The Press.

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PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

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FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his
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AND
FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
my27-tau22

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20,000 pounds light selected Ohio Fleece.
Full Blood.
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20,000 pounds, 20 to 30 cnts, fine.
Well-known makes.
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20,000 pounds Nos. 6 to 20's,
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RHODES & WILLIAMS,
ly21 107 South WATER Street.

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Demonstrations of the Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS, August 16.—A colored drummer deserted from General Lee's army yesterday forenoon, and came within our lines. He reports that on Wednesday morning the whole of General Lee's army, with the exception of General A. P. Hill's corps, moved from Culpeper Court House by the Fredericksburg road. He also confirms the stories of the demoralization of the North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama troops. Those from North Carolina in Hill's corps have openly revolted, and swear they will fight no longer. The Mississippi troops are clamorous to be sent home.

The contraband deserter's story of the movements of the rebel troops is fully confirmed by the reports from our scouts. On Saturday a large force of rebel infantry and cavalry, with some artillery, made its appearance on the south bank of the Rappahannock, above Falmouth. Another story is that they crossed at Fredericksburg on Friday night; but I consider the report of their crossing highly improbable.

Deserters, refugees, and prisoners are constantly coming in from the rebel lines, and all confirm the stories of the great want of confidence the rebel armies have in their Government, and say that the common talk in Lee's army is that its utter annihilation is only a question of time.

It is not thought that Lee intends to make any violent demonstration by this movement towards Fredericksburg; but rather that he is making a show of strength in our front to deter us from sending troops to Charleston or elsewhere.

General Humphreys, who is temporarily in command of the army, is fully aware of the rebel movements, if not of their designs; and I may say, without trespassing on forbidden ground, that such disposition of our own forces has been made as will checkmate any contemplated *coup de main* on their part.

COURT MARTIALS AND SENTENCES.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 73.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR GERMANTOWN, Va., Aug. 7, 1863.

I. Before a general court martial, convened at headquarters 2d Division, 12th Corps, in pursuance of General Orders No. 49, of June 22, 1863, and of which Lieutenant Colonel Eugene Powell, 66th Ohio Volunteers, is president, was arraigned and tried Second Lieutenant Valentine Hitchcock, Company G, 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Charge 1—Cowardice in the presence of the enemy.
Charge 2—Absence without leave in the presence of the enemy.
Finding—Of the first charge, guilty; of the second charge, guilty.

And the court does therefore sentence him, the said Lieutenant Valentine Hitchcock, Company G, 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers, "to be cashiered, and the name, crime, and place of abode, and punishment of the delinquent, be published in the newspapers in and about the camp, and of the particular State from which the offender came, or where he usually resides."

II. Before a general court martial, convened at headquarters, 3d Division, 6th Corps, by virtue of Special Orders Nos. 98, 105, and 114, of which Brigadier General Alexander B. Shaler is president, were arraigned and tried:

1. Second Lieutenant James H. Van Nostrand, Company K, 1st Long Island Volunteers.
Charge—Drunkenness on duty.
Finding—Guilty.
And the court does, therefore, sentence him, the said Second Lieutenant James H. Van Nostrand, Company K, 1st Regiment Long Island Volunteers, "to be cashiered."

2. Second Lieutenant William H. Tanner, Company B, 65th Regiment New York Volunteers.
Charge—Drunkenness on duty.
Finding—Guilty.
And the court does, therefore, sentence him, the said Second Lieutenant William H. Tanner, Company B, 65th Regiment New York Volunteers, "to be cashiered."

3. Second Lieutenant Elisha B. Gregory, Company I, 65th Regiment New York Volunteers.
Charge 1—Disobedience of orders.
Charge 2—Disrespect towards his superior officer.
Finding—Of the first charge, guilty; of the second charge, guilty.
And the court does therefore sentence him, the said Second Lieutenant Elisha B. Gregory, Company I, 65th regiment New York Volunteers, "to be dismissed the service of the United States."

III. Before a general court martial, convened at headquarters, 2d brigade, 1st division, 6th corps, by virtue of special orders No. 44, July 29, 1863, of which Colonel C. S. Edwards, 5th Maine Volunteers, is president, was arraigned and tried Private Thomas Jewett, Company D, 5th regiment Maine Volunteers.
Charge—Desertion.
Finding—Guilty.
And the court does therefore sentence him, the said Private Thomas Jewett, Company D, 5th Maine Volunteers, "to be shot to death with musketry, at such time and place as the Commanding General may direct," two-thirds of the members of the court concurring.

IV. The proceedings of the general courts martial in the foregoing cases having been transmitted to the Major General commanding, the following are the orders thereon:

The proceedings, finding and sentence in the case of Lieutenant Hitchcock are approved. That officer accordingly ceases to belong to the military service of the United States from August 4, 1863, the date of the special order issued in his case.

The proceedings, findings, and sentences in the cases of Second Lieutenant James H. Van Nostrand, Company K, 1st Regiment Long Island Volunteers; Second Lieutenant William H. Tanner, Company B, 65th Regiment New York Volunteers, and Second Lieutenant Elisha B. Gregory, Company I, 65th Regiment New York Volunteers, are approved. These officers accordingly cease to belong to the military service of the United States from this date.

In the case of Private Jewett, the proceedings, finding and sentence are approved. The sentence will be carried into effect in presence of the division, on Friday, the 14th inst., between the hours of twelve M. and four o'clock P. M. By command of
Major General MEADE.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.
Official—CHAS. E. PEASE, Ass't Adj't General.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Ninth Army Corps.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

AUGUST 14, 1863.

At Milldale, we could now see what the engineer saw, who directed our movements in fortification, when we first came here. Our fatigue parties dug rifle-pits, and prepared positions for batteries where he placed his stakes. We cut down the trees he designated. Now the leaves are deadened, and having been out to the Big Black, we have the scope of it. The felled woods gives us a view of our whole position, and of the uses of our pits. Every hill-top, and in the valleys below them, were covered and filled with our shelters. About the third of August the camps began to break up. We would wake in the morning to find the white spots had gone, like a dream, leaving only the withered brush and the cane frames, the marks of former habitation. Gradually, day after day, they melted away, until it became very desolate and lonely.

But I do not think troops received orders to break camp with greater pleasure, fell in more readily, and tramped off to the step of a livelier tune. I didn't hear one band or drum corps play "The Girl I Left Behind Me," a very common tune when breaking camp in Kentucky. It was "The Man in the Moon," or "The Irish Volunteer," or something of that sort. It gave one a saddened feeling, to see a regiment march away to their music, the flags flying, their bayonets glistening in the morning sun, to think of the many who came with them with as buoyant step, with a heart as full of hope, with as manly strength, who go not back with them—whose being is marked only by yon little billows of earth, there on the hillside; but we see not the deep scars scored upon the hearthstones away off up north. These mark our flow all along from the bluffs on the river of Death, across the Black to Jackson, and our ebb thus far.

We had the felicity (!) of being put on board the Emerald on Sunday, and have been, until to-day, Friday, getting to Cairo. Like the lizards in the fable, we were disposed to murmur because we crawled; but yesterday, stopping at a sunken coal barge to coal, we hailed the Leonora passing us, asked who were on board. "8th Michigan." "How long have you been on the way?" "Nine days," growled a fellow that was sweating on the guards, and probably swearing. This closed our mouths. "We would sooner be a lizard living than a stag dead."

It has been the fate of our corps to have passed much of our time on board of boats—from Annapolis, Md., to Fortress Monroe, to North and South Carolina, and in the varied waters thereabout and since. We have experienced all sorts of treatment, at least enough to know who are kind and accommodating and who are not, making every allowance for the limited circumstances that put comfort out of the power of the officers of the boat. Extortion was at a fearful rate on these steamboats until General Grant, with firm and discreet hand, prescribed their bounds. Picking up a Memphis *Bulletin* yesterday, and looking at the river news, there was a most nauseating half column of flattery of steamboat captains and clerks. The ingenuity of the local itemizer in giving variety to it was the only refreshing feature. We know that some of it was false as it was fulsome by personal experience. Officers after such a campaign as we have been through have not enough money to fee these rascally waiters, and, therefore, had to suffer. Were we to particularize we might make ourselves as little as they were mean. But any one may imagine how, in a thousand ways, they made us uncomfortable. They were as cowardly as they were mean, and had not our men been old campaigners, they would have created a panic among them when the boat struck a bar with such force as to make the boat shiver from end to end last night.

WEST TENNESSEE CLEAR OF GUERILLAS—BRAGG AND JOHNSTON.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—A despatch from Cairo to the *Commercial* says that West Tennessee is cleared of guerillas. Colonel Rowitt, commanding a brigade that went north, captured Colonel Campbell, of the 23d Tennessee, together with ten captains and thirty privates.

Colonel Hatch, of the 2d Iowa, went to Paris and drove out Richardson, Beffles, and Wilson's guerillas. The 1st Alabama cavalry returning to Glendale with ten prisoners. The 18th Missouri regiment captured a captain and five privates in the vicinity of Ripley.

General Bragg is at Chattanooga with 25,000 men. He has lost ten thousand by desertion.

Johnston's army, numbering 25,000, is at Brandon and Enterprise. It has lost one-third by desertion. The mountains of North Alabama are full of deserters from Johnston's and Bragg's armies.

The gunboat Cincinnati has been raised, and is now undergoing repairs at Vicksburg.

GOV. SHORTER'S DESPAIR.

Governor Shorter, of Alabama, has issued an address to the citizens of that State, urging upon them the impressment of their slaves into the Confederate service.

The Governor undertakes to explain certain financial transactions, involving two millions of dollars, which he took the liberty of disbursing in the vacation of the Legislature—that being the amount of war tax assessed for the State of Alabama. He reports salt scarce and high, and says he has made provision for supplying, as equitably as possible, the families of soldiers in the field. He orders that no more grain shall be distilled, except for medicinal purposes. He further states that he has ordered that shipment of wool and cotton cards be made from Nassau, to run the Federal blockade. Four shipments of this kind had come safely to hand, and the cards were sold at from seven to nine dollars per pair. Governor Shorter reports the following amount of clothes furnished the troops since his inauguration: 11,723 hats; 3,878 overcoats; 14,870 jackets; 16,220 pants; 31,760 shirts; 16,766 drawers; 10,569 pairs of socks; 19,960 pairs of shoes, and 2,384 blankets. The Governor closes with a pathetic appeal to the citizens of Alabama to stand fast to the rebellion cause and comply with all the demands of their rulers, winding up with the announcement of his candidacy for re-election.

THE DEATH OF GEN. HOLMES.

MEMPHIS, August 17.—Steamer Mary E. Forsyth brings dates from Helena of the 13th. Gen. Holmes, the rebel, (since reported dead,) is said to have resigned, and is to be succeeded by Price. Holmes is unpopular in the army, and called, by way of compliment, "Old Granny." Price is styled "Old Pap" by the same sort of compliment. Holmes has been still more unpopular since the attack upon Helena, as he bears the blame of that failure. The abandonment of Bayou Metairie, and the selection of Augusta and Jacksonport by the rebels as a base of operations, would seem to indicate another expedition into Missouri. Two weeks since, forty of Col. Watkins' Federal cavalry made their way safely from Wittsburg, on the St. Francis river, to Hopefield, opposite Memphis, and returned without loss.

The *Bulletin* has reports of the death of General Holmes, said to have been from a wound received on the 4th of July, at Helena.

FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, August 11, via Cairo, Aug. 15.—There is no news of importance, except the moving of troops by the steamers. The general health of the city and army is good. Johnston is said to be at a point on Chunky river, where the Mobile and Ohio Railroad crosses. There is great trepidation on account of Mobile and Charleston among the rebels hereabout. They have lost their hopes of success.

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

Critical Situation of General Blunt—His Determination to Give Battle.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 13.

We have just returned from Fort Blunt, Cherokee Nation, and we have very important news from that quarter. General Blunt and a portion of his staff have been visiting at Tal-lah-quah and Park Hill, and returned to headquarters on the 30th of July. The cause of the visit was, they had received news that the rebel army, under General D. H. Cooper, had received large reinforcements, and is now encamped on the old battle-ground of Haney Springs. On the same evening General Cooper was reinforced by a mounted brigade under General Cabell, who had fallen back to Fort Smith, Arkansas, after his unsuccessful effort to co-operate with Stand Waitie in the fight with General Williams at Cabin Creek. This increased Cooper's force to about 8,000 troops. Steele has also arrived there with a force of Texans, and assumed chief command of the rebel army there, which is presumed to be about 13,000 strong.

General Baylor, when we left, was moving in the direction of our little army with about five regiments of Texans and six pieces of artillery. Some Union refugees from the Red-river counties report passing him at Bowan, which is situated on the Red river, and that he is undoubtedly marching to the assistance of Cooper and Steele, who are now not far distant from General Blunt's army. This will make the rebel army at least 15,000 strong, with 18 guns.

General Blunt is determined to fight them, and on their own ground, too. He would do this, we have not the slightest doubt, if the rebel army were forty thousand strong, and Kansas in her present unprotected and menaced condition, except by that little wall of heroes. His men are very eager and brimfull of enthusiasm, and every officer in his command will sustain him with unyielding pluck to the bitter end. When the reinforcements which are rapidly being pushed forward to the assistance of the noble General Blunt arrive, our small army will not exceed seven thousand effective men, and we are including the colored and Indian troops. We feel confident that when the General attacks the rebels, which he assuredly will, if they do not attack him instantly, there will be a division in their own ranks. We think that two at least of their Indian regiments will declare for their Great Father at Washington. We are also credibly informed that over one-half of Baylor's forces are Union conscripts.

THE MURDER OF UNIONISTS.

Our spies returned from Fort Smith, Ark., and Van Buren, and report but three hundred men as garrison at those places. They also declare, and it is not doubted, that over two hundred Union men have been murdered, within two months, in Northwestern Arkansas. The loyalists have taken to the mountains to await the advance of a Federal army. As the alternative of starvation or submission is presented, they sometimes give up, and, invariably, they are *shot or hung* immediately. Yet, Schofield keeps the Union-Arkansas Brigade lying idle, with rusting weapons, at Cassville, Missouri. In Scott county, Arkansas, south of the Red river, there is a bushwhacking party of Union men between two and three hundred strong.

Night before last a rebel bushwhacking gang came into Kansas, some thirty miles below this place (Leavenworth), and burned a whole train of wagons, but, fortunately, they were soon driven upon their own soil.

Affairs present the appearance of hot work for Kansas within a short time, unless Blunt's army is able to resist the rebels, whose purpose it is to invade our soil and lay waste our fair homes; but should such results visit us, which is more than likely, the people of Kansas will rise as a man and sweep them from our soil. DINGO.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

A PARTI-COLORED BATTLE.

A good deal of interest is associated with the battle in the Indian territory, which has been imminent for some weeks past, and which has probably been fought by this time. We publish this morning an interesting account of the prospects of the battle, of the forces arrayed on either side, and of the respective officers in command. The commander of the rebels is one Steele, a renegade New Yorker, and the Union commander is General Blunt, well known for his battles, marches, and victories in the Far West. The troops on either side will consist of the most notable mixture of colors and races that have yet fought during the war. There will be negroes, Indians, half-breeds, mulattoes, and white men. The rebels are said to have about ten thousand men, of whom three-fourths are Indians, under command of Acting Brigadiers Sandy Walker, Standwaitie, and Chili McIntosh. The remainder of their troops are Texans and subjects from Western Arkansas. The Union force consists of a Kansas regiment, a Colorado regiment, a negro regiment, and three Indian regiments, with artillery and cavalry—or less than 5,000 men. The Choctaws and Creeks are the principal rebel tribes, and the Cherokee is the principal loyal tribe; but it is believed the two Creek regiments will desert in mass to our side as soon as the battle commences. Before the war the Cherokees were the richest community in the world, being highly civilized, having splendid farms, handsome towns, and plenty of silver, and being presided over by that shrewd and loyal man, John Ross; but since the war began their lands have been desolated, their towns sacked, and the people beggared by the ravages of the rebels of all complexions.

Gen. Blunt was so placed that he would be compelled to attack the rebels, notwithstanding their superior force, and it was his purpose to cross the Arkansas river, and begin the attack on Sunday last. We await for the result of this battle with great interest, and hope for success to our arms. If it be a victory for us, and if Blunt were reinforced, he would quickly make his appearance in Northern Texas.—*Times, Aug. 18.*

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

General Rosecrans' Advance—The Rebel Position.

The following, from recent correspondence, may give some idea of the position of the rebels:

"The enemy hold the Tennessee river from Harrison to Bridgeport. Harrison is their right, Chattanooga their centre—the fortified citadel—and Bridgeport is the left. The whole line covers the important positions of Cleveland and other points on the railroad from Knoxville to Atlanta. Bragg knows that if we move on Chattanooga our line must accommodate itself to his. If we do not, he stands ready to accommodate himself to ours. At any rate, there is no fear that we are going to commit the fault of leaving him on our flank again."

A young German, belonging to Brooklyn, N. Y., but who has been engaged in topographical service with Bragg's engineers, being impressed at Mobile, lately made his appearance within Gen. Rosecrans' lines, asking and receiving the protection of our flag. The correspondent says of him and of the intelligence he brought:

"For obvious reasons the name of the deserter in this case is not given. He is an exceedingly intelligent gentleman, and since he has been at headquarters has finished a map of Chattanooga from actual field notes, giving all information of importance to us. The heights of the hills, prominent peaks, relative altitude of the bluffs on either side of the river, location of batteries and camps, are given with what he says great accuracy. He brings with him a large map of the country on the south side of Tennessee river from Bridgeport to Chattanooga—a map of the very greatest importance to us. It was while engaged in the duty of mapping this district that he crossed the river and came over to our side. He was dressed in his best suit of gray, and with his portfolio, or haversack, was filled with maps, notes, and caricatures of different rebel officers—Polk, Hardee, &c. He had also some sketches of the Stone river battle-field. He is to be allowed to return to his home in a few days."

Concerning the order arming the colored men, the supply of food to the indigent and destitute Union people in that department, and kindred matters, we quote the following:

"General Rosecrans has issued an order arming all the negroes in this department. I have not seen the order, but understand it is to the effect that all negroes employed as servants by officers and otherwise in the army are to be immediately organized into regiments and armed. A second clause constitutes a board of examination, whose duty it is to examine officers of these regiments. Among others named as constituting this board I remember only the name of Colonel Parkhurst, 11th Michigan. He tells me that officers thus applying are to be examined as to their peculiar fitness to control negroes, as well as to their ability to drill and discipline them as soldiers. There are now about 7,000 negroes in the department who will be thus armed, and the number is increasing daily. I should not be astonished to report in two months hence 10,000 negro soldiers as forming part of this army. It has been discovered here that a company of free negroes was at one time organized by the rebels in Nashville, and the Nashville rebel organ of Isham G. Harris expressed the opinion that each one could whip ten Yankees. As the white rebels had never claimed that they could whip more than five Yankees, the Nashville *Union* argues (and the army professes to accept the argument) that a negro is twice as good as a Secessionist. The question is not likely to remain long without practical solution.

"All the citizens of the country in which the army now lies depend entirely upon it for daily support. They go each morning in squads to the different division headquarters and draw food upon orders issued by the provost marshals of each division. It is estimated that many thousands in the vicinity of Winchester are thus fed by our troops. Most of these are women and children whose natural protectors are in the rebel army, or who are in our hands as deserters. The men are generally very old and the boys all under fifteen. Those liable to military duty are gone and not likely to get home soon. I talked with a great many of the women who came to Rosseau for their rations, and find them in most cases indifferent to the return of their liege lords. There is a startling amount of immorality among them. In their habits, such as smoking, chewing, and 'dipping,' they are most disgusting. I was sitting in the tent of Captain Williams, at Rosseau's, a day or two since, admiring the delicate, well-turned features of a woman who, had she been educated, would have been thought beautiful, and was about to express some such idea to Captain Williams, when she turned her head to one side, and, with the air and appearance of a practiced chewer, 'spirted' a stream of saliva from her thin lips, and then throwing away the tobacco she had been chewing, took from her pocket a small phial of snuff, and with a spoon-shaped bit of wood, filled her mouth with the filthy drug. 'Major, allow me,' said another young and beautiful damsel to a friend of mine, who had just filled his pipe. At the same time she took a cob pipe from her pocket, and filled it with the Major's strong smoking tobacco, and puffed away with the most perfect, but by no means charming, nonchalance. The ignorance of these people is as disgusting as their manners. I am told by some members of the Christian Commission that they have ten times the number of applications from slaves for reading matter, primers, &c., than they have from the white citizens. At the headquarters of General Rosseau, at Cowan, rations are issued to two hundred and thirty-five persons daily, and the picture I have drawn of them will apply to all I have seen in this vicinity. I have seen no 'better class of chivalry' as yet. I suppose and hope they have gone South."

MEXICO.

Archduke Maximilian, Louis Napoleon, and the Porte.

[From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.]

ROME, July 29.—The Archduke Maximilian of Austria has sent the Pope a copy of the Emperor Napoleon's letter, requesting him to accept the throne of Mexico, if chosen by popular suffrage. The Archduke has informed the Pope that he is greatly disposed to accept the offer, and that in going to Mexico religious interests will largely occupy his attention. The Court of Rome is well satisfied with the prospect.

ARRIVAL OF MEXICAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

The first detachment of Mexican prisoners, who are to be located in the interior of France, arrived at Evreux, in Normandy, during the night of the 27th ult. The detachment consisted of twelve generals, six colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, and two captains. They were taken prisoners at Puebla, and are permitted to wear their swords, Gen. Forey having granted them that indulgence in consideration of the bravery with which they defended the town against the French, whom the prisoners call the first soldiers in the world.

While their lodgings were being prepared, the prisoners were assembled in the large room of the Hotel of the Grand Cerf. They appeared to be much affected at their position as exiles, and uneasy as to the reception they might meet from the French people. They were shortly set at rest on this point by a very friendly speech from the deputy mayor, who then offered them refreshments. The prisoners expressed their gratitude in very warm terms. Some of them speak French fluently, while many of them understand what is said to them.

The arrival of the Mexicans excited considerable curiosity among the inhabitants of Evreux. Crowds assembled in front of the hotel in which the generals are temporarily lodged, and their surprise was great to find their uniforms similar to those of generals in the French army. Among them are two old men, whose white hair particularly attracted attention.

FRENCH LOSSES IN MEXICO—BRAVERY OF THE MEXICANS.

I apprehend that the accounts given in the *Moniteur* about the sanitary condition of the French army in parts of Mexico are not strictly correct. I have at this moment before me a letter written by a soldier of that army, bearing date June 26. His regiment, the number of which I do not for obvious reasons specify, has taken no trifling part in these operations; consequently he speaks as an eye-witness, and a sharer in the hardships through which the troops have passed. Of the health of the army he says, alluding to those at a certain distance from Vera Cruz, that "the men were dropping off like leaves." From the returns it appears that not less than 4,600 have perished from yellow fever alone, and out of the Egyptian battalion of 400, which the Pasha lent to the French for this "forced labor," only 150 remain.

Owing to the heavy rains, they have great difficulty in getting the convoys through the swollen streams. The railway was making very slow progress, and the guerrillas, though considerably checked by recent events—the capture of Puebla and surrender of Mexico—continually harass them. The writer of the letter is loud in his praise of the extreme bravery shown by the Mexicans in the defence of Puebla. He speaks of women and children taking part in that defence; of boys from 9 to 12 years old acting as officers, and readily obeyed as such, so that the conflict at last became a butchery. Famine and the terrible effects of the French artillery made it totally impossible for them to hold out longer than they did. Every street and house was undermined, and the Mexicans fought with such desperation that as long as a room was left whole they continued their fire. The watches of the French were lit up with beautiful pianos, and every species of luxurious furniture, the property of the Mexican grandees.

West Virginia.

The Parkersburg *Gazette*, of the 13th inst., has the following glowing account of the natural resources and attractions of the new free State:

The largest portion of the State of West Virginia is diversified with hills, and much of it is mountainous; but nearly all is adapted to some species of profitable agriculture. Yet the main value of this large tract of country will ultimately be found in its extraordinary mineral wealth, and its capacity for manufacturing.

In proportion to its territory it is superior, as an agricultural field, to Massachusetts or Western Pennsylvania—for all purposes of manufacture, we far surpass either. With all the water-power either of them possesses, our climate gives us better use of the power, and it has, beside its streams, the most abundant supply of coal for steam-power, and iron in immense quantities.

But the great wealth of this State is in its minerals, which are abundant beyond conception. The product of petroleum oil as a source of wealth is scarcely yet in infancy. Wells are often bored, yielding from one to two hundred barrels a day, and the oil is daily sold upon our wharf at $8 a barrel, the cost of which, with the present low water, is not over $4. A well is now equal to a mint that makes its own gold. There is in the Eastern markets a demand still greater than the supply. A question arises in some minds whether the supply of this oil will continue. It is inexhaustible, and all the evidences bear us out in the hypothesis that it is neither an animal nor a coal product, but formed of interior gases, as coal is formed, constantly being upheaved to the surface by the action of those gases, and slowly discharged through the rock into fissures, and there lying until the pump comes for it. It is in the power of the pump to raise faster than the supply; but our whole earth, for a hundred miles around us, is filled with these seams of oil, and while one is being exhausted another will be filled.

Undoubtedly oil is among our richest sources of mineral wealth, but there are others of no small magnitude. In the vicinity of the oil wells lead has been discovered, evidently in sufficient quantities for profitable mining. The ore has been analyzed by competent men, and yields 80 per cent. of pure lead. This is equal to the Galena mines, and we have no doubt they will be profitably worked. We have a specimen of this ore at our office, which can be seen by the curious or interested at any time.

There are thousands of acres of iron ore within forty miles of here, that is as rich as can well be worked, yet there is not a furnace in the whole territory. It would have forever remained so had we not been relieved from the oppressions of Eastern Virginia. Professor Rogers was employed eight years in a geological survey of the State, and what is now West Virginia proved so rich in minerals that the contemptible politicians of the East refused to publish his report because the West would thus become known and populous, taking the power from the East.

The duty now devolves upon our Legislature to appoint at once a State Geologist, one perfectly competent, who can stand the severest tests of the highest authorities, and secure from him annual reports to spread broadcast over the country. Every dollar judiciously expended in that way would yield the State a hundred fold annually in taxation.

Address of Bishop Rosecrans at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, August 15.—The Catholics of this city celebrated the festival of the Assumption to-day, and Bishop Rosecrans made a speech this evening in the City Hall, on Liberty and Law. It had been generally understood that the Bishop would speak directly on the topics of the times, but he gave to an audience, composed chiefly of members of his church, a metaphysical lecture, evidently suggested by public affairs of general moment. He declared liberty and law inseparable; defined liberty to be the free exercise of that which is right; declared the observance of just law the fulfillment of liberty, and insisted upon the obligation of the people to observe law because it was ordained of God. The indulgence of passion was an abuse of liberty, and the obligation to observe law was not contingent upon men's opinion, but upon its justice and necessity to the safety of society, or the security of the State. In conclusion the Bishop said his sympathies were with the men who were fighting in the Union army, his dearest friends stood among them, or had fallen on the field of battle, and he was sure that the humblest one who fell for the Union cause did not fall in vain.

Unionism in Arkansas.

It is a well-known fact that all of Northwestern Arkansas voted against secession. It is, however, not so generally known that there was a very strong Union party in the counties south of the river, and that in Scott county the Union element was a majority. To-day, in that county there are nearly three hundred Union men bushwhacking in the hills and timber. Col. Phillips was in constant communication with them, supplied through secret channels with ammunition, and received much valuable information from them. A Union lady, the wife of a Union planter, has been the principal means of communication. The stories of her daring and adroitness are many and interesting. Her husband was a slaveholder, but all of his slaves have been run off. This lady, at her last visit to Fort Blunt, was standing in the adjutant's office when the colored regiment marched in and by to their quarters. Several officers were conversing with her about the matter, and she was quite surprised at their soldierly appearance, etc. Col. Phillips asked her if she liked the idea of negro soldiers?

"Why, Sir," she replied, with the utmost earnestness, "I like it. We, in the South, think it ought to have been done long ago. Slavery is the root of rebellion, and must be dug up."

In answer to a further remark of Col. Phillips questioning whether the whites would endure a free negro population, she replied:

"The Union men will, and they are the only ones to be considered. I have been a slaveholder. It is a fearful sin, but came by inheritance. I would rather have the negroes for neighbors than the poor whites who fill the rebel ranks, or the arrogant planters who have made this rebellion and now lead the Southern armies. Let the negroes alone and they will be peaceful and industrious, and make good citizens."

Such is the testimony of an intelligent Union lady born to the possession of slaves and educated to a belief of its rightfulness. It is reported that our friend was drowned in the Arkansas in a late attempt to swim the stream at night, for the purpose of conveying intelligence. Her fate excites the sincerest sympathy and regret. The heroism and devotion of the few Southern Unionists have yet to be recorded.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.—Probably the Cherokees were before the war the richest community in the world. Besides large individual possessions, their communal wealth was enormous. The annuities of the Cherokees and other nations in the Territory were very large indeed. Tah-lah-quah, when the writer visited it, in the fall of 1858, was then a handsome town of 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants, with many fine buildings, public and private—being, in this respect, a better and more substantial town than any other I had seen on the frontier or in the West generally. It is reported to be almost deserted. The Texans and Choctaws have sacked it ruthlessly. The National seminaries, of which there are two, male and female, were the most complete institutions of learning in the Union, outside of the older States, have been plundered. Books, scientific instruments, &c., are torn, broken, and scattered in all directions. So with the National buildings and private residences. The country around Tah-lah-quah and Park Hill (the latter is the residence of President Ross) is most beautiful to look upon. The fertility is boundless and, when peace shall bring again the arts of civilization, and the inflowing tide of immigration shall flow to the Arkansas and Canadian rivers, this region will become one of the great granaries of the world.—*Cor. Times.*

EUROPE.

The English Press on the American War—Progress of the National Arms.

[From the London Star.]

The Northern insurrection and invasion have together come to an end. Order has been restored in New York, and the last of the invaders has been chased from the soil of Maryland and Ohio. The rioters have been effectually put down by the combination of loyal citizens in support of the law and Government. The draft is to be enforced in New York as elsewhere, though the Corporation may choose to mitigate its operation by voting from the city funds an enormous sum for the payment of exemptions. While the Mayor offers a reward for the discovery of murderers and incendiaries, the *Aldermen and Common Council appropriate two and a half millions of dollars as a premium upon resistance to the draft. Of a municipal vote for the relief of the negroes we hear nothing.* It is left to the benevolence of private citizens to compensate, so far as money can do it, the victims of atrocious outrage. *Such are the consequences of the long abstinences from local politics of men of character and conscience—throwing into the hands of the baser sort all the power and influence of civic legislation.* The election of Mr. Opdyke as Mayor was a triumph not only of Republicanism, but of respectability. How many such victories of the ballot it will take to purify the corporation we do not know. But we look with confidence to the subscription for the negroes to repel the foul slanders of pro-secession writers upon the humanity and honesty of the great city that is so cruelly tormented by the evil spirit of a spurious democracy.

The final disappearance of the Confederate army of Virginia across the Potomac seems to have been attended with some sharp fighting. General Lee's cavalry, under Stuart, and a Federal division, under Gregg, encountered each other between Shepherdstown and Martinsburg, the point of departure from Maryland; and the latter is described as holding his ground, but not without heavy loss. The retreating army is also said to have assumed a formidable attitude toward its pursuers, which was to have been expected. All experience of General Lee forbids the idea of his army falling into disorder, or of its making a headlong flight. There is no doubt of its perfect discipline, its entire confidence in its commander, and of its ability to make a desperate defence whenever it may be attacked. The profound disappointment attributed to President Lincoln at the news that a majority of his generals had decided not to attack the Confederates in the vicinity of Hagerstown may be fully shared, without ascribing the blame of timidity to those cautious commanders. And he may find consolation in the knowledge that time is effectually fighting the battles of the Union. *He is making the first conscription, but Jefferson Davis is for the third or fourth time sweeping the male population of the South into his ranks.* The Richmond papers bewailing the heavy losses sustained at every point, publish an order requiring every man between eighteen and forty-five to repair to the camp under pain of punishment for disobedience to martial law. And every day brings news of some fresh disaster to the Confederate cause; some fresh diminution of its resources. The famous guerilla chieftain, Morgan, has paid even more dearly than Lee for his razzia upon the Northern villages. He has been driven into a corner at Cooleysville, on the Ohio river, between General Shackleford's land force, and the gunboats, and compelled to surrender nearly the whole of his followers—himself barely escaping. Rosecrans has followed Bragg as far south as Rome, in Georgia; and Sherman has driven Johnston out of Jackson. That city, the capital of Mississippi, is now again in the occupation of the Federals, and its defenders, estimated at thirty thousand men, are believed to be dispersing, in the hopeless effort to effect a junction with Bragg. Yazoo city on one side of Vicksburg, and Natchez on the other, have been taken possession of by detachments from Grant's great army. Many prisoners, five thousand head of cattle, and a great quantity of ammunition, have been captured at Natchez and in Western Louisiana. General Banks, after receiving the surrender of Port Hudson and its famished garrison of 6,000 men, returned to the scene of his former triumphs, and was again marching on Brashear city. Gen. Blunt has also taken Little Rock, in Arkansas. The Red river as well as the Mississippi is subject to the Federal fleet; and the famous Hartford has steamed in triumph down to New Orleans, where the loyal citizens have celebrated the recent victories with great rejoicings. The Northern extremity of the Union will re-echo these rejoicings, for Louisiana is especially the prize of New England valor. Port Hudson surrendered to Massachusetts regiments, whose term of service had expired, but who would not leave till their work was accomplished. On the opposite side of the great battle-field, the Union fleet and army continue to press hard upon the defences of Charleston. One of the papers of that city—the one, we believe, which gave to the world Mr. Spratt's famous vindication of slavery and the slave trade—represents the surrender of the fortifications as only a question of time; and the bayonet as the weapon by which the streets of Charleston must be defended against the forces of the North. It is to be hoped that Gen. Beauregard has a better appreciation of the value of street fighting. The bombshell is an awful missile, but not so destructive to life as the rifle and sabre in close quarters. When the harbor defences have been beaten down, nothing can be gained by prolonging the resistance from doorways and housetops. That is a species of resistance that may be justifiable when the besieger threatens the population with ruthless vengeance. But the forces of the Union do not make war upon the people of the South. They seek to deprive them of none of their rights conferred by nature or by the Constitution of their country. They aim only to restore the lawful authority of lawful rulers. They would enlarge the freedom of the South, not abridge it. They would give liberty to every man, white or black, and to utter his thoughts on all subjects whatever. A third of the population of Charleston is deprived by the Confederate Constitution of all right or privilege. The conscription ordained by Jefferson Davis in his Congress excludes black and colored people, not as an act of favor, but of contempt and yet of precaution. Since Fort Sumter was wrested from the Union, every negro in Charleston has been a suspect, for every negro has known that the restoration of that fortress to the Union would be the restoration to him of his human birthright. The world cannot forget this fact in looking at the operations on Morris Island and in the Stono river. Slavery has been abolished by the fall of Vicksburg through the whole length of the Mississippi. Slavery will be abolished by the fall of Charleston along the whole Atlantic seaboard. It is in the strength of justice, in the might of mercy, the Northern arms are crowned with victory.

VALLANDIGHAM.

[From the London Times.]

At such a moment nothing can be more opportune than the reappearance of Mr. Vallandigham on the political stage. On the English side of the Falls of Niagara, so inapt emblem of the fortunes of his country, the exile addresses to his countrymen words which ought to stir them up to bold and unanimous action. Driven from his State without a crime, forced into territories of the South, and compelled to run the blockade in order to avoid the treatment of a prisoner of war, Mr. Vallandigham has returned to the frontier of the Union to complain, not of his private wrongs, but of the outrages done by the President in his person to constitutional liberty and private right. He says, with much force, that it is vain to invite the people of the South to return to a Union without a Constitution. He declares it to be treason to his fellow-citizens and to their posterity to surrender their rights and liberties to creatures of their own making.

The issue is the existence of free and popular Government—liberty on one side, despotism on the other. The President accepts that issue. Whatever he wills, that is law. Constitutions, State, and Federal, are nothing, acts of legislation nothing, the Judiciary less than nothing. In time of war there is but one will supreme—his will; but one law—military necessity, and he the sole judge. This is language which ought to have been held much sooner, and much more universally, but which we trust does not even now come too late. We knew that in case of defeat the South had nothing to look for but subjugation. We could not have supposed that the liberties of the North would have been the first to perish, and that while the contest was yet undecided the fate of the stronger party would be sealed, and that by its own hands.

If the testimony of Mr. Vallandigham is to be believed—and we know no reason why it should not—the present successes of the Northern arms, great as they undoubtedly are, offer little probability of a termination of the struggle. "Travelling," says Mr. Vallandigham, "a thousand miles and more through nearly one-half of the Confederate States, I met no man, woman, or child who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms; and, whatever be the fortune of the war, they are better prepared than they were at the commencement of the struggle, or at any period since. Neither did I meet any one who did not declare his readiness, when the war shall have ceased and invading armies have been withdrawn, to consider and discuss the question of reunion." Undoubtedly these words show very clearly that, except by extermination, war can do nothing to effect the objects of the North, and that the only chance—though that, we admit, is a very poor one—lies in convincing the South that they will be gainers by the *restoration of the Union which they have shed so much blood to destroy.*

[From the Daily News.]

The *Times* expresses a deep and anxious concern for the welfare of the Northern people, and especially for the preservation intact of their rights and liberties. The danger is, in the view of our contemporary, by no means wholly imaginary or merely prospective. It is real and imminent. The "much-enduring Northern people" have unconsciously been deprived of all their liberties, and the English journalist is naturally stirred with indignation at the affecting spectacle. The time for a true friend to raise the note of alarm has obviously come, and accordingly our cotemporary, Cassandra like, tells the people of the North "it is time to be up and doing, if, indeed, it be not already too late."

It is, no doubt, a very touching instance of political generosity that the *Times* should be so much more concerned for the liberties of these "much-enduring people" than they are themselves. But we are afraid it will be hardly appreciated on the other side of the Atlantic. The people of the North will remember that the journal, which now affects such concern for their liberties and Constitution, has for nearly two years past opposed them and their institutions in a spirit of fierce and bitter hostility, has supported the cause of their enemies with all the arts of a passionate and unscrupulous partisan, and done its very utmost to blacken their national character and destroy their political system.

Last year, when it showed its respect to the Federal Constitution by suggesting to Gen. McClellan that he should destroy it by force and assume a military dictatorship, there was at least some breadth and grandeur in the expression of its implacable hostility to the Federal Government and Northern people. But of late decency, self-respect, and even common English feeling, seem to have been alike forgotten in the unscrupulous defence of obscure rebel conspirators and abortive Copperhead plots. The riots having prematurely collapsed, the appearance of a weak and inflated address from Mr. Vallandigham is absurdly hailed as an ominous portent. The address is certainly seasonable so far as the faithful few in Ohio, who recognize Mr. Vallandigham as leader, are concerned. They need consolation at the present moment, the Copperhead plot, in which for many weeks, for months past, indeed, they are known to be deeply implicated, having signally failed. The riot at New York was to be the signal, and had it succeeded, the faithful in Ohio would, no doubt, in obedience to their Southern masters, have attempted a similar movement. But the first serious riot having been summarily suppressed, Mr. Vallandigham's address from beyond the frontier is as the forlorn voice of one crying in the wilderness. For the rest, the notion that such an address can have any political importance, or that the liberties of the Northern people are exposed to the smallest real danger from the action of the Federal Government, is simply absurd.

The *Times* may rest assured that the people of the Northern States understand their own business, and value their own liberties quite as much as any Confederate journal or journalist in this country can do. Mr. Lincoln is not one of the ablest, but he is undoubtedly one of the most loyal and conscientious Presidents America ever had. He has none of the evil ambition which has sometimes led Presidents, for the sake of power, to intrigue with political parties opposed to the interests of the nation at large. The best proof of the confidence which his known fidelity to the duties and responsibilities of his high position inspires, is the remarkable unanimity all the more remarkable from the few isolated and noisy exceptions—with which the President and his policy are supported throughout the Northern States.

The Americans are doing now what every people who have had liberties worth defending would have done in time of danger—they trusted large and unusual powers to a ruler in whom they have confidence. This is the way in which States are preserved. The free people of the North have not so little confidence in themselves as to be afraid to give the Government all the power it needs to suppress this rebellion. And the suggestion that they should refuse that power to Mr. Lincoln comes with a singular grace from those who, not very long ago, were urging Gen. McClellan to become a usurper and a traitor.

POLITICAL.

Union State Central Committee.

The State Central Committee of the National Union men of Pennsylvania will meet at the Jones House, in the city of Harrisburg, on Thursday, August 20, at 8 o'clock P. M. The importance to the country of the great issues involved in this campaign, and the brief period now remaining in which to perfect an organization of the loyal voters of the Commonwealth, will impress every member with the necessity of a full attendance.

WAYNE McVEAGH,
Chairman of State Central Committee.

The following comprises the members of the National Union State Central Committee:

Wayne McVeagh, of Chester county, chairman.

Edward G. Fahnestock,	John B. Painter,
James L. Graham,	William Henry,
W. B. Negley,	Samuel L. Russell,
John W. Riddle,	W. M. Baird,
Robt. B. Carnahan,	James M. Hewit,
A. H. Spaulding,	Lemuel Todd,
George Lear,	A. C. Finney,
Chas. McCandless,	James Chatham,
A. A. Barger,	Dr. Wilmer Worthington,
A. W. Leisenring,	Dr. P. John,
B. N. McCallister,	J. C. Hays,
George W. Lathey,	Joshua P. Eyre,
W. W. Hays,	Jonas Gunnison,
Henry Souther,	A. K. McClure,
Smith Fuller,	E. W. Sayers,
Samuel E. Duffield,	W. M. Stewart,
Henry S. Wharton,	John J. Patterson,
Joseph Henderson,	Saml. P. Longstreet,
B. F. Baer,	W. H. Armstrong,
S. W. P. Boyd,	Lucius Rodgers,
Peter Martin,	J. H. Robinson,
Frederick Myers,	D. W. Woods,
John W. Wallace,	John W. Stokes,
John George,	David Krause,
John H. Oliver,	M. H. Dickinson,
Dr. Samuel Hays,	Chas. Thompson Jones,
H. D. Maxwell,	Henry D. Moore,
M. A. Taggart,	James L. Claghorn,
R. R. Guthrie,	N. B. Browne,
John M. Butler,	John M. Pomeroy,
Edward H. Merrick,	John Strouse,
C. A. Walborn,	John S. Mann,
Daniel Beitler,	Geo. DeHaven,
Wm. B. Mann,	James Blakely,
James H. Campbell,	John J. McPherson,
John Bilger,	A. W. Acheson,
William Picking,	M. L. Tracy,
Thomas J. Ingham,	J. R. McAfee,
L. F. Fitch,	A. K. Peckham,
Wm. H. Cobb,	Hiram Young.
John B. Linn,	

—Maturin L. Fisher has peremptorily declined the Democratic nomination for the Governorship of Iowa, alleging that his nomination was not generally regarded as fair, Gen. J. M. Tuttle being alleged to have received a majority of the votes cast on the first ballot. The St. Louis *Evening News* says, "He is a war Democrat to the back-bone;" and adds: "In a conversation, which the writer of this article held with Gen. Tuttle, a day or two since, the latter remarked that he would not, under any circumstances, accept the position of Governor of Iowa, if his election could be made sure; that he held already an honorable position, and did not wish a better one. Gen. Tuttle also stated that the *only thing* he blamed the President *for*, was because he had not hung Mahoney, editor of the Dubuque *Herald*, long ago. The writer of this is willing to be sworn to the statement of Gen. Tuttle."

—The prolongation of the war for the last eighteen months has sacrificed at least two hundred thousand lives, created an additional debt of about eight hundred millions of dollars, and filled the land with widows and orphans. Recollect that the war would not have been thus prolonged, but for the aid and comfort furnished the rebels by their Northern allies.

—No party has charge of the campaign for the success of the Government against the rebels. That campaign is in the hands of the people, for prosecution and termination. So also with the political contest in Pennsylvania. The people are against the politicians, and the politicians are against the country.

—Let it be remembered that this wicked rebellion would have been crushed out at least eighteen months ago, and neither the first nor second draft would have been necessary, if it had not been for the aid given to the rebels by their Northern sympathizers and supporters. Those who are now most loud in denunciation of the conscription are alone responsible for its enactment. The conscription law is an effect, not a cause.

—The New York *Daily News* utters the following threatening language in its editorial column: "If the Mayor's approval should be delayed until to-morrow, the sudden cancelling of hope may breed that desperation which begets violence and misfortune." To speak of a "riot" which has been plotting for months as a "misfortune," is certainly putting it very mildly. It reminds us of the Ethiopian minstrel who proposed to hang Jeff Davis, because he had "put us to a great deal of inconvenience."

—To show what loyal Marylanders think of Governor Curtin, we take the following from the Hagerstown *Herald*: "Few men would or could have done for Pennsylvania what Governor Curtin has in these trying times; and, feeling as Marylanders, and citizens of the old county in Maryland which has materially suffered from the rebel invasion, that our perils were identified with those of our neighbors across the line, and our relief from those perils the same, we should be wanting in gratitude were we to withhold this poor meed of praise from one who so richly deserves it." Words like these are entitled to much weight.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: "Our nominee for Governor, to become successful, must have every Republican *and every loyal Democratic vote* in the Commonwealth. Nor is it for us to dictate a mode of action to those loyal Democrats who have espoused the principle for which we contend." It is undoubtedly true that there are a very large number of loyal Democrats in Pennsylvania, as there are in other States—men who have sacrificed old party associations, who have severed social ties, who have renounced political obligations, that they might be untrammeled in a contest in which the Union and the Constitution are the all-absorbing issues involved. Such men are worthy of all honor and consideration, for they cannot prove recreant to the voice of duty.

—The *Dial*, a spirited campaign paper recently started in this city, is taking an independent course, but is thoroughly in favor of the true principles and the right men. It wishes the Democratic papers to reply to the following questions:

1st. What can Pennsylvania, a free State, want with a Governor who declares that "slavery is an incalculable blessing?"

2d. What self-respecting citizen of foreign birth can vote for a candidate who proposed an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania requiring all foreigners to reside in the Commonwealth twenty-one years before being naturalized?

3d. What title has any man to the support of loyal citizens who believes that "there must be a time when slaveholders may fall back on their natural rights, and employ in the defence of their slave property all the means they possess or command?"

These questions will not be answered by the supporters of George W. Woodward, but the voters of Pennsylvania will make a satisfactory reply.

In regard to Governor Curtin the *Dial* justly says, "he will receive the votes of many Democrats who have hitherto strictly voted with their party. The reason is plain—*he is not a party candidate.* He is the candidate of the people, and will be elected by the suffrages of all men who think that partisan interests are not equal in importance to the interests of the nation. There are thousands of such intelligent Democrats who have not forsaken their party, but know their party have deserted them."

—The Reading *Gazette and Democrat* is delighted to hear of Judge Woodward's nomination. It says: "To have such a candidate, chosen without solicitation on his part, and without the aid of the intriguing that has, of late years, too often disgraced the Nominating Conventions of both political parties, is an honor of which the Democracy of Pennsylvania may well be proud, *because it augurs a return to the earlier and purer days*, when office was conferred upon men for their merits, and not sought by them, through trickery and demagogism, for mercenary and selfish purposes." We agree with our cotemporary, that it is high time there was some attempt on the part of the Democratic party to return to its early purity. We fear, however, that it is beyond all hope of regeneration.

—In the nomination of Judge Agnew, of Beaver county, as the Union candidate for Supreme Judge, the State Convention has given us a really first-class man, well known in all the western portion of the State as a sound lawyer, learned, clear-headed, and eminently fitted for the highest judicial position. His election will be a valuable addition to the bench of the Supreme Court.—*Gettysburg Star and Compiler.*

—Governor Curtin is a tried man, and the people know him to be a true one. During a period of most unexampled peril he has administered the affairs of the State Government with a degree of care and prudence rarely equalled. He has looked faithfully after the interests of the Commonwealth under all circumstances, adhered rigidly to the strict letter of the law, and performed his duties conscientiously.—*Ibid.*

—Speaking of Governor Curtin's renomination, the Meadville *Republican* observes that this mark of confidence was due to him, and is a well-deserved reward for the untiring energy with which he has devoted himself to the welfare of the State and nation in these perilous times. His assiduous labors, moreover, in behalf of the soldiers who have gone from this State give assurance that their interests will not suffer in the future, and is in striking contrast with the conduct of Judge Woodward, the Democratic candidate, who approves of the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, refusing to the soldiers the privilege of saying by their votes how the affairs of the country shall be managed.

—We look upon Andrew G. Curtin as invincible against the power and popularity of any man, by what party soever championed, who can be brought against him. If every loyal man in Pennsylvania but does his duty from this time until the polls close on the second Tuesday in October, there cannot be less than 30,000 majority for Curtin and Agnew.—*Wellsboro Agitator.*

—The West Chester *Village Record* contains the following appeal to the Unionists of that section:

"Union men of Chester county, we call upon you to take immediate steps to organize every district in the county for the coming campaign. The Copperheads are, and have been at work for months. We must go to work without a moment's delay. Let it be the duty of every man who reads this notice to call upon his neighbor and go to work at once."

—No paper in the State is more earnest in its support of Governor Curtin's renomination than the *Central Press*, of Hollidaysburg. In its last issue it said:

"Andrew G. Curtin is the choice of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, as their candidate for Governor, and, as such, we trust in God that every loyal man will render him a hearty and cordial support. Let those who may have proposed another gentleman remember that mere individuals are insignificant when the Union and our beloved country are in peril."

—The Meadville *Alleghanian* prints these earnest words respecting the coming election. They should be pondered on, and appreciated in their full significance by every loyal man, as they, no doubt, will be:

"The issue is the life or death of our common country, and the people understand it. They will not forget the great cause in which loyal men are engaged; they will not forget the soldier of the republic, now in the field, nor will they forget the noble dead—as they assuredly would do, if they failed to sustain Governor Curtin."

—We believe as the Lancaster *Inquirer* believes, that the re-election of Governor Curtin is demanded by the interests of the people and the soldiers of the State, for both of whom he has labored as no man ever before labored. But it is demanded still more urgently in the interest of the National Government. The election of Judge Woodward would cripple the President more than any other political disaster we can think of.

—George W. Woodward, the Copperhead candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, conceived and advocated a measure for the entire and unconditional disfranchisement of the adopted citizens of Pennsylvania. The aforesaid George W. Woodward also sustained the decision of the Democratic majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, (of whom he is one,) to the effect that the soldiers of the State who are absent fighting the battles of the National Government forfeit their right to all participation in the government of Pennsylvania. These are historical facts, and place Gen. W. Woodward in the position of antagonism to the free exercise of the franchise by freemen.

—The Norristown *Republican* says, as a recognition of the services of a patriot and a statesman, we are proud and glad to place at the head of our columns, for re-election in October, the name of Governor Andrew G. Curtin. It is the acknowledgment of nineteen-twentieths of the Union men of Pennsylvania that we have appreciated his labors, and it is only preliminary to the speaking of the popular will, when they shall express it at the ballot-box.

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PERSONAL.

—Neither Napoleon nor Wellington was partial to tobacco. On the contrary, Grant wept after Vicksburg smoking, and smoked while Pemberton surrendered. General Tecumseh Sherman is said to be an inveterate smoker besides, though Rosecrans is temperate of tobacco. Of our literary people, Longfellow smokes with decorum, and Lowell *con amore.* Hawthorne smokes as he writes, and the poetry of Stoddard and Dorgan has been enriched and flavored in the ambrosia of the pipe-bowl. Tennyson, the Laureate, might have a tobacco leaf in his chaplet, and must have smoked blissfully when he wrote the "Lotus Eaters." Of artists, James Hamilton, our marine idealist, is a habitual smoker—a genius in smoke and fire, in clouds and sunset. Church's tobacco, no doubt, has grown into his "Tropics." We remember that Charles Lamb, our quaint and ever-memorable "Elia," was one of the most genial of chimneys. In a letter to Wordsworth, he says: "Tobacco has been my evening comfort and my morning curse these five years. I have had it in my head to write this poem for these two years ('Farewell to Tobacco'); but tobacco stood in its own light, when it gave me headaches that prevented my singing its own praises." Lamb, once, in the height of his smoking days, was puffing coarsest weed from a long clay pipe in company with Parr, who was careful in obtaining finer sorts, and the Doctor in astonishment asked him how he acquired this "prodigious power!" Lamb answered: "By toiling after it, as some men toil after virtue."

—Professor Jos. S. Hubbard, of the United States navy, died at New Haven, on Sunday last, of typhoid fever. Mr. Hubbard graduated at Yale College about twenty years ago, and was for some time after leaving college employed as chief astronomer at the High School in Philadelphia, and subsequently was employed by Government, and made his residence in Washington City.

—A Massachusetts exchange says, "John Brown, of North Stonington, an active young man of 94 years, walked five miles on Monday on business, without apparent fatigue." Another "youth" of this class is the well-known Daniel Hawkins, a New Lebanon Shaker, for fifty years an "elder" of one of the families, who can read the finest print without spectacles, works fourteen hours a day in the garden, has the care of twenty hives of bees, and can walk five miles with ease and comfort at any time.

—Colonel B. L. Bell, of the regular army, died at Baltimore on Saturday night, after five months' illness, from old age and an enfeebled constitution, caused by hard service. He was the oldest cavalry colonel in the service, having been through the Florida and Mexican wars, and was twice brevetted for gallant services. He built all the forts from the western border of Texas to the Pacific, and was in command as general in California after its annexation to the United States. He served two years at Vancouver's Island, and after the rebellion broke out was ordered to Baltimore, and acted as mustering officer. Subsequently, he was placed on the retired list in consequence of old age. He had three sons, two officers in the national and one in the rebel army.

—Capt. Jeffries, at present Assistant Adjutant General of Gen. Schenck, has received an appointment as acting assistant provost marshal general for the States of Delaware and Maryland.

—Madame Ristori intends, it is said, to visit Hungary after fulfilling her engagement in London, thence to go to Germany, later to Spain, and to finish her artistic career at Rome, where she will henceforth reside with her husband, Marchese Caprinaco di Grillo.

—A Washington correspondent writes: "The President still resides at the Soldiers' Home. Every evening, at about six o'clock, he can be seen leaving the Executive Mansion at the head of a mounted escort of fifteen or twenty soldiers. The cares and responsibilities of his office are obviously telling upon the health of the President. He looks thin and feeble, and his eyes have lost their humorous expression. His friends entertain much solicitude about his health, and have endeavored to persuade him to leave Washington to recuperate, but so far the pilot sticks to his helm, and does not seem disposed to leave it so long as he has strength to hold it."

—Hon. Edward Everett, in a letter to Rev. Dr. Eliot, of St. Louis, in relation to the latter's sermon on the ordinance of emancipation, passed by the Missouri Convention, remarks: "I have myself no doubt that, like the apprenticeship system in the British colonies, the ordinance will, at the instance of the slaveholders themselves, long before 1870, give way to another of immediate emancipation. But whether it does or not, Missouri is, from this time forward, substantially a free State, and will, I doubt not, enter upon that career of prosperity, for which her magnificent position and unsurpassed resources so admirably fit her. When I look back to the controversy which grew out of the attempted restriction on the admission of Missouri into the Union in 1820, and on the folly which dictated the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, and then consider that the people of Missouri, assembled in convention in 1863, have decreed that after 1870 all slaves then in Missouri shall be free, I am awe-struck with the visible tokens of an overruling and an interposing Providence."

—A Western soldier, at Nashville, writes of Miss Nellie M. Chase, the Florence Nightingale of the Western army: "As a Western soldier boy, I take pride in acknowledging—and I speak of the Western boys in the army—that we have the *real* Florence Nightingale of the United States army with us, and, were it within their power, every soldier who had in any way been thrown under her care, or within the range of her influence, would procure a picture of Miss Nellie M. Chase, and preserve it as a memorial of the chief deliverer of the suffering soldier in this war, wherever she operates. I seek not the opportunity to speak of her noble deeds, but, as a patient of her hospital, and a witness of her unparalleled kindness and services, I wish to add the testimony of one, not of her adopted State that by her deeds of kindness, her superior skill and judgment her coolness and powers of endurance, both of body and mind, she has already gained a name that will be handed down to succeeding generations by hundreds of sick and wounded soldiers who may have been the recipients of her care."

—A general meeting, representing nearly every class of German social life in New York, was held the other day, to adopt measures preliminary to a general participation in the great festival to be given in Landmann's Hamilton Park, on the 26th inst., when the monument to the German troops who fell at Cross Keys is to be inaugurated. The idea now entertained is to make that occasion, at one and the same time, commemorative of the death of Theodore Körner, deceased August 26th, 1813, or just half a century ago. The call is so expressive that we translate from it an extract:

"Theodore Körner, a soldier and a bard of freedom—his spirit survives forever in the hearts of all Germans.

"Germans of America! Though far from Fatherland, forget not the faithful dead whose deeds and lays rejoiced you in your childhood. Assemble, then, Singers, Turners, Riflemen, ye German warriors of America, ye manufacturers, merchants, artisans, ye teachers with your pupils, ye parents with your children—crowd around this monument of our German soldiers and heroes, if you cannot around the graves of our dearly-prized dead; throng around a monument which, after the lapse of fifty years, on the same day, and far from Fatherland, is dedicated to the sons of Germany who fell in battle for their adopted country, and whose lips so often sang the stanzas of the noble and faithful departed bard, whose last sigh was, 'Father, I call thee!' Forget all party feeling, all political rancor; be united on the day which will celebrate the memory of Körner and of our brothers who fell at Cross Keys. Germans, come all! Carry to the monument garlands and laurel; sing to the dead a funeral song of our true poet, also dead, and let this day be a solemn one to us all, not to be forgotten."

—One of our foreign exchanges describes the home of Miss Nightingale, at Lea Hurst, in Derbyshire:

"The residence of Miss Nightingale would make a fine study for one of our artists. It is a good specimen of the English irregular architecture, looking like a mansion to which successive generations have added to suit their increase. It is literally a house of many gables; the ivy has a special fondness for it, and will seldom permit a portion of the stone work to be seen. Situated on an elevated plateau, it has around it still loftier hills, while the bright Derwent, the favorite haunt of anglers, sweeps by on the south, and, breaking over a slight obstruction, makes a faint murmur. There are several cottages on the estate, and near by is a perfect gem of an English village, with its two chapels and a school, which, being under the auspices of the Nightingale family, is a model for order and cheerfulness. Besides the school, there is an evening class in the mansion for the instruction of young women who work in the neighboring factories. One can easily understand how an earnest and devout life, growing up amidst the sublimities of these grand hills, accustomed to the beauties of the valleys and ravines, and above all inhaling the inspiration of the mysterious and perpetual peace which prevails here, should become heroic when the cry of suffering came from the Crimea. In the house are many tokens of the gentle but brave spirit of Florence. Curiously-constructed match holders, formed of a small shrapnel, or some other shell, with three musket balls for feet, and many little tokens of gratitude, wrought, perhaps, by some poor fellows in hours of convalescence. But the form, for a sight of which any true soldier would travel far, is not there. Miss Nightingale is in London, still working for the army in India, devising sanitary plans, and recording the rich fruits of her observations for future benefit. The unsubdued mind and the unflagging soul are encased in a failing tabernacle. At times too weak for conversation, she conveys even her directions by writing. Come when it may, death will find in her a spirit that has well achieved its work."