MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1863.

An Anglo-American Alliance. PALMERSTON has sustained some defeats in his day, for not even the greatest leader is continuously successful, but NAPOLEON'S policy and success in Mexico is the greatest or loss on either side, and when our triblow that the gay but aged Premier has yet | umphs came they were slow, interrupted received. It is true that he was terribly with reverses, and apparently unsure. Even taken, in 1846, by Louis Philippe in the Spanish marriages, and that he was seduced | forcing the enemy to abandon that arrogant by Napoleon into building up the prestige of "the second Empire," by joining in the the war, our task is very great. A new Crimean war; but here, with his eyes open, army of three hundred thousand men must and PALMERSTON claims to be a leading | be placed in the field to subdue the rebelmember of the wide-awake club, he com- lion, and one battle, at least, which will mitted the double folly of consenting to act | transcend in desperation all the battles of with France against Mexico, and then, after the war, must be fought Besides this, having sent ships and soldiers to Vera Cruz, of suddenly removing them, thereby leaving a debt which it will take many years Napoleon what he wanted—the opportu- to pay, and has made necessary a sysnity of doing in and with Mexico exactly what he pleased. In this, PALMERSTON America. All these facts prove how mighty acted like a man playing cards with a sharper, on the detection of whose unfair play he liself to do. A rebellion which drags nine throws down his cards, quits the room, and

doubt is-how? We shall answer this by which has just reached us from a wellinformed gentleman, now in New York, who has lived for many years in England, well acquainted with politics and public

well acquainted with politics and public men there.

The nomination of Prince Maximilians, of Austria, to the Imperial crown of Mexico, was a manourve preconcerted at the Tulicrics, and intended, our friend believes, chiefly to deceive Eagland. The young Austrian Prince is as much a liberal as a man in his condition reasonably can be He has a thorough hatred for the "Napoleonic Idea," and is a warm adherent of the Orleanist party, being married to a grand-daughter of Lours PHILITTE and the only daughter of King Leoroto, of Belgium. Maximilians, more of king Leoroto, of the belgium of king and the color of king Leoroto, of the belgium of the work men there.

LEON, he may make terms with them. Our | lesson by heart. friend thinks they will do more—carry the whole Confederacy into the new Empire of the South is the proof it has elicited of the pa-nessee against guerillas and revolutionists, Mexico, in which Slavery would be an in- triotism of the North; thus, by reason of the and in anticipation of the August elections. stitution, under the Imperial sceptre of one of the Bonaparte family, (say Prince NA-POLEON OF Prince MURAT,) with SLIDELL, DAVIS, & Co. among the ministers of the Crown; a nobility established, consisting of less powerful the nation would to this day the great slaveholders; the "mean whites" as soldiers and traders; and the whole Em. | rebellion been subdued in ninety days, we pire resting on the corner-stone of Negro

This is a bold and large programme, but the leading rebels have always contemplated founding an empire extending from selves. To the rebellion we are inthe Ohio to the Isthmus of Panama. Failing to do this alone, they would gladly join wiser spirit of freedom in a people which empire would monopolize the cotton, sugar, and tobacco soils of the North American Continent, and would command and control the short land communication between the execute his threats his moral power was The establishment of such a Power would | more glorious by the difficulty of obtaining it. be almost as unwelcome and hartful to Eng-England will submit to its creation. Then | basis; will have a higher claim upon the re- quoin, Ill., Gen. Logan said: (our friend thinks) England, always most | spect of all nations, than it possessed at any mindful of her own interests, and rejoicing other period of its existence. at having rejected Napoleon's insidious intervention proposition, will join the United States to prevent the formation of such an Empire. An Anglo-American alliance against France and the rebels would crush Napoleonism, Negro-Slavery, and Rebellion, and triumphantly carry out the Monroe doc-

These are the leading points of our friend's argument, which he concludes by expressing his belief that in a very short time, leading statesmen and journalists will unite in urging our Government to send a large force into Texas, to occupy the line of the Rio Grande, and to push on the iron-clads into the Gulf of Mexico. It fortunately happens that having hitherto held back from any decided measure against the North, Lord PALMERSTON is free to act with the United States, when the national honor, colonial integrity, and commercial interests of England may force him to oppose the schemes of Napoleon. Better than perhaps any other English statesman, Lord PALMERSTON has held in mind that the entente cordiale must cease, and there never was a better occasion to end it, and pay off Napoleon, than the present.

We repeat, these views are those of a well-informed, shrewd, loval gentleman, well acquainted with this, his native land. and familiar with England, where he has long resided. His conclusions are, at least, more sensible than the weak invention of a coming war with England, lately cast before the public.

it unnecessary to subscribe to an unnecessary alternative, at this time when our country our highest duty is to the Right; sufficient to know that this duty now makes it impepower is of necessity perfectly right. That we should like to see is honest, manly, And this for reasons outside rily answered in the affirmative we shall a free people, in defence of their Governhave increased respect for the logicians of | ment, can make an honorable canvass and | their former owners. I grant you, this is

the hair splitting proclivities.

The Demonstration of National Power. For two years we have vainly endeavored to capture Richmond, and to break the rebel power in Virginia. Two years were required to reclaim the Mississippi. Charles-

ton, wrested from us at the beginning of the war, until now we had no prospect of retaking. For months the rebellion obtained brilliant successes, which we knew to be transitory, but which in the eyes of the world were permanent. For nearly a year the war was waged without appreciable gain now, though we have done so much, and are attitude of superiority with which he began the war has imposed upon the nation tem of taxation previously unknown in is the work which the nation has pledged millions of people into its support, creates

leaves the cunning adversary to pick up the | an army of four hundred thousand men, menaces the capital of the country, invades Thorough-bred, ingrained politicians rarely loyal States, and for nearly two years mainforget or forgive. We may be confident, tained inflexible resistance, is no common therefore, that PALMERSTON will have it out foe. We have read many excellent arguwith Napoleon, one day ere long. The ments which show the weakness of the rebellion, and know their truth, but the stating the substance of a communication | strength of the rebellion is a fact far more important to consider. Time should have taught us the danger of presuming upon the weakness of an enemy, and though we know now that the power of the South is waning, that very knowledge should incite

The compensation for the disloyalty of of General Rosecrans to the people of Tentremendous force and vast extent of the proslavery conspiracy is discovered how much greater are the force and the extent of principles of freedom. Had the enemy been have remained ignorant of itself; had the should have never known the resolution of the people, their willingness to make any sacrifice for honor and principle, their confidence in the Government and in themdebted, also, for the development of a France, and immediately unite with Mexico. | had for years obeyed the mandates of South-Their calculation would be that this new. ern slaveholders; for so long as the slaveholder merely threatened disunion the North weakly sacrificed its principles to prevent disunion, but the moment he attempted to Atlantic and the Pacific. It might become gone. Until this war our belief in the a great military, and, with NAPOLEON'S strength of the Republic had been merely a help, a great naval power. To the North, it | matter of faith, but the rebellion establishes would be a bitter enemy, as well as rival: the fact. In this way the victory is made and the American Republic, when this war

party Slavery.

If there is a creature in God's providence for whom we feel an active sympathy it is the slave of party. We can imagine a fanatic, an enthusiast, a partisan—a man who gives himself solely to the triumph of an idea. From such men we may differ, and perhaps angrily, but they possess our respect. The party slave is another creature altogether. Attaching himself to politics as the barnacles to a ship or the fungi to a drifting wreck, he clings to it and follows it into every eddy and stream and bay, and the restore the tunion. All we want is the beliion and restore the Union. All we want is the beliion and restore the Union. All we want is the beliion and restore the United States will have the President of the United States will have the out, I hope the President of the United States will have the out, I hope the President of the United States will have the out, I hope the President of the United States will have the Government. Let us do that, and when we have done it we have another job before us. I want not conly to have the United States extend to the Ohio river and the Pctomac, but I want it to extend to the Gulf of Mexico, and to have in it all the territory it had before the war commenced. I want it just the way it was before they rebelled. I suppose every law that was just and applicable to the entire country before the rebellion, would not be after the rebellion. Laws have to be made according to the interests and wants of the people. When we get the territory back, we will have the bellion and restore the United States will have the Government back just as it was so far as territory is concerned.

When we get the territory back, we will have the

country the test of party allegiance. So we have the strange spectacle, strange indeed and humiliating, of a large party opening a new campaign by the most infamous assults upon public men. We do not look for specific or moderate rhetoric in party documents nor the resolutions of any political conventions, but the numerous platid, forms and declarations of our local Demonstration of the convention of the resolutions of the numerous platid, forms and declarations of our local Demonstration of the convention of the numerous platid, forms and declarations of our local Demonstration of the numerous platid, forms and declarations of our local Demonstration of the numerous platid, forms and declarations of our local Demonstration of the numerous platid forms and declarations of our local Demonstration of the numerous platid forms and declarations of our local Demonstration of the numerous platid forms and declarations of our local Demonstration of the numerous platid forms and declarations of our local Demonstration of the same rights they had before. [Applause]

"If these gentlemen mean that they want them restored to the same rights, then I am not for it. They and I differ there. If they mean that they are willing for these gentlemen mean that they want them restored to the same rights then I am not for it. They and I differ there. If they mean that they want them restored to the same rights then I am not for it. They and I differ there. If they mean that they want them restored to the same rights, then I am not for it. They and I differ there. If they mean that they want them restored to the same rights, then I am not for it. They and I differ there. If they mean that they want them restored to the same rights, then I am not for the same r

We have epithets applied to public men that no respectable tavern-keeper would allow in his bar-room, and statements known to country, and who have been leaders in the be false, and published with that knowledge, STEPHEN DECATUR, and though we think ignorant, are scattered broadcast in every county and township of the State. We might ask, what good can come from

gain an honorable victory.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, August 9, 1863. There are two or three remedies for the estoration of the Union, upon which all oyalists, North and South, heartily unite. These are the inexorable exclusion of the authors and architects of the rebellion from the vindicated Union, and the submission of all the questions concerning the future relations of the seceded States to all the people of such States. At the base of these remedies is the great fundamental principle that there must be no more rebellion against this Government. To secure this end should be the study of every patriotic and Christian statesman. If peace should be made on any other theory, the great battle for Liberty on this continent will have been fought in vain. The Union men of the South will be left to the tender mercies of the returned traitors and their followers and the Union itself will be liable to surprise and attack at any moment. Some of the ablest publicists believe the loyal people of the seceded States should follow the wise and compensating example of Western Virginia and Missouri. and should signalize their return to the Union by such a precedent declaration for the abolition of slavery as would sanctify President Lincoln's emancipation policy. There are also theories suggested by three of our ablest generals-all Democratswhich may now be profitably referred to: First. That of General Butler, in his great speech at the New York Academy of Music,

on the 8th of April, 1863, in which he states the case thus: Understand me; I was for the Union as it was, because I saw, or thought I saw, the troubles in the luture which have burst upon us; but having undergone those troubles, having spent all this blood, and gone those troubles, having spent all this blood, and this treasure, I do not mean to go back again and be cheek by jowl with South Carolina as I was before, if I can help it. [Cheers. "You're right."] Mark me now, let no man misunderstand me, and I repeat lest I may be misunderstood—there are none so slow to understand as those who do not want to—

it, and cannot hope to recover it alone. Deprived of it, the Confederacy is a nullity, and the dreams and projects of its traitorous founders come to nothing. All that is left for them is an alliance with France. If they transfer Texas and Louisiana to Napolation, he may make terms with them. Our lesson by heart Second, and more recently, is the appeal

> In his directions to his officers how to treat those disposed to yield, he says: "Deserters, conscript agents, and prisoners of war desirous of abandoning the rebellion and becoming peaceable citizens, will be paroled as prisoners of war, and permitted to return to their homes, on giving bonos and security, or satisfactory assurance, for the faithful observance of their parole, and will not be exchanged upless they violate their promises.
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> "All citizens are invited to unite in restoring law and order, and in suppressing magandars and superi and order, and in suppressing marauders and gueril-las. All-privileges and protection compatible with the interests of the service will be accorded to those

the interests of the service will be accorded to those who are willing and give assurance, by their parole, oath, and bond, or other satisfactory voucher, that they will conduct themselves peaceably, and do no injury to the Government.

"Those claiming allegiance to the rebellion, or who cannot or will not give satisfactory assurance that they will conduct themselves peaceably, are, on their own theory, by the law of nations, bound to leave the country. This rule will hereafter be observed in such districts as come within our control, at the discretion of the commanding officer of troops in the district. in the district.

"Persons desiring to vote, or to exercise any other right of citizenship will be permitted to take the oath of allegiance, unless the commanding officer has reason to suppose a fraudulent intent on the part of such person." Third. The speech of Major General John A. Logan, of Illinois, the intimate

friend of Douglas, whose splendid valor and genius contributed so much to our late victory at Vicksburg, and to all the triumphs that preceded and heralded it. In a speech land as to us. It is scarcely possible that | is ended, will stand upon a nobler and firmer | a few days since, before the people of Du-

drifting wreck, he clings to it and follows it into every eddy and stream and bay, and is driven with it hither and thither to the end. A party slave has no idea, no policy, no thought as to the welfare of his country. This is not permitted to him. He is the instrument in the hands of another. He has not even a country left to him now, for the leaders of the disloyal organization known as the Democratic party have taken it upon them to make opposition to the country the test of party allegiance. So we have the strange spectacle, strange indeed and humiliating of a large party angular of the country thave the same and have the strong back, and laws will have the citizens back, and laws will he passed best adapted to their interest at the time they return. That will be the Constitution and the Union. I suppose that will be as much as anybody can want. [Applause.] If these men are so fond of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, that they want the Congress of the United States, so that they constitution in the Union as it was, that they want the Congress of the United States, so that they constitution in the Longress of the United States, so that they can again break up the Government, I am not for it. [Applause.] I am not for their holding seats in the Congress of the United States, so that they constitution and the Union. I suppose that will be the Constitution and the Union. I suppose that will be the Constitution and the Union. Is suppose that will be the Constitution and the Union as it is, and the Union as it was, that they want the Congress of the Unit

passing such laws as are best adapted to their con-Such are the thoughts that animate the men who are risking their lives for the

old Democratic organization. There is lit-"Our Country, right or wrong," said to deceive and betray the innocent and the substantial difference between them, because in each the great idea is recognized that none but loyal men, or those ready to take the oath and give bonds of their determination is so decidedly right, we shall not now cen- all this? Truth and honor will be respected to be loyal, shall participate in the organizasure a patriotic sentiment because it is ab. in the end, if neglected now. There is no tion necessary to effect the return of the stractly in error. It is enough to say that | cause that can triumph when such means are | seceded States. That an immense social necessary to accomplish triumph. Conscious | and political revolution has taken place in of the truth and justice of our cause, we of the South no words are necessary to prove. rative on every loyal man to give his fullest | course can afford to despise the arts of men | The rebel chiefs themselves are perhaps the support to the Government. Few men, in- who debase themselves that others may be best witnesses of this fact. They see that deed, excepting those who are cool enough elevated, and become the slaves of an or- this anti-slavery revolution can never be to split political hairs in the hour of nation- ganization that can never triumph unless arrested; that the chains and charm of al danger, deny that the great wrong of the to the grief and danger of the country. It slavery have both been broken. Therefore Rebellion forces the Government to be right | is with a feeling of regret for the character | their desperation and despetism. They by the nature of an absolute opposition. of the age in which we live that we refer to know that the defeat of the rebellion is Given a positive wrong, and its antipodal these signs of the coming campaign. What their own individual lasting overthrow. a rebellion which asserts anarchy and sla- independent thought; a fair contest, in that they have placed life and fortune very is diametrically opposed to a Govern- which reason and argument would su- upon the deadly hazard of the die; for they ment which embodies and protects law and persede declamation and falsehood. The know they can never live after their defeat, freedom, is too clear to need argument. Yet theory of representative government—of in a region which they have given over to we find the hair-splitters endeavoring to the system called Democracy—supposes the desolation and anarchy. They would be find that microscopic opportunity for ar- franchise managed in this spirit, and the eaten, like Acteon, by their own dogs. gument which will excuse them for Government embracing the intellect and Hence, every day drives away the Southern affirming that the Government is wrong, cultivation of the country, and it is because people from slavery and from the prowithout asserting that the rebellion is this theory has so often failed through slavery leaders. What if the people of right. Such a compromise cannot be ef- the influence of bad men that our enemies | Louisiana, Arkansas, or Florida, should fected. The gulf that divides loyalty and elsewhere mock and laugh and visit us with determine to change their State Constitutreason cannot be bridged. The men who, their scorn. If we could rid the country of tions, and abolish slavery at a certain like Mr. Braddury, the Democratic candi- party slavery, of that low, grovelling, degra- period, after the example of Missouri and date for the Governorship of Maine, tell us ded feeling which prompts men to assail and West Virginia, would not that be legal and in time of war that opposition to the Ad- villify the virtuous and good, and even to regular? After all, may not the very best ministration is not opposition to the Go- go so far as to become traitors to the coun- way to save what is left of slavery to loyal vernment, utter an absurdity which the war try; if this could be driven forth and de owners, be to limit its existence, and to fix a itself exposes. It is plainly impossible to stroyed, it would be a noble thing. We time for its gradual abolition? Where, in such seek to injure the Government without must say that we have no such hope, and a case, would be the remedy for the fiving. striving to aid the rebellion, and the Ad- we leave these creatures to their mire, and expatriated, and banished traitors? All their ministration is to the Government what the | all the enjoyment that it gives them. Let | human chattels, freed by the proclamation. body is to the soul. Can the Government the triends of the country keep onward in and baptized in the fire and blood of the war be weakened without strengthening the re- the true path, and, profiting by the degrada- for liberty and the American Union, would bellion? When this question is satisfacto- dation of their enemies, show the world how be working the soil for themselves, and helping to protect that soil from the assaults of

not a favorable perspective for slavery in any

sense, and that the contact between the free and the unmanumitted blacks, and the resulting contrast and comparison, is to render most insecure the whole system of human servitude. But these are the natural fruits of

s rebellion begun by, and prosecuted for, slavery. If the whole institution perishes, let us write on its tombstone the emphatic epitaph: "Died, by the hands of its friends, who were mad enough to believe that because slavery had flourished and been tolerated in a land of liberty and law, slavery could therefore destroy both liberty and OCCASIONAL. "DEMAGOGUES," the World affirms, "are

now doing their best to convince the army that those who oppose the arbitrary enforcement of the conscription act are either animated by a positive hostility to the Government which they are arrayed to support, or corrupted with a criminal indifference to the welfare and the very existence of the army itself." For once we agree with the World; demagogues are doing their best to convince the army of this truth, as the article from which we quote makes plain. Do our readers know what follows this confession of the World? A declaration that the needs of the army are exaggerated; that even admitting that reinforcements are so badly needed, the conscription will not supply them; and that it is more likely to disturb the civil order of the Republic than to rebuild the strength of the army. Truly demagogues are doing their best, etc.

THE AMERICAN LAW REGISTER .- The August imber of this periodical, which is invaluable to the legal profession, and has no rival in its own pecial department, contains several important decisions recently made by the Supreme Courts. The opinion of the judges of the Supreme Court of Maine upon the right of a town to raise money by axation for the purpose of paying the commutation money of its drafted men is ably sustained by an argument by the Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, of Boston, one of the editors of the Register. We quote the llowing important statement: "It must be obvious to every lawyer, who is not absolutely infatuated by his devotion to partisan and political prepossessions of opinion, that such a course is entirely without the shadow of the slightest justification, either in reason or law. For if we assume that the mode in which the United States Government have attempted to bring the militia of the several States into actual service, in defence of the integrity of our next invariable in the service of the integrity of our next invariable in the service of the integrity of our next invariable in the service of the integrity of our next invariable in the service of the integrity of our next invariable in the service of the integrity of our next invariable in the service in the

litia of the several States into actual service, in delence of the integrity of our nationality, in not justified by any fair or allowable construction of the powers delegated to the National Government by the United States Constitution, which is the only mode in which they could obtain any such authority; if we admit all this to be probable, and we have not sufficiently examined the subject to be satisfied that such a concession is justifiable upon any ground except that of argument, we do not make the slightest advance towards obtaining a basis for taxation in order to relieve those who are thus unlawfully subjected to unjust burdens. The State Governments owe no duty of relieving the common citizen of both State and national soverelgaties from the urgent requirements of the latter Gocitizen of both State and national sovereignties from the urgent requirements of the latter Government. The State sovereignty has no more authority to interpose its aid in such a case than the State courts have to reverse the decisions of the National courts, upon the ground that in their judgments such decisions are erroneous. Much less do the towns or other subordinate municipalities of the State owe any such duty to its inhabitants. Each successive ring of these concentric circles of emptre, imperium in imperio, must be content with the performance of its own legitimate functions. Nothing could have a more vicious tendency, than to allow the subordinate sovereignies to rejudge the decisions of its paramount sovereignty." The Register is published in this city, and under

the immediate charge of Henry Wharton, Esq., and

James T. Mitchell, Esq., gentlemen whose ability and industry have greatly added to its value and THE DIAL.—To-day, The Dial, a campaign paper devoted to the interests of the National Union party, will be published as an afternoon daily, by Mr. S. E. Cohen, at No. 515 Chestnut street. have not the slightest doubt that it will be a valuwill, in the city and throughout the State, widely disseminate those great principles and truths which the people must understand if loyalty is to triumph port of all loyal men. An energetic, intelligent, and we hope The Dial will supply the want. It will be a faithful record of the campaign, and, though intended as a political organ, will also contain the latest news, and maintain the leading features of a

first-class journal. PERSONAL.-The lady who died suddenly, on Friay afternoon, in New York, from the effects of the The mistake was occasioned by the fact that Mrs. Sbriglia had in her pocket a handkerchlef on which was worked the name of Mrs. Waretzek. Madame Maretzek is at present with her husband and family house on Staten Island, enjoying excellent

THE COST OF THE RIOTS.—The claims brought egainst the city of New York for damages to properoccasioned by the riots, amount thus far to \$1,305,740. This is not the only loss to New York

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, August 9, 1863. Official Despatch from the Sabine Pass.

The Navy Department yesterday afternoon re UNITED STATES GUNROAT OWASCO SABINE PASS, July 22, 1863. o the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: SIR: I have the honor to report that vesterday I sent into Calcasse two boats from this vessel and two from the Cayuga, in regard to what appeared to be a small vessel at anchor up near the The result was the capture of a schooner, the Revenge, of New Orleans. She being several miles from the bar, and aground, it was determined to

destroy her by scuttling her. Her cargo consisted of 18 hogsheads of sugar, 200 hides, and a small quantity of mineral sait. The boats, having destroyed the schooner and argo, returned without accident or resistant eaving the inhabitants of the vicinity undisturbed. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, J. MADIGAN, Jr., Lieut. Commander, Commanding Owasco, Sabine Pass. Enforcement of the President's Order. The order of the President, assuring those conderned that any outrage upon colored soldiers of the

United States, captured by the rebels, will be met with severe retaliation, is thus applied practically, by the following official direction of the Secretary the enemy in the Stono river, a few months ago; when the officers were released, three colored men were held by the rebels. The policy of the Govern-ment on this question being now clearly defined, the Secretary of the Navy placed the matter before Mr. STANTON, who has taken immediate action: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 8, 1863.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d inst., calling the attention of this Department to the cases of Orin H. Brown, William H. Johnson, and William Wilson, Smith, has received consideration. This Department Carolina, if there be any such in our possession and if not, three others, be confined in close custody and held as hostages for Brown, Johnson, and Wilgon, and that the fact be communicated to the rebel authorities at Richmond. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Moseby's Guerillas. Moseby's guerillas still infest the region of counry between Alexandria and Fairfax, making occaproperty is recaptured from time to time by our rcops and the marauders put to flight.
Yesterday JAMES COYLE, tavern-keeper, was shot lead by the victims of the plunderers. He was suspected of aiding the rebels, and his recent conduct proved the fact. The sutlers allege that Moseny's gang is composed almost entirely of farmers and others of pretended loyalty in that section, who share in the plunder. It is said that arrests of such nersons are being made, and other measures adopted o rid the country of these thieves. Trouble in Virginia.

• The deputation from Portsmouth, Virginia, had a conference to day with the President on the subject of the recent conflict at that place between the mili" tary and civil authorities. The matter was referred w him to Governor PIERPONT and General FOSTER The Army of the Potomac. Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that

ur troops now occupy Beverley Ford-thus addiionally protecting the line of the Rappahannock. Personal. General LARRISON has been detached from the North Atlantic Blocksding Squadron, and ordered command the steamer Nansemond. Miscellaneous. While there is no difficulty in procuring other

officers for the colored regiments, there is such a scarcity of surgeons that the Surgeon General is elled to advertise for them. Chaplain JOHN BLAKE, of the United States Vavy, who was ordered on duty in June last, cannot be found. His last official address was New York ity. Fears are entertained for his safety. Lieutenant Commander Johnson, of the gunboat Katahdin, reports the capture off St. Louis pass, on the 13th of July, of the schooner Excelsior; and deutenant Manigan, commanding the gunboat Owasco, reports the capture on the 21st ultimo of he schooner Revenge, of Philadelphia. Owing to the latter vessel being aground at the time, she was cuttled. Her cargo consisted of sugar, hides, and nineral salt. In the case of Colonel BELGER, tried for frauds on the Government, it is understood, the court-martial have jeturned a finding of " not guilty." We intiwould be the finding of the court.

Soldiers of Colored Regiments. The following letter from Secretary Stanton has been received in Boston: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 4, 1833.

DEAR SIR: Every effort has been and will be made by this Department to obtain the release of Capt. Russell, Capt. Simpkins, and the other gallant officers and soldiers, white and black, who fell into the hands of the enemy at Fort Wagner.

You will perceive, by the papers, an order from the President determining what the action of the Government will be for the purpose of affording all the protection in its power against the barbarism of the enemy. the enemy.
Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANFON.

Ample Protection Afforded to Officers and

STATES IN REBELLION

The News from Richmond Papers—The At-iack on Charleston—The Rebel Conscrip-tion.
FORTRESS MONROE, August 7.—The flag of truce steamboat New York, Capt. Chisholm, arrived from City Point last evening, with upward of two bunred prisoners of war, in charge of Major Mulford. The Richmond Examiner, August 6th, says: "From the Charleston Mercury of last Monday, the aspect of affairs on Morris Island and elsewhere in ou neighborhood has not materially changed.

"On Saturday quite a spirited bombardment wa cept up by the hostile land batteries, but the fleet did not participate. On Sunday some of the wood unboats steamed in and fired at Battery Wagner,

but soon withdrew, leaving the fight, as the day

efore, in the hands of the land batteries exclu-"Information from General Lee's army is of very little importance beyond general movements, ren-dered necessary by those of Meade's army. The nemy in some force reoccupy Stafford heights. "There is no doubt but that Gen. Grant, imme diately after the surrender of Vicksburg, reinforced Gen. Mende to the extent of 15,000 to 20,000 troops. The troops were sent on board transports at Vicksburg two days after its fall, and arrived in the Chesapeake about a formight since. The 5th U.S. Ar-tillery, batterics E and B, of 16th Pennsylvania, and the 32d Massachusetts infantry, accompanied the einforcing column, under command of Generals Smith and Kelly.

"A flag of true boat reached City Peint from Fort-ress Monroe yesterday morning, bringing up three hundred paroled Confederate privates. Hereafter the number sent off by our Commissioner will be

made to compare as minutely as possible with the number and condition of thos received." number and condition of thos received."

RICHMOND MARKETS.—Wheat scarce; quoted at \$6.50 to \$7 \(\) bbl. Oorn \$10, with small supply. Oats scarce, and command \$6 \(\) bu. Sheaf Oats, \$10 \(\) hundred weight. Hay and Straw about \$10 \(\) hundred weight. Hay and Straw about \$10 \(\) hundred weight. Oured Bacon, \$1.60 to \$1.70 \(\) h. Hams, \$1.70 to \$1.75. Salt \$5 to \$5 \(\) ets \(\) h. Oandles (tallow) \$2.75 to \$3, Adamantine \$4.50 to \$4.75, Sperm \$6.50 to \$7 \(\) h. Molasses \$11 to \$12 \(\) gallon. Brown Sugar, owing to the fall of Victaburg, commands \$1.80 to \$2 \(\) h. Molasses \$11 to \$12 \(\) gallon. Teres \$11 to \$12 \(\) h. Nice Teres \$11 to \$12 \(\) h. Back do. \$9 to \$10 \(\) h. Rice 20 to \$5 \(\) for \(\) h. No Soap 75 ets. to \$1 \(\) h. Beffrom \$1 to \$1.50 \(\) h. Lamb \$1 to \$160 \(\) h. Beffrom \$1 to \$1.50 \(\) h. Lamb \$1 to \$160 \(\) h. Beffrom \$1 to \$1.50 \(\) h. B. Spring Chickens \$1.50 to \$1.75 \(\) h. B. Butter \$2.50 to \$3 \(\) h. Egres \$1.50 to \$1.75 \(\) h. Butter \$2.50 to \$3 \(\) h. Lamb \$1 to \$160 \(\) h. Si \$10 to \$1.75 \(\) h. Butter \$2.50 to \$3 \(\) h. Leff \$1.50 to \$1.75 \(\) h. Gozen. Irish Potatoes \$15 to \$1 \(\) h. Si \$10 to \$1.75 \(\) h. Core and the single \$1.50 to \$1.75 \(\) h. Butter \$2.50 to \$1.75 \(\) h. Core and \$1.50 to \$1.75 \(\) h. However, Irish Potatoes \$15 to \$1 \(\) h. Si \$10 to \$1.75 \(\) h. Gozen. Irish Potatoes \$15 to \$1 \(\) h. Si \$10 to \$1.75 \(\) h. Gozen. Irish Potatoes \$15 to \$1 \(\) h. Si \$10 to \$1.75 \(\) h. However \$1.50 to \$1.75 \(\) h. The potatoes \$1.50 to \$1.75 \(\) h. However \$250 per dozen.
Oak wood \$25 to \$28 per cord; pine \$23 to \$25.
Gold advance; buying \$10 advance; selling \$11.50 premium. J. W. Gordon, a citizen, was sent to Castle Thunder yesterday on some charge not divulged; the papers in the case remained with Gen. Wilder

charge, died yesterday.
"Substitutes are beginning to command a large price. This morning a man in Richmond offered \$5,000, and another offers \$4,500, for a man to take his place in an artillery company. "This substitute system ought to be stonned, as it has already done much mischief in our army. At the Adjutant General's office have been received 60,000 substitutes in place of an equal number of ablebodied men, capable of bearing arms. Had these 60,000 men been with General Lee at Gettysburg, we should have had a treaty of peace in progres before this time." The above are all extracts from rebel papers.

William Mullin, a citizen, committed on the same

Major General Foster returned, at any early hou this morning, from a reconnoisance up James river, which has occupied the general's time for the last two days. He was accompanied by the turreted gunboat Sangamon, also gunboats Cohasset and Com. Barney. Captain Cox, of the Cohasset, was killed while at the wheels, The Com. Barney, when at a place called Dutch Gap, several miles above City Point, exploded a torpedo, by which two of her sailors were drowned. The information obtained by General Foster from this expedition is of great value.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. The Rebellion Crushed West of the Mississippi-Rebel Plans of Attack. CAIRO, August 8 .- All the rebel territory west of build by, by the Mississippi river will soon be clear of every orwest week of the West of the Mississippi river will soon be clear of every orwest week of the Mississippi river will soon be clear of every orwest. Gen. Davidson is marching down the centre of enemy has been entirely successful. Already the people of Jacksonport are said to be fleeing before Davidson's approach. Another expedition is on the point of starting into this Western country, which will help to complete the work of crushing the rebellion. It is not proper to speak of it in detail at present; but it cannot be long before this entire scope of territory will be under undisputed Federal control. The-Atlanta Appeal urges guerilla operations on of operations on its banks will accomplish more than

the Mississippi river, and says a systematized plan can otherwise be devised to cripple the General Government. It wants to see travellers on the "father of waters" bushwhacked from every canebrake and for Iowa. Before the rebellion he was a Democrat in polities; but from a conversation we had with him, we feel assured that he is no longer a party man. He is for the good of the country, and occupies the same ground as General Logan, and is in favor of a peace through flogging the rebels. Some

significance may be attached to his return to Iowa at this juncture. CHARLESTON.

The Grand Attack Fixed for Saturday. NEW YORK, August 9.—By the arrival at this port of the steamer George Peabody, from Port Royal with dates to the 6th inst., we learn that the troops were busy building batteries, and it was renortedithat a grand attack was to be made on Sum er, by both the land and naval forces, on Saturday

the 8th inst.

Supplies for the Rebels. NEW YORK, August 8.—The steamer Ellen S norning. The news is unimportant, tow, was passed, on the 5th, off Hatteras. N. O., dated the 4th inst., says the enemy are daily

NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, August 9 -A letter from Newbern clockade, and among other articles, machinery, allroad iron, guns, blankets, medicines, shoes, etc. THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

Letter from Governor Seymour—Reply of President Lincoln, WASHINGTON, August 9 .- Gov. Seymour, under date of Albany 3d, writes to the President in relacondemns the provost marshal for commencing the draft without consultation with the city or State officers, at a time when the militia was absent at the seat of war, and while there were not even soldiers enough in New York to man the fortifications in the harbor.

The Governor complains of the unfairness of the prolment, and thinks that in this lottery for hu-

man life, as he terms it, there should be a strict impartiality. In the rural districts the draft had been executed with justice, and the conscripts accepted their fate without murmuring, and sometimes joyfully. In the districts of New York city, however, with a population much less, the number to be draftattack upon the enrolling officers, which subsequent ly grew into the most destructive riot known in the history of the country, he pronounces unjustifiable. Speaking further of the riots in New York, he says the disregard for law and the disrespect for the judicial tribunals produced their natural results. Robbery and arson, accompanied by murderous outrages upon a helpless race, and for the time the yery existence of the commercial metropolis of our country was threatened. It is gratifying that the citizens of New York were able without material aid from the State or Union to put down this dan-gerous insurrection, for at the time the nation ry between Alexandria and Fairfax, making occa-cional attacks upon sutlers' trains. Some of the and navy yard. A thousand men could have seized them all, and then used their armaments for the destruction of the shipping and the city itself, to say nothing of the vessels which at that time were engaged in burning our merchant ships almost within sight of our coast. The Governor also complains that no credit has been given to the city for the number of volunteers sent, and the noble exer-tions of the militia in times of peril. He, therefore, asks for a suspension at least of the draft till its con stitutionality is tested. The President in reply, under date of August 7, says that he cannot suspend the draft in New York, ecause time is too important. He admits the disparity of the quotas in the different sections, and accunts for it by the fact that so many more person

fit for soldiers are in the city than in the country, who have too recently arrived from Europe to be in cluded in the census of 1860. Still he would not consider that reason sufficient. He would direct the all the districts. After thus drawing, the city districis shall be carefully re-enrolled, and the Go-vernor's agents might witness every step of the process. Due credit will be given for all volunteers, The President would not object to abide the decision of the Supreme Court. He would be willing to facilitate it, but could not consent to lose time. Extraordinary Scene in New Orleans-Burial of a Colored Officer. New Orleans, July 30 .- The most extraordinary borders, and I think one of the most extraordinary exhibitions brought forth by this rebellion was the exhibitions brought forth by this rebellion, was the funeral of Captain Andre Cailloux, Company E, lat Louisiana National Guards. Here, in Southern emporium, was performed a funeral cere mony that for numbers and impressiveness never had its superior in this city; and it was originated

the despised race.

Capt. Cailloux was a fine-looking mulatto, and, in his military dress, had an imposing appearance. remember seeing him at Gen. Banks' headquarters in company with at least fifteen of our promine military officers, and he was a marked personage among them all. In the celebrated assault and re pulse on Port Hudson by Gen. Banks, Capt. Cailloux fell at the head of his company, on the 17th of May last, while gallantly leading it on to the enemy's works. His body, along with others of the national regiments, after the battle lay within deadly reach of the rebel sharpshooters, and all attempts to recover the body was met with a shower of minie bul-

and carried through in honor of a gallant soldier o

Thus guarded by the enemy, or, I might say, thus honored by their attention, the body lay exposed until the surrender of the place, the 8th of July, when it was recovered and brought to this city, to receive the astonishing ovation connected with the last rites of humanity. The arrival of the body developed to the white population here that the colored population had powerful organizations in the form of civic societies, as the "Friends of the Order," of which Captain Cailloux was a prominent member, received the grasp.

body, and had the coffin containing it, draped with the American flag, exposed in state in the commodi-

The body, as before mentioned, lay in state in the hall of the "Friends of the Order," on a raised plat form in the centre of the room. The coffin was draped in the American flag, on which were placed his sword and belt and uniform cost and cap Around the coffin flowers were strewn in the great est profusion, and candles were kent coatinually burning. All the rites of the Catholic Church were strictly complied with. The guard paced silently to and fro, and altogether it presented as solemn scene as was ever witnessed.

THE CEREMONIES.

In due time the band of the 42d Massachusett Regiment made their appearance and discoursed the customary solemn airs. The officiating priest—Father Le Maistre, of the church of St. Rose of Limawho, we are glad to see, has not paid the least attention to the excommunication and denunciation issued against him by the Archbishop of this dioces -then performed the Catholic service for the dead.

After the regular services he ascended to the president's chair, and delivered a glowing and eloquen eulogy on the virtues of the deceased. He called upon all present to offer themselves, like Calloux had done, martyrs to the cause of justice, freedom, and good government. It was a death the proudes might envy. THE PROCESSION. Immense crowds of colored people had by this

time gathered around the building, and the streets

leading thereto were rendered almost impassable. Two companies of the 6th Louisians (colored) regiment, from their camp on the Company canal, were there to act as an escort, and Esplanade street, for more than a mile, was lined with colored societies. both male and female, in open order, waiting for the heatse to pass through.

After a short pause a sudden silence fell upon the crowd, the band commenced playing a dirge, and the body was brought from the hall on the shoulders of eight soldiers, escorted by six members of the society and six colored captains, who acted as pall-bearers The corpres was conveyed to the hearse through a crowd composed of both white and black people, and in silence profound as death itself. Not a sound was heard save the mournful music of the band, and not a head in all that vast multitude but was un-The procession then moved off in the following order: The hearse containing the body, with Captain I. W. Ringgold, W. B. Barrett, S. J. Wilkinson

Eugene Maillieur, J. A. Glea, and A. St. Leger, (all of whom, we believe, belong to the 2d Louisiana Native Guard,) and six members of "The Friends of the Order" as pall bearers, about a hundred convalescent sick and wounded colored soldiers, the two companies of the 6th Regiment, a large number of colored officers of all Native Guard regiments, the arriages containing Captain Cailloux's family, and a number of army officers, winding up with a large number of private individuals, and the following

med societies:
Friends of Order.
Society of Economy and Mutual Assistance.
United Brethren.
Arts and Mechanics' Association.
Free Friends.
Good Shepherd Conclave, No. 2.
Artisans' Brotherhood.
Good Shepherd Conclave, No. 1.
Union Sons' Relief.
Perseypage Society Good Shepherd Conclave, No. 1.
Union Sons' Relief.
Perseverance Society,
Ladies of Bon Secours.
La Fleur de Marie.
St. Rose of Lima.
The Children of Mary Society.
St. Angela Society.
The Immaculate Conception Society.
The Children of Jesus.
St. Veronica Society.
St. Alphoneus Society.
St. Alphoneus Society.
St. Alphoneus Society.
St. Thereas Society.
St. Thereas Society.
St. Thereas Society.
St. Eulalie Society.
St. Eulalie Society.
St. Magdalen Society.
God Protects Us Society.
United Sisterhood.
Angel Gabriel Society.
Saint Louis Roi Society.
Saint Beloved Sisters' Society.
Saint Michael Archangel Society.
Saint Michael Archangel Society.
Saint Louis de Gorzigue Society.
Saint Ann Society
The Children of Moses.

After moving through the principal down town streets the body was taken to the Bienville-street Demetery, and there interred with military honors

Captain Cailloux was a native of this city, aged 45 years, and was one of the first to raise a company under the call of Gen. Butler for colored volunteers. In conclusion, we cannot do better than quote from the Union of this city. It says: "By his gallant bearing, his gentlemanly deportment, his amiable disposition, and his capacities as a soldler, having received a very good education, he became the idol of his men, and won the respect and confidence of his auperior officers. He was a true type of the Louisianian. In this city, where he passed his life, he was loved and respected by all who knew him. who knew him.

"In Captain Cailloux the cause of the Union and freedom has lost a valuable friend. Capt. Cailloux, defending the integrity of the sacred cause of liberty, vindicated his race from the opprobrium with which it was charged. He leaves a wife and several children, who will have the consolation that he died the death of the patriot and the righteous." CASUALTIES IN NEGRO REGIMENTS South and the semi-rebel papers of the North about the immense slaughter of colored troops before Port Hudson, that we deem it proper to state the simple facts, and let the public judge what grounds there

were for applying such terms as "wholesale massa-cre of the negroes," "negro slaughter pen," &c., to the case. There were engaged in the siege of Port Hudson two regiments of colored troops, the 1st and 3d, both together numbering 1,245 men. Of these, 28 were killed, 123 wounded by gunshots and 46 by falling trees, making the total casualties 197. sufferers have since recovered.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernian off Cape Race. St. Johns, N. F., August7.—The Canadian steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool 30th, via Greencastle 31rt, passed this point at 8 o'clock this evening, en route to Quebec. Her advices are two days later than per Hecla.

Steamships Kangaroo and New York, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

ENGLAND. ENGLAND.

The London Globe, in reviewing the situation of American affairs, contends that the whols are far from being conquered, and thinks that Lee, at Culpeper, is as safe as ever. General Grant's campaign is the most billiant, but will be confined in its fruits to the immediate neighborhood of the river. The Globe says, if the Federals are wise they will exert themselves to secure what they have got for territorial arrangements, and abandon the impossible enterprise of subjugation.

THE POLISH OLISTION. THE POLISH QUESTION. It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon has made up his mind to make war in behalf of Poland

made up his mind to make war in denant of rotation alone.

The Times' city article says that the panic on the Stock Exchange has apparently received a sudden check, and in some speculative securities a strong rebound took place on the 29th. Advices from Paris indicate considerable subsidence of the war panic there. Letters from Frankfort say that the money and stock markets in that city are steady, owning to the belief that the Polish question will be settled by diplomacy. the benefit has the Polish question will be settled by diplomacy.

The Paris correspondent of the Times also notices the pacific tone of a particular Paris journal, which seeks to refute the arguments of the war party. It observes: "If the journalist has got his hints from the same quarter whence he has so often sought them, we may conclude that the Emperor does not now mean to make war for Poland, unless joined by England and Austria." Le France strongly urges the necessity for unity of the three Powers, and says the latest news from St. Petersburg indicates the disposition of Russia to be soncillatory. It is rumored that Gortschakoff has resigned, but

this is supposed to be unfounded. FRANCE. PARIS, July 30, 1 P. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes have improved to 67f. 10c. AUSTRIA. It is reported that the Emperor of Austria and king of Prussia will meet at Luzelleta early in August.
London, July 30.—The English funds have increased in firmness, and Consols are tending upward. The money market is easier. Commercial Intelligence.

...23¼d ...23d Stock in port 256,000 bales, inclusive of 40,000 bale of American.

Breadstuffs.—The market is dull and downward. Corndul, and declined 8d@6d per quarter.

Provisions.—The market is steady. Tallow is dull. Petroleum firmer, and advancing.

Loxdon, Friday.—Consuls 93@93½ for money. Bullion in the bank has increased £123,000.

American Stocks.—Illinois Central, 22@21 discount; Erle Railroad, 70@71.

MANCHESTER, July 30.—The market is quiet, and easier.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE. Montevideo for New York, have been captured and destroyed by the pirate Alabama. Their crews have been landed at Rio Janeiro.

The rebel loan again relapsed two per cent. on the 29th, closing at 17@15 discount. The amount paid up is 45 per cent, and 10 of the other 15 per cent, is due on the 1st of August.

Jeff Davis has appointed Robert Dowling, late United States consul at Cork, agent at that city for the rebel States.

Shipping.

Arrived from New York 25th, Cleveiugh, at Sligo; 27th, Gessusters, at Folkestorie; 28th, Casinova, and Frederick, in Kings Road; 29th, Neptune, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore 27th, Challenger, at New Ross.

27th, Kensington, from Dover; 29th, Malta, Monarch of the Seas, Empire, and Echo, from Liver-Sailed for Philadelphia 29th, Recovery, from Liverpool. LATEST SHIPPING. Arrived from New York, Anita, and Garibaldi, at Genoa; Reformer, at Queenstown. Arrived from Baltimore, Admiral, at Start Point. Arrival of the China off Cape Race-Two days later from Europe. ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 8.—The steamshi

China, from Liverpool August 1st, via Queenstow August 2d, passed Cape Race at noon to-day (Satur day) en route to New York. She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press. The dates by the China are two days later than those per the Hibernian. The steamship Asia, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 2d instant. GREAT BRITAIN In the absence of fresh advices from America the English journals have little to say on American a

The London Morning Post labors to show that the The London Morning Post labors to show that the recent Federal successes are not likely to prove materially advantageous to the Federals.

The Army and Navy Gazette takes a most gloomy view of the military prospects of the Confederates. It says the retreat of General Bragg and the flight of General Johnston before General Sherman's forces shows sufficient signs of exhaustion. It adds, "Charleston is in real danger, and if it falls Savannah follows." Still it thinks that the Federal armies cannot be filled without a conscription which may nake the North and wrest rictory from han may palsy the North and wreat victory from her

The Confederate lown was heavy at 17 to 16 disount.
English political news as usual on the close of Parlament is quiet and lifeless.
Sir Crescent, the well-known judge, is dead. FRANCE. In the Paris Bourse there was renewed Sainess, and the Rents on the 1st instant closed at 66. S5c. Marshal Forey, in an official report, says that he secupied in forming a Provisional Government in Mexico from men of moderate views belonging to all

The war panic on the Polish question has sulv The war panic on the Polish question has subsided.

The journals speculate on the responses of the three Powers to Prince Gortschakoff's note.

Nothing reliable in regard to the responses had transpired.

The Polish insurgents keep actively at work.

It is reported that an extensive compriscy against Russia has been discovered in Caucassia.

BRAZIL.

Rio de Janerio dates of July 9th are received.

Coffee is quoted at 8||160 to 7||200. INDIA. INDIA.

Dates from Bombay to July 8th are at band. Cot on lower. Freights unchanged.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Livernool. August 2—The steamship Great Eastern is off the harbor awaiting a tide. The London Times of to-day has an article on fre speech of Archbishop Hughes to the New York rioters, and says the speech defies analysis. Commercial Intelligence.
[The weekly Cotton report has been received Hibernia.]

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—Richardeon. Spence, & Co. and otners report: Flour heavy. Wheat very dull and downward; winter red, 8s 3d@8s 10d. Corn dull, and declined 3@6d per quarier; mixed, 1ts 2d@12s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Bigland, Athya, & Co. and others report: Beef active, and selvanced 2@3s. Pork firmer, and advanced 1@2s. Bacon buoyant, with an advance of 1@2s on week. Lard firm at 37s 6d@39s. Butter steady. Tallow quiet at 4d@43s. w quiet at 40@43s. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Bro

kers' Circular reports: Ashes steady, Sugar firm, Coffice steady, Rice active, Linseed Oil firm at 46s, 66@47s, Sperm Oil quiet, Rosin quiet and steady, Spirits Turpentine, no sales; Petroleum upward, refined 9s 56 crude 19s efined 2s. 5d; crude 19s.
___LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL. LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, August t.—Cotton—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is dull but un-DANGED.

BREADSUFFS.—The market is very dull; Corn is lownward, mixed 26e@26s 9d.

PROVISIONS.—The market is steady. Bacon still direction. London, Saturday evening, August 1.—Consols lose at 927, @93 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were llines Central Railroad 22, @91 discount. Eric Railroad 67½@68½. LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Sales of the week 10,500 bales. The market is steady at unchanged quotations. Stock in port 25,000 bales.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HECLA

NEW YORK, August 9.—The steamer Hecla he arrived, with dates to the 29th ult. Though her advices are anticipated by the China and Hibernian at Cape Race, the following extracts are interesting LONDON, July 29.—The Tasmania arrived a Southampton this morning with \$2,573,499 in specie. Kingston, Jamaica, has been visited with three severe shocks of earthquake. Incendiarism has been rife on the estates at Barbadoes, owing to a reduction of wages by land-own badoes, owing to a reduction of wages of survey of ers.

The Times publishes a letter from its New York correspondent, "S.," on the present aspect of American affairs. He thinks that throughout the war there has been an alternate ebb and flow of the tide of success. He styles Meade as a sensible man and an able general, but he has now before him the uninviting task of attempting the march to Riohmond for the sixth time, and must make the attempt in the face of a strong army. THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The Daily News' city article says: "There was a panic yeaterday in the scrip of the Confederate loan, the fall being aggravated by erroneous reports that news had arrived of the capture of Charleston by the Federals. The closing quotation on Monday was 10 to 8 per cent. discount. Yeaterday the prices fell to 17 to 16 discount, and at 17 a parcel of £25,000 worth of stock is said to have been sold. The market was little more than nominal. In the afternoon, however, a recovery set in, and the closing quotation was 13½@12½, being still about 4 per cent. below that of the previous day. A fresh rise of 4 per cent. took place in the United States 5 per cents. There was an almost general improvement in American securities, and on the other hand Canadian Government bonds were heavy." The London Times' city article says the Confederate stock is alleged to have been offered at 20 per cent, discount, but it was not understood that any transactions took place at less than 18. Finally the quotation was 14 to 13 discount. The fall in this stock has been rendered more heavy by the fact that the first success by General Lee in Pennaylvania led to a great number of speculative purchases, many persons having confidence that an early mail would send the loan to a premium as remarkable as the discount to which it has fallen. From the first the loan has realized the anticipations entertained as to the wide fluctuations to which the chances of war would subject it, and there is reason to believe that it will still experience changes of the most sudden character. The Confederates have undergone trials more severe than those that now beset them, and have shown that from such trials they become more strong.

more strong.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. My Lords and Gentlemen: We are commanded by her Majesty to dismies you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the session now brought to a close. Her Majesty has seen, with deep regret, the present condition of Poland. Her Majesty has been entaged, in concert with the Emperors of France and Austria, in negotiation on the subject which has been entaged, in concert with the Emperors of France and Austria, in negotiation on the subject which has been entaged, in concert with the Emperors of France and Austria, in negotiation of the subject which has been opened to obtain the fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna of 1815 in behalf of the Poles. Her Majesty trusts that 1815 in behalf of the Poles. Her Majesty and dangerous to the tranquility of Europe may be brought to a close

The civil war between the Northern and Southern States of the American Union still unfortunately continues, and is necessarily attended with much evil, not only to the contending parties, but also to nations which have taken no part in the conflict. Her Majesty, however, has seen no reason to depart from the strict neutrality which her Majesty has observed from the beginning of the contest.

The Greek nation having chosen Prince William of

Nowever, has seen no reason to depart from the strict neutrality which her Majesty has observed from the strict neutrality which her Majesty has observed from the beginning of the contest.

The Greek nation having chosen Prince William of Denmark for their king, her Majesty is taking steps with a view to the union of the Ionian Islands to the kingdom of Greece. For this purpose her Majesty is in communication with the Powers who were parties to the treaty of Isl3, by which these islands were placed under the protectorate of the British Crown, and the wishes of the Ionian on the subject of the union will be ascertained. Several barbarous outrages committed in Japan, upon British subjects, have rendered it necessary for her Majesty to demand reparation, and her Majesty hopes her demands will be conceded by the Japanese Government without its being necessary to enforce them. The Ruperro of Birzil has thought fit to break off his diplomatic relations with her Majesty, in consequence of her Majesty hot having complied with demands which she did not deem proper to accede to. Her Majesty has no wish that this estrangement should continue, and would be glad to see her relations with Brazil re-established.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and towards the permanent dockyards and arsenals; and her Majesty commands us to thank you for the provision you have made for the service of the present year, and towards the permanent dockyards and arsenals; and her Majesty commands us to thank you for the provision you have made for the service of the present year, and towards the permanent dockwards which such generons and munificant contributions have been made, has in some degree diminished, and her Majesty is a given her consent to measures calculated to have been made, has in some degree diminished, and her Majesty is a given her consent to measures calculated to have been made, has in s nave a penencial influence upon that unfortunate state of affairs.

Symptoms of a renewal of disturbances have manifested themselves in her Majesty's colony of New Zealand, but her Majesty trusts that by wise and conciliatory measures, supported by adequate measures for their repression, order and tranquility will be maintained in that valuable and improving colony. Her Majesty has given her assent to a measure for augmenting the income of a considerable number of small benefices, and she trust that this measure will conduce to the interests of the Essablished Church. Her Majesty has given her assent to an act for the revision of a larce portion of the statute-book, by the removal of many acts which, although they had become obsolete or unnecessary, obstructed the consolidation of the statute law. Her Majesty has felt much pleasure in giving her assent to an act for basing upon a well-de-

of many acts which, although they had become obsolete or unnecessary, obstructed the consolidation of the statute law. Her Majesty has felt much pleasure in giving her astent to an act for basing upon a well-defined footing that volunteer force which has added a most important element to the defensive means of the country. Her Majesty has gladly given her consent to an act for carrying into effect the additional treaty-concluded by her Majesty with the President of the United States, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, and her Majesty trusts that the honorable co-operation of the Government of the United States will materially assist her Majesty in these endeavors which Great Britain has long been engaged in making to put an erd to the perpetration of that most distractful crime. Her Majesty has assented with satisfaction to many other measures of public usefulness, the result of your labors during the present session. It has been gratifying to ber Majesty to observe that, notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, the general prosperity of her empire continues unimpaired. Great 1 cal distress has been suffered in Great Britain from thee fects of the civil war in America, and in Ireland from the results of the United Kingdom have been fully maintained, and its general commerce with the world has not been materially impeded. It has been a source of gratification to har Majesty to find that her Rastarn mossession have United Kingdom have been fully maintained, and as reveral commerce with the world has not been materially impeded. It has been a source of gratification to her Majasty to find that her Eastern possessions have apply recovered from the distress which recently overspread them. They are entering upon a course of improvement, and social, financial, and commercial prosperity which holds out good promates for the future well-seing of those extensive regions. On returning to your several counties you will still have important duties to perform, and her Majasty earnestly prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your efforts to promote the happiness of her subjects—the object of her constant and earnest solicitation.

Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, August 8 .- One hundred and twentythree of Morgan's officers have been sent from Johnston's Island to Harrisburg to be confined in the penifentiary there.

Four hundred and fifty rebels from Kentucky reached Camp Chase yesterday.

The Columbus, Piqua, and Indianapolis Railroad was sold, on Thursday, under the decree of the Franklin-county court, to the trustees of the stockiolders and bondholders of the road, for reorgani-

The Colored Relief Association. NEW YORK, August 8-P. M .- The merchant mittee for the relief of the negroes have distriuted the sum of \$15.298 to upwards of 700 applicants The committee have registered upon their books the names of 2,422 negro claimants for damages against the city. Nearly all of these have been assisted in the presentation of their claims by the corps of legal advisers who have volunteered their services.

ings of and distance from land. Gave him the intelligence. The rebel was a side-wheel steamer, nainted lead color, and loaded with cotton

PROVIDENCE, August 9.—The brig Emmeline and chooner White Sea, of Portland, came in collision last evening while passing through Hell Gate during a heavy thunder equall. The brig had her fore topmast carried away and sails torn. The schooner had her headgear torn away, sails badly torn, and went ashore in the cove near Hallett's Point. She will prebably come off without further damage. The Kentucky Election—Union Majority 32.974. CINCINNATI, August 9.—The returns from the Kentucky election show that in 58 counties Bramette's (Union) majority for Governor is 32,974.

From New Orleans. NEW YORK August 8.—The steamer Continental rom New Orleans on August 1st, arrived here this morning. The Draft in Buffalo. BUFFALO, August 7 .- The draft has been resumed

here. It will take several days to complete it. The Steamer Glasgow. ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 7 .- The steamer Glasgow, for New York, passed off Cape Race at 10

Reported Abandonment of the City of Mexico by the French LEAVENWORTH, August 7.-The Santa Fe mail A large number of Indians were seen on the route. but they did not molest the coach.

A large lot of mules were stolen from Fort Craig

y Indians, but they were recovered after a sharp light, in which quite a number were killed on both The Santa Fe Gazette learns, by the Southern mail. that the French have abandoned the city of Mexico. The Steamship Georgia Ashore. HALIFAX, August 8.—The steamship Georgia, from New York for Liverpool, ran ashore northeast of the bar, off Sable Island, in a dense fog, between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst. The passengers and baggage were all saved and brought to Halifax by the revenue cutter Daring,

which arrived here at noon to day. The Georgia was aground off Nantucket on Saturday afternoon, but threw overboard a part of her cargo, and got off at high tide. The officers and crew of the vessel remain on board, and are en-deavoring to get her off, but the nature of the bar is such as to give but little chance of saving her. HALIPAX, August 8-Evening .- The revenue cutter Daring will leave for the wreck of the Georgia on Monday. It is reported that the crew of the steamer, after the passengers had been sent ashore, riffed their luggage of many valuables.

The brig Gordon, from St. John for England, was also wrecked on the south side of Sable Island on

the 22d of July. Her crew were saved. The Steamer Commodore Ashore. PROVIDENCE, Aug. 9.—The steamer Commodore with the 42d Massachusetts Regiment, from New York for Providence, went ashore at 5 o'clock this morning, one mile west of Point Judith Light. The steamer Delaware, from Providence for Roudout, vent to her assistance, and was lying at anchornear er. The steamer Westchester, from New York for Providence, lay by the Commodore one hour, but did not communicate with her. The Commodore lay broadside on heading south. A boat from he shore reported that she had sent to Newport

The Steamer Pacific Ashore. ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 8 - The steamer Pacific went ashore at Mistaken Point, but was got off and arrived here this morning. Her forward compartment is full of water, but her cargo is uninjured, and she is being discharged for repairs. Yellow Fever in New York Harbor. NEW YORK, August 8, P. M -The Yellow Fever Hospital in the Lower Bay has now thirty patients Fifteen persons are sick with the yellow fever, and fifteen are convalescents. These patients are chiefly from the United States steamer Alabama, and the French steamer Charles Martel, from Vera Cruz.

All infected vessels are now detained in the Lower Bay, which, under the new law, is quarantine anchorage. None are permitted to anchor in the Upper Bay except whilst discharging by quarantine lighters

Death of Colonel Chatfield. WATERBURY (Conn.), August 9.—John L. Chatfield, colonel of the 6th Connecticut, died in this city at 6 o'clock last evening from wounds received in the assault on Fort Wagner on the 18th ult.

The Commercial Excursion. PORTLAND, August 9.-The members of the Westn Boards of Trade visited the forts in the harbor to day. They return home on Monday, The English Press on the Union Victories [From the Spectator.]

Though the "gleam of success," which has attended the Federal cause is, perhaps, as important as the news of the surrender of Sebastopol and the battle of the Tchernaya would have been to the Allies in the Crimean war if received at once, it is yet quite true that the not very highly colored anticipations which we ventured to put forth last week of the probable issue of the Pennsylvania invasion correspond far more nearly to the actual situation than the rather imaginative statements of the Northern press. On the 3d of July, the same day apparently on which Gen. Pemberton proposed to Gen. Great the surrender of Vicksburg, not from any necessity. but "in order to stop the effusion of blood," Gen. Meade's army defeated the last and most furious assault made for the third successive day on his position before Gettysburg, with heavy loss to the Confederate army, and on the morning of the 4th July the Northern forces occupied Gettysburg, Gen. Lee's army being in full retreat upon Hagerstown, while a thousand miles away in the Southwest the long contest for Vicksburg, and virtually for the Mississippi, was closed by the unconditional surrender of the city to General Grant. It was natural that successes so great, after so long a course of at least apparent failure, should have raised the mercurial temper of the American press to that point at which a rational estimate of the position becomes impossible.

[From the Examiner] The English Press on the Union Victories

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It turns out that the Federal accounts of the battle of Gettysburg were nearer the truth than we were disposed to think, previous exaggerations having caused us to take American boasts, even when apparently most moderate, at a considerable discount. But we were right in our calculation that if the success should be on the Federal side it would not be of the decisive nature of a Southern triumph almost at the gates of Washington. The event of the 3d amounted to no more than a repulse; it was, indeed, a repetition of McClellan's stand in Maryland, and conforms with what seems to be the settled law of this war, that defeat shall be the lot of the assailant. Of Gen. Lee it may be said, magnise excidit cusis. He made a daring attack, and encountered a brave and well conducted defence. Gen. Meade has certainly acquitted himself wonderfully well, especially considering that the command of a beaten and dispirited army had only just passed into his hands.

his hands.

[From the London Siar, July 23.]

No wonder the conscription provokes a riot in New York, since even in the Cabinet there are men who, at the first important success that has been gained for twelve months, treat the insurrection as at an end, and the proclamation of freedom as a trick to be revoked. Better a fatal disaster and compulsory peace than so base a use of victory. But of the firms say of President Lincoln to the wedded cause of the Union and of emancipation we have no doubt at all; and, though faction or ambition may pervert success in war to degradation worse than defeat, the people of the North will assuredly stand by the great interests of America and of humanity, for which they have fought and conquered.

A Man Shor.—A very unfortunate and dietressing occurrence took place at the colored camp at Chelton Hills on Friday night. It appears that a colored sentry who occupied the most exposed beat, and the one nearest to the public road, was accosted by a man named William Fox, about half past nine o'clock in the evening. Fox is a gardener to Mrs. Butler, who occupies the mansion in the vicinity. He was accompanied by two other men, and there boys, and they were about returning from swimming. The name of the sentry is Charles Rioley, and he is a recruit of the 6th Regiment. The instruction of the officer to the sentry had been very accurate, and he was required to have his piece loaded. This post had been the way by which all the desertions (recently made) had been accomplished. It was on the other side of a creek from the camp where the men bathe and get their water for culinary and drinking purposes.

After askir g. Ridley a number of questions, some of them impertinent ones, he told them to move on. All the party did so with the exception of the deceased. He was urged by his brother-in-law, one of the party, to come on, but he also bitterly refused to move a step, saying he had the privilege of stopping just as long as he pleased. The sentinel, in the meantime, shouted twice for the corporal of the guard, and was asked by some one (supposed not to be the corporal) what was the matter? In reply, he stated that a number of men were at the fence, who declined going away. After uttering this remark, some one called out, "Shoot them." It was roll-call at the time, and considerable confusion in consequence prevailed in the camp. The remark was declined going away. After uttering this remark, some one called out, "Shoot them." It was roll-call at the time, and considerable confusion in consequence prevailed in the camp. The remark was made by some of the men probably in jeat, but the sentry believing he was ordered and that he was doing bis duty, then leveled his piece and said: "Are you going to leave? If you won't I'll fire at you." Fox then replied, "I guess you won't." The sentinel issued another warning of the consequences if he did not leave at once, But to this no regard was paid. The sentry then pulled the trigger of his piece and the ball entered the right wrist and passed entirely through the body. The whole camp was at once aroused, and both officers and men in considerable numbers were on the spot, and an examination was immediately made by the post surgeon, Dr. J. F. Hott, by whom the ball was extracted. When found, the unfortunate man was lying on his back in the middle of the road, with his feet towards the fence, bleeding considerably. He was conveyed as soon as possible to a house on the grounds of Mrs. Butler, where, he died within an hour's time. The deceased leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss From an examination made by Col. Wagner, it appears that the order "shoot them" was not made by the corporal, but by one of the men who had been getting water at the creek. The corporal did not reach the epot until after the unfortunate occurrence had taken place. It was the first time that Ridley ever was on guard.

In conversation with the sentinel, he stated that

the spot until after the unfortunate occurrence had taken place. It was the first time that Ridley ever was on guard.

In conversation with the sentinel, he stated that he thought he saw the man crossing the fence, and pointing a pistol at him. He may have attempted to get across the fence, but that he had no pistol is certain, or else one would have been discovered on him. But Ridley thoroughly believed that he had a pistol in his hand leveled at himself. The companions of the deceased stated that he had a great habit of jesting with the colored troops, and that he was probably only doing it at this time. After being shot he spoke but very little, but said that the sentinel ought not to have fired at him, and that the sentinel ought not to have fired at him, and that the sentinel was at once placed under guard to await the result. As soon as notified, Coroner Jacobus, of Norristown, appeared on the spot. A jury was at once empannelled, and the following verdict given: "That the deceased came to his death by a gunshot wound through the wrist and abdomen at the hands of Private Charles Ridley, of Company A, 6th Regiment United States Colored Troops." After the verdict had been rendered, the Coroner then demanded that the soldier be given up. To this Colonel Wagner absolutely refused to give his consent, unless he was commanded to do so by order of the War Department. The case now awaits decision from Washington. The opinion of the officer in regard to the sentry is that he is not to blame, and was merely doing his duty when the affair took place.

the rebel States.

Shipping.

Arrived from New York 25th, Cleveiugh, at Sligo; 27th, Gessusters, at Folkestorie; 28th. Casinova, and Frederick, in Kings Road; 29th, Neptune, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore 27th, Challenger, at New Ross.

Sailed for New York 25th, Doran, from Aixhaven; 27th, Kensington, from Dover; 29th, Malta, Mo-27th, make anything like a respectable stand against the clubs which will visit us this fail. The Excelsions, the Eckfords, the Eurekas, the Natuals, the Stars, and other clubs, will certainly come to Philadelphia in September and October, and our players should be on the alert, and see that the skill and hospitality of the city have a fair field for display. The Athletics, Olympics, Keystones, Mercantiles, Columbians, Minervas, etc., should begin practice at once.

OPENING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO OPENING OF THE BALTIMORE AND UHIO RALROAD.—This road, having been fully repaired, is now prepared for transportation of freight to and from all points in the West and Southwest. All freight is carefully handled by competent persons, and gustanteed against loss or damage from military, seizure whilst in-transit over the road. Full particulars may be obtained by applying to Colhum & Cowton, general freight agents, Broad street above Cherry, or John S. Wisson, agent, Sixth atreet, above Chestnut street.

DEATHS FROM THE HEAT.—Coroner Conrad is the first incumbent of this office, for many years, that has been able to promptly attend to all cases of sudden deaths caused by heat. During the greater part of the past week he had little or no time to sleep; he was going day and night. On Saturday he was called to hold four inquests of cases of death from heat. Yesterday another case came under his notice—that of Wm. G. Wilks, who

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES -The attention of buyers is called to the large and desirable assortment of boots, above, Balmorals, &c., of city and Eastern manufacture, to be sold this gow, for New York, passed off Cape Race at 10 morning by catalogue, at 10 o'clock precisely, by O'clock yesterday evening. Her advices have been Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce street.