Standard:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1863.

nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts,

We Voluntary correspondence solicited from all
parts of the world, and especially from our different tary and naval departments. When used, it

Powerful Southern Argument against the Rebellion. The masterly article transferred to our

columns, from the Raleigh, N. C., Standard, of the 31st of July last, and known to emanate from the pen of one of the ablest states. men in that Commonwealth, and to be published with the sanction of Gov. VANCE himself, is one of the marked events of the times, and points out the road to the speedy overthrow of the traitor-chiefs of the great Conspiracy. We gather from this article some most significant facts. We see in it the increasing weakness of DAVIS and his associates, and the increasing boldness and courage of the true friends of the old Union in the seceded States. We find in it a tremendous argument in support of the entire war policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, considered in reference to the contrast so startlingly

drawn between the moderation and resolution of the Federal Government, and the false, arrogant, and disreputable course of the authors of the rebellion. If the men who send forth this manifesto do so at the risk of their lives, then is their intrepidity entitled to the applause of all the civilized races; and if they speak these strong words because they know their strength with the Southern people, then indeed is the boasted edifice of the Slave Power tottering irresistibly to an early and a lasting fall. And what a rebuke this great appeal, and the statesmen making it, to the Northern sympathizers with secession, who, in their safe seclusion and in their comfortable distance from all danger, deny or condemn the truth so plainly and eloquently presented to the Southern people! There is not one of the self-constituted leaders of the Northern Democracy who will not read the naper we reprint from the Raleigh Standard with shame and remorse. The Democratic masses can now realize for themselves the baseness of these leaders, when they behold them constantly repudiating the facts and principles so earnestly uttered by the op-

pressed and imperilled patriots of the South. We do not, of course, agree as to the measures hinted at in this fine article as likely to produce a peace; but that is a point that may well be waived at this moment. All that we now insist upon is, that there can be no negotiations with the rebel conspirators or their usurping Confederacy. The first are traitors and outlaws and the last has always been held by the Administration and by our loyal publicists as the spawn of Treason. The only persons that can ever be received as the envoys of submission to the Federal Government are those who of Slavery, and who know that their only safety and security will consist in the overthrow of their oppressors, if not in the gradual and permanent destruction of slavery.

The Republican Principle. In all the world's history there is no instance of the establishment of a great and permanent, republic. In all empires power has passed imperceptibly from the people to the few, or has been wrung from their reluctant hands by the violence of sudden tyranny. We need not multiply examples; it is sufficient to recall with what enthusiasm glory-maddened France, after her first revolution, threw herself at the feet of NAPOLEON. and with what ease the second French Republic was betrayed by its own President. Thus, partly because history records no

successful experiment of self-government on a large scale, chiefly because of natural hostility to the republican principle, the advocates of limited monarchy have for fifty years predicted the ruin of America. English statesmen, especially, have propheeied of the time when this great Republic, an imposing but imperfect structure, should to shock the world by its fall. In the belief of such that time has now come, when they behold the Union shaken to its foundation by civil war, and all the years of past brotherhood forgotten in the desperation of

But, because all republics have failed, it is illogical to infer that no republic can succeed. Eighteen hundred years ago, the same objection might have been made to Christianity; for, previously, all religions, however pure in their intent, had become instruments of oppression and deceit. Would it have been reasonable to argue that, therefore, Christianity must become an instrument of appression and deceit? On the contrary, there never was and is, in religion or in republicanism, any reason to infer the failure of the abiding principle from that of the transitory facts in which it was imperfectly embodied. Show to us a thousand unhappy marriages; we will not, therefore, disbelieve in the possibility of a perfect marriage. Picture for the discouragement of human hope a thousand ruined republics, destroyed by the folly of their own citizens, betrayed by the wickedness of their public servants, or conquered by foreign enemies; we shall not, therefore, deny our faith in man and freedom; we shall not cease to believe that the American experiment of self-government, the latest and the noblest, is to be the successful vindication of the sublime principle by which it lives. Even if the American Republic should fall to utter ruin to morrow, freedom would not be proved utopian; it would simply be proved that the American people were unfit to appreciate their own system of government, or that the world was yet too ignorant of its own wants to protect its highest good.

We have recently been told that the United States is "the last and saddest example of the tendency of the modern expansive bit of paper on which £65 had been paid Republic to separation and civil war." An assertion vague, and showing a blindness to the plainest facts which is very discreditable to the intellect of its author. The rebellion is not a consequence of any centrifugal tendency of republican institutions; it is not an evidence that the American people are too ignorant or passionate to govern themselves for centuries without disturbance. But it is, unmistakably, a proof that in the formation of this Republic, an element of discord was introduced which could not fail to produce civil war, (having been permitted to grow to its present strength), and which, unless removed, must inevitably cause separation. This discordant element is the anti-democratic institution of slavery, upon which has been foundcd an anti-republican aristocracy. It is not because of the vast extent of the territory as a marriage bell," until, one fine day, it apof the Republic, of its immense population, peared that he had been swifter than a pubor of its expansive tendencies which promise to extend its dominion over the whole continent, that civil war has happened. It is the result of the "irrepressible conflict" its strong grasp upon him, and he was point Lookout, was run into by the steamer Illibetween slavery and freedom, and no hubrought up on the flat of his back, on the
man power could have prevented it.

| Tollet book out, was run into by the steamer and no hubrought up on the flat of his back, on the
nois, cutting off her bow to the water's edge, and
otherwise injuring her. The steamer Baltimore held responsible for evils it did not pro- turtle, after his captors have turned him over duce. Plant slavery and freedom side by on the strand of the Tortugas islands. Mr. side in a monarchy, and conflict is the certain | Pranson had contrived to owe \$15,000,000

result. The greater the intelligence, the more than he could pay. That amiable and higher the spirit of a people cursed with wealthy discounting firm, Overend, Gurthis element of dissension, the fiercer will NEY, & Co., Lombard street, London, (fabe the struggle; therefore, in America no mous as large subscribers, ere our war, to lasting compromise was possible; but as the Anti-Slavery Society of England,) surely as fire must evaporate water, or water | thought fit to aid Mr. Pearson in the risky extinguish fire, Slavery was destined to put | business of running the blockade, in order its foot on the neck of Freedom, or Freedom | to "aid, abet, and comfort" the slaveto place Slavery in chains. To us, this war owners of the South, and find, as the result, is an assurance of the proud future of the that the bankrupt owes them \$7,500,000 for American Republic, for it demonstrates cash advanced. When the estate is "wound daily the feebleness of the wicked spirit. up," (it is "run down" just now,) Mr. Gur-Proof upon proof has been given of the NEY and his partners may possibly receive tendency of the American people to union, a dividend of five cents in the dollar. Of for they for thirty years sacrificed their | course, nobody pities them. The game was principles to maintain it. No where in our | hazardous, they chose to play it, and they history is the tendency to civil war evi- have lost. But it will be some time, we dent, except upon the solitary question of suspect, ere any other English house of slavery, nor would that have ever been the | wealth and serious character will risk seven | them. cause of war had it been possible to regu- or eight million dollars on the pretty game late its monstrous evils, and to provide | called "running the blockade." for its gradual extinction. For years we | People who went into the Confederate thought this possible, but suddenly and loan were more or less influenced by the 1 13th. The papers are batten of news,

without warning, the South taught us our gambling feeling which has brought the The Republic, then, has not failed, though the element of ruin it contained was powerful enough to destroy the strongest of empires. Nor, had it failed, could the monarclust have justly accused the republican principle, for the United States would then have fallen to the earth in disgrace, not that t was a Republic, but that it was not enough of a Republic; because within it existed the pure monarchical principle—the enslavement of man by man. Thus all the world would have learned that monarchy, after all, had destroyed its enemy, and that republicanism had not again failed from any weakness of its own. Ours is, however, a nobler fate and a prouder future, and the very war which threatened to destroy the nation will become the instrument of its redemption. For in this mighty struggle slavery has already received its death-blow, and America, purified of evil, will hereafter

ment. "Rome was, and young Atlantis shall become The terror or the wonder of the earth." Let her be as she is, the wonder: but if the terror, still let the world dream its beautiful dream, for Freedom is the mightiest, and her lovers shall be rewarded in the end.

have no internal enemy, and republicanism

no stain. We shall decide the question of

man's capacity for self-government, and re-

publicanism shall cease to be an experi-

The Five-Twenty Loan. No matter what captious critics at home and abroad may say about the causes which have led to the success or failure of our armies in the conduct of this war, there can be no question as to the wisdom and ability displayed in supplying its pecuniary sinews. The prowess and sagacity that have characerized the financial arm of the Government since the commencement of the war-however mortifying it may be to sympathizers. at home, or unpalatable to jealous capitalists abroad—cannot fail to command the respect and admiration of the world.

In the "five-twenty" loan, (a six-percent. interest bearing loan, so called on account of its being redeemable by the United States any time between five and twenty years hence, the management of which has been entrusted to the great banking house of JAY COOKE & Co., of this city), the Treasury Department at Washington has struck the most responsive chord in the financial heart of the Republic. The promptness and liberality with which this loan is being taken by all sexes and classes throughout the loyal States, we regard as one of the grandest exhibitions of the intelligence and patriotism of our people. Through this conversion of legal tenders into a handsomely-paying,

non-taxable loan to the Government, there has been for months a steady stream of wealth pouring from the pockets of our people into the treasury at an average rate of half a million to a million and a half dollars per day, the conversions now reaching about three quarters of a million daily, or nearly five millions per week.

And yet, great as this amount seems, when we consider the extraordinary abunhave suffered from the cruelty of the tyrants | dance of money, and the unequalled attractiveness, in every respect, which this loan of- has arrived in this city, having returned on fers to persons having money to invest, in andt here are no doubt thousands of persons the bonds at a premium.

The universal confidence felt in this loan and significant. From letters constantly being received by the agent in this city, it is quite evident that, whilst sympathizers with traitors rail at our Government, they have the fullest confidence in its "promises to pay." They are in this respect, to their credit be it said, like that son in the Boriptures who, when he was told to go to work be rent apart by the stress of its own weight, ern armies are dwindling from desertions, ate in their devotion to their gallant old it cannot even recover under the resusciber of "eleventh-hour" patriots turning

> the beginning. The Confederate Loan. The last monetary report from England, dated August 8, represents the Confederate loan as having settled down to a discount of 24 per cent. It may be remembered that, when started, with blast of trumpets loud enough to have knocked down the walls of Jericho, twenty times over, it was bulled up to a premium of 12 per cent. The present situation of the Confederate scrip is this: The holders, either purchasers of the scrip or persons who originally subscribed for it, are under an obligation to pay ninety pounds in cash for every hundred pounds of scrip. This would be a clear profit of ten per cent., provided that the scrip-holders and cashpayers had a certainty that their investment was safe. At this moment there has been paid, on every nominal £100 of scrip, the actual sum of £65. Therefore, there remains the sum of £25 to be further paid, to make up the promised £90 per centum, on each scrip certificate for one hundred pounds. At first, the market-price of such certificate was £12 above its nominal value, (with the obligation on the purchaser or holder, of course, to pay up the sum of £90 upon it, when called for,) but it now is £24, and has been £35, below par. In other words, holding a frightened speculators had been content to lose that money, merely to avoid paying up the other instalment of £25. Selling at a discount of 24, the vendor about gets out of this obligation, and loses all that the scrip originally cost him.

This is not the brightest lookout for dabblers in Confederate stock. But, when people gamble in the money-market, or any where else, they must expect to abide by the hazard. For instance, Mr. ZACHARY PEARson, a great English shipowner and merchant, doing business at Hull, got into a great traffic with "the so-called Southern Confederacy," and had a little fleet employed in running the blockade. He owned the Peterhoff, of which our readers have officer designated as herein above directed, and that heard, which was seized by the United States Government, and "all went merry lic functionary whom debtors do not like to meet-in a word, ZACHARY had "outrun the floor of the Bankruptcy Court, helpless in-The republican principle must not be deed, but spasmodically active as a lively

great Lombard-street discounters into grief. LINDSAY and LAIRD, SPENCE and MCHEN-RY, GREGORY and ROEBUCK, either did not subscribe to this loan, or, having done so, to save appearances, got rid of their scrip at a premium, and greedily drew, on the money that came in, for the respective amounts of their own "little bills." The persons who now hold the scrip will suffer-many of them may be ruined. Their own security, after having parted with their money, was a Confederate promise to be repaid by shipments of cotton, invoiced at such low prices that, when sold, the profits would be within one or two hundred per cent. We never have been able to learn how the cotton was to be conveyed to Europe, and whether at the risk of the rebel Government or the individual scripholders. But, now that the cotton-producing States are being hemmed in by our brave troops, now that the bubble Confederacy is about to burst, the rebel Government has issued strict orders to all its officers to burn all cotton on hand, to prevent its being seized by, or for, the United States Government. That is, the cotton which the Confederates represented was held by them as tangible security to those who subscribed to the loan, is now ordered by the Contederate Government to be burned when it cannot be safely removed. The moment this little fact is known in Europe the Confederate loan may be expected to dwindle down to its full market value; of

one hundred per cent. below par. The foolish people who parted with their money did not know, perhaps, that JEFFERSON DAVIS, the pseudo-head of the pseudo-Southern republic, was the champion of repudiation in Mississippi; his great principle is, that a State should borrow as much as it can, and not pay its debts unless compelled to do so. Mr. James Spence should have mentioned this amiable weakness in his employer's character, and The Times should have published Mark the contrast between the true and

the false republic. In the case of the Confederate Loan, we find capitalists seduced by false representations to advance their money for the permanent maintenance of slavery in the Southern States, and orders given to destroy the property which is the only security these capitalists could have against loss. In the case of the United States, we see an expensive war conducted to the approaching issue of success, without borrowing a single dollar from, any foreign capitalist. The war has necessarily been costly, but the patriotism and the wealth of our population has advanced all the means required to carry it on. As a nation, the United States has always met all its pecumary obligations. Were it to go into the European money market to-morrow, and

ask for a \$250,000,000 loan, at four per cent., the whole would be subscribed for in twenty days, and the stock would start at a premium and so remain. That is the difference between the mock and the real republic, and the Confederate scrip-holders know it by this time.

Fleet Surgeon J. M. Foltz, who has been

in the Southwest with Admiral FARRAGUT. large or small amounts, the wonder is that | now in this city, at his residence on the corthe entire balance of it—which is now not ner of Broad and Chestnut, receiving the very large—is not absorbed almost instantly, | calls of his numerous friends.. He is in fine health and glorious spirits, and speaks with now procrastinating, for no particular rea- pride and exultation of the doings of the son, who, in less than a fortnight after the navy in the Southwest, and, more particuconversions are discontinued at par, will buy | larly, of the results achieved by the activity, the courage, the genius, and the patriotism of that distinguished navalchieftain, Admiral by men of all parties and opinions is striking FARRAGUT. Dr. FOLTZ has been in the service since boyhood, and it is merely a compliment to his high skill, and no reflection upon those associated with him in the service, when we say that he stands in the first rank of surgeons of the navy, and holds an enviable position among the surgeons of the country. A large number of the crew of the Hartford, now in the in bis father's vineyard, said "I will Northern States on a furlough, reached not," but afterwards changed his mind and Philadelphia last evening. The gallant went. However these men may affect to sailors were enthusiastic and public in love their "brethren in arms," the vineyard their appreciation of the kind, conof Secession presents to them a barren field. stant, and attentive care shown them From accounts, deemed reliable, the South by Fleet-surgeon Foltz, and affectionand it is not improbable that in a little while admiral, FARRAGUT. Dr. FOLTZ has had JEFF Davis, with a few straggling sa- many opportunities of observing the temper tellites, will be left to tread the wine press of the people of the South, and more paralone in his anger, when of the people none | ticularly of those leading the rebellion. He will be with him. The rebel loan abroad | thinks that the victories on the Mississippi has met a staggering blow from which have done much to overturn the spirit of the Southern rebellion, and that the retating galvanism of "the Thunderer," and sistance to the Federal authority is weak it is not surprising, therefore, to find a num- and timid compared with what was seen in the beginning. All that he has observed in their attention towards an investment in the Southwest, however, convinces Dr. which the true friends of the Government | Foltz that there can be no real peace, no had the most unbounded confidence from permanent triumph over the rebels, no restoration of the Union, no lasting peace,

> THE LATE ROBERT WILSON, ESQ -This forenoon all that was mortal of Mr. Wilson, silversmith, corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, will be committed to the grave. He has died, in his twenty-ninth year, and his family may be assured that he never dis-graced the high reputation which made his name de-servedly honored in this city. Mr. Wilson's grand-father came hither, from Scotland, we believe, ere the close of the last century, and founded the busigon. Esq. ()f the gentleman whose early death we deplore, we need not say a word,—every one knew and respected him as a high-principled, honorable, genial, and liberal gentleman. To his young children and their amiable mother he leaves that bes legacy, the character of a good man.

until slavery is destroyed and extirpated.

PHILADELPHIA BOOK TRADE SALE.—We have already announced that the sixty-first trade sale of books, stationery, copper and steel plates, en-gravings, stereotype plates, &c., would commence at Fourth street, on Tuesday, September 15. We now have the catalogue before us. It is a stout octavo of 230 pages, and contains the invoices of nearly ninety publishers and stationers, in all parts of the Union. There has not been a better catalogue than this for years, and we anticipate that our friend T. B. Bell, the best of book auctioneers, will "spread himself" dingly. As usual, the sales will be wholly without reserve.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1863, The Post Office: Instructions were to day issued by the Post Office Department that all mail matter deposited in any post office, and addressed to any executive department, or to any officer therein, on which the postage is unpaid, and which is not properly franked, muse forwarded to the dead-letter office. Diplomatic. to the President by the acting Secretary of State

elivered his credentials, and was received as minister resident of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria - The Retaliation. The following is the language of Major General HALLBOK to the agent for the exchange of prisoners "It is directed that immediately on receiving official or other authentic information of the execution of Captain Sawyer and Captain Flynn, you will proceed to hang W. H. Lee and the other rebe you notify Robert Ould, Esq, of the said proceedings, and assure him that the Government of the United States will proceed to retaliate for every war."

The schooner Statesman, one of the Georgetow went to her assistance, and towed her into a harbor. No lives were lost. The Political Gathering at Rochester. ROCHESTER, August 19 .- The committee of the

Constitutional Union Meeting is still in session here with closed doors, considering the resolutions to be adopted. Not more than a dozen delegates are here The committee commenced its session this evening, with closed doors, and adopted a long series o resolutions instead of an address, the purport of which denounces the Abolitionists, Secessionists. &c., and favors the union of all conservative men in the next Presidential campaign. About twenty dele

Attempted Escape of Lieutenant Reed, the Pirate. Boston, August 19.—Lieut. Reed, formerly of the pirate Tacony, now a prisoner at Fort Warren, came near escaping, last night. He got out of his casemate, and was found this morning in the grass.

Three other pirates did effect their escape by floating on a target over to Lovell's Island. They there tole a sloop boat of ten tons, and were to come back for their leader, but in this they falled. As the wind was southwest and fresh, they must have steered north along the coast. Lookouts are after

New York, August 19.—The steamer Columbia has arrived from New Orleans, with dates to the

FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, August 17.—Steamer City of Richmond, Captain Kelly, sailed for Port Royal, S. C., last evening. U. S. transport steamship S. R. Spaulding left here, this evening, for New York. FORTRESS MONROE, August 18 - Captain Hodge hiss, commander of the navy gunboat General Put-nam, and one of his men, were killed, yesterday morning, by guerillas, on the Pasquotank river. The Captain's remains have arrived at Fortress Monroe,

U. S. steam propeller Mississippi arrived, this

and will be embalmed to day.

U. S. irigate St. Lawrence arrived at 11 o'clock, day. She will remain here as ordnance ship. The Rev. Father Quilet has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and is to remain at this post. He has been with General Foster at Newbern, N. C. om New Orleans, but brings no news. Two gentlemen (brothers) have just arrived here rom Richmond, residents of Beaufort, North Caralina, and left North Carolina on the last day of last May. They were arrested for being Unionists and taken to Richmond and incarcerated in Castle Thunder, where they remained till the 25th of July, when they were consoripted by order of Confederate States Attorney Aylett, (after having been relieved from heir imprisonment from Castle Thunder.) When conscripted, they were taken to Camp Lee, where their impr they remained nine days, when they succeeded in naking their escape and came down the Peninsula. via Pamunky river, to Yorktown.

They proclaimed themselves sworn enemies to the rebel cause from beginning to end. They report that nost of the fortifications about Richmond have no guns mounted, and they saw none to mount, and the ebel forces are very limited in or about Richmond. Jenkins' brigade, only mustering 3,500 men, are sometimes in Richmond and sometimes in North Carolina. Gen. Wise is near Richmond, and has ot over 800 men in his command. Gen. Lee's men are deserting him by hundreds—companies at a time Orders of Gen. Grant in Relation to Cotton. CAIRO, August 19,-General Grant has issued an rder that all persons having cotton or other produce, not required by the army, be allowed to bring the same to any military post within the State of Mississippi, and abandon it to the agent of the Treasury Department, to be disposed of in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Trea-

naster will receive, and, at the option of the owner. hold it till orders are received from the agent, or end it to Memphis. The 53d Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Kimball, and the 23d Connecticut, arrived here to-day, enroute The Draft in New York. NEW YORK, August 19-Noon,-The draft in the Sixth Congressional district is progressing quietly.
There is no trouble in any part of the city, nor is y apprehended. Business is going on as usual, ad a general feeling of perfect security pervades the whole community. The military arrangements NEW YORK, August 19-Evening,-The draft, to day, has proceeded without other demonstration than jolly remarks relative to the "elected." The military arrangements, however, will continue of the most perfect character, and Gen. Canby, who mmands the Government forces here, is unceasing In his vigilance, remaining, with his staff, at head-quarters day and night. It is proper to state that through the measures taken by this officer a mob ould not exist one hour either in New York city or Brooklyn. About 1,000 names were drawn to day. The militia are all at their armories, but will not be

sury. At posts where there is no agent, the quarter-

The Draft in New Hamnshire. CONCORD, August 19 -The draft in the Second district commenced to-day. Good order prevailed. The names of 572 conscripts were drawn, and among them was that of the Hon, William E. Chandler peaker of the House of Reprecentatives. Rebel News.

called upon unless private property cannot be pro-

tected by the police. The provost marshal and

other Government officials are fully protected by de-

achments of the 37th Massachusetts and other regi-

MEMPHIS, August 19.—The Selma (Ala.) papers of the 12th inst. say that the subject of foreign in. tervention has ceased to be a theme of discourse. out Price's resignation untrue. He is on White river. Arkansas, in command of his division. A despatch from Morton, Miss., August 9, says that General Logan attacked the Federals, seven hundred strong, a few days before, near Jackson, Alabama, killing a large number and capturing twenty, with two pieces of artillery. vere at Okolona awaiting arms. There is no news of interest from Vicksburg. General Sherman's headquarters were two miles General Dodge is much better. He will probably

Protessors Elected. HANOVER (N. H.), August 19 .- Professor E. D. Sanborn, of St. Louis, has been elected professor of oratory and Belles Lettres, and Professor Charles'A. oung, of Hudson, Ohio, professor of mathematic Death of Captain Cannon. HAVRE DE GRACE, August 19 .- Captain W.- L. Cannon, of the 1st Delaware Cavalry, son of Goeath was caused by fatigue and exposure incidental

go North to recruit his health.

Naval Affairs. NEW YORK, August 19. - The United States steamr Vanderbilt was passed July 14th going into Rio e Janeiro. The United States ateamer Mohican sailed from Rio July 16th. Arrival of Troops.

NEW YORK, August 19 .- The 12th and 19th regiments of Regulars arrived here to-day by steamers Return of a Connecticut Regiment. BUFFALO, August 19.—The 28th Connecticut Regiment left for home at 8 o'clock this morning via the Episcopal Convention.

ROCHESTER, August 19.—The Diocesan Conven-

tion of the Protestant Episcopal Church met here

this morning. There is an unusually large attend-Boston, August 19 .- In the trot to-day between Fullingham and Butler the first-named horz won the first, second, and fourth heats, Butler wi he third. Time-2:32, 2:28, 2:271/2, and 2:301/4. Departure of the Africa. Boston, August 19 .- The steamship Africa sailed it eleven o'clock to day. She takes out \$40,000 in specie, and 18 passengers for Halifax and 53 for

EUROPE. The Steamer Sidon Off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 19.—The steamer Sido was boarded this afternoon off Cape Race. She brings Liverpool dates to the 11th, and via Queens town to the 12th inst.

The steamers City of Limerick and City of London arrived out on the 11th inst.

It was rumored that reinforcements will be sent to the army in British North America.

The American and Polish questions remained in statu quo. statu quo.

The latest news via Queenstown states that it is generally asserted that Prince Maximilian will acept the Mexican crown.

The United States corvette St. Louis sailed from cept the Mexican crown.

The United States corvette St. Louis sailed from Cadiz, August 2d.

The London Times says a rumor is current at Chatham, that in consequence of the recent menacing news from America the Government intends sending additional troops to British North America.

The Times says it should not be surprised if something arose out of the alleged proposition of Jeff Davis to Napoleon for an offensive and defensive alliance between Mexico, under the French protection, and the Confederates, which would be quite consistent with the late French policy. The world might look with Tavor on such a contingency, but absolute neutrality would be England's policy.

The Times looks upon the election of the Archuke Maximilian in Mexico as important, and says it will have a tendency to a union between France and America. The Northerners must be incensed against Napoleon, and the Federals can hardly fail to come in collision with the new empire.

The Daily News is bitter on the French policy, and does not believe that the Archduke made the acceptance dependent on the consent of the Emperor of Austria. La Pairre asserts that the Archuthae made suc acceptance dependent on the consent of the Emperor of Austria.

La France says that if he accepts, France and England will recognize him immediately, and the other Powers will follow. The Emperor and Empress of the French sent foongratulations to the Archduke.

The Paris Bourse was flat. Rentes; 671.15c.

The Polish question exhibits no new phase, but the public opinion is for peace.

It is reported that Austria sent a proposition to Russia coutaining a slight modification of her late note.

Russia coutaining a singit moditication of her late note.

La France asserts that the French note firmly maintains the claims advanced by the three Powers, but is drawn up in a spirit of moderation.

Engagements continue to take place between the incurgents and troops.

Twenty-seven of the German princes have accepted the Emperor of Austria's invitation to a conference at Frankfort.

A telegram from China announces that the Japan question has been temporarily settled. The American legation has been burned.

Ship News.—Arrived from Philadelphia, ship Allessandria, at Belfast.

Commercial Intelligence. Icssandria, at Beliast.

Commercial Intelligence.

Iverpool. August 11.—The sales of Cotton for Saturday and Monday have been 18,000 bules, at an advance of 16,004. The sales to speculators and exporters were 5,000 bales. The market closed firmer with an upward tendency. endency.

The advices from Manchester are favorable.

Beandsinffs are dull and unchanged. Wheat is still

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE REBELLION. A Remarkable Article from a Journal in the Rebel States-Review of the History of the Secession Movement-What the Leaders Promised To Do-What They Have Failed to Accomplish. The following is the remarkable article which anpeared in the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard on July 31. It is reported to have been written by Hon. R. S. Donnell, speaker of the House of Commons of North

Carolina, aided by F. B. Satterthwaite, prosident of

the Governor's Council, and to have been published with the approval of Governor Vance. We publish the article, and italicize, &c., as it was printed in the

THE SECESSIONISTS-THEIR PROMISES AND PHIL-

FORMANCES—THE CONDITION INTO WHICH THEY
HAVE BROUGHTTHE COUNTRY—THE REMEDY, ET().

Mn. Environ. There is, so far as I remember, howing to be net with in history entriety analogous to the one now raging between the North and the South. That produced by an attempt on the part of three of the Swiss Cantons to separate themselves from the Confederation, a few years since, in some respects, resembles it most nearly. That attempt in the confederation, a few years since in some respects, resembles it most nearly. That attempt of the Confederacy. It is frequently compared to our old Revolutionary struggle with the mother country, but there is searcely an analogy between the two cases. The Mirtean Colonias were not nearly with the other States of the British Empire. They were not, as we were, entitled to representation in the common Parlisment of the British Union, but were mere colonias—mere delivered the searcely and the resistance of the British Union, but were mere colonias—mere delivered the searcely and the resistance was made the pretext for other oppressions, more injust still. The colonias continued their resistance in just still. The colonias continued their resistance in just still. The colonias continued their resistance in a constitutional way strancer, and petitions for the redress of grievances; but all in vain. At length they took up arms, with the avowed object of enforcing such redress. They solemnly discistant all intention of separation from the parent Stata, for they were as the assessment of the presence of the British Constitution as were the Inhabitants of Surrey or Cornwall. This resolute step they confidently expected would procure the desired redress; but the advice of all the ablets statesmen at that age—of Chatham, of Camden, of Burke, away upon the narrow minded monarch and the bigoted ministry which then swayed the destines of the British Parlisment declared the formation of the provincial Congress to concur with their independence and defend it, if need be, with their life's blood. The battle of Lexington was fought on the 10th of April, 1775, and on the 12th of April,

to attend any of the secret sessions of the Congress. The resolutions of the General Assembly are upon the table of the Congress, and having submitted them as a peace offering, we would poorly periorm the duties assigned to us by entering into discussions which would serve only to enkindle strife."

But it will be said that these guarantees could not have been obtained from the North. This I admit to be true, and only produce this piece of history to prove that whatever might have been obtained, nears the Unitable was the proposition of the properties of the think of the proposition reported by Mr. Cowwin, from the committee of twenty-six, to so amend the Constitution as to perpetute slavely in the States. What stronger guarantees could be given, so far as the States were concerned, it would be difficult to conceive. What then would have been left to quarrel about? The Territories. During the session of Congress which closed on the 4th of March, 1861, acts were passed to provide temporary Governments for the three remaining new Territories, to wit: Colorado, Nevada, and Dacotab. These acts contain no trace or indisting a sainst the introduction of any other prohibition of painst the introduction of the property in the sainst the introduction of the property in t It was brought about by the extremists of the South, aided by a few partisan Democrats at the North. The avowed object of its author was to open to slavery the Territories north of the Missouri Compromise line, notwithstanding the agreement of 1820, that said line should forever divide the Territories between the slave and free States. It is said, however, that the Compromise of 1820 was unconstitutional, but what is that to the purpose? It was a most solemn compact between the two sections of the country, made for the settlement of a most perplexing question, and without any reference to its constitutionality, should have been regarded as an organic law, and observed as sacredly as the Constitution itself.

The effect of this measure was great and rapid, and plexing question, and without any reference to its constitutionality, should have been regarded as an organic law, and observed as sacredly as the Constitution itself.

The effect of this measure was great and rapid, and there can be but little doubt that it was such as a majority of its authors contemplated. The result was the formation of a great party at the North opposed to the further extension of alavery, and which party very nearly succeeded in electing their candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Fremont, in 1856. After the election, this party seemed to be on the wane, until the anti-slavery spirit of the whole North was aroused to madness by an attempt on the part of Mr. Buchsnan's Administration to force the Lecompton Constitution, with slavery, upon the people of Kansas, in opposition to the known and expressed wish of three-fourths of them. But for this most unjustifiable measure, the Republican party would undoubtedly have dwindled down to moderate proportions; and even after this, it is doubtful if they could have succeeded in the Presidential election of 1860, if the Secessionists with Yancey at their head, had not determined that they should succeed. After Mr. Yancey and his party had, against their wishes, succeeded in getting their willmadum of non-intervention incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, they went work to conjure up another to present to the Charleston platform. This demand they well clause would not be compiled with, nor did they desire that it should be. Their object was to procure the secession of the delegates of the cotton States from the Convention, and thus by defeating the nomination and thereby forge for themselves a grievance which would reem to justify them in the execution of the Charleston than at New York. I will do them the justice baste that they sloc claimed to have some other grievances; among them, that some of the Northern States by their statutes obstructed the execution of the fugitive slawe law, but the only States that one of the National Government constitu

senators and representatives to remain, they would have had a decided majority in both Houses of Congress in favor of the extension of slavery, and in have had a decided majority in both Houses of Congress in favor of the extension of slavery, and in opposition to the policy of the party which elected him.

The great cause of complaint was, that a man opposed to the extension of slavery in, the Territories had been elected President of the United States, according to the forms of the Constitution which he was sworn to defend and protect, and who disclaimed any other than constitutional means in the accomplishment of his objects. Under such circumstances it seems that if they had labored under any real grievance, their course was plain. They should have taken the course of our Revolutionary fathers. When the States assembled in Convention, instead of proceeding at once to declare their independence—for the idea of secession, peaceable of right, seems, as Publius says, to have exploded and given up the ghost—they should clearly and concisely, have stated what their grievances were, and demanded redress in respectful, yet firm and decided terms. They should have exhausted every constitutional means of obtaining guarantees—if any were needed—by representation, by remonstrance, by petition; and, failing in all these, they should have done as our Revolutionary sires did, i.e. fight in the Union for their rights until they were driven out of it. Such a course would have procured for us, as it did for our fathers, the respect, the sympathy, and the assistance of other nations. Instead of that, we have not a friend in Europe. But such was not the course which these—in their own estimation—wise statesmen chose to pursue. When such a course was suggested or recommended to them, they evaded it by a long list of magnificent promises, which looked so splendid as almost to dazzle the mind with their brilliancy.

First and foremost, they promised that secession should be peaceable.

Secondili. They promised use, and render us every assistance we might desire—that whatever might be their abstract opinions of the subject of slavery, their interests would impel them to promote

Oliver Cromwell's army the terror of the civilized not stereotype the work. STREET :

Oliver Cromwell's army the terror of the civilized world—or of those French Huguenots, "who, thrice in the sixteenth century, contended with heroic spirit and various fortunes against all the power of the house of Valois." England and France have not recognized use have not reised the blockade—have not shown us are sympnthy, nor is there any probability that they ever will, and that cotton is not king is now universally schnowledged. And Maryland has not Joinet the Confederacy, nor has Kentucky nor Missouri beautiful that the third that the confederacy is not only not been perpetuated in the States, nor extended into the Territories, but Missouri has passed an act of emancipation, and Maryland is ready to do so rather than give up her pince in the Union, and hall hope of obtaining one foot the Territories for the purpose of extending slavery has departed from the Confederacy forcur. The grievances onused by the falliur of some of the Northern States to execute the fugitive-slave law have not only not been remedied, but more slaves have been lost to the South forever since seession was insugurated than would lave ceaped from their masters in lise Union in five centuries. And how have they kept their promises that shey would respect the sovereignty and rights of the States. Wintever the Glovernment may be in theory, in fact we have a grand military consolidation, which almost entirely ignores the existence of the States, and disregards the decisions of their highest judicial tribunials. The great central disposition of the States, and disregards the decisions of their highest judicial tribunials. The great central disposition of the States, and disregards the decisions of their highest judicial tribunials. The great central disposition of the states, and disregards the decisions of their highest judicial tribunials. The great central disposition, which almost entirely ligater to the commencement of the States, and disregards the decisions of their their masters and been feed to sold well as the state of the servi is a regular multum in narno FROM T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS: lished in Europe.

Standard Hand book of Household Economy for the People. A suitable companion to Soyer's very popular, useful, and low-priced cookery-book. It is o a house, what his manual is to a kitchen.

A Correction. To the Editor of The Press: honorable exceptions, will neither fight nor negotiate.

What a deplorable spectacle does the foregoing history present to our view! To what a desperate pass they have brought us, and for what! They say that they did it because the North would give us no guarantee in the slavery question. I have before stated that not one of the Conventions of the seven cotton States ever demanded any guarantee whatever. Nay, they even refused to accept of any, if their friends of the Border States would procure it for them. responded to the Governor's despatch—viz: Ring-gold Artillery, of Reading; Allentown Rifles, Lorists, and National Light Infantry, of Pottsville.

The above named companies did not pass through ever. Nay, they even refused to accept of any, if their friends of the Border States would procure it for them.

The Legislature of North Carolina, at its regular session in January, 1861, adopted resolutions appointing Commissioners to the Peace Congress at Washington City, and also to the Convention which assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, in February, 1861, for the purpose of adopting a Constitution, and establishing a Provisional Government for the Confederate States of America. On the motion of the writer of this, the resolution appointing Commissioners to Montgomery was amended so as to instruct them "to act only as mediadors, and use every effort possible to restore the Union upon the basis of the Crittenden propositions as modified by the Legislature of Virginia." The Commissioners, under these instructions, were the Hon. D. L. Swan, Gen. M. W. Ransom, and John L. Bridgers, Esq., who, upon their return, submitted a report to his Excellency Gov. Ellis, which was, by him, laid before the Legislature, and was printed among the legislative documents of that year, where it may be constituted. In this report they say that they had the most ample opportunities of ascertaining public opinion in the Cotton! States, and then add: "We regret to be constrained to state, as the result of our inquiries, made under such circumstances, that only a very decided minority of the community in these States are disposed, at present, to entertain favorably any proposition of adjustment which looks toward a reconstruction of our national Union. In this state of things we have not deemed it our duty to attend any of the Secret sessions of the Congress. three companies that so promptly respon I am, respectfully, yours, POTTSVILLE, August 19. United States Grand Jury.

To the Editor of The Press:
Sin: It is stated in one of to-day's newspaper that the petty jury, in the United States District Court, were unable to proceed with any business on Tuerday, owing to no bills of indictment having been sent down by the Grand Jury. I beg to say that the Grand Jury, of which Frederick Brown, Esq., is foreman, was sworn in on Monday, and found two true bills on that day; they found another bill before noon on Tuesday. So the petty jury had plenty of material to work upon.
ONE OF THE JURY. THE MURDER AT ISLAND No. 10 .- It appears that, so far from having engaged in this atrocity, the part which the negro soldiers who were in the vicinity really took in the matter was to hunt up, arrest, and deliver to the authorities all the alleged murderers who could be found. The real facts of the murder are furnished as fol-The real facts of the murder are furnished as follows by a correspondent of the Missouri Democrat:

A negro woman, the mother of two children, had been for months severely abused, by the family of her owner, and finally escaped to the contraband colony at Island No. 10, leaving her two children with her master. It soon came to the ears of the mother that her children were daily flogged and otherwise tortured in consequence of her escape, with an intimation that this remedy would be faithfully followed up until her return. Under this state of the case, all party of negro laborers on the island—men who were not, and never had been, in the military service of the United States, went down to the plantation (in Tegnessee) to recover the children. On arriving there they found but one of the children the other had been "run off." High words passed at this meeting, and there were threats of shooting on both sides, the negroes promising to return in a few days for the other child, and threatening summary vengeance upon the slaveholder unless the absent child should be forthcoming. Promptly as they had promised, they returned. The child was not found. An altercation occurred in which the negroes were the victors, the killing ensuing as has been published. Whether they fired first, or were fired upon, I am unable to learn. Some of the party were desperate characters, made so by the ineffable brutalities of slavery, but not one of them had been emlisted into the United States service. They were simply casual laborers, and had stolen away unobserved. Their absence was a secret to all but those concerned in the raid. lows by a correspondent of the Missouri Democrat

rioters. It thus savagely concludes: early and particular attention of dealers is requested to the extensive and valuable assortment o linens, and silks, to be peremptorily sold by catalogu eers. Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES Commerce streets.

COMPRESSED AIR AS A MOTOR.—In Birming-ham, England, a general plan has been adopted to convey compressed air as a motive power for driving machinery in cities, in the same manner as gas is supplied for general illuminating purposes, instead of being made in small retorts at each public build-ing, manufactory, &c. In carrying out this idea, it ng, manufactory, &c. In carrying out this idea, s proposed to concentrate all the waste steam power. THE OIL TRADE OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

This valuable trade is increasing rapidly in the exportations. The following figures will exhibit some of the products and shipments of the oil wells of the West. In the twelve months of 1862 the exportation was 111,802 barrels of 40 gallons. In the six months of 1863, ending July 1st, the amount was 450,990 barrels, being an increase of 343,185 barrels is rix months over the entire export of the previous year. The best estimates of the production of the Oil Creek resion eight the round figures of 5,000 bar. Fox, I would ask, are we to pay in blood and tressure of the people for a punctiol? Shall we pursue the path of pride and punctilio, which is as tangled as it is serpentine, or shall we take the simple, plain, and direct road of common sense, which may lead to the happiest recults? Four-fifths of the people of the property recults? Four-fifths of the people of that portion of North Carolina bordering for many miles on the Yadkin river, and I believe of the whole State, are in favor of the latter course.

The one great demand of the people of this part of not make a south of the people of the south should be acknowledged, but this they believe cannot now be obtained, nor, in viewing the situation of affairs, do they see much to hope of it in the future. They naturally ask—if with no means of recruiting to any extent, we cannot hold our own against the armies which the Yankices have now in the field, how can we meet them with their 500,000 new leves which they are now in the field, how can we meet them with their soll, 600,000 new leves which will soon be in readiness, which will soon be including the states of the people the server in the States, to which I have before alluided. But in open the emendment proposed by Mr. Corwin from the Committee of Twenty-six, perpetuating slaver in the States, to which I have before alluided. But in what pricise way overtures shall be made, or the next Congress who are in favor of an armistice of six months, and in the meantine, of elegates from all the States North and South, the delegates to be elected by the people themselves, in such manner as may be agreed upon by the two parties, the second of the server in the States, to which in the people of North and South, the delegates from all the States North and South, the delegates from all the States North and South, the delegates from all the States North and South, the delegates from all the States North and South, the delegates from all the States North and South, the delegates from all the States North and South, the delega

Publications Received. FROM GEORGE W. CHILDS, CHESTNUT STREET The American Publishers' Circular and Lilerary Ga zelle. New series, No. 8. It is scant praise to say that this semi-monthly publication is excellent, for its leading English, French, German, and Spanish rivals unanimously admit its great superiority. It is by far the best of its class, and the public at large should not be deceived by its name—for though it is a "Circular," through which American publishers may announce their works, it is entitled to rank still higher, and alone, as a "Literary Gazette," containing more about books and authors, at home and abroad, than ever before was communicated to the public, in any shape. In all our exchanges we find its racy and readable articles quoted—usually without the slightest acknowledgment. Mr. Childs merits the highest praise for the manner in which readers, who are far more numerous than booksellers, ought especially to subscribe to this periodical. They should do so early, as Mr. Childs, not caring to be bothered about "back numbers," does

FROM JOHN PENNINGTON & SON, SOUTH SEVENTH Hints on Health in Armies, for the use of Volunteer Officers. By Professor Ordronaux, Columbia College, New York. Second edition, enlarged. This s one of Mr. Van Nostrand's useful publications. As a brief and clear synopsis of the leading principles of military hygiene, it will be found useful and Shoulder-Straps: A Novel of New York and the Army, 1862. This book was to have been published last Monday, but the great demand for it, much in advance of the most sanguine expectation, has compelled Messrs. Peterson to hold back until steam presses and binders could enable them to meet the demand. Mr. Henry Morford, of the New York tartling, political, personal, and sensation story of of romance and fact, most likely to interest a great number of readers.
FROM CHARLES DESILVER, CHESTNUT STREET: New Maps of Texas and (what was) the Republic of Mexico. At this moment, these, being recent and Sover's Standard Cookery for the People. This is reprint, from the 110th edition of the best cookerybook for persons of moderate incomes ever pub

SIR: In The Press, of the 18th instant, I notice an article entitled "A Page of Impartial History." It centains one or two errors which I will take the li-berty of correcting. Five companies, instead of two, gan Guards, of Lewistown; Washington Artille-Philadelphia en route to Washington. They wen by the Northern Central Railroad.

The first correction, I think, is due to the other

H. C. R.

RUSSELL ON BENNETT.-The Army and Nam Ga cette, edited by Mr. Russell, formerly the correspondent of the London Times, publishes an article on American affairs, in which it condemns the reckless and unscrupulous course of Bennett in conducting the New York Herald, and indicates the followin relations between that paper and the New York rioters. It thus savagely concludes:

"The mob—the demons—of ruffianism and rowdyism—the pet pupils of the New York Herald, have
just given a specimen of their teaching. It is a pity
their master did not share the fate of the wicked
dupes who met their death in committing brutal outrage on defenceless negroes, and in the perpetration
of congenial pillage and murder; though the worst
enemies of the North can desire nothing better than
that he may long live to be the evil genius of the
North." LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.,-The merican, British, French, and German dry goods,

kc., embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple on four months' credit and part for eash, commencing this morning (Thursday), at 10 o'clock, to be continued all day and part of the evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctiondesirable assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, balnorals, &c., to be sold this morning, by catalogue, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522

on depths. The second received and the state of the second received the second received and the second received received and the second received recei

put down. [Great applause.] This Union is worth preserving at any sacrifice. I have seen too many dead lying upon the battle field to ask for affiliation with those men who are their enemies. This war was commenced by Jefferson Davis and his party to justified, except by great oppression. It was not an oppression on the part of the Federal Government that caused the war. No Secessionist nor any Copperhead, whom I consider worse than the Secessionist, will give you that as a reason for the outbreak. If Secessionism is to be acknowledged, there is an end to the Government. If the present peace party prevail, the same result will follow. On what terms do they want peace? How can peace be brought about? Only by withdrawing our armies. Jeff Davis can make whatever demands then he pleases, and when they are granted, the principles of the peace party will prevails. Let us have only a conquered peace—a peace worthy of yourselves and your ancestors. Peace by separation is no peace at all. You cannot live in harmony with our 'Southern brethren'' so close to us as a separate Power. I believe I have as much friendship for the South as any man. I have no kindred born north of Mason & Dixov's line. This is not a war of North against the South, for if it were, I would be with the South. It is a war of the United States against its enemies, and I am against its enemies. The day was when Benedict Arnold was despised. The times must be out of joint when men like Benedict Arnold receive the plaudits of the people. Let us now brand treason as a crime, and its abettors as the enemies of the Government. I hear complaints all over the country against the authorities. We cannot help it if the leaders make mistakes. They are but human, and, of course, liable to error. We only make the head of the Government weak when we find fault with all it does. The weaker they are, the more reason is there fo us to strengthen them. A great many arrests have been made in the loyal States. Some of them were undoubtedly wrong, but this is also true th

bellion.

Gen. Steele, of Indiana, was introduced and de-livered a short speech, and the audience dispersed at a late hour. CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—The locomotive Atsion on the Camden and Atlantic railroad, exploded yesterday morning, just after passing out of the depot at Camden. It was attached to the 8 o'clock mail train. This locomotive had been in the dcpot at Camden. It was attached to the 8 o'clock mail train. This locomotive had been in service nearly ten years, and the supposition is that there was a defect in the iron, which finally gave way with the wear and tear of the boiler. The explosion occurred directly in front of the dwelling of Mr. J. Glendening, an attaché of the road. The house was somewhat damaged. Two canary birds, in cages hanging at the second-story front windows, were killed. Whole loss will reach at least \$3,000. The express train due at half past 8 o'slock arrived in due time, and the locomotive attached to it was fastered to the mail train and started off. The pasengers were not even aware of the explosion until some time after it had happened. The engineer and firemen were not injured, nor was the track in the least damaged. some time after it had happened. The engineer and firemen were not injured, nor was the track in the least damaged.

A large steam boiler, at the foundry of Messrs, Hogan & Son, at Main and Adam streets, Frankford, exploded about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with a tremendous report, shaking the buildings in that ancient borough to their foundations, and frightening the people generally. The large chimney attached to the works was overturned, and in falling crushed everything in its way. Pieces of iron, large splinters of wood, were hurled to a great distance. The boiler itself, or a great part of it, was hurled to a great height, and it fell about three hundred yards distant from, the place whence it started. Some of the wood-work took fire, but the incipient flames were extinguished speedily. None of the operatives at the foundry were injured. The loss is estimated at \$2,000.

Yesterday afternoon a little girl, named Annle Wagner, was severely injured at the mast yard of Mr. Bartlett, near the water works wharf, in the Eighteenth ward, by a heavy spar rolling over on her head. She was conveyed to her residence in the vicinity.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening, a vicinity.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening, a locomotive on the North Pennsylvania Railroad came in collision with a passenger car of the Second and Third street line, at the corner of America and Oxford streets, by which several passengers were injured. On visiting the place of collision, we learned the following particulars: A new locomotive attached following particulars: A new locomotive attached to a train of cars was running up America street at a dangerous speed. The thoroughfare is about 130 feet wide, and has two rail tracks. Oxa dangerous speed. The thoroughfare is about 130 feet wide, and has two rail tracks. Oxford street is about 60 feet wide. The passenger car, No. 68, containing about 20 passengers, was crossing the track from the westward, at the usual rate, the driver did not hear the engine bell ring nor the steam-whistle sound. When he had passed the houses on the west side of America street, he had seventy feet, at least, to go before he reached the track where the collision occurred. The locomotive was about one hundred yards distant, on the right-hand track, but came up with such reckless speed as to cause the collision. The engine struck the passenger car over the hind wheel. The attending crash alarmed the whole neighborhood.

The car was whirled or pushed around to the distance of twelve feet, where it lodged in a deep gutter. The hind wheels were torn from their fastenings, the side of the car smashed in, the floor torn up, the seats split, and much of the glass broken to atoms and showered among the terror-stricken passengers. It was at first thought that half the people in the car were killed or wounded. Fortunately, all of them escaped—some with slight bruises—except two persons.

Mis. Hanna Besson, the wife of a cabinet-maker ersons.

Mrs. Hanna Besson, the wife of a cabinet-maker. Mrs. Hanna Besson, the wife of a cabinet-maker, residing in the rear of America street, above Oxford, was-ducadfully injured. Her right arm was mangled to a pulp. Her spinal column was also so much but that should she survive, her lower limbs, it is probable, will be paralyzed for life. Dr. Philip Boyle and Dr. Stein were speedily called into requisition, by Mr. John Young, an energetic attach of the road, and every, attention was paid the sufferer. Her arm was amputated about two and a half inches below the shoulder.

A son of Andrew J. Holman, formerly member of Common Council, was jammed in the wreck of the car. He was extricated as speedily as possible, and conveyed to his father's residence, in Dauphin street. Upon making an examination, it was assertained that his injuries were not so severe as first supposed. One of his ankles was shockingly sprained, and his legs bruised. No bones were broken. broken.

Another young man was led away, whose name we did not learn. He was somewhat bruised about Mother young man was see away, whose name we did not learn. He was somewhat bruised about the head.

The neighbors are somewhat divided in opinion as to whether or not the signal was given by the engineer of the train. They all say they did not hear anything but the crash. One thing is certain, they agree that the engine was going at the rate of from 12 to 15 miles per hour. Several of the residents on this wide and thickly populated thoroughfare, say locomotives are often propelled along the track at the rate of twenty miles per hour, and the only wonder is that more serious accidents than that which happened last evening do not more frequently occur. There was a great deal of excitement in that vicinity for some time after the occurrence, and some of the people were decidedly emphatic in their expressions as to whether it would not be better to take the steam track up, and thus effectually prevent a recurrence of such accidents.

THIRD UNION LEAGUE REGIMENT.—This regiment, now in camp at Egglesfield, under the able command of the veteran Colonel P. McLean, were visited yesterday by the Regimental Committee, consisting of the following patriotic gentlemen, viz: Colonel J. R. Fry, Colonel G. H. Croaman, and James L. Claghorn, Esq. On their srrival. Colonel McLean handsomely welcomed them, and passed the regiment in review. Colonel McLean made a speech in behalf of the regiment, which was handsomely responded to by Colonel Fry and Colonel Crosman. James L. Claghorn, Esq., also delivered a highly patriotic speech, which elicited the heavtiest applause. After regaling themselves, the committee returned to the city highly pleased with their visit. CITY ITEMS.

THIRD UNION LEAGUE REGIMENT.—This

A NOVEL EXHIBITION ON CHESTNUT STREET.—For several days past, there have been crowds of persons gathered every afternoon on the pavement in front of the large sewing-machine esta-blishment of Messrs. Grover & Baker, No. 730 Chestnut street, to witness the operation of their celebrated machines by little children. We had yesterday the pleasure of witnessing the process two infantile specimens of humanity worked these instruments, we were more persuaded than ever of the time, life, and labor-saving character of the Sewing Machine. The two little operatives—one a girl of seven and the other a boy of three years, both children of Mr. Eddy, the gentlemanly agent of this establishment—seemed to enjoy the attention which their nimble efforts with the machines attracted. What increased the novelty of the affair was the new application of a self-acting fan by Mr. Eddy, which kept the little operatives in a delightful breeze all through their easy toil. This fan, by the way, is a capital idea, and is worthy of being generally adopted. The effect of the exhibition, on the whole, will be beneficial, as it will unquestionably ve regard everything that increases the popular use of these as humanitarian in its tendency. One gen-tleman remarked in our hearing yesterday, that this lecided his mind on the question of buying a sewing nachine for his family. He had had some doubts as o whether his wife could work a machine if she ad one, but, after what he saw in Grover & Baker's vindow, all such doubts were dissipated. There will probably be many others influenced in a similar way by these afternoon exhibitions. POPULAR CARTES DE VISITE FOR THE ALBUM, BY WENDEROTH & TAYLOR. - Messis.

Wenderoth & Taylor, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street (late Broadbent & Co.), have recently seued, in their own peculiarly artistic style, for Messrs, McAllister & Brother's counters, Cartes de Visite of the following distinguished persons: Rev. W. R. Gries, Captain McDaniel, Clement C. Barclay, Esq., General Naglee, Brigadier General Whipple, Major General Meade, Rev. T. Walden, Lieutenant Colonel Gwinn, Prof. Coppée, and FRESH CANTON GINGER IN SYRUP .-Messrs. Davis & Richards (successors to the late C. H. Mattson), dealers in fine family Groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, have now in store a fresh supply