THE PRESS. FUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FURNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS,

PIFIEEN CENTS PER WERE, DEVENDE to the carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ARBUM. THREE DOLLARS AND VIPTY CENTS FOR SIX IONTER. ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-PIVE CENTS FOR THERE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time or-Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Size THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Collars EDUCATIONAL. CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN Street, above Spruce.—The duties of the Classics institute will be resumed SEPTEMBER 7th. an27-2m* J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal. KENDALL'S CLASSICAL AND BNGLISH SCHOOL, S. E corner of THERTEENTH LOCUST Streets, will reopen MONDAY. September. MRS. E. HALL'S INSTITUTE FOR TOUNG LADIE 4, southeast corner of DILLWYN and GREEN Streets. The duties of this Institution will be resumed on MONDAY. Sept. 7, 1863 8028-124* TNSTRUCTION THROUGH BOOKS,

OBJECTS, AND PICTURES—I shalls reopen my School for Boys and Girls on the 7th of Santomber.
ANN DICKSON, au27-thatutf 108 South EIGHTEEN PH Street. AUCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,
OHERRY STREET. WEST OF TWENTIETH ST.—
A School OF BOYS and Girls will be opened in the stat
floor of the NEW JERUSALEM GHURCH, in CHERRY,
west of Twentieth street, on the SECOND MONOAY in
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had many years of successful experience as a Teanier
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Terms—For Fupils over 10 years of ago, per school
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Year of 10 months: \$60

For Papils of 10 years of age and under ... 25

Applications may be addressed to the cure of W. H. #
BENADE, P. O., Philada. au25-1 n*

T HENRY WOLSTEFFER, PROFES. SOR of Music No. 480 N. SIXTH at. au26 1m T BBANTLY LANGTON'S ACA. DEMY for Boys, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will be reopened on MONDAY, September 7th au25 1m THOMAS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH Mathematical and Classical School for Boys, N. B or BROAD and ABCH, will reopen Sept. 1. an 16 lm FRIENDS' SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and Girls, SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, reopens 9th month (September). I SUITUTE, relative me M. SUNTINGTON, Prin.

MRS. MARY W. D. SUHAFFER will open her SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, from eight to fifteen years of arg. at 1037 Walnut breek, on MONDAY, September 7, 1863. THE CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL
and BUSINESS INSTITUTE for Young Mon and
Boys, corner of RIGHTH and SUTTONWOOD streets,
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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
LADIES, with Elementary and Academic Pepartments.
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The NINTH SEMI ANNUAL SESSION commences of MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.1.

For terms and circulars apply as above. au25-12t VOUNG LADIE: INSTITUTE OF HABORO, Pa., Rev. GEO. HAND. A. M., Prin-ipal. A Fam'ly Boarding S-hool, delightfully and ealthfully located. 16 miles north of Philadelphia. Duties resumed MO NDAY, September 7th. For circulars, call at 530 ARUH str et, or address the rincipal. GERMANTOWN FEMALE SEMINAwill reopen September 5. Should be seminary.

Professor WALTER S. FORTES JUE, A. M.,
Principal.

MISS C. A. BURGIN WILL REOPEN WALNUT St., SEPTEMBER 14 1863 an25-361* TRIENDS ACADEMY FOR BOYS, rear of 41 North ELEVENTH Street | \$12 per terr of twenty-two weeks. All denominations admitted One session from 9 till 2. Reopens 9th month, Sept. 1st au 24 lm W. W. 1174 LL. AUZ-IM*

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TO BE OPENED ON MONDAY, Sept. 7th. BROAD-STREET ACADEMY, for BOYS, 337 South BROAD street, opposite Deaf and Dumb Asylum, EDWARD ROTH, A. M. Principid. A Preparatory Department for smaller boys. Gymuasium, Drilling, &c., without extra charge. For Prosp. ctus. direct Box 223 P. O. or call at Mr. LEYPOLD'S, JUNPER and CHESTNUT, or at the Academy, from August 31st SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIBLS, 1030 SPRING GARDEN Street, will be re-opened September 7th. For Circulars apply to MISS R. T. BUCKMAN, Principal A LEXANDER BACHMANN, of his profession September 1st. Residence 624 North TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS Institution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.
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JOHN H. WILLIARD, Troy, N. Y. POROFESSOR WILLIAM H. FENNEY announces to his Pupils that he will return to the city, so as to rerume his lessons, on the 2d or 5th of September at the latest. Address Messrs ANDRE & CO. 8 Music Store. 1104 OHESTNUT Street. an 2D-tse8* THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, 1334 CHEST UT Street, re-opens on SEPTEMBER lat. For terms of admission apply at the School Rooms.

T. W. BRAIDWOOD. Principal.

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Common English, \$32 per quarter. For other information, address
aul2-im

A. P. LASHER.

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GIRLS, will re-open on the 7th of Ninth month For Circulars, apply to RUTH ANNA PEIRCE, Bristol Bucks co., Pa. jel7.3m* CHESTNUT STREET FEMALE SEMI-NARY.—English and French Boarding and Day School. Principals, Miss Bonney and Miss Dillaye. The twenty-seventh semi-annual session will open Wed-nesday, September 9, at 1615 Chestnut Street, Phitadel-phia. Particulars from circulars. TAIRVIEW BOARDING SCHOOL,
NORRISTOWN, Pennsylvania, for Boys and Young
Men, will commence the next session on the 29th SEPTEMBER. For circulars address the Principal,
anils-2m* GEO. A. NEWBOLD. WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—The duties of this Seminary will be resumed on MONDAY, September 7, 1863. For terms apply to the principals au9-1m C. & J. GRIMSHAW. THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL OF H. D. GREGORY, A. M. No. 1108
MARKET Street, will BEOPEN on TUESDAY, Septemany-in-MISS MARY E. THROPP WILL RE-

M topen her Brillsk and Freuch Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at 1841 CHESTNUT Street, on the 14th of September. For circulars, until Septem-her 1st, apply at the Sunday-school Times, 148 South FOURTH street, Phila, or address Miss Thropp at Val-ley Forge, Fonna. SEIDENSTICKER'S CLASSICAL SKIDKNSTICKER'S CLASSICAL

INSPIRITURE 197 North TENTH street, for Instruction in all English Branches, Letin, Greek, German, and
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References—Benjamin Gerhard, Eeg., Charles Short, e
Esg., Rev. W. J. Maun, Rev. James Clark.
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of Göttingen, enables me to recommend him warmly as
a Classical Teacher of the highest order

GEORGE ALLEN,
auxi-tuths-lm* Prof. of Greek and Latin, Penna Univ. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
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N. B.—The Principal may be seen any SATURDA' from 9 to 12 A. M., at the American Hotel, CHES' (NU Street, below Sixth. Philadelphia. au20thstu9t* DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACA-

The duties of this Academy will be resumed on THURSDAY, September 3d. The following sentlemen or mpose the board of True each of the work of the continuous sentlement sentlement of the continuous sentlement of the continuous sentlement of the sentlement of the sentlement of the continuous sentlement of the sentlement of the sentlement of the continuous sentlement of the s

Colonel HYATT will be at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY Mornings, throm 10 to 12 o'clock, on the 28th and 29th instant, and will be happy to see any of the patrons of the Academy, crothers, on official business. FAIRMOUNT COALOIL WORKS. THIRTIETH Street, below Wire Bridge; Office, 1323 WALNUT Street.
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BIG CUN R E M O V E D.—PHILIP

Guis. Pistola Ribard of Machinery and the would probe the week followed.

The PIRE OF WAGNER,

"No man could tell where the week followed.

"No man could

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

CHARLESTON.

The rebel flag still floats over Sumpter, not as it

once was, calm, defiant, apparently invulnerable, with its garrison proud, insolent, and confident of

ts impregnable but ever broken and battered walls,

wo of which are little more than heaps of rubbish

over a dismantled parapet and abandoned casemates,

over the mere spology for a garrison, 40 in number, who have volunteered in their perilous service sim-

ply to keep the rebel ensign affort, and with no

hought of averting the final doom of the fortress

The correspondents who predicted the surrender

of this renowned stronghold within a few hours

after the opening of the bombardment, did them-

elves and the country injustice. It was not built

ordnance has very much improved of late years, it

uppose that they had built a house of cards. The nombardment was continued, not a few hours, or for the day simply, but for seven. On the first, Mon-

in a day to be battered down in an hour, and though

Was a poor tribute to those constructing the fort to

day last, as you have been informed, they were aided

J. G. Woodbury, met the fate of brave men by s hance shot. Tuesday the wind was high, inter-

reck it was continued steadily from the land batt

ries, and it was easy to mark the progress of de-

In the fight of Monday the monitors silensed ef-

ectually one gun in Battery Gregg, and did no little

The rebels were sanguine of damaging our fleet by

loating torpedoes down Light-house creek at high

water, but the project was discovered in time, and

Two deserters from James Island, who floated for

orty-eight hours toward our works, were finally picked up, too exhausted at first for speech. On

picked up, too exhausted at first for speech. On being brought to, they asserted that most of the guns had been withdrawn from Sumpter some time ago, and that no garrison was there, except a volun-teer force of forty, who are pledged to keep the flag

THE MARSH "ANGEL."

The famous Marsh Battery, which is one of the many proofs of Gen. Gilmore's daring and energy, to the surprise of the Charlestonians, commands their houses and homes, to say nothing of the other

heavy ordnance. This battery is in the midst of the marsh, 2,600 yards in advance of Morris Island—was

located at night by the men making their way to it on their stomachs. A path, two planks wide, was then constructed, which was hid from rebel observa-

tion by the marsh grass. Planks three inches thick were driven down as the substratum; on this were

laid several layers; on them logs, and on them boards. In the meantime the ordnance was floated

up by night, and sand bags innumerable from every direction, and one night a large force piled them up,

and, to the surprise of the rebels, a dangerous bat-tery greeted their eyes next morning in dangerous proximity, as if evoked by the mysterious hand of

negic. SHELLS THROWN INTO CHARLESTON.

quantity of rumors are rife as to the results and to

when the whole story can be told of our operations before this inevitably doomed city, it will be a mag-nificent tribute to the genius and daring of Gilmore and the heroism and endurance of the troops that

the annals of modern times cannot surpass, if, indeed, they can equal.

The old story of indifference to a danger once

familiarized is here steadily repeated. The soldiers judge of the proximity of shells and shot by the vibrations in the air. "Gregg," you will hear them cry out. "Johnson;" "cover." "Toddlers"—that

neans the batteries from James Island, to which they pay but little heed. Men will lie down and

leep calmly with shell exploding around them, that

every now and then consign some unfortunate to

the sleep that knows no waking.

I do not venture a prediction how soon Charleston

will be ours. General Gilmore may speedily shell

it into submission. He can do it if he will, or, at

city will be left. He may resort to the system of gradual approach; and, if the enemy have been half as diligent as they claim, it may take weeks yet to

east, so expose it to conflagration that little of the

reduce the batteries they have constructed. But the

enemy know as well as he knows that the Federal

army is ere long destined to march through the streets or over the blackened remains of this grand nursery of the most accursed rebellion that ever

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Bombardment of the City-Panic of the

Correspondence of The Herald.]
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 23, 1863.

SUMPTER IN RUINS.

The firing from our batteries has nearly completed the work of destroying Fort Sumpter. It is no longer of value to the Confederacy as a work of defence. Practically its reduction is accomplished.

Its walls have been torn down; its guns, with perhaps a single exception, dismounted, and the few hardy spirits who yet maintain their tenure there

are compelled to take refuge from bursting shell and flying masonry as best they may, without the power further to help themselves. The navy can pass it. This is the fulfilment of the commanding

general's promise to the Government when he un-dertook the herculean job of breaching its walls

over the heads of Wagner and past the guns of

A WARNING FROM GILMORE TO BEAUREGARD.

threatened a nation's life.

Shells have been thrown into Charleston, and any

afloat.

ering with the bombardment, but for the rest of the

y the fleet, and Captain Rodgers and his paymaster,

or of retaliating the injuries hourly inflicted.

OFF CHARLESTON, August 24, 1863.

Before the Fall of Fort Sumpter-The Bo

dence of The Press.]

We are clearing our counters to make room for Wi Stock, and offer bargains in Gentlemen's Clothing. WANAMAKER & BROWN. S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Street

VOL. 7.-NO. 25.

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A WARNING FROM GILMORE TO DEAUREGARD.
On Friday morning, at about eight o'clock, Lieut.
Colonel James F. Hall, Provost Marshal General, and Captain Brooks, sid decamp, left General Gilmore's headquarters, bearing, under cover of a flag of truce, a sealed letter from the Union commander to the original rebel chieftain. It is understood that the document was a demand for the surrender of Morris Island and Fort Sumpter. To this was added a formal notice that a failure to comply would be followed by turning our guns upon the city of Charleston, and a desire that the non-combatants, women, and children, might accordingly be removed beyond the limits of the town.

After proceeding to our batteries upon the left, and notifying them to cease their firing at the proper time, Col. Hall and Capt. Brooks rode out to our parallels upon the right, and were soon among the sappers in the trenches at the front. Here, amid the storm of bullets, and the occasional volleys of shrapnel which burst from Wagner, they frantically waved their white handkerchiefs until a similar emblem of peace was displayed upon the parapet just before them. Lieut. Colonel Durgin, of the 21st South Carolina Volunteers, came out to receive the communication, and met our flag about midway between our pickets and the fort. But few words passed between the parties, whose hands did not meet during the interview.

After formally introducing himself, Colonel Hall ventured to remark that it was a warm morning, to which the rebel colonel gave his concurrence so stiffly as to deter any further conversation, except on matters purely official. The parties delivered and received the documents, bade each other good morning, and returned to their lines with a dignity which, in the lot August sun, must have been peculiarly refreshing.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE WAS NOT ALTOGETHER RE-

TO

At daybreak there was a white flag on the paraget of Wagner, and the sharpshooters ceased their deadly labors for a few moments while the field officers of the trenches went out to receive it. "A communication for General Gilmore," was the announcement, and the white flags separated, the hostile officers in the new establishment for manufacturing and bottling, and the avails of fifteen years experience in the business, this brand of Oil has advantages over all others, and receive the most careful personal attention of the original proprietor. The increasing demand and widespread market for it make its figures low, and afford greats advantages for those buying in large quantities.

BIG GUN REMOVED.—PHILIP

WILSON & CO. Manufactures.

tors, and from ten till two o'clock poured into the ragged fort a tempest of shells that completely silenced every gun. A neat way the gunners on the Ironsides have of exploding their projectiles within the fort. It is impossible to drive them through the sand and cotton of which the work is made, nor can the guns be so elevated as to toss them in as from a mortar. So the pieces are depressed, and the shot, striking the water about fifty yards from the beach, jumps in. In nearly every instance this manner of making the missites effective is successful. "Those are what I call billiards," said the captain, watching the firing. "They carom on the bay and beach and pocket the ball in the fort every time." STRAHAN'S BATTERY was also turned against Wagner, and no doubt as-tonished the natives within by its rapid and effec-tive fire. F Over one hundred and fifty shots from the Ironsides and from Strahan's guns took effect upon the work, and after ten o'clock it gave us no trouble whatever.

MARCHER MESSAGE FROM CHARLESTON.

Late yesterday afternoon the rebel batteries suddenly became silent, and, looking towards the harbor, we saw a little lead-colored steamer coming swiftly down, with a white flag at her fore. Operations were accordingly suspended, and the silence aroused every one to the fact that "something was up." Getting abreast of Fort Wagner, and still showing no signs of slackening her speed, Colonel Turner fired several blank cartridges at the craft to bring her to. To these she paid no attention, steaming down the channel very much as the Planter did when Robert Small's flag of truce came out. On she came, down to the Beacon House; still further, where she could look into the rear of our batteries, and where those on board, all of, whom were equipped with telescopes and marine glasses, could count every gun. Then the Ironsides, which was snehored in safety down the cannel, woke up to the fact that this impudent and bold reconnoussance in open day was hardly the proper thing for the enemy to perform even under a flag of truce, and accordingly fired a solid shot at the steamer. The latter checked her course with evident reluctance, and returned to the buoy, where Admiral Dahlgren's tug, the Daffodli, met her and received the despatches she had brought down. ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM CHARLESTON.

met her and received the despatches she had brought down.

FOREIGN CONSULS INTERFERING.

The contents of these despatches cannot yet be published; but it is understood that they were, first, a savage and indignant protest from General Beautegard against what he considers General Gilmore's unchristian and uncivilized mode of warfare in shelling the city of Charleston; and, secondly, a batch of notes of similar purport from the consuls of the various foreign Powers represented in that city. The despatches were answered promptly, and as I write there is another suspension of hostilities while Colonel Hall is delivering General Gilmore's reply, under still another flag of truce.

There was very little firing during last night on either side. This morning at daylight the monitors went into the harbor, receiving three shots from a single gun on Sumpter, and a rapid and well-directed fire from the Sullivan's Island works. A dense bank of fog hung over the bay, and it was not till the iron clade steamed out of it and came to their old anchorage, that we could see anything of their movements. The feeling of disappointment and exasperation at the conduct of the navy in these operations is becoming more and more manifest on shore.

MORE DESERTERS.

MORE DESERTERS. The monotony of the bombardment was broken on Friday by the arrival of a party of seven deserters from the refiel force on Sullivan's Island. They had been stationed where a full view of the effect of our shots upon the eastern face of Sumpter was always before them. Upon the side of the work which is yet hidden to us they saw the bricks go down by carticoads, the guns dismounted, the casemates revealed, and then destroyed and they know that Sumpter must fall—that, indeed, it was fast falling. So there seven men, knowing that victory was certain to the Yankees, tired of fighting loager for the Confederacy, and anxious, if possible, to get back to their homes in the old North State, procured a pass from their commander to visit Mount Pleasaut, stole a boat, and rowed out in the darkness of the night to the Montauk. Capt. Fairfax picked them up, and sent them ashore in the morning. The monotony of the bombardment was broken on QUESTIONING THE NEW COMERS.

The sight of seven able bodied men in the rebel uniform, as they marched down the beach to the provost marshal's office, was sufficient to attract the attention of every one in camp, and by the time they reached Col. Hall's quarters they had been subjected to a pretty thorough pumping. The curious and in quisitive sent volleys of questions at them as they passed along, and to all these the graybadks responded with as much good nature as if they had drawn a bead or pulled a trigger upon their questioners. In the hands of the provost marshal they were put QUESTIONING THE NEW COMERS.

Is at before reaching the breech, and to force it home four marines seized a crowber, and were in the act of striking it, when an explosion ensued, killing instantly three marines, and mortally wounding the fourth. The muzzle of another very important gun was blown off, after having fired but few rounds. Fortunately no one was injured. Men are at work this evening with file and chisel, and probably the gun will be in working order again to-morrow. It is said by judges that the accuracy of its aim will not be deatroyed, but its efficiency is somewhat lessened, inasmuch as one mile and a-half is taken off its range. This same gun has already had a good share in tumbling down Sumpter.

The following are among the wounded:
Lieut. R. R. Sanner. Co. H, 85th Pa., neck.
Sergt. Ottis Pollord, Co. A, 40th Mass., back.
G. O. Peck, Co. I, 17th Conn., head—dead,
Walter Jermon, Co. I, 17th Conn., dead.—dead.
Wm. H. Bowers, Co. G, 85th Pa., hip.
Henry B, Potter, Co. C, & 5th Pa., hip.
Geo. Gwin, Co. K, 85th Pa., back.
O. A. Comstock, Co. K, 67th Ohio, dead.
David Beitzel, Co. A, 62d Ohio, severely—dead.
Wm. Graham, Co. E, 35th Pa., hip.

A MONITOR RECONNOISSANCE.

COUNTY | COUNTY |

TORPEDOES FROM CHARLESTON.

[From the Washington for.]

The Navy Department received this afternoon one of the infernal machines planted by the rebels in Charleston harbor. It is a novel affair, and attracts considerable attention. The main portion of it appears to be an ordinary keg, bound with iron hoops, to the ends of which are affixed conically-shaped additions of solid wood, secured, possibly, by means of softews, the whole encased in a thick covering of tar. On the sides of that portion designed to remain uppermost are two iron plates, fastened down by four screws and nuts each. These plates are about four feen inches apart, and in the centre of each are tubes leading to the powder, into which are screwed two percussion caps. Just above the cap is a solid stem of brass, which plays in a cylinder of the same material. This stem being struck, passes down the cylinder, strikes the cap, and causes the explosion. The machine resembles a buoy in shape. To one end is affixed a heavy weight to keep it under water, and to the other a rope passing through two small round blocks of wood, the object of which we could not determine. If, as suggested, these blocks were designed as floats to mark the location of the torpedo. The party planting it, the object would be frustrated; as it would also define its position to those for whose injury it was designed.

The explosive material it contains is of a peculiar character, resembling pitch or tar very closely. It is in pieces, some as small as musket shot, others as large as grape. A small quantity was taken out, and a march being applied, it exploded. It is From the Washington For. 1

large as grape. A small quantity was taken out, and a match being applied, it exploded. It is thought to be what is known as "patent powder," which explodes as readily after being placed in water as when dry. Another Letter to Jeff, Davis.

[From the Chicago Tribune]

The following letter was found in the house of Jeff. Davis' brother Joe, in Jackson; the original is in the hands of an Illinois soldier. It is printed just as it is written: Hors Jeff. Davis: PLATTE CITY, May 29, 1858. How left. Davis:

Fermit me to introduce my friend Judge Sami Treat, of St. Louis, in this State. Judge Treat is a Gentleman of Talent and a politician of the Nullification; Secession, and High. Treason school to which I bestong? He understands the true position of parties and men in this State. I desire that you will receive him with kindness and courtesy, listen to him and act as you think best.

Yours, truly,

D. R. ATCHISON, as you think beat.

Yours, truly,

D. R. ATCHISON,

We need hardly inform our readers who D. R.

Atchison is, especially in the light of the terrible reminiscences called up by the recent sacking of Lawrence. Atchison, a native of Kentucky, removed to Missouri in 1330, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1841, where he remained until 1855. He was always the leader and adviser of the proslavery party. In 1856 he led the Border Rufflans in the attack upon Lawrence, and under his orders were perpetrated the infernal enormities which have found a supplement in the recent sacking of that ill-fated city. His principles are indicated in his own letter—Nullification, Secession, and High Treason. Whatever else may be said of Atchison, like should have the credit of speaking bis mind freely and without evasion or equivocation. Ten years ago Mr. Atchison writes to Jeff. Davis that his friend, Judge Treat, belongs to the "Secession" school. It seems the word was known then, and was not a chimera, but an absolute certainty. That conspiracy was in full tide of operation, the object of which was secession and high treason, unblushingly proclaimed, without a qualifying condition. Time is rapidly unravelling the knotted skein. Reynolds, Larmon, Brodhead, Hachley, Buchanan, Atchison, and Treat. How many more were engaged! How many more names are to be inscribed on the page of history with Ar-

many more were engaged? How many more names are to be inscribed on the page of history with Ar-Important Order of General Grant. HE RECOMMENDS THAT THE FREEDOM OF THE NE-GROBE ACKNOWLEDGED. GROBE ACKNOWLEDGED.

HEADQ'ES DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.
VICKSBURG, Miss. A Agust 1, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 50.—1. All regularly organized bodies of the enemy having been driven from those parts of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee river; and from all of Mississippi, west of the Mississippi Central Railroad; and it being to the interest of those districts not to invite the presence of armed bodies of men among them, it is announced that the most rigorous penalties will hereafter be inflicted upon the following class of prisoners, to wit: All irregular bodies of oavalry not mustered and paid by the Confederate authorities; all person engaged in conscription, or in apprehending deserters, whether regular or irregular; all divises accurate of the conscription of t

guisfive kent volleys of questions at them as they passed along, and to all these the gray basic responded with as much good nature as if they had drawn as bead on pulled a tingger grown their questioners. In the property and the property of presents, and the property of the property o

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. Letter of R. bert Toombs on the Finances of the Com, ederacy-Bankruptcy of the Rebellion.

WAS HINGTON, Ga., August 12, 1863.

To the Editor of the Constitutionalist:

The Confederate Government have committed two radical errors in the management of our finances, which produced. Jur present calamitous condition by the operation of laws of currency as fixed, certain, and immutable as the laws which revern the planetary system. A state beginning of this struggle we had a resource and tund a decided consents of public stated and resources and supplications of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of sold state of the control of the state of the

the world has as yet been able to discover. This is no pleasant picture for us to behold, yet this is better than the still more gloomy one which a continuance in the paths of error will speedily present to our visions. The consequences are frightful; let us pursue them a little further. Let us suppose that we have five hundred millions of eurrency now in circulation, worth fifty millions of standard bullion; the issue of an additional five hundred millions of such currency will not add a single dollar to its value. The thousand millions will be worth no more than the five hundred millions of bullion. The addition! has only depreciated the whole currency by one-half, and this depreciation will invariably exhibit itself in the rise of the commodities for which it may be exchanged. The Government, therefore, if it expends the additional issue in commodities, loses first the whole amount of depreciation existing at the beginning of the issue, also all the additional depreciation produced by its daily expenditure, and the note-holders lose one-half the value of their notes. It will, therefore, follow that if the market price of wheat is eight dollars per bushel under the issue of five hundred millions of treasury notes, it will, be sixteen dollars per bushel under the issue of a thousand millions, and the sixteen dollars will be worth no more than the eight dollars, and will exchange for no more of other commodities.

This being the uniform law of currency, when you fix an arbitrary price on any given commodity and leave all other commodities to the natural operation of this law, you utterly destroy all sound principles of exchange, and must in the end ruin the producers of the regulated commodity unless they abandon that business at least to the extent of producing a surplus. This must be the effect of this impressment, unless the law is throttled by the wisdom and power of the people. But is this principle true? "That commodities will rise or fall in proportion to the increase or diminition of money, I assume as

which the actual necessaries of life cannot be purchased. They feel the misery and generally know not its law. The capitalist lends his money to the Government, and finds at his first half-yearly dividend he receives in payment treasury notes not worth one-third in money what they were when he made the loan. Yet the Government wonders why people will not buy its bonds. Investments in gold for the last six months have been the safest and among the best in the-Confederate States. They have paid one hundred per cent. per month on the original investment, in treasury notes. Can I say more to expose the boundless folly of our present financial system? The history of the currency of our enemies since the beginning of this war is humiliating to us. Neither had foreign credits, both had powerful and established State Governments to back them. We were united in favor of the war; they were divided. They have kept twice the men in the field that we have upon half the money, and paid their soldiers belier than we have. Their treasury notes sell at a discount of less than thirty per cent.; ours of more than one thousand? The reason is solely that their Government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principles of currency than ours. In all clies we had the advantage. I have endeavored to point out the main difficulty in our financial policy, and have, to the best of my judgment, traced it to its true source—excess in currency—not national debility.

THREE CENTS

premium upon them, payable in sour curreins, would be large.

We must act, and that quickly; the public interest and public safely will no longer allow delay. Our present system is utterly insupportable; it is upsetting the very foundations of private rights, weakening daily public confidence in our cause at home and abroadsouting dangerous discontents among the people, which are daily deepening and widening. Patriotism demands that all good men should waite to correct these evils.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. TOOMBS.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Importance of the Situation.

under Burnside and Rosecrans are threatening the

SPECULATIONS THREE INPORTANT POINTS.

like sheep.
These views, slightly modified, are the same which,

MOVE BY WHICH WE MIGHT BE CHECKMATED.

very vitals of the Confederacy.

the neighborhood of Chattanooga.

IN CAMP, NORTH OF STEVENSON, ALA.-A COI-

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate. \$1.50 per copy.

THE WAR PRESS.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as thes afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The War Press. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

POLITICAL. - The prospects for the re-election of Governor Curtin grow brighter every day. The people are up and moving. They begin to realize the terrible calamity of electing a sympathizer with Vallandigham, such as Woodward is known to be. It would not only prolong the war, by encouraging the rebels to hold out still lower but would not only prolong the war, by encouraging the rebels to hold out still longer, but would jeopardize the life of the nation itself. Thoughtful men of all parties see this. They have resolved that it shall not be done. Leading and artive Demograts all over the State are coming out openly and above board for Curtin. His triumphant election is a certainty. - The Erie Gazitte says: We have received let-

espondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes:
The story of the rebels having forty thousand men ters informing us that Governor Curtin will be in Eric county on the 10th of September, and address a at Chattanooga is all bosh. Bragg had not a man more than that previous to the departure of Polic's corps to reinforce Lee; and, at the present time, Union mass meeting at such place as may be selectell for the purpose. His arrangements on the commander of the rebel army of Tennesses canto that date will reader it impracticable for him to not, with his utmost exertions, muster more than make more than one speech in the county, and hence twenty five thousand men. Buckner has perhaps' ten thousand more, and these are, under present cira desire has been expressed that the proposed meet-ing be called at Erie, arthe most accessible point to can count for resisting the progress of our army and a majority of our citizens. Not doubting that the proposition will be acceded to generally, we would nat of General Burnside. And the Union soldiers call upon our friends to prepare for the great Union convocation of the campaign in Northwestern Pennsylvahia. Let us turn out in our might, and give our noble candidate for Governor a fitting reception. Nothing better proves the weakness of the rebel-lion to-day that this contrast of opposing force in - Chas. J. Biddle commences a letter to the chairman of the Democratic Committee of Butler county with these words: "Dear Sir: By your favor of the 17th instant I am informed of your action in relation to a proposed organization of asserved character in Buller county." The chairman of the committee thereupon publishes the letter, adding: "I hope that this will satisfy the people as to the propriety of abandoning any organization that may have been formed under misapprehensions." He thus exposes The secret which Mr. Biddle fancied was safe when

the neighborhood of Chattanooga.

SPECULATIONS—THERE INPORTANT POINTS.

Should we wish to occupy Atlanta and Macon, we can do so in spite of Bragg; and the possession of those points by our armies; together with that of Chattanooga, would involve the ruin of the rebeilion, so that even its deperate and determined chieftains would abandon it as hopeless, throw themselves upon the elemency of the Government, or take refuse in flight. The occupation of Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Macon by the Union armies is the flual separation of the Gulf States from Virginia, the destruction of all possible communication between Johnston and Lee, and the severance of what remains of the Confederacy, as completely as the whole was divided by the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. One great reliance of the rebeil leaders is, that as our armies close around them. driving all fueir troops within a circle whose diameter becomes continually less and leas, their opportunities for concentration will become more and more formidable, and they will be able to crush in detail the various portions of our more extended line. Of course, it will be easier, too, for us to concentrate as the circle contracts; but as it will take less and less time for the rebeils, operating upon their interior lines, to effect any desired combination, our opportunities for knowing their intentions will continually diminish, and we shall be ever less and less prepared to brifte their concentrated armies by counter concentrations of our men. But let the Gulf States of the "Confederacy" be severed from the Atlantic, let the armies rallying around Johnston be cut off from those whose inspiring soul is Lee, and the whole scheme by which the rebel leaders hope, even in the most desperate extremity, to baffie and defeat us, will fall at once to the ground; and the utter futility of continuing the contest will become apparent even to themselves. Johnston's army, cut off from Richmond and the rebel Government, will inevitably got op pieces; Lee's, deprived of its suppli he referred only to a proposed organization. Undounfedly there are Knights of the Goiden Circle in Butler county, if the above correspondence means — We have just been shown a copy of the Constitution of "The Democratic Anti-Abolition State meta Association, of the town of Sereno, Columis as follows: "You do solemnly and sincerely swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States; and that you will stand by each other in all emergencies; and that you will not reveal that which is about to be revealed to you, under the penalty of Death. So help you God." How the above precious documents came into our possession it is not necessary here to state further than that they have been furnished us by one who was "in the ring." For the present he does not feel that it would be safe for him to allow his name to be made public as the leaders of the cabal swear vengeance upon those who reveal the secrets.—Columbia Republican. - The Secession organ in Johnstown has become so notoriously and openly treasonable in its teachings that its continued publication is simply an evi-dence of neglect of duty on the part of the United

States officers in the district. The issue dated August 26 is filled with the most inflammatory appeals against the enforcement of the conscription not long since, I heard expressed by an intelligent rebel officer, who was a prisoner in our hands, and with whom, through the kindness of a valued friend in this army, I was permitted to converse. the heading, "The Lincoln Draft," the leading arti-ole commences thus: "In our local columns will be ound the roll of victims drawn in the great Lincoln lottery, at Huntingdon, on Thursday last. It is a humiliating spectacle to see names embraced within MOVE BY WHICH WE MIGHT BE CHECKMATED.

I know of but one way in which a movement of ours, having in view the occupation of the three great railroad centres I have named, could be checkmated. Should Johnston resolve to leave Mississippi and Alabama, abandon Mobile to its fate, march rapidly northward destroy the railroads, &c., behind him, so that Grant could only follow elowly and with difficulty, form a junction with Bragg and Buckner, and then fall upon General Rosecrans—should he resolve to do this, I say, only the most energetic operations on our part could prevent bin. Should he succeed in effecting the juncthat roll who work hard for the small pittance which gives their wives and children a scanty sup-port, yet who must be driven 'like bullocks to the slaughter pen.' to satisfy the craving maw of the Lincoln horde for blood, while the pimps who are so loudly loyal, if not able, will be assisted to evade the responsibility of serving the Administration. In a few weeks more the wives and little ones of the the most energetic operations on our part could pre-vent him. Should be succeed in effecting the junc-tion, the bravery of this army, the excellence of its officers, and the genius of Rosecrans could alone save it from defeat. Superiority in numbers would no longer avail it; that superiority would be trans-ferred in all probability to the other side; for John-ston's 30,000, Bragg's 25,000, Maurey's 15,000, and Buckner's 10,000 would form an army 70,000 strong. Should the rebel forces at Charleston and Savan-nah be released about the same time, Johnston and Bragg would find themselves at the head of one hun-dred and ten thousand men. and support, and ere many months a nameless grave living under the benign Administration of Abraham Lincoln." The article closes by advising Democrati to go armed to the polls in October, to "prevent the game so successfully played in Kentucky." -The Easton Free Press says : The time before us is short, but the work is great. Let every one be willing to work during the few weeks before the The Story about the Invasion of Canada—D'Arcy McGee's Bugbear Destroyed.

Some time ago, Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee published in the Montreal Gazetle a communication intimating that he knew that it was the purpose of the American Government to invade Canada by sending one hundred thousand men to Montreal, to cut the country in two. This announcement, coming from an ex-Cabinet Minister, occasioned no little excitement in the Canadas, which, however, was allayed by subsequent qualifications of the alarming statement, showing that its only foundation was an alleged conversation of one Mr. Hart, of Montreal, with Secretary Seward. Mr. Hart now comes out under his own name, giving an account of the conversation in question, which, it will be seen, was not with Mr. Seward at all, and only a military opinion as to the tactics to be pursued in the event of a war. The following is Mr. Hart's letter:

"Questo, August 21, 1863. election for the success of the Union cause. Visit your neighbors, and discuss the great questions at stake. Prepare for the election in every possible way. Spend time, labor, and money, if necessary, to bring out every voter to the polls. There are aged men, and sick men, whose hearts are warm for the Union cause, but who cannot walk to the polls. Make arrangements for these to come to the elec-tion. Gov. Curtin can, nay must, be elected if we wish to have peace, a nation; and a Union. We can elect him, and that with a large majority, if we work vania, gloom will overshadow the Union cause. Of the noble qualties of our leader we need not speak again this week, but a re-election is due to him

the tactics to be pursued in the event of a war. The following is Mr. Har's letter:

"Quebro, August 21, 1863.

"Dear Holton: You imagine my surprise and mortification on taking up this morning's newspaper, to find that Mr. McGee had dragged Mr. Seward, Mr. Grinnell. and my name before the public in his speech last night relative to militia affairs. As his version of the conversation, as coming from me to you, is not correct, but the reverse of what I stated of my interview with Mr. Seward, I wish you to take the earliest moment to place them right. I did not state to you that Mr. Grinnell was with me at Washington. I took a letter of introduction from Mr. Grinnell of Mr. Seward. I did not state to you nor did Mr. Seward to me, of any thought on his part, or that of the United States Government, of invading Canada, but the reverse. Mr. Seward spoke confidently of amicable relations, and in the highest terms of our present, position and form of Government, You will thus see how wrong has been the use of Mr. Seward's name. I did tell you of a communication a high military man had with me in Washington, about the tactics that would probably be followed in the event of a war with England—that 100,000 men could, at short notice, be concentrated and thrown across the St. Lawrence, about or below the Island of Montreal, &c., &c., and you may possibly have confounded his remarks with Mr. Seward's. Some confusion of names and circumstances in respect of a casual conversation held more than a year ago, to which no particular importance was attached by either of us, is not to be wondered at. But the reference to Mr. Seward and Mr. Grinnell, as well as myself, having been made, I deem it my duty to these gentlemen to give a true statement of the facts.

"Yours, truly, Theodore Harr." The Easton Argus says: "The contest is then narrowed to this: Shall the negroes of the South—4,000,000 of them; and not half civilized—be set free add made the equals and companions, the competitors in labor of the white men of the North! Shall we be overrun by this horde of semi-barbarians of a it. Let the white men of Pennsylvania decide which of the two they will choose." If we are not mistaken, it was not Gov. Curtin, but a venerable impinion that ten cents a day was sufficient wages for the "white men of Penns ylvania." — Leading Democratic papers have at tempted to pool-pool the charge that there is a society of the Knights of the Golden Circle existing in this State. The following from an Erie paper, shows that the charge is correct: "A friend from Fairview informs us that a society of the Knights of the Golden Circle has been organized at that place, and that by the promise to secure them against the draft, a goodly number of young men who have hitherto favored the Union cause, have been induced to joint. The vow or oath taken by members of the society embodies a pledge to vote for all the candidates of the Demo-