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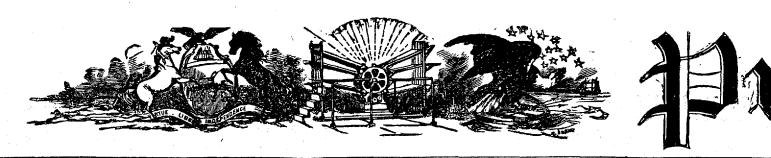
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150 bbls. new Moss Shed.
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is 14-tf Wo. 14-6 North WHARVES.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863. Notices of New Books. Boston, it must be confessed, has a creditable pr eminence in handsomely printed, richly illustrated, and neatly-bound books. Ticknor & Fields, Little, Brown & Co., and Taggard and Thompson, and a long list of other publishers, have acquired this renown for the City of Notions. J. E. Tilton & Co. have just brought out a volume that does credit to Boston. It is of 12mo size, containing 411 pages, with numerous illustrations by John Andrew and A. C. Warren, finely engraved on wood, is printed at the Riverside press on fine tinted paper, and is superbly

ound in green cloth, with golden ornaments. It was eminently fitting that a volume, particularly intended for the fairer portion of humanity, should be got up in this superior style. It is entitled "Flowers for the Parlor and Garden, and its author is Edward Spregue Rand, Jun., allowed to be the best, because the most practical floriculturist in New England, where the love of flowers pervades all classes. Mr. Rand instructs his readers on every thing about the cultivation of flowers—from the humble pot of migionette on a cottage window-sill to the rarest and costliest plant that ever constituted the pride of a nillionaire's conservatory. He even shows how, by the use of the Wardian cases, every one may have a green house, at scarcely any cost, in his own parlor. Not only ground-culture, but balcony and window

gardening, hanging baskets, out-door gardening, with a little of horticulture, and water plants, are discussed and made plain in this book. The engravings, chiefly head pieces to the twenty-six chapters, are "beautiful exceedingly," in drawing and "The Drummer Boy; a Story of Burnside's Expedition," by the author of "Father Brighthopes, is Messrs. Tilton's latest juvenile book. It is a com-panion to "The Printer Boy," of which Benjamin Franklin is the hero, and "The Bobbin Boy," which elated the early history of that good citizen and brave soldier, General Banks. This story of the Drummer Boy is founded on fact, we are assured,

and the details of the Burnside Expedition have never before been placed before the world in so clear a manner. A continuation, relating the hero's areer as an officer, is promised. The engravings "Faith," a lithograph of Palmer's beautiful sculpture, has also been published by Messrs. Tilton, whose books and engravings may be procured here from J. B. Lippincott & Co., and all booksellers. The superbedition of the Works of Francis Bacon, the founder of Inductive Philosophy, by Brown & Taggard, (now Taggard & Thompson), the Boston publishers, is now nearly completed. Volumes VI and VII, have just been issued, and will be supplied o subscribers here by Mr. James Buck, 134 Carpenter street. Notwithstanding the war, the subscribers have not fallen off. Indeed, this American

edition not only equals, but far surpasses, the London edition, and is also considerably cheaper. Printed on the Riverside press, on the finest tinted paper, it is worthy of a place on every thinking man's book. shelf. These volumes contain philosophical works designed for parts of Bacon's great production, the "Instauratio Magna," but superseded or abandon-ed. They are prefaced and annotated by Messrs. Ellis and Spedding, two of the learned editors of Bacon. The publication is nearly completed. It will close, we believe, with the new Life of Francis Bacon, prepared expressly for the first complete edition of his works, which is as superior to Mr. W. oworth Dixon's one sided apology, as Bacon is superior to even Dixon's estimate of Dixon. It speaks well for our intellectual culture, when such

publication as this can be called for and supplied

One of the most extensively circulated works of a cyclopædiac character is the well-known "Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines," first published in 1839, by the late Dr. Andrew Ure, one of the best practical chemists of England. Several editions have appeared, in this country as well as abroad. The latest was by Mr. Robert Hunt, who researches in physics and light have placed him among the first practical philosophers of his country. He holds the responsible office of Keeper of Mining Records in the Museum of Practical Geology, London, and was every way qualified to edit Ure's Dictionary in a manner worthy of such a work. He has been assisted by a large and able corps of contributors—men of science, of letters, and of art, as well as by operative men whose lives have been devoted to study and practical operation of knowledge. The additions made to the latest English edition of Ure have been collected by Messis. Appleton into a volume of nearly 1,100 pages imperial Svo, illustrated by 700 engravings on wood, which brings the information down to the present time, and completes Ure's Dictionary, at small cost to the possessor of an earlier edition, by thus supplying a supplement to it. Here are the atest results of research and experience. It is, in fact, a fourth volume of the Dictionary already pub lished here in three volumes, of 3,212 pages and with-2,300 engravings, and thus made, as the American

et been published." To the articles of importance the authors' initials are affixed, which is an excellent system. This Supplement to Ure's Dictionary, and other works published by Messrs. Appleton, can be obtained at W. P. Hazard's book-store, "The Light and Dark of the Rebellion," a small volume of 303 pages, 12mo.. just published by George W. Childs, 628 Chestaut street, has not an author's name on the title-page, but we learn, from references in its own pages, that it was written by C. Edwards

Lester. More than a quarter of a century ago, this author produced a startling work, long since out of print, called "The Glory and the Shame of England," which exhibited our kinsmen across the water "a little more of kin and of kind," as Hamlet savs in their social, political, and literary relations. Another of his popular books is "The Napoleon Dynasy," which is eloquent and carnest to a degree, and give the very best account of the new French dynasty yet published in this country. Earnest and eloquent, also, is this new book which Mr. Lester gives to the public. It is deficient in arrangement, presenting rather a succession of various pictures of the war than a connected whole, but it is graphic, forcible, and truthfully loyal. Above all, justice is here done to the rank and file of the army—the real heroes of the war. Their own stories, related to the author in hospital and in camp, are very interesting, and show can match. Mr. Lester treats, at more or less length of the leading personages in the Government and in the war, and does justice to the character, conduct, and principle of Mr. Lincoln. He treats, too, of the future of the Union, and whoever takes the book in hand will be interested and instructed. There are palpable proofs here of rapid carelessness of com-

position: In page 19, a man is mentioned as looking "like an Apolitio;" farther on we are told of invalids "Couching down as family relations:" Then, there is the vulgarism of "fed from soup-kettlesand pretty poor soup at that." We could give many more instances. The second edition must be "revised and corrected." There is no excuse for such a practised writer as Mr. Edwards.

rivers. The New Extendible State by proceedings of the Paper of the State of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has compiled an Story volume of 265 pages, containing the Excise Text Low, approved July 1, 1862; with all the subsequent mendment, and a full analytical Index, which remove the stronghout. It is a marginal clearing and a remove the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has compiled an Story volume of 265 pages, containing the Excise Text Low, approved July 1, 1862; with all the subsequent mendment, and a full analytical Index, which remove these throughout. It is contained the subsequent mendment, and a full analytical Index, which remove these throughout. It is not to the commissioner of the State and Analytical Index to the Commissioner. All cleares are affected by the new taxation, and this book tells every thing about it. It is on an absence All cleares are affected by the new taxation, and this book tells every thing about it. It is on an about the compilation and publication (by Ticknor & Fletto) of a manly oblume entitled *Happital Transport; a Memoir of the Embarication of the Sick and Wounded from the Peninsula of Virginis in the Summer of 1862." It is a narrative of great human interest, and no history of the war can be truly written without resease the revelations.

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J. E. GOULD, 17 Seed of the was caught the next day.

SEYENTH and CHESTNUT.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, General Meade and Lee's Escape—A Defence of General Meade—Extract of a Private Letter from a Prominent Officer in the Army of the Potomac. After the battle of Gettysburg, when Lee re

After the battle of Gettysburg, when Lee retreated through the mountain passes, Meade's army was greatly exhausted by three days' fighting, and its previous forced marches, and was also greatly reduced in numbers, having lost nearly twenty thousand men, killed, wounded, and missing, saying nothing of stragglers. Directly to pursue Lee through the mountains, in narrow passes, would have enabled him, with a strong rear guard, to have held Meade in check till he could have reassembled his army in the Cumberland Valley, and then thrown his masses on the heads of his columns when he forced his way through, or he could have detained Meade so long in the mountains that he could easily have gotten away with the main portion of his army, if he so desired.

It was plain that if Lee chose to run away no one in pursuit could stop him, and that the only chance was to endeavor to intercept him at Hagerstown, providing he was not retiring as fast an he might have done. The rise in the Potomac favored Meade, who was able to concentrate his army in Lee's vicinity before he had crossed. But Lee was found in a very strong position, with all his artillery placed, and with his whole army behind breastworks, ready to defend or oppose our advance. The great difficulty was that, owing to the character of the country, it was impossible to reconnoitre Lee's position, and ascertain what chances of success our attack would have. Had it been practicable to see exactly where Lee was, and for the General-in-Chief to have formed a positive judgment on the subject of the probability of success in an-attack, General Meade might have sought no advice, or at least might have given it less furportance. But in the absence of such precise information, his duty required that before he incurred the hazards of a blind attack he should submit the question to those who had to execute the work if cecided upon. After consultation, the orps commanders decided that the rieks incurred would not justify su attack being made until there was some reasonable degr treated through the mountain passes, Meade's army was greatly exhausted by three days' fighting, and

much when his mind was not clear that he would win.

The next day after the council was spent in making examinations of the enemy's position. They all resulted in showing him in great force, and very strongly posted. But having acquired this fuller, though not complete knowledge, General Meade, atroger by delay, determined on attack the day siter. That night Gen. Lee escaped, to the surprise of all; a surprise which has had its counterpart more than once during this war. Such was the surprise of Lee him cli when Burnside escaped at Fredericksburg, and Hooker at Chancellorville; of Hallock, when Beauregard got away at Corinth.

On one important fact the public are greatly misinformed. It is generally supposed that Gen. Lee's army was crossing during the day which succeeded the council of war, so that only a part of it lay opposed to Meade for some hours. Such is not the case. Not a man in Lee's army left his times till after dark. Had Mende attacked that day, he would have found Lee's whole army in force, ready to receive him.

The great question for military men when this

thim.

The great question for military men when this war began was, which of our inexperienced officers is capable of handling on the field a hundred thousand men? McDowell, though, with Scott's assistance, failed. So did Pope. So, till Antietam, did

is capable of handling on the field a hundred thousand men? McDowell, though, with Scott's assistance, failed. So did Pope. So, till Antietam, did McClellan himself. So did Hooker at Chancellorville. So did Burnside. Many insist that the battle best fought on our side since the war began was Gettyeburg. To Mcade's skilful handling of his forces on that field, even more than his prompt and jucicious choice of the ground, they think our splendid success there due. And the progress of the army since has displayed the ablest military skill. What mistakes have occurred! What brigaies of our bave been trapped! Everywhere are to be seen unmistaked signs of a sleepless energy and a skilful hand. The enemy has been everywhere foiled, harassed, defeated. True, he has escaped, but his escape was unavoidable. When has not an army with its rear open been able to get away from an enemy! Think of the first and second Bull Run. Think of Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, especially the latter, where our army was three miles from the river, did not sart till after midnight, and yet by 7 A. M., the whole army, seventy thousand strong, with two hundred pieces of artillery, was across without losing a man or a horse. This retreat, we believe, was covered by General Meade and the 6th Corps. Think of Corinth, where Beauregard slipped off between night and morning. Then there was Jackson the other day, where Johnston escaped Sherman; and Tullahoma, where Braggescaped Roscerans, and got off it is hardly known where. The war is full of such instances. The Potomae is too long a line to cover, else, perhapa, a force on the south might have interrupted Lee. But Micade, compelled on one side to cover Washinston and Pennsylvania, could not cross and cut off Lee's retreat. Lee was too strong.

Some who blamed the escape of Lee from Antietam regard the conduct of mathers on this last occasion as equally dilatory. But were not the cases entirely dissimilar? The question at Antietam was pursuit and complete him to quit the Shenandosh Valley, suff

men should yield him their hearty praise and cooperation.

It seems to us that in General Meade more desiderata combine than in any former leader of the Army
of the Potomac. Of mature age, and with a previous experience which all others lacked; a thoroughly
educated soldier, a man of lofty character, loyal to
the core, yet unknown to party cliques, embarrassed
by no military jealousies, prompt, active, untiring,
yet discret, displaying skill as a field officer hitherto unprecedented, a soldier, and only a soldier, and
exhibiting in his despatches and official conduct a
modesty and a sense of duty as rare as commendable, we cannot help hoping much from him, and are
willing to trust much to him; especially as there
looks out from all his conduct one quality in which
he stands alone, a humble recognition that victory
is of the Lord, and that to Him belongs its glory.

CHARLESTON.

the killed in the picket boat.

A SHARF DAY'S WORK ON SUNDAY.

On Sunday morning last the Ottawa, Lieutenant Commanding Whiting, and one monitor, took their position off Fort Wagner, to indulge in a little shell practice and keep the guners in the work in a guiescent state, so that our men in the advanced it trenches should not be annoyed by their fire. The prectice from the Ottawa's 100 pounder Parrott was exceedingly fine. Nearly every shot was plunged into the rebel work, and the garrison were kept in their bomb proofs. Fort Sumpter attempted, with her large filled gun, to drive the impertinent annoyance away, but without avail. The rebel shots fell in the water all about the Ottawa, but did not, in a single irstance, stylke her. The latter paid no attention to the wrathful salutations of Sumpter, nor to Moultite, that casage d to put the plucky little Ottawa to flight. With the utmost coolness and precision bolt after bolt was pitched into Wagner, until itseemed to have been covered with smoke and dust. Fort Wagner occasionally responded with her 10 inch columbiad, but was able to accomplish nothing. Finally a shot from the Ottawa either dismounted a gun or blew up a small service magazine in Wagner, and woke up the garrison. In their rage they sprang to their guns, opened fire upon our works and upon the Ottawa, and for a couple of hours the fire was more intense and rapid than ever before proceeded from that work. Our batteries instantly responded with the greatest rapidity. The rebel works on James Island caught up the deafening refrain, and bellowed forth their noisy salutations, while Sumpter, Moultrle, and Johnson, joined in the internal chorus. The fire was unexampled in rapidity and generally in accuracy. Wagner was covered with bursting shell and enveloped in smoke and dust; but the rebels stood by their guns with the greatest steadiness. Our trenches were gleaming with the fitful fires of exploding shell, and the air, impregnated with sulphurous fumes, was alive with the

whistle of solid shot, the hum of shell, the shrick of rifle projectiles, and all that variety of strange sounds that proceeds from a hundred flying missiles. The work in our trenches was necessarily slackened, as the men found it essential to safety to take to cover very frequently. THE NEW IRONSIDES GOES INTO ACTION.

THE NEW IRONSIDES GOES INTO ACTION.

This thundering cannonade had continued an hour or more, when the New Ironsides hoisted anchor and moved majestically to her old position off Wagner, where she again anchored and brought her port broadsides to bear on the rebel work. In a moment she fired a shot from her rifle gun forward, and, getting the range, she let fly a broadside at the fort from her two-hundred-pound rifles and ten-inch guns. Her fire thus opened, she continued with steadiness and accuracy. The effect of her fire was soon manifest. The rebel guns, one after another, became silenced, and finally only an occasional shot from the ten-inch columbial, at the noble-frigate, indicated the fact that the fort was still occupied, but did not strike her. The rebel fire from Wagner being subdued, the Ironsides ceased shelling, and at about noon all was sgain silent, save an occasional shell from Johnson, which did no damage. We suffered no casualties during the day. It is not known, of course, that the enemy lost any; but it is not improbable that they did from the Ironsides' fire. FERSON DAVIS.

CAPTURED CORRESPONDENCE OF JEF-Letters from Buchanan and Beauregard. From the Indianapolis Journal.]
We alluded, the other day, to certain letters found We alluded, the other day, to certain letters found by our troops' among the private 'papers of Jeff Davis, at Jackson, Mississippi, which had come into our possession, and promised to publish such portions of them as were likely to be of any general interestor historic value. Below we give a letter of James Buchsnan, and the concluding portion of one from Beauregard, being the only two of any importance. Mr. Buchsnan's letter shows, first, that his idea of political sagacity was, as his whole conduct since; has proved, to find just what the slaveholders wanted, and his idea of spolitical sagacity was, as his whole conduct since; has proved, to find just what the slaveholders wanted, and his idea of specific to them; second, that as early as 1850, the leading men of the South, and their truated tools of the North, were looking for a way out of the non-intervention policy which Webster's speech against the Wilmot Proviso and "re enacting the ordinances of God?" had nade popular at the South; and third, that the progress of Southern impudence from demanding non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, to the extension of the Missouri Compromise, which Mr. Buchanan says is so much higher ground for the South than Webster's non-intervention plan, that he dare not publish a letter advecting it, for fear of being considered more Southern than the South itself; and from that point to the Breckinridge and Dred Scott doctrine, that slavery could not be prohibited in any Territory, either by Congress or the inhabitants, was ateady, advancing Ak Northern civility gave it strength, on the lower ground, to that above. How Mr. Buchanan gave the whole influence of his name and office to the most ultra yio-slavery policy, we all know; and this letter will abow that he did it after declaring solemnly and emphatically that his "committal to the Missouri Compromise should stand." That the

most ultra jio slavery policy, we all know; and this letter will show that he did it after declaring solemnly and emphatically that his "committal to the Missouri Compromise should stand." That the South, in seeking to escape the non-intervention policy into which Webster's eloquence had coaxed it, was not looking for its rights, for any ascertained and defined constitutional power, is proved by Mr. Buchnan's doleful remark that "it is now too late to change front, with any hope of success, but you may retreat with honor, upon the principle that you can carry your slaves to California, and hold them under the Constitution, and refer the question to the Supreme Court." There is a good deal of significance in this little sentence. It is a revelation from the very heart of the slavery propaganda. It tells that the slave party had committed itself to an ineffective policy, one which would not give them what they wanted, and that though they demanded it as their constitutional right, as a security against unconstitutional encroachments, and the Union, would be a curse and an oppression to them if they didn't get it; they were ready to throw it away the moment they saw another policy within reach that promised more. "You can't change front now," says Mr. Buchanan; that is, "you can't now abandon your non-intervention policy, and take the higher ground which I have taken; but you may retreat with honor; that is, you may save appearances, and not show how inconsistent and silly you have been, by tsking your slaves to California, and resting the matter with the Supreme Court." What is all this? An assertion of a constitutional right, a

resting the matter with the Supreme Court." What is all this? An assertion of a constitutional right, a claim of just powers and privileges, the deprivation of which would be degrading and ruin us? No. It is the manœuvring and dodging of political swindlers for a stronger position. Mr. Buchanan lets us see that the South has not marked out its rights, and steadily demanded them, but has shuffled and equivocated from one claim to another, just as it saw servility or manliness enough in the North to concede or defeatifs claims. It is a shameful picture of Southern finitely and tergiversation that Mr. Buchanan paints for us. Instead of a manly, high-toned resolute demand of rights, its policy has been depicted by its most faithful tool as the very essence of mean, paltry scheming for points of advantage. Mr. Buchanan is sorry for his own sake, as well as that of the slave party, that it has placed itself in a position where it can't "change front," and can only "retreat with honor." We are not sorry to see the confession. The base, dishonorable policy of the South is so clearly admitted here that it should shame into silence all culcgists of Southern honor. shame into silence all eulogists of Southern honor and manliness. The infinite servility of the wretch who could write, "I am committed to the Missouri Compromise, and that committed shall sland," and who could write, "I am committed to the Miesouri Compromise, and that committed to the Miesouri Compromise, and that committed is the Miesouri Compromise, and that committed shall sland," and afterwards, by bribery and menace, attempt to force the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, we need not say anything about. The letter is published just as written. The italies are Mr. Buchanar's.

The letter of Beauregard relates mainly to the policy of sending two small armies by different routes to Utah to put down the Mormon rebellion, and exhibits a good deal more of the pedantry of his profession, and a good deal less of the ability he has been credited with, than so formals document might have been expected to do. The conclusion of it alludes to the lack of protection of the neople of Texas, and the partiality shown to New England, which he illustrates in the following silly, superlatively silly, remarks: "Are not the lives of Texan farmers as worthy of the tender care and protection of Congress, as those of New England Abolition, freedom shrieking, nutmeg pediers? Only suppose that one of the latter should be murdered by an Ind&m of a pirate, on their barren, rocky, shores, what a hub-bub and fuss would it not create from one end of the Union to the other? Even Southerners would join in the hue and cry! All our land and naval forces, including the Gulf squadron, would be ordered out forthwith to avenge the nigger stealer's death." Is not this the babble of an angry boy? Who ever heard a man utter such peevish nonsense in any mood? It is puerile, and the puerility of a spoiled child, at that. It gives us a very poor opinion of Beauregard's brains and character. He is evidently a weak man, though, no doubt, an accomplished engineer. It is no wonder Jeff Davis, who is an able man, rated him low, and kept him down. Following this bit of nonsense is his profession of faith on the Union question, which concludes the letter. It is dated February 13, 1888, at New Orleans.

encludes the letter. It is dated February 13, 1858, concludes the letter. It is dated February 13, 1888, at New Orleans.

[Private and Confidential.]

WHEATLAND, March 16, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I was in town this afternoon, and, receiving your letter there, I gave it a hasty answer, provoked thereto by the conduct of Cameron. So far from having, in any degree, recolled from the Missouri Compromise, I have prepared a letter to sustain it, written with all the little ability of which I am master. You may ask why it has not been published? The answer is very easy. From a careful examination of the proceedings in Congress, it is clear that non-intervention is all that will be required by the South. Webster's speech is to be the base of the compromise—it is lauded to the echo by distinguished Southern men; and what is it? Non-intervention, and non-intervention simply because the Wilmot Proviso is not required to prevent the curse of slavery from being inflicted on the Territories. Under these circumstances it would be madness in me to publish my letter, and take higher ground for the South than they have taken for themselves. This would be to out Herod Herod, and to be more Southern than the South. It could do no good, but might do much mischief.

South than they have taken for themselves. This would be to out Herod Herod, and to be more Southern than the South. It could do no good, but might do much mischief.

The truth is, the South have got themselves into a condition on this questioh, from which, it appears to me now, they cannot extricate themselves. My proposition of the Missouri Compromise was at once abandoned by them, and the cry was non-intervention. They fought the battle at the last Presidential election with this device upon their banners. The Democracy of Pennsylvania are now everywhere rallying to non-intervention. They suppose in doing this they are standing by the South in the manner most acceptable to their Southern brethren. Our Democratic journals are praising the speech of Webster, be cause all the appearances are that it is satisfactory to the South. It is now too late to change front with any hope of success. You may retreat with honor upon the principle that you can carry your slaves to California, and hold them there under the Constitution, and refer the question to the Supreme Court of the United States. I am sorry, both for your sakes and my own, that such is the condition in which you are placed.

I say for my own sake, because I can never yield the position which I have deliberately taken in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and I shall be assailed by fanatics and Freesoilers as long as I live for having gone further in support of the rights of the South than Southern Senators and Representatives.

Should there be any unexpected change in the aspect of affairs at Washington, which would hold out the hope that the publication of my Missouri Compromise, and I have all be assailed by fafairs at Washington, which would hold out the hope that the publication of my Missouri Compromise letter would do any good, it shall yet be published.

I was about to write more, but this letter is long enough.

I was about to write more, but this letter is long I was about to write more, but this letter is long enough.

It may be, and doubtless was, the fact that, in 1819 or 1820, my name was placed on a committee which reported the resolutions to which the seamp, Gen. Cameron, refers. I was then a young man, had a great veneration for the chairman of the committee as my legal preceptor, and probably was under the influence of the excitement then universal in Pennsylvania. I first went to Congress in December, 1821, and throughout my whole public career, have been uniform in maintaining the just constitutional rights of the South. I have made more speeches on the subject, both on the floor of the Senate and at home, than probably any other man now living. One of them I now enclose to you, marked, which fell into my hands last evening while I was looking for other matters. natters.
I wish you would read my speech through on the veto power. It is the only one I ever made which fully pleases myself.
From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN. To Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS. P. S.—Why did not the Southern gentlemen agree upon a common basis of settlement? Please to let me hear from you roon. I am invited very especially to a wedding in Washington, and possibly I may be there for one day on the 9th of April. Would to Heaven that Gen. Taylor might come out in favor of the Missouri Compromise. I should glory in sus-

[Extract of Letter from Beauregard] I am no disunion man. I have lived long enough at the North to be able to appreciate fully the good qualities, energy, commercial aptitude, and shrewdness of its inhabitants. But I, for one, will never quantier, energy, commercial aptitude, and shrewdness of its inhabitants. But I, for one, will never submit tamely in any community, whatever may be its advantages, to be snubbed and robbed of my just rights, even at the risk of losing in the contest all that I may be possessed of. We have, in my humble opinion, no concessions to make to them; for to us the question of slavery is one of life or death; to them it is one of fancy and of political capital. The more we yield to their unjust demands the more exacting they will become; for as their preponderance in our national council increases ours diminishes, until at last they shall have become so strong that they will not even deign to ask, but will order forthwith the execution of a measure which will bring death and desolation to our homes. But this is a question so familiar to your high intelligence and, patriotism, that I will pursue it no further. Hoping that "all will end well that is well," I remain, dear sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General Jeff Davis, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The "changes of base" of he "Army of the Potomac" and of the lebel "Army of Virginia," during the past two years, remind one of the Southern campaign of 1791, as described in a song which was popular at the close of the Revo. ry war:

'Cornwallis led a country dance,
The like was never seen, sir;
Much retrograde, and much advance,
And all with General Greene, sir.
They rambled up and rambled down,
Joiwed hands, and off they ran, sir;
Our General Greene to old Charlestown,
And the Earl to Wilmington, sir."

THREE CENTS pretation of the Constitution is accepted by the State lawyers, while the able bodied population is banded together against conscription, the attempt will be made to enloree it by the aid of the Federal troops. It is these grievous acts, which touch not only the pockets but the persons of citizens, and which cannot afterwards be repaired, that provoke the most violent and inveterate resistance. When a man has been impressed against his will, and has lost his life on the field of battle or in a military hospital, he cannot obtain redress by voting for a Democratic candidate at the next Presidential election. The only peaceable remedy, therefore, which the Archolicals Iudicrously inadequate, and they cannot be expected to wait patiently for the ballot-box to come round, when they may not be alive to use it for purposes of retribution. We are not surprised that after offering this suggestion to men infuriated by supposed injustice, immediately affecting their lives and liberties, the Archbishop should have paused, as if struck by a momentary flash of self-consciousness, and added, apologetically, "Perhaps you will think that this blarmey." EUROPE. The American Topic—An Irish View of the

The American Topic—An Irish View of the Riot.

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, July 23.)

Had General Lee been victorious at Gettysburg, the cause of the North would have been seriously imperilled. The riots in New York following so rapidly the fit of enthusiasm on his defeat, show that the Government, if the issue had been adverse, would have experienced the greatest difficulty in recruiting the army. Had the conscription followed defeat, we may infer the extent of the failure when it is suspended, amid bloodshed and devastation, after the announcement of "a mightle victory." The friends of the Government in New York represented the danger of enforcing the conscription. It was felt to be a law of exemption for therich. What would three hundred dollars be to the pursy citizen who made millions by the war? The sum is equivalent to about eixty pounds, allowing for depreciation. In France, at the present moment, the price of a substitute is eighty pounds. A man drawn in the ballot, by paying that aum, is provided with a substitute by the Government. In America the exemption money should be at least double that of the French. The people disliked the system from the beginning, and threatened to resist the law should the authorities attempt to enforce it. The law was practically an exemption law for the rich, and so the poor and industrious, on whom the burden of the conscription must fail, felt it. To quell popular fury the Municipal Council of New York proposed to appropriate about half a million sterling to pay the exemption money for the relief of poor men from the draft. Such a policy is more liberal than judicious. It would be found impracticable to administer such a measure of relief with any approach to fairness. The draft required for the city is 20,000 men, and to exempt the whole would require more than a million sterling. Probably two thirds of the draft would be numble to pay, and to exempt that propores to appropriate. Who could decide what poor conscripts must say at home? The decision of such ease

and arson. Houses were first rifled and then fired; unhappy negroes murdered, and the colonel of a New York regiment strung on a lamp-post because he did his duty. In the worst days of the French revolution, or the no-popery riots in England, nothing occurred exceeding or equalling in brutality the scenes in New York for three days. The mob completely overpowered the military, and yet we are told not fewer than five thousand troops were posted at the most advantageous points. If, instead of being quartered at these military foci, they were divided into movable columns, and operated in converging lines, they would have crushed the insurrection in a few hours. Nothing is so cowardly as a mob when it encounters a resistance it despairs to overcome, while nothing is more fercoious when it is unobstructed in its heading course. It has been the boast of the Union-and hitherto the boast was well justified—it althe governing principle of American citizens was liberly regulated by law. The tyramy of a mob strikes at the root of this great principle, and brings the country many shedes neaver to despotism, while at the same time it throws it back into helf barbarrism. Good citizens of every class should combine to put down this stain on every class should combine to put down this stain on ree institutions. At the same time le

revery class should combine to put down this stain on free institutions. At the same time let justice be done the classes who are unfairly affected by the conscription. There can be little doubt that the law is unjust in its operation. The proof is the exemption money. A further gnievance is alleged by the poorer classes—that the bailot is so managed as to evolve from the box a ridiculously small quota of the well-to-do classes. We should say this complaint is unfounded, for no course would be more certain to defeat the objects of the law than to tamper with the ballot box. If a greater number of the working classes were drawn on the first day than appeared to have been justified by the relative numbers of poor and rich, the inequality might be corrected in the progress of the draft. In other parts of the Union no objections were offered to the draft. In Boston there was a slight murmur, while in Philadelphia, Trenton, and other places it progressed satisfactorily. The suspension of the draft for a few days was made on the representation of the Governor of New York. When troops arrive in sufficient numbers to overswe the mob the draft will be resumed, and another chapter in the history of the conscription will commence. It should be borne in mind that the riots in New York were not caused by

cient numbers to overawe the mob the draft will be resumed, and another chapter in the history of the conscription will commence. It should be borne in mind that the riots in New York were not caused by the working classes. In every great city there is a product of ignorance and violence which takes the field of disorder in the hope of profiting by the social anarchy it creates. This element is to be distinguished from the peaceable class, who took no part in the tumult. Many of these contributed their sons to the war, and on themselves—the fathers of unprovided families—the draft will now be enforced. In the previous calls, men volunteered on the assurance that their families should not be allowed to suffer in their absence. Public and private munificence came in aid of the Government, and, by making voluntary enlistment honorable to the soldier and safe for his family, raised up those vast armies that have surprised Europe. These facts should not be forgotten in raising the new levies. The same people must be drawn from now, having the same family ties and necessities. If the North would have earnest and efficient soldiers, it must sympathize in the demands they are called on to endure. Nothing so powerfully relieves the military service of its hardships as the knowledge that the country the soldier fights for cares for the family he has left helpless at home. Unlike the constitution of European armies, forty per cent of the army of the North is composed of married men. The next accounts, we hope, will bring more satisfactory information.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' SPEECH IN NEW YORK.

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ARCHEISHOP HUGHES' SPEECH IN NEW YORK.

(From the London Times, August 1 1

It is really worth while to study the speech of Archbishop Hughes to the roters of New York, if only to learn how little Irish character is modified by residence in America. When an archbishop comes forward in the capseity of the ver pictule gravist to still the passions of an angry mob, we must not look for logic or even for any very high flight of common sense; but we may assume that he will use the gravest arguments that are likely to tell upon his audience. We should naturally expect a forcible and serious appeal to the motives of patriotism, of humanity, and of religion, and a careful abstinence from every topic calculated to awaken dangerous prejudices and fierce antipathies. A bishop is a peacemaker by profession, and, though our own spiritual peers have not always been the most backward to draw the sword in a national quartel, we cannot fancy them flattering an English crowd into obedience to the law by vulgar tirades against France or America. They would be restrained from doing so by a sense of their own dignity; but they would also feel the hopelessness of carrying their hearers with them. Englishmen in a state of excitement cannot, indeed, argue, but they know what sagument is, and they will not cheer clap-trap, if it be not only incoherent but irrelevant. Irrishmen, if we may judge by what their demagogues, both lay and spiritual, address to them by way of paternal warning, prefer this kind of oratory to the semblance of reasoning, and are most easily disauseded from committing crimes in one quarter by receiving a plenary indulgence for their future gratification of their vengeance in another. At all events, hatred of England was the key-note of Archbishop towns and the prople of the contention of the conservation of the contention of the conservation of the rengence of the restrain which an intention of the conservation of the content of the content of the provi

statement that "not a single statute has been enacted against you, either as Irish or as Catholics." Blood having been shed and houses burned down in the streets of New York by Irishmen, whom the Archbishop mildly rebukes, he finds comfort in the thought that "Ireland never committed, by her own sons or on her own soil, until she was oppressed, a single act of crughty." Innocent negroes having been persecuted and even burned to death by furious rufflans strongly suspected to be of Irish extraction, the Archbishop solemnly testifies that "the soil of Ireland was never orimsoned or moistened by a single drop of martyr's blood"—a fact which we always thought had been quoted as a reproach against the primitive Irish Church. Lastly, the Irish of all classes having always evinced a truant disposition and a preference for a more genial climate than their own, the Archbishop dwells indignantly on the cruelty of "John Bull in replacing a noble population by a set of his fat bullocks."

Such is the climax of an oration which defies analysis, and rivals in obscurity the responses of the Delphian oracle, or the utterances of a Maori chief. Not only is there not a word of religious exhortation by there is nothing whatever to how my there is nothing whatever to how my there is nothing whatever to show my there is not in the simple whatever to show my there is nothing whatever to show my there is not in the simple whatever to show my there is nothing whatever to show my there is not in the simple whatever to show my there is not in the simple whatever to show my the simple when my the simple when my the simple whatever to show my the simple whatever to show my the simple whatever to show my t

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be dem afford very little more than the cost of the paper. AG Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter up of the Club of ten or twenty, exerting copy of the Paper will be given.

- Gen. Blair, in his recent speech at St. Louis, spoke with great carnestness of the honor due to Gen. Grant, for the conduct and triumph of the Vicksburg campaign: "When any ambitious and vainglorious chief-tain comes back and attempts to claim for himself the great deeds which have immortalized, and ought to immortalize, Gen. Grant, the whole army of Grant, the whole army engaged in that expedition, will repel the idea; and we will proclaim every-where, that the leading spirit, the great chief and leader of the expedition was General Grant. There rader of the expedition was treneral Grant, are few persons who were not present through this whole campaign, that can tell you of the sufferings which were endured, the privations which were undered, the privations which were undered by the soldiery of Grant's army. For dergone by the soldiery of Grant's army. For months and months we sought to penetrate and break through the enemy's lines; through bayous, through inaccessible and almost impassable morasses we sought io meet the foc front to front, in the face of his great and formidable works; we sought to turn his flanks; we sought in every way, months and months, and during the inclemency of a climate-which few have experienced, and we have left the bones of our comrades in those marshes and swamps; we sought in every way to carry out what we knew to be the wishes of the people of the West—to free this great Mississippi river. But it appeared that everything was against us. Steele's Bayou was impassable; the Yazoo Cut-off turned out a delusion; the canal we attempted to dig across the peninsular in front of Vicksburg was a failure; again and again we failed; again and again we were repulsed in our attempts to force the line of the enemy. But the indomitable courage of General Grant was never quenched, and he threw himself and army bodily across the Mississippi, and we fought the enemy hand to hand, they outnumbering us, but beating them in every battle, until we invested Vicksburg, with more men in it than the brave army which set down before it. Gentlemen, I tell you, what the facts of history will verif hereafter, that we killed, wounded, and captured more men than we had men to bear if we had laid down our own. We killed, wounded, and captured more men than Grant crossed the Mississippi with, and that is an achievement for which no part of ancient or modern history can show a parallel."

— Mr. Monckton Milnes, the parliamentarian, not and litterstern has hear elements to he reference and litterstern has hear elements and the processed the process

THOMAS CARLYLE ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

(From the London Star. August 1.]

"The American Iliad in a Nutshell," is the title of Mr. Thomas Carlyle's latest publication. In the pages—rather in a small portion of one page—of Maemillan's Magazine, the author of the Latter-Day Pamphlets" has settled the American question at last. Dixit—the oracle has spoken; and there is an end of the matter. Nobody can fail to be curious about the view which a man whom his admirera exalt into a preacher and prophet takes of one of the greatest questions debated with pen or sword during modern ages. Mr. Carlyle's "Iliad" is in the eclogue form. Peter, of the North, accuses Paul, of the South, of hiring his servants "for life, not by the month or year as I do." Paul rejoins, "The risk is my own—I am willing totake the risk. Hire you your servants by the month or the day, and get straight to heaven—leave me to my own method." But Peter says, "No, I won't; I will beat your brains out first." And, concludes Mr. Carlyle, with graceful pleasantry, "he is trying dreadfully ever since, but cannot yet manase it." That is all; there is what Mr. Carlyle calls "Ilias Americana in Nuce." Is it not protound, comprehensive, philosophic, and, withal, droll? Was it not considerate and charitable of a great writer to concoct this charming scrap of combined wit and wisdom, to write it down, polish it, make a fair copy, send it to a magazine, correct the proof, and then permit the world to read and be instructed!

One great merit there is in Mr. Carlyle's oracular utterance, and for this we thank him. It recognizes instructed?

One great merit there is in Mr. Carlyle's oracular utterance, and for this we thank him. It recognizes the fact that the contest is about slavery, and about nothing else. It encourages none of the miserable pretraces about tariffs and trade with which Southern champions in England—not in America—used to strive to delude the English public. Mr. Carlyle describes the atrugele as one originated by Quixotic Peter of the North to prevent Paul of the South from enjoying in peace his peculiar institution. And therein lies the secret of Mr. Carlyle's contempt for the North. With Thomas Carlyle's general creed, as well as with his special views on the negro question, we are all acquainted. Sympathy with the weak appears to him simply ludicrous and despicable. The only right he cares to recognize is that of the strong man to exercise his strength in any way the strong man to exercise his strength in any way he likes.

He exults when Cromwell shoots down out of hand a trooper who offers a word of remonstrance; he emiles grimly at the barbarous freaks of Frederick William of Prussia; he chuckles in telling that Peter the Great committed a rape; he is grimly humorous when describing how the feunesse dorfe of Paris publicly "fustigated," as he says, whols batches of women. No feeble sympathy with weakness from such a man! "His eyes drop millstones when fools' eyes drop tears." The public in general have grown of late to recognize this sort of thing as a kind of mannerism, or eccentricity, or affectation, and to be amused without being angered by it; just as they put up with Mr. Ruskin's politico-economics, or Thackeray's egotisms, or Dickens' peculiar phraseology and whimsical conceits. As regards the special slavery question, too, we are all prepared for the Carlylean views.

We knew long ago what the writer had to say about "Quashie" and the discipline proper for that humble and weakly brother. In his life of Sterling, Mr. Carlyle speaks with good-humored pity of the weakness of his hero, who positively would have been for consulting the negroes themselves as to whether they liked to be slaves or not; and the biographer is much amused at the notion of a rational Englishman thinking that it mattered in the least what the slaves themselves might happen to feel about their lot. Therefore, we can easily understand that any effort directed toward emancipation of slaves must appear to Mr. Carlyle profoundly derstand that any effort directed toward emancipation of slaves must appear to Mr. Carlyle profoundly
includous and despicable. A mighty war for the
sake of conquest and the annexation of territory,
such as Frederick the Great would have made—
that, of course, would be sublime and glorious. But
war to set some millions of negroes free is a style
of undertaking which the true philosopher, raised
above paltry prejudice and feeble sympathy, must
look down upon with lofty scorn.

It would be side to dispute the political correctness
of Mr. Carlyle's illustration. It would be a waste
of ime to show that not Peter of the North, out
Psul of the South, commenced the beating out of
brains; and that Paul only did so because Peter had
chosen a President who hired his servants by the
week or month, and not for life, as Paul always did.
We are not inclined, moreover, to labor too hard for
the purpose of demonstrating how Mr. Carlyle's toward emancin the purpose of demonstrating how Mr. Carlyle's little allegory fails in its application. Let it be that Peter of the North went to war right away to prevent Paul from perpetuating and extending slavery; let us ignore, if Mr. Carlyle chooses, the constitutional quantity alterstates and the arthur tripmed quantity alterstates. Peter of the North went to war right away to prevent Paul from perpetuating and extending slavery; let us ignore, if Mr. Carlyle chooses, the constitutional question altogether, and the not unimportant fact that Paul happened to be the aggressor. The main point for us is, that the writer, who perhaps counts the greatest number of vociferous and rapiturous followers in the present day, admits that the Northerns are fighting to put down slavery, and the Southerns to maintain it.

Let Mr. Carlyle call slavery hiring for life; it does not matter about phrases when we all mean the same thing. Except for the sake of the writer's own reputation, we are glad that he has published his "American Iliad." It may help to demonstrate the true character of the struggle which some people even still would endeavor to hide or misinterpret, and it will make no new converts to slavery. For Mr. Carlyle has chosen to pen these few lines in plain bare English; and has, therefore, disarmed himself. He has shorn himself of his strength, like Samson. He overpowers our senses and our judgment while he uses his Teutonic terminology—his big, resonant words—his bewildering, grandiose, mysterious phrases. Any extravagances of opinion may be palmed off upon us while we are wildly striving to understand all about the Mudgods and the Thor-hammers, and the Star-fire, and the Ealities, Silences, and all the reat of the extraordinary noun-substantives which Mr. Carlyle showers upon his swe-stricken readers. But when he writes in plain English, we can all understand his doctrine, and task it for what it is worth.

Contentedly, then we learn from the "Hiss Americana," that Mr. Carlyle thinks negro slavery-a perfectly convenient and unobjectionable form of servitude; that he considers Paul of the South as quite justified in retaining it at all cost; that he either knows nothing or cares nothing about the present struggle; that he only sees in it a slave emancipator at war with a slaveholder, and that, therefore, all his sympathies go earnestly with t

too secure to make it necessary for him to profess uncompromised adhesion to any political leader."

—The Marquis of Normanby's demise is noted at length in the English papers. In the following the Times recounts the most interesting portion of his political career: "The Whigs were stranded in 1841, and Lord Normanby was unemployed till, in 1846, Lord John Russell came into power. Then he was appointed ambassador to Paris, in which post he remained till the spring of 1852. It was a most eventual period; it was the period of the Spanish marriages, of the French Revolution, of the coup didat. In the sfatur of the Spanish marriages, of the French Revolution, of the coup didat. In the sfatur of the Spanish marriages, of the French Revolution, of the coup didate was outwitted. We need hardly now ask who was to blame. We are only reminded that in the cross-fire of recrimination which that business called forth, M. Guizot on one occasion contested the accuracy of Lord Normanby's report of a conversation, and said of our Ambassador: 'Il est bon enfant, mais il ne comprend pas notre langue.' Of the events of the revolution Lord Normanby afterwards gave some account in two volumes, which, though diffuse in style, are not uninteresting. With regard to the coup didat he has stated that Lord Palmerston's approval of that act led to an eternal everance betwern himself and his diplomatic chief. Exactly two months after the event, Lord Normanby ceased to represent our Government in Paris. Ill health was said to be the reason of his giving up the post, and ill health may well have been coincident with differences of opinion. Lord Normanby was not again employed till 1854, when he was appointed by Lord Aberdeen to the Legation at Flories to power, and the accession of Lord Malmesbury would not wait for the slow section of the post; he recalled Lord Normanby from Tuscany by telegraph; yet when he returned to this country he took his seat beside Lord Malmesbury and steadily opposed his old friends who had gone through fire and wat gardens is their property. Leutze was received with music, and when he came within reach of the

nated garden. The occasion appears to have been a very pleasant and right merry one, and is said to have been the happiest festival ever given by the society of artists. Leutze returns in October, with his family, to this country. —The Vienna journals relate the following anecdote of the Emperor of Austria: "One day last

Such it collans of an oration which delies analy accomplish by the sit and assistance of all good in the collans of the uttern neer possible of the property of the collans of the property of

THOMAS CARLYLE ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

 Mr. Monckton Milnes, the parliamentarian, poet, and litterateur, has been elevated to the British peerage by the title of Baron Houghton. Commenting upon this fact, the London Times says: menting upon this fact, the London Times says:

"The popular text books of our Constitution inform us that the grand prize of hereditary nobility is reserved for the greatest ornaments of the House of Commons, the heads of the legal profession, and officers who have earned it by eminent achievements by land or sea. Practically, we know that it is not go, and that individuals who have none of these titles in a transcendent degree sometimes find their way into the Upper House, and, what is more, prove very useful members of it. Here, as elsewhere, it is a combination of qualities which is in request, and the fortunate possessor of this combination not only wins favor and success, but frequently justifies it. This is exactly Mr. Monckton Wilnes' case. To a bigh social position and sufficient wealth he

wins favor and success, but frequently justifies it. This is exactly Mr. Moncton Milnes' case. To a high social position and sufficient wealth he unites an honorable literary reputation, a long political experience, and a good deal of that prestige which is the joint result of recognized ability and character. In what may be called the secondary questions of politics, and in the semi-political questions which are better discussed outside the House of Commons than within its walls, he has taken a very active and influential part. Until stely there were few persons in Parliament who felt so warm an interest in continental politics, or who had anything like the same acquaintance with them, and very few indeed who had thought and written so much about such matters as national education, sanitary reform, and the treatment of criminals. These merits and accomplishments are not the elements of Parliamentary fame, but they not the elements of Parliamentary fame, but they are of great value in themselves, and certainly conribute to adorn a seat in the House of Lords. Mr. tribute to adorn a seat in the House of Lords. Mr. Milnes does not belong to the highest rank of poets, or statesmen, or philanthropists, or economists, but he is enrolled as a working member in all of these classes, and has done a greater amount of good service for the public than many more conspicuous men. To this, rather than to any claims upon the gratitude of the liberal party, we must attribute the choice of the Premier. It has no political significance whatever. Mr. Monchton Milnes' temperament is not that of a partisan, and his seat has been too secure to make it necessary for him to profess

is size chier, who had stood by him manfully. It is not pleasant to record such things, and we know of nothing to excuse it. The paralysis which had for years partially disabled him has now suddenly carried him away, and we will think of him, not as he appeared at the last, but as he was in his prime." - Leutze the artist had a grand welcome and re-ception at Dusseldorf, on the 18th of June last, on his return from America. About one hundred and fifty artists and lovers of art assembled at the "Mehlkasten," just outside of the Hof-Gar This is the club-house of the painters, and with its

assembled company, there was a general rush to shake his hands, kiss his cheeks, and hug him. The old fellows were much affected at the scene, and were heartily glad to see their old companion once more. The guest made a short and feeling address whereupon all went in to supper. Here, two of the artists had arrayed themselves, one as a negro, the other as an Indian; and these brought in the first dishes, and handed them to Leutze. Andreas Achenbach sat at Leutze's right, and his old friend Tryt at his left. After dinner the calumet of peace was passed around; there was speaking and drinking of healths, with songs afterwards in the illumi.

the world, and in a style which shows that he thinke be is delivering an oracle, we can only express our gratification that he too scknowledges the Ameri can war to be a struggle for and against slavery.

MEXICO.

General Forey - Reorganization of the Government.

that property. Fraudulent sale alone will be the subject of revision.

"The press will be regulated according to the system adopted in France.

"The army will be recruited in such a manner as to put a stop to that odious system of taking men by force, dragging from their families Indians and laborers, that important class of the population with which they fill the ranks of the army, and which affords the sad spectacle of soldiers without patriotism, always ready to desert or leave one chief for another. Taxes will be levied, as in all civilized countries, in such a manner as to affect citizens ac-

for another. Taxes will be levied, as in all civilized countries, in such a manner as to affect citizens according to their means, and every endeavor will be made to do away with certain duties, vexatious rather than useful, and which principally affect that agricultural produce the least able to bear it. The Catholic religion will be protected, and the bishops will be called to their several dioueses. I may add that the Emperor will view with pleasure the estaphishment of freedom of religious worship, that great principle of modern society, if it be possible. "Energetic measures will be taken to put down brigandage, the curse of Mexico, which has paralyzed all commerce and every useful and public enterprise.

The French in Mexico-Proclamation

General Forey—Reorganization of the Government.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

MENICO, June 25.—An excellent proclamation has been issued by General Forey. I send you a translation of some of the most remarkable paragraphs. After alluding to the unjust proportions given to the affair of the 5th of May, 1822, and to the ample satisfaction which the military honor of France had received by the taking of Puebls and the defeat of Justez's forces in every encounter, he says:

"The solution of the political question, Mexicans, will depend upon you. Be united in sentiments of fraternity and real patriotism; let all honest people, and those calling themselves Moderados, unite and form themselves into one party, that of order; seek not the victory of one party over another—it is an object little worthy of you. Act upon higher principles; abandon those denominations of Liberals, of Reactionists, which only engender hatred, perpetuate a spirit of vengeance, and excite all the worst passions of the human heart. Above all, be Mexicans, and form yourselves into a united nation, strong, and consequently great, because you have all the elements requisite for greatness. It is for this we come to your assistance, and together we shall succeed in creating a durable state of things, if, understanding the interests of your country, you resolutely second the intentions of the Emperor.

"Thus, for the future, no forced contribution or requisition will ever be exacted, and no outrage will be committed without its authors being punished. The property and persons of citizens will be placed under the safegnard of the law.

"Those who have acquired national property in a regular manner, and in conformity with the law, will not be interfered with, but remain in possession of that property. Fraudulent sale alone will be the subject of revision.

"The press will be regulated according to the system adopted in France. week, when Francis Joseph was hunting at Reichenau, he met a poor girl, who was evidently in deep distress, and, in answer to his Majesty's inquiries, shamefully ill-treated and robbed her of four florins, the value of some cherries she had been selling in the neighboring town. The Emperor, after obtain-ing a description of the robber, and learning the direction he had taken, rode off in pursuit, but was unable to find him. His Majesty then returned, and made the poor girl a present equal to the loss she had suffered. In consequence of orders given to the gendarmery, the man was arrested two days after-wards, and recognized as an old offender." -The trial of Lieut. Col. Hasbrouck Davis, of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, upon charges growing out of the cavalry operations between the Rappahannock and Richmond, is now in progress at Washington. What the specific charges are has not transpired; but it is reported that when Colonel Davis was proceeding under orders to a certain point, he met men and horses had to cross on flat-boats, and he-

fore the crossing was wholly accomplished a part of the command proceeded on its way, leaving the other part on the opposite side of the stream with-out any float boats. The men thus detached lost their way, and after several days' wanderings and - The correspondent of an English paper expresse hanged to a lamp-post in New York, cut down be-fore he was dead, and then brutally murdered by the mob, was the Col. M. D. T. O'Brien who had been a resident in Sheffleld for some time, and who that quarter under the name of Thompson, his seen some service in the Crimea, and had been in Italy with Garibaldi. In December he sailed for New York, was appointed major, and was slightly "The courts of justice will be so organized as to scoure the proper administration of justice, no longer the price of the highest bidder.

"Such are the leading principles upon which the future Government will be based. They are those acknowledged by European nations; they are those which the new Government in Mexico will endeavor to follow with perseverance and energy, if it wishes to take its place among civilized nations.

"The courts of justice will be so organized as to secure major, and was slightly wounded in the battle of Frode rickaburg.

—Le Grand Nation is possessed of a few eccentric patriots. During the recent elections one such wished to be returned as "the humane candidate," being possessed of a plan for making everybody happy. He, had photographs of his benevolent visage posted everywhere. [Another was the "Supernatural" candidate. He could do anything! A third had discovered a method of securing a pension to everybody on attaining a certain age, and the best

"The second part of the duty imposed on me 1 can only accomplish by the aid and assistance of all good Mexicans.

"I invoke the support of all classes. I demand of all parties to lay down their arms, and to employ henceforth all their strength, not in destroying, but in constructing. I proclaim oblivion of the past, and a complete amnesty for all those who will rally in good faith round the Government which the nation, by its own free will, shall impose upon itself.

"But I declare enemies of their country all those who are deaf to my entreaties, and I will pursue them wherever they may take refuge."

I need not say that this proclamation has been hailed with enthusiasm by all the respectable and right-thinking portion of the community, and it only remains for the Mexicans to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them. Many of the extreme reactionary party, who expected the restitution of all the Church property, and the re-establishment of the hierarchy in all its ancient splendor, are naturally disappointed. With this exception, I have little doubt that the manifesto will be well received throughou' he length and breadth of the Republic, and carry. hi thuch weight. The conduct of the French troops has been admirable. I am not aware of a single complaint having been preferred against them. All are loud in their praise. In the city of Mexico there is now as much order and security as in London, Paris, or any other European capital. Revolvers are laid aside, and people can walk about after dark without the fear of being assassinated. The change is truly marvelous. The French General is beset by persons from all parts of the country, requesting that small bodies of French troops may be sent for their protection. To comply with all these requests is impossible, but the Generaldoes his best to satisfy every one.