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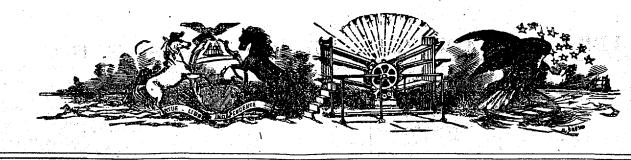
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VOL. 7.—NO. 15.

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FOR EXPORT OR GOVERNMENT USE.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1863. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1863. LETTER FROM SARATOGA SPRINGS.

nmense Crowd of Visitors at the Springs-Falsification of Secession Prophecies. nce of The Press. ]
SARATOGA, N. Y., August 14, 1863. Saratoga has long been known as a classic place nsecrated to classic thoughts and classic associaons. In former years it was the stereotyped sumner resort of the *flite* of the land. Here we have een at one time, and seated at the same table, Webster, Clay, Scott, Benton, Silas Wright, Archer of Virginia, Foreyth of Georgia, Mason and Slidell, Dixon H. Lewis, Governor Pickens of South Caroina, Frelinghuysen, Hornblower of New Jersey, the Van Rensellears, the Walworths, the Grangers, the cclesiastical, and military. The presence of these endered this the watering-place of this country, aving in all things the pre eminence, memorable in he annals of social intercourse and refinement. In proximity to these sacred shrines, at each quadrennial dispensation of the Presidential loaf, the politial wire-pullers of the nation gathered in caucuses and conclaves to make and unmake Presidents and Vice Presidents, fulfil and destroy plots and counterplots, and 'platforms, and regulate the affairs of the nation, specifically and generally. Saratoga then was patronized most liberally by the wealthy planters and aspiring politicians of the South, who spent the money wrung from the sinews of their

ondsmen most liberally, and whose especial delight t seemed to be, in this northern latitude, to exhibit he high born nobleness to which they, par excellence, Such was Saratoga, one or two dozen years ago, "when this old hat was new." In the course of hu-man events, however, these same chivalrous and igh-toned gentlemen of "noble southern blood" undertook to inflict upon the place of their former lolatrous devotion irretrievable ruin. They sought o write "Ichabod" upon the very door-posts of Saratoga. True, they did not propose, with Goth and Vandal violence, to mingle bitter waters with these delightful medicinal compounds, and thus render them nauseous and destructive poisons. Nor did them hauseous and deather poisons. Nor and they essay to dry them up forever at their sources. But the process of ruin, if less violent and patent, was to be not a whit less effectual. They proposed to ruin Saratoga (Heaven save the mark!) by the withdrawal of their patronage! Most exultingly and confidently, indeed, did these splendid "Architects of Ruin" predict that the secession of the South, and the consequent absence of the cotton lords from this watering-place, would effect its speedy and utter downfall. For, who would quaff "Congress water," who support the hotels, who perpetuate the "livery" men, who impart life and vivacity to park and lake—they no longer here? Who?

Hear what the Good Book saith: "Be not wise in thine own conceit." "Lean not to thine own understanding." "Let no man among you think ore highly of himself than he ought to think " Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." Well, cotton lords went, sure enough. Saratoga, that once knew them, knows them so more! But, behold, Saratoga still lives! The place is neither dead nor dying. It is not even sick. On the contrary, it enjoys a prosperity, since the Secession, unparalleled. The seceders are not even missed, they nor their money! Even saving their presence, the place is crowded, over-crowded. Every nook and corner is full to repletion. Great

It is a mistake to suppose that all who come to Saratoga are mere pleasure mongers. Some there are, no doubt, even among the opulent, whose hearts are so steeled in insensibility that they loll here on couches of voluptuousness, and quaff at the founthe claims of pleasure in utter and callous indifference to the claims of the "outside" world, in these, even the wants and sufferings of our country's brive defenders excite no emotion. With small oain they ask, "Am Tany brother's keeper" Short happily, is not the character nor conduct of all the frequenters at the watering-places. Others there are (God be hanked) who have learned the happy secret of combining innocent and needful relaxation with active and honorable usefulness. Much has been done by the strangers here assembled for our brave and self-sacrificing soldiers. Yesterday, a telegram came to George H. Stuart, Esq., staying at Congress Hall,) as chairman of the Chris-Charleston. The fact was announced at the dinner

tables of the three principal hotels—the Congress, States, and Union—and the result was, that by next day over three thousand dollars had been subscribed and paid by the guests for this purpose. An order for a cargo of ice, to be sent to South Carolina, wa orthwith despatched to Boston, and by this time is en route there by the steamer. Other vessels, lade esult of the Saratoga contributions. Under the auspices of Mr. Stuart, the chairman, several meetings of this noble organization have been held in the Baptist Church here, at which inte-resting exercises took place. Liberal collections were taken up. Among the Philadelphia clergy present were Rev. Dr. Stockton, Rev. Dr. Brainerd, Rev. Mr. Bringhurst, Rev. E. W. Hutter, and Rev. Mr. Meinges.

SABBATH CONVENTION The clergymen present at the Springs, this sum mer, cannot be less than from two to three hundred, representing all Christian interests and denominations. Their influence is, of course, highly conservative, and hence the religious status of the place is an elevated one. Under their auspices, joined by a number of laymen, a Convention was held, last week, to promote the better observance of the Sabbath. Ex-Governor Ellaworth, of Connecticut, presided. Among the other exercises was the reading of a learned and able essay on "The American Sab-bath," by Professor Philip F. Schaff, D.D., of the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed ivine, an accomplished gentleman, and on this oc-"LO! THE POOR INDIAN!"

When we first visited Saratoga, ten or a dozen years ago, there were encamped, in an adjacent beautiful grove, between two and three hundred Indians, of different tribes, comprising, in some instances, entire families of men, women, and children. They came from Canada, Western New York, and some even from the distant territories, to sell to the visitors baskets, boxes, fans, bows an rows, and other articles, their own handiwork. They annually carried away considerable sums of money. Besides the manufacturers and traders, they then rejoiced in the presence of a highly-dis-tinguished "doctor," who, over a fire kindled in a led part of the grove, compounded his roots and herbs, and distilled his invaluable specific ranted to cure the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to." They were not without their "fortune-teller," who, in a dingy apartment, carefully secluded from outside inspection by extra canvas and blankets, sat in magisterial dignity on a huge, rough rocking chair, surrounded by cards, dice, bells, cups, saucers orse-shoes, broom-sticks, and other implements trade. By common consent she was the High Priestess of the place. By not a few stupid men and silly women, her oracular "givings out" were regarded as eminently cheap, dispensed at the rate

of four shillings per capita. Before she left for her me, in the distant wilds, much money had she put This season again, the day succeeding our arrival, curiosity led us back again to the old Indian camp ground. But, alas, how changed! All told, not over one or two dozen of these children of the forest remain! A few scattered tents tell the story. We

A BATTLE IN MISSOURI.—Colonel Catherwood, of the Missouri State Militia, was attacked at Pineville, Mo., on Saturday, by the rebel Colonel Coffee, who was completely routed, with over thirty killed and a large number taken prisoners. We captured all his ammunition, wagons, commissary stores, arms, horses, &c.

THE STATES IN REBELLION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, VIRGINIA, August 14, 1863, The Army of the Potomac has had rest. No one oubts they needed repose, and none can appreciate how welcome was the season of relaxation after heir exhaustive marches and desperate battles. But they are growing auxious to march onward once more. Every man thinks this is their last tramp through Northern Virginia. The late successes have flushed and made them so confident of easy victories in future that I fear they will be unprepared for the make. The last ditch is close in their rear; but nothing short of superhuman valor will overcome the steady firmness and ferocity of their despair. North Carolina is the first to send forth the dove. She pushed forth one from the front window of the She pushed forth one from the front window of the Confederacy a short time ago, but the mede eyed bird saw nothing but blood, and shuddered; heard nothing but angry words and fierce blows; so she field back to the "Old North State." A second visit may be more successful. If not for all the rebal States, she may, for her single self, pluck, an olive branch, signal for her return to the old Union, emblem of peace and penitence. North Carolina has been treated unfairly by the Confederacy ever since they have been joined by her, as every soldier from that State well knows. They cannot be injured as for offending the Powers at Richmond, they need have no apprehension. Never have they been known to find favor in their eyes. If one State more bold than the rest breaks the fee; and the frail bonds which bind them to traitors, sues for pardon and peace, and is sincere in intention and protestation; others will soon follow. The cordon which heretofore bound all together inseparably broken in one place, all their resistance will but recoil on the heads of those who foolishly prove rebellious to the last. Why do they prolong a conflict which every sensible, reasonable person sees can have but one termination? Perhaps they imagine that after they have exasperated us as long as they possibly could, then they would be offered easy terms of admission into the Union. They know not what they lose by delay.

Every day we have rumors about change of come. Confederacy a short time ago, but the meek eyed bird saw nothing but blood, and shuddered; heard

Every day we have rumors about change of com er, and, I am sorry to say, some show the bad aste of selecting successors for our present chiefsuch a command. He won't talk enough; he can't rag sufficiently, and his proclamations are few and far between. Among the various accounts of the doings of Union avalry. I have noticed none which have mentioned scout of Colonel Mann, with three hundred men, detachments from his own regiment, the 7th Michigan, and also from the 5th. The guerillas, which have of late become so troublesome, seemed to swarm around the mountains of Loudoun and Fauquier counties. Colonel Mann had been out but s few days till he learned from a reliable source that the notorious brigands, White, Moseby, and Farren, were to form a triumvirate, and with their united forces make a raid upon Alexandria. Moseby was ready to cross and join his worthy confederates next day. The route they proposed pursuing was to cross the country below Fairfax, come by way of Poick Church, and march so as to get into Alexandria by night. As soon as Colonel Mann had considered th matter he made every effort to thwart their designs, and started at midnight for their place of rendezvous, which he had been informed was near Gum Springs. Their scouts gave warning of our approach—th

camp was instantly broken up. The whole band fled incontinently, but not before several had been captured. Colonel Mann, by his activity, succeede in dispersing all large bands of these robbers, and by as he really had with him. Altogether, we captured twenty rebels, eighty horses, and 200 head of cattle. Why is it that of about fifty hospitals in the city of Richmond, with more than two hundred surgeons, there are but three from this State!

North Carolina has assigned to her, under an act of Congress, approved October 27th, 1862 cight hospitals, containing twenty-two hundred and thirty-five beds. Only one of these, containing not more than one hundred and sixty beds, is under the charge of a North Carolina surgeon. The divisions of Winder and Chimborazo, assigned to this State, contain eight or nine hundred beds, with eight or nine surgeons each, every one of whom is from another State.

I allude to these things with pair and sorrow, but I do it as a matter of selemn ditry, in defence of my position upon this floor.

These statements show how the Southern people are ground to powder by the Secession demagogues who have their heel on their necks. The bold and ontemplated raid on Alexandria. It was to be made in the night; all that could be carried off in safety was to be taken, and every thing else burned or otherwise destroyed To day, not three miles from Warrenton, one o our signal stations was broken up, and all the men. some ten in number, save the captain, were cap-tured, also eleven horses. This was a very daring exploit, and if some very rigorous measures are no adopted to suppress these guerillas immediately, we in know not what atrocities they next will commit.

The should have General Buford try them when the same humor the rebel spy Richardson des the same humor to go and a spectacle for the sey country people to geze on for three days. A dead

crow scares others of the kind from the corn-field: a guerilla suspended from a tree would be a painful memento mori to birds of the same feather. General Warren has been assigned to the con mand of the 2d Corps, the order dating from the 12th of this month. This was General Hancock's old commanded. I presume General Warren's appoint ment is temporary.

Along our entire front universal quiet prevails. Pickets indulge in little pleasantries, and exchange their wit across the Rappahannock. A better fee ing seems to possess them now than immediately after Bu'ord's reconnoissance to Culpeper. How long it may last is uncertain. Everything indicates

rolonged stay in spite of the assurances of many o said we would all be at Falmouth long before

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. The Situation in Tennessee. FAYETTEVILLE, (Tenn.,) August 7, 1863. There are unmistakable proofs of returning con-ciousness, even at this late hour, in Tennessee. Citizens are flocking to the provost marshal's office esger to take the oath, and give bonds for their future loyalty. Even the "Iron clad" is weakening in the knees, coming over, returning to the good faith. Bragg's last retreat has all but ruined the Secesh" cause in Southern Tennessee. His enemies are the more loyal, and his friends are completely disgusted with him. Men who, a short month ago, were intense in their treason, are now The eyes of the people of the South are opening; they see the hopelessness of the Southern cause, the uselessness of their past privations and sufferings, and are praying earnestly for returning peace. Thousands there are who have been "browbeaten" into the vortex; with the presence of our army and the disastrous defeats that have transpired to the Confederacy, they are becoming bold In the past three weeks, over five thousand citi zens of Lincoln county have subscribed to the oath, and given bonds. Tennessee conscripts are deserting by the hundreds. Wheeler is at Athens with 300 men. Forrest's main forces crossed the Tennessee at the mouth of Limestone creek, and is making to form a junction with General Armstrong. We have troops in pursuit of them. The rebels have a small use for the purpose of towing flats upon which their We are scouring the country in every direction Rebel deserters communicate to us important news. Bragg is keeping Tennessee troops in the rear, for

dearth of news, and we are taking the warm weather as cool as possible under the perspiring circumstances. We are promised a speedy forward movement. Our army is in fine condition, resting and The paymaster has just greeted us, and we trabands in innumerable squads are daily coming, ceived no Northern mail for several days. Being cavalry, we are kept in the front. The 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry came in from a three days' scout the other day, having broken up several guerilla parties and succeeding in capturing one of their number, who is now awaiting trial by court-martial. These bands are becoming " sparce" since Witchell that Mitchell is a man of deeds, not of words. Had it been thus in the beginning—more fighting and less talking—we had not been here now. We are confiscating large quantities of cotton, which is being shipped North, The dearth of news at present will soon be changed to the clash of arms, I am led to believe, when I will favor you again.

over one or two dozen of these children of the forest remain! A few scattered tents tell the story. We asked: "Where's the old actor?" 'Oh," said one of his aged companions, "Le's dead?" We asked: "Where's the old actor?" 'Oh," said one of his aged companions, "Le's dead?" We asked: "Where's the old actor?" 'Ah," replied the same voice, with a deep-drawn sigh, "she's dead, mourfully: "Yes, friend, our tribes are getting every year less and less. Soon we will all to be in the bosom of the Great Spirit, and then the Pale Faces will have the land all to themselven." We turned incontinently away, and found our own bosom swelling with emotion, our own cheek suffused with tears. Time was, when these races were themselves the proprietors of this delightful region of country, with its wild forests, its table-lands, its mountain ridges, its mitrored lakes, its multiplied creeks and streams, and its charming medicinal fountains. Then the forests supplied him with the objects of the chases, and the rivers with fish and water-low, and the pells of the wolf and the bear shielded him from the severities of the cilmate, and the productive soil spontaneously afforded him ample sustenance. Then he was happy and contented. But before the irresistible footsteps of "Civilization" the foor the irresistible footsteps of "Civilization" the foot foot in the foot foot in the foot foot in the foot foo A LATE ORDER BY GEN. GRANT. FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.—Private advices from Rosecrans' army state that our forces have been divided into two grand divisions, and moved towards Chattanoga, on Monday week, by different routes. The siege of the rebel stronghold will doubtless soon commence, as it is not probable that our forces will meet with any very serious opposition before reaching there.

In the Richmond Enouirer of Monday last are some nteresting particulars in regard to the course the North Carolinians are pursuing, in calling a mass convention of the Unionists of North Carolina for

the purpose of sending a delegation to Washing-Apropos of this, we have an abstract of a highly important discussion in the North Carolina House of Commons on the 6th of July, upon a motion to print the correspondence between Governor Vance and the rebel Scoretary of War in relation to the habeas corpus and the claim of the rebel Government to conscript militia officers. The fire exters opposed the printing, and the friends of Governor Vance favored in The Raleigh Standard publishes a synopsis of the speech of Mr. Grissom, of Granville county, in support of the motion, from which we extract the following significant paragraphs:

the humblest soldier that followed him from the seene of his glory.

But we are told in this correspondence that the "cude" opinions of our local judges are not to be regarded by the military authorities of this Government, and Governor Vance is, by inuendo, reprimanded for not suppressing the expression of these opinions. Who are these local judges whose crude opinions are thus to be disregarded? They constitute the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and have entitled themselves to the lasting gratitude of the country for the manner in which they have discharged their duties, regardless of powerful adverse influences.

North Carolina has sent seventy-four thousand · North Carolina has sent seventy-four thousand

influences.

North Carolina has sent seventy-four thousand volunteers and fourteen thousand conscripts to the field. Has any State done more? Eighty-eight thousand of her sons are now baring their breasts to the enemy, or sleep in the graves to which their patriotism has consigned them. The bones of her best citizens have bleached on every battle field, from Big Bethel to Chancellorville. They have everywhere broken the ranks of the enemy, and snatched victory from the jaws of defeat. They crowded the road to death as if it were the highway to festivity and mirth. Yet all this has not saved her from insult and injury. Why is it that in the appointment of generals to command the troops, in many instances, our own officers were put aside to give place to those from other States?

Why is it that in one of these appointments a major general was appointed, who, in an official communication to General Lee, spoke of this Legislature in terms of derision as the "memorable" Legislature in terms of derision as the "memorable" Legislature of North Carolina? Why are various post appointments among us in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments filled by citizens of other. States to the exclusion of our own? Why the attempt, in a measure successful, to force enrolling officers upon us from other States to the neglect of our own? And why could there not be found in all North Carolina as suitable person to dil the position of Chief Collector of Tithes, but one must be sent from another State to unlock our corn-cribs and smoke-houses!

Why is it that North Carolina is swarming with officials and clerks from other States, who ought to be in the army fighting for the principles they advocate? care! Why is it that of about fifty hospitals in the city of Richmond, with more than two hundred surgeons.

who have their heel on their necks. The bold and manly remoustrance of the member from Granville, however, if followed up in North Carolina, must create a public opinion in that State which the Richmond despotism will not be able to withstand.

MOBILE News from Mobile—The Crops Arrivals from up the River, &c. from up the River, &c.

New Onleans, August \$1863.

News from Mobile by the last flag of truce boat represents the feeling of the people there as being very despondent. They are anticipating an attack every day, and the expressed opinion here is, even among Secessionists, that if seriously threatened it would surrender without waiting for an attack. They are terribly off for provisions; indeed prices range so high that I dare not, for fear of being dishelieved, state the price at which flour was quoted. They have asked that no more sick and wounded prisoners be sent there, for they have no means of feeding them, and no medicines to spare. It is thought, on all sides, that an immediate movement on Mobile, after the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, would have given us the city upon asking a surrender. We should have it at the earliest possible moment; for it has been, and still is, although not as much as formerly, one of the best feeders of the Confederacy. With Mobile, Charleston, and Wilmington in our possession, and holding the Mississippi river, the work will be about over. Maintaining our positions will bring a "cave in" from starvation, if from no other cause. The squadron off Mobile is being largely increased, as the blockade runners from Mobile will discover when they again attempt to run in or out. Intolle with discover when they again attempt to run in or out.

In conversation this morning, with a planter of the lower section of the State, he informs me that on those plantations where the negroes have not been disturbed by foreible recruiting for Ullman's Corps d'Afrique, the crops look remarkably well. He does not think, however, the crop of sugar will exceed twenty five thousand hogsheads, although it may reach forty thousand, but by no possibility over that amount. West of the Mississippi, on many of the plantations that were worked by the Government, or rented to outsiders, the rebels have destroyed the crops entirely. Among them were some very fine fields of cotton. So that the crop will fall very far short of what we anticipated it would be early in the season. Up the river the yield will be but little, both shores having been too much the scene of active hostilities to render raising a crop safe or profitable.

OPERATIONS OF THE REBEL STEAMTUG BOSTON.

OPERATIONS OF THE REBEL STEAMING BOSTON. OPERATIONS OF THE REBEL STEAMTUG BOSTON.
[From the Mobile Tribune, July 11.]

About ten or twelve days ago, Captain James Duke and some eighteen of our citizens, believing that they could make as successful an excursion to the mouth of the Mississippi as Captain Andrews and his crew, who captured the Federal steamer Fox some time ago, started to make the attempt; but nothing was heard of their whereabouts or success until yesterday, when a fine tug propeller, called the Boston, arrived alongside the wharf, having the stars and bars flying over the Abolition flag at the jack-staff.

From the captors we learn the following particuhaving the stars and bars flying over the Abolition flag at the jack-staff.

From the captors we learn the following particulars of the voyage:

After lying in wait, like Micawber, for something to turn up, and fighting mosquitoes in the swamp, on Tuesday morning week they saw the bark Lenox, Captain Cole, from New York, with an assorted cargo of Yankee merchandise, making her way up the river to New Orleans. They boarded her, took the captain, passengers, and a part of the crew off, sent the officers on shore, and then set fire to and burnt the bark. The next day (Wednesday) they made chase after another, a short distance outside, and which they overhauled. She proved to be the bark Texana, Captain Wulff, also from New York, with an assorted cargo of merchandise. They boarded her, took the captain, mate, and some of the crew on board, sent the balance on shore, helped themselves to a couple of cases of fine hats, and set fire to and destroyed her.

Afterwards, they saw the Boston towing the ship Jenny Lind, with a load of ice from Boston. They also boarded her, with their pistols drawn. Our informant says it was quite laughable to see the consternation of the Abolitionists, many of them exclaiming, "I told you that they were the damned rebels!" "Here we are, boarded by the damned rebels!" "Here we are, boarded by the damned rebels!" "Here we are, boarded by the all hands

elle! "Ec.
They cut the Boston from the ship, put all hands on board, and made for home, bringing some seventime or eighteen prisoners, including Captains Cole and Wulff, who are well known in this city as old We learn that the expedition was fitted out by our ownsman, Mr. Julius Buttner.

Cotton Regulations. (From the Fort Brown Flag, July 17 1

An order was issued by the military on Wednesday, that no more cotton should cross the Rio Grande, and all parties were requested to furnish the commanding general with a statement of the cotton they had on hand at this port. As a matter of course this order created immense commotion, not because it stopped cotton, but because nobody seemed to know what was behind. Some said that the Government intended to said all the outon; others know what was behind. Some said that the Government intended to seize all the cotton; others said that a selzure pro rata was to be made from the cotton of all, to fill the necessities of the Government, while others said that General Bee was hunting for some cotton sent out as Government property, but which found another owner on its arrival here. The official talk indicated that the Government had contracts to fill here, and that a seizure of cotton was necessary to do it, as the contractors had not come to time with the cotton. The effect was to unhinge everything, and parties unfortunate enough to own property of that kind were buzzing to unhings everything, and parties unfortunate snough to own property of that kind were buzzing about with a large sized fies in their ear.

We understand that Gen. Bee has been ordered by. Gen. Smith to procure cotton at this point to meet the contracts now unsatisfied; and we understand that Gen. Bee intends to carry out the order to the best of his ability. It is his duty to do so, and he will do it in one of three ways: first, he will buy cotton and pay for it incotton bonds, which are now quoted at par in London; secondly, he will borrow cotton, promising to return it in sixty days; or, thirdly, he will impress it as a military necessity. The Government needs the cotton, and while we are at liberty to "cuss" if the negligence or criminality of Hart for not doing what he was sent to do, we can have no cause to complain against Gen. Bee, who is only the officer appointed to do a very disagreeable duty. In the meantime it is to be hoped that Gen. Smith, who has done what he had no right to do in this instance, will stretch his assumption of authority in ther and jayhawk Mr. Hart. AN IDLE BOAST.

CONFEDERATE MILITARY MATTERS.

General H. P. Bee arrived in town on Tuesday, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Yager and Captain Tarver. The General is in good health, and, in defiance of the sickly season, expects to quarter in Fort Brown for several months.

Lieutenant Colonel Yager is at present attached to the staff, in place of Lieutenant Colonel Gray, who remained in San Antonio.

The 3d Regiment, Colonel Luckett, is at present on Galveston Island, where the Colonel is in command. During the sickness of General Scurry, Colonel Luckett is acting brigadier in command of the Eastern district of Texas.

The 1st Texas Mounted Rifles, Colonel Buchel, are stationed on the San Antonio river, near Goliad. The boys are in good health. RACH MADE. The favorites for Governor seem to be Murrah, of Harrison, and Stockdele, of Lavaca. The ticket suits the East and it suits the West, and we suppose it will be successful by a tremendous majority. We hear that several negroes have made their way across the Rio Grande into the country of "God and liberty." Three darkeys lately stole a bale of cotton at Freeport, at night, cast it into the river, and floated across the Rio Grande on it. Parties are taking great risks when they bring negroes to this frontier. NEGRO DROWNED. On Tuesday a negro man rode a horse down to the ferry landing to water. The shores of Mexico invited Ebooy to freedom, and he pushed his horse into the stream and attempted to swim across. After he had gone about half way the horse sunk. The negro was washed off, and that was the last of Alrica. The horse turned and came back, thus saving his master that much. COAST DEMONSTRATION.

By a letter to Mr. Noessel we learn that the Yan-

piratical attempts in that line, they will keep their hands clear of the business. Cotton seized and sold by the Confederacy—to neutrals, and shipped from Matamoros, is free from molestation.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CONFEDERATE MILITARY MATTERS.

kees last week came up and wasted some ammunition against a sandbank fortification at Mustan Pass. They made no motion to land, and only amused the boys with their shot and shell. The afterwards captured two schooners loaded with cof ton, and thereby managed to pay expenses MEXICO.

[From La Bandera, July 17.]

We are in receipt of full files of the Independencia Mejicana, (Juarez's new organ,) from San Luis Po-A provisional government has been inaugurated in the city of Mexico, apparently under the auspices of the French, with Almonte, Santa Anna, and Labastida as the triumvirate of rulers. They are directed to form a single-headed Government for the consideration of the French commander. Forey is at work like a stateman. like a statesman.

After a sound Government has been established, a
Congress will be assembled to make laws.

An amnesty is proclaimed to all who lay down
their arms and adhere to the new government, and
those who don't will suffer the penalties due to treason.

The press is subject to the same regulations that prevail in France.

We have a rumor that a revolution had broken out in San Luis, and that Juarez has already been out in San Luis, and that Juarez has already been expelled from his new capital.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Montercy by the Confederates. The new flag of the Confederacy waved all day from the highest buildings in the town. The Yankees were indignant. The Abolition consul (a fellow named McKimmey, who voted for secession in San Antonio) addressed a note to Governor Vidsurri, stating that he had seen the Confederate flag flying in Montercy, and, as he supposed that it had been done without the Caverney. posed that it had been done without the Governor's permission, he took the liberty of directing his attention to it. Vidaurri took no notice of the note, except to say that the imperiment author might wake up some warm morning and find himself in the hands of the Terms. some warm morning and January the Texans.

Considerable excitement exists in Matamoros because a tax of three per cent had been levied on foreign capital. The foreign residents refuse to stand the press, but the Mexicans stick to it, and the prospect is that the tax will be paid.

From same paper.]

Of all the nonsense imposed on the people, nothing, in our opinion, can exceed in absurdity the passport system now in operation between Brownsville and Matamoros. It is an absolute and unmitigated nuisance, without an excuse for its interposition and continuance. It is an expense to the government, an annoyance to the people, the laughing stock of strangers, and the merest imbedility to those (if there are such) who were designed to be caught by it. A half-fool Mexican stops in the office and gives a pass to any and all who ask for it. He makes no inquiry as to who or what the person is, or what he is going to do with it. A Mexican sentinel stands on the river bank and examines the document sinds allows its owner to pass. Neither the Mexican that gave, nor the one that examined thad a mite of interest in the matter, except the one to write and the other to read. The flist does not know the man he gave it to fand the second does not know it the man that greents it is the one that received it. We mark men laugh and say that they have passed the river with a bill of lading, a boarding house receipt, a washerwoman's bill, or a dirty pleceof paper. Do officers institute such regulations to show their authority, or do they offer them as proofs of their incapacity? We are certainly allowed to believe that arrogance or ignorance is at the bottom of the affair, for there is no reason in the thing whatever. We suppose, however, that while the great calamittee of war are forced upon us by the Yankees, that we must suffer the thousand inconveniences which disjointed times always invent, and among them is the passport system. THE PASSPORT NUISANCE. vent, and among them is the passport system.

LOCAL PHENOMENA.

LOCAL PHENOMENA.

It is asserted very positively that President Juarez has already repried quarters at Brownsville, and that the Mexican President expects soon to turn up in this section of the country. The house hired by the coming runaway is the same lately occupied by another refugee Mexican President who has but lately left Brownsville. Juarez is the last man who out to seek safety on Confederate soil, for he has certainly acted as an enemy to our Government in all his relations with Mr. Corwin, the Yankee Minister. However, as we never noticed the offence, it is a supposable case that the offender is hardly worth notice.

THIS AND THAT. worth notice.

THIS AND THAT.

The authorities at Matamoros have imposed a tax of three per cent. on foreign capital in that city. The Confederate authorities have intimated their intention to borrow a quantity of cotton from the merchants of Brownsville. The Mexican tax is a finality, and never will be paid back; the Confederate loan is only temporary, and will be paid back in a few weeks. Money being worth in Brownsville about one per cent. per month, the levy is the same on both sides, for the lender may count that he loses three per cent, while his cotton is

The Davis Correspondence.

(From the Cincinnati Times.)

Some time since, the library and correspondence of Jeff Davis was discovered secreted in the attic of a house in Mississippi, by a number of soldiers, who instantly commenced appropriating frophies to their own use. Bushels of letters were scattered over the floor, and trampled under foot, the men little regarding their value, save as trophies, although, undoubtedly, they contained a record of the plans of the traitors, these many years. Davis was in close confidential relations with both Pierce and Buchanan, and, doubtless, the collection contained a number of epistles from those two worthies in the cause of rebellion and treason; but as yet only one of them has seen the light; and though it related to the slavery controversy, said nothing directly upon the subject of secession.

A few of the officers found and saved important letters, and a number were forwarded to the New York Herald by its correspondent, but have not yet seen the light. But a batch was sent by an Indiana captain to the Indianapolis Dally Journal, and these were given to the public in its issue of yesterday. The Northern letters are from ex-Governor Reynolds, of Illinois; Prof. Hackly, of Columbia College, New York; ex Senator Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, and others, in all of which the warmest sympathy for the cause of the rebels is expressed.

Reynolds, is now one of the leaders of the Butternut party in Illinois; is working with Richardson and the Chicago-Times to break up the Government, to-day, and is urging the people of Ohio to support Vallandigham.

Wm. Anderson, a small-fry politician of Ann Arbor, Michigan, writes for information, and to get documents to show up Massachusetts. He says:

"I have insisted that Massachusetts refused to come into the Union unless allowed to import slaves for twenty years, and that the time expired in 1808. If this is the fact, you will confer a favor by informing me of it, and where and in what work it may be found.

or twenty years, and that the time expired in 1808. If this is the fact, you will confer a favor by informing me of it, and where and in what work it may be found.

"If this is the fact, and you or some Democratic Senator would state this in some one of your speeches, and where it may be found, it would give us a powerful club to break their heads with."

John Cowden, of Hazlehurst, Mississippi, details some of the expectations he indulges in relative to the non-belligerent qualities of the Northern people and the superior prowess of the rebels. He says that the "ball rolls gloriously on here. If old Buchanan has any sense, he will surrender the forts at Charleston to South Carolina; this will prevent a collision and bloodshed, which for a time will leave half the Southern States in the Union. But if he does not deliver them to South Carolina, that glorious State will open the war, the whole South will make common cause; one or two great battles may ensue, where two to four hundred thousand men will be engaged; the South will be victorious; the North will grow sick of the fun, for they will have three million people at home crying bread or blood; they will be glad to treat with us; divide property (Federal) at Washington, the army, navy, and Territories. This will be the end of the whole affair."

He predicts that Davis will be commander inchief, and wants a place on his staff. There is no doubt but the lebels all indulged in the hallucination that the people of the North were cowards; and, in the lauguage of Douglas, expected a divided sentiment; and that civil war would be inaugurated on Northern soil. Jeff Davis himself, in a speech at Jackeon, before the attack on Sumpter, said that if war did come, it must be prosecuted in the free States. Had the insurgents anticipated the results which ensued they would never have broken the peace of the country.

L. Q. C. Lamar, a well-known fire-eater, and excongressman from Mississippi, writes, under date of December 24, that "any (concession from the North will fail Prince Williams, of Miobile, writes, under date of December 14:

The only terms upon which I would entertain a proposition for compromise would be to let the Southern States go into secession.

Let Lincoln and Hamlin resign. Without this feature of their resignation heed no proposition.

That being done, then to repeal the liberty bills, and amend the Constitution, so that any State which fails to surrender slaves peaceably, should be disfranchised in the Presidential electoral college.

We would suggest that those soldiers who have copies of important letters should forward a copy for publication to some journal of extended circulation. Had the collection of letters been carefully preserved, we have no doubt but a great amount of the secret history of the rebellion would have been brought to light, which must for years, and perhaps forever, remain a mystery. If any of our readers have received letters of this collection, by the hands of soldiers in the Army of the Mississippi, we would be obliged to them for a copy for publication.

MILITARY MOYEMENTS IN ONLO.—It appears that thority further and jayhawk Mr. Hast.

AN IDLE HOAST.

The Yankee consul in Matamoros says that if the Confederate Government seizes cotton, and pays its debts with it, that he will have the same cotton seized on the high seas as enemys' property. Price or Piece will never learn that threats are only dreadful according to the ability of the man that utters them. If Pierce or Price was at all responsible, then he might intervene and frighten somebody; but his position is so small in the official scale, that his capacity to do evil is attenuated down to a very spider's thread. Seward is too busy already with foreign troubles, to tolerate such diminished agents as a fourth-rate consul in embroiling him with foreign Governments; and commanders of war vessels are too well posted to know that cotton bona fide sold to a neutral, and shipped from one neutral port to another, is entirely exempt from seizure, although it may have formed part of the breastworks at Vicksburg. Yankee skippers are no doubt satisfied with their efforts at annoying neutral commerce; and since they neither received psy nor praise for THREE CENTS

THE DRAFT. General Dix to the Citizens of New York.

NEWS FROM NEW OILEANS.

Passengers that arrived within the past two days from New Orleans bring us news of the most cheering character, if it is reliable. We have heard so many false reports, however, from passengers from New Orleans, that we almost disoredit any and all manner of news arriving from that direction until it is confirmed by way of Houston. The runnways from New Orleans are a unique class, being rather hermaphrodites in politics, declining to bear true allegiance to anything but money. They make it convenient to tell immense yarns when they arrive here, in order to account for their coming, and they also manage to spread the wildest kind of stories about Confederate successes, on the principle that the messenger of good news is always well received. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, August 17, 1863. The draft of men in this city to replenish the ranks of the army, in order to complete more speedily the suppression of the insurrection in the South, having, in consequence of forcible resistance to the execution of the isw, been placed under my direction as commanding efficer of the forces of the United States in this military department, I have thought it not only out of place to present to you some suggestions, for your consideration as friends of the Union and of the good order of society.

The law under which the draft is to be made is for enrolling and calling out the national forces. It is founded on the principle that every citizen who enjoys the protection of the Government and looks to it for the security of his property and his life may be called on in seasons of great public danger to take up arms for the common defence. No political society can be held together unless this principle is acknowledged as one to which the Government may have recourse when its existence is in peril. There is no civilized country in which it is not recognized. The law authorizing the draft has been peristratify called a conscription law by those who desire to make it odious and defeat its execution. It is in no just sense a conscription like that which was put in force in the sixth year of the French republic, and abandoned on the restoration of the Bourbons, on account of its oppressive exactions. It is a simple law for enrolling and calling into the service the arms bearing population of certain ages, and differs in no essential principle from the law authorizing the militia to be called out, excepting that in the latter case complete organizations are brought into the field. The object of the very provisions of the law which are most beneficial to individuals has been most grossly perverted. If a drafted man finds it inconvenient to serve, he is allowed to furnish a substitute, or to purchase his exemption from service, by paying the smallest sum of money for which substitutes are ordinarily obtained. Both these prov o the Citizens of New York:

proportionably increased in number.

The draft about to be made is for one fifth part o The draft about to be made is for one fifth part of all persons between twenty and thirty-five years of age, and of the unmarried between thirty-five and forly-five. The entire class between eighteen and thirty-five was long since drafted in the second thirty-five was long since drafted in the second States, and the draft has recently been extended to embrace nearly the whole arms-bearing population. Compared with the burthen they are austaining, ours is as nothing. The contest on our part is to defend our nationality, to uphold the institutions under the protection of which we have lived and prospered, and to preserve untarnished the proud memories of our history, brief, it is true, but full of high achievements in science, in art, and in arms. prospered, and to preserve untarnished the proud memories of our history, brief, it is: true, but full of high achievements in science, in art, and in arms. Shall we, in such a cause, shrink from labors and sacrifices which our misguided brethren in the seceded States are sustaining in the cause of freason and social disorganization? For the honor of New York let us take care that the history of this rebellion, more vast than any which has ever convulsed a nation, shall contain nothing to make our children blush for the patriotism of their fathers.

Whatever objection there may be to the law authorizing the draft, whatever defects it may have, it is the law of the land, and resistance to it, is revolt against the constituted authorities of the country. If one law can be set at defiance any other may be, and the foundations of all government may be broken up. Those who, in the history of political societies, have been the first to set themselves up against the law, have been the surest victims of the disorder which they have created. The poor have a far deeper interest in maintaining the inviolability of the law than the rich. Property, through the means it can command, is power. But the only security for those who have little more than life and the labor of their own hands to protect lies in the supremscy of the law. On them and on those who are dependent on them social disorder falls with fatal effect.

effect.
The constitutionality of the law authorizing the drast has been disputed. Near the close of the year 1814, when the country was engaged in war with Great Britain, a similar law was recommended to Congress by the Government, to draft men to fill the ranks of the army, which was gallantly battling, as our armies are now, for the nation's honor and life. Madison, one of the great expounders of the Constitution, which he took a prominent partin framing, was President. Morroe, his successor, then acting both as Scoretary of State and Secretary of War, addressed to the House of Representatives a lucid argument in arrest its execution by calling in question its-formity to the provisions of the Constitution? esident has promptly consented to have it tested judicial interpretation; but while the car of vic-

formity to the provisions of the Constitution? The President has promptly consented to have it tested by judicial interpretation; but while the car of victory is moving on, and treason is flying before it, God forbid that the State of New York on its constituted authorities should attempt to stay its progress until the judicial process can be consummated. The accuracy of the enrolment in the city districts has been impeached, and a revision was immediately ordered by the President, on a representation from the Governor of the State. But as the men are needed for immediate service, and as the correction of the returns requires time, the quota was ordered to be reduced in all the districts—in some more than half the whole amount—leaving the account for future adjustment. The reduction in the quota exceeds in proportion the alleged excess of the enrolment; so that no personal injustice can possibly occur.

Under these circumstances, no good citizen will array himself, either by word or deed, against the draft. Submission to the law in seasons of tranquility is always the highest of political duties. But, when the existence of the Government is in peril, he who resists its authority commits a crime of the deepest turpitude. He is the voluntary instrument of those who are seeking to overthrow it, and becomes himself a public enemy. Moreover, resistance to the Government by those who are living under its protection, and are indebted to it for the daily tenure of their property and their lives, has not even the palliation under which those who lead the incurrection at the South seek to shelter themselves; that they are acting under color of authority derived from Legislatures or conventions of the people in their respective States. With us resistance to the constituted authorities is both treason and lawless violence; and if there are any who thus combine to re-enact the scenes of cruelty and devastation by which this city has, in all emergencies, stood forth with a manly patriotism worthy of her high position—having Should these suggestions be disregarded by any among you, and renewed attempts be made to disturb the public peace, to break down the barriers which the law has set up for the security of property and life, and to defeat the execution of a law which it is my duty to enforce, I warn all such persons that ample preparation has been made to vindicate the authomaty of the Government, and that the first exhibitions of disorder or violence will be met by the most prompt and vigorous measures for their repression.

NOHN A. DIX, Major General.

(From the New York Tibune. 1

The plausible array of figures made by Judge Advocate General Waterbury, and the confident statement of assumed facts by Governor Seymour, did undoubtedly lead many honest-minded people to believe that great injustice had been done in this city in the manner of the enrolment. The belief, however, is already dispelled by the rigid examination to which those facts and figures have been submitted within the past few days. It is an evidence of how desperate a game these men are playing, that they, should resort to the most unscrupulous assertions, the untruthfulness and baseness of which they, better than anybody else, know must certainly be exposed, and that the exposure would cover them with infamy; and this abandoned recklessness is only to be accounted for on the supposition that they trusted either to intimidate the Government by their boldness, or else to so arouse popular indignation against the draft that its enforcement would be impossible, and new riots inaugurated before the truth could be known, COL. FRY'S REPORT. secondary would over them with indamy; and this con the supposition that they trusted either to intimidate the Government by their biolanes, or else that its enforcement would be impossible, and new fore impossible that the sufficement would be impossible, and new fore impossible that the sufficement would be impossible, and new fore impossible that the sufficement would be impossible, and new fore impossible that the sufficient of the control of the c

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Ciubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as their afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The War Press.

ABT To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, az extra copy of the Paper will be given. they were made, and the fact that the elements of which they are composed are not the same."

In dealing with Mr. Waterbury's figures Colonel Fry's statement is equally conclusive. How much credit is due to the advocate general's tables is shown in the simple fact that his claim in relation to recruits, on which so much streas was laid, is based on catimates, while the figures of the War Department are based on official returns. The whole document, in short, which we will not follow into all its defails, for few will fail to read it, is one which, however much the Governor and his friends may reply to, they can never answer. Priven from all their autterfuges, they will be compelled, if they have the mentiness to do that, to fall back upon their true position—that it is the draft itself they are opposed to, and because they do not mean, if they can help it, that the armies of the Union shall be reinforced to put down the Southern rebellion.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

FACTIOUS INSTIGATIONS.—Governor Seymour, says the Boston Journal, has put himself in a fearful cosition, where all that is corrupt and disloyal is ushing and irritating and driving him on into open opposition to the Government. As an instance of the abominable instigations to which he is subject, read the following in the New York News, which occurs after a statement of the factious programme which is marked out for Governor Seymour: which is marked out for Governor Seymour:

"The only danger, then, exists in a possible weakness and infirmity of purpose in our Governor. We have every assurance that he will be equal to the occasion, and that he will redeem his pledge that the rights of the people shall not be violated. But the ordeal has not yet been passed, and, until the hour of decisive action shall have come, we cannot measure the courage of our champion. He has spoken brave words to the people; he has written wisely and boldly in their behalf; he has thus far approved himself their friend, their ally, and protector. None have causer to doubt his fortitude and faith. The Democracy, not of his State alone, but of the entire North, have given their cause into his hands. He cannot betray the trust. He will not incur the shame and ignominy of betrayal. Throughout great political convulsions, when great questions are at issue, and all feel deeply and earneatly upon contested questions, the intermediate man, the shifting, shuffling, and uncertain statesman, the leader out great political convulsions, when great questions are at issue, and all feel deeply and earneaily upon contented questions, the intermediate man, the shifting, shuffling, and uncertain statesman, the leader who dare not advance, and the apostle who shrinks from practice of his doctrine; is the most mischievous of political characters. The hours are being born which will develope the attributes of Horatio Seymour and unveil them to the world."

The Metropolitan Record (Catholic) is still worse in its spirit. It has a long array—written in a bitter, menacing vein—of the things which are expected of Gov. Seymour by the Copperhead interest, of which the following will serve as a fair specimen:

"They expect that if the State should be obliged, by the continuance of the despotic acts of the Washington tyranny, to resolve itself into its original socretiginty, that sufficient stores of arms and ammunition of all kinds shall be provided in time for such an emergency. They expect that he shall not permit himself to be exploied or played upon by the will tricksters who are engaged in doing the dirty work of the Administration in our State, and that he shall take care that the freedom of the four millions of its inhabitants shall not be given up to the powers that be, as we have seen done already with the people of Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, Missouri, and other parts of the country. All this they expect, and more. They expect that not a conscript shall be allowed to be taken from this State, and that any stempt to fasten martial law upon the citizens of New York shall be resisted by force of arms." THE New Congress.—The Worcester Spy, the editor of which has been elected to the next Congress, searchingly analyzes the figures in which the New York Herald attempts to show that the Administration will be in a minority in the next House. The classification of the Herald is shown to be false in several important particulars. The Spy Save:

be laise in several important particulars. The opy says:

"For instance, the Herald sets down the New York delegation as consisting of eighteen Opposition, and thirteen Administration men; but there are in it fourteen Administration men, and seventeen Democrats and Copperheads. The Herald finds in the Pennsylvania delegation thirteen Opposition, and but eleven Administration men; and yet twelve certainly, and probably thirteen members of that delegation are Administration men. Two of the Pennsylvania members were elected independently of the party organizations. One of them is a Republican, and both of them were voted for by Republicans. The Herald makes the Missouri delegation consist of three Administration Missouri delegation consist of three Administration men and six Opposition. This is quite out of the way. There are in that delegation five Administration men, three Opposition, including Mr. Scott, just elected to fill a vacaucy, and James S. Rollins, described as a Conservative, whose position resembles that of the Kentucky Unionists. Four members of the Missouri delegation are Republicans, and one of the others is a Radical Emancipationist, and supporter of the President's proclamation. So they are described to us in reliable private letters from Missouri." Other blunders are pointed out, and the Spy shows clearly that even if all the Kentucky mem-bers are classed as Opposition, the Administration will still have a small majority in the next House. GOVERNOR CURTIN.-In the following, from the St. Louis Democrat, the highest compliment is paid o the great earnestness and patriotic energy displayed by the Governor of Pennsylvania. The De-mocrat regards his election of national importance: played by the Governor of Pennsylvania. The Democral regards his election of national importance:
When we look at the period during which Gov. Curtin has been called upon to administer the affairs of the great State of which he has been chief magiatrate, the number of important and responsible duties devolving upon him, and the great amount of patronage he has had to distribute, we can well understand how liable he was to give dissatisfaction in some quarters, and how liable to make occasional mistakes. It would be strange if both these things had not occurred. There is one thing about Governor Curtin's administration upon which all, we think, must agree, viz: that it has at all times been conducted with the loftiest zeal for the cause of the Union. This fact has been made manifest on many occasions, and in many ways, and is sufficient to make Union men all over the country, who have no interest in the local jealousies of Pennsylvania politics, to hope most anxiously for his re-election. By all such men the defeat of Governor Curtin at this time would be regarded as a national calamity. The character of his opponent —Judge Woodward—a Democrat of the Seymour Copperhead school, leaves no question as to the great issue involved in the context. It is true Unionism against false Unionism. In such a condict, men who truly love their country, and desire the unity of the Government, have no alternative in the bestowal of their sympathies and any influence they may wield. Their voice to their bethren in Pennsylvania, wherever they may be located, cannot fail to be an earnest appeal for unity, zeal, and industry in action. Let local disagreements for the time be forgotten. Let the great issue absorball minor ones. Let the cause of the country prevail, that liberty, national integrity, and true democracy may be saved. If Pennsylvania provestrue in the trial hour, Governor Curtin will be elected.

COL. BRAMLETTE, the Governor-elect of Kentucky, has written the following card to the Louis-I see that the Secession party, through its organ the Louisville Democrat, is charging that in my Oarlisle speech I approved "negro regiments." The charge is wholly untrue. In no speech have I failed to state that I, with the Union Democracy, condemned the employment of negro soldiers, and was pledged to use all constitutional and peaceful means to get rid of them.

At Carlisle, as elsewhere, I contrasted our remedies for this and other crils with the remedy proposed by the no-more-men-and-no-more-money Secessionists. I showed that we proposed using all peaceful and constitutional means, through the ballot box, to correct them; and, that, whether we succeed in that way or not, we would succeed in getting rid of such regiments, not only in the Federal service, but of the negro and Indian regiments employed by the rebel authorities against us, by the certain and complete methods embodied in our second resolution: I see that the Secession party, through its organ rebel authorities against us by the certain and complete methods embodied in our second resolution: by "devoting our whole resources, if necessary," to crushing "the present causeless rebellion" and restoring the national authority over the revolted States"—whereas theho-more-men-and-no-more money Secessionists would, to escape "Lincoin's negro regiments," by to the arms of the Southern Conginents, and place themselves with negro and Indian regiments to fight us and destroy our Government; that it is not, therefore, dislike to the use of negro regiments, but dislike to the Constitution and the Union, and as a means to distract and divide the Union men, that causes these no-more negro-and no-more money Secessionists to make such an ado about negro regiments. I maintained that they are against the Government, and for the "South," no matter what means are used or are not used to sustain the Government, whereas we are for our Government in defiance of the measures of any party or any Administration; thatour opposition to negro regiments is hosest, and we propose two modes of getting rid of them, one of which is a cruisin one; but that the no-more-men-and-no-more-money Secessionists set up a dishonest clamor and opposition, intended to divide us, and gain strength to themselves, and force upon us the rebel Government, thus increasing the very evil complained of, and indefinitely multiplying and increasing every other evil upon our country. These views I have in all my speeches endeavored to present with as much clearness and force as I am capable of. Any charge that I favor or countenance the arming of negroes, is not only wholly untrue but wholly groundless.

THOS. E: BRAMILETTE.