WEDNE DAY, AUGUST 12, 1863.

The War in Virginia. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that in these torrid days the armies of Virginia can sue. Imagine Vallandigham Governor of engage in an active campaign. Our news from the seat of war, by way of the Southern journals, tells us that MEADE and LEE | these two Executives, with PARKER in New are on the banks of the Rapidan, and, we Jersey and SEYMOUR in New York; as allies, should judge, more particularly engaged to seriously embarrass the Government—to in attending to the discipline of their respective armies than preparing for hos- to plunge the Middle States into another tilities. General MEADE is now busy with the Orange and Alexandria Rail- to be feared from the election of Mr. Justice road, and is endeavoring to prevent the rebels along the line of the road from injuring his supply trains and the means of | if we give his hand power it will be against transportation. He has accordingly issued | the Government. In opposition to such | a very just and stringent order, the effect of a man, the friends of the Union have region to keep the peace and respect the sanctity of the Government arrangements. Gen.

cent skirmish at Brandy Station shows that | tate? On one side we see a sympathizer the rebels have gone as far as they care to with treason—so avowed—and in alliance go, and that having arrived at their old | with men like HUGHES, REED, INGERSOLL, camping grounds, they are willing to wait, | and the rest, whose triumph would be full of and, if possible, decoy Gen. MEADE into re- danger to the Administration. On the other peating the mistakes of Fredericksburg and side we have a true patriot, a model Go-Chancellorville. It is a matter of doubt to vernor, and one of the Union's most effius whether the new campaign will exhibit cient and worthy friends. The choice is the features of any that have gone before. It | easily made, and Pennsylvania, by a majowould certainly be folly for MEADE to make a rity of many thousands, will make that blind dash upon Richmond, especially as he | choice in October. knows that LEE is now in the midst of his own works, surrounded by his own people; and, so far as such a thing can be possible to one belligerent power, master of the situais strong enough to make an aggressive movement whenever he feels disposed to open the campaign. There is a rumor that of the West. This indicates an abandonment of the position so long held by BRAGG,

and a surrender of East Tennessee. time seems to be the necessity of the Union campaign really depends upon the capacity of the South to furnish a larger number of furnished by the North. With this theory, | the masses. We shall then find that the of course, the action of the Governor of is, then, to enforce the conscription, rein- failure. force Gen. MEADE, and strengthen all our armies, so that, when the great fight comes, as it must come soon, victory will be the

certain result. The Canvass for Governor. Two months have now passed since we arraigned Mr. Justice Woodward as a sympathizer with Secession, and printed the evidence of his sympathy from his own published words. When we did so, it was not without a hope that he would have it in his power to explain or modify his recordthat an error of the types might have created the false impression-or that, like other men, his opinions had been changed by the subsequent peril of the country. We know how unjust it would be to try every loyal man by the test we apply to Mr. Justice WOODWARD. There are many statesmen who are now warm and valiant in the cause of the country, whose opinions, two years ago, were very much like those uttered by the Democratic candidate for place them in that position now would be unjust and cruel. They were Democrats in days of peace, and they followed the theory and traditions of the Democraticparty in an advocacy of Southern rights. We remember the proclaimed opinions of Mr. DICKINSON, of New York, General BUTLER, of Massachusetts, Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, and thousands of others who agreed with them. They were Democrats. Their Democracy was of the extreme Southern school. They sustained BRECKINRIDGE and Lane. They were the champions of Southern rights. They permitted their however, showed to what fearful results ed them and surrendered their devotion to in former days, warning them, and, as the

afterwards was a proper atonement. The whom the nation should delight to honor. How is it with Mr. Justice WOODWARD? him the criticism we apply to Mr. DICKINson or General BUTLER? We should be the slaves. happy to do so. We should be happy to print any word, or sentence, or declaration, public or private, that he has made since December, 1860, showing a re- therefore, tell the truth, no matter what pentance for words then spoken, and a del may be the consequence, and begins by this sire to see the cause of the Union triumph. | confession: We even extend the offer, and say that we shall print any declaration he may wish to make now, and be governed by its character in our course towards him during this campaign. Let us see the nature of the platform so shamelessly adopted. As we have before said, the occasion of his speech was an assembly of citizens to renew their professions of devotion to the Union, and to secure peace and harmony. The country regarded that meeting with anxiety and pride, for it was a meeting of the most eminent citizens of Philadelphia, without regard to their party proclivities. Loval men, who desired to see the Government sustained, and, at the same time, looked upon war as a calamity so appalling that any sacrifice should be made to avoid it looked to this meeting for comfort and conciliation. Disloyal men in the South. laboring in a fiendish manner to overthrow the Government, curiously observed that meeting in Philadelphia, and meetings of the same nature in other cities, to see what was the real strength and purpose of the Northern sentiment, and how far they might venture to go in their designs upon the national liberty, aggerations, especially from English jour-We know how loyal men felt when this nals, and by them the sunbursts of victory speech of Judge Woodward was made. have been depreciated as gleams of success; We can imagine the joy and consolation of but does any Northern statement of the war, the traitors when they found a Northern ju- and the condition of the South, claim a rist base enough to declare before a Northern | greater triumph for the Union than this artiaudience: "It seems to me that there must | cle confesses? The most enthusiastic be a time when slaveholders may fall back loyalist could say no more in his joy, on their natural rights, and employ, in de- than this rebel journal admits in its fence of their slave property, whatever regret. Rebel journal, we say, for the means of protection they possess or can Standard is naturally sorry that the South command." "Let us proceed with our re- has been so badly beaten, and advocates bellion," they might justly have said; "let submission to the Union, because of an inus build batteries around the Union forts, tellectual conviction of its necessity and adcall conventions, secede, rob arsenals, or vantage. Were it possible for the States in anize armies, and plunge this republic into rebellion to obtain their independence, no the throes of war. Are we not encouraged | doubt the Standard would speak in different by a Northern jurist, and is it not fair to tones. But it knows too well the emptiness presume that when a judge of the Supreme of that delusion, and is anxious that North Court of Pennsylvania openly advises us to Carolina should return to its olden honorwar we may look to the people of that State | able place in the Republic, rather than find for support?" They did look to us for sup- certain ruin in seeking to realize a dream. port—they still look to us for support; and Nor do we believe that higher motives are in endeavoring to elect Mr. Justice Wood- wanting, for throughout the argument is WARD Governor of Pennsylvania the Democratic party is endeavoring to redeem the | tionality, and the returning love for a nobler hopes its leaders so boldly excited.

The danger of placing such a man in the Gubernatorial chair is too great to be ne- ture of this able essay is its frank confession glected. See what Governor SEYMOUR has that the South has been beaten, and that in done in New York; read his insolent letters | a prolonged war it will simply "rush on to to the President, and see what he is now. Its doom." We are satisfied that the people attempting to do. New York, the only of the South are rapidly becoming convinced State in the North, with the exception of of these truths, and that it will not be long New Jersey, under the control of a Demo- before the people themselves will demand cratic Governor, is the only State where the cessation of hostilities, repudiate the armed insurrection has defied the authori. Richmond usurpation, and submit to their ties of the land. Shall Pennsylvania be legitimate Government. submitted to such a humiliation? Shall this great State be burdened by a Governor who THE World asks permission to borrow would look upon a mob like that which re- "the striking phrase of a Hebrew prophet." cently disgraced New York as a mob It had better borrow the Hebrew prophet's of friends and partisans? Shall we have principles.

men in power here who would glory in insulting and denouncing the Presi-dent of the United States, and whosemachinations seem to indicate a new conspiracy in the Middle and Western States to obtain possession of the machinery of Pennsylvania and Ohio State Governments and raise the standard of rebellion? There is great danger that such a calamity may en-Ohio and WOODWARD Governor of Pennsylvania, and see how easy it would be for defeat, perhaps, its efforts to save the Union, war. Friends, this is not the least danger WOODWARD. We know where his heart is-that it is against the country, and that

which will be to compel the people of that given us Andrew G. Curtin, our present Governor, and a statesman and patriot with every claim upon the people for their LEE, on the other hand, is very much con- suffrages. He has shown us by three years cerned about the condition of his army, and is of earnest patriotism and practical statesimploring the stragglers to return once more | manship that he understands the duties of to the service of the Confederacy. The re- his high station. How can the people hesi-

North Carolina. In the rebellion are two classes of menleaders and followers; the desperate and tion. We anticipate other movements upon | the calm, the cautious and the rash. We Richmond than this of General MEADE, as | must not suppose that the speeches and prowe know that our forces are in possession of | clamations of the conspirators at Richmond the Peninsula, and that General FOSTER | perfectly represent the spirit of the Southern people, for these are the work of the men who know that the failure of the rebellion is their personal ruin. Nor must we believe LEE has been strengthened by the addition | that the desperate fighting of the rebel army of General Polk's division from the army | fully expresses the feeling of the non-combatants, for the bravery of a soldier, whose passions are excited by battle, is very different from the courage of a people, which Time is what the rebels most desire, and | a long war has made thoughtful. To know the true spirit of the Southern people, we army. Each army wants men, and the next | must not ask Jefferson Davis to define it; we must go from the rebel Government for correct information, and, so far as it is men, in a given space of time, than can be possible, obtain the unbiased sentiment of opinions and feelings of the citizens of the New York, and those of his friends, is of South are not now what they were at the

more consequence to Gen. LEE than any beginning of the war; that the most intelliother movement now in progress on the gent classes begin to condemn the rebellion continent. The duty of the Administration | as a blunder, or at least to lament it as a Two years of war have taught stern lessons, and have strange results. The abolition of slavery in Missouri, in Western Virginia, and the certainty of its speedy extinction in other border States, indicates that we have not merely achieved a physical, but a moral victory. In Tennessee, the anti-slavery feeling is growing; in Ma. ryland, the theory of gradual abolition is strange changes of the Southern people, and a proof of the increasing weakness of the rebellion; for it was begun for the sake of slamped to faller and to fade in more than one heart. Some looked to Atheism as a refuge; others sat in blank smazement and despair at what they injury of slavery. Wherever we find a State or a part of a State willing to yield the peculiar institution, there we may be sure the spirittof the people is for peace and Union. These signs are multiplying, and, without referring further to States now under our military power, we can find them numerous in North Carolina—a State which has suffered little from the war, compared with Virginia and Governor in Independence Square. To the other great battle States near the border. In North Carolina, the desire for peace. the belief in the uselessness of war, finds expression in the numerous refugees who constantly seek the North, in the popular dissatisfaction with the measures of the Richmond Government, and the tone of its most intelligent journalism. Recently, we published an editorial from the Raleigh Standard, in which submission was openly spoken of, and JEFFERSON DAVIS denounced as unworthy of trust. It has been followed by another article, equally remarkable, which is so earnest in its statements, so calm in its reasoning, that evidently it is championship to make them the enemies of not so much intended to act upon the Northern institutions. When the rebellion, people, as it is itself the embodiment of popular opinion. We may be sure their principles were leading, they abandon- that no journal in the South would dare to oppose the tyranny of Richparty to a feeling of devotion to their coun- mond, unless it was sustained by the try. Although we differed from these men | people it addressed. The Standard replies to a contemporary, which fears that the present time shows, justly warning them of | continuance of the war will destroy slavery, the danger they were incurring in the fool- and while apparently desirous that slavery ish doctrines they preached, their loyalty | should be preserved by peace, does not believe that peace can now be obtained upon past is forgotten, and we honor them as men any terms the South may choose to propose. Yet, it is anxious for peace even at a great sacrifice, for it argues conclusively that a Is there any way by which we can apply to | long war will end in the complete conquest of the South and the entire emancipation of

Unlike several of our Northern journals. the Standard considers it a great crime to conceal the truth. It announces that it will. "From the beginning of the war until the present, the enemy has slowly but surely gained upon us; and but for the extraordinary endurance and courage of our troops, his flag would now be floating at the capital of every State. We have loat Missiosuri, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Missiosuri, Maryland, Endurant, Arkansas, and considerable portions of other States. Vicksburg has fallen, as we feared many months ago it would. Port Hudson has fallen; Oharleston, Mobile, and Savannah will probably go next. Gen. Lee is attempting to retire from Maryland with his spoils, but no substantial victory has erowned his arms. We are weaker to day than when he crossed the Potomac into Maryland. Our recruits in the way of conscripts will acarcely keep our regiments full, and we cannot hope to add materially to our forces. Our fighting population is pretty well cahausted. Everybody knows this; the North knows his, and so does Europe. On the contrary, our enemies, flushed with triumph, have a large army in the field, and their President has just called for three hundred thousand more. He will get them. The movement on Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee, and the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, have hushed all clamors for peace in the North, and have handed the neonly there we not sylvanta by Gen. Lee, and the fall of Yleksburg and Port Hudson, have hushed all clamors for peace in the North, and have banded the people there as one man for the prosecution of the war. We have nothing to hope for from foreign nations, and just as our cause is, we see no indications that Providence is about to interpose in our behalf. The war, then, will go on. One side or the other must conquer. Will five millions of whites conquer twenty millions of the same race? Will they conquer a peace on the very soil of these twenty millions? Not in any event, if these twenty millions possess ordinary manhood, and will fight."

Thus it is that an independent Southern Thus it is that an independent Southern newspaper dares to tell the truth to the Confederacy. We have heard of Federal ex-

visible a struggle between the pride of secnationality. To us, however, the most important fea-

cleansed us from many sins and induced us to look

Invitation to Riot. "Mr. Lincoln is politically blind if he does not perceive that this question is fast passing beyond the domain of argument. More Democrats will be left in New York than he can take away conscripts to the war; and it behooves him to consider whe l in the South will be really strengthe

exaing which will create a necessity for large armit very loyal State.". It is perhaps unnecessary to state that this paragraph is quoted from the World, for none other than an apostate Republican journal could be so rabidly wicked. It is plain that the World is endeavoring to atone for the little good it did during the brief period of its loyalty, by an excess of evil. It is making up for lost time rapidly. There is no reason why it should despair of reaching the last degree of degradation and disloyalty. A few more invitations to riot, just a trifle of justification of rebellion, a little more abuse of loyal men, and it will be as perfect a specimen of cowardly treason as a connoisseur in depravity could wish. All that it lacks is courage to do what it desires, and that, under Governor SEYMOUR'S protection, it is rapidly ac-

quiring. THE DUTIES of American citizens will not only be taught by Mr. James E. Mur-DOCH, at the Academy of Music on Thursday night, but will be practised by all who attend his patriotic address on that subject. This address is to be delivered for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers; and their families, and if there be any duty which we should delight to perform it is this. Mr. MURDOCH is not only fitted by unquestioned loyalty to speak upon a subject so important as that he has chosen, but by the fine intelligence, beautiful elocution, and rarely equalled powers of natural oratory, which have given him such high reputation as a to his celebrity, and, we doubt not, will be of real benefit to the noble charity for which

it is delivered. THE FACT that the rebellion is weaker now than at any previous time of the war, is, in the argument of intelligent men, reason why the nation should increase its strength. The illogical opponents of the conscription declare that the weakness of the South makes the draft unnecessary. In other words, they wish to equalize the contest as much as possible. They propose to prolong the war indefinitely; the Government, by overwhelming power, proposes to

end it at once. WE ARE not desirous of instructing Gov. SEYMOUR in arithmetic, but we must say that he does three bad sums at once. His little calculation in simple addition not only multiplies the number of rioters but subtracts soldiers from the army.

EDITORIAL LETTER.

[From the Washington Chronicle,)
PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1863. In the dark and disastrous days, through which our country has passed, many whose faith in God had never failed them before, wavered and doubted The attachment of the American people to the American Union is something aking to idolatry. It is inborn and inherited. It has been nursed and nourished from the beginning of the nation and from the commencement of every individual American life. It has been prayed, preached, written, and sung into our very souls, until at last it has become a part of every true man's religion. And observe that none assisted this feeling (so near to our reverence for the Deity himself) more than the Southern statesmen, poets, and clergy-always exalready popular. This is one proof of the good a cause came like stormy clouds, blackenvery, and has thus far been fought only to the regarded as the deserted and hopeless condition the Republic; and many declared that the experiment of self-government was a farce from the first. and was destined to expire, by an inversion of dramatic ideas, in a dreadful tragedy. Let me, however, defend this mistaken and perverted feeling. It resulted not because the Providence that rules all was an unreal idea, but from finite, limited, imperfect human capacities. When the Ides of July came with victory on their wings, there was a triumph as well for God as for country. We measure the triumphs of July by commercial and political standards; by the rescue of States and parties; by the salvation of property and of individual life. But God's victory in that month was greater than all the other victories; for it was His. Never pefore have His presence and His prescience been so felt, and never have they so confounded unbelievers and doubters. And never, let us in grateful pride admit, has He so smitten the foes of humanity and freed om as when He appeared as the Great Captain of our armies and fleets in the month of July, 1863. Days, weeks, and months of agony had passed; but the relief and the deliverance compensated for all; to endure more agony in the coming days, we must never again doubt "the Divinity that shapes our ends, roughhew them as we may." The President's proclamation of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving, was responded to in this spirit today. Those of my readers in Washington who have never visited Philadelphia should have enjoyed my experience this morning and afternoon. The draft to his den, and red-handed Murder was appalled before the patriotism of the people and the stern array of a resolute Government. This city is to day a picure of the prosperity of labor in a free country. Nowhere on God's earth is the workingman so well cared for as in Philadelphia. If he is industrious and frugal he can enjoy life to the full. We have York, where often twenty families are crowded into a single dwelling. An honest laboring man, who cares to look after himself and family, can rent a house in Philadelphia, with bath and gas, at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum. And to go over the city and see, as I did to day, the comfort of such people, their cleanliness, their sweet children, the father and the mother sitting at the loor steps, and the abounding wholesomeness of every court and corner, were to me a luxury not to be enhanced by the loud-voiced thanksgiving or praise. The churches were vocal with patriotic frunken men on the streets. The Union League

was magnificent in banners and eloquent of music. Chestnut street was filled with well-dressed mechanics, with their wives and children. Even the hospitals wore the appearance of health under the old flag, bright, beautiful, and new, as it was. There were prayer in the churches, thanksgiving in the ouseholds, and praise everywhere. o take advantage of the day set apart by President Lincoln. I wish Mr. Lincoln himself could take a ew hours to read what these peaceful men of God said to-day in Philadelphia and elsewhere. They actually revelled in exultation over a nation's victory. After all, this is a war not of man, but of God. It is a contest for Him and His chosen children. And if His servants do not now rejoice, when can they than any we have known; and now is the time to harden and prepare us—now, when we realize our power in the midst of our victories. If, at uch a time, the clergy did not speak out, and sound the praises of a just and a retributive God, our fate would indeed be disconsolate and lismal. And well have the loyal clergymen of Philadelphia discharged their obligations! They appreciated the full gospel of the war. Curious it was to observe how the heretofore "conservative" clergy rushed forth to denounce slavery, and de mand its extermination. The old radical Abolitionists were left in the shade by those who now see that the cause of the war must be destroyed before the war is ended. This was the text of all who spoke o-day. Their sermons will doubtless be printed to-morrow. Now tell me, readers of the Sun-day Morning Chronicle, is this seed to be needlessly sown on ungrateful soil? Can it be that there shall be a disloyal party in a great com-munity, when the whole Church Catholic is inensely potriotic and right? When from nearly every pulpit we hear the voice of reproach and rebuke of Secret Traitors, can traitors be strong enough to weaken the arm of the Gov More than two years ago, over the signature of "Oc-

carional," I predicted that the time would come when slavery and the seceded South would quail and yield before the tremendous and irresistible arguments of the church and the friends of freedom. I then thought the time for the realization of the prophecy would come in a few months. I am content to wait, now that the Christian Church is in the field, armed, equipped, and eager for the fray. Be-fore that power nothing human can stand, and, least of all, human slavery. Of all known prejudices, this is the meanest and the sist that it has no basis, except in ignorance. Amalgamation never belonged to the reform that contemplated the elevation and improvement of the colored man. A better, a purer, and a higher philosophy prevails. This black race is here. How shall we use it? The simple question is, whether the rebels shall use this race to feed their armies or whether the Federal Government shall employ it to defeat the rebel armies? That is all of it. And when I see or hear of an Irishman (for, to the discredit of the Irish, it must be said that too ofter they are foremost in attacking and insulting colored men), or an American, assaulting the poor negro, feel like asking, shall we feed him without making him fight? Sometimes, as I pass along the atreets of this most beautiful of cities, and see the frequent manifestations of hatred of the negro on the part of those who have no cause to hate him, I eel impelied to ask whether the black race may not be turned to a good purpose, and whether those who insult and assail them know what they are doing? Prejudice is an unreasoning and remorseless despot but Prejudice is more frequently dethroned than any other tyrant. And I predict that the time is

forward to a brighter because a better future J. W. F. Gen. Sickles at Saratoga Springs. SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 11.—Gen. Sickles and his staff arrived here this evening.

coming, and it may dawn in your day and mine

when the colored people will be found among the

most devoted defenders of the American Union. The

war, like a thunder-storm, clears away many clouds; the prejudice against the colored people is one of them. Let us, then, thank Heaven that if the rebellion has

been a sore trial to our beloved country, it has

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, August 11, 1863, The New York Draft-Another Letter from the President to Gov. Seymour. EXECUTIVE MARSION, WASHINGTON, August 11, 1863. To his Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New

Yours of the 8th, with Judge Advocate General

Waterbury's report, was received to day. Asking you to remember that I consider time as being very important, both to the general cause of the country and to the soldiers blreads in the field, I beg to remind you that I waited, at your request, from the let to the 6th inst., to receive your communicati dated the 3d. In view of its great length, and the known time and apparent care taken in its prepara-tion, I did not doubt that it contained your full case as you desire to present it. It contained figures or twelve districts, omitting the other nineteen, as I supposed because you found nothing to complain of as to them. I answered accordingly. In doing to I laid down the principle t which I propose adhering, which is to proceed with the draft, at the same time employing infallible means to avoid any great wrong. With the communication received to day, you send figures for twentyeight districts, including the twelve sent before, and still omitting three, for which I suppose the enrol ments are not yet received. In looking over the fuller list of twenty-eight districts. I find that the quotas for sixteen of them are above 2,000 and below 2,700, while of the rest six are above 2,700, and eix are below 2,000. Applying the principle to these new facts, the Fifth and Seventh districts must be added to the four in which the quotas have already been reduced to 2,200 for the first draft, and with these four others must be added to those to be enrolled. The correct case will then stand: The quotas of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth districts, fixed at 2,200 for the first draft. The Provost Marshal General informs me that the drawing is already completed in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twentyfourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-pinth, and Thirtieth districts. In the others every me wree outstanding, the draw-Shakspearian actor. The address will aud I ing will be made upon the quotas as now fixed. After the first draft, the Second, Fourth, Fifth Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, and This ty-first will be re-enrolled for the purpose and i he manner stated in my letter of the 7th inst. Th same principle will be applied to the now outstand ing districts when they shall come in. No part of

> being restated in this, or for any other cause. Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN. Refutation of the Assertions of Mr. Laird in the British Parliament. It is known that Mr. LAIRD, British shipwright who has been so conspicuous in building pirati-cal vessels for the rebels, has endeavored, in his recent speech in Parliament, to excuse or palliste his professional enterprise in that direction. by charging that during the Grimean war, a vessel-of-war, called the America, was built in this country for the Russians, and that she sailed for the Russian possessions on the Pacific, under the command of the late Captain Hudson, of the United States navy. This statement, in whole tained that the Executive Government, for the ciplomatic or consular officer of England, France, or not, however, with any expectation that the vessel would engage in hostilities against the Allies, or that he would command her upon such an occasion. In noint of fact, she did not clear from New York until some time after Sebastopol was taken, and seems that, on arriving at Rio de laneiro the British and French naval commanders in that

my former letter is repudiated by reason of no

quarter indulged suspicions as to her neutral chaacter. The following extract from a despatch of the United States minister there furnishes the re sult of the inquiry upon that subject: MR. TROUSDALE TO MR. MARCY. [Extract—No. 48.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 13, 1856. On the 4th of the present month, the United States steamer America, commanded by Captain Wm. H. Hudson, arrived at this port. The English and French here charged that this vessel was intended to aid the Russians in the Pacific, and that she had on board a large supply of equipments of a warlike nature, which were buried under a quantity of coal contained in the vessel. They insisted on the right The evidence on which their allegation was founded was the statement to that effect of an English seaman whom the captain had shipped in tain, and had been dismissed in about two hours after he had gone aboard. Captain Hudson asserted that the charges were false, and at the same by Englishmen or Frenchmen on board his vessel. It was thought by Commodore SALTER, and Capt. Hupson, that the captain might reduce his denial cordingly done. The affidavit quieted the excite ment, and the America has proceeded on her journey to the Pacific. I send you a copy of the affidavit, AFFIDAVIT OF CAPTAIN HUDSON, OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

I, Captain Wm. H. Hudson, solemnly swear there are no other arms or munitions of war on board the steamer America, under my command, than the following, viz : One Minie rifle, one double-barreled shot gun, one pair of Colt's revolvers, one pair of pocket pistols, a ten-pound keg of powder, and a bag of No. 6 robin shot; and I further swear that the manifest which has been exhibited is correct. WM. H. HUDSON. RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 11, 1856. I, WM. TROUSDALE, certify that the foregoing affidavit of WM. H. Hudson was duly sworn to be

fore me at the time it bears date, in testimony of which I have signed my name to the same, and cause the seal of the Legation of the U.S. to be thereto affixed. Done at Rio de Janeiro, in the empire of Brazil, on the day above stated. [Seal.] W. TROUSDALE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U.S. to Brazil. The Hon. G. B. SEDGWICK, late chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representative FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, N. Y., August 9, 1863. Wm. Taxan, Esq., Chief Clerk Naval Department:
DEAR SIR: I Was sorry not to be able to see you again in Washington. I wanted to say that I had a full recollection of all that matter of LAIRD's building ships for us. It may have passed from Mr. Welles' memory. At the special session of July, 1861, Mr. J. Howard, of New York, came to see me, as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

and produced sundry drawings, specifications, estiat their instance, to make these proposals to the Navy Department. I told him to go to the Secre tary o he Navy, which he did, and he told me that Mr. WELLES declined entering into any negotiation about it. Mr. Howard was not very well pleased with the result. I saw him several times. I pre sume it is correspondence with him which LAIRD has published, although I have not seen it. not, in any sense, of the Navy Department. If not LAIRD's agent, he was a mere volunteer, perhaps, expecting a commission from LAIRD, but he was urnished by him, in advance, with plans, estimates, &c., &c. I am, very truly, yours, C. B. SEDGWICK. It may be added that one of LAIRD's agents stated that Mr. LAIRD was anxious to do something to give slavery a death-blow.

The Indians. Commissioner Dole has gone to Kansas, to make Indians from that State.

preliminary arrangements for the removal of the The Volunteer Navy Persons desirous of entering the different grades of assistant engineers in the volunteer navy of the United States are authorized to present themselves troops that can do any fighting, and if they were to the chief engineers of the Brooklyn, Charlestown, ann Philadelphia navy yards for examination. If moral character are presented, they will be recommended to the Department for acting appointments

according to the wants of the service. Unfounded Rumor. It is unaccountable how a rumor could prevail in New York, as is ascertained by a positive despatch, that President Lincoln died at 8 o'clock this morning. He is well, and attended the Cabinet meeting

North Carolina. The steamer Pesonic arrived from Beaufort to day. The following is from our correspondent: NEWBERN, August 9.—The Unionists in Eastern North Carolina are to hold, in a few days, a great Government to send a sufficient force into this department to occupy Raleigh, Wilmington, and Weldon, in order to force the rebel army to abandon ates to the Union at o The appointment of Colonel LEE, of the 27th etts, as provost marshal, and Captain CHARLES D. SANFORD, of the same regiment, as provost marshal of Newbern, gives universal satis-Colonel Biggs, the chief quartermaster of this epartment, leaves in a day or two for Fortress rge, where he will establish his headquarters. Naval Order.

Lientenant Commander Cilley has been ordered The War in Kentucky. CINCINNATI, August 11.—A special despatch from Lexington to the Commercial says:
"Reports from the front indicate that all is quie "The refugees from East Tennessee report that "A rebel brigade, under Armstrong, had arrived t the former place.

"General Burnside arrived at Lexington yesterday. The movement of troops in that direction is very active." National Sabbath Convention. SARATOGA, August 11 -The National Sabbath Convention met here to day, most of the loyal States being represented. The Hon. W. W. Ellsworth, of Professor Philip Schaff, of Pennsylvania, read an Black, the right just started from Vicksburg that esay on the American Sabbath. The Convention will adjourn on Thursday.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

pecial Correspondence of The Press.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, VIRGINIA, August 8, 1863. All is quiet on the Rappahannock. There i

nothing remarkable about the stream. It is very

parrow, not half as wide as our own Schuylkill.

have watched it as it rushed madly and turbulently

past my feet, and quietly wondered why this north branch of the river was not styled in the common Virginia vernacular, a run, which it resembles mo than a river. At Rappahannock station our men have completed a splendid rallroad bridge, and the cals pass over daily. General Meade and staff rode out to General Newton's headquarters yesterday, and, although the heat of the sun was almost in tolerable, inspected the fortifications along that section of our front. It is a very fortunate thing tha the Aimy of the Potomac is not called on to march a great deal during this intensely warm season rtunately, they had mild, cool weather when they rambled through Maryland, and into Pennsylvani Last night, the enemy did not appear in much force slong our front. Their vedettes and pickets wer drawn in to a considerable extent. Of course, they mean the Rapidan shall be their line of defence, and it is, undoubtedly, an excellent choice, for there is nothing of military strength in their position of the last two or three days. The country hereabouts is desolate, scarcely anything to be seen huffell chim-neys, blackened and charred with the same fire which consumed the mansion. The water is by no means of an excellent quality; occasionally you discover a spring which sends forth pure water, bu much oftener it is of a muddy hue and unpalatable. Of course, it is not my business to say how soon we shall start to disturb their repose. That they will be hunted up and paid the balance due them of their raid into Pennsylvania, is as sure as their retreat was hasty. Our soldiers have recovered the exhausted strength, and can be depended on in any emergency. Every day brings in squads of cavalry who have been to the dismounted camp in Washington, and returned with new horses, much to the envy of those who think their horses inferior. And rebel soldiers find their way into our lines, for scarcely a day passes but I see one or two squads ceiving great attention from a small guard. The majority of these men show great disinclination for fighting-they are perfectly satisfied with what they have done, and have made up their minds to one thing-they have fought for nothing; their Confederacy is not what they expected it to be. About a mile from here, on the hard, dry road leading to Warrenton Junction, a large and noisy concourse assembled to witness a mule race. For the past two days extensive preparations have been making to have the affair go off with great colat, and the originators of the novel race, were so pleased with their success that they will have another trial of speed as soon as possible. In Birkenhead a donkey race is so common that people prefer the enjoyment and fun to be found at such places to that of the Derby. But there every man rides his neigh-bor's donkey; the donkey which reaches the goal last winning the cap. Of course, every man the braying creature he rides to its full speed, deter, mined his neighbor's animal shall not come in last while he is driver. Eleven mules were entered. If their owners had to ride them I am sure there would have been no race, but there were contrabands eager enough for the fun. The purse of fifty-five dollars was ready, and the running began. Many of the racers were very small, and when their black riders. opened their mouths to smile, I think the picture or in part, being deemed incredible, inquiry has been made in the proper quarters, and it is ascerlars!—the course being five hundred yards long. tained that the Executive Government, for the Some refused to go, and, planting their feet time being, has no knowledge, official or unfirmly in front of them, looked with the most official, that a vessel of that name, for that provoking indifference on the whole seene, purpose, or with that destination, was in progrees in this country. There is no complaint upon the subject on file in any Department, from any countably thrown on the ground, the little creatures looking down on them with a ludicrous twinkle in ther enemy of Russia. Such a vessel may have | their eyes. Bets were freely made, but the winning been built for our own citizens, to be sold to the mule was one who had scarcely a patron—an animal Russiana at their then recent settlement on the that few deigned to look at, he was so hideous. A Amoor river, to be used as a tugboat, and a Captain most remarkable occurrence (one at least which HUDSON, but not of the United States navy, may caused great merriment), was the coming in of the have been employed to navigate her thither; but last contestant. Everything had been amicably settled, the purse handed to the winner, when a large gray mule trotted quietly up to the judges, as if he was the most sagacious, if not the swiftest, mule. Large numbers of contrabands have left the various camps to enlist. Every day some officer loses

the Crimean war was substantially at an end. his servant in this manner. The prospect of being been instructed to conscript all the light colored men Although she sailed in an unarmed condition, it in a regiment, which is so favorably mentioned in the ticing. Two or three cooks get together over the | be manumitted, but are to receive no pay for sercamp-fire, one says he will go if the other does, and, vices. next morning after such conversation, you generally find two contrabands on their way to Washington to join some regiment. If we employ them to fight our to allow them to be hung like dogs after they had fought like men, without making scarcely a remonstrance. How astonishing is the antipathy the Virginians have to our using negroes as sold hing seems to enrage them so much. At first they thought by frightening them, as the Romans did th greater enemies to their employers than those they were to attack. The Romans did throw confusion nto the Grecian phalanx by driving their huge anicounties of Illinois, and forwarded to their regimais through them; but the febels have thus far failed to frighten the colored soldiers in the least, much less to confuse them so that they would fire nto our troops. Their unaccountable bravery is a source of great annoyance to their former man who imagined the treatment they had administer to them for such a long time had entirely crushed out every semblance of courage. The natives begin to see the bad effects of the gue. rilla mode of warfare. The course we have adopted s severe on the evil and the good. But when every man who is to be seen is taken prisoner, certainly ome of the midnight brigands will fall into the net

I have seen about one hundred of these disconsolate ooking creatures, many of whom bitterly denounce the actions of those neighbors, which cause them to uffer in company. They will all have an opportu nity to take the oath of allegiance; if they refuse an invitation to go over the lines will be extended I have conversed with an old lady full of rich remembrances of the past. She has always regretted being unable to attend Gen. Washington's funeral, out her father would not allow her to go because the inclemency of the weather. Two things will trouble her till she sinks into the grave. The first was the injury done her large farm by the railroads the second, the destruction inflicted on her property by our soldiers. When Stoneman made his raid through the place, two officers searched the house. One of them inquired if she would take the oath. The old lady, not knowing what it was, in dignantly refused, and meekly folding her arms over her breast, and quietly closing her eyes, told them to shoot, for she was ready. Great was her astonishment to find the Yanks did not murder old women. When the cars first came through her farm me young ladies were stopping at her house, and the old woman laughingly tells how one of the girls from the interior raised her hands and exclaimed,

"Poor things! how they blow." THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MILL DALE, Miss., July 26, 1863. When the 9th Army Corps entered actively on the campaign in Mississippi, the 1st division of the 16th Army Corps, under command of Brigadier General William S. Smith, was temporarily attached to it, constituting its 3d division, very nearly as large as our other two divisions together. We were the left wing of the army, in its advance to Jackson, the whole under the command of Major General Sher-man. On our return to this place, this division was returned to its corps. The following is General Smith's reply to General Parke's order of transfer: HEADQUARTERS IST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, JACKSON, Miss., July 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. Parke, Commanding 9th Army Corps Sir: Your order transferring our division to the 15th Army Corps is just received. Permit me, in behalf of the division I command, to tender to you our thanks for your uniform kindness to us, and for the interest you have manifested in our welfare during our temporary essential most the days. our temporary assignment to duty with your corps, I am happy to assure you that the opportunity afforded us to winess the conduct of the Eastern troops of your command has convinced us that they possess valor and discipline which we may well possess valor and discipling the mulate.

Longer association would, we doubt not, have matured and strengthened the friendship so auspiciously begun. Our best wishes for your welfare and success will constantly attend you.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WMr. S. SMITH, Brigadier General Commanding 1st Division Thus part those who have been made acquainted y contact, and the narrowness of local prejudice is

thus swept away. The Western troops have grown transferred to the East, Lee would be conquered and Richmond taken long ere this. They point, and their professional and physical qualifications are with reason, to the long, continued, steady, and surfound satisfactory, and letters establishing good coasful progress of their army and generals. They see, however, only what is within the bound of their on, the swamps they have waded, the heat and cold they have endured, the untold miseries and privations to which they have been subjected. But they must climb the slope of the Apalachian range, and look beyond, to see the deep rivers, the of the valleys of Virginia, where an army cannot move twenty miles from its base on the Potomac without uncovering its flank and exposing its rearwhere Richmond is a centre and holds all the inte nal lines, and its assault must be made on external lines, a difficulty all such generals as Napoleon and Wellington have said is next to an impossibility, a difficulty they never have experienced in the West; and, moreover, upon the well-drilled and valorous army of the rebels, such as they have never seen, upon such generals as Lee and Jackson, besid Virginia, and thus restore these two great sister Johnston, can never be placed. And further, they whom, Bragg, Van Dorn, Kirby Smith, and Joe forget that many of the very best of the Eastern army are of Western regiments—Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, have regiments there that cone can hope to excel. We admit the un doubted bravery of the Western troops, that they have the great seal set upon their courage and endu rance, success. But no one who has been in a battle on the Potomac; no one who has seen the discipline of the Eastern army, and how it has subserved it in its trials; no one who has known its wonderful good health and cleanliness, its admirable hospitals, the efficiency of its quartermaster's and commissar departments, will ever wish to exchange its glory and name, its comfort and regard for a man's wel being, for the Army of the West. In one of my letters before this I dwelt upon the ardships of campaigning in Middle Mississippi It was to let those who take their ease know that it vas not a mere pleasure excursion, although the Forrest's mounted force was to rendezvous at Kings- read that an army of 40,000 was driven from the Big Black, forty miles beyond, behind its entrench-ments, and from behind its formidable entrenchments in so many days. Since writing it I saw some extracts from rebel papers, intimating how our army would melt away beneath their sun and on their soil soil they had been bred and born upon General Breckinridge arrived at the Big Black with inforcements on the 2d or 3d of July, and on the morning of the 4th three brigades had already crossed to attack us, when they heard of the fall of Vicks barg, and retreated. They took it quite leisurely, as although the most of the left were at the Big

norning. I conversed with many of the rebel sol-

diers, who said that, although they did not go fast,

the heat of the sun and the want of water almost destroyed them; that they had never suffered so such, nor ever wished to endure the tortures they had then to undergo. This was upon their own soil

beneath their own sun, and they were born and bred It is now over twenty days since Vickeburg surrendered, and Gen. Grant has been industriously at work endeavoring to reduce it to order and to clean it up. You can see the marks of sanitary hands, but withal it is a most forlorn and desolate-looking place. A friend remarked the other day, as we we licking our way along its streets, that a man ought o be a goat to get along here. The streets are full of holes; pools of water have a dark-green scum on hem; rubbish of all sorts strew the streets. At the intersection of each street leading from the wharf with the first street parellel to the river, are breast works thrown up of heavy earthwork, no doubt to revent sudden assault from the river. The bluffs here appear to have been very high, and the streets out and graded through them, leaving in many places the squares a high bank of earth, rising perpendicular from the street fifty to sixty feet high; d in one instance in particular, near the court house, there is a house away up there, with feuce, nd trees, and shrubbery-a precarlous looking eyrie, especially during the siege, as the house appeared to be well riddled. On a level with the streets, into these sand squares are dug caves—caves of efure-picely shaped, lined with old tents, and ome were carpeted; the doors arched in Gothic and other fanciful styles-even in their misery not orgetting their ideas of beauty. But all over the ity you see marks of war __ not so much in the impediate confusion of shell and shot as in the air of nisery and desolateness, the broken-down look, and worst, in the maimed and sickly, the immense hospital arrangements. There is no doubt of its capaility for defence. The rebel Government must have ad their hands too full, or they were culpably negligent to their interests, by not having it properly visioned and garrisoned, so that it could have cen held until relieved. The theory of war is that besieged place must fall in time unless relieved, but the force must be large and well sustained. Per-haps the dread of yellow fever, in despite of their nasted acclimation, may have operated more trongly on the rebels than any other reason, as it loes not appear that the last dog or sat was reached lertainly, the condition of the city when taken would favor such a supposition There is a very observable difference between the workmanship upon the rebel works and upon ours. Perhaps they are as strong, and answer the purpose, are placed with as great engineering skill, but they have not that neatness, that air of finish about them, which ours have. But we long to return to that good old State of Kentucky, and be with and under the man with whom we started in our war upon the rebellion, and with whom all our glory and hopes and names are all associated. Death has made the only changes in our band. Our generals and officers are all the same with whom we started. There have been no transfers, as I can now recall, as there have been in other

Yet, as we go, they drop out, one by one ; it does ot avail that we love one most, if it be his fate. Captain Alexander, a young, handsome, brave, and apable officer of the 9th New Hampshire, is among those we lost at Jackson-a man wery much be loved for his fine qualities. While posting outposts on our extreme left, one night, the line was very rooked, and he wandered outside of one of his own posts, on his return, was fired at by them, and shot dale, where he died during the night. Informed of there being no hope, he bore it bravely, as he lived, suffered the most extreme torture on the way here, enduring it with wonderful patience. Oh, when will the last blast be blown, and the gale sink to rest, that there be no more bleeding hearts, and the ickening fear of those at home be changed to asured strength by the safe return of those they love!

THE EXPEDITION INTO ARKANSAS—AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG—DESTRUCTION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

CAIRO, August 11.—Gunboats are being prepared o co-operate with Gen. Steele's expedition into Ar

Vicksburg is being put in a complete sanitary con ition. Rations are still issued daily to upwards of 10:000 inhabitants. It is reported that the guerilla Richardson has returned to West Tennessee, with requirements to carry out the rebel conscription. It is said he has between 18 and 45, to serve for three years as soletts, is very en- | diers, and at the expiration of that time they are to General Ransom's staff, to Woodville, seventy

miles from Natchez, destroyed five locomotives, forty-three platform and twelve passenger cars; burned a rebel-cotton factory at Woodville, and also cotton and manufactured goods to the amount of \$200,000. Cairo is thronged with twenty-day furloughed men from below on their way home.

Twenty deserters delivered themselves up, after hearing a speech from General Logan, at Marion, a Deserters are being captured daily in the southern

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE. August 10.—The steamer City f Albany arrived yesterday from Beaufort. On her outer trip she encountered a heavy storm, and, reciving some damage, will be hauled off for repairs. The gunboat Iroquois left Beaufort on Friday last resume her station on the blockade off Wil-All the rebel officers and surgeons confined as prioners of war in Fort Norfolk-upwards of one hundred and twenty five—are being transferred to Fort McHenry, by the steamer George Washington, in charge of Major Mulford. The steamer Nelly Peutz arrived this morning rom Stono Inlet. Captain Phillips reports that he eft there last Friday, at which time the siege was peressing favorably, and the officers and me

From Memphis. MEMPHIS, August 9.—A company of citizen scouts umbering about sixty, organized in Northern Alaama, in June last, to resist the rebel conscription, have thus far evaded every effort to capture them. They report to Gen. Dodge, at Corinth, that their number is increasing daily. They have either caption to enforce the conscription. alling back to Atlanta. A considerable number of rebel deserters, who and retained their arms, are in the mountains near Pikeville, Ala., and are organizing with the citizens to resist the conscription. The efforts to execute the conscription in West lennessee are pretty effectually broken up by the

The Pirate Georgia NEW YORK, August 11 .- The bark Lord Balti-Hope, from Boston for the Cape of Good Hope, was captured by the privateer Georgia, on the 13th of June, in latitude 22° 49' longitude 42° 09', and burned the next day. The crew and passengers were transthe Amoy river, and landed at Rio Janeiro. The pirates bonded the Seaver for \$15,000.

Bounties for Volunteers in Chicago. CHICAGO, August 11.—The Common Council last pight passed, unanimously, an ordinance providing for an appropriation for bounties for volunteers to act as substitutes for drafted men who are unable to leave their homes or to raise the three-hundred

The Iowa Excitement Subsided. MUSCATINE, IOWA, August 11.—The latest adices report that the excitement in Keokuk county has subsided. Upon the arrival of the military fro avenport, the insurgents dispersed. The Unionists prominent in shooting Folley were arrested, and and over. Some arrests of insurgents had been made, and others will be. Most of the military have returned. One company from this place re mains with the sheriff's posse.

CINCINNATI, August 11.-A special despatch from An important meeting of distinguished personages will come off in that city within the next ten days, at which grave questions bearing on the present as-"The draft will not take place till the Governor

The Draft in New York. New York, August 11.—The draft is nearly completed in the western part of the State.

A revision of the enrolment lists has been ordered in the first nine districts, comprising New York ounty. Long Island, Westchester county, and Staen Island. The draft therein will take place in

Arrest of a Colonel. NEW YORK, August 11.-Colonel De Forrest, of the Harris Cavalry, is under arrest, charged with having defrauded the Government to the amount of

EUROPE. rrival of the China-The Polish and

Mexican Questions.

New York, August 11.—The steamer China has brived. Her advices have been mainly anticipated y the despatch from Cape Race.

Marshal Forey, it is stated by La France, will leave Mexico, September 15th, giving up the command to Gen. Bazaine.

The same paper states that the negotiations be tween the Three Powers for a common reply to tween the Three Powers for a common reply to Russia, are on the point of a successful termination. Le France does not despair of Russia proving con-ciliatory. Should she, however, be otherwise dis-posed, the consequence would be a general war, placing in question all the interests of Europe.

The National Finances.

Jay Cooke, subscription agent, reports the sale of

\$620.000 five twenties yesterday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to the 29th of July. These sales are enormous, when the duliness of the season is condered, scarcely one-third of the business community remaining in the city to attend to business or he investment of money. Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, August 11.—Flour heavy; sales of 000 barrels at \$6 for Ohio extra. Wheat firm. Corn declining and scarce. Whisky firm at 48c. Corn declining and scarce.

Ship News. NEW YORK, August 11.—Arrived. ship Arkwright, from Liverpool; bark Abraham Bakef, from Vera Ciuz; bark liva, from Maracaibo; brig Louise, from Swansea; brig Elizabeth, from Rio; brig Anna D. Jordan, from Matamoros; brig S. M. Merritt, STORES AROUT. -T. B. Peterson & Brother, of this city, announce the third edition of Wilkle Colthis city, announce the third edition of whitte Collins, "Sights Afoot" as being ready. It was public to exhaust two large editions in that time shows that it is unusually popular summer reading, the control of the Seventh district, soon after the control of the Seventh district of the control of the control of the Seventh district of the control of the c

NEW YORK CITY. f The Press. 1

NEW YORK, August 10, 1863.

The increase of crime, in this city, is melancholy to contemplate. It seems as though the lawiese spirit which the Copperhead politicians have aroused wer slowly culminating, rather than abating, since the fearful punishment which it lately attracted at the rearrus punishment which it lately attracted at the hands of the police and military. Marder on morder, horifble in detail, fills its appropriate space two our newspapers, and, although in nearly every case the assassin is promptly apprehended, this pittless incarnation runs a muck, maining and slaying on very hand. Daring no longer to satisfy their hutcherly proclivities upon the negroes or the citizens in our streets, the rioters are now turning their knives and bludgeons upon their own wives, and upon each other. According to present indications, Hangman's Day will be of weekly recurrence. The "Condemned Cells" are slowly filling with wretches doomed to the rope; wretches who, depending, perhaps, upon political affinity with their comrades upon the bench, have hoped for escape from the condign penalty of the law. No man who properly appreciates the malign influences coustantly invoked in this city can ever desire the abolition of capital punishment. Our prisons cannot hold a man who votes for the nominees of the rabble, or could not until purer men were elevated to controlling offices, and the unscrupulous, uneducated beings, who until recently have had the sway, expelled. To doom one of the affiliating criminals to imprisonment for life would be a farce; the prison walls could not hold him. Up to within a very few years, we constantly heard complaints from the police that it was useless to arrest a "rough," for ne was inevitably released by the justices, at the renest of some alderman or political magnate. And he recent decision of the Supreme Court, on the pestion of the bogus writs of Judge McCunn, is all hat has prevented the rioters from snapping their dispers under the very nose of Justice. Thank Heaven! there is some purity resident on the beach, and the scoundrels are learning the fact through the medium of a most unpleasant lesson. Recorder Hoffman is putting the screws firmly upon the inurrectionary spirit of New York, and before long he "condemned cella" will receive an instalment wretches whose comrades are now declaring them martyrs to a sacred cause, and whose example the Copperhead press is inciting its patrons to emulate.

THE GHOST.

far-famed in the theatrical circles of London, was produced at Wallack's Theatre, on Thursday evening last, and proved a most welcome guest. The general idea that this patent phantom is simply the wretched old thing of white drapery, thrown out from the surface of a convex mirror, is erroneous. The illusion is produced by means of costly appara tus, and the employment of mirrors and gases; the phantom is not shown against any screen or palpa. ble substance, but (though this is stated somewhat conjecturally) against a dense gas, which obstructs the reflection that otherwise would natural y cross the stage and fall only upon some tangible substance.
A brief description of that portion of the scene in which the illusion is produced will convey the best idea of this really astounding effect. The body of the theatre is enveloped in dusk, the lights all being down. As the curtain rises, the stage is discovered pearly as dark, illumined only by the light of two tapers on a table at the right, and a faint glare from the "wings," also at the right; the left showing no lamps. Across the centre of the stable is arranged a dark framework, extending from "wing" to "wing," and rising to the "flies." This framework may be best understood, by comparing it to a window-sast capable of containing six panes, supposing the four sides of the stage to stand in place of the outside frame in which the panes are all held. The half of the stage behind this framework is raised about three feet, the whole being covered with a dark covering of baize. On this raised por "wing," the business of the scene takes place. Here it is that a doctor beholds the spectral shapes of an old man and his ward, whose deaths he has compassed. At the centre of the dais or raised portion stands a large chair. The first glance at the scene reveals a few indistinct lines (they may be called such) faintly shadowed near this chair; but whether they are intended to give an inkling of the illusions which are to follow, or are certain reflections necessarily there, can only be conjectured. It should be borne in mind that the ghosts are the reflections of living forms, and not of pasteboard mummies. At the proper time, the first phantom appears. It and materiality, standing near the chair, with a strong light reflected upon her, which renders distinct even the folds of the veil which she afterwards lifts from her face. Imagine the actress herself standing before a tall mirror with a powerful glare thrown upon her face and figure. Her reflection is in the glass. Now withdraw both actress and mirror (suppositiously), leaving the reflection upon he empty air; give this a little indistinctness, a

faint blending of all the lines save those which de-fine her figure against the darkness; endow this re-flection with the powers of motion to some degree, and you have exactly the ghost of Prof. Pep on. You do not lose the contours more than you do in stereoscopic pictures, and the illusion is perfectly opaque. You cannot see the background through it, as in pictures of ghosts made up for steeoscopes. In truth, it is a genuine ghost, artificially produced—a woman without humanity or subtance—an etherialization of a woman. The second Through an awkward mistake on the first night o ts production, the capabilities of the apparatus were disclosed. This second ghost seated himself in his chair before the proper time. To remedy his error, he slipped off to his knees, and plending himself, as it were, with the dark tints of nerally instantaneous, yet it causes no diminution with the speed of thought, vet how it is hard to onceive, and still harder to describe : perhaps, to say, blown out like candles, will best answer the As might have been surmised, New York is in a fever of enthusiasm, and the Patent Ghost is di cussed everywhere, and furnishes a base for witty allusions in society. The season at Wallack's will be necessarily of short duration, and at its conclu-sion his Ghostship will probably take up his quarters in a double sense at Laura Keene's ne

erted theatre, after which Philadelphia and the other leading cities may expect an experience in SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—A correspondent of the st. Louis Republican relates the following horrible St. Louis Republican relates the following horrible affair:

On the 4th inst, eighteen nearo soldiers, fully samed, came from the camp on Island No. 10 to Compromise, Tennessee, and went to the house of Mr. Beckham, on the river, and murdered him, aged forty years, his old father, (Major Benjamin Beckham, aged eighty,) and four children of Mr. F. Beckham, Laura, aged 14; Kate, aged 10; Caroline. 7, and Richard, 2 years. They first caught Mr. F. Beckham and his aged father, tied them, marched them to the edge of the bank of the river, shot and stabbed them, and threw their bodies into the water. They then threw little Dick into the river, tied the two youngest girls together, and threw them in, then forced the oldest girl and best her over the head with their muskets until she sank down. The bodies of old Major Beckham and the youngest child have been recovered. Many of our passengers and myself went to the house and saw them. Fortunately, two of the family of children were off at school, and the mother and one child, four years old, went up to Owensboro, Kentucky, with us on our last trip. All the rest were murdered.

Twelve of the negroes were caught by our cavalry, and are now confined at leand No. 10 Streams. Twelve of the negroes were caught by our cavalry, and are now confined at Island No. 10. Six are yet and are now confined at Island No. 10. Six are yet at large. The immediate motive for the deed was thought to be the last that Mrs. Beckham took up the river with her a negro girl as nurse whose mother had run off, and was at Island No. 10. The negroes had before endeavored to steal the girl away, but Mr. Beckham drove them off with arms.

THE CITY.

N by ESE.SW. ESE.....SW....SW. SEVEN TIMES HEATED.—Shakspeare says something about "meat filing knaves, and wine heating tools." This weather beats everything, and heats everybody. So lucto ames, and all correspondingly suffer. The human hash that walks the sireets is a serio-comico incitement to mirth and melancholy. Soda-water, that pharmaceutical nectar, water ice, that idoled ambrosis, sherry-cobler, that hean ideal of a fancy drink, were yesterday inhibited in such quantities as must severely have taxed the human receptacles and passages with which they made acquaintance. The fruit men and exerted their most aubtle arts to induce newship the such common played into each offish shands, and exerted their most aubtle arts to induce newship the state of the such and a shape candy payramids were intermingled with geometric grace, and penny-apiece peaches were delicately brushed and rebrushed as though their skins were so many velvet cost collars. Everybody was in a state of growl, and the temperature of mind and body kept pace with each other. The few arguments ventured upon by the most triculent were so many velvet cost collars. Everybody was in a state of growl, and the temperature of mind and body kept pace with each other. The few arguments ventured upon by the most triculent were broken off in the middle, and the premises, like spiral staircases turned upside down, led to nothing.

I ments ventured upon by the most triculent were broken off in the middle, and the premises, like spiral staircases turned upside down, led to nothing and were sleeping over it. Even at the Fennysonism hour, "when cats run home, and light is come," the atmosphere seemed to be simmering, and the locusts were kicking up their unatomary row like so many telegraphing apparatus. Everythely and the socket, and at the very mother was suggestive of a red spermacell control of the profilms experienced and thing spermally seemed doing their hest to attain to which heat. Developed the perfune experienced as a proportion of the wash of the market of the market of the mar SEVEN TIMES HEATED.—Shakspeare says

DEATHS AND EFFECTS FROM THE HEAT. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a newspaper carrier named Peter B. Bealkan, residing at 1144 South Fifth street, fell at Eighth and Noble streets from Filth street, tell at 19 o'clock.

A store-keeps named Casey, residing at Eighth and Obristian, died early yesterday morning from the excersive heat of the day before. An undertaker named Bauer fell on Market street. An undertaker named bauer tell on Market street, above Fifth, early yesterday afternoon, and died while being carried home.

A man named Frelin, who resided at 1109 Ollyse street, died yesterday afternoon from sunstroke.

Mr. Adams, who lived in Brinkly place, Cherry street, below Seventh, died from the best. street, below Seventh, died from the heat.

A soldier, who had been out in the sun, was taken suddenly sick. He was carried into the military hospital, at Broad and Cherry streets, where he soon hospital, at Bload and Unerry streets, where he soon died.

An unknown man died at 107 North Sixth street. The Coroner was called to the following-named places, to hold inquests on persons who died from the heat: Pennsylvania avenue, below Coates street; No. 70 Bedford street; Pennsylvania Hospital, three cases; No. 308 Iseminger street; No. 517 North Twenty-fifth street; No. 504 North Sixth street; also, at Twenty-second and Cuthbert streets—making, in all, sixteen cases yesterday.

About ten o'clock on Monday evening a man named Robert Searles, aged 50 years, was found dead in one of the cells of the station house of the Tenth distinct. He was addicted to intemperance in strong drink, and, being oversome by the excessive heat, died.

"Through the furnace, unflinching, thy steps I'll

pursue, With a sun-umbrella, or perish there, too!"

which he died. His body was taken in charge by friends.

Patrick Shields, a soldier, who had been discharged from the army, was found on the side-walk at Crown and Calilowhill streets, in a dying condition, about 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon. He was conveyed to the Almshouse, and when last heard from it was thought that he would not recover.

THE MECHANICAL BRICHMAKER. -We

heald from it was thought that he would not regover.

THE MECHANICAL BRICKMAKER.—We
paid a short visit yesterday to the brick-making
yard of Mr. F. O. Clark, near the Nicetown station
on the Germantown Railroad, for the purpose of
witnessing the operation of a machine which we
may style the mechanical brickmaker. There are
only three of these machines in operation in the
country. The word wonderful, as appetatus, would
sancely convey an adequate idea of it. In the section where the brickmaker is located there is a large
belt of clay, from four to five feet in thickness, from
which the machine will make three thousand bricks,
per hour, the men and boys not being required to
work longer than ten hours per day to produce
thirty thousand bricks.

The entire apparatus, including a forty-horse
power steam engine, covers a space of nearly one
thundred feet in length.

The machinery, by means of wheels, belts, pullies, topes. &c., is made to draw the virgin clay
from the pit, on a narrow railroad leading to the
hopper, into which the mass is emptied by a man.
A half a ton of clay thus disposed of in the receptacle, is drawn down by an endless screw, after which
it is subjected to a number of revolving knives and
water. The clay is thus exceedingly well tempered,
and it is forced to the square hole, through which it
escapes. This sperture moulds the brick, so far as
refers to breath and thickness. The clay now
makes its appearance like a long, square bar. As it
escapes. This sperture moulds the brick of far as
refers to breath and thickness. The clay now
makes its appearance like a long, square bar. As it
escapes. This sperture moulds the brick of far as
refers to breath and thickness. The clay in any
makes its appearance like a long, square bar. As it
escapes. This sperture moulds the brick of a long hand
that passes over or revolves upon friction rollers
borizontally arranged. Thus it is carried to the outter, a distance, perbaps, of twenty feet from the
emperer. The cutter consists of a very share, thin
lad

INTERESTING.—The following brief epistle possesses local interest, and it is, therefore cheerfully submitted to the people in this column U. S. Army General Hospital, U. S. ARMY (FENERAL HOSPITTAL, ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aue. 4, 1863.

Miss E. H. Haven. Steriam of the Woman's Contributing Ait Society. Philadelphia:

MADAM: Your note of yesterday has just been received. Your articles all arrived in good order, and have been of great benefit to the suffering men around us. and have been of greatbenefit to the suffering men around us.

Our hospital buildings are all filled with sick and wounded men, and we have some four hundred in tents. We received two hundred paroled prisoners from Richmond yesterday. They were in a most deplorable condition.

The demand for hospital stores is still very great. What we are most in need of is good stimulants—brandy, port and sherry wines. Shirts, wrappers, and towels are also much needed. Partly worn thin coats and pantaloons would be of great service to the men who are able to walk around, and could be given without much sacrifice to the donors.

May God bless your noble efforts in behalf of our country's brave defenders.

Your obedient servant,

Your obedient servant,
H. C. HENRIES,
Chaplain U. S. A. FUNERAL OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.-The funeral of Mr. Isaac, Powell, a well-known citizen, formerly proprietor of Jones' Hotel, in Chestnut street, will take place from the residence of his brother in law, Dr. J. R. Hoskins, East Goshen, Chester county, at 11 A. M., on Thursday. Friends who desire to attend the funeral from the city may take the 7.50 A. M. train for Cheynev's shons, on the West Chester road, via Media. Mr. Powell died suddenly, in his 49th year, while on a visit to the country. His death has caused sincere regret among a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

IDENTIFIED. - The Coroner, yesterday morning, held inquests on the bodies of two men who were drowned in the Schuylkill on Safurday night. They were recognized as William Wilson and John Andrews, one of them being a drummer in the resiment of Colonel Small. The unfortunate men proceeded in a row-boat on Saturday night up the Schuylkill as far as the Falls. The frail craft was overturned, and the parties were drowned. Both of them resided in the city of Philadelphia. An Escort of Veterans.—Yesterday Lieut. Chancellor, who was wounded at Gettysburg, was buried at St. Peter's Church. The escort was composed of non-commissioned veterans, representing the flower of the Army of the Potomac, under charge of Lieut. Dorr, of the 1st Army Corps, now here on detached service. These warworn and sun-burned men were the occasion of much notice as they marched to the church-vard. It is seldom circumstances admit of such a tribute to bravery.

THE DRAFTED -Another squad of several hundred drafted men will leave the city to-day, under the command of Major Sellers, of the 90th Regiment, P. V. There are a number of officers in the city awaiting anxiously for enough to fill up the quota of their regiments. DAY OF EXECUTION POSTPONED. - Patrick Farrigan, condemned to be hung next Friday, has been respited until the 18th of next month. This, act of Executive clemency was exteaded at the request of the clergyman attending the doomed man.

CLOSED.—The City Controller's office FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1863. Notwithstanding the excessive heat business to day was moderately brisk. Money is still very plenty, and easily obtained at small interest. There is no news of any import to communicate. Gold was rather dull as it has been for some time past. Speculators do not wish to touch it, being afraid Speculators do not wish to touch it, being afraid that news from Charleston and Mobile might turn it entirely to their disadvantage. Messrs. Jay Cooke c Co. are still kept very busy with the subscriptions, which might be said are showering upon them. It is astonishing that at times when we have been lefeated, or when our feelings have been clouded by gloom, our people have come forward to show their patriotism and confidence in greater numbers than when our cause seemed hopeful. In the Stock market, considering that but one board was held, business was moderately brisk. United States se-curities were firm at yesterday's prices; State and city securities were also firm as yesterday. Cam den and Amboy bonds were active, the sales amounting to 22 500 at 108; North Pennsylvania scrip was also active, the sales amounting to 21,246 at 87%; Reading Railroad was firm, though inactive, closing at 58%; the Wyoming and Susquehanna Canal, and Catawissa preferred remained unchanged; Philadelphia and Eric Railroad advanced ½, closing at 25; Long Island Railroad closed at 39, same as yesterday. In bank stocks and passenger railroads nothing was done, the prices remaining the same as yesterday.
Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c.,

	as tollows:
	United States Bonds, 1881
	Certificates of Indebtedness, old
	United States 7 3-10 Notes
	Quartermasters Vouchers 99 @ Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness
	Gold se @
	Gold 26 @ Sterling Exchange 39 @
	Paris Exchange 4 5 1000 to
	Messrs. M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Th
	street, quote foreign exchange per steamer Sco
ı	from New York, as follows:
	London, 60 days' sight. 1201/610
i	U0 3 days 1202/@14
i	Paris, 60 days' sight
ì	Do. 3 days
	Antwerp, 60 days' sight4f10 @4f
i	Bremen, 60 days' sight 99% 2010 Hamburg, 60 days, sight 46 20 4
	Cologne, 60 days' sight
ı	Cologne, 60 days' sight
i	Berlin. 60 days' sight
	Amsterdam. 60 days sight 52 @ 5
	Frankfort, 60 days' sight,
	The New York Post of to-day says:
	The loan market is stagnant this morning, and
ı	terms on call are more favorable to the borrow

of the market compared wi	th the la	test pri	CON
resterday evening:		-	
Tu	Mon.	Adv.	The
J. S. 6s, 1881, reg104%	104%	- mutt	
J. S. 6s, 1681. cou 106	106		9.77
J. S. seven-thirties 1063	106%	••	
J. S. 1 year Certif gold . 101%	101		
J. S. I vr. Cert. curr'ncy 99%		7€	
merican gold126	99%	• •	
irle preferred, x. d104	126%	*:	
Hudson River152	1033	~	
Harlem 147%	149	3	
Harlem preferred 129	148		
Reading	129	;;	
Wish Control	116	73	
Mich. Central	1.5%	25	-
hisage b Pack T-1 1.70524	113%	76.	
hicago & Bock Island 105%	105%	<i>∵_</i>	
rairie du Chien SIX	78%	3	
hicago & Northwest'n 33	321/2	*	
OFT Waynel 7071	76%	• •	40.0
Alton & Te- Haute. prf. 80	80	••	
The New York Herald say	B :		
The following statement o	f the Nev	Vork (lont
comes from a reliable source	T THE THE		,01101

Balance to credit income Ecpt.	30, 1562		090,2
ross earnings to Sept. 30, 1563,	partiy	000 000	
estimated	\$11,	000,000	🛰
Expenses, 60 per cent\$6,6	BGO. 000		•
nterest, acc	95. 160	12	
Dividend. 7 per cent 1.6	S0 000		

.... 1,524,840 .\$4,215,135 use this money in paying off \$4,000,000 of seven per cent, bonds, maturing next year, issuing stock—as a dividend—to represent them, or whether the bonds cent. bonds, maturing next year, issuing stock—as a dividend—to represent them, or whether the bonds should be paid off by a new issue of five per cent. forty years bonds, which would sell at par, and should give the stockholders an extra 8 or 10 per cent. cash dividend out of this surplus.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was in town this morning. He says that the Sub-Treasury balance at this point will be greatly reduced this week. One draft for a million, to pay for commission, says stores, freight, &c., was advised this morning.

The busiess at the Sub-Treasury was as follows g Railroad for July were as follows

\$180,648 129,055