLAS.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, August 1.—Since my last letter, the principal subject of discussion in military circles has been about Biffles, Forrest, and Richardson. These officers of the "Confederate States of circies has been about silles, Forrest, and Richardson. These officers of the "Confederate States of America" have now under their immediate command—that is, available men—about 3:300. This force consists mostly of cavalry, but not well armed, and in an engagement with an equal number of Federals, would be defeated, without question; the superiority of our arms alone would decide the contest. I am informed, by gentlemen from the headquarters of their commands, that arrangements have been made for the union of their forces somewhere in the vicinity of Jackson or Lexington, Tenn. The movements of these guerillas are of special interest to the inhabitants of West Tennessee, and they are gratified to learn that General Grierson has been placed in command of an army which will wipe them out of existence. The past few weeks' operations of these guerilla chieftains have been burdens to the inhabitants of Shelby, Tipton, and a few others counties adjoining, of which they never dreamed. Robbery, murder, and arson have been the principal occupation of these men and their followers.

Business during the past few days, in the retail way, has been quite brisk, giving merchants and business men generally considerable hope. The commercial community begin to feel confident that the restrictions on trade and the burdensome five-percent. tax will soon be removed. When this is done Memphis will again be a busy centre of trade. HELENA,
HELENA, July 29.—General Steele has arrived from
Vickaburg with a large army, and is now in command of this post. It is rumored that a movement
will, in a few days, be made in the direction of Little Rock. The estimated number of troops here is

TRADE.

fifteen thousand. My opinion is ten thousand will count the last man. VICESBURG.

My last advices from this town date up to the evening of the 29th, at which time the Sultana, Luminary, Southwestern, J. W. Chessman, Beile Oreole, Prima Donna, City of Madison, Jesse K. Bell, and Louisville left. All of these bosts, save the Luminary, are loaded with troops, most of which are from General Banks' army, their term of entistment having expired. Generals McArthur, Thayer, and Mathias are passengers on the Sultana, on their way home. The health of the Federal soldiers here is hardly as good as it was two weeks, or even one week, since. Diarrhota is the principal disease, from which it seems almost traposible for a patient to recover. Cases of intermittent fever are hardly so numerous as they were two or three days ago, but a great many soldiers are now sick with that disease. To guard against yellow fever is directed the special attention of the medical department in this place. Chloride of lime is thickly spread all over the town and in the suburbs, where necessify demands it. If yellow fever be prevalent at this city this season, it will not be for want of care on the part of the surgeon commanding.

Colonel McCook left here on the 29th for Memphis, I understand he is going home on a short furlough. The fleet of boats which left here on the 26th arrived at Port Hudson on the 28th. It is rumored its destination is Red river by some, while others state that it is bound for Mobile. General Herron's division, among others, is with the expedition. General Grant, I am informed, is in command. His headquarters is on the Zephyr.

All of the sick rebel prisoners of war in Vicksburg are sent to Mobile. A steamer sailed for that port a few days since with a big load of sick and wounded rebels. A heavy wind occurred on the 28th, doing considerable damage. The steamer most disabled is the Morris. It will take some time to get her in good order again.

I understand that General Grant has matured a plan of operations against the South, or that portion of it in his immediate way, which, when developed, will prove that he is unquestionably an officer of great executive ability.

The Draft—Official Orders.

WAR DEFARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 6, 1863.

CIECULAR NO. 64.—First: The names of men who have entered the military service of the United States for three years or the war, and which may by chance be drawn in the draft shall be stricken, by the Board of Enrolment of the district in which they may be drawn, from the rolls of drafted men of that district. Suitable remarks, explanatory of the case, shall, in each instance, be entered upon the rolls opposite the sames thus stricken from them. The men whose names may be so drawn or stricken from the folls of any district shall be credited on the quota of that district, and their places shall not be filled from the 50 per cent. drawn to cover exemptions under the second section of the Enrolment act.

Second. Boards of Enrolment act.

Second. Boards of Enrolment act require that substitutes shall be acceptable. Boards must satisfy themselves in each case as to the acceptability in all respects of the substitute. All the conditions necessary to decide as to such acceptability in every case, cannot be specified, but the condition which recruits for the service of the United States are required to fulfil should be observed in regard to substitutes.

Third. The following opinions of Colonel Joseph The Draft-Official Orders.

quired to fulfil should be observed in regard to sub-stitutes. Third. The following opinions of Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, are published for the information of all officers of this bureau, and for their guidance in the cases specified, and in analo-gous cases: gous cases:
In case of a father claiming exemption for a son, under the 1th clause of 2d section of the enrolment act, on the ground that he has already furnished two sons to the military service, one of whom is now dead.

OPINIOS.—The exemption claimed in this case cannot be allowed under the 7th provision of the 2d section of the enrolling act, because that provision requires that there shall be two members of the same family in the military service at the same time to entitle the residue of the family to the privilege granted.

With regard to liability to draft of Members of the Enrolment Board and of Sullers.

Opinion,—It seems that under the comprehensive
and imperative language of the enrolling act, sutlers,
together with the members of the enrolling board,
are necessarily subject to draft. If the latter are
now in the military service it may be a ground,
should they be drafted, for relieving them from the
duties of the field, but not having been in the military service on the 3d of March. the law gives them duties of the field, but not having been in the military service on the 3d of March, the law gives them no privilege of exemption beyond that which is secured to other citizens. In case of Exemptions Obtained by Means of Affidavit.

OPINION.—So long as the certificate of exemption remains in force, it would not be proper to hold the drafted man as liable to military service. The judgment of the Enrolling Board is declared by the law to be final upon the question of exemption, but it is so only while that judgment remains unreversed. The Board, like any other quasi-judicial body, may revise its own action, and correct any errors it may have committed. If, therefore, the decision has been based on oaths or testimonies subsequently ascertained to be false, the Board should, having first given notice to the party, proceed to reconsider its action; and if, for the reason mentioned, the judgment should be found to be erroneous, it should be set aside, and the certificate of exemption based upon it should be wacated and held for naight. The party should then be held for military duty as though no such certificate had been issued. The persons making the false oaths in the matter would be subject to prosecution, but as the military authorities have the first claim upon the party drafted, heshould not be turned over to the civil authorities without the special direction of the Secretary of War.

In case of persons who were exempted from the draft of

the special direction of the Secretary of War.

In case of persons who were exempted from the draft of 1882, by reason of being engaged in the manufacture of arms for the Government.

OPINION.—No ground is perceived on which the claim of exemption made for these men can rest. The letter of the Secretary of War does not touch the question. It recognizes them, it is true, as in the service of the Government, but this they may well be without their being in the military service in the sense of the enrolling act. They do not seem to have been ever enlisted, or to have been formally entered into the service for which they were drafted, but, on the contrary, were excused therefrom because of their being engaged in the manufacture of arms for the Government in Colt's establishment. It is in reference to this latter employment that they are spoken of by the Secretary of War as in the service of the Government, and such service most clearly cannot exempt them.

In ease of a substitute who proves to be a deserter from

of the Government, and such service most clearly cannot exempt them.

In ease of a substitute who proves to be a deserter from military service, or a man already in that service.

Opinion.—A man who is under obligation to perform military duty on his own account cannot certainly be received as a substitute for another. To be acceptable in the sense of the law, he must possess all the legal qualifications for the service, but an enlisted man has diequalified and absolutely disabled himself from performing the duties of a substitute by engagements entered into with the Government. If the Board of Enrolment has been imposed upon, and has granted a certificate of exemption because of a substitute furnished, who proves to be a deserter, or one already in the military service, the Board should, after notice to the party, proceed to reconsider its action, and should set aside its former judgment, and annul the certificate of exemption granted. Its right to do so upon a proper showing is undentable, the act of determining upon the acceptability of the substitute being judicial in its character, and subject to revision and reversal. The certificate of exemption having been thus vacated, the party's original liability under the draft remains. JAS B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

Cavalry Service.

having been thus vacated, the party's original liability under the draft remains. JAS. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

Cavalty Service.

WAR Department, Adjutant General.

Office, Washington, July 28, 1883.

General Orders, No. 237.—The following instructions, intended to promote the efficiency of the cavalry service, are promulgated for the guidance of all concerned:

I. Inspections will be made of all cavalry troops at the end of every month, reports of which inspections will be forwarded without delay, through the Amy or Department commander, to the head of the Cavalry Bureau at Washington. These reports will exhibit the condition of the cavalry service in general, and especially the condition of the mounts. The reports shall state what service the troops inspected have done since last inspected; how many miles their horses have traveled within the month; what character of service has been required of them, and under what circumstances it has been rendered; what appears to have been the care taken of them, as regards treatment, shoeing, &c.; what has been the quantity and character of the rations of forage issued to them; if there has been any deficiency of forage, and who is responsible therefor, &c., &c.; and shall convey any other information pertaining to the objects of the inspection which it may be advisable should come to the notice of the Bureau.

II. Inspection reports shall divide cavalry horses into four classes:

1. Those which are to be condemned as unft for any use whatever in any branch of the service, which may be used for team or draught horses, or for herding purposes. Horses of this class are to be turned into the quartermaster's department.

2. Those which are now unfit for service, or nearly so, but which, by timely care and treatment in depots, will regain condition. Such horses are to be sent to such depots as may be established for the army, to be replaced by an equal number of good animals from the depots. As soon as services be the horses turned in will be eligible for reissue.

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in every report of inspection, for each troop in the service.

III. A suitable number of officers of the quartermaster's department will be directed to report at once to the chief of the cavalry bureau, to be charged with disbursements for the objects of his bureau, under his direction.

IV. Purchases will be forthwith made of a sufficient number of horses to meet the present and the prospective wants of the service up to September 1, 1883, and the horses placed in dépots for issue from time to time.

V. Requisitions for remounts will be made through the intermediate commanders on the chief of the cavalry bureau, who will give orders on the dépots for the horses needed to fill them.

VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department assigned to duty under the orders of the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau will make their reports and returns of money and property, as required by existing laws and regulations, to the accounting officers of the Treasury and to the Quartermaster General, and will also make to the Chief of the Avalry Bureau such reports and returns as he may require for his information. such reports and returns as he may require for his information.

Estimates for funds will be submitted to the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau for his approval beore being finally acted upon by the Quartermaster Jeneral.
VII. Major General George Stoneman is announced as the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau in

nounced as the Children of Warhington.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. Gen. We regret to announce the sudden death, in New York, on Saturday, of Madame Bertucca Marctzek, who in 1850 and subsequently was a favorite prima donna of the Italian lyric stage in this city. She was at one time, in various rôles, a conscientious and pleasing artiste of the Astor-place Opera. House, where as Bertucca, she won not only the favor of the public, but the attentions of Mr. Max Marctzek, the impressario, who is now in Europe arranging engagements for the autumn and winter seasons of Italian opera in this country. The circumstances attending Madame Marctzek's decease will be learned with painful interest by her numerous friends and the public. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a strange lady, having in her arms a boy of about two years of age, called at No. 6 Amity place. She asked for waten, and, before obtaining it, fell to the floor and expired. The body was removed to the Fifteenth predict station house, where it was soon recognized as that of Madame Marctzek. She has resided for several years at the vills of her kusband at Staten Island, and it is supposed by her frieads that the cause of death was apoplexy. Madame Marctzek was a very estimable lady, and lawres a large circle of relatives and friends to deplore her untimely demise.

Tames K, Duke, a nephew of the celebrated Chief Obituary. James K. Duke, a nephew of the celebrated Chief Justice Marshall, died in Scott county, Ky., on the 2d instant. He was an eminent lawyer and accomplished scholar. plished scholar.

John D. Campbell, general superintendent of the Richigan Southern railroad, died last week.

Joseph Campan, the pioneer of Detroit, died in that city on the 23d ult., aged 94. From his early years he had been engaged in the fur trade, and used to make his earlier voyages to Montreal in a bark cance. He had acoutulated immense wealth.

The death of Mr. Thaddeus Nichols, President of the Union Bank, Boston, is announced. He was 74 years of age. THREE CENTS

POLITICAL.

GOVERNOR CURTIN has been renominated for the Gubernatarial chair of the State of Penn-sylvania by the friends of the Union and the Administration. Never was such an honor more richly deserved. Governor Curtia has more richly deserved. Governor Curtia has maintained an unspotted reputation throughout his executive career, and has displayed a wisdom, and circumstances of the most perplaxing character, which has been only equalled by the carnest and practical patriotism. The convention would have erred had they presented any other man to the Union-loving people for their suffrages. Many able and loyal sons as Pennsylvania has, we believe that no man at the present juncture could have united upon himself the whole Union vote as readily and surely as her present excellent and justly popular Governor. There will be no hanging bank from the polls by the Union men with Governor Curtin for their leader. Washington Chronicle.

Pennsylvania has reason to be proud of Gov. PENNSYLVANIA has reason to be proud of Gor Curtin. His administration has been guilled t

Curtin. His administration has been guilted by prudence, patriotism, and good ense. He has been the conservator of our best interests; the friend of a poor soldier; the advocate of the State claims; and, in a period of great peril, the success of all his measures has been truly remarkable.—Berks-County-Journal. The nomination of Gov. Andrew O. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for re-election, by the Union Convention that has just assembled at Pittaburg, is a deserved tribute to one of the truest and ablest men that has filled the executive chair of any State, in these eventful times. Governor Curtin had his first election just on the eve of the Presidential election, and was not chosen especially because of his supposed fitness to control the affairs of a State during a period of revolution and war. But he quickly developed a capacity equal to the exigencies that met him in office. On the uncovering of the plot of treason and war in 1861, he was one of the first Governors to present himself in Washington, and pledge to the incoming Administration the full support of the great Commonwealth he presided over in upholding the Constitution and enforcing the laws of the land. And from that day to this, he he has never ceased to work, in season and out of season, to make good his promise. He has not only been zealous to meet demands on Pennsylvania, but has sometimes outrun higher military authority in schemes to ward off the attacks of invaders. And events have proved his eagacity, as they also tried his patience and course. But it is chiefly because of his devoted care and attention to Pennsylvania soldiers after they got into the field, and when they fell away intohospitals from battle or disease, that Gov. Curtin obtained the confidence and affection of his people. His conduct has been a model in this respect. No Governor of any State has exceeded, if equalled, him in persistent thoughtfulness and care of sick and wounded soldiers, and his popularity on this ground is deserved and very great.—New York Times.

The Louisville Journal, commenting on the late election in that State, says:

ground is deserved and very great.—New York Times.

THE Louisville Journal, commenting on the late election in that State, says.:

"We shall not say much about the elections of yesterday until we get fuller returns. But what we have already heard, and what we give this morning, shows that the loyal men of Kentucky, the friends of the country, the true champions of the Union and the Constitution, the supporters of the war for the putting down of this horrid rebellion against the United States, against mankind, and against God, have achieved a victory even greater and more signal than they dared to expect. Their majorities at nearly all the points heard from are startling even to themselves.

nearly all the points heard from are startling even to themselves.

"Many of our people know not, and probably they will never know, what dreadful evils they escaped yesterday by the crushing defeat of the disloyal candidates. We confess that we were deeply fearful of the result, for we knew what vast advantages our opponents in some respects had in the contest. If they had triumphed, the genius of Kentucky might have shrieked "Woe!" woe!" woe! But the danger is past. Truth and honor, and patriotism are victorious. The clouds of treason are dispelled, and the pure, blue sky, thick and glorious with stars, is bending over us. "We shall hear no more about the withholding of the men and money necessary to the prosecution of the war. The disloyalty that has been so noisy and threatening is rebuked. It has received a lesson that it is not likely to forget during the reat of its days. Its insolent creat is bowed. Kentucky, deeply and bitterly as she mourns this awful war, will, in her own strength and the strength of heaven, prosecute it until the Union shall be restored; and may a mereful God grant that the time be short."

REPORTED MAJORITIES FOR BRAMLETTE. REPORTED MAJORITIES FOR BRAMLETTE.

350 Nelson ... 560 Nicholas ..16,578 MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

Dist.
VI. Green Clay Smlth.
VII. Brutus J. Clay.
VIII. Wm. R. Randall.
IX. \*W.N.Wadsworth. (Not reported.)
.\*\*Goo. H. Yeaman.
.\*Henry Grider.
.\*Aaron Harding.
.\*Robert Mallory. v. \*Robert Mallory.

\* Members of the last Congress.

All the above members are Union men.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—The Gazette has returns
from twenty-one counties in Kentucky. Bramlette's majority, so far, 16,041.

THE Portland papers say that General George F.

Shepley has expressed a willingness to address the
citizens of that place on the all-engrossing subject of
the rebellion. Its cause and cure, before his return to THE Springfield Missourian runs up the names of Loan and Brown for the United States Senators. Also, David Wagner and Major Fyan for Judges of the Supreme Court.

Also, David Wagner and Major Fyan for Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Hon. Maturin L. Fisher declines the nomination of the Democratic State Convention of Iowa for Governor. He places his declination on the ground that, from representations made to him, he is satisfied that he was not fairly nominated.

This similarity in the organization of the Democratic party and the staveholders' rebellion is no less foreible than it is singular. It is worthy of the consideration, too, of all who really leve their country. It suggests the question, whether, while we are engaged in crushing out rebellion, we should not also strive manfully to obliterate the dogmas and the tyranaies of modern Democracy. The blow which destroys rebellion will also bring low the corruptions of modern Democracy. One cannot exist without the other. Both must flourish or perish together. In this fact there is hope, and for the accomplishment of this glorious work let us be ever watchful and laborious.—Harri burg Telegraph.

The Argus continues to feel bad over the result of the election in Kentucky. It tries to mask its chagrin by denouncing the proclamation of martial law; but anybody can see that its real quarrel is not with Burnside, but with the Kentucky Unionists, who preferred Bramlette to Wickliffe.—Harn Journal. JEFF DAVIS' library is captured. Prentice says if it taught him to be what he is, it must be a villatious collection of books. JUDGE WOODWARD, in his speech in Philadelphia, December 12, 1880, calls slavery an "incalculable blessing." We are experiencing some of its blessings in ruined homes, desolated States, widowed women, orphaned children, money expended, life sacrificed, and the perpetuity of our Union endangered. These are thy blessings, O, Woodward!

Hon. George W. Summers, of Virginia, made a Union speech in Wheeling, on Monday.

GEN. LOGAN, in a recent speech made the follows.

GEN. LOGAN, in a recent speech, made the following remarks:

In conclusion, let me give you this advice: Cease your quarreling. Be for your Government in spite of what anybody may say. Swear that you are for your country any how, in spite of what anybody may say, and prove your faith by your works. Do the work. Assist the soldier, help him; don't support and sustain deserters. Be giad to meet a soldier help him; don't support and sustain deserters. Be roud that you have a friend in the army that is a soldier. If you cannot fight, you can work. You can show by your action that you are for your country. When these gentlettemen get to talking and saying, "I am for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is; I am for the Union, but then I must have it constitutionally;" that is to say, they are for sitting down quietly and telling the Government to go to thunder. They will do nothing to save it.

It is reported that James Buchanan is greatly perturbed at the discovery of his correspondence with Jeff Davis, recently captured at the traitor's home. Hitherto the "O. P. F." has been regarded as simply the tool of traitors; can it be that he was in the plot?

The rebels on Morris Island' complain that they had to fight colored soldiers. These weights in the plat of the solved soldiers. These metions of the support of the colored soldiers. ing remarks:

The robis on Morris Island complain that they had to fight colored soldiers. These whippers of women and breeders of babies for market, who call themselves "gentlemen," think themselves dishonored by fighting with honest men, who earn their own living, and who do not sell their children. Of course the Government of the United States will not hesitate to recall all its colored soldiers. Of course it is strictly unconstitutional to shoot rebels with rifles held by any other than hily white hands. Of course "Conservatism" will have to move in the matter, and protest that our erring brethren, the "gentlemen" of South Carolina, or of Texas, and Arkansas, shall not be so sadly annoyed. An ounce of civet, good apothecary! These preux chevaliers do not find it distasteful to beget mulatto children, but to be exposed to a musket in the hands of a colored man, "is positively shocking to their delicate nerves.—"Louwer" in Harper's Weekly.

THE CROPS.

THE CRUIS,

THE recent moist and genial weather has very much improved the condition of the growing crops. The promise of an abundant harvest is excellent in Lysoming county. Corn in particular looks rank and healthy. The hay erop was fair but much was injured and some destroyed by the wet weather. The wheat crop is the best and most abundant we have had for years. Pasture will be excellent.

The flax crop of the United States this year will be larger than ever raised in the United States, and inquiries are made as to the best mode of disposing of it. One of our exchanges advises the farmers, after threshing out the seed, to stack the straw carefully, protect the stacks with beards or a good thatch, and await the coming of outstomers, who will appear between this and the close of the year. It is important that the straw be kept dry, otherwise it will rot and the fibre be destroyed. From present appearances there is no doubt that there will be demand for every ton of flax raised; and farmers will do well to preserve all their straw in good condition. The preparation of fibre had better be left for those who make that their special business. The flax crop in Chester and Montromery counties looks remarkably well, and bids a fair yield.

Mr. R. B. Hendricks, of East Vincent township. MR. B. B. HENDRICKS, of East Vincent township. Chester county, has oats that measure 5 feet Tinches, and timothy 5 feet 5% inches. Beat that who can! Hurrah for Vincent!

MR. WM. LATTA DAYIS, of Charlestown, Caesting of the county er county, has a stalk of timothy, grown on his pre-nisss, measuring 6 feet 5% inches. This will be misss, measuring 6 feet 8% inches. This will be hard to beat.

All the hay and most of the wheat and basley in Eric county has been cut and hauled in. The harvest work is not so far advanced a short distance back from the lake owing to the fact that the crops are not so forward. Great difficulty has, been experienced in obtaining hands, and in some instances the women have been compelled to turn out more general than usual, and assist in the work. Tobacco is becoming one of the staples among. Eric-county farmers. We were shown a spot of three quarters of an acre near town, a few days ago, which, though somewhat backward, looks healthy, and promises an abundant yield. It has been found a profitable exop in this latitude, when properly entivated, and will be more extensively planted another year.

The harvest is in full blast in the northern part of the State, at least as far as, we are enabled to learn, and we think about two weeks more will tinish it. We have not learned how the grain is turning out, but hope it is good. The coats crop looks very fine, and we should judge, from some we looked at on Saturday, there will be no scarcity of it. The buckwheat also looks very fine, and, from what we see through the country, the people intend living on buckwheat cakes next winter. The hay crop, we are sorry to say, is not very good, but still we have seen worse. are sorry to say, is not very good, but still we have seen worse.

FRUIT of all kinds is very plenty this season, with the exception of apples, which are not so plenty as might be expected. We have berries of all kinds in abl\_ndance, huckleberries, raspberries, and blackberries; we notice them being brought into town and sold at five cents per quart. Cherries, there is no end to them, from what we have seen through the country; the trees hang as full as they possibly can without breaking down.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always ascompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The War Press. AG To the getter up of the Club of test or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

PENNSYLVANIA.

TROUBLE IN TIGGA COUNTY.—On Saturday last, while young Mr. Cortright and Lieut. N. W. Tavis, Jr. were engaged in notifying the drafted persons on the road which connects Wait's Settlement and South Owego, nearly midway between these two places, while passing a piece of woods they were fired on, and one of the horses connected with the carriage in which they rode was instantly killed. Before this they had been greeted with eggs and scalding water very profusely administered, besides a very liberal application of the fiercest billing gate. The young men returned as soon as obsides a very liberal application of illing gate. The young men return convenient, and notified Provost Marthe state of affairs in the South—of The marshalts once ordered out a four men, aimed to the teeth, mostly return. the country, since arrested, may soon follow. She, it is said, was most liveral of scalding water and rot ten egg. This opposition to the U. S. Government will be found, to those young men's sorrow, to be a most serious offence. The United States courts are serious matters. An indictment for freeson can be sustained; and serious matters. An indictment for treason can be sustained, and ample proof is already at hand to place their lives in jeopardy. We do not, designedly, enter on particulars, but we most seriously advise all parties to obey the laws, and not to be induced, by designing villains, who, like the devil, will desert them in the hour of their necessity, to oppose the laws. The marshal has ample force to subdue any attempt at violence, and crush out any treason or rebellion that may manifest itself. The only persons who will be the sufferers will be the deluded victims who may resort to force and violence. We hald those no-coercion peace Democrats, alias Copperheads, the real instigators of this madness, and on their heads must the crime rest.—Owegs Times. nine-months' men, has been disbanded, and the men have returned home. The regiment participated in but one battle—that of Gettysburg. Colonel Allen was at home at that time. REUBEN BARNAED, Esq., county treasurer of Chester county, paid into the State treasury at Harrisburg last Monday \$69,601.03 State tax from this county in order to help meet the State interest due on the 1st of August. One fet of anguer.

One of our Montgomery-county exchitat their treasurer paid \$50.600 State tageludes its remarks thus: "This is, we be largest sum paid into the State treasury county at any one time heretofore." THE Board of Survey appointed by the United States Government to examine the barracks at Camp Curtin, have examined and condemned ever-one of them, and rent their report to Washington

to the draft. That is said to be the only district in the State in which any serious difficulty is expected. The Government, however, is resolved to carry out the law there as well as in every other place. Two full regiments of infantry had reached Schuylkill county, and a battery of six guns. On Saturday last Dana's Troop and a battery of four guns arrived in Pottsville. The "four-gun battery" was at the battle of Fair Oaks, and the news of the arrival of a veteran battery in Schuylkill county produced somewhat of a sensation. PERSONAL.

The draft is to come off in Schuylkill county this week. Many of the persons enrolled are miners, and a large majority of those are foreigners, and opposed to the draft. That is said to be the only district in

- Henry Burden, the great iron manufacturer, has Erastus Corning, Jr., and John F. Winslow, for an alleged infringement of his patent of 1857 on machinery for making horse and mule shoes, so largely be conclusive. The questions of law and fact are to be tested in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, before and Marcus P. Norton, of Troy, as counsel for de-fendants. The patent upon which this case turns is a new one, and has never been tested in the courts The defendants deny the validity of the patent, and also deny any infringement. The case is synonymous in all its aspects with what has been known in the courts for several years as the Great Spike case. - The following notables are now at Saratoga: Judge Wayne, of Georgia, who is one of the staur his eyes; Judge Greer, of Philadelphia, who is greatly broken in health, and whose working days are about over; Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court; Com. Vanderbilt, with his fast team and his standing offer of \$20,000 for a span that will "beat Bonner;" Mayor Opdyke, who, with his family, is at the Congress; Thurlow Weed, who is said to be sad, and even despondent, in view others of note.

 It is rumored in the Army of the Potomac that General Lee and Jeff Davis have quarrelled, and that the former has resigned. A letter to the Boston Traveller-from the army says: "A report is in circulation in Warrenton among the Secessionists that Stuart and Fitz Hugh Lee, the notorious guerilla raiders, are to be relieved of their commands for intemperance and profligacy, and Brigadier General Wade Hampton is to assume command of both forces, which are to be united. Through the same sources, I learn that both Lee and Stuart were intoxicated at the cavalry fight at Brandy Station, and Jeff Davis has administered to both a severe reprimand for allowing the 'Yankees' to defeat them at that point."

— General Ranks General Rowen proport man--General Banks, General Bowen, provost marshal of the department, and several other officers, are on a few days' visit to Vicksburg. With what feelings of mutual pride and pleasure will the hearts of Grant and Banks be filled, when they meet, and sit down to talk over the siege and fall of Vicksburg

and Port Hudson! What a scene for a painter—a subject worthy of a place in one of the niches in the Capitol of Washington. — A letter from Saratoga Springs says: "Mrs. Morissey is here, with her husband. A lady said something to her which she did not like. Mrs. M. gave her a blow between the eyes that felled her to the floor; dared the prostrate woman to repeat the word; offered to whip any woman in the place for \$100, which she could do, as her husband could whip — The friends of Hammill, in Pittsburg, the cele-brated carsman, are determined to test his powers in another trial of skill with Ward, of New York, and \$250 have already been forwarded to the friends of Ward to bind a match for \$4,000. The race, if agreed on, will come off in September, either on the Monongahela or the Schuylkill river. - It is reported, by way of Cairo, that General Banks had reached Biloxi, Miss., and that General Grant is sending him men very rapidly. This, it is thought, insures the capture of Wobile. The place is but poorly defended. Biloxi is two-hundred and

twenty-seven miles southeast of Jackson. of Col. Senter, of Cleveland, for one hundred stand of arms for minute men of that city, says: "God grant you may never have use for them to preserve order in your city, but should there be, direct the captain of the minute men to use no blank car-- The following officers of the Senate have been drafted, viz: George T. Brown, sergeant-at-arms; Messis. Colbreth, Rees, and Andrews, messengers, and Mr. St. John, of the document department. Another messenger, Mr. Larner, had all his sons drawn, four in number. -It is stated that the successor to Sir Joshus Jebb, as chairman of the directors of convict prisons and surveyor general of prisons in England, is to be Lieutenant Colonel Henderson, lately comptroller

-The London Star is of the opinion that if Charles Mackay, the New York correspondent of the London Times, had in his poems exhibited half the vigor and strength of imagination which he displays in his as tonishing letters from New York, he might have achieved some fame. — James B. Clay, who, some months ago, left his home in Kentucky and went to the South as a sym-pathizer with the rebellion, is now at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, where he is said to be in the last

- Two distinguished artists, Mr. Millais and Mr.

general of the convict department in We

stages of consumption.

John Leech, are at present in the Highlands of Scotland, fishing in the river Lochy. A third, Mr. John Phillip, is expected to join, and make the most popular artistic trio that England at this time could send forth. The Guzette Maricals apprises us that Adelina Patti has been "commanded" by the Queen of Spain to sing during the winter of 1863-4in the capital of her birth, Madrid, and that she will, therefield Republican says that "Mr. Seward is deeply engaged in a controversy with Lord John Russell respecting the fitting out of rebel privateers in Eng-—Gen. Robert H. Milroy is to be tried by a military general court martial, for an offence specified in an order of the General in Chief. General Halleck

— A Madrid journal announces that M. Medina, the eminant sculptor, has just finished the statue of Murillo, which is to be placed on the fagade of the Museum of Paintings. The report that President Lincoln intends to visit New Eagland this summer, we learn from excellent authority, is without foundation. He has no idea of leaving Washington. — It is rumored that George Peabody, the eminent American banker in London, proposes to donate Yale College the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose of recting a geological cabinet - Among the second series of guesta at Fontaine-

bleau is M. Meissonier, the painter. The artist is engaged on a portrait of the Prince Imperial, and is to remain at the palace until it is completed. -Lient. John R. Meigs, son of Quartermast General Meigs, has been assigned as chief engineer on Gen. Kelly's staff. -There are fifty vacancies in the West Point Military Academy, and somebody very properly uggests that they be filled with brigadier generals. -Brigadier General Sweeny, United States Volunteers, was in Troy on Thursday, the 6th inst. He still suffers from wounds -Brigadier General Truman Seymour is at the residence of his father, a Methodist divine of the Troy Conference -The following honorary degrees were announced at the close of Williams College commence

nent exercises, on the 5th of August: Doctor of Law-Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston.
Doctors of Divinity-Philemon H. Fowler, John C. Holbrook. - Secretary Welles returned from a trip to Old Point on Saturday. \_ Secretary Chase returned to Washington Saturday.