WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1863.

The New Conspiracy. We have observed with some interest the course of those newspapers and public men in the I tate who are devoted to the interests of Mr. Justice WOODWARD and the Democratic party. In many respects these gentlemen are deserving of our sympathy. They have a candidate who prefers to keep the silence that the courtesy of the bench imposes upon its occupants, rather than to explain a record that contains no word of sympathy for the Union, and many words of sympathy for the enemies of the Union. Nor can they fail to see in this a humiliating position. The "courtesy of the bench" did not prevent Mr. Justice WOODWARD accepting the nomination of the Democratic party -why should it prevent his declaring the nature of the platform he believes in, or, at least, explaining that portion of his record which loyal men now regard with shame and sorrow? The "courtesy of the bench" did not debar Mr. Justice Woodward from the utterance of disloyal sentiments at a time when the country was on the edge of a civil war; nor should it impose silence upon him now. All this is seen by the friends of the Democratic candidate for Governor, and therefore we find them halting and limping through their canvass, avoiding every frank and honorable issue, and endeavoring to deceive the people into supporting a man they have not the courage one, and must be taken into account, still frankly to defend. In this issue as in all others, we must merely consider what is right and what is wrong. If it was right for Mr. Justice WOODWARD to call upon the people of the slave States to take up arms in defence of slavery, and to insist upon the rebels being permitted to break up the Union peaceably, then why not make the issue frankly, and allow the people to pass upon it? If it was wrong, why not

spurn and disown the man who was disloyal enough to declare such sentiments? As two months have passed since Mr. Justice Woodward was placed in nomination, and as he has not felt it a duty to explain the charges against him that have alarmed the good and loyal, it is only frank for us to assume that he is content with his platform and will be judged by it on the day of the election. As loyal journalists let us see the precise meaning of that platform and the probable effect of the election of a man who represents such ideas. He is against the country. He is opposed to the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and to everything that has been done to prosecute the war—the revenue, the taxation, the conscription, the arming of the negroes, the Proclamation of Emancipation. He does not even make professions like those of Mr. SEYMOUR before his election as Governor of New York. That gentleman, it will be remembered, was loud and valiant in his declaration of loyalty and his determination to crush the rebellion. Indeed, the objection he made to the President was an objection he made to the President was an objection its execution. We do not know tion arising out of what was called the war had been conducted. We now see to what measures a man elected on such a platform, but with associations and sympathies among the enemies of the country, will permit himself to resort. We see Governor SEVMOUR the patron and protector of anarchy, the author of defiant messages to the President, and the instrument of such men as Mr. Wood in the effort to array the State of New York in a revolutionary attitude towards the General Government. New York has done so much for the cause that any attempt to alienate her from the Union would bring execration and punish- should LEE's army be numerically supement upon its authors. The same may be rior to our own, this superiority will said of Pennsylvania, and therefore we may easily be overcome by shortening our be told to dismiss all such apprehensions, line of communications as suggested; and for the public virtue is too pure and firm to it is even probable that if this were be seduced. We entirely agree with such of done, a considerable force could be spared our friends as make this reply. We believe | for the reinforcement of General GILMORE. that if the people of Pennsylvania could see Oftentimes an army may advance as rapidly the infamy of the men who are now conspiring to aid the cause of Southern rebellion, they would drive them from their midst. But all men know that such schemes are not fulfilled in a week, nor in a month, nor by direct antagonism, nor in the sight of day. There is a slow, insidious, hidden process by which | Already we have had an inkling of his inthe power of the people may be usurped and what has been done in New York. No one

lution, and great public danger, gives color and meaning to the efforts of those possess-For the present such a danger is confined to the State of New York, and, we may add, the State of New Jersey. Let us suppose Mr. VALLANDIGHAM the Governor of Ohio, and Mr. Justice Woodward the Governor appeared in the August number of the Briof Pennsylvania. At once we have the tish American Magazine, a monthly periodithree great States of the Union in opposi- cal published at Toronto, of which four tion to the Union. In Ohio and Pennsylva, numbers have appeared. This periodical is nia we should have two men_who have been ably conducted by Professor H. Y. HIND, opposed to the war from the beginning; has a little army of good contributors, and who have never spoken a sentiment of sym- fairly claims to represent the social, statistipathy for their suffering country—wielding cal, literary, and national interests of British the power of two great Commonwealths. The Executive patronage, the wealth, the resources, the power to create and command, would be all in their hands. Nor and author, has a keen and infuitive taste would the danger be so much in what they for politics, is a popular representative for would do as in what they might refuse to Montreal in the Provincial Parliament, has do. A cold and reluctant friend, or, if we already, though a young man, (he was might use the phrase, a friend by sufferance, thirty-seven in April last,) been a member doing no act of violence to the Government, of the Cabinet, and doubtless still has high but at the same time taking pains to do no political aspirations. A man in his position act of kindness or sympathy—such a man | would scarcely commit himself impulsively would be as effective an enemy as the trai- to the principle and details of a wholesale tors could wish. The power for evil pos- change in the Governmental policy of sessed by a State Executive is very great, | Canada—he must have seriously considered but the power for good is far greater; and such a plan ere he proposed it, and, indeed, when that power for good is withheld or it is not improbable that his party were destroyed, the country suffers. With Mr. Justice WOODWARD as Governor of Pennsylvania we may be sure that his power forgood would never be invoked, while his | House of Assembly, two years ago, that power for evil would be called into action whenever the necessities of the traitors and the sympathizers with treason would de-We believe that such contingencies as these are anticipated by the leaders of what is known as the Democratic organization in Pennsylvania, and that if they succeed in off from them. Had the Union retained its

minds of thousands that feeling of venera-

feel, and which in times of tumult and revo-

electing Mr. Justice Woodward we may centrality, the law of attraction, which reanticipate great trouble and embarrassment from them. Considering the character of the men engaged in the work, their opportunities for mischief, and the great necessities of the General Administration at this time, we may regard the efforts of these men in the light of a new conspiracy against the Government, and the people should enter into the campaign with such a feeling. In Andrew G. Curtin the people have a bold and earnest Chief Magistrate; the Government has a bold and earnest friend. He has shown by three years of authority that he understands the duties of his position. He has been the statesman and the patriot; ever-jealous of the interests of his State, and constantly laboring for the good of our brothers and sons in the army. He will be their interest, to annex the British provinces. And he adduces proofs that the enemy of any scheme or plan that does not seek the good of the Republic and the preservation of the Union. Every loyal man who desires to see the country secure from them. And the arm of the American, and receded from the British provinces. And he adduces proofs that the American, and receded from the British provinces. And he adduces profes that the American, and receded from the British provinces. And he adduces profes that the American, and receded from the British provinces. And he adduces profes that the American, and receded from the British provinces. And he adduces profes that the American, and receded from the British provinces. And he adduces profes that the American, and receded from the British provinces as in inmimate matter, would have drawn these sets in the streets of New York, and attraction of mischet, with in resistible force, towards whether the set was beload in the rices; and the vole of their brothers and in the rices, which the vole of the riotes; and the vole of their brothers and in the rices, with a full primary and the painful stign of a guilty conceience to the rice of their position. A was the death profession might be brought to an identification of institut anticipate great trouble and embarrassment sides as much in organized masses as in inthe dangers that now threaten it should enter into this campaign with energy and | fact being that "the power and patronage purpose to secure the re-election of this man, of the Crown has been reduced to the lowest and bring defeat upon the schemes of those who are conspiring against the integrity of the nation. Let the people watch and wait, | pied a seat in the Canadian Cabinet says for liberty is in danger, and vigilance is its only salvation.

Charleston. A Washington correspondent of a Chicago newspaper states that the forces ordered to einforce Gen. Gilmore will make his army larger than that with which Gen. GRANT took Vicksburg. If this statement is true, as we have good reason for believing such is the case, it is an evidence at once of the magnitude of the task; and of the determination of the Government that it shall be accomplished. We have failed in the work before, just as we have failed repeatedly at Vicksburg, because we did not commence in the right way, nor proceed with the right

spirit. Whatever may be the result of Gen. GILMORE's present operations, neither of these causes of failure can be truthfully alleged. Of course, we do not entertain a doubt that Charleston will be taken, but whether it will be taken as soon as some of questionable. It is gratifying to know that ly reinforced. From what quarter the troops are to be derived is not generally known; but we should imagine that if Gen. MEADE were to assume a position somewhat nearer the line of the Potomac, thus shortening and securing his communications, Gen. GILMORE from the Army of the Potomac. In a few months, at farthest, anotherconsiderable army will be placed in the field by the conscription, filling up all the vacan-However, we have no fear that Gen. Gilhis disposal as he can conveniently handle:

Gen. GILMORE and Admiral DAHLGREN have united in so much zealous effort. The Campaign in Virginia. The Army of the Potomac still fails to exhibit any signs of activity. What are the reasons which induce General MEADE to maintain his present attitude we know not. It may be that he considers the weather too warm for important military operations It may be that he considers it unwise to risk an engagement now, when he has everything to gain and his adversary has everything to lose, by the policy of delay. At all events, it is to be inferred that the reason which determines him is sufficient and satisfactory; and we think it may likewise be safely inferred that no advance movemen will be undertaken by the Army of the Po tomac until General GILMORE's batteries have wrought out some solution of the Charleston problem. That such an event

will soon take place is almost certain, and its accomplishment will release quite a powerful army for co-operation with General MEADE in the advance against Richmond. If this view is correct, there is much good sense in the suggestion of the New York Times, that the Army of the Potomac should fall back to some position closer to its base of operations. Nothing could be lost by such a movement, the strength of our army; we hear that it is being reinforced at the rate of one thou-

sand men per day; but there are no good reasons for supposing that it is superior to the rebel army in point of numbers. We know that many troops have been withdrawn from its ranks to maintain law and order in the city of New York; and although their places are in a measure supplied by the conscription, to whose enforcement they are called upon to lend the support of their presence, it is undeniable that a large per centage of the men thus furnished will require much drill and rigorous discipline to convert them into soldiers. But even

to victory by seeming to move backward as by moving straight forward, and such an opportunity seems to be presented now in Virginia. If it is embraced, the designs of General LEE will be once more foiled as

completely as they were at Gettysburg. tentions. The despatches we printed on their freedom of action stolen away. See | Monday, to the effect that he contemplated attempting to turn General MEADE's left will for a moment suppose that the people flank, have been to some extent confirmed: of that mighty State endorse the opinions of and yesterday we had the news that on Governor SEYMOUR, and yet for all practical Monday morning a demonstration, believed purposes, and in the eyes of the world, the to be a reconnoissance in force, was made machinery of the State Government of New against our left wing. This is sufficient to York is as much opposed to the Administrashow that LEE is growing restive, and we tion at Washington as the machinery of the may feel sure that if he sees the slightest State Government of North Carolina. We chance of striking an effective blow, the see what mischief has been done thus far, blow will come. However poor his chances and it requires very little effort to see what of success now, he cannot but perceive that mischief might yet be done by Governor Sex-MOUR if he were disposed to make a direct revolutionary issue upon the Administration. The very fact of his being in power and in possession of authority would steal from the

they are daily becoming worse and worse Impressed with this knowledge, he will undoubtedly gather up all the available forces within his reach and make a last desperate effort to retrieve his sunken fortunes. In our opinion, the cheapest, speediest, and tion and respect for law which the people safest method of thwarting his purpose will be for the Army of the Potomac to fall so a feeble prosecution of the war." The far back from its present line that all of LEE's efforts to bring on a general engagement will be rendered ineffectual.

Canada. Mr. T. D'ARCY McGHEE's plea for the establishment of Royalty in the Canadas North America. Mr. McGHEE, as we have previously mentioned, possesses great talent as a writer

consulted previous to his putting his views before the world. He repeats what was said in the Canadian "the first shot fired at Fort Sumpter had a message for the Canadians," and says, "Altogether irrespective of the civil war, it seems to us the time could not have been far distant when Canada would have been compelled either to draw nearer to the United States politically, or to sheer farther

who desires to see the country secure from the American, and receded from the British standard of government;" one pregnant

> point" in Canada. Here, a gentleman who has lately occuthat in substantial relations the Canadians stand no nearer to England than to New

York or New England, except that her flag flies in the Provinces, and that she is compelled, in honor and self-defence, to be where her flag is. There have been doubts lately expressed in the British Parliament, whether it was worth while for England to maintain large military and naval force for the purpose of continuing owner of the Canadas. Many British statesmen do not think that this expense "pays," and would not be dissatisfied at seeing British North

America separate itself from the mother country, so long as it did not go over to the United States. Mr. McGuee thinks there are only two issues-annexation, or closer identity with the main body of the Empire. Annexation, he declares, is "practicable, but every way objectionable." His other plan is this: "The policy of the connection of the provinces, from the Atlantic to the our very sanguine friends expect, is rather Pacific, under the vice-royalty of one of the sons of her Majesty, advised by a legisla-Gen. Gilmore's army is to be large- ture, of which at least the upper chamber shall be constituted so as to act as a true conservator of our transcript or adaptation of the British Constitution. It is a policy of union which is strength: of a new commer cial route from England to the East: of the elevation of the symbol and reality of aularge reinforcements might be spared to thority on this soil; a policy, attractive, expansive, and progressive, as the most earnest advocate of progress can desire." Mr. McGHEE points out that in South America, the only Government which cies, and strengthening all the weak points. has been stable is that of monarchical Brazil, whereas "the great federation MORE will not have as many troops placed at of the North, the model which Bolivar and his copyists all copied, has shown

and although the fact that the rebels have | the last and saddest example of the tenthe advantage of the interior lines, and can | dency of the modern expansive Republic reinforce as fast as ourselves, is an important | to separation and civil war." He says, ingeniously begging the question, "Hitherto, we feel confident that it cannot alter the the whole experience of mankind has general result, for whose consummation known but one system of government which combines, in fair and harmonious proportions, authority with liberty, and that is the limited monarchy, of which England furnishes the oldest and Italy the latest model." He forgets that until Treason unfurled its flag, the most happy, free, and prosperous among the nations was our own great American confederacy. The tendency of the age is not towards mo narchy in any shape. There are more republicans in England now than monarch-

ists, could a poll be fairly taken to estimate opinion. When Mr. McGHEE, estimating the population of British North America at four millions, says that these are "professing monarchists, almost to man," he greatly over-estimates the loyalty" of the people. We venture to say that one man out of every three in the Canadas-is anti-monarchical, Yet, he asks, "Why not the united voice of British America be heard, in respectful accents, at the foot of the imperial throne, stating the true position, wants, and wishes of these colonies, and asking from her Majesty's wisdom and goodness the means to

perpetuate constitutional monarchy, at least in this region of the New World?" A Guelph-Cobourg prince as viceroy o Canada really means as King of these provinces, and "the upper chamber," whatever it may be at first, would soon become a House of Lords. We suspect that Canadian royalty could not flourish by the side of American republicanism. In a dozen years, the expense of royalty would irritate the people and ruin the country, and Queen VICTORIA's son would have to return home the sad embodiment of a great failure.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROBLEM.-How to injure the Government, without injuring themselves-how to commit the crime, without earning the punishment-how to outrage the spirit of the law, without violating its · letter—this seems to be the great problem of disloyal Democratic journals. We give the New York World, Express, and News, the Boston Courser, and their coaborers, the solution of this problem, which they seem unable to discover. Let them employ in defence of the Government the same sophistry which they now use against it, and they will be sure to injure it more by their false friendship than is possible by their open hatred. We offer this advice with hesitation, fearing that it will be

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—In New York are several prominent newspapers hostile to the Government, continually endeavoring to shake the public confidence in its ability and integrity, misrepresenting all its measures, and now, especially, devoted to abuse of negro troops, and opposition to the draft. These papers have great power. In Philadelphia, on the contrary, all the influential journals are loyal and earnest in their support of the Administration, giving their unconditional support to its wise policy, and affirming with sound argument the necessity and justice of the draft. May not this difference largely account for the riots in New

York, and the peace and order of Philadelphia? Without an exception, our leading journals are loyal; it will be long, we trust, before our city is favored with a World or an Express. TRANSLATED from Democratic hieroglyphics into plain English, the disloyal argument is this: "We propose to restore the Union by opposing the Government of the

Union, and to obtain an honorable peace by absurdity of this argument, when expressed in syllogistic form, is its own refutation. The Drawt in New York and Brooklyn.— Preparations were made yesterday to insure the peaceful operation of the draft in these cities. ders were issued for the assemblage of the 9th and 22d Regiments of New York, and all the regiments of Brooklyn, at their armories, in the evening, to be in readiness for service, if it should be necessary, during the draft. No disturbance is probable, but tionary measures are taken to meet the nos sibility. The Brooklyn Times says the Metropolitan

Police Department has received an abundant supply of Ketchum's three-pound hand-grenades, which have been distributed to all the precinct stationhouses in New York and Brooklyn. These grenadesare of the same manufacture as those used at Vicksurg with such excellent effect. burg with such excellent effect.

From the Express, we learn that the arrangements to commence the draft to-morrow are nearly complete. Two companies of regulars from Fort Schuyer are on duty there to-day. They will be reinforced towards evening, and by to-morrow, it is thought, a sufficient number of troops will be stationed in and near the building to overcome any riotous demonstrations, if attempted. All the regiments will remain on duty during the night, and await orders.

await orders.

It has been decided that the persons drafted five weeks ago, when the draft was interrupted, are not to be considered as drafted, but will have another chance under the new quots and drawing. to be considered as drafted, but will have another chance under the new quota and drawing.

The Evening Post of yesterday says:

The ordinance passed by the Common Council, exempting firemen and others from the operation of the draft, is still in abeyance, the Mayor remaining unvilling to sign the bill as it was passed. He is indisposed to approve any measure that will virtually prevent the United States from receiving conscripts and substitutes as the result of the draft, which he believes would be the effect of the present bill. He has suggested such amendments as will not only exempt all active firemen, but will relieve the families of conscripts, and aid those not wishing to go with the use of money in securing substitutes, and which will at the same time procure to the United States army as many or more men than the quota calls for. These changes have been proposed to one of the leading members of the board in which the bill originated; it remains to be seen whether the Common Council is willing to pass such a bill as the mayor can consistently sign, without defeating the replenishing of the army. The mayor has not expressed a determination not to sign this ordinance, but from what is known it is believed he will not do so.

The mayor is strongly in favor of the exemption of the firemen, and it is said the suggestion to do so was first made by him.

Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, recently issued an address to the people of his diocese, which is now placarded in the streets of New York, and attracting much attention. The Bishop says: - Major General Rousseau, of the Army of the Cumberland, arrived in Philadelphia yesterday, and

took quarters at the Continental. He was waited

upon during the afternoon and evening by a number

of distinguished gentlemen, military and civic. The object of his mission to Washington, D. C., having

been accomplished, he is now on his return to the West. He will, we understand, take his departure to norrow. Colonel John P. Sanderson, Chief of General Rousseau's Staff, is also atthe Continental. This is Colonel Sanderson's native city, where he is stated by company.

This is Colone: Sangerson awidely known and respected.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON

Rebel Accounts of Saturday's Battle. WASHINGTON, August 18 .- A despatch was re eived this morning by the Government, dated the 7th, from a distinguished military officer in Tennes. ce, stating that the Chattanooga Rebel of the 16th pnounced that the bombardment in Charleston har or on Saturday was awful, and that the firing from lilmore's land batteries on Morris island, and from he monitors, was chiefly directed against Sumpter. The combined land and naval force of the Federals seems to be engaged.

The information published in the Rebel was re-

eived at Chattanooga from Charleston by telegraph, and the fight was going on when the paper went to press on Sunday.

The officer who communicates the contents of the Rebel to the Government says "the editor, instead of making any boasts about the result, or manifestng the least jubilant feeling over the situation of Mairs at Charleston, exhibits the most positive evidence of gloom,"

The Rebel states that the Ironsides and all the nonitors were not only in the action, but that the whole fleet and a large number of transports were nside the bar during the engagement.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, August 18, 1863. Rebel Prisoners. Among the prisoners now at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac is Captain RANDOLPH, of General Ewell's staff. 'He and another officer were captured in the Bull Rup valley. All Quiet with the Army:

WASHINGTON.

Nothing of interest is at present transpiring of Recent Appointments. BENJ. F. HALL, late chief justice of Columbia erritory, has accepted the appointment of consul a Valparaiso. This was some time ago conferred upon ex-Governor Harding, of Utah, who now takes the lace vacated by Judge Hall. In other words

Dismissal Revoked.

The order heretofore issued, dismissing Captain R. I. S. HYDE, of the 109th New York Volunteers, on the ground of disloyalty, has been revoked by the President, the evidence submitted in behalf of Capt. IYDE proving the charge of disloyalty to be entirely

hey have exchanged offices.

The Draft in New York—The Proclamation of Governor Seymour-He Anticipates Danger. New York, August 17.—The proclamation of Goernor Seymour will be printed to morrow morning. Ie says he has received information that there is anger of disorderly and riotous attacks taking place n New York and Brooklyn during the coming draft. such acts do no good. The courts are now consignng to punishment many of those who were guilty facts which were destructive to the lives and proerty of their fellow-citizens during the shameful cenes of last month. He concludes as follows: "I pereby admonish all judicial and executive officers, vhose duty it is to enforce law and preserve public rder, that they take vigorous and effective meaures to put down any riotous or unlawful assemlages, and if they find their power insufficient for that purpose, to call upon the military, in the manner pointed out in the statutes of the State. If these measures should prove insufficient, I shall then exert the full power of the State, in order that ublic order may be preserved and the persons and roperty of citizens be fully protected."

The Next Presidency. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A number of influential gentlemen from this and other States are in this city for the purpose of having a consultation in egard to the next Presidential campaign. They have assembled in accordance with a call signed by R. F. Stevens. A private caucus is now being held, and the meeting will be convened at noon. Among those in attendance are Hon. Leslie Coombs, and Hon. Garret Davis, of Kentucky. Other prominent and distinguished men are expected to arrive during the marning.

ROCHESTER, August 18.—The caucus to-day was attended by about thirty representatives, and was somewhat prolonged. At the close the formal meeting was postponed until three o'clock. Representa-Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Wisconsin. Letters were received from ex-President Fillmore. and other distinguished men. The object of those present seems to be not to hold a convention, but a series of private consultations in the different States in which the old Whig elements still exist, and create a national head to act in the next Presidential ampaign as a balance of power party.

It is expected that a definite course of action will a National Committee, and the issue of an addres Representatives continue to arrive. ROCHESTER, August 18 .- The Convention held a secret conference this afternoon, remaining in sesion for three hours. A committee was appo to prepare business for to-morrow's session and to

submit an address. Thirty delegates were present.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.—The ship Mazeppa from Liverpool, arrived here on the 15th, and the teamship St. Louis arrived this evening from Pa-A new sensation was created here to-day by a suspicious schooner being reported as cruising for four days off the Heads. She was supposed to be a tender to a pirate steamer, which was farther out. The er, when last seen, was apparently chasing a park leaving the harbor, when both were lost in the

Gen. Wright, the collector of this port, had been warned of the circumstances, and the revenue cutter Shubrick despatched to learn the character of the strange vessel. In the meantime the town was filled with absurd rumors. The Shubrick returned this afternoon, and reported that the mysterious chooner was found to be only a harmless whaler The Conquest and the Belle of the Sea arrived

The Daring, from New York, arrived on the 17th, oringing a large quantity of war material for the Jovernment, including one 11-inch gun, 330 barrels of gunpowder, and 1,000 packages of ordnance. The bark Hamburg sailed on the 17th for Otago. The War in Mexico-Recognition of the SAN FRANCISCO, August 18 .- The steamer St.

Louis has arrived here with news, via Acapulco, from Mexico to the 22d of July. General Forey was issuing decrees daily. The French-Mexican newspapers urge the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. They state that France will recognize it.

Mexican jealousy and prejudice is being provoked sgainst the United States. The Government paper says the Northern States are in favor of Juarez, while the Confederates are for a Mexican monarchy, and everything looks to the immediate recognition of the Confederacy by Mexico. The guerillas were fighting on the road leading to the city of Mexico. The Mexicans make no prisoners, but slay all they capture. They wage a war Numerous assassinations have taken place at the capital of persons sympathizing with the French.

of extermination. The Triumvirate Government was daily imprisoning and shooting persons who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Empire. Mexicans have been publicly flogged for refusing to supply quarters to French officers. One Mexican lady, named Rureceive French officers into her house. Her husband offered to pay a fine equal to her weight in silver rather than submit to this indignity, but Gen. Forey insisted on making an example of her.

The foreign ministers had declined to remove to San Luis, on the offer of Juarez to protect their transit.

The Loss of the Steamer Georgia. BOSTON, August 18 .- Captain Merriman, of the hark P. C. Alexander, from Sydney, C.B., reports that on August 8th, at 10 o'clock P. M., he picked.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Asia The Prospect of War. CAPE RACE, August 17.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the 6th, and Queenstown on the 9th, passed this point at nine o'clock on Suuday The Paris Bourse was again excited In the London money market funds are weaker.
GREAT BRITAIN.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Morning Post having repeated the statement of the New York Herald, that the Federal conscription is avowedly a menase to Logland, the Globe announces, apparently upon authority, that no autherite intelligence has been received giving the assertion the slightest assurance of probability. The Globe continues: "Although perhaps the American Government expects from our own section interference with the fitting out of war vessels, which the law of England does not appear to sanction, yet there is no interruption of the general amitty between the two, and in face of the language held toward us in the name of the authorities at Washington, it is, we may say, impossible they could have made any such declaration menacing us at that set forth."

The rebel loan rallied on the 6th instant to 23@21 discount, but relapsed on the 7th to 27@25 discount. Nine sample bales of cotton from Java, a new source, had reached Rotterdam. Half of it was grown from New Orleans seed. It is reported equal in many respects to middling fair American. The other half was grown from East India seed, and falls below this standard.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company received, on the 25th of July, tenders from several different firms for the manufacture and laying of the cable, and referred them to a committee consisting of two eminent mechanics and two distinguished electricians, namely, William Fairborn and Joseph Whiteworth; Professor W beatstone and Professor Thomson, who will report which application shall be scepted.

The committee of eight appointed by the English Government to investigate the question of a submarine telegraph, had signed a certificate favorable to the laying and working of the Atlantic Telegraph. to the taying and worsing of the Auantic Telegraph cable.

The London Times says: "It is said that the Three Powers have agreed to send a Commission to Russia, to be accompanied by separate despatches from each of their respective representatives, and unless Russia makes some sign of yielding, a diplomatic rupture will be announced as impending. In the common note, whatever course the mere forms of negotiation may take, the reality consists in a growing but not very threatening antagonism between France and Russia, which will leave England a neutral, though not an unsympathizing spectator. An iron-clad for Russia, building in England, had been hurried off to Russia incomplete, in view of eventualities.

AUSSIA.

A despatch from Warsaw states that, in pursuance of orders from St. Petersburg, a council of war had been held in that city.

At its termination, notice was given to the Warsaw and Vienna Railway to the effect that, for the space of one week, they should suspend public traffic, and prepare all their carriages for the conveyance of troops. AUSTRIA.

At a cabinet council in Vienna, the reply to be sent to Russia was taken into consideration.

The contents of the Austrian and French notes are not known. It is believed, however, that they are by no means identical, although six are maintained in both tained in both.

The Paris Bourse had again been influenced by the energetic efforts of the war party. The Rentes declines on the 7th inst., % per cent.

Late advices asserted that the Emperor was about o review the army of Paris and the National GERMANY. The invitation of the Emperor of Austria to the German sovereigns to meet in conference on German affairs, at Frankfort, had been accepted by the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemburg; but there is a report that the King of Prussia had declined the invitation. The Emperor had resolved to admit newspaper reporters to the conference.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mails are forwarded per the Asia. News anticipated.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—In the London money market the funds were weaker, in sympathy with the Paris Bourse and speculative operations. The demand for discounts was more active, and the rates of the bank continued on an increasing scale. There was an influx of gold, owing to the rates of

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. Lowdon, August 9.—The advices from America, by the steamship Persia, are regarded as more favorable to the South, and the protraction of the war is calculated upon.

The Confederate cotton loan has advanced, and closed yesterday at 24@22 discount. Commercial Intelligence.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market was firm, with an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—
The market is generally quiet and steady. Richardpon, Spence, & Co., and Bigland, Athya, & Co. report Flour quiet and steady at 20@25s. Wheat quiet; winter red, 8s 6d@8s 9d. Corn active; mixed, 26s@26s 3d.

et; Whiter red, os comos su. Con active; mixed, 25s@25s 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The market is generally buoyant. Wakefield, Nash, & Co., and Gordon, Bruce, & Co., report: Beef-firm. Pork has an upward tendency, the inferior qualities improving most. Bacon advancing; quoted at an advance of 66@1s. Butter firmer, with an advance on finer, qualities. Lard active, and advanced 6d. Tallow steady; quoted at 40@43s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes strady. Sugar firmer. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice upward. Cod Oil steady at 21s, 3d. Linseed Oil firm. Rosh quiet and steady. Spirits Turperine nominal. Petroleum Oil steady; refined 21s, 5d. crude 19s. 6d. Beozine active and dearer, LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet. Iron steady. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet and steady. steady. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice dull. Tea steady. Tallow very dull. Spirits Turpentine declining. Petroleum steady; refinet 28 4d. Cod Oil advancing; quoted 65s. Linseed Oi essier.
LONDON, Friday Evening.—Consols close at 92%@
92%. Bullion has increased to £98,000.
AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central 16%@
16% discount; Eric Railroad 70@71%; New York
Gentral 78@80; United States fives 68@71.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL. LIVERPOOL, August 8-Evening.-Cotton.-Sale 7,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, with a slight advance on all qualities.

BREADETUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is firm. Bacon is quiet and steady.
London, Saturday evening.—Consols closed at 92%@92% for money.
AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were Eric Railroad at 70@71; Illinois Central Railroad 16@15 discount. LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN, 9TH. HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Sales of Cotton for the week were 11,500 bales. The market is steady and unchanged. Stock in port 25,000 bales. General Banks' Campaign Against Port Under date of the 8th, a New Orleans correspond

ent writes to the Boston Journal:

ent writes to the Boston Journal:

The campaign of the summer is over. After the siege of fifty days Port Hudson fell. As General Halleck said, in his complimentary order to General Banks, "it was reserved for this army to strike the last blow to open the Mississippi river." Vicksburg fell first. This was a glorious victory. How the artillery boomed forth the joyful thanks from shore and stream when the despatch from General Grant was received announcing the surrender! He had over a hundred thousand men in his own army to rejoice with him in the capitulation. Nothing is further from my purpose than to take one word of praise from the gallant commander of the Union forces at Vicksburg; but the siege of Port Hudson and the distinct assaults upon it demand a larger meed of praise for the success of our troops. Those who have studied the fortifications of both points have decided that, though not so extensive and elaborate as at Vicksburg, the defences at Port Hudson showed better engineering, and were calculated for a stronger defence. showed better engineering, and were calculated for a stronger defence.

Two desperate and valiant charges were made on the enemy's works by General Banks' army—on the 27th of May, and the 14th of June—and in these assults some four thousand men were killed and wounded. Then, in the trenches for weeks at a time, with the spade and pick, or in support of batteries, the ranks of his never-too-large army became fearfully lessened by disease; so that when the almost impregnable fortification was forced to surrender its garlison, the number surrendered was about equal to the number of the besieging and victorious Union army. When the order was given for the Confederates to "ground arms," and their rusty muskets and dilapidated equipments were laid upon the ground, the line of Union troops which witnessed the surrender, All this is a tribute to the perseverance, skill, brain, and will of the major general commanding; but no more so than to the gallant troops who comprised the Army of the Department of the Gulf.

The New Orleans Erg says: "The impression commanding; but no more so than to the gallant troops who comprised the Army of the Department of the Gulf.

The New Orleans Era says: "The impression conveyed to the Northern press by certain correspondents in this quarter, that the Lafourche and Teche districts, commonly called the Attakapas country, have been abandoned by our army, and are recovered by the rebels, is entirely without foundation, and could have been suggested only by an imperfect comprehension of the 'situation.' An army may control, without occupying a country. This is the happy result that has been accomplished by our arms in these extensive districts. The force under command of General Banks was not sufficient to justify holding the numerous positions which have fallen into our hands. Instead of providing for an indefinite number of garrisons, military necessities have suggested the evacuation of several posts, which could be otherwise held; but they have been, at a still are, in our control. A wise dispersition of military forces is one that covers the largest extent of country, with as few detachments, or garrisons as possible. Our troops have been withdrawn from numerous isolated positions, for the purpose of concentrating their entire force, as near as possible, in one column, at the same time covering and controlling, by strategic movements, all the positions which were apparently abandoned. This is true of every post, we have held, with the exception [of Galveston—too far removed from the operations of the Army of the Gulf to receive benefit from the most skilful military dispositions. It could only be retained by the concentration of a naval and military force superior to any that the enemy could collect and fluid unjuon it—and for this reason ought not to have been assumed."

she was burned to death upon the ground before it was possible to reach her.

"Others ran to the windows, and stood there wildly calling for help, until the wild sea of flame behind awept won and wrapped them in its shroud of death, and they dropped out of sight."

crowd the avenues of this sink of political corruption. We can only speculate on the quality of pru dence in men devoted to the fierce insanity of igno rance, men who inevitably choose the partisanship of crime and brutality. Thoroughly we understand the creed of pitiless and bloodthirsty proscription to which their leaders are striving to commit them and the crime and havor which those leaders seek to establish as a normal state of society; but here the certainties end, and the speculation on probable contingencies arises. There is a mute but forcible appeal in the two hundred graves which now stand ss monuments to the awful days of July, which they may not disregard wholly, and which may serve to soothe the frightful elements of discord, but such results cannot be counted upon. Ever since the riots the howling demagogues of Secession, the apostles of butchery and pillage, have been engaged in fan-ning the smouldering embers of insurrection, and urging the ragged rabble once more to inaugurate the reign of bludgeon, cord, and torch in our streets;

THE EVENT OF OUTBREAK. But little can be judged from the feverish feeling of the people to-day, save that they are preparing themselves for the contingency, be it what it may. If the issue is to be one of blood, it will find the ready; if it be one of peaceful submission to the aws, so much the better. Apprehension there ce tainly is, and that, too, based upon seemingly substantial grounds. The menaces of the rabble have not been secret, but open, and free to the ears of all; and many of our citizens now await in breathless anxiety the test which is to involve not only their property, but their lives. The proclamation of Gen. Dix has served to allay the general apprehen sion to some degree, but not wholly. Not indeed that any fears are entertained of the ultimate re-sults of a second Copperhead insurrection; but that incalculable damage might be wrought by the drunken rabble before the bayonet could curb its fierce energies. Two days more will finally decide these

In the event of an outbreak, the mobs will be quadrupled in numbers, when compared with those of July. A more thorough organization will be developed, for the Copperhead factions from every contiguous city will flock to the banner of revolu-tion, bent on one fierce endeavor to test the power of the Government finally, and in such a manuer as to leave no appeal. It will be the last struggle; a grim and awful straggle, which will strew our streets with the red harvest of the cannon and tinge the skies with flames. If the Copperhead party chooses to fling itself into the annihilating fires of Federal artillery; if it chooses to melt away before the charge of an army of bayonets, surely the country will never suffer by the loss, and the only wail which arises will be from the maddened trailors at the South, who will howl over the graves of those who, at the North, had striven to inaugurate scenes of horror, which a slave insurrection at the South could scarcely equal. Fiat justitia, ruat colum !

imminent danger of finding any Copperheads among the débris. THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT which, through a mathematial paradox, is supposed to be comprehended within the city limits, starts the week with a fresh infusion of vitality, or rather new vitality, if the "ghosts" are taken into account.
The fact is, that we are now thoroughly infested, possessed, and haunted, by these debilitions of the real. Ghosts, genuine and burlesque, are flitting upon no less than five of the metropolitan stages, until the forces of Pepper (the inventor) seem to be, to adapt one of Jerrold's jokes, pretty well mustered in our midst. Anything less sensational than a brace of murders, and a phantom dance (Penner's patent) in a charnel vault, would be rejected by the taste of the public, since the new innovations. The Ghost is the pivot on which the theatrical world Mr. William Wheatley, whilom the well knows Philadelphia manager, and now lessee of Niblo's Garden, announces the close of that establishment

for the last of August, The "Duke's Motto" has oved an astonishing success, and Wheatley's coffers are full to overflowing. Mrs. D. P. Bowers opens a season at Winter Garden, to night, with Natalie"-a dramatic enjande of the French Revolution, by the late Charles Selby. Fallon's "Stere opticon," a most magnificent optical exhibition, has returned from a brief tour of the provinces to Irving Hall. The "Stereopticon" took the public by storm, during its previous exhibition in New York, and now bids fair to become domiciliated among us for a long season. It is understood that some spec lating geniuses are now cudgelling their faculties for the discovery of some method by which the "Stereopticon" can be made available for the production of stage scenery. In case of a success, we are to have Macbeth, with the genuine "ghost," and photographic scenes from nature as it is in that portion of Scotland where Macbeth once lived, and moved

and had his murder regularly after supper. STUYVESANT. Falsehoods of the Disloval Press. from the Wheeling Intelligencer.] The Slave-Briver's Lash.—"At Wheeling, on the 21st (July), the jailor of Ohio county was held to ball in the sum of two hundred dollars to answer before the next county court for whipping and beating brutally a female political prisoner. The testimony before the alderman was direct, positive, and shocking, and included not only lashing her across the shoulders with a cowhide, but dragging her down stairs by the hair and kicking her on the way to the cill, against the incarceration in which she resisted. The facts need no comment. The woman was a 'Confederate,'—so the report in the Wheeling Register calls her."—The Orisis Columbus, O., July 29.

When shall we hear from Horace Greeley on this subject of lashing white men and women? In former days the land resounded with his frantic shricks when some negro, guilty, no doubt, of crime, happened to be punished.

Will the loyal leagues get up a photograph of this woman's back? It will well match one they lately exhibited.—Exchange.

Now, we think the Copperheads have made about as much political capital out of this affair as the facts in the case will justify. The subject is about played out. We do not believe that any man, no matter, for what cause, can ever be justified in raising his hand against a woman, save in the way of kindness; but we know that the facts in this case have been maliciously used by all the Copperhead papers, to excite the prejudices of the ignorant, and to subserve the meanest kind of political purposes. The Copperhead woman alluded to was sent here as a spy, charged with having waded Buckhanon river, to give information to the enemy previous to an attack upon the town of Buckhanon. She was taken to a hotel in Buckhanon, and, while confined in one of the upper rooms of the house, spit down upon the Federal officers walking along the sidewalk below. She was brought here, and confined in the best room in the jail, but acted in such a disorderly manner that the jailor found it necessary to put her in a cell. She refused to change her quarters, an THE SLAVE-DRIVER'S LASH .- "At Wheeling. he 21st (July), the jailor of Ohio county was held to all in the sum of two hundred dollars to answer be

And the story of the control of the

ort, and the content of the coal oil which the coal of the coal oil which the coal oil which the coal of the coal of the coal of the coal oil which the coal oil which the coal of the c

NEW YORK CITY.

Is pecial Correspondence of The Press. I New York, August 17, 1863.

BEFORE THE DRAFT.

This morning, an official notification fixes Wednesday, the nineteenth, for the recommencement of the draft in this city; and in connection, appears an address of General Dix, containing pointed suggestions to the Copperheads, and warning the "friends" of our inestimable Governor, that "ample preparation has been made to vindicate the authority of the Government, and that the first exhibitions of disorder or violence will be met by the most prompt and vigorous measures for their repression." What the effect of this proclamation may be upon the Insurrectionists and Furies of "The Points," and the Avenues, remains to be seen. Cowardly by nature stabbing only when the friendly shroud of darkness can conceal the sharp gleam of the butcherly knife; attacking only when in bands and hordes, and huring the torch of arson only when none are near to trample it under foot, these wretches, more degraded and more inhuman than the ouvriers of the Faubourg St. Axtoine and the purlieus of Paris; they may this time hesitate before rushing upon the bayonets that now bristle in the happer forts, and which will a should a rapidity of utterance which proved the relator to possess rare conversational powers. Windeed by the constantly increasing auditory, whose sympathies were lost to at a hand gallop, in the happer forts, and which will all the ease and noncessible were ready to saddle their horses and start off at a hand gallop, in the happer forts, and which will all the eigenthered into hours, and hours rolled by whose sympathies were so keenly enlisted that some of the province that factors the saddle their horses and start off at a hand gallop, whose sympathies were seaked or the approach as a start off at a hand gallop. Paris; they may this time hesitate before rushing upon the bayonets that now bristle in the harbor forts, and which will, at the first alarm, of the younger and more impressible were ready to saddle their horses and start off at a hand gallop, resolved to avenge that fair creature or return never-

Federal Spies in a Rebel Fort.

Confederate officer, one of the prisoners taken

t Port Hudson, is writing an account of the siege of that place, and what was taking place while

the siege lasted, inside the post. We extract the

following story from one of the chapters of this in-

saddle their horses and start off at a hand gallop, resolved to avenge that fair creature or return nevermore.

Mother and daughter expressed themselves anxious to go and visit a son and husband who, they asserted, was battling for their beloved cause on a distant field of glory, but yet such was their fatigue they would be compelled to remain a few days in Port Hudson to rest. Escorted by gallant young officers, who exerted themselves to render the stay of their fair visitors as interesting as possible; they saw all the works then in progress, as well as the different camps, where at dress parade the number of troops could readily be ascertained by a looker on. The ladies were charmingly ignorant about artillery and fortifications, and after obtaining an accurate explanation of everything they saw, would protest that it was such an intricate subject, and there were so many technical terms necessary, they could not see how one could ever understand such things. "Now do tell me, how far can this thing shoot!" asked the younger one of her chaperone. The officer carefully explained the range of the gun up and down the river. "And don't it fire any further than that tree?" asked his attentive listener. "That is its extreme range," he answered, "at least for the highest elevation we can give it here." "You don't say so," she responded, with the merriest little laugh in the world; "I am a perfect child in such matters; why, I would have thought it could shoot five times as far."

But when another day had passed, the "maid of the radiant smiles" and her mother had departed, but the bayonets stand as subtle arguments against matters; why, I would have thought it could shoot five times as far."

But when another day had passed, the "maid of the radiant smiles" and her mother had departed, bound, so they said, for Jackson, Mississippi, leaving a cloud of sadness, perhaps, over a heart or two. The presence of such charming visitors are green osses in the desert of a soldier's life, and their absence was still being mourned when it was learned that instead of going to Jackson, Mississippi, they had made their way without loss of time back to New Orleans, Madisonville, and Lake Pontchartrain. The fact was not generally known; however, and those who had so generously and assiduously helped the visitors to obtain the particulars they came to seek, hugged to their bosoms that good old motto which consolingly says, "Least said soonest mended."

O'Connell and Slavery. fears—two days of fearful anticipation and feverish

O'Connell and Slavery.

[From the Teledo Blade 1]

EDITOR BLADE: Having lately seen the publication of a letter written by the late Daniel O'Connell upon the subject of slavery, I enclose you an extract of a speech delivered by him upon that subject, and I send it to you with the hope that you will publish it in the Blade:

Mr. O'Connell was a strong Anti-Slavery man, and, as an evidence of this, I beg leave to state that in 1827 the people of Great Britain and I reland were intently discussing two subjects of emancipation—one was Catholic emancipation; the other was the negro or West India emancipation bill. The members representing the West India influence in the British Parlisment called upon Mr. O'Connell and urged him to keep silent upon the subject of West India emancipation, assuring him that should he do so they would gire him Catholic Emancipation. His reply to them was: "No, gentlemen, I would not purchase the emancipation of my Catholic countrymen at the expense of rivetting the fetters upon the limbs of a single human being that God Almighty ever made;" a reply worthy to be inscribed in letters of gold upon a column of adamant. Many of his countrymen seem now in this, the hour of their liberty and prosperity, to forget the years they spent in the galling chains of slavery; and to some of these I hope the publication of his speech may not be without effect. Respectfully, HIBERNICUS.

ENTRACTS FROM O'CONNELL'S SPEECH. out effect. Respectfully, HIBERNICU

EXTRACTS FROM O'CONNELL'S SPEECH. Slavery, wherever it exists, is the bitterest pothough, practically speaking, there would be no

tion that can be commended to the lips of man.

Let it be presented in any shape, and it must disgust, for a curse inherent to it grows with it, and inflicts oppression and cruelty wherever it descends.

["Hear, hear!" and cheers]

We proclaim it an evil; and though as a member of this Association I am not bound to take up any national quarrel, still I do not hesitate to declare my opinion; I never fallered in my own sentiments.

[Cheers.]

I never said a word in mitigation of slavery in my life; and I would consider myself the basest criminal of human beings if I had done so. ["Hear!" and cheers.]

Yes, I will say shame upon every man in America of human beings if I had done so. ["Hear!" and cheers.]
Yes, I will say shame upon every man in America who is not an Anti-Slavery man! shame and dirgrace upon him!

I don't care for the consequences. I will not restrain my honest indignation of feeling. I pronounce every man a faithless miscreant who does not take a part for the abolition of slavery. [Tremendous cheering for several minutes.]

It may be said that offence will be taken at these words. Came what may from them, they are my words. [Renewed applause.]
Good Heavens! can Irishmen be found to justify, or rather to palliate, (for no one could dare attempt to justify) a system which shuts out the book of human knowledge, and seeks to reduce to the condition of a slave 2,500,000 human beings; which closes not only the light of human science, but the rays of dvine revelation, and the doctrine which the Son of God came upon the earth to plant!

The man who will do so belongs not to my kind. ["Hear. hear!"]
Over the broad Atlantic I pour forth my voice, saying, Come out of such a land, you Irishmen; or, if you remain, and dare countenance the system of alsvery that is supported there, we will recognize you as Irishmen no longer! [Cheers.]

I say the man is not a Christian; he cannot believe in the binding law of the Decalogue.

He may go to the chapel or the church, and he may turn up the whites of his eyes; but he cannot kneel as a Christian before his Creator, or he would not dare to palliate such an infamous system.

No, Americs! the black spot of elsvery rests upon

not dare to palliate such an infamous system.

No, America! the black spot of slavery rests upon your star-spangled banner; and no matter what glory you may acquire beneath it, the hideous, damning stain of slavery rests upon you, and a just

glory you may acquire beneath it, the indeous, damning stain of slavery rests upon you, and a just Providence will sconer or later avenge itself for your crime. [Loud and continued cheers.]

Sir, I have spoken the sentiments of the Repeal Association. [Cheers.] There is not a man among the hundreds of thousands that belong to our body, or among the millions that will belong to it, who does not concur in what I have stated.

We may not get money from America after this declaration, but even if we should not, we do not want blood stained money. ["Hear, hear!"] If they make it the condition of our sympathy, or if there be implied any submission to the doctrine of slavery on our part, in receiving their remittances, let them case sending them at once.

But there are wise and good men everywhere, and there are wise and good men in America; and that document which you have read, sir, is a proof, among others, that there are. And I would wish to cultivate the iriendship of such men; but the criminals and the abettors—those who commit and those who countenance the crime of slavery—I regard as the enemies of Ireland, and I desire to have no sympathy or support from them. [Cheers.]

LITERATURE IN WASHINGTON .- " Agate," th Washington correspondent of the Cincinnal writes thus of literary life at the capital: "Count Gurowski is understood to baccumulating materials for an additional In spite of the enemies he made by his unreserved revelations and piquant criticisms in his Diary, the old Count still has access to the best sources of information.

"The Quartermaster's Department here contains a couple of authoresses. Mrs. Swisshelm's is a name that needs no introductory explanations. The St. Cloud (Minnesota) paper proved a poor support in war times, and Mrs. Swisshelm came on to Washington to lecture on the Indian outrages, and remonstrate against Mr. Lincoln's proposed elemency to the Sioux. From that she settled down into ministrations in the hospitals and a elerkahip under General Meigs. Mrs. E. A. Akers (one or two of whose recent contributions to the Allantic have been widely copied) is likewise in the Quartermaster's Department.

"Mrs. Southworth works away with prolific pen at her highly seasoned novels, in a pleasant little cottage in Georgetown. 'Howard Glyndon,' an occasional nom de plume that stands for a lady, forms another on the list of Washington authoresses. She is contemplating a collection of her 'War Poems,' chiefly from Harper's Monthly and Weekly, to be brought out this fall or next spring.

"When I have added that Governor Boutwell, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has completed his work on the tax law; that Mr. Callan, long clerk to the Senate Military Committee, is bringing out a new edition of his United States Military Laws; that Mr. Lanman has another edition of his Dictionary of Congress ready for the press; and that our A. R. Spofford (formerly of Cincinnatih has been hard at work, with all the force of the library employees, in preparing a catalogue of the Congressional Library—now the third, if not the second, in extent and completeness of the public libraries of the United States—that shall, with its triple arrangement of sullipets, titles, and authors, come nearer perfection than any library estalogue the country. has yet produced, I believe I have about exhausted the list of Washington book-makers and magazine-writers."

FEEDING THE REBEL POOR IN VIRGINIA.—In lieu of something more important to do, we have actually sunk into the "utter insignificance" of feeding the citizen rebels of this neighborhood. I say citizen rebels, in fact, the arrival of the whole one on his corps here, as, in fact, the arrival of the whole army is to the sounty formiles around, was a Providential blessing to many Southern families. These made early application for articles of subsistence are few, and easily overcome by the practice of patience, philosophy, and good sense. The latter trait is displayed by all person who purchase their coloring at the one-price establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street.

**RECRETS OF THE UNION LEAGUES.—A: person who has been expelled from one of these institutions has concluded to "blow" the whole constitutions have been established whereby the natures can procure subsistence for their families at reasonable prices. All applications in this corps have to be made to one officer—Lieut. Bundy, stationed at corps headquarters. Here the citizens appear and make their applications. If they take the oath of allegiance, they are well aupplied or allowed to purchase in reasonable quantities for their families for their families in reasonable quantities for their families. These are any members and let their four fingers vibrate at random in the open air. On leaving, you shout at the top of your voice, "Charles Stokes & Co."

**Colored Recrutting in Maryland...

Colored Recruiting in Maryland.—Mr. Wm. C. Hardin, of Church Creek, with fifty-six colored recruits, left here on Monday morning last for Baltimore. Immediately upon their arrival in the city they were marched out to Colonel Birney's encampment and sworn into the United States service. Those, together with those before recruited, make a hundred and fifty colored soldiers that Dorchester has furnished to the Govornment. If we wan succeed in recruiting as many more, which is highly probable, there will be no draft in the county—Cambridge Intelligences.

General Doubleday To the Editor of The Press: Sir: The Army and Navy Gazette, of May Isst (as quoted by "L. A." in to-day's issue), as well ss "L. A." himself, gives some generals undue praise, and omits the names of others whose loyalty is and always has been above suspicion, and who have never feared to express their anti-clavery sentiments, their determination to sustain the Administration in all its measures, and to combat treason, whether in the armed rebel of the South or the more

nsidious and cowardly "Copperhead" of

North.

It is surprising that your correspondent should bave omitted in his list the name of Major General Abner Doubleday, the man who, from Fort Sump-ter, fired the first gun in this contest to sustain and vindicate the honor of the "old flag;" the only offi-cer at the post, whose detestation of the "curse of lavery," and whose views in regard to the "peculiar institution," were even then so well known and arlessly expressed as to render him a marked man in Charleston, whilst his brother-officers were reocived with favor. We should judge men by their acts, not by their words. Whilst most of our generals have waited "for the war to open their eyes to the iniquities of the slave system," he has long known and abhorred them, has written, spoken, and fought against them. He has, from the ment of the rebellion, been in favor of using "every power" to suppress it, and, to that end, has always rged the importance of employing colored troops. is sentiments are so well known in the Army of the Potomac, that, after sustaining indignities and insults on their account, he has finally asked to be relieved from service with that army, and is now

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, PHILADELPHIA, August 18, 1863.

Periodicals Received. FROM W. B. ZIEBER, SOUTH THIRD STREET: reprint. There are nine articles, of which the most great work on the Antiquity of Man, another on the Scots in France and the French in Scotland, and a third on Louis Blanc's now completed History of the French Revolution. Other subjects discusse are Druids and Bards; Sir G. C. Lewis; Claver-house; the Sources of the Nile; Modern Architecture; and the Navies of France and England.

The Art Journal, for August —This, besides numerous wood engravings, has three engravings, in line, after Turner's "Whalers," Pickersgill's charming family group, "Resting on the Hill," and Allom's recent view of "Sardis," one of the seven churches. A highly interesting illustrated article is "The Art Industry Exhibition of Constantinople." The fact of such an exhibition being sanctioned there is a remarkable proof of the advancement of

civilization. FROM J. J. KROMER, 403 CHESTNUT STREET: The Cornhill Magazine, and also Temple Bar for August. These low-priced but excellent periodicals are more lively than they have lately been. In the Cornhill, "Romola" is concluded, and three new chapters of "The Small House at Allington" are given, and, among several readable papers, we specially commend "Medical Etiquette," "Farm-ers," and "Mrs. Archie,"—though the last is improbable. In Temple Bar we have much more variety. Two novels are running a race in its pages— ".Tohn Marchmont's Secret" not being quite as good, this month, as "The Fortunes of the Tred-golds." Mr. Sala has two papers, Edmund Yates has one, and there is a graphic account of Mar-montel, the French story-teller, and a good, business like account of the recent discoveries of the

A FEARFUL SCENE AND WITHERING REBUKE.—
EX-President Buchanan and suite, en route from Bedford: Springs to Wheatland, passed through Harrisburg on Saturday last. After Mr. Buchanan had changed cars, and a few minutes before the train started, a crowd was collected in front of the car he occupied, gazing with mute curiosity at the infirm old man, whose unsteady look wandered from object to object, as if he hesitated to meet the gaze of the citizens and the soldiers present upon the occasion. Just then a soldier who had lost an arm began to shake the atump in the face of the O. P. F., exclaiming fiercely, "I am indebted to you for this!" (pointing to the maimed arm.) "and the devil will liquidate the debt when he gets you!" At this point the whiatle of the locomotive screamed the signal of departure, and Buchanan, with the rebuke of the wounded soldier blanching on his already pale and withered cheek, was soon lost in the distance with the train. But, what an existence! What a career for an American President!

DECISIONS OF THE SECOND COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.—The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that when a non-commissioned officer or private is discharged after two years service, on account of promotion, his one hundred dollars of bounty is payable at the time of such discharge. It is also insisted that biennial exemptions of invalid pensioners must be by two surrougs or physicians. (Thicers who may be relieved under the act of Congress of 1861 and 1882, and who were on duty at the date of the retirement, are entitled to a continuation of their full pay until relieved from duty.

THE CITY.

[POR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE POURTH PAGE.]

The Union party favorable to sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful issue, held their primary meetings last evening in every ward throughout the vast city of Philadelphia. Many of the meetings were largely attended. There was quite a clever aprinkling of War Democrats there. They seemed to understand the ?difference between Democratic principles, and the principles, or want of principles upon which the Democratic party is founded—Several. speeches were made by these gentlemen, who said that however much a political party may change its movements, still the principle of Democracy remains the same. Whether the people change front, at the simple dictation of their leaders, depended pretty much upon the general intelligence of the masses. In the southern part of the city, there are a large number of Union refugees from Eastern Virginia and other parts of the South. They have felt the iron heel of the oppressor. Their Democrary did not save them from rebel invasion and robbery, even at their own homes. These men seemed to fairly beg the people of the North to forget everything but the Union, and thus gain a moral victory at the ballot box that will astound the rebels. successful issue, held their primary meetings last

ACCIDENTS .- Patrick McGittigan was admitted into St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday, having had his hands mashed between the iron rollers of a mill, near Fairmount.

About 1 o'clock vesterday morning, Mr. McNutt, aged 60 years, walked out of his bedroom window in his sleep, and fell to the pavement. He was seriously injured. It was thought, last evening, that he would die before morning.

FIRE LAST EVENING.—A building, as we learned by the Fire alarm Telegraph, used for storing charcoal, attached to the Tackawana Print Works, at Frankford, was destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock FOUND DROWNED .- The body of an unknown white man was found drowned in the Dela-ware, at Walnut-street wharf, yesterday morning. The deceased had red hair. It was thought that he had fallen into the river some time in the night.

CITY ITEMS.

DELIGHTFUL CHANGE IN THE WEATHER. The delightful meteorological change in the state of the atmosphere, experienced by our denizens since Monday morning, has had the effect of making everybody amiable, and putting them on the qui vive for good news from Charleston. It has had one other effect siso, namely—reminding the people that now is the time to send to W. W. Alter's great Coal Emporium, Ninth street, above Poplar, and order their supply of elegant Lehigh Coal for the winter,

as the prices are sure to advance. DELICIOUS SUMMER CONFECTIONS AND. RARE FRUITS.-Mr. A. L. Vansant, the popular onfectioner. Ninth and Chestnut streets, is now elling his delicious Confections to everybody of good taste about leaving the city. We would also burg and other hot-house Grapes, large size Peaches, and other luscious Fruits not found elsewhere. PREPARING FOR FALL TRADE.—Messrs. C. Somers & Sons, the enterprising and well-known clothiers, No. 625 Chestaut street, under Jayne's Hall, are already opening their new importations for fall trade, a casual examination of which leads us to suppose that their inducements to buyers will be even greater than heretofore. They are now closing out the balance of their summer stock at greatly-reduced prices, and the consequence is that their store is daily crowded with customers. BRANDIES FOR PRESERVING PURPOSES. C. H. Mattson.) dealers in Fine Family Groceries.

Arch and Tenth streets, have just received a fresh invoice of Brandy suitable for preserving purposes, which we invite the attention of our readers. MESSRS. CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS. under the Continental Hotel, are now selling their entire stock of elegant Summer Goods for Children and Youth at and below cost of importation. FOR' THE LUXURY OF AN ELEGANTLY-FITTING SHIRT, go to the popular Gentlemen's Furnishing Store of Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street.

FINE MILITARY GOODS, of every description, suitable for Army and Navy Officers, can be had at moderate prices, at Oakford & Sons', under the Continental Hotel. \$275 to \$325 will get an elegant 7-octave

sewood over-strung Plano, warranted five years. CONTENTMENT.—There is but little rational cause for discontentment in this world, hard and bitter as life may be, unless our own vices are the sources of our misfortunes. Such misfortunes cident to existence are few, and easily overcome

hose, is a single stocking a hoer If a pair of glasses are spectacles, is one a speciacle? And if so, is it not a bad show for a sight? And thirdly, if pantaloons for one form a pair, what proportion of them will it require to form a partaloon? We pause for a reply, and in the meanime we would recommend all our masculine friends to produce not only, their

Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

pantaloons, but their coats an