FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1863.

French Opinion on Mexico. As might have been anticipated, the conquest of the capital of the Mexican Republic has excited the liveliest interest in Paris. This is manifested in three distinct ways: in newspaper articles, in pamphlets, and in conversation. Of the last, only a murmur can reach us; but newspapers and pam-

runs may read." There is nothing like unanimity of opinion in Mexico-though the parallel is not exact-CESAR did not fight by proxy, and that Marshal Forey's twenty-one months' delay between the French arrival at Vera Cruz and the French capture of Puebla, does not bear the slightest resemblance to the rapid "Veni, vidi, vici," of the great Roman. The Empress, who has a journal of her own, and is intensely pro Papal, exults in the prospect being undiminished in Mexico, in consequence of the interference of the French. Lastly, Prince Napoleon's L'Opinion Nationale quietly ridicules the idea of making a second Rome of the city of Mexico, by keeping fifteen to twenty thousand soldiers in occupation of it, -- of "giving France an American India to be governed and exploited as England governs and exploits Asiatic India,"—and of drifting into a war with the United States on account of that occupation It estimates that French intervention in Mexico has cost 300,000,000 francs (sixty million dollars), and says it is better to lose this, by bringing back the French troops and French flag, as soon as possible, rather than expend a thousand million francs to get back the three hundred millions.

The number of pamphlets and other brochures-geographical, historical, and topographical-lately published in Paris, about Mexico, is great. The Reader, a literary journal of high character which is rapidly supplanting the one-sided Athenœum in England, thus sums up the leading items of information which it has been able to collect, with much labor, from some scores of these ephemeral productions. It says: "Ever since Mexico, fourteen years after CORTEZ's conquest, received her first viceking (VIREYNADO DE NUEVA-ESPANNA), she has always been ruled by a strong and iron rule. The Spanish dominion, represented by sixty-three viceroys in all, lasted exactly three hundred years-from August, 1521, when Correz took possession of the capital, until 1821, when (again in August) Don JUAN O'DONOJU signed with ITURBIDE the treaty of independence in Cordoba. Whatever Mexico has still to show of great works and inner resources, dates from that dark, heavy, but great period. After forty-two years of transition it now stands, one of the purest and best of her Presidents. BENITO JUAREZ, having fled, 'at the grave Presidents has foretold would be the case ere long. It would have fallen out differently if FERDINAND VII. had accepted and maintained the imperial crown offered to him at Cordoba; but a Spanish Bourbon was not, it appears, the right man in the right place. Thus the liberated people staggered from the 'Regency' (1821), to the 'Empire' (1823), which was followed by a 'Provisional Government' (1823-1824), a 'Federal Republic' (Oct. 1824), a 'Republican Central Government' (1837 41), and the 'Dictatorship' of SANTA Anna, which again was succeeded by the 'Central Government' (1844), the 'Federal Republic' (1846), and the 'Second Dictatorship of SANTA ANNA' (1853). Expelled in 1855, SANTA ANNA made room for JUAN ALVAREZ, who again was supplanted, in rapid succession, by COMONFORT, JUAREZ, ZULUAGA, MIRAMON. and again JUAREZ. Of this same Mexico. RITTER says 'that no spot on our planet is better situated for the highest civilization of mankind, and that early or late it must develop the highest culture of the human race; and Don Lucas Alaman concludes his 'Historia de Mexico' (1852) with -these words: 'Mexico will, doubtless, become a prosperous land, because its natural resources qualify it for this; but it will not

across the sea." What sort of a political saviour Napo-LEON may prove remains to be developed. With MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, as his Viceroy in Mexico, kept there by French bayonets, he would seem to be repeating his uncle's policy of nominating rulers, nominally sovereigns, who would yet be his vassals, to all intents and purposes. We must still doubt England's viewing French policy in Mexico with friendly eyes, and still apprehend that this may break up the compact alliance, quite as soon as it was established at first.

reach this goal under the races which inha-

bit it at present. Whoever,' he adds, 'has

been in Mexico, and knows that magnifi-

will join with us in the fervent wish that the

providential SALVADOR may soon come

cent country, its people, and circumstances.

The Massacre in Kansas. There is something stern in the order we printed yesterday, in reference to the massacre in Kansas. The general commanding the district directs all persons living in Jackson, Cass, and Bates counties, of Missouri, with the exception of those immediately surrounding the towns and settlements, to remove from their present places of residence, within fifteen days. No exception is made to the order. Those who are loyal, and make affidavits of loyalty, will be permitted to remove to any military station in Missouri or Kansas; but those who do not will have no other alternative than to emit the Southern Confederacy. It is further ordered, that all grain in these counties be taken to the various military stations, and district headquarters, where it will be received and paid for. All grain, however, found after the 9th of September, will be destroyed. The district thus subjected to general depopulation lies on the borders of Missouri, forming a strip of territory that runs from the Missouri river, southward to the Osage river, and is about eighty miles in length. It Southern negroes. To a very great extent is one of the most thrifty and prosperous never be truly free; and if the people themdistricts of Missouri, and contains a number | selves are not free, how can they expect a of flourishing towns and settlements. It free Government to endure? There must embraces what might be called "the Border | be emancipation in the North as well as in Ruffian District," so celebrated in the time | the South, er the struggle between light | of the Kansas troubles, as the rendezvous and darkness, truth and error, freedom and of the pro-slavery bands that came from slavery, will be an eternal-one. the South and attempted by force to interfere with the peaceful settlement of free-State men. Since 1854 it has been intensely pro slavery, and when the war began its sympathy was manifested with the South. In these counties, and, indeed, in that the humane efforts of the Administraother counties in the lower part of the state, General Price recruited the bands tion are at last crowned with success. By this that went with him to Arkansas. The gue. rillas made it their home, and, until appalled by the terror of the military power, they succeeded in causing a universal feeling of dread. Robberies were frequent, and the trains of the Government were often plun dered and their escorts murdered and taken captive. The country has been so much occupied with the doings of the army elsewhere that the troubles on the western frontier of Missouri were neglected or forgotten. A strange apathy crept over our friends in Kansas, and on a day of fancied security and comfort, QUANTRELL, a leading Border Ruffign, with a hand of his Confederates made a midnight assault upon Lawrence. and massacred its inhabitants. As an act of punishment, the order to which we refer has been issued. We know that such an order is a terrible thing, and can only be justified by extreme crimes or extreme dangers. In this the danger and the crime both demand it. As we have said before, knowledge of a plot to place Canada in the the massacre of QUANTRELL is a deed that power of the United States, and that he has no military necessity can justity. He may have been in the interest of the Southern Con- | facts, is positively denied by that gentleman. federacy, but we trust, even for the credit of | The report is entirely without foundation. this most infamous rebellion, that such is not | The attempts to create a Canadian excitethe case. Quantrell and his fellow muriment are not very successful.

derers should not be permitted to claim the shelter of any military power. They should be made outlaws upon the face of the earth, and if the authorities of the rebellion throw over them their protection we should inflict retaliation upon the rebels in our midst. As where he rendered good service to the sacred it is, the present order is terrible enough, cause of freedom during the Italian war, and if executed, vengeance may well be

A Bit of Nepotism.

Sir James Hudson, who may be remem

Washington'several years ago, and has been

bered as British Secretary of Legation at

British Minister at Turin since January, 1852,

was confessedly one of the best diplomatists

from the Italian Embassy by Earl Russell,

cessor. The principal, if not the only

Russell, who pretended to be a jurist in

hopos that, by next January, when Parlia-

IT is a common trick with disloyal news-

papers to make false premises the basis of

conclusions reflecting upon the honesty or

ability of the Administration. The New

ing illustration of this species of partisan

tactics: "The substitution of the musket

led many thinking men to anticipate and

power to perpetuate its hold 'upon office by

the same or similar unscrupulous means,

been forgotten.

in the service of Queen VICTORIA. Without any cause assigned, he has been dismissed The Late General Weish, Among the many persons who, during Foreign Secretary of England, who has apthe present rebellion, have laid their lives on pointed the Hon. H. J. ELLIOT as his sucthe altar of their country, none will be more regretted by those who knew him than the claim of this person to any office whatever late Brig. Gen. THOMAS WELSH. He was consists in his sister being Earl Russell's phlets are tangible realities, the contents of born in Columbia, Pennsylvania, and at the wife. Mr. ELLIOT is the Earl of Minto's which, as the old adage says, "He who | time of his death was about forty years of son. The salary of the mission into which age. He served as a private in the Mexican he has dropped so easily is \$25,000 per anwar, and for gallant conduct at the battle of num. The English nation takes some jobs on the Mexican question. The Emperor Buena Vista was promoted to a lieutevery coolly, but is very indignant with Lord NAPOLEON is puffed up, by his own organs, | nancy. To the day of his death he bore as having shown himself a second Casar the scar of a serious wound he received in office, thus turning out an efficient public that memorable engagement. Shortly after servant in order to provide a nest for his ly after the manner of PLUTARCH, seeing that | the breaking out of the present rebellion, he own brother-in-law. If he had done this gave up his lucrative business, and again while Parliament was in session he and the ontered the service of his country as lieute-Ministry would not have heard the last of nant colonel of the 45th Penusylvania Regithis jobbery for a long time. Of course, he ment. He was subsequently promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, and last winment is to meet again, the whole will have ter was made a brigadier general. In the latter capacity he took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and that be did his duty well, of the property and power of the Church | those who were under him bear ample testimony. He died suddenly at Cincinnati on the 14th inst., from fever contracted on the Mississippi, and was buried in his native | York World yesterday contained the followplace on Tuesday, the 18th inst. General Welsh was respected as a citizen, admired as a patriot, and beloved as a husband and for the ballot in Delaware and Kentucky has father. He sustained a familiarity with his men which secured their esteem, and at the fear that it is the intention of the party in

same time was strict in the enforcement of

discipline. He died as he lived, a lover of

his country, and his memory will be che-

and by means of the army to prevent elecrished as that of a hero who sacrificed his tions or control their result, if not, indeed, to life in the effort to crush this unholy rebelinaugurate an avowed military despotism." In the first place, it is not true, as here alleged, that the musket was substituted for THE FOLLOWING gloomy and terrible picthe ballot in Delaware and Kentucky, so ture will, it is whispered, be incorporated that the inference that the party in power is in a forthcoming address of Mr. CLEMENT endeavoring "to inaugurate an avowed L. VALLANDIGHAM to the Ohio Democracy, military despotism" falls to the ground. as a faithful picture of the present condition And in the second place, it has not been a of the country. It is a ghastly production. fortnight since the same World which pub-PEALE'S "Court of Death" is exalted into a marvel of bewildering beauty in compari- lished the above paragraph, contended that the ballot in Kentucky was a rebuke to "the son with it: "A brimstone moment flashes party in power !" There are various spesacrifices, and derision mocks at truth. Sepulchral ghosts hug madness with a crawny cies of consistency, but this consistency is power. Bones leave flesh, and crimp the | the most unique and versatile we have ever vitals. Hags suck blood, and mark fresh heard of. game. A yawning chasm laps pale agony, THE Boston Courier attempts to show and lunatics grasp, clutch, and stagger that the "Abolitionists" have never conunder frenzied influences. Back stagger ferred any substantial benefit upon the negro dungeons! Vamp the flame with hill-tops of race in this country, and that the surest volcanic ashes. Sour, stale, sad silence method of ameliorating its condition, is by scars sardonic Samsons. Crush, hope, encouraging Liberian colonization. But, stamp villainy, away sorrow, and o'erleap says the Courier, "The difficulty of difficulthe heaviest evidences of unknown existties in all this is really not that the return of ence." We are not disposed to question the negroes to Africa is impossible, but that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's literary abilities, but we assure him that if he attempts to palm | there is no political capital in the idea." If there is no "political capital" in the idea, off the above paragraph upon his constituents, as an emanation of his own mind, his how comes it that the Courier is so earnest plagiarism will most certainly be exposed. and he will be doomed to suffer shame and

of all the slave States represented in Con-

gress. But when it comes to the question

whether they shall be entitled to the same

representation in the free States, it is not

THERE is no English writer on American

America than Mr. Russell, of the Times,

and now the publisher of the London Army

opportunity occurred. In the last number

of his paper received, he sums up the results

of the various American campaigns, and says

that "it requires philosophy, metaphysics,

historical parallels, and immense faith to be-

lieve that the South can continue her resist-

ance to the North in the field, or preserve

her States from the sway of Washington pro-

consuls." What is thus said by Mr. Rus-

SELL is gradually becoming the opinion of

the English nation generally. Success is

the surest argument, and we find one good

victory does more to strengthen the cause

than any appeal that truth or justice can

It was slavery that caused the present

BY THE AUTHORITY of the Government,

Gen. MEREDITH has nearly completed, with

representatives of the rebel leaders, a cartel

for the general exchange of prisoners The

languished in Southern prisons, will be re

stored to liberry. The war loses something

of its stern character by this concession to

mercy, but upon the side of the Govern-

ment, at least, nothing of its steady purpose.

It will be especially gratifying, if, as we

infer it will, the cartel should practically

decide all questions of retaliation. The

firm position taken by the Government in

regard to the threatened execution of Cap-

tains SAWYER and FLYNN has had good

effect. Had the Richmond authorities slain

these prisoners of war, and had General

LEE and Captain WINDER been executed

in retaliation, a precedent would have been

flag has not been raised by the rebels, and

all pretext for giving such an outrage to the

THE STATEMENT of the Toronto Leader.

that Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British consul has

informed the British Government of the

winds is removed.

war; but it was not merely the slavery of

right, in the Democratic view!

in its advocacy? A NEW YORK journal speaks of Mr. WILdisappointment. We assert, without fear of LIAM CORNELL JEWETT as the ally and contradiction, that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM did | coadjutor of Mr. GREELEY, in his attempts not write the words we have quoted. They | to persuade the Powers of Europe to inter Dr. J. W. Francis, an | vene in American affairs. We are afraid American," and may be found in a new | that our cotemporary does Mr. GREELEY sensation novel, entitled "Inside Out," too much honor. Mr. JEWETT says he dejust published in London, and noticed in termined to return to Europe to re-urge the Athenaum, the repository of all literary international action, "and through the adgood things. Very likely, after this deve- vice of J. G. BENNETT, Esq., concluded," lopment of his pet project, Mr. Vallandie- &c. From this we must understand "J. G. HAM will abandon the idea of issuing another | BENNETT, Esq.," is the accomplice, friend, address, for his main purpose, when he en- and instigator of JEWETT, and that the tertained it, was undoubtedly to avail himscheme of the confreres is only another of self of the scintillating genius of Dr. J. W. the many plans of the Herald to assist the Francis, American. South. THE SYMPATHIZERS are nervously appre-

THE PROCEEDINGS of the National Union bensive lest the Administration may confer City Convention, yesterday, were honorable the privilege of the elective franchise upon to the intelligence and patriotism of the the free negroes of the North. It is singudelegates. The Convention is evidently lar that the sympathizers are so oblivious of impressed with the necessity of making good the fact that free negroes were permitted to | nominations, and its business is conducted vote in the slave State of North Carolina with dignity and earnestness. We rememuntil the amendment of the Constitution in | ber no City Convention equal to this in re-1835, when a prohibition was adopted. In spectability, ability, and conscientiousness. the debate in Congress upon the admission | The nomination of WILLIAM TAYLOR, M. of Minnesota into the Union, Senator D., of the Tenth ward, for Coroner, is for-Douglas asserted, without contradiction tunate for the city. His election will give from the North Carolina Senators present the public a faithful and intelligent officer. that a distinguished slaveholder of North Carolina having been made a candidate for A GENTLE ANTITHESIS.—The Lebanor

the State Legislature, emancipated a large Courier, a Democratic newspaper in this number of his negroes, so that they could State, having run short of "copy," recently vote for him. It was right, in the Demopublished in one column a portion of the cratic view, to have free negro voters in a Gospel of St. Luke, and in the next column slave State; it was right enough, in the De--VALLANDICHAM'S Address to the Ohio Democratic view, to have all the negro slaves | mocracy! It was a beautiful and touching

THE THEATRICAL SEASON at the Acade my of Music will be successful, if merit insures success, for Mr. Clarke has secured very good company, including several artists of no ordinary quality. That Mr. affairs who has been more uniformly just to | EDWIN BOOTH will take good care of Melpomene, all who know his love for that lady, and how well he has gained her favor, may and Navy Gazette. Occasionally severe, and | be assured. If Mr. Clarke wishes to consometimes tempted to injustice by the desire | firm the success already obtained, it is easily to point a paragraph, he has never hesitated | done. He has only to announce upon the to speak kindly of America whenever the | bills the name of Major Wellington De Boots. An Opinion from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens

> The Lancaster Express publishes the following pinion of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in regard to the effect of the payment of the \$300 commutation by a drafted man, which sets forth the law of the case in so clear a light that we cannot see why there should be any conflict of opinion on that point. The conclusion arrived at is not only law but it is common sense; ance with common sense: LANCASTER, August 27, 1863.

on the Conscription Law.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens:

LANCASTER, August 27, 1863.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens:

Dear Sir: Different decisions have been made under the 13th section of the "Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces," as to the effect of the payment of the \$300 commutation; in the uncertainty so caused, may I ask you for your opinion as to what the law of the case is?

What is the effect of the payment of the \$300 commutation, and for what length of time does such payment exempt the person paying?

Yours respectfully, EDWARD REILLY.

ED. REILLY, Esq.

A Blockade Runner-A Rebel Steamer Sunk. NEW YORK, August 27.—The Arago reports that when off Cape Lookout she chased a blockade run ner, but lost sight of her in a heavy squall and fog.

The Port Royal New South has a paragraph stating that the rebel steamer Everglade, with a cargo of cotton and a large number of passengers, including craft at Nassau, has been lying for several weeks up the Savannah river. On the night of the 21st she attempted to run out, but was overhauled and sunk near Tybee Island. Twenty-two of her passengers and crew were captured; the rest escaped. Among those captured were several embryo pirates, whose uniforms were thickly studded with gold

act thousands of brave men, who have long | Capture of a Mississippi Steamer by the Rebels. LENINGTON, Mo., August 27.—The steamer Live Oak was captured last night at Berlin, by a small gang of guerillas who, after taking off several cases of boots and robbing the passengers of \$700, allowed the boat to proceed. Wreck of the Ship Sunnyside.

PLYMOUTH Mass. August 26 -The British

nooner Loyalist put in here to-day from Havana,

bound to Boston, being in a leaky condition. She reports having on board the crew of the ship Supposide, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, which was wrecked on Colorado reef. Wreck of the Ship Minor. ASPY BAY, via SACRVILLE, Maine, August 26.-The ship Minor, from Yarmouth, N. S., to Quet n ballast, was wrecked on the south side of St.

established for unknown evil. The black | Paul's Island on Sunday morning, in a gale. The crew were saved, but the ship is a total loss. The Siege of Charleston. NEW YORK, August 27 .- The French war-steam Liphon, from off Charleston on Sunday, reports the siege of Charleston still progressing at that time. Fort Sumpter was a heap of ruins, but had not yet

urrendered. Prisoners to be Exchanged. WASHINGTON, August 27.-General Meredith telegraphs that negotiations are pending for an exchange of prisoners; and that in course of a few days arrangements will be completed to insure the speedy discharge of all our prisoners in the hands of the rebels .- Evening Post. .

Startling Letter from Robert Toombs.

HE DECLARES THE CONFEDERACY BANK-RUPT AND DISSOLUTE.

United States Notes at a Discount of Less than 35 per cent.

The National and Rebel Currency Compared.

The Confederate Currency at More than 1,000 per cent.

Special Despatch to The Press. 1 WASHINGTON, August 27.-The Chronicle has reseived the Georgia Constitutionalist of the 24th of August, containing a letter from ROBERT TOOMBS, late Senator of the United States and late rebel Secretary of State. It is undoubted and startling evidence of the utter bankruptcy and failure of the

Confederacy. He boldly exposes the wickedness

and corruption of the managers of the bogus Go-

ernment, and says that the whole rebellion is rotten, seless, and wicked. The laws are weak, and the ulers oppressive, and a starving community are mpoverished and plundered. I quote the followg remarkable paragraph : "Can I say more to expose the boundless folly of ur present financial system? The history of the urrency of our enemies, since the beginning of this war, shumiliating to us. Either had foreign credits. Both and powerful and established State Governments to back them. We were united in favor of the war. They were divided. They have kept twice the number f men in the field that we have, upon half the money, and paid their soldiers better than we have. Their treasury notes sell at a discount of less than thirty per cent; ours | yesterday afternoon. at more than one Thousand. The reason is solely that their Government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principles of cur-

concludes : We must act, and that quickly. The public interest ind public safety will no longer allow delay. Our preent system is utterly insupportable. It is upsetting the very foundations of private rights; daily weakenng public confidence in our cause at home and abroad; sowing among the people dangerous discontents, which are daily deepening and widening. Patriotism demands that all good men should unite correct this evil."

ency than ous. In all else we had the advantage."

Toombs proceeds, and says that taxation, rigid

comprehension, and loans, are the only ways by

which sound currency can be obtained. He thus

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press,

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1863. army of the Potomac-Postponement of the Hanging of Deserters. Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that he execution of the five deserters of the 118th Penn. sylvania Regiment has been postponed until Saturday, in accordance with a desire of some of them to be allowed further time for spiritual preparation. Presentation of a Sword to Gen. Meade. Governor CURTIN, and several prominent mem-bers of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, arrived here to-night. Among others were WAYNE tee, Hon. A. K. McClure, District Attorney Wm. | The sea wall is terribly disfigured. B. MANN, and MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., of Phimac to morrow morning, accompanied by a number of general officers and others, to participate in the presentation of a sword to Major Gen. MEADE by

The Navy.

The Navy Department to day received from Ad-

the Pennsylvania Reserves.

miral DAHLGREN a specimen of a rebel torpedo. It is four feet in length, tapering from the main body, which is about a yard in circumference. A sinker and float are attached. The removal of the percussion caps has rendered the powder inside harmless, Commodore THATCHER has received preparatory orders to command the frigate Colorado, vice Cap tain Goldsborough, detached, and ordered North. Captain JOHN DECAMP has been ordered to comnand the steam frigate Wabash. Commander Arm-STRONG has received preparatory orders to command the atcam sloop San Jacinto, vice Com. Fabinger, detached, and waiting orders. command of the Genesee, and ordered to return command the gunboat Tioga. Commander Collins rara, and ordered to return North. Commander CLARY has been detached from the Tioga, and ordered to return North. Commander RHIND has been letached from the command of the Wabash, and orcommand of the Florida, and its waiting orders. Commander Howell has been detached from special luty at New York, and ordered to command the Metacomet. Commander LEROY has received preparatory orders to command the sloop-of-war Oneida. detached from ordnance duty in the North Atlantic lockading squadron, and ordered to comm steamer Florida. Lieut. Commander WM. W. Low Lieut, Commander GRAFTON'S order to command the Sagamore has been revoked, and he has been or-dered to command the gunboat Genesee. West Point.

The President, General HALLECK, and the Secretary of War were engaged, yesterday, in filling the appointments to the Military Academy at West coint from the rebel States. Most of the appointments will, of course, come from the North and West. The applicants for this patronage are legion

Capture of Rebel Officers. Captain HUNTER, of the 13th Virginia (rebel) Recorps of engineers, were captured on Monday by ur cavalry, in King George county, while engaged in making a survey. Foraging on Private Property Prohibited. The organized bands of depredators in the army, whose custom it has been to forage on private acsurrounding country, have nearly all been broken rated by the present provost marshal.

The Five-Twenty Bonds. There is authority for saying that the delay in the delivery of the five-twenty bonds to subscribers is owing mainly to the riots in New York, which are vented the engraver from furnishing the plates for the third series within the stipulated time. The within ten days all the arrearages of deliveries will keep full pace with the subscription. Unauthorized Sutlers and Pedlers. The Provost Marshal has in confinement about thirty unauthorized autlers and pedlers, who have found their way into our lines unauthorized, without passes. Such persons have heretofore of en the Department much trouble, but hereafter they will

be dealt with summarily. The Supply of Newspapers to the Army. The mail arrangements, as organized by General PATRICK, Provost Marshal General, and executed by Lieut. DAVID B. PORTER, Superintendent, are as nearly perfect as possible. The daily newspapers, under the contract made by Mr. LAMBARE, are promptly received and distributed throughout the Under the present arrangement, reading matter is not confined to any locality or political class, but the humble private can obtain the paper or a is choice by giving notice of such desire to the nearest army newspaper agent. The contractor is bound to procure and deliver it, if accessible, to the newspaper dealers. Opinions of the Pickets.

Both our own and the pickets of the rebel army below hold friendly intercourse daily, but no intelligence of importance has been obtained through that channel. The latter generally think that the heavy fighting in Virginia is over for this season. Operations of the Cavalry. While no offensive operations have taken place during the recent warm weather, our cavalry, under General Pleasanton, have been constantly on the alert, engaged in scouting, reconnoitring and picketing. Not a day has passed which has not added to the list of rebel prisoners. Some of these capture have been of an important character.

FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM The Fall of Charleston Predicted-Lee

Defeated by Meade-Successful Advance of Burnside's Army. STEVENSON, Ala., August 27,-A part of General Wilder's force met thirty rebels at Hanover to-day, killed two and captured three of them. The latter state that the Chattanooga Rebel of yesterday pre-dicts the fall of Charleston. It also states that Lee has been defeated by Meade, and learns that Burnside's advance, after a short engagement, whipped Forrest's force. Gen. Bragg's army is reported to be moving to Atlanta, Georgia. Death of Mrs. Admiral Foote.

NEW HAVEN, August 27.-The widow of Admira

California. California.

San Francisco, August 27.—The Los Angeles papers continue to publish flattering accounts from the newly discovered mining regions situated one hundred and fifty miles east of Fort Mahone and 100 miles north of Gila river, in a region of country watered by the San Francisco, Salt Puerto, and Angua rivers. The mines extend over 150 miles in length by 30 miles in width. A large number of miners are flocking thitherward from the southern counties of California.

More than five hundred were at work three weeks \$20.

ago.
The steamer Sierra Nevada has arrived from the northern coast, bringing \$177,000 in treasure from Oregon, and \$163,000 from British Columbia, besides \$100,000 in the hands of passengers from other — The Bellows Falls Times understands that Hon-Lucius B. Peck, of Montpeller, one of the ablest Democrats of Vermont, entirely disapproves of the Vallendieham platform, and that he will probably vote the Union State ticket.

THE STATES IN REBELLION. THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Fort Sumpter a Pile of Rubbish.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE CITY.

BEAUREGARD ASKS FOR A TRUCE

CRAND ATTACK TO BE MADE ON MONDAY.

GEN. GILMORE DEMANDS AN UN. CONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

REBEL SYSTEM INSUPPORTABLE. Great Trouble in Charleston.

> NEW YORK, August 27.—The steamer Arago, from Charleston Bar on the 25th, arrived here to-day. The following despatch is from C. E. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore American: OFF MORRIS ISLAND, Aug 24, Noon -On Satur day at midnight, Admiral Dahlgren, with five moni-tors, advanced in the darkness on Fort Sumpter, opening fire at three o'clock, and keeping it up until six o'clock. A dense fog then arose, which shut out the fort from view. The fort, during the five hours' fire upon it, was

> port-holes. The whole parapet was also carried way. No signals were given until the whole fleet open ed, and then the fire was one of the most terrific description. Sumpter fired one gun in response five times, but Moultrie, Gregg, and Beauregard, for three hours, rained shell on the monitors, failing to do them any harm. The monitors were struck seven or eight times, but no one was injured. Sumpter is defunct, and an immense pile of rub-

bish. The only gun left was thrown off the wall

struck over a hundred times, the balls tearing

through the sea wall, and doubling the number of

To-day, the grand army and naval attack on Forts Wagner and Gregg will be opened.

It being now ascertained that Fort Sumpter is defunct, the rebels will be driven from Morris Island. General Gilmore is determined to have full posses sion of it to-night. General Gilmore, on Thursday, notified Beauregard that if he did not surrender the forts he would shell the city within twenty-four hours. At the same time, he requested him to remove the women and children. No attention was paid to this notice, and, on Friday night, General Gilmore threw a fifteen-inch shell into Charleston, charged with "Greek fire." On Saturday afternoon, Beauregard sent down a flag of truce, with an urgent protest, denouncing

"Greek fire" as a villainous compound, unworthy of civilized nations, and demanding that more time be allowed to remove the women and children. The English, French, and Spanish Consuls also enounced the short time given by General Gilmore, and claimed more time to remove the subjects of Gen. Gilmore vesterday replied by a renewal of the demand for a surrender of the forts and public property. Beauregard replied by asking for a truce of forty hours.

Gen. Gilmore refused to give any more time or

accept any other terms than an unconditional sur At 12 o'clock last night the shelling of the city with "Greek fire" was resumed. It is generally thought that the "stars and stripes" will wave over Fort Sumpter to-night. The Monitors and Ironsides are preparing to go up at the hour the steamer sails. There is evidently great trouble in Charleston. It is not believed that there are over twenty men in the ruins of Sumpter. The whole rear wall is down MCVEAGH, chairman of the State Central Commit- and our shells pass entirely through the structure. All the guns of Sumpter are now mounted on crushing effect into the walls of Sumpter. Had not the fog been almost impenetrable, Admiral Dahl-

gren is convinced that he could have destroyed the The ruins of Sumpter are now held by the guns of Fort Moultrie. There are only sufficient men in the ruins to keep the rebel flag up. The latter is shot away every few hours.

This morning the south (sea) wall of Sumpter is ruin down to the front tier of casements. The Keckuk's guns, mounted on its walls, were tonnied into the sea by a well-directed shell on Sunday af-

Expedition Up the Chickahominy River. FORTRESS MONROE, August 26.—Major John J. Stevenson, Lieutenant D. H. Chambers, and sixty men of Rober's 3d Pennsylvania artillery, left here Sunday night, on the armed steamboat C. P. Smithand reached the Chickshominy river on Monday morning. They proceeded about ten miles up, land ing scouting parties at different points along the shore, and destroying a number of small boats. When about nine miles up the Chickshominy, they met a detached party of thirty rebel cavalry, belonging to Robinson's regiment. The latter were redered to command the gunboat Pontiac. Compulsed, without any injury being sustained by our mander BANKHEAD has been detached from the used as the headquarters of Col. Robinson, of the rebel army. Two men were captured, who were released, after all the information that could be obtained from them was received. The expedition returned to Fortress Monroe this afternoon, having succeeded in the reconnoissance, with the most satisfactory results.

THE LATE RAID IN KANSAS.

The Pursuit of Quantrell-Eighty of the Murderers Killed - Orders of General Ewing. scattered in their fastnesses throughout the border counties, and are still being hunted down by all our available troops, gathered from all parts of the district. Many of them have abandoned their wornout horses and gone to the brush afoot. They were all remounted at Lawrence with the horses cap-tured there, leading their own bare-backed animals laden with the plundered goods. Nearly all of the latter were abandoned in the chase before they got far into Missouri, and over three hundred horses have already been taken by our troops, including some of those taken at Lawrence. Most of the will, as far as possible, be restored. Reports of twenty-one more of the marauders having been ki led have been received since vesterlay, making a total of about eighty, which will probably be largely increased before any considera ble part of our troops withdraw from the pursuit. No prisoners have been taken, and none will be. All the houses in which the stolen goods have been

found secreted have been destroyed, as well as all the houses of known guerillas, wherever the troops have gone. General Ewing intends to destroy the houses of all persons in the border counties outside of the military stations, who do not remove by the 9th of Sep tember, in obedience to a general order. RESP ONSIBILITY OF THE RAID

RESP ONSIBILITY OF THE RAID.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

St. Louis, August 24—The Lawrence raid has caused more of a sensation in this city than any event since the capture of Vicksburg. Though the responsibility rests on Gen. Schofield, in the estimation of the public, it is understood that he discisions it. An energy will be made, probably, to throw the blame on Gen. Blent for urging Schofield to consent to the expedition to Fort Gibson, and for disobeying his order to retreat after his situation became so perilous, on account of revel reinforcements arriving for Cooper. It is claimed that had Blünt retreated, he could have prevented the Quantrell raid to Lawrence. There is another feature of this business which many think more directly rests on General Schofield. It was by his order that Gen. Davideen started off into Arkansas with 6,000 cavalry last June, from Pilot Knob. The absence of this immense force of cavalry compelled the General to scatten the remaining troopers to such a degree that the western counties were left comparatively defenceless. Quantrell's gang have been so active for the past month that a resolute effort to catch them ought to have been made. The fellow has had such experience and success that he had long heen recognized as the only dangerous bushwhacking captain at large. Probably there will be a general shifting all found to avoid the blame of this Lawrence affair, but, whether correctly or otherwise, the public severely censures Gen. Schofield in the lights at present before it. [From the Chicago Tribune.]

From the Richmond Whig of the 21st, and the Examiner of the 24th, we gather some items of interest: FAST-DAYS "HATEFUL." The Examiner disapproves of the "Yankee" institunon of last days. It says:

"Fast days and thanksgiving days strike the Southern ear with a puritanical sound, always disagreeable, and now pre-eminently hateful. They smack of Latter Day sanctity; savor of the nasal twang, and recall disagreeable reminiscences of Praise God-Barebones, the Pilgrim Fathers, and their Yankee descendants."

It is also "down" on political preachers. It 1835: tution of fast days. It says: It is also "down" on political preachers. It says:

"This revolution should secure us social, as well as political independence. We should get rid of Yankee manners as well as of Puritan laws, and one of the most obnoxious is the vice of political preaching. * * * * Let not our preachers discourse of Lincoln, or of Seward, or of Davis, or of Lee. Let them fulminate against Pharsoh and Holofernes, and exalt Gildeon and David. We have broken asunder from Yankee statesmanship and government, let us esshew their morality and manners. We have lowered the portcuilis, and manned the battlements against the assaults of Seward, Greeley, and Lovejoy. Great will be our mortification and sorrow if Beecher and Cheever should slip in by the postern." squirrel-skin shoes. The scarcity of leather in rebeldom is compelling the "superior race" to resort to some curious shifts.

The Whig says:

"Squirrel skins, tacked down to a board, the hair next to the board, with hickory ashes sprinkled over them, for a few days, to facilitate the removal of the hair, and then placed in a strong decoction of redoak bark, will, at the end of four days, make excellent leather, far stronger and tougher than call skin. Four skins will make a pair of lady's shoes.

"We hear that the ladies of some of the interior counties are wearing these shoes, and find them equal in softness and superior in durability to any others. The longer the skins are left in the decoction of bark the better the leather. By this plan anybody may have a tan yard and make their own leather, as the skins are easily and cheaply procured, and any vessel holding a gallon will serve as a vat. Our readers will do well to try it." The Whiq says:

-One of the victims of Quantrell's atrocious guerilla raid, involving the destruction of Lawrence, Kansas, is George W. Collamore, Mayor of the city of Lawrence, a native of Boston, and formerly well mown at the North End. He was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. His eldest son, John Hoffman, a lad about 16 years of age, is reported to have been killed at the same time | Prince of Wales as seldom has a fine day when he with his father.

EUROPE.

Steamer Hibernian at St. Johns, N. F. St. Johns, N. F., August 26 .- The Galway mer Hibernian, from Galway on the 19th, passed off Cape Race at 2 o'clock on Wednesday evening. GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times says it looks in vain for any signs from America, that the Federals are prepared to pursue with vigor the successes recently gained. At all points each Northern army has become an army of occupation; and instead of endeavoring to assist his military measures by a conciliatory poincy. Mr. Liucoln, by employing negroes to fight, is doing his best to make it necessary for him to hold every inch of ground in the Southern States by sheer force. States by sheer force.

The London News culogizes President Lincoln's The London News emogizes Fresuent Lincoln's proclamation announcing a system of retailation on the South, with reference to the treatment of negroes as prisoners of war. It thinks that it cannot fail to have a very important influence in the progress of the war, and give immense impulse to negro recruiting.

The United States war steamer Kearsage shased and touk possession, off Fayal, or the steamer Juno, which, after a strict search she released, and allowed

which, after a striot search he released, and allowed to proceed on her passage.

A characteristic letter from Garibaldi, dated Caprera, August 6th, is published. It is addressed to proceed on her passage.

A characteristic letter from Garibaldi, dated Caprera, August 6th, is published. It is addressed to "Abraham Liocoin. Liberator of Slaves of the Republic of America," and "rejoices at his noble efforts for freedom and human progress."

La France asserts that the acceptance of the Mexican crown by the Archduke Maximilian, is not doubted, and believes that begotistions have been entered into to obtain the adhesion of England. La France also states that the present government of Mexico will be allowed to administer the affairs of that country for the ensuing year, in order to orgalize it in a proper manner.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—LIVEPOOL, August 19—The salesto-day reach 10 000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The malket is firm and buoyant, and holders demand an advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET and an advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. LIVERTOOL, August 19—The market for Bead-stuffs is generally easier, with a downward tenden-op, Wakefield, Nash, & Co., Richardson, Spence, & Co., and others, report Flour very dull. Wheat buil and atill declining. Corn quiet; mixed 163@ 164 3d. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.-LI-

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL August 19—The provision market is generally firm. Messrs. Riohardson, Spence, & Co., Bigland, Athya, & Co., and others, report: Beef firm. Pork firm, but unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard buoyant. Tallow steady. Liverpool. PRODUCE WARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 19—Ashea quiet and steady. Sugar steady. Coffee firm; no sales. Acc. Steady. Lintine, no sales. Petroleum quiet. Spirits of TurpenLONDON MARKETS, August 19.—Breadstuffs dull. Wheat heavy and dealined 1628. Sugar firm. Come quiet. Tallow firm, with small sales.

LONDON, August 19.—Consols close at 93@93½ for money. money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were made at the following rates: Illinois Central Railroad 12%@11% discount; Eric shares 77@79.

OBITUARY.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD CLYDE.—The Persia brought the intelligence of the death of one of England's most honored soldiers, Lord Clyde, better known by his former name of Sir Colin Campbell, which he derived from a maternal uncle, his father's name being McLiver. He was born in Glasgow, October 20, 1792. He entered the army in May, 1808, and became lieutenant in the following year, in the 9th regiment of foot. With this regiment he was engaged in the descent upon Walcheren, at Barossa Corunna, under Sir John Moore, and the defence of Tarifa. He was severely wounded in the thigh at the passage of the Bladossa, and was twice wounded in 1813, at the assault on St. Sebastian, at which place he displayed all the soldierly qualities which ever afterwards distinguished his career. As Captain Campbell, he was in active service in America in 1814-16, and in 1823, as brigade major of the troops, he was engaged in quelling the insurrection in Demerara.

For a period of nearly twenty years his name was seldom mentioned; but in 1842, having meanwhile become lieutenant colonel, he was actively employed in China, and toward the end of the year became a full colonel. His Indian career commenced about 1844, when he led the 39th at Manarajore. Through the Punjaub war (1848.9) he commanded the third division of the army under Lord Clough, and distinguished himself at Ramnugger, at the passage of the Chenah, and other hard fought battles. In 1849 he was created a K. C. B., and received the thanks of Parliament and of the East India Company for his services at Goojerat.

Sir Colin returned to England in 1853, with his fame already established, as a general of consummate ability. On the breaking out of the Crimean war, he accepted the command of the Highland brigade. In 1854 he was promoted to the sank of major general, in consideration of his gallant services; and in the following year he was made a Knight Grand Oross of the Bath. In 1856 he attained the rank of lieutenant general. On the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, he was

readers to require repetition here.

In 1858 he was created a peer by the title of Lord Clyde He returned to England in 1859, where he received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, and in 1860 was appointed to the coloneloy of the Coldstream Gusrds. For some months previous to his death his health was not good, and it was evident to his friends that he was destined soon to pass away. His death was hastened, it is thought, by the loss of his early friend, Lord Herbert of Lee, whom he loved and mourned with deep affection. eaders to require repetition here.

loss of his early friend, Lord Herbert of Lee, whom he loved and mourned with deep affection.

DELACROIX, THE PAINTER.—The latest received English paper inform us of the death of Delacroix, the celebrated French artist, at the age of 68 years. He had been ill for about two months with disease of the chest, and for a long time his life was despaired of. He painted a great deal, and painted every thing, portrait, landscape, the historic, the mythologie, the sacred, the profane, flower pictures, fruit pictures, sea pictures, all kinds of pictures, with a neglige cravat, "6 so often engraved), "Ohrist at the Tomb," "The Shipwreck, from Don Juan," "The Death of Sarah," "Lady Macbett," "Resurrection of Lazarus," "Othello and Desdemona," and a long catalogue besides, showed that nothing came amiss to the ever-ready and facile pencil of Delacroix. Like the witty fellow in the play, he was "for all waters." He painted the green-room of the Theatre Français. He wrote, moreover, and was accounted a good critic. He contributed to the Revue des Deux Mondes some highly-finished articles on Michael Angelo, Raphael, &c. He was very popular, and at one time of his life the centre of a very brilliant circle, which included such people as Gurier, Talma, Mme. Mare, &c. He was highly honored for his talents, receiving the second medal of the Academy in 1824, the first in 1848, and the grand medal of honor, in 1855; was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in 1855; was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in 1856 an officer, and in 1855 commander thereof. In 1857, he was elected a member of the Institute in the room of Paul Delavoche. A life of Delavorix (especially if by his own hand) would be one of the most delightfully amusing bits ife of Delacroix (especially if by his own hand would be one of the most delightfully amusing bit of biography ever given to the world,

of biography ever given to the world.

Gen. Pemberton of the 25th inst. says:

"From all accounts, the reported death of General Pemberton is correct. He was on his way to Montgomery, Alabama, where a military court of inquiry, to inquire into the causes attending the surrender of Vicksburg, was ordered to be held. While at Selma, Alabama, he was approached by an officerof a Texas regiment, who accused him of selling Vicksburg to General Grant. This was denied, when, after further canversation, Gen. Pemberton attempted to shoot the Texan, who, however, before he had effected his purpose, drew a revolver and shot Pemberton, the wound producing almost instant death. Our information as to the death of this double-dyed traitor is derived from parties direct from Greenwood, Mississippi, where the report is generally credited."

generally credited."

MRS. ADMIRAL FOOTE.—The widow of Admiral Foote died in New Haven, on Wednesday evening, after a long illness. The Palladium says: "Just two months, to a day, have intervened between the death of the Admiral and his wife. The illness of Mrs. Foote has been considered critical for many days by her friends, and especially by her physicians, so that this announcement of her decease will not be unexpected. She died of quick consumption. She retained the full vigor of her mental powers She retained the full vigor of her mental powers until within a few minutes of her death." The Steamboat Disaster at Vicksburg. EXPLOSION OF FOUR HUNDRED TONS OF AMMUNI-

EXPLOSION OF FOUR HUNDRED TONS OF ANNUNITION—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A Vicksburg correspondent of the St. Louis Democral gives an interesting account of the explosion of the steamer City of Madison, of which we have had meagre reports by telegraph. At the time of the explosion, on the morning of the 19th, the steamer was loading with ordnance stores.

Seven thousand six hundred and twenty rounds of artillery ammunition, two and a half million rounds of infantry ammunition, and about two hundred packages of powder, making in all over four hundred tons of explosive material, had already been placed aboard. As several packages were about to be passed into the hold one of the deck hands let fall a box of percussion shell, which instantly exploded, The account continues:

"In the hold at the time of the explosion were eighteen persons, all of whom, with the exception of Martin B. Day, of the 14th Wisconsin, and James Connelly, second mate, were negroes.

"The explosion of the first shell was light, but in a second's time bang, bang, went hundreds of others, until, communicating with the powder in packages, the explosion culminated in a dull, dead sound that made the very earth fremble, tearing the hull of the City of Madison into a million of pieces, and leaving the entire boat a complete wreck, not one portion of the framework remaining attached.

"The loss of life on the Oity of Madison is estimated at from thirty to fity—it will not exceed the latter number. Of the eighteen souls in the hold sil were killed except Connelly, the second mate, Martin B. Day, and a negro, all of whom, as soon as the box fell, and before the discharge of shell had become general, made their way through the after scuttle, jumped into the river and were picked up by a yawl and saved.

"The boat's crew consisted of forty-one persons, fifteen of whom were killed and a number wounded.

"A detail of soldiers, numbering between one and two hundred men, had been ordered to assist in loading the boat. Of these, it is estimated, twenty-five were k

explode.

"Connected with the damage to the Walsh a strange incident occurred, which is worthy of note "Connected with the damage to the Walsh a strange incident occurred, which is worthy of note. In the room occupied by the captain, in the forward part of the texas, was a bureau, every look of which was wrested from its place. The bedstead, washowl, pitcher, etc; etc, were entirely destroyed, as was everything in the room, except the looking-glass on the bureau, which was not injured in the slightest, but faithfully reflected the disordered scene around.

"About an hour after the explosion the bodies of three persons were found on the roof of the texas of three persons were found on the roof of the texas of the Walsh, where they had been carried by the concussion. Two of three were dead, while the body of the third, at the time of discovery, was cookbody of the third, at the time of discovery, was cooking, the fiesh in places having been burnt black. The poor fellow was atill alive, with both legs and arms broken, and suffering the terrible torture of being burnt to death, the fiame from his clothes having, communicated to his body. He lived but a few minutes afterwards.

"The body of a negro, with both legs torn off, was found on the larboard side of the Walsh, the poor unfortunate at the time showing signs of life."

ber of Forney's War Press for the present week, we find the closing chapter of "Florence Liston; a Story of the Heart," by Mr. Ferdinand L. Sarmiento. The scene of this tale shifts from New York to Europe, and the denouement occurs in Washington. The main incidents occur in France, England, and Germany, but the author's local knowledge, great as we admit it to be, is exceeded by his power of producing events, startling but not out of reason able probability, and his delicate delinestion of varied character. Of course, we shall meet him again, and soon, in the field of fiction. Meanwhile, we can assure any publisher who desires to produce the work in book form that "Florence Liston" is well worthy of his consideration. It is difficult to believe that it is the first sustained production of a very young man.

MR. SARMIENTO'S HEART-NOVEL .- In the num

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS. - Mr. J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, has sent us the News of the World and the Illustrated London News, both of the 15th August. The riots of New York and the visit of he Prince of "Wales to the north of England supply the picture paper with numerous subjects for the engraver. It has been noticed, by the way, that whereas Queen Victoria seldom, if ever, has wet weather on any formal appearance in public, the shows himself to his fellow-subjects.

Public Amusements. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-We regret to see that M this evening. A splendid bill, however, is offered on the occasion, the attraction being Hamlet, with cast including, besides Mr. Booth, Mr. Jamison L. P. Barrett, Lewis Baker, and Mrs. Alexina

Fisher Baker. Mr. Booth's benefit takes place to morrow evening, when Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear, and the programme will include tragedy, comely, drama, and farce. Surely this is variety enough or a single entertainment. THE GHOST AT MUSICAL FUND HALL .- The Ghost last night, in consideration of the difficulties ttendant upon its first production, was a fair success. We are informed, by those who saw it in New York, that it was more perfectly produced here than upon its first appearance there. Part of the apparatus employed in its production was brought into the hall, we are told, after the audience had saembled. We shall speak of the Ghost more fully when he gets his prisms in perfect order. TINSANE ASYLUM.—General Hooker still remains at his quarters, at the Insane Asylum.—Exchange. In this statement great wrong is done to a very respectable building. The Asylum spoken of is not insane, but is an asylum for the insane. There are many crazy buildings, almost ready to tumble down

to them the term may be correctly applied. POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETS, 'COTTON ANI VOOL. &c -The attention of buvers is requested to the valuable assortment of carpets, mattings, Tennessee cotton and wool, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit and for cash, commencing this morning at half past ten o'clock precisely with the cotton and wool, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market

THE CITY.

POR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SHE POURTH PAGE!

LOCAL POLITICS.—Yesterday merning the delegates to the City Conventor of the National Union party assembled at Sansom street Hall for the purpose of cominating candidates for the approaching conditions for the apby the nomination of Mr. William S. Stokely, of learned a lesson of self-reliance which will be of the Ninth ward, as temporary chairman. Mr. R. OFBIV Secretaries A committee of one from each ward on credentials was appointed, each delegation naming its own

The following named gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Wards.

1. Daniel Mahon,

2. S. Hepburn,

3. R. G. Simpson,

4. Adam Hill,

6. James Gillingham,

6. John Pidgeon,

7. Wards.

14. Henry Johnston,

15. T. B. McCinly,

16. George Gillingham

17. Jacob Curry,

18. Joseph Barr,

19. John Jeffries,

20. S. S. Kennedy,

21. George Myers,

22. Reuben Sands,

23. L. Vankirk,

24. Erastus Poulson,

25. William Paul, 7.
8. F. S. Johnston,
9. A. N. Hoekins,
10. Hiram Horter,
11. E. J. Simpson,
12. William Connell,
13. Alfred Ruhl,

Owing to a contest about the seats of the Seventh ward, no member was appointed from that ward.

The Convention then took a recess of thirty minames of the contestants, which were about fifteen in number.

On motion, the President appointed a committee of seven to hear the case of each contestant. The committee consisted of Messrs. J. G. Butler, Sixth Ward; J. S. Thompson, Ninth de.; E. Simpson, Eleventh do.; F. S. Johnston, Eighth do.; C. T. Jones, Twenty-first do.; J. Green, Thirteenth do.; J. H. Parker, 12th do.

The following committee on permanent organization was nominated:

[Wards.]

rds.
Richard Peitz,
George Hardy,
R. G. Pidgeon,
T. R. Irwin,
W. T. Plerce,
John Pidgeon Wards.
14. Edwin Barley,
15. H. Clark,
16. J. C. Smith, Jr.,
17. Wm. H. Ovington,
18. David Mercer,
19. William Neill,
20. James I. Allison,
21. W. J. P. White,
22. Spencer Roberts,
23. Robert Murray,
24. Marshall Hensey,
26. Frank Kerbaugh. William King, AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock, and the committee, through its chairman, W. J. P. White, reported the following-named gentlemen as permanent officers:
President—William S. Stokely.
Vice Presidents—S. Snyder Leidy, E. Harper
Jeffries, Henry E. Wallace, Richard Wildey.
Sceretaries—D. W. Sellers, Stephen Coulter.
Treasurer—W. J. P. White.
Doorkeepers—William Fleming, W. P. Gregg, H.
P. Calvert, A. W. Wright.
Messenger—Aaron Josephs.
Mr. Stokely, on taking the chair, returned his
thanks to the Convention, trusting in the intelligence of the members to assist him in maintaining
good order, and thus presenting to the people of
Philadelphia such a ticket that the friends of the good order, and thus presenting to the people of Philadelphia such a ticket that the friends of the good order, and thus presenting to the people of Philadelphis such a ticket that the friends of the Union and the old flag can rally around and support, and triumphantiy elect in the coming contest, in October. All that we have to do is to act as gentlemen should act; I feel that we shall do so, and thus we can go before the people without the slightest blush to crimson our cheeks. The coming contest is one of the most important ever before the people of the whole country. We shall cast our ballots as our gallant navy and army are casting their bullets, their balls, and their shells, and thus gain a moral victory that will cheer the gallant tars of Columbia and the soldiers of the army. We have the material from which to select excellent standard-bearers, and on the coming second Tuesday of October we will assault the Vicksburgs and Charlestons of our common foe, and plantthe good old flag over their ruins. The speech of the president awakened the most enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Charles Heritage moved that the delegates return to the other end of the room, and that as each name is called the delegate shall step forward, pay a quarter to the treasurer, and take a seat.

Mr. D. W. Sellers, the secretary, called the roll.

Agreed to. Mr. D. W. Sellers, the secretary, called the roll. Mr. D. W. Scherk, the scoretary, cancel the roll.
A motion was agreed to that hereafter any delegate desiring admittance into the Convention shall announce his name at the door, to be announced by the doorkeeper to the president.
On motion of Mr. Sellers, three assistant secretaseats made a report, which was adopted GENERAL NOMINATIONS. George Cress, John S. Warner, Abel Lukens, Joseph Heritage. City Treasu Henry Burm, M. H. Dickinson Sam'l Shaffer, Wm. J. Reed. Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions.

Robt. P. Bender, Thos. Dickson, Wm. H. Butler, Fred. A. Trego. George Kelley Lewis R. Broomall Geo. Q. Ginnodo, Matthias Meyers, -ye.
-corge P. h
F. T. Walton
D. J. Cochran.
City Commissioner.
Bertles Shee,
John W. Hinckle,
Amos A. Gregg,
E. A. Merrick,
S. S. Money,
Parkhurst McGloughlin,
W. H. Middleton,
*eo. O. Rickards.
Hill, Jach

Tellers appointed—Adam Hill, Jackson Leidy, Marshall Henzzey. Committee on Resolutions—Charles M. Carpen-ter, C. Thompson Jones, Erastus Poulson, Harmater, C. Thompson Jones, Erastus Poulson, Harmanus Neff, William H. Barnes.

A motion was now agreed to that a recess be taken until 5 o'clock, to allow the secretary time to obtain a printed alphabetical list of members of the Convention.

The convention was called to order at 5 o'clock, and at once proceeded with the balloting.

When the fourth ballot was announced, the name of Dr. Gregg was withdrawn from the contest.

The chairman announced that the lowest candidate would be withdrawn after the next ballot, and so continue on each successive ballot until a nomiso continue on each successive ballot until a nomi-On the sixth ballot the name of Cyrus Horn was lropped.

Able Lukens was dropped on the seventh ballot.

There was a tie vote between Messrs, Zane and Dress on the eighth ballot. Both, therefore, remained n the field. on the eight ballot Samuel Zane was dropped.
On the eleventh ballot George Cress was dropped.
The excitement among the outsiders at this time ras decidedly enthusiastic.
Charles Orophed was decidedly as the same transfer Charles Overback was dropped on the twelfth sallot, and the contest was now between Dr. William ballot, and the contest was now between Dr. william Taylor and Anthony Conrad.

The excitement was great. Any attempt to adjourn was shouted down, and ballot, ballot, ballot, was loudly called for.

Quietness was restored, and with admirable calmess the foll was called, which resulted in the choice of Dr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of the Tenth ward.

The nomination was made unanimous. It was a tair race. The enthusiasm was almost unbounded.

Conrad 210 205 261 203 200 204 203 199 196 206 202 198 Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow (this) morn-THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.
This body resumed its session vesterday morning.
The first business in order was the nomination of a candidate for Recorder of Deeds. The candidates were Abraham R. Paul, Edmund R. Helmbold, Isaac M. Post, George W. Wunder, Samuel C. Thompson, Jacob Nullet, John H. Gook, B. F. Jackson, and James L. Barron.
The balloting was as follows: BALLOTINGS.

 Wunder
 25
 30
 32

 Helmbold
 20
 34
 23

 Thompson
 22
 21
 23

 Post
 17
 21
 23

 Cook
 29
 18
 27

 Barron
 19
 29
 20

 Nullett
 8
 10
 7
 upon him.
Mr. Lowry, President of the Convention, then
made a speech.
Mr. Paul is the present representative of the Sixteenth ward in Common Council.
After other speeches, by Messrs. Donovan, Pine,
and Curtis, the Convention adjourned sine die. DARING ROBBERY.—The dwelling house DARING HOBBERY.—The dwelling house of Mr. Stokely, on Eighth street, below Market, was entered by a daring thief last evening and the upper part thereof ransacked. The invader lighted all the gas burners, and inspected the contents of bureaus, wardrobes, closets, &c. It was not ascertained what had been stolen. Mr. Stokely was attending to his official duties as president of the Union City Convention, and members of his family were in the lower part of the house when the place was robbed. This is the second instance within a short time past that this dwelling has been invaded by thieves. THE subscription agent reports the sale of \$733,700 in five-twenties yesterday by the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 27. SUDDEN DEATH -A woman named Flem-

ming, residing in Lentz street, below Thirteenth, died very suddenly last evening about 11 o'clock.

Accident.—William Coleman was caught a belt of the machinery at Bader inderson's manufactory yesterday cocived a fracture of one arm, and the flesh was orn off the other.

A review of the financial history of our country since the opening of the war presents many fea-

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1863.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

tures parallel to the military annals of the same period. March, 1861, discovered a worthless armory and a depleted treasury, both robbed to emptiness by Southern sympathizers. When Fort Sumpter was assailed an army was to be raised, and a financial system created to support it. The opening ope rations of war and finance were similar—a rew ea-thusiastically volunteered for the one, a few liberally resolved to support the other. Both were assauled by treachery, public contumely, and newspaper scorn; suffered all the pangs of deleat, from being insdequately provided; experienced seasons of ter-rible doubt; were almost overwhelmed by the most gloomy forebodings, officious predictions, and un-warrantable meddlings; were aubject to all the caprice of a mercurial public, who now rushed wildly to arms; and now deprecated the cause; now gave freely, and now holding their purse-strings with a miser-clutch; mistakes were made in the conduct of each; movements made and losses realized; plunderers hung to the garments of the one and assailed the coffers of the other; but in spite of calumny, treason, plunder, gloom, and terrible losses, both have nobly triumph ed. With able men and true at the helm of each, who managed, as well as could be the reins of a gigantic war, the cause has triumphed, and today, with the nest of treason probably in our hands we have a right to pronounce upon the military and financial policy of the Administration. We do pro-nounce that the cause of the North has been nobly vindicated; that a great people, possessing the reources of a wonderful continent, and the energy to develop them, can support an exhausting war as easily as a people whose means are corroded by enormous taxes, or one ruled by a corroded despotism; that in this contest we have considerable advantage to ourselves just now, but very little to certain neighbors abroad hereafter and that we have now a moral hold upon the throat of Europe that will compel a silence whenever it of Europe that will compel a silence whenever it roars too loud. These are a few of the mighty things upon which the country has to congratulate itaelf in suppressing the rebellion. Triumph has dawned upon the nation, and a renewed army and full coffers are the result. "Other battles," as the hero of Gettyaburg said, "are to be fought;" but we shall fight them with the feeling that they are the last blows at a crumbling edifice, which a few more vigorous efforts will cause to topple into ruins. With resources more wonderfully developed; with a country richer, not alone by the issue of paper money, but by the institutions of wealth, manufactures, and com and the inventive genius which has been fostered and advanced by Government disbursements; with an army and navy belitting the greatness of a vast Republic; abilities to command respect at home and ethargy of a long peace into the startling energy of war, and with enormous amounts of capital continu-ally seeking the commercial centres, preventing anything like a heavy collapse, we do not see that gloomy period of commercial distress and financial sanic which some herald with guch dismay as the natural result of the war. Certain securities will suffer when trade is re-established all over the country; the opening of the Mississippi suggests a loss of business to some of the Western railroads, the price of whose stock will fall, perhaps, heavily. The tone f the stock market may be given by these, other securities may follow, and a general tumble be the result; but we think such a movement will be anticipated, and the decline gradual. Gold this morning was somewhat excited by the demands of the "shorts," and run up to 125; immediately after which it was offered freely at 124%, and finally at 124, at which figure it closed. Govern ment securities are stronger. Sales of the fivetwenties are being made steadily.

Speculation at the stock board seems to have ome to a half, and a desire to realize is prevalent. Reading shares, under a pressure to sell, declined t. Philadelphia and Erie was steady at 27%. Long Island sold at 46. Arch-street at 23%; Ridge-ave

nue at 21; Spruce and Pine at 15%. Susquehanna Canal sold at 15%, a decline of %; Schuylkill Navigation at 12%; Lehigh Navigation at 58%. State fives and city sixes, railroad bonds generally, steady The market closed firm. c., as follows:

les five twenties. \$733,700 The following shows the receipts of the Delawars Division Canal Company for the week ending Au-For week to date Previously in 1863 orresponding time last year.....

Increase in 1863... ...\$43,841 64 The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Morris Canal Company for ast year: Total to August 15, 1863.....\$173, 146 94 Week ending August 22, 1863..... 11, 414 66—\$184, 561 69 Total to August 16, 1862\$130, 100 32 Week ending August 23, 1862..... 8, 141 59—\$138, 241 94 Increase in 1863\$46,310 69 The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

Total tons. 785,799 For the same period last year: Delaware and Hudson Canal Co....26,395 Pennsylvania Coal Co......27,172 .53.567 518 7~ Total tons.
The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

Gold has advanced this morning on various absurd rumors, and closes at 124; Exchan has, consequently, been very much disturbed. And is quoted at 1364 (21374, with little doing polied with capital that first-class borrowers have no difficulty in effecting loans for thirty or afty days on the leading railroad shares, at 6672. The current rate for demand loans is 542, the activity being small.

The Stock Exchange this morning has been perturbed by the everish anxiety of a number of holders of securitie to realize, and by the efforts of Bears to depress the market. Governments are firm, Border State-holds steady, bank shares dull, railroad bonds strong and railroad chares heavy.

Before the first board gold was selling at 1242 (21334, New York Central at 1344 (21434, Eric at 1184). Eric Preferred at 109@1094, Illinois Central at 1334 (21334, Galena at 1124, Rock Island at 1134, and Michigan Southern at 106@10642, Reading 1214@ The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the yesterday evening:

S 6s, 1881, reg Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, August 27.

sported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia E. FIRST BOARD. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 BETWEEN BOARDS. 1000 Read 6s. S6. .. cash 119 | 2000 American Gold 12434 SECOND BOARD. S Green & Coates R. 46% | 150 Nung Canal Scrip. 62% | 15 do. 27% | 100 N Penna R. 19 | 15 do. 27% | 30 Penna R. 563% | 2000 Penna Coupon 5s. 102% | 100 do. 15% | 50 do. 830 63% | 6000 Penna R 1 st mort. 165 | 1000 Spruce & Pina R 16% | 1000 Spruce & AFTER BOARDS. 50 Lehigh Scrip...... 444 100 Elmira R 36 00 Sch Nav pref.... b10 25 16 Reading R 5934

There is very little demand for Flour, and the market is dull; fresh-ground is generally held above the views of buyers; sales comprise about 300 bbls terms, 400 bbls old-stock extra family at \$5.25@5.50 and 300 bbls late-inspected extra at \$5.50; the retailers and bakers are buying in small lots at \$4.75@ 5.25 for superfine, \$5.37@5.75 for extra, \$5.75@6 50 for extra family, and \$7007.50 \$0 bbl for fancy brauds as to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$4.75@5 % bbl. Corn Meal is scarce at \$4.20 % as to quanty. Nye Flour is sening in a sand way at \$4.756 % bbl. Corn Meal is scarce at \$4.20 % bbl for Brandywine and \$4 for Penna.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull and prices are rather lower; about 4,000 bus sold at 125@130c for new Southern red, and 130@137c for old do., as to quality; white ranges at from 135@135c % bus for common to prime. Rye is selling at 103@105c for old; 600 bus new Delaware sold at 30c % bus. Corn is less active; about 4,000 bus sold at 73@630c for Western mixed, and prime yellow at 82c % bus. Oats are without change; 2,500 bus sold at 53@55c for new Delaware, and 70c, weight, for old Penna.

BARK.—There is a steady demand for Quercitron, with sales of 18 hhds 1st No. I at \$30 % ton.

COTTON—There is very little doing in the way of sales, and the market is very dull. We quote middings at 66c % b, cash.

GROCERIES.—Coffee is scarce, but holders are firm; small sales of Rio are making at 26@25c % b. 250 hhds Cuba Sugar sold at 10@12c % b.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, Mess Pork is held at \$14@14.50 % bbl. Bacon Hams are in demand at 12@19c % b. A sales of 60 packages prime Ohio Butter was made at 20c % bb. Lard is held, at 11c % h for bbls and tierces.

WHISKY is firmly held; 100 bbls Ohio sold at WHISKY is firmly held; 100 bbls Ohio sold at 47%c; hhds at 46%, and drudge at 46c % gallon.
The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain
at this port to-day:

Flour. 9.200 bus.

Corn.....