THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863.

As We can take no notice of anonymous commumications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. No Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it

The New Conspiracy. The enemies of the country evidently feel that unless they succeed now in their opposition to the Government, success will speedily be beyond their power. By the force of arms and our many victories we have so wounded and tortured the rebellion, that in all its length and breadth we hear nothing but cries of pain and despair. A careful perusal of the Southern journals shows that the rebellion has been beaten in a fair martial combat: that it has outlived its resources: that the Southern people are weary of the war; that some of the rebel communities are so restive under the rule of JEFFERSON DAVIS, that they contemplate a rebellion against his authority, and that the conscription refuses to yield the number of men it was hoped would be obtained. There are now but two armies in the South-the army of BRAGG and that of LEE. In an elaborate article published yesterday, and written by one of our special correspondents who has been at the West since the war began, it was shown that Brage was virtually demoralized, and that nothing remained but the battle of Chattanooga to end the war, and deliver East Tennessee. With the exception of the pending assault upon Fort Wagner, there is now no active fighting in any part of the military situation, and the war is little more than a guerilla campaign. The Southern States see this, and their leaders are exhausting every means to give new life to the rebel cause. Their agents in England are buying arms and ammunition and ships-of-war, and we are told that the blockade is being constantly broken by adventurous mariners from Nassau and the Atlantic islands. Every argument that can affect Southern interest, and every appeal that can move Southern pride, is being used to stimulate the Southern people. It is evident, however, that all these efforts have been without success; that success has departed from the Southern banners, and that nothing more remains but an exhausted and bleeding Confederacy. It is evident, furthermore, that if the enemies of the country desire to see treason triumph, they must now make its cause their own, and strike a blow against the Govern-

Therefore, when we say that General LEE has no better friend and no ally more trustworthy, than such a man as Governor Sex-MOUR, we merely express the feeling with | which their endeavors have now interwhich every man regards the conduct of rupted, have their justification not even Governor SEYMOUR and those who follow in those misconceived patriotic feelings his leadership. They have shown, since | which have often armed the members the beginning of this war, that their sympa- of one and the same nation against each thies were with the Southern rebellion. other. Here there exists only criminal am-They have given it such support as a divided would produce. In the case of the New | with the danger of precipitating the entire mob force against civil power, and failed, may be engulphed." Concluding the note. helpless creatures, and desolation to many that something more desperate must be done; that their forces must be massed, and organized, and disciplined, and a grand effort made to weaken the power of the Federal Government against the rebellion, by making a demonstration against it from the North. They must do this at once, or it can never be done at all. The rebellion is so needy and forlorn, so sorely pressed by the armies of the Republic, and so much in want of any assistance, whether it be guns, or powder, or sympathy, that the aid must be given now or never. In a few months, or a few weeks, it may be, any aid will be too late; for the strength of the Government has overcome the rebellion so sorely that it cannot much longer survive. Now or never, then, must the enemies of the Government unite their powers. Nor can we suppose that they have overlooked or fail to apprethan now. In Pennsylvania and Ohio, they have placed their most able and audacious men at the head of their political organization, and they make the overthrow of the Therefore, all men who love the Republic, and desire to strengthen its hands against vigilant. The conflict is raging, the crisis is not idle and unfaithful sentinels. Let us not trust to the noise of geese to awaken us to the peril of Rome.

British Pro-Slavery Policy. In the "Speech from the Throne," read in the House of Lords on the 28th ultimo, when the British Parliament was virtually adjourned for six months, the following passage occupies a prominent position:

"Her Majesty has gladly given her consent to an act for carrying into effect the additional treaty concluded with the President of the United States, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, and her Majesty trusts that the honorable co-operation of the Government of the United States will materially assist her Majesty in the endeavors which Great Britain has long been engaged in making to put an end to the perpetration of that most disgraceful crime." It is true that Great Britain was long in the van of the great struggle against the damning crime of Slavery; that in 1834, to put an end in her own dominions to the horrible traffic in human flesh and blood, she gave \$100,000,000, to be divided as purchase money of negroes then liberated by law in her West Indian colonies; that she has since employed, at considerable expense, a considerable naval force on the coast of Africa, "to put an end to the perpetration of that most disgraceful crime," the stealing and buying, and shipment, for sale and hopeless slavery, of thousands of colored people, and that a loud cry has been raised on many occasions against that crime, not only by eloquent divines in the pulpit and on the platform, but also by legislators in Parliament, by judges and counsel in courts of law, and especially by women of all ranks in the social circle.

British antipathy to slavery cannot be truly said to exist any longer. Even so lately as ten years ago, half a million of the women of England, headed by the Duchess of Sutherland, then a power in society, from her position, rank, wealth, and pure character, presented an address to Mrs. Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." in which they warmly honored, and gratefully thanked her for the revelations concerning Slavery in the United States, and earnestly prayed with her that it would speedily please the Almighty to wipe from this country that foul blot of servile humiliation. That prayer was not made in vain. Slavery has been indicted, tried, condemned, and sentenced to annihilation in this land. Do the English anti-slavery ladies who sent the Address to Mis. Stowe, in 1853, now again address her, with gratulations on the success of the humane issue which she had dency of Mr. Rufus, and the restoration of laws to have the had laws belong largely helped to bring to trial? Not they. order. Athens was quietly awaiting the the interest and success of our army his hearty and They are as silent as the stringless harp that hung on Tara's halls. What they prayed for, what their friends and countrymen thundered in favor of, in the senate, in the pulpit, in the law-court, in the hustings, at public festivals, on the platform of saintly Exeter Hall-that has been granted,

by the mercy and justice of God; but England not only does not express joy, but sympathizes with the traffickers in human flesh and blood, and does not sympathize with those who resist their vile pretensions. Therefore, if the above-quoted sentence from the Queen's speech is intended to convey the idea that England, now and still. is engaged in an earnest effort "to put an end to the perpetuation of that most disgraceful crime," the slave trade, words of falsehood have been been put into Queen Victoria's mouth by her Ministers. England not only does not aid us, who are battling for the common interests of humanity, but she is not promised and boasted neutrality were not a | it has already done so. All the loyal men cheat, a mockery, and a delusion, the day uphold it, and all disloyal men denounce it after the verdict of a jury in the case of the | The goats might make similar objections to

listment Act to be utterly inefficient in practice, a Queen's message would have asked Parliament to pass a law which would reach parties building and fitting out vessels to be piratically employed, under the Confederate flag, for the capture and destruction of United States ships and cargoes. But Lord Russell, when applied to by some Liverpool merchants on the subject, insolently replied that he saw no reason why the Foreign Enlistment Act should be altered or amended. Its inefficiency had been proven in a court of law, and, therefore—such is Russell RATIO SEYMOUR. The Times truly says: logic !- there was no occasion to make it

We repeat, England, whatever the Queen's speech may say, is now aiding and abetting that very Slavery in the South which VICTORIA has been made, for the sake of effect, to denounce to her Parliament as a "most disgraceful crime." Her neutrality is a transparent cheat, and, even were it as real as it is false, it is a sin against Freedom to stand unmoved when the horrible crime of Slavery is assailed by physical, as well as moral, force. If Lord Russell were to see the red hand of murder raised to destroy a fellow-creature, would he stand by, with his hands in his pockets, calmly "neutral" between Crime and Suffering? What he is doing is just as wicked and base as his inactivity would be in the case we have imagined. Lord Russell's hatred of Slavery-" that most disgraceful crime"is much on a par with Mr. LAIRD's detestation of it. A recent correspondence mentions that when Laird's agent wanted the United States Government to give them a contract for building war-ships at Birkenhead, he affirmed that "Mr. LAIRD was anxious to do something to give Slavery a death-blow." His building the Alabama and the Florida for Slaveholders shows the sincerity of his anxiety.

Civil War in Greece. Anarchy, in the case of the Kingdom o Greece, has been the natural recoil from despotism. Opportunity has been given to discord in the delayed interim between the deposition of OTHO and the instalment of the new King GEORGE; and the Greeks, who, for a while, had exhibited the most orderly and public-spirited satisfaction in being relieved from their tyrant, at last grew extremely restless for want of a king Without a strong authority or much present disposition or ability for self-government, the outbreak of the factions in Greece has been natural enough. So shameful and provoking had this short civil war become, that the Ministers of France, Russia, and England, the three protecting Powers, were compelled to address a common note to the provisional government, in

which they ask for a truce of two days between the factions, and proclaim, with some contempt, their unanimous conviction that "the horrors of this fratricidal war, bition, whose deep misery nothing conceals, North and a hesitating public sentiment | and which quarrels for a brief authority, York riots, they ventured the experiment of | nation into an abyss in which its fortunes after bringing death to many innocent and | the foreign ministers "renew to the President of the Assembly the notification that humble but happy homes. They now feel | if within the forty-eight hours of truce the hostilities commence anew, they will withdraw to their ships, will invite their country men thither, and will break off all connection with a country where so miserable a terms, alluding felicitously to the day, the victories, use has been made of valor, and from which and presence of the distinguished lady guest. Whilst tion with a country where so miserable a true patriotism seems forever banished."

Remarkably unanimous as had been the

support given to the provisional govern-

ment after the dethronement of Отно, it

appears that the recent trouble arose from a plot, in which the Bavarian consul was implicated, to bring about his restoration. Ill distinguished divines, in order to enable the photofeeling was engendered between the citizens grapher of the mountain to get a sketch of Thanksand soldiers; the latter indulged in lawlessness, of which the former were continually complaining. One outrage, committed by a in the saddle from the Crawford side of the mounband of brutal soldiers, awakened the especial indignation of the community, as well as the complaint of the French and English ambassadors, Messrs. Bouie and, Scarler. ciate the great necessity. The enemies of A list of instances of violence committed the Government were never more active against French subjects was sent to the National Assembly, and the British minister declared that, "Whatever the cause may be, I cannot, as representative of her Majesty. countenance by my presence such outrages Government a platform and a watchword. | and crimes. Wherefore I beg you, sir, to communicate without delay the contents of this document to the National Assembly, and the enemies of the cause, must be active and | to inform it that I am resolved to leave the | capital if an end be not placed to such a conat hand. Let it find us up and doing, and | dition of affairs by immediate and vigorous' measures." These protests led to some good results, and for a few months comparative quiet prevailed, until a stormy and abusive debate arose in the Assembly over the subject of compensation for the injuries of certain French citizens, members boldly deits trusts. Though, in the end, the ministry was sustained, troubles did not cease. The election of Mr. Coronœus, as Minister of War, was a measure unpopular to the soldiers, and seems to have reinduced lawlessness. Bands of soldiers became bantheir appearance in the suburbs, and were captured. They proved to be a part of a division of one Leontsakos, somewhat notorious in the last revolution. They were allowed, strangely enough, to retain their arms while on their way into

the city, and succeeded by stratagem in gaining the interior of the monastery of the Asomate, which they refused to surrender. except to LEONTSAKOS. Thus matters stood when the Minister of War invited that officer to see him, and then placed him under arrest. LEONTSAKOS was popular with the soldiery, and a general tumult commenced. A couple of the ministers, whose curiosity fined. The city divided into two factions of the soldiery and citizens; an attack was prehensible to the artist. made by the adherents of LEONTSAKOS upon the troops which held the palace; LEONTSAKOS was exchanged for the two captured ministers; and the President of the Cabinet, together with

This, however, is a thing of the Past. Coronceus and another member of the ministry, resigned. A proclamation was issued imploring the citizens to return to their homes; the soldiers were withdrawn to their barracks, and order was apparently restored. Unfortunately, the ex-minister, Coronaus, rode through the streets with a noisy escort of horsemen and infantry; and while near the National Bank, in the street of Æolus, was ordered by a sentinel to halt, and, on refusing to obey, was fired upon. From this incident commenced a battle in the streets of Athens, which lasted till sundown. Numbers were killed and wounded, and great damage done to private

and national property. At this point, the indignant protest of the foreign ministers seems to have had effect. The two parties in the National Assembly, after a long deliberation, agreed upon the election of a new Cabinet, under the presi-Prince of Denmark. The short civil war, growing out of the mismanagement of authority, and the unscrupulous ambition of a taken, either by their men or their vessels. With number of leaders in the National Assembly, was confined entirely to Atheus. It is

creditable to the Greeks that in all the other departments order was supreme. FIVE YEARS Ago the popular pro-slavery argument was tersely expressed in the sublime question, "Would you like your daughter to marry a low, degraded negro?" Now, at the Navy Department, has been ordered to the the disloyalists have this equally intelligent appeal, "Do you want to see the negro made An Altercation Between United States superior to the white man?" Gentlemen who doubt that any human being outside of a lunatic asylum, or the Herald office, is capable of asking this question, should read the Address of the Democratic State Com-

mittee. THE OPPONENTS of the draft object to it even neutral, as she promised to be. If that | because it will divide the North. We think Alexandra had pronounced the Foreign En- | the judgment day.

While we deeply regret that any sister State should be cursed with a disloyal Goprofit by the misfortunes of New York. Philadelphia is warned of the evils of resistance to the law by the riots of New York city; Pennsylvania is warned of the evils of an unfaithful Governor by the condition of New York State. Loyal as she is, powerful and great, New York is forced to oppose the Government by the action of Ho-

NATIO SEYMOUR. The Times truly says:

"It is a good thing that Gov. Seymour's power stops short at our State limits. The only important matter to be regretted is the disbonor our Governor's conduct is bringing upon the State. It is, indeed, humiliating that New York, which has borne so proud a part through all the dark days of the struggle, whose treasures have always been the readles', and whose sword among the very foremost in the service of the old dag, should at the very eleventh bour fall out of line and lie down muttering and grumbling. It is a spectacle that ought to make the check of every son of the State to tingle with shame. It is impossible to excuse it. New York has been asked to do simply what every other loyal State has been asked to do. While they comply promptly and cheerfully, she quarrels and bolts. This is not because the m-jority of our people are of a different heart from thore of other States. They are as true as any. It all comes from the fact that we have a Governor who thinks more of political ends than of public duties, and who would sooner see disgrace to his State than harm to his party. In our folly we made the Governor, and there is no alternative but to take the consequences."

Shall we not profit by this example? Or

Shall we not profit by this example? Or shall Pennsylvania elect a Governor whose principles are those of SEYMOUR, only to lament, as New York laments, her folly, and remain for three years unable to prevent its dishonorable results? IF THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY Was

weak enough to seek any compromise be-

tween loyalty and disloyalty, it would ut-

terly fail. And one great reason for its failure would be that the Democratic party, by its extreme devotion to the cause of disunion, has made the slightest compromise impossible. In its platform there is no weakness for the good, but in its resolutions, addresses, and nominations, is expressed pure, unqualified hatred to the Government, and unrelenting hostility to all its patriotic measures. Thus, not only our own loyalty, but the unconquerable disloyalty of our enemies, secures from disgrace. THE SPARTAN MAXIM, that it is not the theft that is dishonorable, but the failure to conceal it, should be considered by disloyal journalists; for upon this principle they

deserve punishment, not for their sophistry, but for their blundering attempts to hide it. One of the Richmond papers, published in New York, affirms that the feebleness of the rebellion makes a Northern conscription unnecessary, forgetting that it has for months insisted that the Government should end the war as speedily as possible. Geographers assure us that the World is round; this must be the reason why it never squarely meets

the question. From the White Mountains.

om the val...dence of The Press.] MOUNT WASHINGTON, August 6, 1863. Here, on the highest peak in the Union, the day appointed for national thanksgiving to God for the victories of our armies, and for the progress of emancipation, has been well observed. Parties of tourists arrived during the morning from the Glea and the Alpine Houses in stages over the noble mountain road, and, at noon, a long caravan of la dies, gentlemen, and children, mounted on horses, toiled up the dome of the monarch of mountains, after their tortuous windings through the wild bridle path from the Crawford House, up and over Just as the whole assembly were about to separate and descend on either side, the amiable wife of the President, accompanied by her son and a few friends, arrived from the Glen. Immediately, by an impulse, a spontaneity truly American, the two hundred and more men, women, and childred on the summit, formed in mass meeting. The Rev. Dr. Vinton, of New York, addressed them in eloquent he spoke the stars and stripes were raised on the flag-staff, to stream before the mountain blast. Hearty cheers were given for our victories, for President Lincoln, and for his wife, and emphatically for emancipation, by special call. The Rev. Dr. concluded by a fervent prayer. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of New York. The whole as sembly then grouped around Mrs. Lincoln and the giving on the summit of Mount Washington. Your correspondent and a few others, who had come tain, trusting to chance for seats in the coaches to

the Glen, finding they have trusted a trifle too much to chance, and unable to find seats, are "making a night of it" on the summit. One meets fellow-townsmen and observes familiar names at all the stopping places in this grand region. Some of "our people" are sojourning for the summer at Centre Harbor, at the head of Lake Win nipe saw-kee-not "Winnipieeogee," as the school geographers had it a few years since. One finds out nasal pronunciation of Say-co, and found its original Indian sonorous sound, Saw-ko. All that we ever heard of the cleanness of Yankee road-side inns is more than realized, and such attendants!—invariably tidy, blooming, dimpled, bright, intelligent girls. The world cannot produce their equals. Think of it—one of them bakes "cookies" in the morning, sells them at two cents each in the afternoon to travellers when the stages stop for change of horses, and fills up the interval of time with reading the last number of the Atlantic, practizing on her Chickering, or painting in oil from nature. In every cottage one invariably finds books, periodicals, and papers in profusion, and if one ever doubted that New England was the brain of the nation, a fortnight's ramble among the rural cople of this section will convince one of the fact. creeping things, the Copperhead, is tolerated in this region. Nay, in some places, even here in these subounty, who has so carefully studied these creature

nouncing the ministry as having abandoned | And yet, strange to say, that most venomous of all lime mountains, they actually flourish. EOur shrewd friend, George Lauman, of Berks in that district, and enriched our political nomer clature by the graphic name of Copperhead, should ditti, and one company of ten robbers made | George says these venomous things go blind in August, and the late accounts from Kentucky prove George to be a savant. What did the Convention do at Pittsburg yeste day? To morrow, when your correspondent reaches a telegraphic centre, he hopes to learn that our great-hearted, earnest, energetic, faithful Governor has been renominated. With Curtin, "Ithe sol dier's friend," to bear our standard, we must triumph

by thirty thousand majority.
"Tis 12, midnight. "The moon is up." ART TERMS.—In a notice of the late William Mulready, the painter, a critic, who professes to have seen many of his pictures, says they are "dis tinguished for solidity of color and force of hand ling." We should be obliged to any corresponden of The Press who will inform us of the meaning of of the character or merit of Mulready's pictures had led them too far, were seized and con-

all Greek to the reading public, and utterly incon WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1863. The Draft. The board of enrolment during the three days i has been in session to hear exemptions, under the draft, has disposed of about a hundred and ninety cases, of which upward of sixty persons have been accepted by substitutes, a few in person, and several have paid their commutation money. The remainder were discharged for disability, erroneous enrolment, and other causes. The proportionate number from the entire draft cannot, however, be estimated from these facts, as those who believe themselves entitled to exemption are among the first to engage the attention of the board. The Report of Gen. Grant.

The report of the operations of the Army of the essee, from the day on which Major General GRANT assumed the immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburg, to the surrender of that place, is published in the official Gazelle. He says it is a striking feature, so far as his observation goes, f the present volunteer army of the United States, that there is nothing which men are called upon to do, mechanical or professional, that accomplished adents cannot be found for the duty required in almost every regiment. He cannot close his report without an expression of thankfulness for his good fortune ergetic support, "Admiral Porter," he adds and the very efficient officers under him, have ever shown the greatest readiness in their co-operation no matter what was to be done or what risk to be out this prompt and cordial support, my movement would have been much embarrassed, if not wholly defeated."

Moseby's Cavalry. Last night Moseny's guerillas captured twelve sutlers' wagons a short distance beyond the Accotink, south of Mount Vernon. A detachment of Union troops is in pursuit.

Commander MURBAY, detached from special duty MEMPHIS, August 12.—During the session of the court martial at Corinth, to-day, an altercation occurred between Col. Corwyn, of the 10th Missouri Cavalry, and Lieutenant Colonel Bowen of the same regiment. Corwyn is reported to have struck Bowen, when the latter drew a pistol and shot the former in three places, killing him instantly. The affair occasioned great excitement among the troops, but no further trouble was apprehended.

General Dodge is quite sick. Politics in Maryland. BALTIMORE, August 12.—Hon. J. W. Crisfield has been renominated for Congress by the Union men of the First District of Maryl and, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

vernor, we should be unwise did we not | Gen. Meade in Reply to Gen. Lee. GENERAL KILPATRICK'S ENGAGEMENT AT FALL-ING WATERS.

A DESPATCH FROM GENERAL MEADE. WASHINGTON, August 12.-The following depatch has been received at the headquarters of the

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief: GENERAL: My attention has been called to what purports to be an official despatch of General R. E. Lee, Commander of the Confederate Army, to General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, denying the accuracy of my telegram to you of July 4th, announcing the result of the cavalry affair at Falling Waters I have delayed taking any notice of General Lee's report until the return of Brigadier General Kilpatrick, absent on leave, who commanded the cavalry engaged on the occasion referred to, and on whose report from the field my telegram was based. I now enclose the official report of Brigadier General Kilpatrick, made after his attention had been called to Gen. Lee's report. You will see that he reiterates and confirms all that my despatch averred, and proves most conclusively that Gen. Lee has been deceived by his subordinates, or he would never, in the face of the facts now alleged, have made the assertions his report contains. It appears that I was in error in stating that the body of Gen. Pettigrew was left in our hands, although I would not communicate that fact until an officer from the field reported to me that he had seen

he body. It is now ascertained from the Richmond papers that General Pettigrew, though mortally wounded in the affair, was taken to Winchester, where he aubsequently died. The three battle flags captured on this occasion and sent to Washington belonged to the 45th, 47th, and 55th Virginia Regiments of infantry. General Lee will surely acknowledge that these were not left in the hands of "stragglers asleep in barns." Respectfully yours,
GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

GENERAL KILPATRICK'S REPORT. HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS, WARRENTON JUNOTION, VA., August 7, 186 l'o Col. A. J. Alexander, Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps: COLONEL: In compliance with a letter just re ceived from the headquarters of the cavalry corps of he Army of the Potomac, directing me to give the facts connected with my fight at Falling Waters, I have the honor to state that at three o'clock, on the norning of the 14th ultimo, I learned that the nemy's pickets were retiring in my front. Having been previously ordered to attack at 7 A. M., I was ready to move at once. At daylight I had reached the crest of hills occupied by the enemy an our before, and at a few moments before 6 o'clock Gen. Custer drove the rear guard of the enemy into the river at Williamsport.

Learning from citizens that a portion of the eneay had retreated in the direction of Falling Waters, I at once moved rapidly for that point, and came up with the rear guard of the enemy at 7.30 A. M., at a point two miles distant from Falling Waters. We pressed on, driving the enemy before us, capuring many prisoners and one gun. When within a mile and a half from Falling Waters the enemy was found in large force, drawn up in line of battle on the crest of a hill, commanding the road on which I was advancing. His left was protected by earthworks, and his right extended to the woods far on my left.
The enemy was, when first seen, in two lines of battle, with arms stacked. Within less than one thousand yards of this large force a second piece of

artillery, with its support, consisting of infantry, was captured while attempting to get into position. Thegun was taken to the rear. A portion of the 6th Michigan Cavalry, seeing only that portion of the enemy behind the earth-works, charged. This charge, led by Major Weber, was the most gallant ever made. At a trot he pressed up the hill, received the fire from the whole line, and the next moment rode through and over the earthworks, passed to the right, sabreing the rebels along the entire line, and returned with a loss of thirty killed, wounded, and missing, including the llant Major Weber killed. I directed Gen. Custer to send forward one regi-ment as skirmishers. They were repulsed before

support could be sent them, and driven back, closely ollowed by the rebels, until checked by the 1st Michigan and a squadron of the 8th New York. The 2d Brigade having come up, it was quickly thrown into position, and after a fight of two hours and thirty minutes, we routed the enemy at all points, and drove him toward the river. When within a short distance of the bridge Gen. Buford's command came up and took the advance. We lost 29 killed, 36 wounded, and 40 missing. We found upon the field 125 dead rebels, and brought away afterwards 50 wounded. A large number of the enemy's wounded were left upon the field in charge of their own surgeons. We captured two guns, three battle-flags, and upwards of fiftedn hundred prisoners To Gen. Custer and his brigade: Lieut Penning. ton and his battery, and one squadron of the 8th New York Cavalry, of Gen. Buford's command, all praise is due.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. KILPATRICK. Brig. Gen. Vols., Commanding the Division. AFFAIRS IN THE ARMY. Washington, August 12.—Information has been eccived here to-day from the Army of the Potomac saying that Brigadier General Gouverneur K. War-ren, chief of the Topographical Engineers, has been promoted major general. This appointment is geneally conceded by all to be justly due to this distin-guished and accomplished officer. A new rebel camp was discovered on Piny Mour ain, near Culpeper, on Sunday. It is believed that the rebels came from the south side of the Rapidan. Wm. T. Howell, of Philadelphia, for a long time chief clerk to the chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, has been rewarded for his ability and fidelity by the appointment of captain of the Brigadier Gen. Patrick. Provost Marshal Geneto private business, it being the first time since his ntry into the volunteer service that he has been absent from his arduous duties. Deputy Provost Marshal Sharpe acts in his stead No movements of a general character have transpired for some time. The weather is intensely hot; the earth dry and parched, and man and beast are

lad to seek the cooling snades. From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, August 11.-The United States gunboat Western World, Captain Gregory, arrived here this morning from Morehead City. N. C., with the prize steamer Kate in tow. The Kate is an English-built steamer, and was recently captured while attempting to run the blockade from The Cherrystone boat arrived at Fortress Monroe at two o'clock this afternoon, with two prisoners, the father and son, charged with the shooting of two United States sentinels at Cherrystone, last Saturday. The old inhabitants at Fortress Monroe eay that yesterday was the warmest day experi-enced here since 1836. A soldier died from sunstroke, n the fortress.

The Attack on Charleston FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 11.—The U. S. revenue transport steamer Flora, W. A. Booth, commander, arrived last evening from off Charleston. She reports having left Port Royal on Friday, the 7th, and passed close by Charleston at 11 o'clock on that evening, at which time she heard heavy and rapid firing. The bombarding was between Fort Sumpter and by the shell. On the 8th, while off Cape Lookout, she was boarded by the blockading gunboat James Adger. On the 9th she put out her fires, to repair her boilers, detaining her on the passage ten hours. Capture of Nana Sahib.

BOMBAY, June 9 .- Nana Sahib has been captured. n the Temple of Ajmere, by Captain Brodgan, of the 28th Infantry, on information supplied by Rom-According to the official report of Major Davidson, no doubt whatever exists of the prisoner's identity. an extensive conspiracy, and of his having large sums of money at his command. Five thousand Bengal Sepoys are rumored to be at Saloomba, name, four years ago, is now supposed not to have heen that leader. The country is everywhere quiet Herat has been taken by the Afighans, but Dost

Count Joannes in Difficulty.

BOSTON, August 12.—Count Joannes has been inlicted by the Grand Jury as a common nuisance. He plead not guilty, and was held in \$1,000 bail for Movements of Admiral Farragut. NEW YORK, August 12.-Admiral Farragut will of the Secretary of the Navy. A rumor says that for the reduction of a certain Southern stronghold Attempt to Blow Up the Croton Aqueduct. NEW YORK, August 12.—Some miscreants are re-ported to have been detected in an attempt to blow on the Croton Aqueduct at Tarrytown, on Monday night. They broke into the powder-magazine and stole a keg of powder, which was found with them near the aqueduct. The evidence being insufficient, the men were re-

leased after a hearing. Foreign Wool Sale at New York. NEW YORK, August 12.-The public sale of foreign wool passed off quietly to day, and without any spirit. The prices showed a heavy falling off, the Cape being the only description sold at rates at all satisfactory to the owners. Many lots were withlrawn. Cape was quoted at 27½@33½; California 15½@32½; Mertiza, 15½@24; Mestercra, 13½@15; Santa Fc, 25@36; Salomica, 16%@20; Danski, 27%@ A Burnt Vessel.

Boston, August 12.—The schooner Maine Law, from New Orleans, reports that on the 5th inst., in lat. 38, long, 73, she saw a vessel of about 400 ons, bottom up. She appeared to have been burnt. From Bermuda. HALIFAN, August 12 .- The steamer Alpha, from St. Thomas on the 3d, and Bermuda on the 8th, ar-rived here last night. She brought a large number

f passengers but no news. Arrival of the Steamer Glasgow. New York, August 12.—The steamer Glasgow arrived at this port, from Liverpool, this morning. Her advices have been anticipated. Markets by Telegraph. BALTINGER, August 12.—Flour very dull. Wheat firm; red \$1.38@1.43. Corn quiet; white 85 cents. Whisky steady. ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

The Battle of Honey Springs—Private Letter from Major General Biunt-Compliment to the Colored Troops. General Blunt, commanding the Frontier district. neadquarters at Fort Blunt, in the Cherokee nation. has written home a private letter, in which he describes the recent battle at Honey Springs. The letter was published in the Leavenworth Conservaletter was published in the Leavenworth Conservative. Gen. Blunt concludes his account of the battle as follows:

Their loss killed upon the field, which we buried, was one hundred and fifty, and fifteen or twenty have since died of their wounds. Parties who have come in with a flag of truce say their wounded is between three and four hundred, and they all acknowledge that they were badly thrashed. They had no knowledge that I was in the country until they learned it in the fight. Some of the rebel officers, when taken prisoners, asked who was in command, and when told, replied, "that they thought that either Blunt or the devil was there." I have about fifty prisoners, all Texans, among them several commissioned officers. They are much surprised at the treatment they receive, as they all expected to be murdered if taken prisoners. Coopersent me a very warm letter of thacks for the care I had taken of his wounded and the burial of his dead. They continually overshot my men. which explains the comparatively small loss of our side. One Texas regiment went in with three bundred men and came out with only sixty. This regiment was opposed to the 1st Colored, and the negroes were too inuch for them; and let me say here that I never saw such fighting done as was done by the negro regiment at the battle of Honey Springs. They fought like veterans, with a coolness and valor that is unsurpassed. They preserved their line perfect throughout the whole engagement, and although in the hottest of the fight, they never once faitored. Too much praise cannot be awarded them for their gallantry. The question that negroes will fight is settled; hesides, they make better soldiers in every respect than any troops I have ever had under my command. Among the trophics, I have one piece of artillery, two hundred stand of rebel colors. But I did not intend to scribble at this length. I commenced to tell you how I got along, being sick as I was, and have got entirely off the track. The excitement kept me up until after the battle, when my tire. Gen. Blunt concludes his account of the hat come down in the bottom of an ambulance, from which I issued my orders until I got back here on the 19th, then I was confined to my bed for several days. I had been, when the battle closed, forty hours in the saddle, with a burning fever all the time—had eaten nothing for several days, and drank gallons of dirly warm water. But such is a soldier's life, and if they dou't like it they should not go to war. life, and if they don't like it they should not go to war.

I know not what I am to do in future. I have given up all idea of getting troops, and shall make no more applications. The weather is very warm here now, and much sickness prevails. I shall do everything I can to preserve their health by scattering them around where they can get good water. My cavalry are on the south side of the Arkansas. I cannot raise over three thousand effective men for a fight. Unless Cooper gets additional force, I can maintain my line to the Arkansas river; but if Price and Holmes, with what they had left after the Helena fight, should swing this way, it will put me to my trumps. However, the "old man" will do the best he can. It is better after all, and under all the circumstances, than being a police officer in Kansas. Yours, truly, JAS. G. BLUNT.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Condition of the Forces. Condition of the Forces.

The Cincinnati Gazelle of August 11th, says: We had the pleasure of meeting, last evening, Colonel Moore, of the 59th Ohio, and Major Grovesnor, of the 18th Ohio. They left Dechert, Tennessee, on Friday evening, and bring the latest advices from General Rosecrans' headquarters. The health of the army was extraordinarily good. The weather was more comfortable than it is here. The railroad was running to Bridgeport, and supplies were therefore regular and abundant. Movements were in preparation which indicate important work as close at head in that department. What the plan is, ofcourse, is not made public; but that there is a very extensive plan which is to be speedily executed, we are permitted to know. For the rest, people can very well afford to wait.

Advices as to Reser's army, deemed reliable. well afford to wait.

Advices as to Bragg's army, deemed reliable, placed his available force at 28,000. His headquarnavices as to Brage's army, deemed renable, placed his available force at 28,000. His headquarters were at Chattanoora.

Six privates and an officer have been detailed from each of the Chio regiments to receive and conduct conscripts from this State to the Army of the Cumberland. Colonel Moore and Major Grovesner-are among the officers now in Ohio for that purpose. The late order of the War Department providing for the re-enlistment of veteran volunteers is very popular with the soldiers, and the plan will be entirely successful in the Army of the Cumberland. The Ohio soldiers are solid against Vallantigham. So unpopular is he that a ticket bearing his name could not be circulated in the camps.

Col. Moore, who was promoted from the lieutenant colonelcy of the 17th Ohio, to the command of the 69th, is a Democrat, but not of the copperhead stamp. He is as true as steel to the cause of his country.

The report telegraphed from Nashville that Gen. Turchin had been relieved from his command, conveyed an erroneous impression. Gen. Turchin at review hau een relieved from his command, conveyed an erroneous impression. Gen. Turchin, at his own request, was transferred to the command of the 3d Brigade, in the 4th Division, and his command is now composed of the 1th, 36th, 58th, and 92d Ohio, and 18th Kentucky Regiments.

The rumors of Gen. Rosecrans having gone to Washington were mere bosh. He has not been absent an hour from his department. DESTITUTION AMONG MISSISSIPPI PLANTERS. A Vicksburg letter, dated the 2d instant, to the St. Louis Democrat, says: General Ord's corps has gone to Natchez to rethe ist instant, and had a consultation with General Grant.

"A very important movement is on foot in Mississippi looking to the bringing of that State back into the Union, Some of the best and most influential citizens are in the movement.

"Mr. Montague. of Luke Providence, a native of Louisiana, and a Union man of the strongest kind, but who enjoys the confidence of many of the planters who are on the fence, asserts that the Union feeling is growing wonderfully in the State; and this is but one of a dozen different sources from which comes intelligence of the existence of this feeling. It has its origin in the general impression that is obtaining ground that the Confederacy is exhausted. Gen. Grant himself believes this revulsion of feeling in favor of the Union to be very extensive.

"There is great destitution among the planters for twenty, thirty, and forty miles around Vicksburg; and demands upon the commissary of Grant's army, to furnish them subsistence is more than cân be met with justice to our own forces. The families of many wealthy persons are literally in a starting with justice to our own forces. The families of many wealthy persons are literally in a starving

A Speech by Gen. Osterhaus. This galiant German Missourian was warmly received by his fellow-citizens of St. Louis on his re turn home from Vicksburg. He addressed a large gathering of the German people in a speech, of which the following is a translation:

I am no speech-maker. I never learned to make a speech, and I can assure you that I feel now more like trembling than when I stood before the batteries of Vicksburg. It cheers me to meet with such a reception here, but I cannot set it down on my scount; I must place it to the account of the army that fought, bled, and conquered before Vicksburg. [Oheers.] Generals would be very superfluous beings, if the brave men who fight the battles and willingly lay down their lives for their country did not exist. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I accept this demonstration in the name of my brave and gallant division. There are very few Germans in it; but that is no matter. I assure you they have fought for the good cause as bravely as ever Germans could have done—in the mountains of Western Virginia, down the Mississippi, and on many a gory field in the neighborhood of Vicksburg.

We need no Prussian red tape lieutenants here in this country—no armies as Europe has them! We need an army of citizens—men who love their country, men whose highest ambition is, after the war is over, to be again free American citizens. [Cheers.]

The name of the State of Missouri have covered themselves with glory; there is not a single historical name of a battle of which Missouri has the slightest reason to be schamed. And at home the citizens of Missouri have here the scheen have the scheen he following is a translation:

name of a battle of which Missouri has the slightest reason to be schamed. And at home the citizens of Missouri have won no lesser honor. She has been the first of the slave States to take the proud position in the van of the friends of freedom! No less honor is done to citizens who protect the army against the fire in the rear—sgainst the insidious enemies who wish to stab in the back the brave men who fight the battles of their country. [Cheera.] No less honor is due them than to the soldiers them selves; and I hope the day will come when I can doff this uniform and can be once more a simple citizen of the State of Missouri and the regenerated Republic of the United States of America. [Loud applause.] General Shepley's Speech. [From the Eastern Argus, Portland,]

[From the Easiern Argus, Portland,]

The New City Hall was crowded to repletion last evening to hear General Shepley. He spoke for two hours, and although the evening was very warm he held his audience and their undivided attention to the clore. We can attempt no report of his speech—only indicate the scope of his remarks. The first part of his speech was a condensed history of military operations since the rebellion began, and the progress our arms have made.

He then looked at the prospects of the rebellion from the financial stand-point, and argued that, with Federal currency depreciated only about 27 per-cent, compared with the gold standard, white Confederate currency was depreciated from 1,000 to 1,200 per cent., we had the real judgment of the world upon the comparative strength of the rebellion and the Union. He referred to the two interests of the Southern States rendered valueless by rebellion, with the source of supplies from Texas and from our neutral British neighbors, viz. the Rio Grande through Texas, cut off, as indicating the weakness of the so-called Confederacy in resources, while the war had actually increased the prosperity, wealth, and resources of the loyal States! From its swamming numbers, too, the men lost in the war were hardly missed. These facts pointed to but one end of the struggle—the triumph of the Union and the complete overthrow of armed rebellion.

But the crushing of armed rebellion was but one step gained. There remained another and even more delicate and difficult one to accomplish—that of restoring the States to the resumption of all their functions in the Union, without which all the sacrifices in conquering armed rebellion would well nigh have been made in vain. He then proceeded to show that this could not be done by negotiation with the rebel leaders, the so-called Confederate Government. This rebellion but for Jackson; and oh, for a Jackson now. [Great applause,] These leaders would not negotiate for a restoration of the Union, but only for a separation. Neither coul The property of the process of the p could succeed.

The true way to secure their return was indicated by the philosoply of the case and the method of rebellion. The States were taken out one at a time—so they must come back. The masses must be liberated from the tyranny of the Confederate leaders, and then allowed to reorganize Stategovernments in accordance with the Constitution and laws, and everything should be done to encourage and welcome their return. They should be treated, not only with elemency, but magnanimity. If the Union men of a rebel State, in reorganizing, should adopt immediate or prospective emancipation, he should rejoice at it. This, some might say, made him an Abolitionist. But what was an Abolitionist in the original sense of the term? It was one who attempted by outside interference to destroy slavery in a State. He wished the people of a State to do it themselves, and he submitted that those who would interpose outside interference to prevent it, occupied more nearly the position of the original Abolitionists.

He then referred to the application of the Planters' Committee for the return of the State of Louisians to the Union, and commiserated the imporance that had been displayed on the subject. He quoted from the President's reply to show that the President did not refuse, but only deferred answering their request. They did not represent more than some twenty planters. He spoke of the committee with respect, and deprecated the efforts which had been made to disparage them.

There were differences of opinion among loyal men in Louisiana. The planters naturally wanted the old State Constitution of '52, because it gave them numerous advantages, while others wanted a new Constitution. He had received yesterday resolutions adopted by a Union association, which, on request, were read. They thanked the President for refusing the request of the planters.

Mr. S. gave assurance that Louisiana would be brought back into the Union, that Union sentiment would be developed, a State Government organized, and. her relations fully resto

cide. He closed with a confident prediction that the Union would be restored with all the causes of rebellion removed, and the country be more united, prosperous, and happy than ever before. The speech was frequently interrupted by appliance, and, at the close, three hearty cheers were given for General Shenley.

CALIFORNIA.

Apprehended Outbreak of Secessionists. SAN FRANCISCO, August-11.—The State is full of rumors of a contemplated rising of the Secessioniste, and consequently there is an uneasy feeling i the public mind. On the 6th an affray occurred at Visalia, a small town in Tillare county, between the Secessionists and the soldiers stationed there. One of the latter was killed and several of the former wounded Thirty-six shots were exchanged. The adjoining counties in the southern part of the State contain numerous Secessionists. At Visalia great excitement prevailed. Some of the Union citizens hav organized as a Home Guard, and others pursued the parties who fired at the soldiers. The house of a man who shot a soldier was burned on the night of the 7th, and this act exasperated both the Unionists and Secessionists, each accusing the other of the deed. General Wright, the military commander of San Francisco, telegraphed that all the spare arms an ong the soldiers of Visalia should be distributed among the cavalry from Owens' Burr to Visalia. To day rumors are current of a Secession outbreak in Santa Clara and Salano counties. Both counties contain a large Secession element. The reports are discredited, but their circulation creates alarm. General Wright telegraphed some days since to Washington for the Government to immediately begin the new defences of San Francisco, costin about a million, but has received no reply. Last night the supervisors voted a guarantee for the city to repay any person who would advance \$20,000 to enable the general to instantly commence the proper fortifications The ship Denin sailed for Hong Kong on the 8th with \$345,000 in treasure, together with a cargo of wheat, &c., valued at \$370,000. The ship Helen Nicholson cleared on the 5th for Shanghae, and is low waiting for a crew, with \$125,000 in silver hard nd a cargo of lumber and flour CAIRO, August 12 .- The 10th Massachusetts Regi-

Boston. About sixty of them are sick, but nearly all are able to proceed on their journey. Eighteen deaths occurred on the passage, as follows: H. H. Thomas, L. W. Mitchell, A. C. Pinkhams, N. C. Alger, W. F. Gill, G. E Harrub, Charles F. Shaw, r. W. Keith. Albert L. Smith, C. C. French, W. H Petram. W. A. Washburn, F. Higlass, H. L. Wart, Wm. Eddy. A part of the above named have been buried at he mouth of the White river, a part at Helena, and

ived here to day from Port Hudson, on route for

the remainder at Memphis.

The steamer North America arrived here to day, The War with the Indians. CHICAGO, August 12 .- A special despatch from St.

Paul, Minnesota, savs : "Dr. Hoyt, of the Idaho gold mines, reports that in a battle between the passengers of the steamers Sbreveport and Robert Campbell and the Indians, a undred miles below Fort Union, on the Missouri river, twenty-eight Indians were killed and a num er wounded. Three of the whites were also killed, and two wounded. The boats, which were on a sandbar, had two howitzers, and were barricaded with bundles of buffalo robes. "Dr. Hoyt reports that all the Indians on this side of the Rocky Mountains are hostile, and he believes that the expedition of Captain Fiske will prove a A letter from Sibley's expedition, dated James iver, July 21st, says: "A battle is expected with the Indians within two days. It seems to be the design of the Indians to leave the prairie, and draw our forces into the hilly country of Missouri, and Little Crow.

there give them battle. Gen. Sibley's Indian Expedition-Death of Correspondence St. Paul Press.]

CAMT OLIN, July 21.—The Press of July 10th contains a spirited account of the killing of an Indian near Hutchinson, McLeod county, in the course of which occurs the following paragraph:

"The body was brought in about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and formed the centre of attraction for an hour or two. Many instantly recognized the body. He was well known in Hutchinson. He is a large man, perhaps 45 or 50 years of age. Both his sima are withered and deformed by evident breaking and permanent displacement of the bones—the aims are withered and deformed by evident breaking and permanent displacement of the bones—the palpable result of rough handling at some time past. In this, as well as in stature, he bears considerable resemblance to Little Crow, who is also well known here; but this Indian is lighter-complexioned than Tittle Crow 11 here; but this Indian is lighter-complexioned than Little Crow."

This paragraph immediately arrested the marked attention of General Sibley, who at once stated that the description in the Press answered perfectly to that of Little Crow, with whom he had long been acquainted. Major Brown and Captain Forbes, for many years familiar as brothers with Little Crow, concurred entirely in the General's opinion, that the Indian killed by Mr. Lamsson was, in all probability, the veritable "Petit Corbeau." None of them, and none of the half-breeds or Indian scouts in camp whom they consulted, knew or had heard of any other Sioux but Little Crow having this peculiarity of "withered arms, and a permanent displacement of the bones." The age of the Indian killed tallies exactly with that of Little Crow, and it is considered as a strongly corroborative circumstance that the citizens of Hutchinson, who knew Little Crow, should have detected the resemblance to that chief. to that chief to that chief.

In addition to this, all accounts received from various sources conour in stating that Little Crow-left Devil's Lelte some time ago for Yellow Medicine, with a few followers. It is thus almost impossible

o resist the conclusion that Little Crow was the Indian killed. Who Shall Grumble?

Under this head a Western paper, presents the following catechism: Question. How much does a substitute cost at the outh? Souri -Answer. From \$1,500 to \$2,000. Q. Why? A. Because the Confederate Government did not A. Because the Confederate Government did not designate a moderate amount, the payment of which should exempt any person drafted.
Q. How much, at present, would a man drafted at the North have to pay for a substitute!
A. About \$600 or \$700.
Q. How do you know this?
A. From the fact that the Government now offers \$652 hounty, and still fails to procure sufficient sol. \$552 bounty, and still fails to procure sufficient sol-diers at that rate. Q: How much does a drafted man have to pay our overnment instead of procuring a substitute A. \$300. Q. How much does a drafted man gain by this ar-

A. \$300 or \$400. 2. Who is the loser in this business? The Government.

Who makes up the loss to the Government? A. The tax payers—the rich people. Q. Who, then, should grumble? A. Not the poor people.

A. Not the poor people.

Official Reception of Rear Admiral Farragut was officially received yesterday, at the Brooklyn navy yard. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he arrived off the yard, accompanied by Commodore Palmer, of the Hartford, and other officers. In the absence of Admiral Paulding, Commodore Radford, commandant of the New York naval station, proceeded to welcome the hero of the Mississippi, and soon afterwards the chief officers of the post, Capt. Percival Drayton, Capt. Warden, of the Montauk, and Lieut. Commander Fillersowne, joined him. The distinguished visitor was most cordially greeted and congratulated on his brilliant career in the Mississippi. He replied to the warm eulogies of the officers very modesity. He was glad the people of the loyal States appreciated the difficult nature of the work performed by the East Gulf and Mississippi Squadron, and spuck favorably of the gallant seamen and mainers attached to the different vessels, whose bravery and perseverance enabled their officers to undertake, hopefully, the most arduous enterprises. Having exclanged salutatory good wishes, the party visited the inne-lad Lehigh, the receiving ship North Carolina, and the Lyceum, the Admiral frequently expressing his pleasure at once more meeting with New York officers.—N. Y. Times, Aug. 12. ing with New York officers.—N. Y. Times, Aug. 12.

TRIAL OF A MORGAN GUIDE.—The case of the United States vs. Peter Hartinger was concluded by the decision of Judge Carey, of Xenia, at the United States District Court room, last night. The substance of the affidavit was that the defendant, on or about the 17th day, of July, 1863, in the county of Jackson, in the Southern district of Ohio, he not being in the military or naval service of the United States, gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, said enemies being rebels in arms, under the command of John Morgan, a rebel general of the so called Confederate States.

The judge reviewed the evidence, and stated that it was plain that the defendant did wilfully and unlawfully give aid and comfort to the rebels under it was plain that the defendant did wilfully and unlawfully give aid and comfort to the rebels under John Morgan.

The prisoner is a poor farmer of Jackson county. The prisoner is a poor farmer of Jackson county, He is a low-browed, swarthy cutcomer, and was attended by his laster in the court room. One of the witnesses testified that before the raid Hartinger had been wishing for Morgan's appearance, and expressed his determination to guide him through his part of the State. When the guertilas appeared, he made good his promise, and was hand in glove with the horse thieves for several days.—Cincinnali Commercial, August 11.

An Inference to be Drawn.—Some of the opposition journals who support Mr. Vallandigham, and call him a "patriot asge," profess to desire the preservation of the Union. Is Mr. Vallandigham, then, a Union man? He does not say so; but here is what he does say: In the first place, he asserts his belief that "there is not a man, woman, or child in the seceded States in favor of a return to the Union." And next he writes: "I need not repeat my oft-declared conviction, which time has always vindicated, that the South cannot be conquered by force of a rrs." orindated, that he south cannot conduct of or force of arms. That is to say, willingly they will not return, according to Mr. Vallandigham, and we cannot force them. What is the inference 1—Post.

— General Tuttle, of Grant's army, has gone to his home, in Iowa, on a brief furlough. Before the rebellion General Tuttle was a Democrat, but now atanda with General Logan on an unconditional war platform. He was solicited last spring to run on the Democratic ticket for Governor of Iowa, but declined, force of arm a."

The Polish Question. PANIS, July 30.—La France, of this evening, asserts that the difference upon the Polish question hitherto existing between Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell has terminated, and that both are now completely agreed to support energetically the common action of the three Powers.

La France says that communications to this effect have been made to the Cabinets of Paris and Vienna.

ply, and one that addresses itself exclusively to the question.

The Slampa learns that Austria will adhere to this disft with some qualifications.

Paris, August 1.—La France of this evening says it has received intelligence from London of the important facts that the negotiations of the three Powers for a common reply to Russia are upon the point of arriving at a successful termination. It is extremely probable that a note will be adopted, stating in the plainest manner the agreement of the three Powers, not only in the community of their views, but in the analogy of their expressions.

La France also publishes an article under the title of the compromise or isolation on which the writer observes that he does not deapair of Russia proving conciliatory. Should she, however, be otherwise disposed, the consequence would be a general war, placing in question all the interests of Europe which have received the consecration of treaties at various times. In case of Russia's refusal, one can foresee a situation without peril at the most might be anticipated as a kind of hlockade destined to effect the isolation of Russia, with a view to bringing about ulterior concessions. ment, Lieutenant Colonel Colby, in command, ar-

Destructive Fire in New York.

(From the New York Times of yesterday.)

Officers Boyle and Johnson, of the Sixth precinct, discovered a fire, about to colock least night, issuing from the third story of building No. 257 (Janal street, owned by Messra. Neidig. Decker, & Co., and occupied by them as a furniture and bedding warehouse. The building and contents were entirely destroyed. The building is compiled by Messra. Covel, Wesfon & Schilchring, wood morniders. The lower nortion of the building is compiled by Hytchings & Wickersham, ornamental industry. The district of the building is not accurately a content of Government property. This building was saved only by the untiring exertions of the firmen. Officer Dwer, of the Sixteenth percinct. and Mr. Jacob Starreck, of Patrol and Mr. Jacob Starreck, of Jacob Mr. Joron Mr. Jacob Mr Destructive Fire in New York.

From the Fate,
From the angry arm of Hate;
But she nothing fears the terror of his blow;
She hath garrisoned her walls,
And for every son that falls
She will spread a thousand palls
For the foe!

Spreading a "thousand palls for the foe for every on that falls," puts one in mind of the earlier days f the rebellion, when one rebel was to whip five NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-The Martihas achieved a success. On Monday evening the theatre was crowded, and on the succeeding evenings he audiences have not dwindled down. The prestige attached to the name of the Ravels, with whom some of the members of this troupe were once asso ciated, is one of the reasons for this success; the merit of the individual performers is another. Marietta Zanfretta is very agile and graceful on the tight-rope; the Martinetti brothers are equally so in the pyramid scene. Madame Marzetti dance with taste and delicacy. To-night a change of pro gramme will take place. "The Relle of Wadrid! will be substituted for "La Sylphide," and the tight-rope and pyramid performances retained. As formances will continue to be popular. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS .- The early and particular attention of purchasers is requested to the valuable and desirable assortment of British, French, German, and American dry goods, embracing about 625 packages and lots of staple and faucy articles in woolens, worsteds, cottons, linens, and Alks, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue on

this morning (Thursday), at 10 o'clock, to be continued nearly all day without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market Auction Notice-Large Sale of Boots and Shoes.-We would call the attention of buyers to helarge and attractive sale of fifteen hundred cases poots, shoes, brogans, &c., to be sold this morning, y catalogue, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford

four months' credit and part for cash, commencing

THE CITY.

Co., suctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market The Thermo AUGUST 12, 1882. | AUGUST 12, 1883. | AUGUST 12, 1883. | A.M. ... 12 M ... 3 P. M. | 6 A.M. ... 12 M ... 3 P. M. | 51 ... ... 95 | 80 ... ... 86 ... ... 89 SSW....SW. NE....NW. N by W econd and Wood streets.

MR. MURDOCH'S LECTURE.—The lecture f James E. Murdoch, this evening, promises to be magnificent effort. The best illustration of the beauty and eloquence of this fine orator's lecture will be found in the following extract, made from a will be found in the following extract, made from a report of the lecturer when delivered at Pittsburg:

The lecturer reviewed, in appropriate terms, the rise and fall of Napoleon the Great, and referred to the accession to power of the present Emperor of France, whose time for fall had not yet come, but was not far remote. Passing from the characters of rulers, he referred at length to the establishment of the two republics on this continent, from the landing of Columbus on our Southern borders, and the subsequent establishment of colones by different nationalities, until the landing of the Puritans. And here Mr. Murdoch, first disclaiming any particular feeling on the subject, paid a high eulogium on the character and purposes of the Puritans, which, he said, some persons persisted in misinterpreting. He did not look upon the Puritans as fanatics in any sense of the tem—they were austere but just, stoical but sensitive and reasonable. He argued that it was from the Puritans the Northern people took their peculiar character, while the Southern fraternity were representatives of the Cavaliers. He depicted in eloquent terms the career of the Stuarts of England, more particularly that of Charles the First, his downfall, the accession of Cromwell, and the establishment of the Common wealth, and of civil and religious liberty. The lecturer quoted from Carlysle of the character of Cromwell, and paid a glowing tribute to that austere but just ruler. From the fall of the second Charles dated the regeneration of Great Britain, and that country now ranked among the forement nations of the earth. The English peoreport of the lecture when delivered at Pittsburg: Great Britain, and that country now ranked among the foremost nations of the earth. The English people may be, and he believed were, our friends in our trouble, but the leaders were not.

The lecturer, after reviewing at length the course of England's rulers towards cour country, and asserting that a remedy would be found at the proper time, referred to the present condition of Mexico, where an Austrian prince was to reign in the halls of the Montezumas. This design of Napoleon was part of the programme adopted by the European rulers towards accomplishing certain designs upon our country, and every loyal citizen of the United States owed it to his God and his country to rally now to the support of the Government in putting down the internal strife here, and then sharpening—our blacks—in over our curve to the programme strick here, and then sharpening—our blacks—in over two unive to the strength of the Government of the Government of the Household of the strength of the Government of the Household of the strength of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Household of the Britandane. It was expected that jury trials would be proceeded with, but the number of bills returned by the Grand Jury was only twenty-six, and of these but seven were returned true, the others being ignored. Two cases were disposed of; one by a plean of guilty, the other by conviction, viz:

Mary Hamilton, a young girl, was arraigned and pleaded guilty to the charge of the larceny of a quantity of jewelry. No other cases being ready, Judge Ludlow distributed to the bright of the desired the perpetuity of the Government, to give the President all the said in his power, and after the suppression of the rebellion, at the proper time and place, all fancied injuries would be rederessed.

In the lecturer's opinion, the destiny of this country was the bounded injuries would be rederessed.

In the lecturer's opinion, the destiny of this country was the bounded Great Britain, and that country now ranked among the foremost nations of the earth. The English peo-

DRAFTED MEN LEAVING FOR THE ARMY.

—A large squad of men, consisting of conscripts or their substitutes, from this city, leave to-day for Fortress Mennoe. A guard of fifty men, from the 10th New Jersey Volunteers, now on duty here, has been detailed to accompany them. Two companies from the 10th, we understand, have also been detailed for patrol duty in the city. This regiment having been on this kind of special service for some extent months in Washington city, have become experts at apprehending deserters, detecting Government property, &c.

1st Colored REGIMENT.—The 1st Co-1st Colored Regiment.—The 1st Colored Regiment, under command of Colonel Tilghman, will start this morning from Poplar street wharf, and embark on board the steamers Cambria and Star of the South. The regiment, it is expected, will reach Poplar-street wharf about nine colock. They will come in the train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad as far as Master street, when the line of march will be taken up from there to Poplar street wharf. The complement of officers is not quite complete. The destination of the steamers is not known publicity with any certainty. The regiment will make its own report at the proper time, wherever it may go.

FIRE AT THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT-DESTRUCTION OF A QUANTITY OF COAL OIL AND SEVERAL CARS.—At half past three yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a truck stationed on one of the Penneylvania railroad tracks in West Philadelcompletely agreed to support energetically the common action of the three Powers.

La France says that communications to this effect have been made to the Cabinets of Paris and Vienna.

PARIS, July 31.—La France of this evening publishes as at thic upon the negotiations with regard of "Discussions are now in progress whether each of the despatches shall contain an identical paragraph at the conclusion, or whether an identical narrograph at the conclusion of such at the conclusion of the increase of the project for that Russia and repetation of the conclusion of the conclusion of the increase of the project for the such and the conclusion of the conclus phia, and laden with coal oil. The locality was half way between the round house and the office of the

SUPERVISORS APPOINTED .- Mayor Henry sour stributes at total law.

resterday morning made the following appointments of supervisors. He could not select any better persons from the material furnished him. The newly appointed will be sworn into office to-morrow morning. norning. First ward—Henry Hoover, first district, and John Stay, second.

Second ward—Thomas Roach.

Second ward—Thomas Roach.

Third and Fourth wards—Miles Burk.

Fifth and Sixth wards—John Brunette, Jr.

Seventh and Eighth wards—Bernard Mullen.

Ninth and Tenth wards—John A. Daly.

Eleventh and Twellth wards—Josiah Wood.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards—Andrew Alexander.

More DEATHS FROM HEAT .- Coroner

Conrad was called yesterday to hold a number of in-quests on persons who had died from heat. quests on persons who had died from heat.
An unknown woman died suddenly at 1235 South
Front street.
A woman, name not known, died from the heat in
Spring Garden street, above Twenty-third.
Margaret Moran died suddenly at the corner of
Shippen and Guilford streets.
James Young, belonging to East Trenton, State of
Maine, was sunstruck on board the steamer Richard
Willing, at Chestnut-street wharf
Jawes Haney was sunstruck at Pine and Twentyfifth streets, and died in a short time.
There were two more deaths from sunstroke in different parts of the city. ferent parts of the city. SURRENDERED TO THE CIVIL AUTHORI-

SURRENDERED TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.—Charles Ridley, the sentinel alleged to have shot Wm. Fox, who lotiered about the camps and taunted the sentinel with undue remarks, after having been repeatedly told to go away, was yesterday surrendered to the sheriff of Montgomery county. The prisoner was locked up in the jail at Norristown. A bill will be sent as soon as possible to the Grand Jury, and an early day will be fixed for the trial. The colonel in command of the camp at first refused to surrender the sentinel to the civil authorities until he received instructions from Washington. Those instructions came yesterday. The surrender was made under an act of Congress, providing that a solder in the service of the United States charged with capital crime shall the handed over to the custody of the civil authorities for trial. MILITARY ENCAMPMENTS. - There are

MILITARY ENCAMPMENTS.—There are three encampments on Islington lane, opposite the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. These camps are respectively called Stanton, Dana, and Cadwalader. The first named is under the command of Major Joseph Hess, and consists of the 19th Cavalry, mustering about 500 men. It is stated that several companies will be added in a few days.

Camp Dana is under the command of Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark, of the 119th Regiment P. V. It consists of 400 convalencents, and 140 privates.

Camp Cadwalader consists of 225 privates and noncommissioned officers of veteran regiments, who are present to accompany the drafted men to the Army of the Potomac. They are under the command of Lieut. Col. James Gwyn, of the 118th, Old Corn Exchange Regiment. THE "COMING MAN."—So far as Quaker

THE "COMING MAN."—So far as Quakertown, Bucks county, is concerned, Hon. W. D. Kelley, in a recent speech, was prophetic. This was exemplified on Tuesday afternoon. Sixteen persons were drafted from that place—fifteen of them claimed exemption on the ground they were subjects of a foreign power, or physically disabled. The sixteenth man was colored, and though slightly disabled, he said he would not enter that plea as an excuse. A uniform was placed upon him, a purse was made up for him among the crowd present, and he now goes forth to bare his arms, Othello-like, to do the "State some service." This black man has already left Quakertown; the glory of the place has departed. FATAL ACCIDENT. - A soldier named Spanningsberg, of the 179th Regiment P. V., while looking out of a car window on the Reading Railroad, was struck by a passing car and instantly killed. His body was taken to the hospital, Twenty-second and Wood stream FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE. -The Commit-

tee on City Property has decided on appropriating to the use of Fire Marshal Blackburn the room in the second story of the City Hall, now used by the Commissioner of Market Houses. INITIATORY SERMON.—Rev. Dr. Goodrich, of New York, having accepted the call to the pass rate of the church in Eighth street, above Non will deliver his introductory sermon next Sund morning, at 10% o'clock. SLIGHT FIRE.—The roof of the hotel of Charles Thompson, on Washington avenue, above Swanson, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday THE SALE OF FIVE-TWENTIES.—The

subscription agent reports the sale of \$500,000 in five-twenties on Wednesday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 24th. DROWNED. - A lad named Wm. McMenamin, aged 13 years, was drowned in a brick-pond at Sixteenth street, near Federal, yesterday afterhoon. THE ATTENTION of members of Company G, 32d Regiment Infantry, P. M., is invited to an advertisement in to day's paper. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

How a Bottle of Wine was Obtained.

A man, giving the name of D. B. Jones, was arraigned before Police Migalstrate White, yeaterday, on the charge of misdemeanor in obtaining a bottle of wine, and then refusing to pay for it. It seems that late on Tuesday night he entered the Port Royal saloon, kept by Mr. Lawrence, on Fourth street, below Ohestant.

On making his appearance in the saloon, he took "airs" upon himself, flourished a cane, walked up and down, complained of the excessive heat, and asked the price of a bottle of wine. The proprietor, Mr. Lawrence, replied—different prices, sir; two, three, four dollars.

"Ah, let me see," said he; "give me a bottle of your heat," at the same time drawing himself up to a table.

The bottle of wine was produced, and drank. The bottle of wine was produced, and drank. The oustomer pronounced it good. After a few minutes, he was about to start away, whereupon the proprietor reminded him that he had not paid for it. "Oh," replied Jones, "you may go—, I have no money to pay for it."

Mr. Lawrence called Officer Elliott to his assistance, and Jones was at once taken into custody. He was ordered to find ball in the sum of \$600, to answer at court the charge of misdemeanor. The market for police items was very dull yester-day. Not a single case at the Central Station to awaken the officers from their day-dreams.