THE DAILY PRESS, FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, PRYABLE to the carrier.
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## PRINTING OFFICE.

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Fally furnished with all the facilities for executing every description of Printing, from the

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and every other description of PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING.

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IN BLACK OR FANCY COLORS,

AND FOR ILLUSTRATING THEM WITH BEAUTIFUL AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

We also desire to call special attention to the fact, that in consequence of the want generally felt for con

ADDRESS LABELS.

We have made arrangements for coating them on the reverse with a Mucilage similar to that used on Postage stamps, which is the most adhesive preparation ever ages is thus avoided, as the gummed side need only he moistened to insure its firm adhesion. ADDRESS MABELS of this description are in almost universal use among the merchants of England, and those wh have used them in this city estimate highly their usefulness in avoiding trouble and delay, in the preparation of packages for delivery, whether they are orwarded by distant points or supplied to the local trade. Give them a trial. All orders, by City Post or Mail, will receive

> RINGWALT & BROWN, Nos. 111 and 113 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

OUR LETTER "A"

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, With all the new improvements, is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful Sewicz Machine in the world. No other Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great range of work, including the delicate and ingenious processes of Hemming, Braiding, Binding, Embroidering, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Gathering, &c., &c. The Branch Offices are well supplied with slik Twist, Thread, Needles, Oil, &c. of the very best quality.

Send for a pamphlet. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 458 BROADWAY, New York. Philadelphia Office-

SIO CHESTNUT STREET. CEWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE,

With GLASS PRESSER FOOT.

NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER. And other valuable Improvements. THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES. Agency 922 CHESTNUT Street.

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Floase sail and azamira snods FURNITURE, &c. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION; No. 261 South SECOND Street. An connection with their extensive Cabinet business, an Now Manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a fall supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be imperior to all others. For the quality and flutsh of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the finion, who are familiar with the character of their work.

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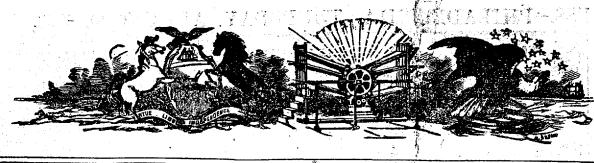
AMGRAVIROM. PORTRAIT. PICTURE, and PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. MATERIUM LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. \$16 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelph DRUGS POBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

Mortheast Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS IMPOSTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS MANUPACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZING PAINTS. Dealer and consumers supplied at

WERY LOW PRICES FOR QA TAKE SUPERIOR INGOT COPPER. from the Amygdaloid Mine, in store and for sale in quantities to suit, at WOMRATE'S, 160-5m° 415 ARCH Street.



PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1863.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1863.

EDWARD P. KELLY'S, 142 South THIRD Street

Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equalif not su-perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tallors of the lishment of the city.

VOL. 7.—NO. 17.

TOHN KELLY, JR.,

CLOTHING.

TAILOR;

MAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHRSTMUT STEERT?

RLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50.

GEORGE GRANT, N No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET, Has now ready A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

of his own importation and manufacture. "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," Manufactured under the superintendence of JOHN F. TAGGERT.

(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert.)

Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.

#25 Orders promptly attended to: jy9-thstu-6m OLD ESTABLISHED SHIRT, STOCK,

AND COLLAR EMPORIUM, WO. 146 NORTH FOURTH STREET. CHARLES L. ORUM & CO. are prepared to execute all orders for their celebrated are prepared to execute all orders for their executed make of Shirts, on a hort notice, in the most satisfactory manner. These Shirts are cut by measurement, on solantific principles, and surpass any other Shirt for near ness of if on the Breast, comfort in the Neck, and ease on the Shoulder.

api8-stuth6m NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

> PHILADELPHIA. JOHN C. ARRIBON, (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,)

IMPORTER AND DEALER IIM GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, ALSO,

OF THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT, WEAPPERS. COLLARS.

MANUFACTURER

MATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-toes FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS.
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving. (y receiving.

NOVELTIES FOR GESTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

No. \$14 OHESTNUT STREET.

H Four doors below the Continents!

CEMENT. GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Applicable to the useful Arts.

nseful Arts.

public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be SUPERIOR TO ANY Adhesive Preparation known. A new thing. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT is a new thing, and the result of yoars of study; its combination is on

Jewelers.

It is a Liquid

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES. And under no circumstances (change of temperature, will it be come corrupt or emit any offensive smell. BOOT AND SHOE nufacturers, using Machines, ill find it the best article known Cementing the Channels, as it rks without delay, is not affected any change of temperature. **JEWELERS** 

Will find it sufficiently adhesive fo their use, as has been proved. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER. IT IS THE ONLY

LIQUID CEMENT Sextant, that is a sure thing for mending TURNITURE,
CROCKERY,
TOYS,
IVORY,

And articles of Household use REMEMBER, Hilton's Insoluble Cement is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste. Is insoluble in water or oil. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT Adheres oily substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufactu-rers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 MILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors PROVIDENCE, R. 1 Agents in Philadelphia-

ia9-tribaly LAING & MAGINNIS. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. WATCHES, ivist received per stramer europa.

GOLD WATCHES, LADIES' SIZES, OF NEW STYLES, TLVER ANCRES AND CYLINDRES. GILY ANCRES AND CYLINDRES. PLATED ANCRES AND CYLINDRES For Sale at Low Rates to the Trade, by

D. T. PRATT, SOT CHESTNUT STREET. FINE WATCH REPAIRING attended to, by the most experienced workmen and every watch warranted for one year. MS Morth SIXTH Street J. O. FULLER, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, (Up-stairs, opposite Masonic Temple, ) LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK,

EMBRACING

E HOWARD & CO.'S FINE AMERICAN WATHER
GOLD CHAIRS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES, FIRE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. G. RUSSELL, FINE AMERICAN and Imported WATCHES, Fine Jewelry, Sliver and Plated Ware, &c.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON Fort Sumpter Damaged and Sup-

posed to be Evacuated. ADDITIONAL REBEL BATTERIES ERECTED.

A REBEL STEAMER EXPLODED AND A RAM CRIPPLED.

GILMORE HEAVILY REINFORCED.

GEN. GILMORE'S OPERATIONS. NEW YORK, August 19.—The steamer Fulton has arrived from Port Royal, with dates to Sunday, the 16th instant. The following letter is received from C. C. Fulton, Esq., editor of the Baltimore American: FLAG-SHIP DINSMORE, OFF CHARLESTON, August 16, 1863.—Since Monday last the events here have een rather monotonous. We have been exchanging shell and shot with the rebels night and day, with obably but little damage to either side.

The object of the enemy was to retard General Gilmore's siege works on the shore, but all have heen perfected for some days. The intention to open on the 13th was abandoned on account of some difficulty as to the quality of the army ammunition. and owing to the serious indisposition of General Gilmore. He, however, is much better, and the opening of the heavy siege work will commence at daylight to morrow.

The shore batteries in getting into range of their guns resterday and the day before, knocked three holes in the walls of Sumpter. The general imn prevails that the rebels hav

Sumpter, and will blow it up as soon as the assault commences. Out of nearly thirty guns on the para-pets ten days ago, but six now remain. Most of hose in the casemates had previously disappeared. The rebels have erected a line of breastworks a mile long on James Island, from Fort Johnson to wille, although they have few guns mounted yet. This is supposed to be the destination of be gups taken from Fort Sumpter. Our picket boats around Sumpter report great activity among the rebels every night, with schooners, steamers, &c.

The weather continues fine, with a very calm sea, which is most favorable for our operations. The air s hot, but a good sea breeze and occasional thunder howers cool the air. Everything is now in readiless on sea and shore, and all are looking forward o the work to morrow as a certain and complete Reinforcements continue to arrive daily, and quite large army is now on the islands. THE FLEET.

On Wednesday night the rebels opened on our works with grape and canister, on information re-ceived from two sutlers, who deserted to the enemy. We lost two killed and two wounded. The monitors, however, soon silenoed the rebel guns.

Admiral Dahlgren went on board the Patapaco, joining her under the guns of Wagner, and came near being taken off by a 10-inch shot from the fort. The indications are, that the rebels depend princl-In the attack to come off to-morrow, the Iron ill engage Fort Wagner and keep her silent, while

the shore batteries and monitors engage Sumpter At the same time the wooden fleet and mortar fleet will engage Moultrie. It will be a grand affair. The rebel works on James Island indicate that an attempt will be made on the part of the rebels to drive Gen. Gilmore off James Island, or to annoy him so as to interfere with the siege of Sumpter.

THE GENERAL ASSAULT. AUGUST 16-5 o'clock P. M .- I learn from the ore that the rebels have piled sand-bags on the wharf in the rear of Sumpter against the rear wall 46 feet high, completely protecting the magazine from the shore-batteries of General Gilmore. The removal of the guns from the parapets o Sumpter is probably from the conviction that our army batteries will silence them. There have been but two or three shots fired to-day, both parties ob-

erving the Sabbath. It is generally understood that the assault will be made to morrow, and the weather promises to be most favorable. The ocean is calm as a mill-pond the atmosphere clear and light. General Gilmore's health is much better this evening. ANOTHER ACCOUNT. WASHINGTON, August 19.-The Government reeived a despatch from Charleston, via Fortress Monroe, this morning, to the effect that on Friday nd Saturday the bombardment was terrific.

The action of the sea was so great on Saturda hat the gunboats could not co-operate with the land atteries with any good result. On Monday it was expected that the sea would be oth enough to enable the iron-clads to join again This despatch says there was a report that General ilmore had succeeded in reaching the city of harleston with one of his long-range guns, and had own shot into the city to such an extent as to call forth a flag of truce from Beauregard on It is proper to say, in this connection, that there

no official confirmation of this wonderful exploit n gunnery, nor is the report believed by the military ngineers in this city.

ACCIDENTS TO REBEL VESSELS. NEW YORK, August 19.—The steamer Empire City has arrived from Charleston. Her dates are to ie evening of the 15th. She reports that on the 17th, when off Cape Lookout, saw the gunboat Connecticut in chase of a The Empire City joined in the chase, but after twelve hours' pursuit she escaped. The Port Royal New South has the following

The rebel steamer Robert Habresham, which had been watching our advance movements on the Savannah river, exploded her boiler, killing all the The ram Savannah came down the river on the 10th, intending to run out to sea, but broke one of her engines, and had to put back. She is the mate of the Atlanta, already captured.

A new rebel ram is building at Savannah.

Several heavy guns have been sent from Savannah Gen. Mercer, commanding at Savannah, is impressing one-fifth of the able-bodied slaves in Georgia, for work on the fortifications. put to work on the fortifications. Several contrabands had reached Fort Pulaski, aving escaped from Savannah.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Mississippi River. CAIRO, August 18.—The following notice has been

CAIRO, August 17, 1863.

Vessels are now stationed at all points on the
Mississippi, on the way to New Orleans, where there is any danger of being molested by guerillas, and yessels need not wait for convoy. If convoy is requested it will be granted. If any guerillas are on the river, vessels at different points will notify ransports, and convoy them past the danger. A wooding station will soon be in operation at White river, under protection of gunboats, and another opposite Vicksburg. Other stations will be protected, as parties offer to collect wood for D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral Comming Mississippi Squadron. REPORTS FROM BANKS' AND GRANT'S

ARMIES.

MEMPHIS, August 15.—The Tempest has arrived from New Orleans with advices to the 9th inst.

The army under command of General Banks can ow be considered in summer quarters. General

tion being asked this witness by the accused, which question was objected to by the judge advocate, the court was oleared for deliberation.

Several witnesses, counsel, and the accused were standing in the room adjoining that which the court occupied, when Col. Bowen stepped up to Col. Cornyn and asked, "When you said you would impeach my testimony, did you mean that you could do it, or that you intended to try to do it?" To which Col. Cornyn responded, "I intend to do that thing; I intend to try to do that thing," Col. Bowen again asked, "Do you mean that you intend to try to do it; or that you can do it?" Col. Cornyn, in response, remarked, with very decided emphasis and gesture, "I intend to do that thing; I intend to do that thing." To which Col. Bowen remarked, "You can't." Col. O. then said, "I want you to go away from here, at the same time throwing up one hand toward Colonel Bowen's face, and at almost the same linstant striking him in the face with the other. This blow was followed with remarkable rapidity by another, which knocked Colonel Bowen againat or on a table, when Colonel Cornyn closed in, seizing Colonel Bowen by the hair. Several persons present interfered, separating the parties, and whilst doing so, Colonel Bowen drew a revolver. Col. Cornyn sprang back, closely followed by Col. Howen, who fired, the first shot striking the floor near Col. Cornyn had retreated to the door, of the room in which the court were sitting, and the fourth shot was fired by Col. Bowen was revolver; but after the second shot was fired, col. Bowen was fired, the retreated to the door, of the room in which the court were sitting, and the fourth shot was fired by Col. Bowen, immediately after the last shot was fired, remarked: "He struck me; he knocked me den't," and 'this not at once being done, he walked with a friend to the provox marshal's office, where he delivered himself up to the authorites.

This is a full statement of the occurrence as it transpired in the presence of your correspondent.

I perceive that the

THE OPENING OF TRADE.

[Correspondence Missouri Democrat.]

I perceive that the good people of St. Louis are endeavoring to get the restrictions upon trade on the Misstasippi river removed or greatly modified. The only serious objection to this is a military one. If trade were once more opened the rebels hereabouts would manage to participate in the benefits—they would get supplies and manitions of war. General Grant is understood to give great force to this objection. He desires to get through with military operations in that quarter before commerce is resumed. He holds that war and commerce with these people are incompatible, and cannot both be carried operations in that quater before commerce is resumed. He holds that war and commerce with these people are incompatible, and cannot both be carried on successfully at one time. Whether this is a correct or mistaken view I cannot undertake to decide; but it seems to me that our people would not help the rebels more than they were helped themselves. If the rebels more than they were helped themselves. If the rebels got provisions, we would get gold or an equivalent. In the present aspect of the supply and demand question, we would get more than an equivalent for all that the febels would get from us. By obstructing trade, we cripple our own people somewhat as well as the belligerent Southrons. Under the present trade regulations, Vicksburg is an anomalous town. There is no store here, no shop—not a blacksmith or shoemaker shop even—and the entire population is out of business. Nothing can be purchased save from the subsistence department of the army and from a few sutters, and to make purchases from either one of these sources permits are requisite. I myself spent more than an hour the other day waiting upon the proper authorities to get permission to purchase a -tooth brush With all business of every kind suspended and virtually forbidden, of course the civilians here cau do nothing but loaf, and talk politics in under-tones to themselves. This is dangerous work. I would rather see them employed in their usual vocations. Besides, they are virtually thrown upon the Government-for support. They have no money—that is nothing but Confederate paper. They have no means of getting greenbacks, except, perhaps, their skill in the eminently Mississippi game of poler; in which I perceive they are giving our soldiers costly lessons.

in which I perceive they are giving our soldiers costly lessons.

Of course the policy which necessarily makes a vagrant out of every subjugated rebel in the track of our army will not to for a permanent policy, and I look for a change here soon. For my part, I would set them all to work as speedily as possible. After their experience of poverty and destitution, which they have had for now two years, they would make devout worshippers at the shrine of Mammon. Give them a chance to bend at that shrine and they will soon forget their love for their demigods at Richmond. The Almighty Dollar is to day more omnipotent in Mississippi than ever before at any period of her history—the period of repudiation not excepted. It being demonstrated to her satisfaction that cotton is king, she is ready to withdraw her allegiance to the regal fibre, it having been only a secondary allegiance at best, the Supreme Dollar overriding all the time. And the same remark, will apply to the planters of Louisiana and Alabama.

THE DRAFT. Proclamation by Governor Seymour,

Proclamation by Governor Seymont.

Executive Ohamien, August 18, 1853.

I have received information that the draft is about to be made in the cites of New York and Brooklyn, and I understand that there is danger of disorderly and rictous attacks upon those who are engaged in executing the law of Congress.

I cannot believe that any considerable number of citizens are disposed to renew the shameful and sad seenes of the past month, in which the lives of so many, as well of the innocent as of the guilty, were destroyed. Our courts are now consigning to severe punishment many of those who were then guilty of acts destructive of the lives and property of their fellow-citizens. These events should teach all that real or imaginary wrongs cannot be corrected by unlawful violence. The liberties of our country and the rights of our citizens can only be preserved by a limited the contract of the contract of

tenance of the laws, the peace and order of the city, and the safety of its inhabitants.

"Riotous proceedings must, and shall, be put down. The laws of the State of New York must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the lives and property of all sitizens protected at any and every hazard. The rights of every citizen will be properly guarded and defended by the Chief Magistrate of the State."

I hereby admonish all judicial and executive officers, whose duty it is to enforce the law and preserve public order, that they take vigorous and effective measures to put down any riotous or unlawful assemblages; and if they find their power insufficient for that purpose, to call upon the military in the manner pointed out by the statutes of the State. If these measures, ghould prove insufficient, I shall then exert the full power of the State, in order that the public order may be preserved, and the persons and property of the citizens be fully protected.

THE THREE MILLION ORDINANCE.

[From the New York Herald.]

The army under command of General Banks can now be considered in summer quarters. General Banks is at New Orleans, but it was rumored that he was going home in a few days. His staff are to accompany him. General Weitzel occupies the Teche country.

General Franklin has superceded General Dudley in command at Baton Rouge. General Andrews continues in command at Port Hudson. The health of the troops, taking into consideration the season of the year, with the weather, is tolerable.

General Heiron is still two miles below Port Hudson, at Mount Pleasant Landing. His troops are in good health and spirits.

But little is known of the movements of the rebels in the country back of the Mississippi.

The river on both sides is being depopulated of white men and negroes suited for the field. Portions of Mississippi, back of Natchez, near Hamburg and Kingston, which have never been visited by the conscription before, are now nearly laid waste. Every man capable of bearing arms is either conscription before, are now nearly laid waste. Every man capable of bearing arms is either conscription of General Ransom. About two hundred men, who had fled from the iron rule of conscription, arrived at Natchez in one day, and took the oath of allegiance. They were mostly from the line

THE THREE-MILLION ORDINANOE.

ITHE THREE-MILLION ORDINANOE.

IN ANOT Herald.

Ition-dollar ordinance passed by the Boards of Aldermen ages where we mand council men and council men an

of the occurrence, would be best for the friends of the parties, I desire to give you's full and true statement of the affair.

Col. Cornyn was on trial before a general courtmartial, convened at Cornith, Mississipply, on charges and specifications which had been apreferred against him, and Col. Bowen, Col. Cornyn remarked that he "would impeach the testinony of that witness," or words to that effect. Soon after, Col. Bowen left the stand another witness was called, and on a question being asked this witness, or words to that effect. Soon after, Col. Bowen left the stand another witness was called, and on a question being asked this witness, or words the court was objected to by the judge advocate, the court was cleared for deliberation.

Several witnessess/counsel, and the accused were standing in the room adjoining that which the court coupled, when Col. Bowen stepped up to Col. Cornyn and asked, "When you said you would impeach my testimony, did you mean that you could do it, or that you intended to try to do it?" To which Col. Cornyn responded, "I Intend to do that thing; I intend to try, to do that thing." Col. Bowen again asked, "Do you mean that you intend to try to do it, or that you can do it?" Col. Cornyn, in response, remarked, with very decided emphasis and gesture, "I intend to do that thing; I intend to go away from here, at the same time throwing up one hand toward Colonel Bowen's face, and almost the same intants striking him in the face with the other. This blow was followed with remarkable rapidity by another, which knooked Colonel Bowen again, to con a table, when Colonel Cornyn closed in, seizing Colonel Bowen the war evolver. Col. Cornyn sprang back, olonely followed by Col. Bowen, sprang back, olonely followed by Col. Bowen,

The provost marshal will rely at his office and at the headquarters of the assistants entirely upon the protection of Government troops, which it is understood will consist chiefly of detachments of the 8th Regiment United States Regular Infantry, and the Invalid Corps, the State troops and the police being excluded from this service.

A squadron of gunboats and other armed vessels of the United States navy, the names and position divulged, will be stationed in both rivers and the upperbay, ready to convey troops and sonvoy vessels from point to point, in furthersnee of Cen. Camby's orders, and to act as any emergency may require. In addition to the large forces distributed among the fortresses on the different shores and islands of the bay, the 8th Regiment United States Infantry, with full ranks and one or two companies of the 5th Artiflary; with three rifled guns, will hold the battery said the adjacent streets, and spaces. This force will be weakened only, if at all, by the will be unauffed to the constitution of the provost marshal for their defence.

The public buildings, including the sub-treasury, custom house, Government warehouses, will all be carefully guarded, and, if needs be, United States manifes will be landed to assist in defending them. The State militia of the city are by no means in active, and, among these, the 7th Regiment will, as usual; be conspicuous. Pursuant to special order that corps assembled at 7 o'clock last evening in their armory in full fatigue dress, light marching around the sub-treasury, and halled the remarks of their officers with heartiness. Lieutenant Colonel Jas. Price will have command in the absence of Colonel Marihall Lefferts.

In Brooklyn, all the regiments of the National Guard were ordered out, and were and are held in readiness. The their respective amories to meet say

Quard were ordered out, and were and are held it readings it their respective armories to meet so call that it he made upon them. PERNELLVANIA. The Druft among the Miners-Hou, F. W.

To the Editor of The Press: POTTSVILLE, PA., August 17, 1863. Sir: Eur good cause is progressing as fast as can be expected under the circumstances in which we are placed. This is a district (being a voal district). in which. Lam sorry to cay, there are a great many of such friends, as Governor Seymour has in the city of way. York, and they have been mide to believe, by such Copperhead politicians as Francis W. Hughes and others, that the draft is intended for the benefit f. the rich man and the negro, and to oppress the poor, when upon a little reflection, they ought to see that they are worldly decreased. The Provost Marshal Capt. C. Tower, who is a man of energy, courage and perseverance, is obliged in many places in the district to enroll, as it were, at the point of the bayonet, as no enrolling officer will venture into are hide. The provost marshal is, therefore, obliges to send is to the minor squade of a contract of arrest the foremen and clerks of the different collieries at their offices and bring them, together with their books, to the provost's office in Pottsville, where they are examined, to enable him to get th

as possible, to make out a roll. Markial Tower is furnished with a strong guard.
You wie this see that it will take considerable time and trouble to make out a roll in this region of soun-try. But Capt. Tower, like Gen. Gilmore, will soft flinch the is making gradual and sure approaches on the enemy. He is now about through with the enrolment, and will very soon begin with the draft.

There is a strange coincidence-connected with this unholy rebellion, which I will briefly notice here for the henefit of your readers. It will he remembered that John Hughes, nephew of F. W. Hughes, once a practising lawyer in Pottsville, was the Coppercandidate for Congress in the district against James H. Campbell, and that his uncle stumped the district in his favor. This was useless, as his competite was triumphantly elected. After Fort Sump in his favor. This was useless, as his comter was fired thto, in April, 1961, by Gen. Beaure gard, Mr. John Hughes, his lady, a daughter of Gov. Ellis of North Carolina, and a younger brother, not relishing the Union sentiment of the North, made tracks quietly for Secessia and joined the rebel army. John went into the Commissary Department, an his brother was an officer in the line, and it is said

that they were both in the battle of Gettysburg. that John escaped unhurt, but that his brother was mortally wounded, having been shot through the hips, and is supposed to be dead.

Now, is it not fair to presume that, had General Lee been successful at Gettysburg and got across the Susquehanna river, that to carry out one of his plans of the campaign to destroy the Pennsylvania coal mines in the neighborhood of Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, and Mauch Chunk, he would have selected the Hugheses, if living, to be the pioneers of the raid into that district of country, they being well acquainted with all the valuable mines there, with their immense fixtures, such as coal breakers, steam engines, [railroads, &c? What would our navy, the iron works of Pennsylvania, the city of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, have done for coal? It seems to me that such an injury to the country the mind could hardly fathom correctly. To conclude this epistle, I will add that Mr. F. W Hughes, who is a fine lawyer and a very intelligent man, will yet, I hope, see the error of his ways, and repent before it is too late for the mischief he has done the country in throwing his influence in favor of secession. It seems to me that all his political

affections should be for the Union and the old Key stone State, that has honored him so much and sustained him in his person and his property. The recent attempt at riot by some of his old partisans, luring which the threat was made to purn down timely application to the military authority for aid ught, I think, make him grateful for the flag of the country and good Government. The Good Book says that "there is more joy in the resence of the angels over one sinner that repent eth than over ninety and nine just persons who need no repentance," and this being the case, Mr. Hugher has a chance to have good men rejoice over him her ipon earth, if he will simply do his duty as a patriot. I am yours, respectfully

ANTHRACITE, A Sad Calamity. ondence of The Press.]

WAVERDEY (Luzerne co., Pa.), Aug. 18. On Saturday afternoon last the most appalling ca-amity occurred near Schultzville, in Northern Luzerne county. Two young ladies and three children went out in a small boat on a pond. They had been out but a little while when the boat began to leak very rapidly, and it is supposed by the fright occasioned that dipping of water was caused, and suddenly sank about six or seven rods from shore, in sight of their friends, and were all drowned. No help could be afforded to them in time. Four of the number were of the family of Loren Dewey, Esq., three daughters and one son, being the three young-est children and oldest daughter, about twenty-one years of age, together with an orphaned cousin, Miss Brigham, of about the same age, from Vermont, who had come to visit them but a few hours before. The funeral services were held on Sabbath afternoon, and it was supposed that over two thouliarly dreadful scene any one of that vast con Speech of General Sickles at Saratoga.

Speech of General Sickles at Saratoga.

The following is a full report of the speech of General Sickles, at Saratoga, last Friday evening, made in response to a serenade:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is embarrassing to be the sole recipient of honors which others should share. I am quite aware that I am mainly indebted for this graceful compliment to your just admiration for the brilliant conduct of the Third Army Corps at Chancelloryille and Gettysburg. So far, however, as I am permitted to receive your visit as an expression of personal regard, I thank you heartily for it. A day in Saratoga reminds us of anything but war. The sacrifices of the North, great as they have been, have not, apparently, disturbed our pleasures nor diminished our resources. One more campaign—in which the army and navy shall feel that their valor and devotion are appreciated by the nation—and this sad war will then end in the re-establishment of the National Government over all the possessions of the United States. It is not too much to say that we have already accomplished more than was deemed possible by warlike nations and high military authority in Europe; and when the declining energies of the rebellion relinquish the aword, now held with a feeble grasp, this country will take its place in the foremost rank of nations; we will enter upon a career of grandeur and renown which no imagination has foreseen and renown which an amenov can arrest. Among those

[For The Press.] "Thy Seed shall Bruise the Serpent's Head." Holy Father, long delaying Mercy's work for Sin's betraying. All Thy glory hiding from us, Pouring all Thy wrath upon us— All'thy wisdom, all Thy blessing-Hear Thy people, now confessing : Crowned and stricken, kneeling lowly, Crying, "Holy, holy, holy, Triune God of Sabaoth !"

Heart that wills, and hand that leads us Up to Him who daily feeds us,] lis, through trumpet tongue and steeple, Blessings on Thy grateful people Nerve, O God, both heart and hand, Till all the stricken upright stand-Boundin spirit, bound in sin, Hast ever in Thy kingdom seen A sepulchre so foul within?
A charnel house, with golden door, And canker on the marble floo A temple wrought with hands we gave And had Thy will not been to save, The temple might have been our grave "Thou brought'st a vine from Eastern land," And planted with Thy own right hand-

Its budding branches breathed and bore Such fruit as none had seen before: Its crimson blossoms turned to Thee, Its leafy tendrils kissed the sea, While myriad branches, one by one, Came out to greet the Eastern sun, And ever the passing zephyr bore Its odorous breath to foreign shore. But while its arches turned a wreath, The spotted serpent slept beneath. Sure never, since the world was made, Hath such a glory been betrayed; And surely, Thou who knowest all Must hide before that vine shall fall. Hide not Thy face, O God, but rise Unon Thy people's partifice; Arise in all Thy glorious power,
And hear within this sacred hour
The sons of Her to whom Thou said,
"Thy and heal" "Thy seed shall bruise the serpent's head." We bring Thee tribute of our glory, From silent lips and sculptured story; We bring our lofty banners out, With throbbing heart and victor shout; We bring Thee faces wet with weeping;

We give our hearts unto Thy keeping; And Nature lifts her laurelled head, To see the harvest Thou hast spread . The loosened torrent lifts its cice, And bids its freighted tides regice; Primeval forests, blushing flowers, Give incense to the passing hours Fair waving fields and mountain rills, The cattle on a thousand hills, And everything which Thou hast given To lead us in the ways of Heaven, Shall see us standing thus confesses A people whom Thy love hath bles FRANCES E. PHILSON.

[For The Press] Mercy's Diadem. THANKSGIVING, AUGUST 6, 1863. Nature blind and dumb, Sits weeping for the nation lourning in her isolation ; Will Mercy come! Mercy hovening in the mist, Crowned with rarest amethyst. Bends above us. Now by that transcendant face Kneeling sinners plead for grace, Saviour love us! Beams of glory scintillate. Round the sybil increate-Breaks a light across the earth, Bursts a posn from the dearth, Songs from hill and vale ascending Iris hues from Heaven blending; Heavenly hand sweeps golden lyre Gleams a rising crown of fire, Glittering crown of rarest gem, Beautiful Mercy's diadem!

Habeas Corpus in the Case of a Deserter. War Department embodies the following language of Chief Justice Tangy:

"If a writ of habeas corpus shall be issued by a State court, and served upon the provost marshal while he holds under arrest a deserter, before he has an opportunity 'to send him to the nearest military commander or military post, the provost marshal is not at liberty to disregard that process." It is the duty of the marshal, or other person having custody of the prisoner, to make known to the judge or court, by a proper return, the authority by which he holds him in custody. But after this return is made, and the State judge or court judicially apprised that the party is figure entropy approach the United States, they can proceed no further. They then known that the prisoner is wilhin the dominion and jurisdiction of another Government, and that neither the writ of habeas corpus, nor any other process issued under State authority, can pass over the line of division between the two soverenties. He is then within the dominion and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. If he corpus, nor any other process issued under State authority, can pissasover the line of division between the two sovered rities. He is then within the dominion and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. If he has committed an offence against the laws, their tribunals alone can pluish him. If he is wrongfully imprisoned, their judicial/fribunals-can release him and afford him redress; and although, as we have said, it is the duty of the marshal, or other person holding him, to make known by a proper return the authority under which he detains him, it is at the same time imperstively his duty to obey the process of the United States, to hold the prisoner in custody under it, and to refuse obedience to the mandate of any other Government. And, consequently, it is his duty not to take the prisoner, nor suffer him to be taken, before a State judge or court, upon a habeas corpus issued under State authority. No State judge or court, after they are judicially informed that the party is imprisoned under the authority of the United States, has any right to interfere with him, or to require him to be brought before them; and if the authority of a State, in the form of judicial process or otherwise, should attempt to control the marshal or other authozized officer or agent of the United States, in any respect, in the custody of his prisoner, it would be his duty to resist it, and to call to his aid say force that might be necessary to maintain the authority of law against illegal interference. No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the court or judge by which it is issued, and an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence."

The pertinence of this decision will be seen in connection with that clause of the conscription activities of her authority of her are all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers, militia men, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, whe

Johnson's Island—The Rendezvous for Rebel Prisoners.

Rebel Prisoners.

This beautiful island is situated in the bosom of Lake Erie; near the west end, and in full view of Sandusky city, Ohio. The island, contains three hundred acres of land, and was purchased by its present owner, Mr. L. B. Johnson, about ten years ago, for seven thousand dollars.

Immediately after the commencement of the war, the United States rented thirty acres of land lying southwest and facing upon the bay, at an annual cost of \$690, during the continuance of the rebellion. They then enclosed fourteen acres with a board fence, fourteen feet high, erecting within two rows of barracks, which, with other buildings, officers' and soldiers' quarters, hospital and commissary accommodations, cost \$40,000. By the side of the fence, four feet from the top, a platform is erected four feet wide, that is patrolled by eighteen sentinels, who watch the movements of prisoners continually. If one passes beyond prescribed limits he is ordered to "halt." If he obeys, well; if the commend is disregarded, the soldier fres with deliberate aim at the breast. The prisoner fully understands that he "disobeys an order at his peril."

Although between five and six thousand rebel prisoners have been confined on this island since the commencement of the rebellion, not one has yet escaped.

At the fortheast and southeast corner of the en-

commencement of the rebellion, not one has yet excepted.

At the fiortheast and southeast corner of the enclosure are two block houses, each containing a twelve-pounder howitzer, which are constantly loaded and manned by six men. The guns are so situated that they can be directed to any desired point. The gates upon the south side are opened, and the prisoners, in squads, permitted to go to the lake shore, where they can walk eight rods upon the rocks, with the water not more than five feet deep. Each in turn, once in four days, visits the lake if he chooses, and good swimmers have an opportunity to test their skill in aquatic exercises, taking care to keep within the range of the guard's gun, always at command, should any attempt to reach the opposite shore, three miles distant. The island has a garrison of four hundred soldiers, under the command of Major Pearson, who has had charge of the island since it became a rendezvous for prigoners. prisoners.
Generals Archer and Jones are the only rebel officers now on the island holding that rank. General Jones is a Virginian by birth, and was captured at the battle of Gettysburg. His brother is a merchant at St. Paul, Minnesota. Col. Humphrey, captured at Champion's Station, Mississippi, owns three plantations at Port Gibson, worth more than \$5,000,000. Manyothers are men of larger property. In the cells are nine men confined under sentence of death. Seven of these are spies, and two deserters.

Sale of the Camels. At 10 o'clock A. M. Saturday, about one hundred persons collected within the Government Corral, at the junction of Grand and Franklin avenues, to witness the sale of the celebrated camels that were imported from the Arabic sands at such a cost to "Uncle Sam;" the storeship Supply having been sent to Smyrna for the express purpose of bringing these animals to Texas for the use of the Government. After being used for transportation in Texas for some time, they were captured by the rebels and taken to Arkansas. In Arkansas they were recaptured by General Curtis, and sent to his farm in

THREE CENTS. PERSONAL. - Professor Clement C. Moore, who died on the 13th of July, at Newport, Rhode Island, was the au thor of those celebrated verses, "A Visit from St.

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through "Ywas the night before Christmas, when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
My hije visions of swar-plums danced in their heads;
And mamma, in her kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just aettled our brains for a long winters napWhen out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from my bed to see what was the matter." Clement C. Moore, LL. D., was a son of the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Moore, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, and was born at Newtown, Long Island, about the year 1778. In 1799 he graduated as bachelor of arts at Columbia College, and, applying himself to the study of Hebrew, he published, in 1809, in two volumes, a Hebrew and English lexicon, with notes, a grammar, and a complete vocabulary of the Psalms. This work stamped him as a Hebrew scholar of the first order, and entitled him to be considered the pioneer in America of Hebrew lexicography. On the establishment of a diocesan seminary in New York, says the Herald, Dr. Moore was appointed professor of Biblical learning, the department of interpretation iblical learning, the department of interpretation peing added, and on the union of the institution with the general theological seminary at New Haven, in 1821, under the name of the "General Protestant Episcopal Seminary," he was reapointed, with the title of Professor of Hebrew and Freek Literature, which was afterwards changed to "Oriental and Greek Literature." Of this insti-tution he was indeed himself one of the founders

and principal benefactors. To it he made a gift from his family inheritance of the large plot of ground on which the building stands in the city of New York. A princely fortune had descended to him, consisting of land allotments in and about the Sixcenth ward, considerable portions of it lying from Nineteenth street to Twenty third street, between Ninth and Twith avenues, now covered with the maneions of some of our wealthiest merchants and maneions of some of our wealthiest merchants and capitalists. From the rentals thus accruing, and from his inherited fortune, with the accumulations of a long life, Dr. Moore might be properly concidered one of our wealthiest citizens. He retired essor, in June, 1850. His published works, apart from those of a scholastic character, consist of a collection of poems and "George Castrol, surnamed Scanderberg, King of Albania." In some lines written in 1823 to Mr. Southey, the English poet laureate, with whom he corresponded, Dr. Moore reyeals a portion of his private history, which proves that the happiest condition is not exempt rom the common ills of life. Throughout his long life, however, it appears that he passed his years very quietly in the cultivation of learning and in intercourse with a few congenial friends, ultimately essing away after a short and not painful illness passing away after a snore and not pattern in the same — In one of the English periodicals is related the journey of Mr. Buckle, the historian, over the Egyptian desert. Mr. Buckle detested dromedaries, and so rode a donkey. "One moraing," says the narrator, "deep in philosophic talk—I on my dromedary, Mr. Buckle on his donkey—the current of his thoughts was humorously changed, for I cried out 'The cobra!' and, by, a tremendous double kick to his donkey, he just saved himself from the snake, which, erect on its tail, and with inflated neck, was

close to him, and in the very act to spring. Of an evening, under the bright stars, amid the camp fires, we had once or twice some Arab dancing and singng. One day a beautiful gazelle was caught. Whenever there was an opportunity, in the Red Sea or Gulf of Akaba, one was tempted to have a swim; but Mr. Buckle said he had never bathed except at on by a rope They ascended Mount Hor, in the wilderness. Mr. Buckle was dragged up "looking, by reason of the steep ascent, under an Arabian sun, in winter garments, as if he had just been pulled out of the above-mentioned well. 'Where is the shade?' he gasped. Give me an brange! No wonder Aaron died when they dragged him up here." —Col. J. D. Turner, W. F. Arny, Governor of New Mexico, Dr. S. M. Landis, and others, a committee choren by the Union League, in Washington, had an interview with the President relative to the murder, by Dr. Wright, of Norfolk, of Lieutenant A. L.

Sanborn:

"We beseech you," reads the address of the committee, "for the sake of justice and humanity, and as a suitable warning to all future offenders against the majesty of the law, that you heed not the morbid appeals of either friends or confederates against the violation of justice in this case. Too long have these Southern traitors been accustomed to settle their differences of opinion with their more honorable Northern antagonists by an appeal to bludgeons, bowie knives, and revolvers, and, in the absence of a reason, cowardly shoot down, in cold blood, their more intelligent opponent, whom they cannot answer.

"Hithis committee beg leave to state that Lieuteman's Sanborn was a young men of more than ordinary intelligence, good education," and stern moral integrity. Patient and forbearing, he would not provoke a quarrel; hith-minded and honorable, he would not brook an unprovoked insult; yet he would not brook an unprovoked and honorable, he would not brook and unprovoked and honorable, he would not brook and unprovoked and honorable, he would not brook and u - Bishop Rosecrans, brother of the distinguished general, concluded his extremely able lecture at Springfield, O., on "Law and Liberty," with the

of inglient, C., on "Law and Liberty," with the following:

"I see in the newspapers to-day that it was expected of me to speak here on the so-called topics of the day. I could not; my vocation is not to interfere with these things that are the cause of momentary clashes. I sympathize, of course, with the events, teirible and appalling, that are going on about us. I feel them as other citizens. But this discussion does not belong to my vocation. Individual souls are what I am ordained to seek after. It is my vocation to search after them as far as my influence extends, and try to guide them to me. Of course those who are in arms have my sympathy: The dearest of my friends, and the best loved, all stand in their ranks or have fallen in their midst. Thousands of them—good men, true men, brave men—now lie in numberless graves at Shiloh, Pea Ridge, Stone River, and Gettysburg, and I think of them in this way—that not the smallest of them ever had his life in vain who laid it down a sacrifice on the altar of liberty and law."

—Lieutenant Pedro Montaldo, crippled at the bat--Lieutenant Pedro Montaldo, crippled at the bat liberty in America, writes to his friends in Spain:

"Let a foreign foe threaten the independence of this people governed by the people; let an American citizen be attacked in far-off countries, the people would be sure to rise in their majesty, offering life, fortune, and sacred honor, in his defence. Let Ireland be suffering with hunger, and ships from the United States will be seen hastening to pour abundance into their granaries, albeit subjects of a rival Government. The North has an army of 500,000 in the field, and in case of a foreign war-would have a million and a half, and this army would be composed of intelligent volunteers in the cause of liberty; men ready to pass at once from civil to military life, submitting to discipline through conviction, firm to meet danger. Do not think this a theory only! The facts of to-day astonish the soldiers grown gray in foreign service who are represented in some measure here, and they should give all governments a subject for reflection." liberty in America, writes to his friends in Spain

- The following funeral notice, in the London Siar of August 4th, recalls strangely the great wars for the possession of not yet then British India, and the names of Hastings, Clive, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan and others who figured in the great life-dramas of those dave:

"Sincer—On the 1st instant, at Abingdon House, Kensington, her Highness the Maharance Jendan Kower, the widow of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, of the Sikhs, and the mother of the Maha-rajah Duleep Singh." -Gen. Burnside has issued the following order: In justice to a gallant soldier, the commanding general desires to announce that the order placing Licut.
Col. Hanson; of the 20th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, under arrest for the surrender of Lebanon, was issued under an entire misapprehension of the facts in the case, and he wishes to remove the impression the arrest may have occasioned, and to commend Col. Hanson and his troops for their be havior on the occasion. This order to be read at the head of the regiment. - The Boston Journal asks: Can we wonder that our clergy are invalids, when they are compelled to meet in such a place as this? Says the Congregationalist of this week, "Rev. Rufus Emerson was dismissed from his pastorate at W., by a Council which

- Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, is about to visit the North for the purpose of visiting his old friend and preceptor, Rev. Dr. Nott, president of Union College, whence Mr. Seward graduated many years since. - Mrs. Shaw, wife of the gallant Colonel Shaw ommander of the 54th Massachusetts (colored) Regiment, who was killed at the recent storming of Fort Wagner, in Charleston harbor, has been spending some time at Stockbridge - Vallandigham is on his way to Quebec After remaining there a few days, he will proceed to Windsor, opposite to Detroit, Michigan, and there

await the announcement of his defeat as Governor

met July 28th, on the ground of continued ill health."

THE RECOLD PRINCE
THE GOLD PURCH
THE Assistant Secretary Watson is still at the North,

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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Five copies Ten copies Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, age

NATIONAL POLITICS. THE VIEWS OF EX-GOVERNOR BOUTWELL.—The able speech of Mr. Boutwell, of the Treasury Department, spoken in the latter part of June, is pubpartition, sponen in the latter part of Sune, is published in the Boston papers. In the following he reviews and discusses the financial question: Next to the military operations, the condition and management of the finances deserve the most anxions consideration. The ways and means of raising money upon public credit belong to the head of the Treasury and to Congreas, but it may not be amiss to suggest the sources of payment which the country can command. Whatever may be said to the contrary, there is not the least reason for believing that the continuance of the war upon the present grantic scale will swell the public debt to two thousand millions dollars until we are far advanced into the least half of the year 1884.

If we estimate the sum relatively, and consider the increased numbers, wealth, and productive power of the people, our indebtedness will be less in 1864 or 1865 than it was at the close of the Revolution or at the close of the war of 1812. Measured by numbers, it is only cqual to a debt of two huadred millions in 1833, and to a debt of two rounded millions in 1833, and to a debt of four or five hundred millions in 1833, and to a debt of two huadred millions in 1833, and to a debt of two numbers, it is only cqual to a debt of two fundamental most money in dollars, whethergold of paper, but strictes of subsistence and common utility, is twice as great in 1863 as it was in 1815. Upon the restoration of the Union and the return of peace, our annual revenues from present sources alone will rise to three hundred millions for current expenses, and one hundred millions of considerable decreasion of the public debt in less than twenty years. If, as the result of the war, extendible may not finance in the development of principal services in the conditions of the payment of principal services, the examination of the public debt in less than twenty years to ten millions by the year 1875. This wealth may not in any considerable degree in unre dies to considerable de

vhich are imposed by the existing Co. Mr. Boutwell ably explains the character and duty of the war: "

Mr. Boutwell ably explains the character and duty of the war:

The Government has not been framed which can sustain a struggle such as inevitably must result from the existence of any considerable number of men who entertain the ideas which there men entertain. The war that is now desolating or involution in not the result of the preaching of snybody. North or South. It is not be result of what has been done in Congress, or of what Congress has failed to do; and if you will search the records of time, you will find; that his rebellion, in which we are engaged, this war which we are prosecuting, hand to hand with the enemies of the republic, is the most logical and most inevitable of which history gives us any account. It is not spasmodie nor exceptional. It is necessary, because we have founded a Government upon two antagonistic and hostile ideas. You might as well hope to establish a harmonique and anduring church upon the Korsh and the Bible, as to expect to maintain through successive ages institutions and forms of government based in part upon the equality of man, and in part upon the aubigation of man to tyranny. [Prolonged applause.] In saying this, I make no reflections upon the men who framed this Government. If, on the other hand, the men of the North had believed that slavery would be extended and perpetuated, they never would have put their hands to the compact; and if the men of the South at that day had believed in the institution of slavery, they had too much respect for the truth, to have asked their friends in the North to form an alliance with them. The men of the North and South believed that slavery was temporary, transitory, and even then passing away; and that liberty was permanent and universal in its application to all men.

Some of those whom I address remember the memorable event of the presence of the Hungarian exile, Koesuth, in our country. It was my fortune to introduce him in Faneuil Hall, in Massachusetts, and I recall to night the opening passage of his speech; not in language, b of slaverry is exterminated. [Continued applause.]

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Herald squanders nearly half a page to a demonstration of its own utter ignorance of our national politics, when a column would have amply sufficed. It makes the next Senate stand

Administration—28 Opposition—20 Vacancies—2. Its twenty anti-Administration Senators include the following:
Edgar Cowsan, Penna. Thomas.H., Hicks, Md. Benj. F. Harding, Oregon. Ira Harris, New York. John Conness, California. Edwin D. Morgan, N. Y. Such blunders are a reproach to journalism. If the Herald employs an errand boy who does not know better, it should discharge him at once.

The House is, of course, the focus of interest; and here the Herald contrives to figure out a probable Opposition majority of two. To do this, it boldly reizes and appropriates to the uses of the party which is to make Fernando Wood Speaker the following Administration members already elected—

owing Administration members already James M. Marvin, N. Y. H. M. Tracy, Pa.
Francis P. Blair, Missouri,
with all the Kentucky delegation, of course, and
then "gobbles up" a majority of members to be elected after this fashion: \* Maryland chooses six Representatives.

\* Maryland chooses six Representatives.

These blunders and miscalculations, resulting at last in an Opposition majority of barely two (94 to 92) tell the story. There can be no reasonable doubt that the friends of the Administration will organize the House, electing their Speaker and Clerk by from eight to fifteen majority. In fact, our only apprehension is that the Opposition may attempt to break their fall by stealing a candidate for Speaker from our side. Let them run so thorough a Copperhead as Wood, and they will be so astonished by the result that they will require the whole session to recover their equanimity.—Tribune.

Lowa.—The "Democratic" State Committee of to recover their equanimity.—Tribune.

Iowa.—The "Democratic" State Committee of Iowa, five strong, met on the 6th to nominate a candidate for Governor in place of Mr. Fisher, who declined the honor of being beaten. On a former ballot, James M. Tuttle had three (3) votes and Charles Mason had two (2) votes. The committee of 213 members, all except 293, then called upon the chairman by a large majority to restore certain resolutions of their former meeting, which some audacious rogue had burked, and cause them to be published, and then the committee of 448, less 443, adjourned, greatly exhausted. James M. Tuttle is a brigadier general in Grant's army, and, as the Convention which nominated him was controlled by Copperheads, it is probable he will resign. We saw a hint thrown out a few days ago by a Western paper that the visit of General Tuttle to Iowa on a furlough was for the purpose of allowing him to take grounds against the traitorous sympathizers in that State. Of course the Union candidate will be elected, as Iowa has herefofore displayed too much patiotism to falter in her course now.

FERNANDO WOOD.—The New York Herald, says much patriotism to falter in her course now.

FERNANDO WOOD.—The New York Herald, says the St. Louis Union, is out in favor of Fernando Wood for Speaker of the next House of Represetatives. The editor thinks he can be elected without any trouble, as the opposition to the Administration will have at least six majority in the next House. But Mr. Wood will probably find that he is very far from being a "representative man" of that opposition. In the next House Kentucky will hold the balance of power, and there is not a Kentucky member who will vote for a a fanatical ultraist, whether of the Wood pattern or the Lovejoy pattern. Fernando may as well withdraw.

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—A few months since three persons purchased a piece of ground in Greenwood Cemetery, which they subsequently partitioned off to their mutual satisfaction. Last week, on three successive days, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the parties to this arrangement were all laid to day, the parties to this arrangement were all laid to rest in their respective plots. They belonged to different families, and were in no way connected. One was the late B. M. Whitlock, another the widow of a former merchant of this city, and the other was a young bridegroom who, after only a fortnight's taste of matrimonial happiness, returned from a bridal trip to Niagara Falls to fall a sudden victim to disease, and was thus early summoned into a world where they neither marry nor are given in marriage.

—New York Commercial. JOHN M. BOTTS! "COMMODORE."—The Nashville Union says General Rosecrans captured, at or near Winchester, the celebrated horse Commodore, formerly the property of John M. Botts, of Virginis, confiscated and sold to Major General Polk for six-

confiscated and sold to Major General Polk for sixteen thousand dollars, and has notified the Government at Washington of the captine of this noble animal. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed Dr. Brownlow to take charge of the horse, take good care of him, and at the proper time forward him to Kentucky or Ohio, to be sold; and, if Mr. Botts is entitled to the proceeds, the law provides a method of recovering them through the Court of Claims. BURNING COTTON.—The rebels in Mississippi are burning the cotton belonging to the "Confederacy," which is pledged for the redemption of the rebel loan in Europe. This will be pleasant news for the holders of the loan abroad. When Jeff Davis gave the order for this wholesale destruction he did not probably reflect that 'private owners would not burn their cotton if they could help, and that the brand would be applied almost exclusively to government property.

would be applied almost exclusively to government property.

More Additions to the Potomac Army.—
About 1,200 conscripts and subatitutes will be taken from the camp at Long Island to-morrow, and conveyed in the steamer Forest City to Alexandria, to swell the ranks of the force under Gen. Meade. Of the above number, 600 are from Massachusetts, 400 from Vermont, and 200 from Maine. Those from Massachusetts will be distributed among the 15th, 20th, and 25th regiments.—Boston Transcript, Aug. 18.