TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1863.

CHARLESTON. Six months ago, when the first attack upon the defences of Charleston was in progress, some of the sensation newspapers published maps of the scene of operation, with the startling and romantic caption, "THE DOOMED CITY." But Charleston did not happen to be taken then; and as an offset to our disappointment, we indulged in | rapidly a nation of soldiers; but our armies a hearty laugh at the sensation papers in question. At this late day we are prepared | be converted into machines in a year or two, to do them justice, and are willing to admit that their powers of foresight are perfectly extraordinary. After the first failure, a bravery, our troops are unsurpassed by any great many people of ordinary intelligence a doomed city-at least, not to any great extent. The few months of interval that have clapsed have proved the fallacy of the assumption. Charleston is doomed beyond a all accounts, Fort Sumpter is virtually hors de combat. The Charleston papers · have been endeavoring for some few weeks past to prove to each other's satisfaction that Sumpter was not of much importance as a defence of the city. It is true they never discovered this important fact until they had evidence of the equally important fact that our artillery was capable of battering the fort into mineralogical specimens, and the value of the discovery is, therefore. somewhat questionable. It is presumable that the engineers who originally constructed the defences of Charleston harbor had some little common sense, and that they would not have built an important work like Sumpter, one of the largest fortifications in the United States, without paying some little regard to the value of its position. As a defensive position, it is strategically as valuable to day as ever it was. The improvements we have made in our artillery have enabled us to topple over its walls, but still it would be a formidable fort to any but an iron-clad fleet, and in silencing its guns we have gained an immense advantage, whether the Charlestonians think so or not. The most difficult portion of the work may remain to be accomplished. Perhaps it may be a more troublesome operation to silence Fort Wagner than proved to be the case with its superannuated rival; but the operation can be readily accomplished. So much has been done already that all may undoubtedly be done. With the map of Charleston before us now, we can trace our course clearly enough up to the very wharves of the city. After Fort Wagner is passed, there are no batteries formidable enough to stay the progress of our fleet, and probably not a single gun of sufficient calibre to penetrate the monitors, which have so far proved invulnerable. Some night in the beginning of next month, or perhaps towards the close of this, we shall have a grand illumination, and the flag of the Union will be floating from the battered parapet of Sumpter.

"The Integrity of the Party." to the National Union party of the Seventh ward, takes exception to certain comments we saw proper to make in our issue of yesterday upon the local elections. Among other things, he tells us that it is the duty of a loyal newspaper, and one that is "particularly the organ of the Union party of Philadelphia." to place more confidence in those who manage its primary elections, and "to impress upon the people the necessity of maintaining the integrity of the party." Philadelphians. But it is just and right; We agree with the general tone of our corthinking men will approve the inflexible respondent's letter, although he does us course of General MEADE, who has thus perhaps too much honor in making us the shown that he unites to the personal valor organ of any political organization in Phiof the soldier the high executive; qualities ladelphia. It is a distinction we do of the impartial disciplinarian. One such not claim. The leadership of parties fearful example as he has ordained will we leave to those who have the amhave a more powerful effect in raising the bition to lead. We do not quarrel standard of discipline in the Army of the with the journalist who finds it a duty Potomac than all the general orders that to blindly follow the judgment of a convention, but we do not regard this as the mission of THE PRESS. We represent great principles. We are committed to a cause for which we would give up our lives. We sustain the Administration because we believe that it is honestly laboring for the salvation of the Republic, and that if it falls the Republic falls. We sustain the National Union party because its principles are those of love for the country and the cause, and because it is the effective embodiment of loyalty. We support the nominations of the Harrisburg Convention because we know the men it has made candidates, and we know they are honest, loyal, and capable. sion of Pennsylvania, (with the exception of Beyond this we cannot go. We shall do our best to contribute to the success of the Union party of Philadelphia in October, but we must insist upon that party giving us able men for the Legislature and honest men for the city offices. This is with us a great consideration, and we have too much love and respect for the Union cause to neglect it. The supporters of that cause are our most eminent and worthy citizens. Wherever we | Kansas, and the massacre of many of find intelligence and wealth and comfort, we find the friends of the Union in the majority. There never has been an organization in this country which contained the materials now composing that party, and it will be an act of wantonness and shame if its conventions, and those who represent its

consideration of our correspondent, and he insists that it should be the first consideration of THE PRESS. We can assure him that it is our first consideration, and this is why | pioneers, and endeavoring by fraud and we say what we are saying. But "the integrity of the party" does not commit us to the defence of every primary convention, and the execution of the commands of a success- an adherent of the Confederacy, and we ful clique of wire-pullers. If a bad man have occasionally heard of his exploits as a seeks the shelter of the Union party, and by leader of independent guerilla bands, teartaking advantage of the apathy of the good, and the cupidity of the wicked, becomes its nominee for an important office, we hold it to be our duty to warn the members of the Union party against such a man, to denounce him, and demand his defeat. This duty we do because we desire the "integrity of the party." In every wheat-field there will be tares. They grow and multiply, and destroy the crops, and cumber the ground. Because we desire the wheat. must we cultivate the tares? Is it not the true policy to tear them up, and cast them away? This policy certainly applies to the organization which our correspondent defends with so much enthusiasm. We share his feelings heartily. Believing that the Union party must save this country-that its success is necessary to a proper settlement of our difficulties and the true enjoyment of the blessings of peace—we desire its success—we desire to see it a mighty and powerful organization, embracing in its ranks the wealth, the intelligence, the honest labor of the land. For this we are laboring now, and shall so continue. There is but one way in which it can be done. in their own hands. Let them attend primary elections and conventions, ardly. We can imagine a raid upon a posing the conscription law, and in every and see that good men are placed in nomination. Avoid the taverns-turn away the rowdies and ruffians-make honesty and merit the test of their suffrages, and all will be well. Such a party will succeed, because it deserves success; and such a party will be true to the principles of the Republic, to a war for the Union, and to the Administration in support of the war. To maintain the "integrity" of that party is now the highest ambition of THE PRESS. LET us attempt an "Ilias Americana in

Nuce," after the manner of Mr. CARLYLE. | Peter of the South to Paul the North. You miserable Yankee, you, why don't you defend your soil? Why not take Vicksburg? You have no courage. I shall burn, and slay, and lay waste, and-

Paul. Suppose you try it. [Gettysburg and Vicksburg ad interim.] rich, but you are a coward; I shall fight to mand, and whose death was an injury to the said a wolf to a lamb one day. "I beg the last, I shall-Paul. We shall see.

The Punishment of Deserters. In discipline, American armies, as a general rule, have never been equal to the armies of Europe. It has not pleased us to be told so by such supercilious critics as Dr. Rus-SELL, of the Times, but the fact is undeniable. It would be strange indeed if it were otherwise, considering our American character. We have always inclined rather to the triumphs of peace, than to the costly triumphs of war; and have looked upon soldiers mainly as a necessary result of holidays and dress parades - as a sort of moral support for the Fourth of July. The war has changed this nation: it has made us very are not yet French armies, for men cannot and glory does not mean the same with us as it does with Frenchmen. In point of

in the world, but they yet need to be educated took it for granted that Charleston was not in other essentials that make up the thorough soldier. The practice of desertion, for instance, has always been more or less prevalent with our armies, in spite of the rigid penalties that nominally attach to the offence. doubt this time, we think. According to It may not be the case so much in the Southwest, for General GRANT is an inflexible commander, and is without mercy for offenders. It may not be the case so much in Tennessee, for General ROSECRANS is equally rigid in the dispensation of justice, and would as soon think of shooting an innocent soldier as of neglecting to shoot a guilty onc, unless the guilt was not clearly proven. Henceforth, we think it will not be so much the case in Virginia. Heretofore, desertion has been practised almost with impunity in the Army of the Potomac, notwithstanding the dozens of times it has been reorganized. notwithstanding the dozens of months it has spent mainly in the attainment of discipline. 'The finest army on the planet," it has undoubtedly been in many respects, but in point of morale, it has always been capable of improvement, and we have some assurance now that this improvement will be speedily observable.

In a general order which we printed yesterday, General MEADE approved the findings and sentences of a court-martial, which had convicted five soldiers of the 118th Pennsylvania Regiment of the charge of descrtion, and ordered that they be executed on Wednesday, the 26th instant. No one will pretend to question the justice of this order. There are many tender-hearted people, however, who will feel impelled to characterize it as a piece of needless cruelty, and who will urge that the sentence should be revoked upon the score of humanity. and the soldiers set free with a reprimand. We think that General MEADE could not be guilty of a greater act of inhumanity than to do such a thing. It is a fearful thing to take away a human life, but to spare life in such a case as this would be a fearful wrong. It is not General MEADE who decrees that these men shall pay the penalty of their crime-it is justice, it is humanity. Upon what plea, then, can their sentence be set aside? If any just plea could be urged in extenuation of the offence, we should be the first to urge it. We have always felt a pride in the 118th Pennsylvania Regiment. It is a credit to the Corn Exchange Association, through whose exertions it was organized; it is a credit to Philadelphia. No better or braver regiment ever left our city. At Sharpsburg, at Antietam, at Fredericksburg, at Chancellorville, and at Gettysburg, it has borne a conspicuous part, and its decimated ranks attest its worthy composition. It is a painful thing, that its fame should be tarnished now, after the splendor of its numerous achievements. It is a painful reflection, too, that the first men to be executed for having deserted and rejoined the service as substitutes, should be

ever were printed, and, therefore, we would

have no mistaken mercy set it aside. Massacre in Kansas. It is not our custom to cry out against every invasion of a Northern town or city. or any act of cruelty on the part of the Southern soldiers, as unjust and revengeful war. We know what it is for men to take up arms against each other, and we should be just even to our enemies. Therefore, we have rejected many of the stories that came to us from indignant writers heaping invectives upon the leaders of the Southern army, and comparing LEE to ATTILA. The invathe shelling of Carlisle, which was an act of wantonness that must forever bring infamy on the younger LEE,) was conducted without any extreme violation of the laws of war, and we are glad to say for the rebellion that most of its generals have exhibited as much justice and humanity as could be consistent with their bloody calling. It is, therefore, with horror that we read of the destruction of the town of Lawrence. its inhabitants, by a band of guerillas under the command of a desperado named QUANTRELL. As we understand the details now slowly coming to us, and even with the allowance that must be made for the exaggeration of men driven in terror from their homes, a more horrible crime does not stain the page of history. QUAN TRELL, we believe, is a resident of Western Missouri, and belonged to the men who became notorious in 1854 as Border Rufflans, oppressing the early settlers of Kansas, burning and destroying the houses of the rapine and murder to force slavery upon Kansas against the will of the people. Since the rebellion took place he has been ing up rails and destroying communication between military posts, driving in pickets, and occasionally capturing a wagon train. At the head of a number of his border ruffians, however, he arranged an attack on the city of Lawrence, the metropolis of Kansas, and one of the most progressive and enterprising towns in the West. Lawrence that an attack was as improbable as an attack upon the city of Lawrence, in Massachusetts. This feeling of security, however, emboldened QUANTRELL, and enabled him to strike with greater force and terror. He rushed into the peaceful city, and, without a word of warning, butchered its most distinguished citizens to the number of two hundred, burned their houses, robbed their

banks, and quietly rode off to Missouri with plunder to the amount of two millions of It is difficult to speak temperately when we comment upon a deed of such atrocity. We can imagine what war will bring upon a people-cruelty, hardships, desolation, death-hut still they come in the way of war; we know what it means; we by their votes, that its enemies will every-Let the people quiety take the matter can defend ourselves, and if we suffer where be defeated. It is the Democratic dred passengers. it is because we are weak or cow- party that is prolonging the war by oprange of what might be called an army's poses of the Government. It has made op-Morgan. Then we can plead no excuse, for we live in a threatened community, and must | mission will have been fulfilled, and it must expect to suffer from the vigilance of an enemy unless we are prepared to defeat it. We can imagine such a thing as the sudden shelling of a peaceful town like Carlisle, and while we regard the deed as infamous because no time was given for women and children to depart, the excuse could be made that armed troops were in the town, and it was necessary to terrify them, and impede their advance. We can imagine a guerilla party coming suddenly upon a sick general in his ambulance, away from his command, and shooting him in his helplessness without giving him a moment to make peace with say. his God. That would be assassination, but Peter. You miserable Yankee, you have it would be the assassination of a man who sympathizers by a very common illustramoney, but you have no courage. You are wore a military uniform and held a high com- tion: "You trouble the waters I drink." country. The deed of QUANTRELL embraces | your pardon," said the lamb, "I am drink-

famy more fearful, for it was the desolation of peaceful homes, the murder of peaceful men, and the robbery of peaceful banks and places of business. There is no military law, no military necessity, that will excuse such a crime. The rebellion with its many horrors cannot equal it; and we think that our Government would be justified in inflicting a punishment upon its authors, so terrible that the world would stand appalled. When treason becomes rebellion, we meet it with the sword and musket. But when treason becomes massacre and robbery, we should meet it with fire and steel and the halter.

The Death of a Good Man. The death of a good man is an event of solemn beauty. It tells us that life is only perfect when we leave behind us the love and respect of those who are our companions in life. It gives us pleasing assurances of the future, for we are told that the pure in heart are blessed, and shall see God. The death of a good soldier possesses a solemnity that nothing on earth can equal. The soldier's life is on the brink of eternity. It is a constant defiance of Death. and so constant that we learn to look upon the character as an exhibition of recklessness and daring. Men die in the flush and exultation of battle, and the animal courage which courts such a fate has always been regarded by men as the highest evidence of manhood. We have seen it in every war, from those of Joshua to those of NAPOLEON, and it is therefore, the first and rudest sentiment in the human heart. The death of the soldier, whose life is a devotion to the Christian faith—who adds to a love of country a love of God-and who walks the stern path of duty because the faith within him prompts the sacrifice—such a death is an example to mankind, and the highest exhibition of to Jefferson Davis, in which he talks manly truth and bravery. Captain Rop-GERS seemed to realize and illustrate the noblest type of a Christian sailor. In the service of his country he was brave, energetic, conscientious. In private life, we are told by those who knew him, that in his character "there was an almost feminine delicacy, gentleness, and sweetness of nature, blending with the most heroic gallantry." We are further told that "a predominant trait in his character was a deep,

natural piety, and that he passed the whole

night before his death in reading the Scrip-

tures and praver."

A character like this should not b forgotten. His example does not die with him. Rather let us say that death sanctifies and brightens it, and sheds its glory over the world. The death that Captain RODGERS died gives us a higher veneration for our cause. It was a holy sacrifice to liberty, and in the time to come we and our children will feel prouder of our country that this sacrifice was made. In the army and navy of the Union there are thousands of men of whom it may be said, of Pennsylvania are exempt from the draft as we say of Captain Rodgers, that their is untrue. There is no distinction between characters are full of natural piety. They are men of prayer, and purpose, and enthusiasm. Let us give them this name, or whatever name we will, superstition, or another impression bear false witness that fanaticism, or bigotry, we must all recog- they may injure the cause of the Union nize, whatever may be the faith within and promote the cause of treason. rage and high purpose. They may be grim, stern, uncongenial men; but they meet the cannon-ball and the bayonet with an intrepidity that the scoffer and unbeliever might envy. At night reading the Scriptures and praying; in the morning far in the advance, "Captain Rodgers," writes Admiral DAHLGREN, "was determined to be closer to the enemy, if possible." The man of prayer was the man of action: and he died in the attempt to bring his ship nearer to the enemy. Such a life and such a death should never be forgotten. They belong to the history of the country, and the country will always be proud to honor a memory so suggestive of courage and devotion, and an example that time will only

Mr. Carlyle's Hiad. It seems irreverent of philosophy to say that Mr. CARLYLE's last composition is like Mr. ROBBUCK's last speech; but the reasoning and the unreasonable Englishmen have finally met on even terms, and Mr. ROEBUCK's bluster is as sublime as Mr. CARLYLE's doctrines. On the question of slavery and cotton, Mr. CARLYLE has overseer. Henceforth let CARLYLE be pa-

tron of the wrong, while Mr. ROEBUCK lashes the question. It were glory enough for Mr. CARLYLE's peculiar philosophy to prove that absolute wrong was absolute right, as it would be for Mr. Roebuck's remarkable ambition to establish the Con federacy; but Confederate stocks, Southern chivalry, negro'slavery, and tyrant-worship have gone down with Mr. CARLYLE's philosophy. Public opinion was emancipated before Mr. CARLYLE attempted to enslave it. The English philosopher considers it great to be absolute and strong, mighty to hold and oppress. This, in brief, is his physicalminded heroism. The individual, rather than the principle, is his belief; and, following out his theory, every successful cause is its own gospel and apology. Mr. CARLYLE is unscrupulously sincere. He sees in our war jonly a difference between having servants for the day or month, and having them for a lifetime-the only difference which he perceives between freedom and slavery. But, for all, we are glad that Mr. CARLYLE acknowledges the issue, even if it is only to ally himself with the oppressor. His acknowledgment is vastly stronger for good than his championship for evil. What of philosophy, when we have a revelation? His pet theories of force must have been taught a severe lesson in the hard blows dealt at Gettysburg. Having assumed the side of the individual lords against the intelligence of the many, the philosopher has something yet to learn. The people

will not be slaves; the lords shall not be tyrants. The conscience of public opinion is far stronger than the minds of many Carlyles. The wrong of the few is put down by the rights of the many. Not a man, but a people becomes the conqueror, and the American nation is greater than NAPOLEON OF FREDERICK. General truth is victor over Mr. CARLYLE's muscular minded absurdity.

But we have dropped the nut; let us pick it up. Considered in itself, Mr. Carlyle's 'Ilias in Nuce'! shows how little Mr. CAR-LYLE has put in the nutshell. If the philosonher were in the place of its kernel, the shell would hold as much. As the case stands, however, there is moral proof that Mr. CARLYLE crept in with his Iliad.

IT HAS become a favorite charge with dis loyalists that the Administration is endeavoring to prolong the war that slavery may be exterminated. Yet, there is nothing that the so-called Democratic party dreads more than the suppression of the rebellion, and the close of the war; for when the soldiers come home from the battle-field they will be enabled so to strengthen the Government peaceful country, but still within the possible way endeavoring to thwart the puroperations, such a raid as that of STUART or | position to the war its chief aim and inspiration, and with the restoration of peace its

> die of inanition. Wно caused the war? "The Abolitionists." Who is responsible for the war? "Mr. Lincoln." Who should stop the war? "The Administration." This is what the sympathizers with secession say. Who passed resolutions of secession? The Southern States. Who plundered our arsenals? Southern statesmen. Who fired upon Fort Sumpter? Southern soldiers. Who continue to defy the Union? The Southern rebels. This is what history will

We can only reconcile history with the the infamy of all these gradations and an in- | ing below you," &c., &c.

Secession sympathizers have delighted to ndulge,: is the statement that the war is being waged solely for the purpose of placing the negro on an equality with the white

man. In 1837 a constitutional convention was held in this State, at which Mr. GAGER offered a resolution excluding negroes from State rights. To this Mr. Justice Wood-WARD offered the following amendment, placing foreigners in the same category: And that said committee be also instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Constitution as to prevent any foreigners who may arrive in this State after the 4th of July, 1841, from acquiring the right to vote or to hold office in this Commonwealth." [Vol. 5, p. 444 Debates.] How will foreigners like the idea of being classed with the unfortunate race, "who have no rights which the white man is bound to respect?" Will they be magnanimous enough to vote for Mr. Justice Woodward after this revelation?

requently reiterated assertions in which

IMAGINE a venerable Copperhead, when this war is over, and these stirring times are forgotten, sitting at his home with his children around him. He may tell them of the wars, and the sacrifices men madeand how people rejoiced when the news of each victory came from the army. What will le say of his own part in that struggle? 'My children, in that sad time, when the country was in danger, I was against the country-my heart was with the rebelwhen he triumphed I was glad-when he was defeated my heart was sore and heavy. My children, when I am gone, do not curse the traitor. Be silent. It is the only respect you can pay to your father's memory."

WE SEE that some of our cotemporaries are publishing letters of James Buchanan about Southern rights, and does all that a canny and faint-hearted old public functionary dare do to excite the leaders of the South against the North, and to prepare their temper for a dissolution of the Union. We do not complain; for other men may have done the same thing, who are now true and loyal. But will anybody send us a letter of Mr. Buchanan's, written since 1860, in which he expresses the slightest sorrow for what has been done, or the slightest sympathy with the Union? For such a letter we shall give a very liberal reward

Now why should the nine-months volunteers of New England and Pennsylvania be exempt, while our New York militia, who were always called upon in times of peril, and have never yet failed to tespond, be liable to this draft? It was bad enough not to credit New York city with their services, but the individual hardships to those who are drafted will be exceedingly onerous, glaringly unjust.

The above is, of course, from a disloyal newspaper, and is an evidence of what bad men will do to bring contumely upon the Government. The statement that the militia Pennsylvania and the other States of the North. The conscription falls upon all alike, and those who endeavor to create

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1863 The Army of the Potomac. A gentleman who to-day returned from the Army of the Potomac says the regiments are daily filling up with recruits; that the sanitary condition of our troops is good, and that recently three privates from Rhode Island, who had just arrived, were, while in the act of deserting, shot by their escort; also, that eleven recruits yesterday leaped from the cars while the latter were moving towards Warrento escape. A party was subsequently despatched in pursuit of them. Comparatively few of this class of soldiers manage to get beyond our military lines, as scouts are out in all directions to intercept them.
The order of Major General MEADE, approving the sentence of death in such cases, will, it is lieved, effectually check further desertions. The order of the War Department is imperative that passes cannot be given to females to visit the

Army of the Potomac. Capture of Rebel Soldiers. In accordance with an order from Gen. HENTZLE-MAN, Col. SWAIN, of Scott's Nine Hundred, on companies to reconnoitre the line of the Chesapeal a circuit of forty miles, and captured seventeen recel soldiers, with their horses and equipment These compose the party that recently plundered slavery and cotton, Mr. CARLYLE has the canal company of its best horses, and commit-simply become master to Mr. Roebuck as ted other offences, including the burning of boats. The prisoners have been brought to Washington Personal. EDWARD L. PIERCE has been appointed college internal revenue, district of Massachusetts, vice Dr.

> Consul Appointed. CHARLES H. UPTON, of Virginia, has been appointed consul to Geneva. He was despoiled of his home at Upton's Hill by the ravages of war. Destruction of Rebel Railroad, Engines. and Cars—Seventy-seven Locomotives and Six Hundred Cars Destroyed. CAIRO, August 24 .- [Special to the N. Y. Times.] -The cavalry expeditions sent out from Vicksburg being to capture or destroy the cars and locomotive rebels were on the lookout, and the cars had been filled with fence rails, ready to be fired on the approach of our troops. The cars were run over the oridge across the Yallabusha river, and the bridge burned. Fifty-seven locomotives and 400 cars were destroyed by the rebels. This makes seventy-save

the direct result of the Vicksburg campaign. The Ship F. B. Cutting Captured by the NEW YORK, August 24.-The ship F. B. Cutting, Capt. Malone, arrived this morning, with 230 passengers, from Liverpool. She reports that she was 44° 20', on the 6th inst., but was bonded for \$40,000, and allowed to proceed on her voyage. The pirate showed only the American flag, and when last seen on the 6th was in chase of another large American ship. The rebel officer that boarded the Cutting stated that the Florida had burned two and bonded two other American ships. He refused to give their

New York, August 24.—The drafting in the First, Second, and Third wards was performed without any difficulty. Numerous merchants, brokers, members of the press, and telegraphers were duly elected. Gen. Arthur was among the lucky ones. There were 663 deaths in this city last week. Gold after the Second Board to-day, was 123%. tacked by about 200 villains last night, wounding wo of the former. On the arrival of rei the gang dispersed.

ALBANY, August 24.—Governor Seymour has deepatched a messenger to Washington to ascertain whether the excess of volunteers raised in different localities under former calls will be allowed in the present draft. In the meantime, all the local auhorities are invited to communicate their claims on this account to the Adjutant General's Depart-

Tornado in Wisconsin. BERLIN, Wisconsin, August 24,-A tornado swept in the place was blown down. Three persons were

BUFFALO, August 21 - Secretary Seward and the

diplomatic party are expected here to-morrow from Niagara Falls. A furious storm passed over the city this afternoon, unroofing houses, blowing down chimneys, From Newbern N. C. New York, August 24,-The steamers Ellen S. to the 17th iast., have arrived, with about two hun-

BOSTON, August 24.—The Salem (Mass.) post office was broken into last night, and every letter The Great Eastern. NEW LONDON, August 24.—The Great Eastern passed here at 11.30 this morning. Her advices have een anticipated.

Post-office Robbery.

PLEASURE ENCURSION FROM GERMANY TO THE UNITED STATES.—The St. Louis Republican says that a number of wealthy Germans have agreed to undertake a gigantic pleasure excursion across the Atlantic to the United States. They were to leave Vienna on the 15th of the present month, and the mail steamer Hansa was to take the party on board at Bremen on the 18th. From Bremen they will go to Southampton, where they will remain some thirty hours, to visit the surrounding sonery and the Iale of Wight. They will then cross the ocean to New York, where excursions to Brooklyn, Hoboken, New Jersey, Governor's Island, Staten Island, etc., will be the order of the day. A special steamer will take the excursionists up the Hudson, where they will visit Sing Sing, West Point, and Albany; they will also stop at Buffalo and Niagara Falls. From Buffalo a lake steamer is to take the party to Cleveland, where they will take the cars for Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia. Next, the party will start for Baltimore and Washington, pay their addresses to President Lincoln, visit the Capitol, Mount Vernon, and, if possible, the Army of the Potomac; thence to Fortess Monroe, and finally back to Europe. THE Louisville Journal is informed that in all sec-

ONE of the most absurd, and yet most A BRITISH STEAMER DESTROYED.

She Attempts to Run the Blockade. The United States Steamer Niphon Destroys the British Steamer Hebe.

UNITED STATES STEAMER NIPHON, OFF NEW INLET, N. C., August 19, 1863. Yesterday morning, about five o'clock, a steamer vas reported coming down the coast towards New nlat. We immediately went in chase, and, when ve got near her, she was run on shore, and deserted by her officers and crew. Our captain sent three ficers and an armed boat's crew to make arrangements for getting her off, if possible; if not, to set her on fire and abandon her. She proved to be the British steamer Hebe, with an assorted cargo for the rebels. There was a heavy sea running at the time we sent our boat to her, and the boat swamped alongside the Hebe shortly after our officers and crew as rived on board of her. Capt. Breck, after receiving word that it would be impossible to get her off, sent our two remaining boats, with orders to set her on fire, and bring our officers and men on board. The sea had by this time increased so much that it was impossible for the boats to get alongside of her, and e beat, when near the beach, awamped, and all who were in her were taken prisoners by the rebels, who had collected in large numbers behind the sand hills with field pieces and rifles, and kept constantly fring at us. After the other boat had returned on board, and our officers and men on board the Hebe had deserted her, Captain Breck ordered our guns to be trained on her for the purpose of destroying her, in which we were assisted by the United States gunboat Shokhokeen. The rebels all this time kept iring briskly at us. I never heard such a whizzing before; the balls fell as thick as hail all around us, and a number entered the sides and deck of our vessel. At 11 o'clock the Hebe burst out in a blaze, and we shortly afterwards left for our station. Sin-

injured during the five and a half hours' engage-The following is a correct list of officers and ercw who were taken prisoners: W. W. Crowninshield, acting ensign Wm. Mason, acting third assistant engineer.

gular to state, not one of our officers or crew was

John Paige, acting master's mate. Timothy Driscoll, captain forecastle Frank Hansell, carpenter's mate. Wm. A. Cooper, boatswain' mate. John C. Leroach, captain forecastle. Peter Hyland, seaman. John Reynolds, seaman. Robert Carr, ordinary seaman. John A. Rodgers, landsman. Theodore F. Naudin, scaman

John Guy, seaman. Charles Thompson, seaman. Bernard Hughes, second fireman.
The Niphon was built by R. B. Forbes, at East Boston, for river trade in China, and when finished was purchased for blockade duty. She went into commission at Boston, in April last. Her arma ment consists of four 32-pounders, one 20-pounder Parrott, and two 12 pounder rifled howitzers. Her average speed is about twelve knots.

The following is a list of her officers at the pre

ent time, viz : J. B. Breck, acting ensign commanding. John J. Reagean, acting ensign. Ephraim H. Dewey, acting ensign. Thomas L. Churchill, third assistant engineer. James Portious, acting master's mate. William B. Ingraham, paymaster's clerk. Theo. Barker, acting assistant paymaster. Vm. G. Bruce, acting assistant surgeon. Rodney Nichols, acting second assistant engir James Sullivan, third assistant engineer. Ernest Hodder, acting master's mate.

Francis C. Belmana, surgeons' steward. Charles H. Hyde, yeoman. NORTH CAROLINA.

ffairs in the Department-The Popular Feeling.
FORTRESS MONROE, August 23.—Evening—The day's dates from our correspondent, saying: "The rebel papers in this State and Virginia clamor loudly for the suppression of the Raleigh (N. C.) Stan-Jeff Davis and all the destructives in the Southern other journal in the South, and is rapidly increasing which, with the endorsement of its course received through public meetings, from different parts of the State, is all the vindication desired, which should Its columns are open to the ablest writers in the State, whose statesmanlike arguments against Secession are unanswerable. Its editor, Hon. W. W. paper a short time since, threatens John Mitchell, of the Richmond Examiner, with like treatment, Intelligence from Gen. Wild's African brigade, now in South Carolina, states that the colored troops are very eager for the fight to commence—that their discipline is good.

The recent regulations established here by Colonel David Heaton, agent of the Treasury, who has entire control of the commercial affairs of this department, and also acting as military governor, has effectually stopped all commercial intercourse with ire confidence and good will of the army, navy, and Union citizens. The health of this department continues good. Major Gen. S. J. Peck, with staff, has arrived here, and taken command of the Union forces in

North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS,
NEWBERN, N. O., August 18, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—In accordance with rders from Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, the undersigned assumes comnand of the 18th Army Corps. All existing orders and regulations will remain in force until modified The following officers are announced upon the staff of the major general commanding:
Major Benjamin B. Foster, assistant adjutant general; Surgeon D. W. Hand, medical director; Lieut. Colonel Francis Darr, chief commissary of subsistence; Captain R. C. Webster, chief quarter-master; Lieut. Charles R. Sterling, aid de-camp; Lieut. James D. Outwater, aid-de-camp. The remainder of the staff will be announced in future orders.

JOHN J. PECK, Maj. General. Steamer New York, Capt. Chisholm, arrived from Annapolis, and will leave for City Point to-morrow morning, with Gen. Meredith, who goes up on busi-

They also take up 340 rebel prisoners, in charge of Injunction Granted. CHICAGO, August 24.-Judge Williams, of the circuit court, to day granted an injunction restraining the directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad

from paying the dividend due in New York to Rebel News by Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., August 22.—The flagof-truce steamer New York, Captain Chisholm, arrived at six o'clock last evening from City Point,
bringing down about three-hundred prisoners of war
in charge of General Flag of-truce Officer Major
Mulford. They also brought a large number of
women, and four times as many children, from the
South, seeking better homes at the North. The
steamer sailed for Annapolis at eight o'clock last
evening. women, and four times as many children, from the South, seeking better homes at the North. The steamer sailed for Annapolis at eight o'clock last evening.

The Richmond Whig of August 21st says in an editorial: "The loss of Vicksburg and the failure at Gettysburg are the two events of the year, which seem to render highly probable a long and almost indefinite continuance of the war.

"Apart from the victories we may achieve in the field, there are but two means for counteracting the baneful effects of the events, and bringing hostilities to an earlier close. These are either foreign intervention or a determined and successful resistance by the conservative masses of the North to the Abolition faction, which has control of the Government at Washington. A long and protracted war would prove a great evil, wholly unmixed with good; for the longer the war continues, the more thoroughly saturated the Southern heart would become with the whole Yankee race and Yankee institutions. We want the sid of France. We are able to pay for it. Let us do it. We shall then have peace or the power to wreak a rich revenge on our foul foe."

"Morton, Miss., August 19.—No further news from the Yankee raid on the Mississippi Central Railroad. The raid consisted of 1,260 men, who started from Yazoc City; and intercepted two trains at Durant. The last heard of them they were taking the trains up the road, and Gen. Whitfield's cavalry were in hot pursuit."

"Governor Letcher, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation calling the members of the Legislature to convene at the capital, Richmond, on the seventh day of September next, for the purpose of devising means for the public defence; to enroll an additional force of militia, beyond the conscript age, for local as well as general protection; to provide for arming and equipping such additional force, and furnishing the means for the public defence; to enroll an additional force of militia, beyond the conscript age, for local as well as general protection; to provide for arming and equipping

The Diplomatic Party at Auburn. From the Auburn Advertiser and Union, August 20.1 Secretary Seward and the party of foreign diplo-mats and their attaches, en route to Niagara Falls, mats and their attaches, en route to Niagara Falls, arrived in this city last evening, at a quarter past six o'clock. They were met at the dépôt by a large delegation of citizens, and, after entering carriages, were taken to the residence of Secretary Seward, and became his guests. The party numbers sixteen, and includes the following distinguished gentlemen: Baron Gerolt, the Minister of Prussia; Mr. Molina, the Minister of Nicaragua; Nt. Tassara, the Minister of Spain; Lord Lyons, the British Minister; Bafon Stockel, the Russian Minister; M. Mercler, the French Minister; M. Schleider, the Hanseatic Minister; M. Bernatil, the Italian Minister; Count Riper, the Swedish Minister; M. Astaburager, the Onlilan Minister. Minister; M. Bernati, the Italian Minister; Count Riper, the Swedish Minister; M. Astaburager, the Chilian Minister.

This morning the party visited Fort Hill Cemetery, the Auburn State Prison, the Insane Asylum for Convicts, and other places of public interest. This after oon they are enjoying the scenery about. Owasco Lake, and a ride in Secretary Seward's life hoat, which, fortunately for the occasion, arrived from Washington two or three days since.

After the other exercises at the lake are concluded the party repair to the extensive and splendid grounds of E. T. T. Martin, where a collation will be prepared for them. The guests will return to the city about six o'clock P. M. It is expected the Mayor, the Common Council, the Professors in the Theological Seminary, and the clergymen of the city will pay their respects to the distinguished gentlemen this evening in a body. Such other of our citizens as may find it convenient to call will do so at their pleasure during the evening.

Flags are flying in all directions, to day, in honor of the distinguished visitors. Auburn is a quiet, modest town; but no one can blame her if she puts on airs on the present occasion. A man might live a generation in any of our small neighboring cities, and never have an opportunity of paying his respects to so many of the representatives of foreign nations. It is an interesting event in the history of

and never have an opportunity of paying his respects to so many of the representatives of foreign nations. It is an interesting event in the history of

Auburn.

The party will leave the city for Niagara Falls tomorrow morning.

THE KANSAS MASSACRE.

List of Killed and Wounded.

LEAVENWORTH, August 24.-In addition to the list of names of the killed at Lawrence already sent, we have obtained the following: John Fromley, Mr. West, E. P. Fitch, Chas. Palmer, John Dager, Saml. Jones, Geo. Coates, John C. Cornell, A. Kednuler, Robert Martin, Otis Langey, John W. Loune, Wm. Loune, James Roach, chl. Meekey, Jas. Bretshelboner, Dennis Murphy John Zimmerman, Carl Engler, Jacob Pollock, Fred Kleus, Mr. Earle, Daniel McClellan, Samuel Reynolds, George Gerrard, Charles Allen, James Wilson, Charles Riggs, A. J. Woods, Charles Auderson, W. B. Griswold, A. F. Cooper, Asbury Murkle, David Murkle, Lewis Murkle, Aaron Halderman, Addison W. lerman, Addison Waugh, and seven others of the 4th Kansas. Wounded-Dennis Berryman, G. Smith, Joseph Halmerson, H. Hays, and Mr. Sawyer. Chancey Dix, reported killed, was not hurt. Wm. H. R. Lykins was not hurt.

Up to this morning twenty-eight bodies have been buried, but it is still utterly impossible to obtain a complete list of their names, as many are so much disfigured as to prevent recognition, while others are still missing, and are supposed to be concealed in the woods near by, or they may be in the riving o the buildings. Besides, many left with Gen. Lane, in pursuit of the murderers, and have not yet re-The citizens are continually passing back and forth between this place and Lawrence, and the details they bring of the scenes that occurred in the streets

and houses of the doomed city are heart rending and sickening.

The last account we have of Quantrell and his mex is up to Saturday night, at which time he was being closely pursued by Lane, who had been skirmishing with him constantly since he left Lawrence, Lane's force being increased rapidly by the farmers, who were flocking to him with their arms, and it was the determination to follow him into Missouri, and, if he disbanded his gang, they would hunt them down like wolves, and shoot them. One of them was captured near Olathe, and gave the names of Quantrell's gang, who were citizens of Jackson county, Missouri, and are well known here, and have always been considered Union

The best-informed citizens of Lawrence are of opinion that Quantrell's troops are mainly com posed of paroled prisoners from Pemberton's army, and some of them from Price's command, from the fact that they are much sunburned and have the appearance of having been long in the service. After they had accomplished the destruction of Lawrence some of them became intoxicated; but being strapped to their horses, none of them were left behind to give information as to who they were or where they came from. We learn from a gentleman who arrived by the coach this evening, that Quantrell was overtaken near the State line, and twenty of his men killed.
Further details are looked for hourly.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Prince Napoleon's Organ Condemning the Emperor's Policy in America. iTranslated for the New York Herald from L'Opinion Nationale, August 5.]

We are about to find ourselves placed, in Mexico, in a situation perfectly analogous to that which we have made to ourselves at Rome, between the liberals, who vainly ask us to go forward, and the reactionists, whom we refuse to follow in their backward course. The clergy appland us to-day at Mexico, just as the black party applanded us at Rome in 1849. But if Marshal Forey continues to speak of liberty of religious worship, if he refuses to restore the property of the convents, if he permits himself to resist the Archbishop of Mexico, he must expect to see the party which had so warmly acclaimed us, treat us soon as we were treated at Rome, by the Meiodus and the Antonellis. And then, no matter how little the situation may be complicated, we may calculate on General Bazaine, who is charged with the maintenance of public tranquility, writing here that fifteen thousand men is too small a force for him, and demanding reinforcements.

We do not yet know what the Government of Mexico will be, whether it will be monarchical or republican, nor particularly on what broad shoulders we are going to place the heavy burden of rehabulitating a bankrupt nation. In any event, we have cause to believe that that laborious work will fall entirely to our charge. In fact, what they are a little deficient in everywhere, but at Mexico more than anywhere else, is capable men. It will be for us to organize the army, the finances, public education, highways, and the administration. We will find ourselves compelled, by the dearth of materiats, to doe everythine by ourselves. We will have to all Translated for the New York Herald from L'Opinion Nationale, August 5.]

us to organize the army, the finances, public education, highways, and the administration. We will find ourselves compelled, by the dearth of materials, to do everything by ourselves. We will have to administrate agreet empire; we will be responsible for its destinies, and if success is to redound to our glory it must be admitted that, by a fair return, its failures will be imputed to us. A considerable share of our attention, of our surveillance, will have to be devoted to Mexico; and hence will come embarrassments, difficulties and complications, the responsibility of which we will be no longer free to decline.

In vain shall we ask ourselves whether it is useful or advantageous for France to go so far to seek grave cares—to neglect its internal affairs, its European work, for the sake of undertaking education at a remote point, and of unnecessarily charging ourselves with desperate cures. The answer will be, that it is too late, that we are engaged, and that the honor of the flag does not permit us to abandon the work commenced. This prospect is so much the less encouraging as it is plain that, besides questions of internal organization—always very grave and very complicated—Mexico is destined within a very few years, perhaps months, to raise for us grave foreign difficulties with the United States, and to draw its, perhaps, into an absurd and most deplorable strife.

years, perhaps months, to resie for us grave toreign difficulties with the United States, and to
draw us, perhaps, into an absurd and most deplorable strile.

It is a curious and characteristic but incontestible fact that in France at the present day no one
knows exactly why we have gone to Mexico. It is
simply a piece of obstinacy that has grown serious
by the very obstacles which it has encountered. Is
it a vast project, maturely weighed, to give to
France an American India, to be governed and
exploited as England governs and exploits Asiatic
India? No one can say with certainty. But certain
indications permit the supposition that this enterprise had, in the idea that succeived it, a certain
connection, difficult to be defined, with the events
that are passing in North America.

Every one has remarked the solicitude, unexpected
enough, which the French Government has evinced
for the Southern Confederacy, and its oft-repeated
attempts upon the English Government, fortunately
repelled by the latter, to give a united recognition to
the slaveholding republic, of which Mr. Jefferson
Davis is the President. Public opinion in France
has not understood the reason for this preference.
In principle, the South is founded upon slavery—an
institution that is immoral and profoundly opposed
to our ideas and our manners. It is the South that
has commenced the rupture with the North. Undoubtedly, in point of view of the production of cotton, the South can interest us. But that question
interests England still more than us, and yet she
has not wished, up to this time, to recognize the
South; and it is she who has stopped the impatient
ander of the French Government in that direction.

On the other hand, and admitting that the South
may form a separate State, and that the recognition
of France may aid her in doing so, it is certain that
our presence in Mexico will be still more disagrees—
ble to her than it can be to the Republic of the North.
In fact, the slaveholding South has only one chance
of living and resisti

American Archannes, and the assorption of reas, already consummated, show clearly enough that the South comprehends the necessity that weighs upon it, and that drives it to conquest and to the propaganda of slavery.

If, therefore, the South should succeed in consummating its separation, it is not doubtful that it would regard with the greatest disfavor the French flag floating over the soil of Mexico, and protecting it from its avowed covetousness. Our Mexican establishment will then have a dangerous, threatening vicinate. So it is one of not the least astonishments provoked by this expedition that the French Government should persist in seeking to induce England to recognize with it the Southern republic, whose attacks the French flag, if it remains in Mexico, will evidently have to repel. If, then, as is believed, and as facts appear to indicate, there is a connection between our expedition to Mexico and the policy pursued in respect to the Southern Confederacy, it must be acknowledged that that mysterious connection escapes all our explanations. The only point that remains evident is that if we remain at Mexico, and if the South succeed, it will resume its projects of conquests, that have been snepended by the civil war, and we shall have to repel an inevitable invasion.

If, on the contrary, the South auccumb and the great Republic be reconstituted, we cannot expect any better fortune. It will not be, indeed, for the purpose of spreading slavery, which it will have a season of spreading slavery, which it will have a shall have to repel an inevitable invasion.

If, on the contrary, the South auccumb and the great Republic be reconstituted, we cannot expect any better fortune. It will not be, indeed, for the purpose of spreading slavery, which it will have any better fortune. It will not be, indeed, for the purpose of spreading slavery, which it will have contracted the habits of war, and whom the close of the civil war will have left without employment.

We do not dread war when it is useful, when it is jus at Mexico by promptly constituting there the best Government possible, and bringing back our troops and our fiag.

Let it give advice, let it lend skilful men, if it has any to spare, but let it not muffie itself up in a guardianship of which the present generation would not see the end. Above all, let it not be seduced by the fallacious hope of recovering the expenses of the expedition; otherwise it will soon have expended a thousand millions to gain back three hundred millions are lost, so much the worse. Let us pass them to the account of profit and loss, and let us not engage blindfold in an unknown way, at the end of which is to be seen only a certain war with North America.

Let us bring back our troops to Europe: they will not be at any loss for employment; and if Mexico falls back again into disorder, let not France be drawn into a solidarity which nothing justifies, nor be paralyzed by a transatiantic Algeria, which she would have to protect against enterprising and formidable neighbors.

À CURIOUS CASE.—In the summer of 1861, a clerk connected with the Interior made application for a certain amount of salary due, but upon being informed that before he could receive his pay or resume his situation, it would be necessary for him to give fresh proof of his loyalty by renewing his allegiance to the Government, he turned upon his heel and departed without uttering a syllable. Last week an unforturate-looking person, clad in a dilapidated suit of gray, presented himself at the office of the disbursing clerk, when the following dialogue ensued: disbursing clerk, when the following dialogue ensued:

"Sir," said he, "I have called for an amount of money due me as a clerk in the —— bureau since 1861."

"Since 1861." ejaculated the clerk, "why? why have you not settled before?"

"Because, sir, at that time I was required to take the oath of allegiance; and, being a Democrat, I could, not conscientiously affix my name to any paper which should virtually prove an evidence of my endorsement of the Administration." "But," he continued, glancing at his tout ensemble, (1) "a change has come over me (whether he meant his mind or his clothes we do not know), for I believe the accursed rebellion is played out and the Southern Confederacy a d—d failure; I have taken the dath, and I intend to abide by it, and if you examine the books you will find that my name is and that the — bureau owes me three months' pay."

An examination proved the truth of the man's pay."

An examination proved the truth of the man's statement; and, we are informed, he will probably receive the amount due. The episode would make a clever chapter in the "romantic pictures" in the history of the rebellion. It is stated that Governor Curtin will atart on his canvassing tour in about two weeks, and that Eric will be his starting point. If so, we presume Meadville will be visited next.

A State Militia Organization. "THE GHOST."-Wednesday evening has been changed to Thursday evening in the Ghost's programme at Musical Fund Hall. Owing to various To the Editor of The Press: SIR: What a whirl of excitement was that from pre-engagements of Wednesday evening, this change will best suit the public and the manager. The which you have just emerged! I hope the recruit ing fever will not vanish with the de parting columns of the rebel enemy. It is an ignominious and time-serving policy—that which our great State has fol-lowed for the last two years. The Reserve Corps Ghost, in the meanwhile, will have lost nothing of

raised by Pennsylvania in time to avert the disaster

that might otherwise have followed the unfortunat

result at Bull Run, showed so plainly the advantage of being prepared, that it is all the more to be won

the intelligible warning the State got when Long street came to her borders last summer, nothing was

done to provide against the possible future defeat of our Potomac army. The Home Guards, from which so much was expected, have proved of no value, ex-

cept to furnish soldiers and officers to the regiments

in the field. Now, that Pennsylvania has just re-

covered from a second great quake, will the lessons of the past be heeded? Surely there are

wise men enough in the State to insist now that

system should be adopted. It has come to this

every man in the North must be a soldier, as every

man in the South has been for a year past. With

us, it is not necessary, it would be injudicious, to put

every man in active service. But every one should

company should be attached to some regiment, which

hould have its colonel, field and staff (quartermas

er, commissary, and surgeon particularly); also, it

ents and wagons. Every four regiments should

form a brigade, and every four brigades a division

and every three divisions a corps; and there should

e two corps, one east of the mountains and on

west. The brigade, division, and corps commanders, selected from officers who have served in the field

should be appointed, and their staff (except the A

D. C.'s) appointed and put on duty. All these staff

officers should be on regular pay and the line and general officers also—or at least such of them as it might be desirable to have attend to their military

duties and nothing else. The damage done by the last rebel invasion would cover the whole ex-

pense of such a system for several years, while in

credit every Pennsylvanian could feel proud of his

native soil, instead of ashamed of her. There are

nough men to fill these one hundred regiments-

stout, able-bodied young men-and they should be

kept filled to their maximum, and should drill faith-

fully, twice a week, by companies and regiments (oftener at first), and once a month by brigades, and

once in two months by divisions, and once in three

months the whole corps should assemble, by regular marches at some point in the department, and should

encamp and live together for a week, and drill and

fire at targets, and scout, and go on picket, and per-

form all other military duties and exercises, living, meanwhile, on coffee, hard tack and pork. There

should be no pic-nic about it, and no do as you

please, or come or stay, as you feel like it, but strict

without leave, and desertion, should be punished as

it is in the army. At least twenty-five of the regi-

ments should be cavalry; these should mount them

round, for the use, risk, and keep of their hors

selves, and receive forty cents per day, the year

and saddles. They should use their country saddles

and bridles, would only want spurs in addition, and

should be armed with pistols and sabre, and taugh

to rely particularly on the latter. The artillery

should be in batteries, not regiments, and there should be one six-gun battery to each brigade, with

a reserve for each division, and a larger reserve for each corps; and each regiment of cavalry should

All this would give some trouble, and would ab-

stract a few days in the year from money-making;

but I think business would soon accommodate itself

to the change, if made compulsory with all able-

bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-

five years. While what a manly satisfaction and

proud confidence would be felt by every Pennsylva-nian when next the herald brought word that the

enemy were approaching the border!

Now that we have taken up the sword, we shall

assuredly perish by the sword upless we wield it

with all our might. If the different States do not

voluntarily adopt soon an efficient militia organiza

present term!
Tax payers of Pennsylvania, remember these facts!

John Morgan and his Men in the Ohio

John Morgan and his Men in the Ohio

Penitentiary.

The chaplain of the Ohio penitentiary writes to the Christian Advocate that there are sixty-eight of Morgan's officers in the prison. They occupy the south side of the new hall, each end of which is temporarily closed. They are locked up separately in cells at 7 o'clock in the evening, and are unlocked at about 7 in the morning. They enjoy the privilege of walking the hall through the day, which is, perhaps, one hundred and fifty feet long and twelve feet wide. At 3 A. M. and 3 P. M. they are conducted to the common dining hall, and have prison fare, with, I believe, the addition of coffee and sugar, and some few articles furnished by themselves.

Morgan had no "belt filled with gold, greenbacks, and Confederate notes." His valuables amounted to \$23 and a butternut breastpin. The amount of our Government and postal currency found on the persons of the other officers was not large. They had considerable sums in Confederate money.

Morgan and his men are all shaved and trimmed, in accordance with the rule of the institution. This is the chatom, I suppose, for two reasons: First, to secure personal cleanliness; second, to give a uniform appearance to the prisoners, so that detection would be more easy in case of an attempt to escape. Morgan is full aix feet high, straight, and well built, with an elastic step and something of a commanding presence. His upper lip is short and somewhat sunken, so that his front teeth are slightly exposed. His complexion is sandy, and the hair quite thin on the top of his head. He looks to be an ordinary man, intellectually. He has, however, one of the estallishment, and enjoins obedience on the part of his fellow-prisoners.

Colonel Cluke is three or four inches taller than Morgan, very slender, with a thin, sharp face and resolute eye. I suppose, from his appearance, he has more dash and daring than Morgan himself.

Basil Duke is a small man, firmly built, and muscular. His complexion is dark, and his eye and head indicate seme mi

OF WASHINGTON.—We have received the first an-

nual report of the Pennsylvania Relief Association

of Washington, D. C. One year ago, when thou-sands of sick and wounded citizen soldiers were pouring into the hospitals of Washington from the

malarious swamps and disastrous fields of the Peninsula, this association was formed. It seemed to

those who constituted the society, loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, either dwelling or sojourning in

Washington, that they might co-operate with the Government in its unremitting efforts to alleviate the pains, and cheer the spirits of the sufferers. Ac-

cordingly, public meetings were held, the object and

aims of the proposed association disclosed, funds

subscribed, a constitution approved and adopted.

officers duly elected, and the association commenced

its work. It has received during the year from do

nations and other sources, \$6,403 42, and expended the sum of \$5,650 89, leaving a balance in the trea-

sury (deducting outstanding warrants), of \$767.90.

The Executive Committee, in their report, say: "It s hoped that for want of means we shall not be

obliged to intermit our efforts in the cause. If less

of our care is needed in the hospitals here, we shall

enjoy the more time and opportunity to extend it elsewhere; to the army in the field, and to the hos-

pitals further from the great centre of supplies in

If what we have already done meets with their ap-

proval, we pledge ourselves here to continue our

efforts, and their aid will even stimulate us to re-

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS

SHOES, &c.—The particular attention of dealers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of

pots, shoes, brogans, Balmorals, &c., embracing

samples of 1,100 packages of prime and fresh goods

of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily

sold, by catalogue, on four months credit, com

mencing this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, by

John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 284

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS .- From Mr. J. J. Kromer,

403 Chestnut street, we have the London News of the World, of August 8, and Illustrated London News

of same date; both are of average merit, the first in

ATLANTIC MONTHLY .- The September number, received from T. B. Pugh, Chestnut street.

newed exertions."

Market street.

news, the other engravings.

his city. We again appeal to our people at home.

tion, it ought to be done by a National enactment.

I am, respectfully, yours,

have a section of a horse battery of light pieces.

scipline and soldierly subordination. Absence

elong to some regular military company, and every

omprehensive, well-organized, and vital militia

his terror.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.-The subcription agent reports the sale of \$626,400 five-wenties on Monday by the various agencies. De-veries of bonds are making up to July 27th includered at that we stopped there and paid no attention to the organization of a militia system. Even after THE ATTENTION of the voters in the

nth Ward is invited to a card in the advertising umns of to-day's paper. AN ARREST—Pat. Donnelly and John Casey, the parties implicated in the stabbing of Officer Huhn, have been arrested.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 1863. The demand for money to-day was very moderate, d borrowers had no difficulty in getting it at 5@6 cent., according to the quality of their securities arge amounts were seeking temporary employ nent at 4@4%. Gold opened very weak at 124, and fell off to 123½ on the news from Charleston, but rallied under the pressure of the "shorts" to 124½, and fluctuating etween that and 1231/2 up to the close. So general is the idea that Charleston must soon fall, that few are found willing to buy gold for a rise, most opera

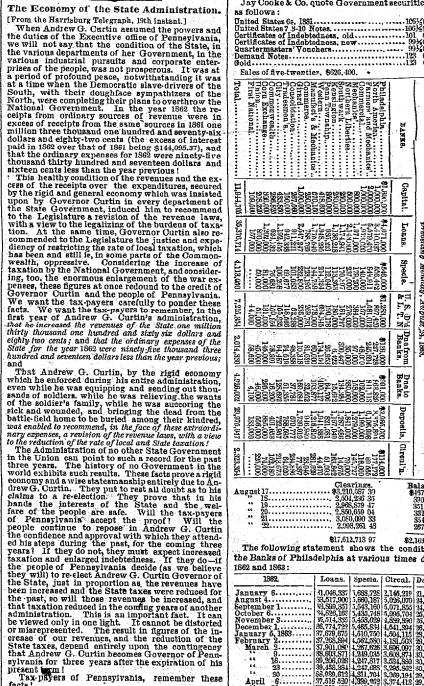
ors preferring a new reading to an old saw-that discretion is the better part of prudence." The firmness of Government securities and the operations of the five-twenty loan is suggestive of a comparision of what the market value of Govern-ment would be were the five-twenty loan at par out of the market. When the last of the zeven-thirties were open to bidders, at a really gloomy period of the war, they were mostly taken at 110. At that time there was no loan before the people, and those dearing investment had to operate through the brokers and pay the market price. Now Govern-ment loans are decidedly the best investment on the market, as their interest is payable in gold, and the prospects of crushing the rebellion have considerably brightened since the seven-thirties were sold and the question now is, what would be the pre-mium at which a loan of fifty millions national twenty-year sixes could be sold? If Governments a year ago were eagerly taken at 110, would they not be sought now at a much higher figure? We do not imagine that such a loan will be offered, nor do we see the necessity, as Mr. Chase can see his way clearly without it for a good six months yet. We merely ask the question to show the price at which Fovernment loans would be selling were an avenue not open to obtain them at par. It is the fivetwenties alone which keep the price down, and we look upon it as a kindly evidence of our Secretary's regard for the good of a great people that he eschew the mere process of money making to accommodate the necessities and interests of those who have upheld a long and terrible war. Until the five-twent

Fovernment securities.

The speculative movement at the Stock Board has come to a pause, not an awful pause, however, for it is a lull rather than an entire break. Prices are generally steady, and it would seem that an outsid nterest was at work preventing operators giving that attention which produces a brisk business; such an interest is excited by the movements around Charleston. State and City loans were steady. Reading was moderately active at 60. Cam den and Atlantic sold at 20. Philadelphia and Erie at 26%. Little Schuylkill at 48. Pennsylvania at 65%. Camden and Ambov at 160. Fifth and Sixth streets at 56. Race and Vine-streets at 10%. Schuyl kill Navigation preferred sold at 251/2. The market closed irregular

are all taken, we may not expect much advance in

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c. as follows:



Loans. Specie. Circul. Deposits

10.046.337 1,683.725 2,144.219 11,596.014
33.507.900 1,563.725 2,144.219 11,596.014
33.507.900 1,560.187 3,025.070 24,655.239
44.855.187 3,545.601,187 3,025.070 24,655.239
44.855.187 3,545.601,187 3,025.070 24,655.239
45.671.237 3,545.601,187 3,025.714 3,025.714
35.671.275 1,465.234 4,541.834 25,685.235
37.265.284 1,025.234 4,541.834 25,685.235
37.265.284 1,025.234 4,541.834 25,685.235
38.265.284 1,242.835 2,268.235 2,265.235
38.265.284 1,242.835 2,268.235 2,265.235
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\$17,612,713 97

the Banks of Philadelphia at various times during

\$2,163,395 59

The New York Herald says:

The trade tables, published this morning, show a falling off of \$4,700,000 in the imports for consumption, and an increase of \$1,500,000 in the imports entered for warehousing, a diminution of \$1,150,000 in free goods imported, and of \$30,000 in specie—all sa compared with July, 1862. The specie imported was but \$182,000 for the month, so thoroughly have the privateers diverted the current of California gold to England. The cash duties for the month were nearly five millions —a falling sff of two millions and a quarter from same month last year. The export account still continues high, domestic produce figuring for \$15,298,600, against a trifle over \$14,000,000 last year, while the direct shipments of bullion have fallen from eight millions in July, 1852, to five and a quarter this past month.

The imports bear a fair proportion to the exports, and the amount of business must be considered healthy under existing circumstances.

The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The bank statement this week: shows an increase in deposits of \$638,052, and in loans of \$407,168. The specie has decreased \$1,054,414, and the circulation \$67,207. This statement is evidently a very favorable one, and both indicates and foretokens the continued accumulation of unemployed capital.

The loan market continues to work with increasing ease, and, with the exception of an occasional spasmodic movement from sudden changes in loans, there is no special activity. Hence, the position of the borrowers is very comfortable, and few persons have the slightest difficulty in raising, on miscellaneous securities, all the money they want at 506 per cent.

The stock market opened with considerable animation. Governments are strong. New certificates have sold this morning at 99%, and are expected to go to par, as they are in considerable request. Railroad bonds are firm, Border State bonds improving, bank shares quiet, and railroad shares ringular.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the latest prices of rlem preferred 2% Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, August 94.

BETWEEN BOARDS 3000 U S 6s, '81......106% | 7500 City 6s, R.... 200 City 6s, new106% | S Norristown F EECOND BOARD.