# The Press.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1863.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.


### The Military Situation.

The successful termination of GRANT's campaign in the Southwest; the confident expectation, amounting almost to conviction, that General GILMORE's campaign in the East will be equally successful in termination; the impression that BRAGG has slipped out of reach of ROSECRANS in Tennessee; and the assumption, perhaps unwarranted, but still generally indulged, that MEADE will not force LEE to battle until the warm weather has passed away: these things have had the effect, within a few weeks past, of detracting temporarily from the interest which in the public mind has been felt in the progress of the war. Very probably this effect has been enhanced by the intensely hot weather, by the fact that the conscription has monopolized a large share of the thoughts of men, and by the other fact that we have just commenced a political campaign, as important, perhaps, to the interests of the nation as any that has been waged with fire and sword. Our people have begun to realize the fact that a battle must speedily be fought in Pennsylvania, as important as any that has ever been fought in Virginia. It will be a battle upon which the fate of the Union may depend. It will be a decisive battle. And if the enemies of the Union are allowed to gain the slightest advantage, all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, all the splendid battles our soldiers have fought, all the noble victories they have won, will be trampled in the dust and thrown away. Hence, for the time being, all else would seem to be forgotten, in preparation for the struggle upon whose result all previous struggles of the war must depend for their validity.

Nevertheless, it will not do wholly to ignore the operations looking to a restoration of the Union, in progress in more distant fields. It may seem pertinent to ask the question, If we cannot triumph in Pennsylvania, of what avail will be a triumph in Virginia? It may seem proper enough to inquire, if the enemies of the Union are to triumph here, on our own soil, of what advantage will it be to the cause of the Union that they are beaten at Charleston? These questions very naturally suggest themselves, and by their spontaneous character will serve to show that within the whole territory of the United States there is not, at the present time, any campaign in progress so important to the integrity, security, and peace of the United States, as the campaign just opened in our own State. Still, it will not do for us, therefore, wholly to neglect the other fields of operation. If we would understand thoroughly the progress we are making, the weak points that need fortifying, and all the complicated issues struggling and contending with each for solution, we must take a survey of the entire field. It is the isolated and comparatively insignificant force which, hurried up at the critical moment, oftentimes turns the scale of battle; and in such a mighty struggle as that which now engages all our thoughts and hopes and fears, none of the elements of strength that may be brought to bear in its solution should be overlooked or forgotten. We cannot hold a gubernatorial election now as we did a few years ago. The entire character of the issues involved has been changed by the war, and we could no more exclude the question of the war from the present canvass, than we could exclude the doctrines of State sovereignty and the right of secession from the degenerate Democracy of modern times.

Therefore, even in a semi-political article like the present, this question of the war must arise for consideration. It is only by a review of the present situation of our armies that we can arrive at a just conclusion as to the progress they have made, and the further successes they are likely to achieve. Whether Charleston is or is not the chief vital point in the Confederacy, certainly it is the grand point of interest, North and South, at the present time, and, unless we are greatly mistaken as to the facts, it is at the same time the best fortified post within the territory of the seceded States. Therefore, when Charleston is reduced, the work of finishing up the war will every day become easier. But, when shall we be permitted to celebrate this grand victory, with illuminations and bon-fires, and the pealing of merry bells, and the booming of noisy cannon? It is not easy to arrive at any definite conclusion upon the subject. We know that Charleston will fall, but how soon we cannot prophesy. All of us feel that the victory will be speedy; but when we consider the magnitude of the task; when we reflect that many foreign newspaper critics have pronounced its accomplishment impossible, with all the resources at the command of the North, we must likewise feel that, if it is accomplished, not in "half a dozen hours," nor in days, not in weeks, but in many weary months, in months as long and weary as we spent before Vicksburg—even then the work will have been a speedy one. We do not say that such will be the case; but we would caution readers against believing implicitly in the statement that Sumpter can be reduced to brick-dust in a few hours by our batteries, and in the numerous other sanguine predictions, of a like character, emanating from New York sensation correspondents. Holders of brick-dust may rest assured, we think, that there will be no material decline in the market for more, than a fortnight to come.

While, then, there would almost seem to be something prophetic in the universal expectation felt by our people, that the present operations against Charleston will result successfully, it must be borne in mind that what Admiral DUPONT and General HUNTER failed to do completely, Admiral DAHLGREN and General GILMORE cannot be expected to do without immense exertion and effort. A Charleston correspondent of a Southern paper, in a recent letter, said: "If they should succeed in gaining our batteries on Morris Island, it will be very doubtful, from the number of guns we can bring to bear upon them, if they could hold their position. Besides, admitting that they should succeed, and even be able to batter down Sumpter, they would then be just as far off from their object as ever, and the struggle would then just commence, as Fort Moultrie, Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, and other works could still command the harbor. They would then have to commence the bombardment of Moultrie, and make their approaches from Long Island, which is a quarter of a mile E. N. E. of Sullivan's Island, and separated from it by Beach Inlet." General GILMORE has *not* succeeded in gaining the batteries on Morris Island, and hence does not commence the bombardment from as favorable a position as he had desired to gain. His siege-guns are at present mounted about thirty-five hundred yards from the fort, or almost two miles. This is a very long range, but he hopes, with his powerful rifled ordnance, to compass it. But if General GILMORE has been busy, General BEAUREGARD has not been less so. On James Island he has thrown up a series of strong works which enfilade our positions on Morris Island, and, of course, these batteries will open on us with a flanking fire the moment our guns open on the fort. But, supposing Sumpter breached, the assault, an infinitely more difficult task, will remain to be accomplished. This will necessitate the reduction of Fort Wagner, the strength of which we have already tested. Nor, as the New York *Times* observes, "does the work end even when Wagner is stormed, for the approach to the artificial island on which Fort Sumpter is built will have to be made by means of launches, exposed to the fire of a dozen forts and works." It is necessary that the public should understand these things, that they may not be too hasty in anticipating "the beginning of the end." At the same time, with the skill and gallantry at our command, these difficulties are far from insuperable, and the more formidable their character, the greater the value and the glory that will accrue to us in overcoming them.

The situation in Virginia is not wholly without interest at the present juncture, although with the thermometer ranging from ninety to one hundred in the shade, one might almost infer that there would be an indisposition on the part of both combatants to make any demonstration likely to invest the situation with interest. For more than a month past this has indeed seemed to be the case. Yesterday, however, we had a report that LEE is on the eve of another offensive movement, this time designing to turn our *left* flank, if possible. We have no doubt that LEE contemplates an offensive movement of some sort. He must retrieve the loss of Gettysburg. In his general order to the army, dated July 26, he used this language: "The commanding general appeals to the people of the States to send forth every man able to bear arms, to aid the brave soldiers who have so often beaten back our foes, *to strike a decisive blow for the safety and sanctity of our homes*, and the independence of our country." Nothing could be plainer than that he had attempted to strike a decisive blow and failed. Thereupon he determined, with the energy of despair, not only that he might repair his own defeat, but to retrieve the fall of Vicksburg, and the retreat of BRAGG, to make one more determined effort. Knowing the critical situation LEE is in—for our army is being reinforced at the rate of one thousand men per day—it is not possible to doubt that he will speedily renew the aggressive. If he could have a positive assurance that Gov. SEYMOUR had the intention and the ability to interfere with the operation of the conscription law, he might not feel imperatively pressed to make an immediate movement. But the case is otherwise, and as the New York *Times* observes, "There is good evidence that his army is this moment numerically superior to ours. It is pretty certain that LEE has been reinforced by one corps, or at least one division, of BRAGG's army. Our own force is now at its minimum." This may not be true, but it is not inherently improbable, and it is safer to assume that it is based on good authority. Still, without information as to the strength of the Army of the Potomac, or the designs of its able commander, we are willing to trust everything to his skilful guidance, and to the valor of the brave men he commands.

In the far Southwest, the two great Union armies seem to be resting on their laurels, and although it is hinted that another movement is already on foot, it seems more likely that nothing will be done until the fall months set in. Generals GRANT and BANKS, we see, have just been exchanging congratulations upon their mutual successes, and perhaps have been planning new campaigns that shall result as gloriously as the one just closed. JOE JOHNSTON's force appears to be falling back on Mobile, which city he intends to defend. We may readily imagine that the defence will not be a very spirited one, in the present demoralized condition of his troops. The people of Mobile, too, seem impressed with gloomy forebodings of the fall of the city. The Mobile *News* of the 4th instant said: "The telegraph informed us yesterday that an improved tone of feeling prevails in Mississippi. We are glad to hear this, and wish it may be true, for the intelligence we have recently been receiving from that State is of a very unpleasant character." Certainly, if attacked simultaneously by land and water, Mobile must fall, and with it all its garrison. Such, then, is the hopeful prospect in the Southwest, where we have a right to expect success, if success is to be had anywhere. Of Gen. ROSECRANS' movements we have of late heard very little, but it may be inferred that the new campaign upon which he has just started out will form as brilliant a chapter in the history of the war as that which embraced the victory of Stone river. Altogether, the situation has never been so full of hope and encouragement, and if we conduct our home campaign with the same indomitable energy with which we have advanced our standard in the military field, our success will be as certain as glorious, and fatal to the life of the rebellion.

### The Canadian Mare's Nests.

THOMAS D'ARCY MAGEE, member of the Canadian Parliament, and lately one of the Canadian Ministry, is a distinguished Irishman. For some reason to us unknown, he is not a favorite with "the Men of '48, some of whom, headed by RICHARD O'GORMAN, of New York, having suffered in the cause of sacred Freedom in Ireland, have here "turned their backs on themselves" (to use Lord CASTLEREAGH's celebrated expression) and express the utmost sympathy with Slavery and Slaveholders in the South. Moreover, Mr. MAGEE is an able journalist, a popular lecturer, an excellent extempore speaker, a thoughtful poet, a keen critic, and may claim the credit of having written (lately published by Messrs. SADLIER, New York) the only readable and reliable History of Ireland yet produced.

Mr. MAGEE, notwithstanding his high and admitted ability, has a twist in his mind as regards the relations between Canada and the United States. As far as we have been informed, Mr. MAGEE has kept aloof from that vulgar crowd of anti-American politicians in Canada who express sympathy with the South, exult over every reverse reported to have been sustained by the North, ostentatiously express the strongest doubts of any defeats by the rebels, and show their sagacity and "neutrality" by honoring such patriots as VALLANDIGHAM with a riotous dinner. Mr. MAGEE's weak point is a dread of Canadian absorption by that terrible fee-faw-fum of a giant, the United States. Hence his letter in the Montreal *Gazette*, which we published yesterday, in which he says, "I speak upon no newspaper authority, upon no doubtful information, when I say that the plan contemplated at Washington for the invasion of Canada, is to march one hundred thousand men up the district of Montreal, 'to cut the connection between Upper and Lower Canada,' to abstain religiously from intermeddling in our local affairs, but to force a separation of the provinces by the mere force of an army of occupation, interposing its military barrier to their intercourse." We rather think that at Washington this contemplated action against Canada will be received as a decidedly novel bit of *very* early news.

Mr. MAGEE, having thus sounded the alarm, asks, as a Canadian statesman, "Will England stand by us?" says that the Canadian Government ought to be in a condition to give an authoritative official answer, and urges, that if they are *not* in that position, they must be forced into it, by every possible constitutional pressure."

This opens a new, and, indeed, the real question. Canada, not desiring to be saddled with the heavy expense of maintaining a standing army, declined a proposal by the Tory Premier to raise a very large militia force, and the Parliamentary rejection of this proposal led, we believe, to the downfall of the Ministry, which included Mr. MAGEE in its number. In a pet, because Canada would not raise this great and costly military force, the British Government announced, in the House of Commons, just before the recent prorogation, that as Canada would not defend herself, England must not be expected to be at the cost of defending her. We look, therefore, on Mr. MAGEE's letter, rather as a political feeler than as the communication of a frightened alarmist. Meanwhile, one would like to know what was the "no doubtful information," on which he grounded his alarm of the American invasion of Canada, and a separation of the provinces.

The fact is, the separation of the Canadian provinces is dreaded, though any interference on the part of the United States is not looked on as likely to effect it. Lower Canada has a large French and Roman Catholic population, and Upper Canada has been chiefly peopled from Great Britain and Ireland. Exactly one hundred years ago, Lower Canada, which had been conquered a short time before, was ceded by treaty to Great Britain, but still largely preserves its original French language and French predilections. In 1840 the two provinces were formally united by legislative enactment, but have not smoothly amalgamated. Lower Canada resists the principle of legislative representation by population, which Upper Canada generally desires, because it would increase its power. The hour approaches when representation by population will be carried in Canada; whenever it does, there are numerous stormy spirits in the lower province who may throw themselves under the protection of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

It may have been a desire to play a great political part, and aid in averting such a consummation, that induced Mr. MAGEE, in an able and earnest article in a recent number of a Canadian magazine, seriously to propose that the whole of British North America should be established as an independent monarchy, with a Prince of the English reigning family for its Sovereign. He argued, in a very plausible manner, that *this* would effect a thorough consolidation of the present discordant elements, and would at once elevate Canada and strengthen England.

Of course, if a Sovereign—a Court, Nobility, Order of Knighthood, and all the other "means and appliances to boot" of Royalty—no doubt, many would be gratified with such gauds and pomps, and even Mr. MAGEE himself—surely as worthy of a Dukedom or a Marquisate as any of his political fellow-laborers—would scarcely refuse, if gracefully and gratefully invited, to assume the coronet; especially as this establishment of Royalty, in North America, might be expected to neutralize the Democratic element from the United States, which he seems to dread so thoroughly.

Here let us notice the curious fact that NAPOLEON's conversion of republican Mexico into an Empire, with an imported ruler at its head, was simultaneous with Mr. T. D'ARCY MAGEE's proposition to effect a similar change in British North America. The leading rebels in the South, it is believed, would gladly place themselves under the new Emperor of Mexico, whoever he may be. It is curious that there should simultaneously become manifest a desire to place the United States between two monarchies;—one in Canada, which has practically been republican of late, and the other in Mexico, which has been wholly so for the last forty years.

Neither Mr. MAGEE's anticipated American invasion of Canada, before the end of 1864, nor his wild project of erecting Canada into a monarchy, under one of the Guelph-Cobourg family, is likely to take place. But even wise men sometimes speculate very widely and wildly, like Mr. MAGEE and his two mare's nests.

MR. SUNSET COX.—The person who gave the Hon. 'S. S. Cox, of Ohio, the name of "Sunset" must have had poetic appreciation. There is sentimental airiness in this name of Sunset Cox, which is prepossessing. The Sunset in question cannot be sanguinary, for we are told that Mr. Cox is frivolous, primrosy, daisyish, with an amiable weakness for poetical quotations. Flower-Garden Cox is a good name, but Sunset is better. When a gentleman with such a good-natured name tells us he is a Copperhead, and that "we must not drive the rebels to extremes," he is innocent, in his way, we know, but he is very provoking. Why will Mr. Sunset Cox insist upon this? It is quite time for the most childish *politician* to have learned that the rebels have been driving us; drove us at Bull Run; drove us before Richmond; drove us from Fredericksburg; drove us in Pennsylvania, until MEADE reasoned them out of Gettysburg, and GRANT persuaded them to remove from Vicksburg.

Here, we suppose, the wrong commences, but we wish the extremes we are not to drive them to were expressly mentioned. We have only to suppose that we must not drive the rebellion to its end, the enemy to the wall, JEFFERSON DAVIS out of Richmond, Secession out of the Union. All these are dangerous extremes to the Confederacy. We are not to eradicate evil, it were radical to do so; we must be conservative and keep it. The war is itself an extremity, and should never have happened.

Now, we fairly think that the rebels have never been driven to their natural place, and that to drive them out of extremes is the best we can do for them and ourselves. Moreover, we think that Mr. Cox and his friends are the extremes to which we should not drive them and to which they cannot be driven. Mr. SUNSET COX, too, (we beg his pardon,) is extremely absurd.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—That a Confederate lieutenant general, aged three-score years and ten, lately died in *delirium tremens*, is one of the most melancholy evidences of the rebellion. We have hesitated to accept this report, but similar circumstances have proved only too true—extravagances of fact more vagarious and miserable than fiction. Besides, the event in question took place after the last 4th of July, and if the whole Confederacy had the horrors, it would be justice not altogether impoetical. To be aged seventy, and a rebel lieutenant general, was more than sufficiently disreputable; with all this, to die in the delirium of drink outgrieves misery, and disproportions disproportion. VAN DORN, shot downjin villainy; MCCULLOCH, dying with an oath; and a half dozen more such chivalrous deaths, furnish sad comment of the rebellion, and are examples hardly outweighed by the Christian JACKSON, or the "gentlemanly" LEE. In the sin and shame of rebellion, JACKSON nor LEE could be christian and gentleman enough. But with a repudiator for President, it is to be wondered that all the leaders of the Confederacy do not reprobates. Early in the war we heard of a drunken blind man, who went through the streets of Memphis shouting for JEFFERSON DAVIS—a picture too suggestive for comment. The death of HOLMES seems the other extreme of misery; both types of that greater, wilder, and more mournful phrenzy of rebellion—an ambition without the virtue of reason, to build a Government upon the principles of revolt and despotism, and set up an empire in chaos and ruin. There is a certain decorum with which we should speak of the dead, and HOLMES may have been better, in some respects, than his fate. His death, however, is useful as a symbol and example. The Confederacy itself has been on a long bender, and is now in its last delirium.

ONE of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's prominent supporters recently said in a speech at Toledo:

"In case their State ticket was successful, Pugh would appear at the proper time and be installed as Lieutenant Governor, when, from the State House steps, he would call three times for Vallandigham, the Governor elect, and, if he did not come, he (Pugh) as acting Governor would call out the State militia, and, at the head of two hundred thousand men, march to the Canada line and escort Val. to the capital."

This is a charming picture, and it would almost be a pity for the Union men to spoil it. If the martyr should be elected what a scene in Columbus! Mr. PUGH standing on the State House steps and calling out in a solemn and stentorian voice "VALLANDIGHAM! VALLANDIGHAM! VALLANDIGHAM!" There being no response, Mr. PUGH, in the same sensible manner, will cry out "The State militia! The State militia! The State militia!" Two hundred thousand men instantly rush forth, and the air is rent with shouts of "PUGH! PUGH! PUGH!"

THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS is very severe upon the miseries of what it calls the "Bed of Glory," but, as it will never be required to lie upon it, we think it should let the bed alone. If the young men of America choose, in self-respect and for the sake of their country, to risk their lives upon the battle-field, the *News* might refrain from stigmatizing their belief in the glory of fighting in such a cause as "a blind, vulgar conception." Again, when we find the apologist for the most brutal riots of the age eloquently advocating the blessings of peace, we are reminded of *Joseph Surface* lecturing *Lady Teazle* on virtue.

THE *World* speaks of the "newly-fledged Republicans," alias the "War Democrats," who are to meet in Indianapolis on the 20th. Among these gentlemen Gen. LEWIS CASS is mentioned. The idea of this venerable statesman and patriot being newly fledged is very droll.

THIS EVENING, ward meetings, preliminary to the election of delegates to the Ward, City, Representative and Senatorial Conventions will be held, and officers chosen to conduct the elections. Many months have not passed since Philadelphia had a shameful instance of perjury on the part of men sworn to conduct elections properly, and a man not elected to the City Councils still holds his seat by a legal quibble and upon false returns. This evening the Union men of the city should appoint officers who will make such outrages impossible. Every respectable citizen should give his personal attention to the ward meetings, for upon the character of the delegates to the Conventions the success of our cause, in a great degree, depends. Intelligent, upright, loyal delegates will nominate candidates who are intelligent, upright, and loyal. Each citizen has an individual interest in this matter, and he cannot escape his responsibilities.

ON THE 7th of September the National Democratic Committee will meet in New York to determine the time and place of the next National Democratic Convention. With the exercise of a little patience—perhaps without it—this convention may meet where the last was held, in Charleston. It is to be devoutly wished that its deliberations may be more profitable than were those of its predecessor. For the date of the convention we may suggest the time when the party returns to its loyalty, unless that be too indefinite a period.

## WASHINGTON.

### Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1863.

### The Feeling in North Carolina.

According to a private letter received here, the article in the Raleigh *Standard* of the 31st of July, throwing the entire responsibility of the present war upon the Secessionists, and denouncing the treachery of the Confederate Government, and asking for peace, &c., was written by the speaker of the House of North Carolina Commons and president of the Governor's Council. It is further stated by the correspondent that Governor VANCE approved of the publication of the article, copies of which have been furnished to the President and members of the Cabinet.

### Exchange of Prisoners.

It was ascertained to-day, on inquiry at the bureau of the Commissary General of Prisoners, that it is proposed to exchange 18,000 of the paroled prisoners for an equal number the South has in its possession belonging to our armies. It is not yet known whether the arrangement has been perfected.

### Naval Orders.

Acting Master FREDERICK D. STUART, formerly of New York, has been ordered to the command of the gunboat Fuschia.

## CHARLESTON.

### Favorable Prospects of the Attack.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 16.—The steamer Spaulding arrived this morning from off Charleston. She reports having left Morris Island at 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

On Thursday evening the monitors were all stripped and prepared for action, and at daylight on Friday the batteries on Morris Island opened their fire, which lasted an hour or two when it ceased.

The monitors did not fire a shot, and as soon as the batteries ceased firing, the monitors put up their awnings. No explanation is given of this move. The strongest confidence is expressed of a favorable result.

Our informant says that during the short engagement of Friday morning he saw several shots strike Fort Sumpter, causing the bricks and mortar to fly promiscuously.

One of our officers, who left Morris Island on Friday, says that upon receiving instructions in regard to conveying news from Quartermaster Dunton, he asked him what he should tell a friend at Fortress Monroe. The Quartermaster said, "Tell them the great battle here will come off on Saturday or Sunday, and that we will be victorious."

## FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 16.—The United States mail steamer Adelaide, Captain Canon, arrived early this morning from Baltimore. Among her passengers were Hon. A. W. Randall, First Assistant Postmaster General; Hon. G. W. McClellan, Second Assistant Postmaster General; C. F. McDonald, Third Assistant Postmaster General; Hon. Green Adams, Auditor Post Office Department; William Scott, Chief Clerk.

On the 13th instant, the army gunboat Smith Briggs was discharged from service, as was announced. She was commanded by Captain J. C. Lee, of the 99th New York Regiment, and rendered efficient service during the battles on the Rappahannock and at Suffolk, last spring. We are pleased to learn that General Naglee has restored Captain Lee to his command of the Smith Briggs as an army gunboat again.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### Running the Blockade.

NEWBERN, N. C., August 13.—A conscript, just from Wilmington, N. C., reports that within the past few days seventeen large steamers have arrived at that port, having run the blockade, loaded with stores for the rebel army; among which were 96,000 English rifles, 160,000 army blankets, 120,000 ready-made uniforms, 22,000 ready-made army shoes, 11 locomotives, 20 rifled cannon (heavy calibre), five cargoes of railroad iron, and skilful workmen accompanying them.

### UNION MEETING AT WASHINGTON, N. C.

NEWBERN, August 13.—A meeting of the citizens of North Carolina, representing every county in the First and Second Congressional districts, and a portion of the third, was held at Washington on the 11th inst. The 1st North Carolina (Union) regiment, which is stationed at this point, participated in the meeting.

Addresses were made and resolutions adopted expressing a sympathy with the great conservative party of North Carolina; declaring that an energetic prosecution of the war in the Southern Department is the only means by which the Union sentiment in the interior of the State can be made practically useful in restoring her to national jurisdiction; asking the Government for this purpose; accusing the rebel Government of perfidy and cruelty towards North Carolina, and declaring her people absolved from further obligation to sustain it; placing the responsibility for the commencement of slavery upon Jeff Davis and his co-operators against the Federal Government; expressing the belief that North Carolina will find ample compensation in the blessing of free labor for the present inconvenience of emancipation; rejoicing in the recent Union victory at the Kentucky election; denouncing copperheadism at the North, and sustaining the patriotism and patriotism of the administration in the conduct of the war, especially that displayed in the national currency, originated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

### OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

The Washington *New Era*, of the 10th, republishes from the Raleigh *Standard*, of the 31st, an article denouncing the treachery of the Confederate leaders, showing the falsity of their promises, and the ill-success of their efforts, and stating that portions only of but five of the original States remain in the hands of the Confederacy, and proposing that North Carolina make immediate overtures to the North for peace.

### PERSONAL.

Brigadier General J. N. Palmer is now in command of 18th Army Corps, with his headquarters at Newbern.

Major J. N. Whitford, of the rebel cavalry, visited this city on the 11th, with a flag of truce, to inquire as to the truth of the reports of the ill-treatment of the prisoners confined here. He was informed that the reports were untrue, and that two-thirds of them desired to take the oath of allegiance so as to remain within our lines.

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

### From Cairo.

CAIRO, August 16.—A bearer of despatches from General Grant has passed through here on the way to Washington. It is understood the despatches have reference to the trade regulations on the Mississippi river; and it is said that General Grant favors the opening of the cotton trade to all loyal citizens, under proper restrictions, and recommends to the authorities at Washington the immediate adoption of this policy. This will bring out thousands of bales of cotton now hidden away in the swamps, and have a beneficial effect on the manufacturing interests.

General Logan made a speech here last night to the largest out-door audience ever assembled in Cairo.

Rear Admiral Porter returned here to-day, with the flag-ship Black Hawk. A salute was fired from the gunboats off the levee.

General Asboth, at Columbus, Ky., has been relieved by order of General Grant. General A. J. Smith takes command there.

### NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, August 17.—Private Hiram Reynolds, of the 82d Indiana, was hung for the murder of Washington Moscar of the same regiment.

Lieutenant L. C. Hodges has been assigned to the Chief Quartermastership of the Department of the Cumberland.

The river is falling, and there is only three feet of water on the shoals.

### MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 15.—The recent cavalry expedition from Corinth released 250 conscripts, who were taken by Forrest's company. Coleman's men came into Corinth on Tuesday from Waynesboro. They were conscripted, and had several fights with Biffles. They refused to go, and armed themselves and reported at Corinth to enter the United States service. There is nothing new from below.

### ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—The body of Col. Carolyn reached this city yesterday. The funeral takes place this afternoon with appropriate military honors.

Gen. Osterhaus leaves this city to-day, to join his command in Mississippi.

The extensive coffee and tea establishment of Robert Charles was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $30,000. Insured for $20,000.

### Return of New England Regiments.

BUFFALO, August 17.—The 4th Massachusetts and 28th Maine Regiments arrived here on Sunday, and left immediately for home. The 47th Massachusetts Regiment arrived on Sunday, and left in the evening for home. Five soldiers died in the hospital here, yesterday—two of the 15th New Hampshire, two of 16th, and one of the 26th Maine.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

### Arrival of the Steamer America.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The steamer America, from Greytown, has arrived, with 330 passengers.

Gen. Chamorro, one of the revolutionary leaders from Nicaragua, was recently killed in a skirmish near the frontier of Honduras. The war seemed to be about over.

It was expected that Gen. Martinez would be elected President for life.

Report says that Dr. Segur, of San Salvador, has been sent to the United States to raise a force of adventurers to aid in the war against the Central American States.

Their landing in Nicaragua was feared.

The building of a telegraph line in Nicaragua had commenced.

### From Williamsport, Pa.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., August 17.—Capt. Rhodes, of Gen. Rorecrans' army, who was killed in Tennessee, was buried here with military honors yesterday.

A barn owned by Wesley Moore, near Williamsport, containing a large amount of grain, hay, &c. was struck by lightning yesterday, and entirely consumed.

About 9 o'clock last night the large frame soap and candle factory, owned by Munday & Bro., a part of which had just been fitted up as a cooking establishment for the United States troops and drafted men quartered here, was destroyed by fire.

### Dreadful Calamity—Fifteen Girls Burned to Death.

ALBANY, August 17.—Information reached here this afternoon of the destruction by fire of Hurst's Shoddy mill at Cohoes, and the burning to death of fifteen female operatives. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and the only means of escape left to the girls were the windows. Some were so terror-stricken that they abandoned themselves to their fate and perished in the building. Others fell from the windows into the fire below, and many were badly injured by jumping to the ground. Twenty-five are missing and fifteen are reported burned to death.

### Fraudulent Exemption Certificates.

AUGUSTA, Maine, August 17.—Two young men employed in the office of the Surgeon's Department were arrested on Saturday for filling out certificates of exemption for a pecuniary consideration. Only five certificates were issued, and $250 realized by the fraud.

### 1,200 Drafted Men for the Army of the Potomac.

BOSTON, August 17.—Twelve hundred drafted soldiers embarked from Long Island, Boston harbor, to-day, on the steamer Forest City, to join the Army of the Potomac.

The 4th Massachusetts arrived to-day from Port Hudson.

### Proclamation from Governor Seymour—Citizens Warned against Disorderly Conduct.

ALBANY, August 17.—Governor Seymour has prepared a proclamation warning all citizens against any disorderly conduct when the draft is made in New York and Brooklyn.

### The Draft in the Eighteenth Congressional District.

WILLIAMSPORT (Pa.), August 17.—The draft for the Eighteenth district is progressing quietly, although large crowds are in attendance at each drawing.

### The Draft in New York State.

BUFFALO, August 17.—The draft in this district was completed on Saturday without the least difficulty. Drafting in the Thirty-first district will commence at Dunkirk to-day. No difficulty is apprehended.

## EUROPE.

### Arrival of the City of Washington.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th, has arrived.

The Asia reached Liverpool on the morning of the 3d, and the Siloon on the night of the same day.

The ship Constitution, from Philadelphia for Valparaiso, was captured on the 26th of June by the pirate Georgia, and released on a ransom bond of $20,000.

The ship City of Bath, from Calliao for Antwerp, was at Pernambuco after having been captured by the pirate Georgia, and released on a ransom bond of $20,000.

It is reported that the bark Conrad, of Philadelphia, captured by the Alabama on the 19th of June, was armed by her and not destroyed.

The ship Sunrise, at Liverpool from New York, was, it seems, captured by the Florida in lat. 40, long. 68, and released on a ransom bond for $60,000.

The City of Washington passed August 11th, in lat. 50, long. 38, the Africa, for Liverpool. On the 16th, in lat. 43, long. 60, passed the U. S. gunboat Tuscarora, cruising.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The change of tone on the part of the London *Saturday Review*, hitherto one of the strongest advocates of the Secessionists in England, excites much comment. That journal looks upon the recent Federal victories as great, if not decisive, and, in a measure, gives up the cause of the South as virtually lost.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce held its semi-annual meeting on the 3d. The speakers expressed the opinion that the American war was not far from its close, including James Spence, the notorious Secession advocate.

POLAND.

The Polish National Government has ordered a forced loan of 2,100,000 florins. A proclamation from the same source rejects every compromise not based upon the independence of Poland with a restoration of the boundaries of 1772.

Several insurgent leaders have been hung at Warsaw.

TURKEY.

The Turkish army is to be raised from 85,000 to 150,000 men. Two camps of observation are to be established in Bosnia, and on the Danube.

FRANCE.

Official advices are said to have reached Paris from New York, that the Government definitely resumed the conscription, and the fact is attributed to the progress of pacific ideas at the North.

The Polish question is unchanged.

The Paris journals change particular feeling of tone from the identical note, now that it is a question of taking a decided step, and place the responsibility of the solution on England.

A Vienna journal also asserts that no understanding as to the replies to Russia is yet arrived at.

The London *Herald* asserts that England and Austria are completely in accord, and will simply demand for Poland those treaty rights which Russia in substance acknowledges and shows a disposition to concede.

There were rumors of an intended outbreak at Warsaw on the 7th. The National Government warned the people against moving before they gave the signal.

The Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia had an interview at Gastein.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail has arrived. The arrest of Nena Sahib is confirmed.

The cotton shipments from Bombay are heavy.

RUSSIA.

An ukase has been issued declaring free the 2,000,000 peasants who are peasants of the Crown domains.

### Arrival of the Steamer "Bremen" from Southampton.

The steamship Bremen, from Southampton, arrived at New York on Monday, with dates to the 5th instant.

The Great Eastern and the Asia arrived out August 1st.

ENGLAND.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to be captain general and colonel of the Honorable Artillery Company of London.

The *Times* says: Directions have been received at Chatham dockyard, from the Admiralty, for the construction of a 12-gun iron vessel, the first of a squadron of iron frigates of a somewhat smaller size than the Warrior.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: The accounts of Lord Clyde's health are of a most discouraging kind.

The *Star* says: Mr. J. B. Hammond, for some years American consul in Dublin, has resigned his office, and will leave in a few days for New York.

The *Times*, in a leader, says: We acknowledge it to be a stroke of smart policy that the New York papers should declare that the new draft of three hundred thousand men is intended only for a war with England, and should blow the trumpet of audacious defiance to this country, which Archbishop Hughes seemed to think the only point on which he could count for sympathy from the rioters. But with General Lee still threatening them on the Potomac, the Federal Government will find enough on their hands at home, and it would be wise to settle their own affairs before insulting their neighbors. However, they are no doubt right to resort to adoptions or violence to enforce the conscription, for it is quite evident that if they cannot reinforce their armies their invasion of the South must come to a stand still.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Halifax on Monday, where he will remain until Tuesday, for the purpose of opening the town hall. After the ceremony, he will return to Osborne. The Prince's visit will be short, in consequence of the illness of the Princess of Wales.

Arrangements were commenced on Monday at Woolwich for the embarkation of the Queen for Germany from the Royal Arsenal pier, Woolwich.

Mr. Elliott, the British minister at Rio, had demanded and received passports for himself and legation, but had not left Rio when the mail left.

The Prince of Wales has purchased Newstead Abbey.

A despatch from Rio Janeiro, of July 8th, says the Mary Hanzell brought on here the crews of the Conrad and Tallaman, captured by the Alabama. The master reports that the Alabama boarded his vessel in lat. 26 deg. south, and that the Conrad was not destroyed, but arrived as a Confederate cruiser. The Tallaman, from New York for Shanghae, was burned June 5th, in lat. 14 deg. south, long. 34 deg. west.

FRANCE.

*La France* says: "Intelligence has been received from London of the important fact that the negotiations of the three Powers for a common reply to Russia are upon the point of arriving at a successful termination."

*La France* also publishes an article under the title of "Compromise or Isolation." In case of Russia's refusal one can foresee a situation without peril. At the most might be anticipated a kind of blockade, destined to effect the isolation of Russia, with a view of bringing about ulterior concessions.

*The Pays* confirms the statement that a complete and unalterable understanding exists between the three Powers.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says: We persist in affirming that the despatch of a collective and identical reply has been agreed on between the three Courts. We do not say too much when we assert that, in their reply to the St. Petersburg Cabinet, the three Courts will term themselves "allies"—an expression which, under the circumstances, requires no further comment. Authentic information enables us to deny the report that the summons of M. De Balabine to St. Petersburg will soon be followed by the recall of the ambassadors of Russia from Paris and London.

The *Memorial* also formally denies that Italy has endeavored to thrust herself into the union of the Powers with a view of eventualities, and says that Austria has already paid dearly enough for her defection in 1854 to deprive her of all desire of repeating it. Her intimate agreement with the Powers does not leave the slightest chance for Italy.

*La France* says the Emperor is expected at St. Cloud on the 6th. *La France* asserts that the English Cabinet, which had appeared to adhere to the project of addressing an identical note to Russia, now hesitates to take that course, thinking it right to give Russia time for reflection without immediately provoking a fresh reply.

The same journal says: Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Count Rechberg seems to be a definite proof of a diplomatic rupture between Russia and Austria. The Prince's despatch has excited universal repulsion at Vienna. The military and constitutional parties are offended, and counsel the Emperor to persist in the Western alliance.

The coolness between the two Powers appears to be very serious. Certain documents state that the Polish insurrection has just obtained great advantages in Lubin. The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says official accounts lately published establishes the fact of the progressive improvement of French trade in general.

Some excitement was created in the Paris corn market by the report that the Czar had prohibited the export of corn and flour from the Russian Empire.

The prospect of the French harvest is so good that there is a probability wheat may be exported from France, rather than a necessity for its importation. The new wheat is of excellent quality.

The Paris Flour market was quiet.

The Paris Bourse has been inanimate. Rentes closed at 67f.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes in conspicuous type an article from the Weimar papers, called the "Deutschland," warmly congratulating Austria upon being more than ever decided upon making common cause with the Western Powers, whether in the way of ulterior negotiations or for stronger measures.

The *Deutschland* throws into strong contrast with the conduct of Austria the selfish and anti-national character of the policy of Prussia, who, instead of acting in concert with her German neighbors, gives moral aid to Russia by her equivocal bearing.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies, a bill for the repression of brigandage was approved. The Chamber sanctioned the purchase by the Government of the Victor Emmanuel Railroad, and the concession of the Lafitte Company of the right to construct a railroad, facilitating communication between Calabria and Sicily. The session ended August 1st.

A band of fifty-three Neapolitans, Spanish, and Bavarian brigands have entered Italian territory near Soro. The Italian troops dispersed them.

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