The Press MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1863.

. We can take no notice of anonymous communs. We do not return rejected manuscripts Nor Voluntary correspondence solicited from all justs of the world, and especially from our different inilitary and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

An Army of Slaves. JEFFERSON DAVIS, if the rumor be true that he has resolved to arm the slaves against the Government, has again confessed the weakness of the South. "It is not probable, as the North tremblingly fears," said the Index of August 13th, the London organ of the rebellion, "that the South is even thinking of resorting to the extreme measure of arming its slaves." This is significant incredulity, and expresses the repugnance of the friends of slavery to such a method of defence. The war was begun by the South in the interest of slavery, no war measure could be so unwelcome to the slaveholder as that which libe. rates his slaves. The Emancipation proclamation of the President was, therefore, denounced by them as barbarous and cowardly, and to this day excites the bitter hatred of the disloyal journals of the North, and the enemies of the country in Europe. The negroes were, therefore, declared unfit to fight; they would prove cowards in the presence of the enemy, it was urged, and murderers of women and children where no fear restrained them. It would be a disgrace for white men to fight for a flag which negroes aided to defend. Thus the South, and the friends of the South, revealed their hatred of an experiment of which the results were evidently dangerous to slavery. Nor do they hate it Italian war of 1859 began, MAXIMILIAN was less now; nor could such a measure originate with the people of the South. On the contrary, if the slaves are really to be armed, it will be so because of stern necessities of the leaders of the rebellion. They will impose it upon their people, because defeat will be their personal and irretrievable ruin, and to prevent that they will force any sacrifice on their followers; because JEFFERSON DAVIS understands that soldiers are to him more important than slaves. By abandoning the first principle of the rebellion-the protection of slavery -he proclaims to the world the weakness of the South; he confesses that the white population is exhausted; that the is at last forced to trust the Confederacy to the magnanimity of its victims.

Another reason why such a measure might be adopted by the rebel Government is, that the war has proved that the fate of slavery on this continent is extinction. "At any rate," it may argue, "the war will liberate our slaves : this is clearly the opportunity to liberate them to our own advantage." This argument may suggest itself to the intelligent classes of the rebels, and reconcile them to the measure. But their feelings in regard to the emancipation of their slaves will be similar to those of Isaac of York, in Ivanhoe, who, to save his money bags, submitted to have his teeth extracted.

But it is not by asking slaves to fight against a free Government that slaveholddo they alone apprehend opposition from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. There was no apers are to make their rebellion triumphant. the United States, but also from the South The United States is first in its appeal to

ern loan lose money by the investment, they alone are to blame. It was a speculation The disloyal newspapers are constantly with them, and if they lose, they deserve no more sympathy than the loser in a speculation with stocks, and sugar, and cotton.

Napoleonic Ideas in Mexico. It is doubtful whether NAPOLEON really expected that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN of Austria would accept the proffered crown of Mexico. In the event of his refusal, the Assembly of Notables in Mexico, who proclaimed MAXIMILIAN Emperor on the 10th of July, had provided for the emergency by leaving the selection of another and suitable person to NAPOLEON. Practically, this would be equivalent to placing a cadet of the house of BONAPARTE upon the throne of Mexico-perhaps either Prince NAPO-LEON OF One'ef the MURATS. It is declared, however, that MAXIMILIAN has accepted the crown, conditional only on no objection being raised by his brother, the Emperor of Austria, and upon the great Powers of Europe guaranteeing that he will be maintained upon the newly-erected throne.

The Prince, who completed his thirty-first year only four days before the French-Mexican party tendered the imperial purple to him, is next brother to the Emperor of Austria, is son-in-law to the King of Belgium, and is cousin by marriage to the Queen of England, and also to the Count DE PARIS, and the other Orleans princes, the surviving children of LOUIS PHILIPPE. who was dethroned by the French revolution of 1848, and died in exile in England. He is vice admiral and commander-in-chief of the Austrian fleet, is colonel of a regiment of Austrian lancers, as well as of a regiment of Prussian dragoons, and, for some years before 1859, was Governor General of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. When the

burden.

resistance to its authority by precept and recalled from Venice-it was said at the by example; he may endeavor to depretime on account of his liberal opinions and ciate its financial credit ; he may screen and humane feelings, and he has the reputation protect its enemies; he may be disloyal by of being a man of high principle and great silence as well as by speech; he may occourage, with enlarged views of government. cupy a responsible public position, and, by By his marriage with the Princess CHARrefusing to throw the weight and influence LOTTE, of Belgium, which took place in 1857. of that position in favor of the Government, when the young lady was only seventeen, MAXIMILIAN has no issue. If Mexico is to be | may be as truly disloyal as though he should ruled by a foreign prince, MANIMILIAN is as openly contend that the dissolution of the Union is proper, and that the States should worthy as any one for that dignity. be allowed to go peaceably; he may be dis-The Vienna journals do not approve of MAXIMILIAN'S being placed upon a foreign | loyal by sustaining partisan organizations at a time when the country needs the serand remote throne, on the nomination o NAPOLEON the Third. They would rather vices of all its citizens; he may be disloyal by endeavoring to disfranchise the soldiers, not have Austria placed under an obligation to the Emperor of the French. They point or by endeavoring to create a feeling of preback to the time when, a conqueror, the first | judice against citizens of foreign birth. These are a few of the many ways in which NAPOLEON compelled the Emperor FRANCIS a man may show himself disloyal. There I. to give him the Archduchess MARIAis but one way in which a man can show LOUISA of Austria in marriage. They conhimself to be loyal-by supporting unconsider that alliance a blot on the escutcheon ditionally the Government which protects of the House of Hapsburg. They show the hazard of introducing Monarchy, and under a foreign prince, into the North American continent, and ask with what force from the Austrian army the new Emperor is to be

American republics. They are afraid that

him, and maintaining the supremacy of the laws enacted for its preservation. WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press. maintained upon his throne, or whether, as at Rome, the prince-regnant is to be protected by French bayonets. They also Skirmish with Moseby's Guerillas. dread the probability of a collision between Some of SCOTT'S Nine Hundred cavalry have rently been making reconnoissances on the line of the new empire and the United States. Nor

THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1863. The Poor, North and South

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Execution of the Five Substitute De-

clamoring about the injustice of this Governserters. ment (and particularly in its act of conscrip-HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE ARMY, August 29. -The execution of the substitute deserters, sen-tenced to the penalty of death in General Orders, tion) towards the poor. We, of course, know that all such cries are the mere schemes No. 84, took place to-day. More than ordinary in-terest was exhibited in this execution of military of the demagogue, and intended to mislead the ignorant and unwary. It would be law, and it is estimated that not less than twentywell, however, to show how the rebel fiends five thousand persons were present. The ground was in the South manage the poor in their conwell selected, and every arrangement so complet scription. If we look at the exemption list that no accident occurred to mar the solemnity of proceeding. The position of the spectators of such a Etate as Georgia-and Georgia we was upon a semi-circular elevation, partially sur-rounding the place of execution. Previous to select as an example-we shall see that there is hardly a poor man in the list of those exthe execution the scene presented a remarkable view to the spectator. Two of the sen-tenced were Protestants, two Oatholics, and the fifth empt, and that every class that can, by any possibility, exclude a poor man, is inclua Hebrew. The spiritual advisers of each were ded. Thus, on the part of the North, we present, administering the last consolations of reliknow that no class is exempt; that every gion. The criminals were sitting upon their respec tive coffins with the yawning graves in the rear. man capable of service must go, or give the The troops were drawn up in close column by divi-Government an equivalent for his service. sion, covering the complete semi-circle, separate In the South we see the following among the from the spectators by a creek. The order for the classes exempted : Regular clergymen, regimmediate execution was issued by General Griffin, at three o'clock P. M., and the officer of the guard. ular teachers, common-school teachers, Captain Crocker, 118th Pennsylvania, recalled the clergymen from their spiritual duties. The rest is editors, foremen of the press, druggists, physicians, lawyers, Government agents, briefly told. At the order to fire, thirty-six musket were 'discharged, and instant death, as announced judges, clerks of courts, sheriffs, justices, and y the surgeons in attendance, was the result. The bailiffs. It is well known that there is odies were placed in their respective graves, and scarcely a rich men in the South who does' the clergy performed the religious services over the not come within the designation of these deceased

The spectacle was an unusual one ; the Catholic. professions; while the poor man, and we he Protestant, and the Hebrew stood side by side, use the term in its most popular sense, could each uttering prayers for the departed souls scarcely claim either. In the South the aim The names, ages, residences, &c., of the decease is to have a governing class-an aristocracy re as follows : George Kuhn, Hanoverian, 22 years old, resided -and all who belong to that class are proh Pennsylvania, unmarried. tected. The rest bear the burdens. In the John Felane, Italian, 26 years, Pennsylvania, wife North we have a democracy. No one is and family

Charles Walters, Prussian, 28 years, wife and favored. All alike-rich and poor, high child. and low-must take their lot and bear their George Reinese, Italian, 29 years, wife and child.

Emile Lai, Prussian, 30 years, wife. The clergy who attended the unfortunates were THERE are hundreds of ways in which a he chaplain of the 118th Pennsylvania Regiment, man may be disloyal. He may speak the Rev. O. L. Esgan, of St. Dominic's Oburch. Washington, and the Rabbi B. S. Scald, of Baltiagainst the Government, he may write nore. These gentlemen were unfemitting in their against the Government ; he may inculcate ttendance upon the deceased until the final hour.

The Protection of the Border.

ST. LOUIS, August 29 .- The Democrat's special lespatch from Leavenworth says : The largest mee ing ever held here assembled last night. General Lane offered resolutions, which were unanimously dopted, calling all loyal men on the border that can be spared for home protection to assemble at anola on the 8th of September, with such arms and ammunition as they can procure, organized into companies of twenty men each, under a captain of their own choosing. Gen. Lane spoke for two tours, saving that the people of Kansas must depend upon themselves for protection, exhorting the morning of the 17th a large sloop of war, of ten very man to be ready to meet at a moment's no-

Hon. A. C. Wilder offered a resolution in behalf of the committee on resolutions, stating that the tragedy at Lawrence was directly chargeable to the imbecile and inefficient policy of the commander of this department, and demanding the immediate removal of Gen. Schofield.

Mayor Anthony offered resolutions that the counties of Platte, Clay, Buchanan, and Andre, in Misouri, be held responsible for any rebel outrages north of the river, the penalty to be a total devasta-tion of a line forty miles wide along the frontier. All the resolu enthusiastically adopted.

Several speeches were made denouncing Generals Schofield and Ewing, and the policy in this department. General Ewing telegraphed General Lane to-day,

saving that he would defend Lawrence and Kansas and requesting him to use his influence to prevent any raid in Kansas. Hereplied that he would as-WASHINGTON, August 30. 1863. emble with 5,000 men on the 5th of September and tender their services to him, and, if rejected, he vould appeal to a higher power.

The enemy has placed two companies of troops in Platte city to protect its citizens against the avengers from Kansas.

Large numbers of men, returning from Price's Courier furnishes the fol

Was received. He gives until eleven P. M. to-morrow to remove non-combatants. GENERAL HAGOUD. On receive of the communication, however, at head-quariers, it was ducevered that General Gilmore dated his despatch in reply nine P. M. of the 23d. (Saturday night.) but did not cause it to be delivered at Wagner until 12 meridian. Sanday. The date was not then no-tleed, and hence General Hagood's telegram that until eleven P. M to-morrow was given for the removal of non-combatants. The fre upon the city was therefore, renewed Sunday night about eleven o'clock. At the same time an answer was received to the communica-tion of Eeffor Moncada. Epauleh Consul. who had aiso test a not to Gan. Gimore requesting fort-eight hours notice for the removal of non-combatants. HOXD DKAD. Fort Sumpter Surrendered and Bat-

INTERESTING REBEL REPORTS. FORTRESS MONROE, August 29 .- The Richmo Dispatch of this morning has the following: OHARLESTON, August 27.—The enemy's attack on FLOYD DEAD. Major General John B. Floyd died yesterday morning t six o'clock, at Lis residence in Abingdon, Virginia. our rifle-pits on Wednesday night, was made about seven o'clock, in overwhelming force - on Thursday

THE CONFRENCE, AF IN FORMERGE IN ADDREGON, VIEWING, THE CONFRENCE, ABOUT THE XXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. The couldrence between Commissioners Ould, for the Confederate States, and Meredith, for Lincoln, relative to the exchange of prisoners, did not attain a faal result. The Yankee commissioner has gone back for the purpose of consulting his Government upon the terms required by the Confederate Commissioner. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

otels.

THE CITY.

WIND. WIND. NNW....ENE....ESE. NW......NW.....NE

NATIONAL UNION CITY CONVENTION .-

PROTHONOTARY OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Geo. Kelly..... Th]mas Dickson .

Lewis R. Broomall.

no. Dyer...... H. Shoemaker.

eo. P. Bera.... T. Walton.... Q. 3innodo... T. Cochran...

enemy is working hard in the trenches. in front of No further attempt has been made to shell the fennessee River Crossed by Rosecrans.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 28, 1863 .- The gun bost Western World, Captain Gregory, arrived this CAPTURE OF REBEL PICKETS.

morning from off Wilmington, reports the arrival there of the United States steamer Florida, from GENERAL BURNSIDE NEAR KINGSTON. Charleston, with the intelligence that the Union orces occupied Forts Sumpter and Wagner on Mon-STEVENSON, Ala., August 29.-The Army of the Cumberland crossed the Tennessee river at four points to-day, with infantry and cavalry. FORTRESS MONROE, August 28.-I learn by the teamer Western World, which arrived from Wil-The 2d Kentucky Cavalry captured thirty-five mington at midnight, that Fort Sumpter has surpickets at a point opposite Stevenson. General Reynolds captured a large force at Shellendered, and Battery Wagner been blown up and ound, and took a camp on Falling Water creek. This report was brought to the flagship Minnesota, Among the prisoners captured are the notorious guerilla Mays and the rebel Tennessee Congressff Wilmington, N. C., by the steamer Florida, Cap man Cannon. Little or no resistance was made. The rebels are reported in force at Rome and Cleveland, and along the Georgia State Railroad. BALTIMORE, August 29 .- The following come Gen. Burnside was in the region of Kingston, and pecially by telegraph from the highest authority. will attack that place before long.

No Draft in Ohlo.

The Convention closed its labors on Saturday even-ing, with great cheering for the ticket, as nominated. Obsers were also given for Governor Curtin Admi-ral Dahlgren, General Glimore, General Grant, General Roscorans—the whole country—the army and navy, &c., &c. Never, in all our experience, di we attend a more intelligent Convention, or a more enthusiastic one. The following are the ballotings on Saturday: FORTRESS MONROE, August 28 .- The United CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.-It is announced this morn-States tugboat Western World, just arrived at Fort-ress Monroe, to day, from the fleet off Wilmington, on Saturday: ng that no draft will be made in this State. Offiers of the army who were sent home to secure drafted men were instructed to open recruiting sta-Frederick Adams. Wm. B. R. Selby. Alex. Harper...... Wm. H. Butler....

Battery Wagner had fallen, and were occupied by Ship News. New YORK, August 30.—Arrived—Ship Sirius, from Havana; brig Troubadour, from Sisai; brig Hawk, from Aux Cayes; schooner William Cou-sins, from Mayaguez; schooner Matamoros, from Matamoros. Below—Ship Energy, from Liverpool; ship Eliza Mathilde, from London; bark Artisan, from Eng-land; bark Mary Edson. Returned—Brig Camille hence for Cork, leaking. the Union troops, and that the Stars and Stripes were triumphantly waving over both fortresses. The Union troops were in the highest spirits, and certain of possessing speedily all Morris Island, and The capture and occupation of Charleston in a few days by the Union troops was morally certain.

TREASON IN IOWA .- The West Union Pioneer. e organ of the Democratic party in Fayette county,

Iowa, published an article a few days since upon the nscription law, in which it addressed the following counsel to its partisans :

ing counsel to its partisans: "You should resist the conscription with your rifles, yourshot guns, or whatever weapons you can get hold of. If you, young men, do not resist the conscription, you are unworthy to be called Ameri-can citizens. Will you permit Lincoln and his shoulder strapped Phillipses any longer to make laws and put them in force at the point of the bayo-net? * * * The conscription is unconstitutional, and did not used hours if it fingely hourser to denide net? * * * * The conscription is unconstitutiona and it is no use to leave it to Lincoln's court to decid

Public Entertainments. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-The alterations in this theatre have improved it in many respects. The first and second tiers of boxes have been brought forward, adding about two hundred seats. An orna an inheritance. 2. That the Administration of Abraham Lincoln has raised this great Republic from the dissevered, broken, and ruinous condition in which the imbe-cile Administration of James Buchanan left it, to a mental lattice railing, constructed of iron, and at once light and strong, runs all along these two tiers, and is delicately painted in white and gold. The uroken, and runnous condition in which the imbe-cile Administration of James Buchanan left it, to a state of national power, glory, strength, and splendor, such as should make every American feel proud of his country. It found the treasury bankrupt, the bureaus plundered, the arsenals emptied, the stray and navy scattered to the winds, the national credit paralyzed, and the prestige of the Union gone; and in two years of unexampled energy and vigor it has erected for the nation a stupendous naval, military, financial, industrial, and commercial power unsur-passed by any other nation. 3. That those who pronounce such an Administra-tion weak, or its career one of mismanagement, are too much biassed by party prejudice or sympathy with the energy to enable them to pronounce an en-lightened judgment; that more especially the ma-lignant assaults of Coppenhead demagogues and newenapers are but efforts to create a party in the North on which they shall ride back into power in the Presidential contest of 1864. 4. That it is the bounden duty of every true and patriotic citizen to suestin a man who has raised the pation into a new and splendid career, and an Administration which has noved as triumohaulty. orehestia has been pushed back, thereby allowing ional number of orchestral chairs to be infroduced. The parquette has been elevated. A new ium has been put up, allowing every one in the house to see all that passes on the stage. The menium boxes have been enlarged and lowered to the level of the stage. The seats are upholstered with crimeon damask. The papering, by Mr. Thos. Murray, 625 South Eleventh street, is particularly tasteful and neat. The old red paper is replaced by delicate pearl and gold, and in the private boxes is a variation of pink and gold. The *papier* mache and other ornamentation has been executed by Mr. John Gibson, South Eleventh street. An CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN BEAUREGARD AND CILMORE-THE CITY SHELL3D. The Charleston papers of Monday contain some very interesting intelligence from that city. The control of the state of the

LEXICOGRAPHY FOR THE TIMES .- The following BIRDS FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOL. ew definitions, not to be found in any dictionary ay be of service to young lexico ographers. The ave been obtained from official sources, and ar arranted "good until used :" Greenbacks-U. S. Treasury notes. Graybacks-Soldiers in the rebel service. Drawbacks-Officers drawing pay for hanging round Gumbacks-U. S. postage stamps. Comebacks—The counterfeit fifty-cent notes Roorbacks—The articles in the World.

BIRDS FOR SICK AND WOUNDED Sol-DIERS.-The bird season concess in to-morrow. In regard to our recommendation that some of the "game" should be appropriated to the very sick and wounded soldiers, we have received quite a number of affirmative responses, the solution of affirmative responses, the solution of affirmative responses, the solution of the solution. The solution of the s POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS. &c .-The early particular attention of dealers is re-quested to the choice and attractive assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, mbracing about 350 packages and lots of fancy and staple articles, in silks, dress goods, with a large assortment of brooke, cashmere, and woolen shawls, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, and for cash, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 32 and 234 Market

ALLEGED SWINDLE BY A SUBSTITUTE .-ALLEGED SWINDLE BY A SUBSTITUTE. During last week a colored man named Cyrus A. Ball, who had been accepted in Pittsburg as a cub-titute, was discharged from military custody by Judge Cadwalader, on the ground of being a minor. Immediately after his discharge he was arrested upon the charge of obtaining money under faise pre-tencers, and was held to answer at the Allegheny County Court, by Alderman Bettler. Yesterday Ball was taken before Judge Ludlow, in the Quarter Sessions, upon a writ of habeas corpus. Before the hearing had progressed very far, Judge Ludlow sug-gested that the only question that could be before him was the regularity of the proceedings connected with the commitment. The argument on this point was deferred.
 The Thermometer.

 AUGUST 29, 1662.
 AUGUST 29, 1663.

 A.M....12 M....3 P.M.
 66. M....12 M....3 P.M.

 66......64
 70......82%

 WIND.
 WIND.

 WIND.
 WIND.

 WIND.
 WIND.

 AUGUST 30, 1682.
 AUGUST 30, 1683.

 A.M....12 M....3 P.M.
 6 A.M....12 M....3 P.M.

 62%...........76
 57......63%

 WIND.
 WIND.

> INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. -The Penn-ANSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. — The Penn-Fylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind is announced to open to morrow. September Ist. The Wednesday exhibitions will continue as usual through the term. The small charge at the door, which became necessary to regulate the large num-bers that attend these exhibitions, has produced annually a most benevolent fund, which is bestowed in ouffits upon needy graduate pupils, to enable them to start in the art or mechanical business they hearned in the large the second second second second second the second second second second second second second to the second second second second second second second to the second second second second second second second to the second second second second second second second second to the second second second second second second second second to the second se earned in the institution

KENSINGTON HOSE STEAMER .-- A very LENSINGTON HORE STEAMER.—A Very handsome and serviceable steam engine has been housed by the Kensington Eogine Company. It was built by Mesers. Chapman & Co. Its cost was \$3,600. It rates as third class, is painted vermilion picked in with gold, and in the hands of the mem-bers who have it in charge will prove of great ser-vice in suppressing the burning property of their fellow, citizens.

CAPE MAX.—We understand that the sea-son at Cape May has been so auccessful, and the desire of pleasure goers to see the luscious autumn days of September by the side of the sea so pressing, that the hotels will be kept open until the fist of Oo-tober. Mr. Cake, of the Columbia House, one of the most pleasant tavern keepers on the island, an-nounces that he will receive guests for a few weeks

ANOTHER FLAG PRESENTATION .- A gay time may be expected at Camp Cadwalader on Tues-day afternoon, at which time a flag presentation scene will take place. The members of the Corn Exchange Association, who ordered the flag to be made, will be in attendance at the camp. The Union Cornet Band will be present.

PERSONAL.-Captain J. L. Englebert, of PERSONAL.—CAPIAIN J. L. Engleoert, of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, haying recovered from the wounds received in late battles, has returned to rejoin his regiment at Warrenton. Captain Engle-bert entered the service as a private, and by his uniform gallantry and good behavior has never failed to command the respect of his superiors.

FLAG PRESENTATION .- TO-MOTTOW afternoon at 3 o'clock a very handsome flag will be pre-ented by our colored citizeas to the colored soldiers at Camp William Penn. The occasion will be unuually interesting.

ACCIDENT.-Jacob Webster, who resides near Fifth and Norris streets, was run over by a coal car at Broad and Willow streets, on Saturday after-noon, by which one of his legs was fractured.

DROWNED. — A little boy, son of Dr. Brown, residing on Front street below Norris, was drowned in Hart creek, Nineteenth ward, on Satur-bay evening, while bathing.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.-Jay Cooke. ubscription agent, reports the sale of \$543.950 five wenties on Saturday by the various agencies. The leliveries of bonds are to July 27th.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.] Riot and Assault and Battery.

guns, with the British flag flying, swept past the lockading steamer, and immediately hoisted the rebel flag and passed into the port of Wilmington. This is the fourth rebel war vessel that has pun the blockade within the past six weeks. Southern papers received at Morehead City, N. D., say that Jeff Davis has decided, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate States, to call out half a million black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land t the end of the war. ÷. 🏨

Extracts from the Richmond Dispatch. JOHN B. FLOYD DEAD.

CHARLESTON.

tery Wagner Destroyed.

the firing on both sides was slow, with no unusual

SECOND DESPATOR

CHARLESTON, August 28.-The hombardment of Sumpter and Wagner proceeds sluggishly. The

LATER.

THE LATEST.

incidents.

Wagner.

day last.

ain Bankhead.

News all favorable.

can youch for its truth :

educing Fort Moultrie.

is a bearer of despatches.

city,

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN BEAURE

GARD AND GILMORE. copy of the Richmond Dispatch of date of August 27, courteously sent by one of the military family through our lines, with his "compliments" to either of three of our generals, designated by name on the margin, contains the following inter

esting news: DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF CHARLESTON-BEAUREGARD AND

eports that on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, one hour before she started, the United States steamer Florida arrived from the fleet off Charlestions for eplistments. ton, with the positive news that Fort Sumpter and Ship News.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. Half a Million of Black Troops to be called out by Jefferson Davis-Formidable Naval Movements. FORTRESS MONROE, August 29.—The steamer C.

W. Thomas arrived here to-day from Newbern, with Lieutenant Sterling, of General Peck's staff, who A despatch from the blockading fleet says that, on

manager, and Mr. W. H. Paul (Barney Williams

anaging man, last year) as her business-agent

this race, so long trodden under foot, and every colored man in the South looks to our Government as his friend. The bribe of freedom after the war, and fifty acres of land, speaks to his self-interest but not to his enthusiasm. Soldiers it may bring, but not friends. The promise of land is amusing on the part of a band of conspirators who cannot keep the territory they have claimed. Nor will the rebel leaders ever be able to trust the negroes they may arm, nor can these repose confidence in the professions of their masters.

Whatever Mr. DAVIS may ostensibly propose, actually he dare not create an army of slaves. If he does, farewell at once to slavery. Regiments he may raise, and use, but he will not depend upon them for victory. Let him beware of them at that moment when the issue of the battle depends upon their advance. The South has already employed negro troops in this war; for the sake of the Republic we hope she will increase their number.

The War Debt.

It is proposed, as a means of conciliating the South, and reuniting the Republic, that the loyal States assume the Southern war debt. We have heard this advocated by many men notorious in the Northern States for their advocacy of Southern rights; and | cal and physical, and the conversion of | we now see the New York World feeling | Mexico into a remote province of the French | its way into the minds of the people. "If | Emperor, governed by an Austrian prince the Southern war debt is distributed," says who would really be the mere viceroy of that newspaper, "and assumed by the seve- NAPOLEON. ral rebel 5 tates, it will make the pressure of State taxation so heavy as to seriously command of NAPOLEON's lieutenant, Marimpair their ability to pay their proportion of Federal taxes." This is an argument in

shal FOREY, is expected to form an alliance with "the so-called Southern Coniederacy.' favor of the integrity of the Southern debt, and it is even said that, not alone the surand the way in which its integrity is to be render of Texas to Mexico, but of Louisimaintained is thus indicated : "Whether ana to France would be yielded by Mr. JEF-FERSON DAVIS as the price of that alliance. the exchange of Confederate scrip, at its There is not much to apprehend from that. market value, for United States bonds, would not, by its tendency to produce good | Even should MAXIMILIAN become Emperor feeling, save an equivalent expense in of Mexico, some months will necessarily maintaining troops in the South, is a ques- elapse before he can ascend the throne in tion on which it is premature to hazard | person and commence his rule in that country .By that time, no one can doubt. the any opinion." Although the journal from South will have been thoroughly defeated. which are quoting does not propose to assume this debt in so many distinct It may be asked, what purpose, besides terms, we yet know enough of the tac- placing Austria under a great obligation tics of disloyal newspapers to know what to him by giving an empire to one of such a suggestion infers. The disloyal her princes, NAPOLEON could have in represent it one mass of fire. Since then, the wreck newspapers are opposed to conscription. his Mexican policy? Generally, that has been carefully watched, and divers have been newspapers are opposed to conscription. In Mexican poncy? Generally, that the bases can be molecular against it violently, and yet we know that some months ago this stance, he has not succeeded in concealing has been barten we have a some months ago this stance, he has not succeeded in concealing has been barten bar opposition was foreshadowed as gently the object of his policy. NAPOLEON'S de- red-hot mass of coals below. The debris of the fire and with as much timidity as we now mands upon Mexico are the payment of her see foreshadowed the advocacy of the debts to sundry French creditors, (whose assumption of the Southern war debt. | claims he is said to have quietly purchased | the investigation thus far removes the suspicion The disloyal men who ask the North to at a heavy discount,) reimbursement of all assume this burden are likewise debating the expenses of the war, and the surrenthe propriety of repudiating the war debt of der of the province of Sonora, adjacent to the North. So the issue, plainly put, is California and the Pacific, as a substitute this: The Northern States shall repudiate | for cash-payment. We may see this carried their war debt because it was incurred in out, ere long, and cannot believe that it support of an Administration that made "a will be creditable to this country to nermit war in favor of the negro," and at the it. But what can we do? We have prosame time assist the Southern States to tested against the proceedings of the pay their debt because it was incurred French in Mexico, but the annexation of in "a war of self-defence," and against the Sonora to the Empire of France may be a fact accomplished long before we can reaggressions of the North. There is nothing extravagant in such an issue. It presents, ceive positive assurance that it is intended. in a financial way, what is really the hone NAPOLEON'S great purpose in the invasion of Mexico must have been the accuisition of and aim of the disloyal men in the North territory that would give him a firm standand what would be the object of Mr. Justice WOODWARD and his friends if they came into ing in America, with the great advantage of contiguity to the Pacific. He may become power in Pennsylvania. a troublesome neighbor to the United States. Is there any reason why a loyal man should ask to see the Northern States assume and experience has shown him at once the responsibility of the Southern war debt? | crafty and audacious, pliant and firm, plau-Would it be just? The Northern States sible and unscrupulous. Besides, France is gave their resources to prosecute a war that | eager for military glory, and also additional was forced upon them-a war, too, that territory. Sonora contains 123,466 square would have brought desolation and death to miles, which is much more than half the extheir homes if it had been successful. - They | tent of France proper, and is larger than the

gave these resources to the Government to whole area of England, Scotland, Ireland,

pearance of the enemy on Thursday, but at 10 o'clock yesterday morning two pickets belonging to a force of 61 men who were stationed at Edward's Ferry, when about two miles above, were fired upon this present from France to Austria indicates one shot striking ALONZO PICKET, of Company D. a close alliance between these great Powers. going through the jaw, inflicting a dangerous wound. and they forebode evil to Austria from any They were both captured, and after being deprived conjoined polity with France. of their horses and arms were permitted to return to camp. On their arrival, Captain HALLECK im-The elevation of MAXIMILIAN is said to mediately set out with 16 men to reconnoitre the have been favorably received by Spain. On country. Without encountering any enemy he arthe other hand, it is impossible that the King rived within half a mile of the ferry, when his adof Italy can complacently view the prospect of a close alliance between France and Austria; it would be a death-blow to his hope of annexing Venetia, to the Papal territory, and the city of Rome to his Kingdom, Neither can Prussia feel entirely easy at the relations of France and Austria, both of which are more or less antagonistic to herself becoming more intimate. Russia would probably not formally oppose the demission of an Austrian prince to the Mexican throne. Belgium and England, on account of family connection with MAXIMILIAN by marriage. Gettysburg. might be expected to receive MAXIMILIAN'S elevation with considerable favor. Whether any of the European Powers, with the exception of France, would guarantee to maintain the new Emperor in Mexico by armed force is extremely doubtful. Say that they declined, and that a French army remained in Mexico to put down all opposing factions, the result would be the establishment there of a French protectorate, politi-

vance of four men were captured by a party of re-bels, and on looking towards the camp he saw it in possession of between 300 and 400 of the enemy, supposed to be WHITE'S or MOSERV'S men. During the absence of the reconnoitring party this camp was attacked, and one of the rebels is known to have been killed. The reserve which had been left here scattered and fell back on another encampment of the regiment, under Captain CAMPBELL, at Muddy Fork. The entire body, numbering 80 men, then re tired from the line of the canal to the hills in the rear, when last heard from, drawn up in line of battle. Our forces at Muddy Branch yesterday captured two men, one of whom admits that he piloter STUART into Maryland, previous to the battle of Official information was received to-day at Gen HEINTZELMAN'S headquarters of a skirmish, on Monday last, between a detachment of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, the California Regiment, and MOSEBY'S men. This attack by MOSEBY was made at COVIE's tavern, on Little River turnpike, some four miles this side of Fairfax, about two o'clock in

the afternoon. Our men, only twenty-five in num-ber, were attacked front and rear at the same time, but fought manfully. Their loss was two killed, three wounded, and nine taken prisoners, together with all the horses they had in charge, fifteen of which, however, were afterwards captured, leaving eighty-five still in the hands of the rebels. The loss of the rebels was one captain and one lieutenand killed, and one lieutenant and three privates wounded. MOSEBY was himself wounded in two places, the side and thigh, and his wounds are rerded as fatal. Col. LOWELL pursued the enemy from Centreville as far as Snicker's Gap, but they The Mexican Empire, established by

succeeded in making their escape by reason of having constant remounts of fresh horses. The Steamer Ruth.

The investigation as to the loss of the Govern ment funds by the burning of the Ruth has thus far developed the following facts : Three million dollars in Government bills and postal currency, with a omplete invoice, were sent to the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis. Of this Major BRINTON, paymaster, received in the original package \$2,600,000, and the original invoice. The money was placed on the cabin deck of the boat, &c., directly over a large quan-tity of coal, pork, rosin, &c., which wasstored on the deck below. The guard never left the boxes, three of the soldiers being burned to death. The invoice was placed in Major BRINTON'S private safe. The fire lasted over six hours, and the heat was intense. At the time the boat struck the shore, a man and his son living near the spot took a skiff and rowed around the boat until morning, thinking something might drift away from the wreck. They even went to the wreck where they could see the interior, and at this point was three feet deep. Search will now be made for Major BRINTON'S safe, containing the invoices. It is due to Major BRINTON to say that before entertained, and the result of the inquiry will ndoubtedly be an honorable and free exoneration. The Army.

General MEIGS has been absent for some days to the Army of the Potomac, Inspecting the transpor-tation, the business connected with which reflects much credit on Gene?S) INGALLS, the chief quartermaster of that army, and his assistant, Captain Pearce. Notwithstanding the repeated raids on sutlers' trains on the way to the army, the supplies there are abundant. The country adjacent furnishes nothing but a scanty supply of green corn and

grazs. A large train of sutlers' wagons will start hence to morrow with an adequate cavalry escort. Surgeon General HAMMOND is about to proceed to Port Royal and New Orleans to look after the condition of the hospitals.

Internal Revenue Decision. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has cided that in making payments to persons in the service of the United States, who are employed by the day, the three-per cent. tax should be withheld on the amount in excess of \$600 per annum. As ning that there are three hundred working days in the year, the amount of \$2 per day is exempt Capture of the Blockade Runner Cronstadt.

The Navy Department has received a communicaion from Com. TRENCHARD, of the steamer Rhode Island, reporting the capture of the English screw steamer Cronstadt, for a violation of the blockade of Wilmington, N. C. Her cargo consists of cot-ton, turpentine, and tobacco. She had been sent to

aid it in prosecuting the war. They pledged and Wales, with all the islands adjacent and them to enable it to raise money. They thereunto belonging. This would indeed be The Canture of the Satellite. Although there is no official confirmation of the stand pledged for the redemption of many an important acquisition to the French emcapture of the gunboat Satellite, and the tugboat Reliance by the rebels near the mouth of the Rapmillions of dollars now held by the people pire, and NAPOLEON will show his usual as securities and means of revenue. And adroitness if he use the Archduke MAXIshannock river, the naval authorities have no

rebel armv. are organizing into guerilla bands in Alday and the adjoining counties, preparing for raids on the border.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

The Lawrence Massacre-Aid for the Sui

Vivors. LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 29.---In behalf of the sufferers by the Lawrence massacre, we make this statement and appeal. The loss of life already reported by the press in

substantially correct. The loss of property exceeds a million and a half. Hundreds are homeless and destitute; the business portion of the city is en-tirely destroyed, together with nearly a hundred dwellings. Leavenworth and the neighboring cities have already contributed largely, but much assistance is yet needed.

Aid can be sent to Peter T. Rednous, chairman aid ommittee of Lawrence, or President Mr. Wilder, Mr. J. Parrott, H. J. Addins, and Nelson McCracken, Leavenworth committee.

From Cairo -- Movement towards Little

Rock, Arkansas, CAIRO, August 30.—Gen. Steele is moving towards Little Rock, and the rebels are concentrating oppoite him

The rebels in the Trans-Mississippi department are organizing for a better concert of action. General Grant and Adjutant General Thomas left

Memphis for Vicksburg on Friday. Most of the cotton lying at the mouth of the White river has been accidentally burned.

Bermuda.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The smack Pacific has arrived from Bermuda, with advices to the 24th inst. The rebel steamer Gladiator, from Wilmington, N. C., was going into Bermuda on the 25th. The rebel steamer Robert Lee arrived at Bermuda

on the 23d, reported being chased nine hours by one of our cruisers, and threw overboard three hundred bales of cotton to escape. On the 26th in lat. 35°, lon. 67°, the Pacific passed

the pirate Florida with a ship in tow. The Bermuda Gazette gives an account of proedings in St. George's, showing that serious trou-

bles are occurring there relative to negro laborers, the have demanded higher wages for work on discharging rebel vessels. Several assassinations have ed and incendiarisms are frequent. A large quantity of cotton has been burned, and a

quantity thrown into the bay to extinguish it. The rebel steamers Columbia and Eugenie were at the wharf when the fire occurred, and sent their crews to extinguish the flames.

A meeting of citizens was held and a reward of £200 offered for the arrest of the incendiary. The steamers Fanny and Jennie, from Halifax, and the Florida from Nassau, had arrived consigned to Bourne, the well-known rebel agent.

The rebel steamer Phantom, from Wilmington, with cotton, arrived on the 10th,

stitution brings dates from the city of Mexico to only July 24th. A portion of the united Mexican

Confederate States is continually foreshadowed by he Imperial press. The recognition is to take place as soon as news is received in Mexico that Maximilian accepts the crown.

The news from the Jusrez Government is unimportant. Juarez is understood to be busying himself in encouraging guerilla expeditions, some of which are led by Americans,

Indian Commissioners in Nebraska.

comparants. It being fate in the evening, the inter-view could not be had, but a reply was expected Sunday morning. The following is a copy of the veply of General Beau-roard to the communication of General Gilmore, con-veyed by Colonel Roman under fag of trace to the enemy's fagship for delivery: HRADQANTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLOHDA, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 22, 1853 Sin: Lest night, at fifteen minutes before eleven o'clock, during my absence on a reconnoissance of my fortifications, a communication was received at these headquarters, duted "Headquarters Departmant of the South, Morris Island, S. C., August 21, 1863," demand-ing the "immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumpter by the Confederate forces." on the alleged grounds that the present condition of Fort Sumpter and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is under-going from my Destried evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumpter by the Confederate forces." on the alleged demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty." and that if this demand was 'no complied with, or no reply thereto was geer ived within four hours atter it is delivered into the hands of your (my) subordinate com-mander at Fort Wagner for transmissin," a free would be opened 'on the city of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effortive range of the beart of the city " This communication to my ad-dress was without signature, and wai of course re-turned. "About half-pest one o'clock one of your batteries did JULESBURG, NEBRASKA, August 29.-Governor Evans and Major Lane, commissioners to treat with the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, are here on their way to the treaty grounds on Republican Fork.

BOSTON, August 30 .- The steamer Hibernian has arrived from Liverpool, with 222 passengers. The Memorial Diplomatique of the 15th inst. says : We are happy to state that his Imperial Highness, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, accepts, with the consent of his august brother, the Emperor of

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Cronstadt. BOSTON, August 30 .- The prize steamer Cronadt has arrived. She has on board 600 bales cot-

CINCINNATI, August 29.-There were 600 Tilinois

All the knapsacks, guns, and baggage of the soldiers

he 19th, for a movement in some direction.

BALTIMORE, August 29.—The steamer Reliance, captured by the rebels at the mouth of the Rappahannock, was the gunboat belonging to the Potomac flotilla, commanded by Acting Master Dockray, and

Coirier furnishes the following particulars of the new and important events in the bombardment which have taken place: The following is a copy of the communication of General Gilmore, received Friday night at Battery Wagner, by General Hagood, in relation to the fir-ing on the city. It is endorsed on the back, "Head-quarters Department of the South, Morris Island, Q. A. Gillmore, Brigadier General commanding," demanding the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumpter, or he will open on the city of Charleston from his batterics: [Gorr-3] Walnut-street Theatre opens for the season on Wednesday evening, necessary alterations occasioning the postponement from this evening to that date. A new drama will be produced, called after and founded on George Borrow's story of "Lavengro,' in which Signora Cubas, following the example of Celeste, will appear in speaking male characters.

is and a port Shapper, of he win open of the city of Charleston from his batteries: IGOPT.-] HEADQUARTERS, DEFARMENT OF THE SOUTH, MORRIS ISLAND, S C, August 21, 1553, GENERAL: I bave the honor to demand of you the im-mediate evacuation of Morris Island and fort Sumoter by the Confederate forces. The present condition of Fort Sumpler, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of cer-tainty. All my heaviest gues have not yet opened. Should you refuse compliance with this domand, or should you refuse compliance with this domand, or should a receive no reply thered within four hours after it is deliver and the hands of Your +ubordinate at Fort Wagner, for transmission, Ishall open fire on the city of Charleston from batteries shead of the derived within easy and effective range of the heat of the city. 1 am, General, yery respectfully commanding. Official: E, KEARNY, A. G. General Beaaregiard being absent on a reconnoissance, the communication, which was unsigned, was received at headquarters abut a quarter to eleven o'clock Friday night, by General Jordan, and by him returned for the signature of the wirter. The communication was signed On this occasion. for the first time upon any stage. Cubas will speak English. The play is said to full of fine situations-one is a combat, in which Jubas shows herself unusually "cunning of fence." A few words are necessary in regard to the management of the ensuing season. That of the past season was by no means as gratifying as it might have en, and its remembrance would not seem to promise auspiciously. It cannot be denied that the Bowery proclivities were apparent, and that these proclivities were encouraged, rather than checked. A theatre, in order to be first class, must be very ifferent from what this theatre was last season Not only should the semblance of respectabl kept up, but a very apparent degree of merit should mark the spirit of the entertainments. It is not General Beatregard being absent on a reconnoissance, e communication, which was maigned, was received headquarters about a quarter to eleven o'clock Friday gith, by General Jordan, and by him returned for the rnature of the writer. The communication was signed General Beatregard's headquarters at nine o'clock ivride morning. nough that a succession of stars should be preented. The lesser luminaries are likewise expected to possess a lustre which shall be effective ; an ability which shall at least bear a relation to the wer of the star performer, corresponding

by denoral Bauregard's headquarters at nine o'clock Bat General Beauregard's headquarters at nine o'clock Baturday morning. Between one and two o'clock, however, Saturday morning, the ensury commenced firing on the city, arousing our secpite from their slumbors. Twelve eight-inch shalls fell into the city, thirteen in all having been fired. Fortunate y no person was injured. Several fall either in the vace of the state of the strets, as exhibited in the barrier of Onesn and Rut-left, where a eight in the stretch of St. Michael's steeple, and strets, as exhibited in the stretch of the strets, as achieved in the stretch of the stretch on the firemen. It was exting the stretch of the stretch of the stretch on stretch of the stret to the relations of the characters in the play. The public of Philadelphia is a theare-going public, and one which can appreciate as well as criticize. To secure its permanent paronage, it is only necessary that the theatrical management should thoroughly understand the details of the profession, and have energy and means sufficient to see that these details are uniformly attended to. The miserable character of the stock company of last season, its gradual dwindling down both in quantity and quality, the shab-by manner in which new plays were produced and old ones reproduced, the meagre and gin-gerly manner in which the house was lighted, deman; BRIDES dier; I expected something of this Ring cur. Question. What officer told you to shoot the soldiers who treespassed upon your ground? Answer. Major Hess told me to do so. Answer. Major Hess told me to do so. before it had made any process. Four shells fell in this locality. One large piece was picked up and exhibited at the grardhouse, where it was the subject of much en-riceity. There was agood deal of excitement and some sur-prise expressed at the energy being able to reach the city from his present position. The battery, we learn, is located in the marsh between Morris and Black lalands, distant fully five miles from Charleston. It is said to be a snortior fortification, and believed to mount from three to four Parrott guns of different calibre and long range. A report was in eirculatio on saturday and Sunday that Battery Haskell, on James Island, had brought its heavy guns to bear upon this new fortifica-tion and silepted the enemy's fire. The report, however, was not credited, no suthentic information heing re-ceived to that effect, although our battery is said to have bombarded the work on Saturday and yesterday with acod their. The cin my bave erected another battery within four hundred and fity yards of Battery Wagner, from which a continuel artillerid del and musketry films is main-tined between the pickets in the rife pils. On Friday ight a narry of the energy, estimated at about one hun-dred and fity strong, advanced with the supposed object of funking and storming the position of our pickets. The latter, only eighteen in number, allowed the energy, batter, only eighteen in number. Superday was poured in amony them, every shot telling, and causing the whole party to retreat to their works. Several are known to have been k lied and wounded. The fire pro-mal action for cissal twenty-one wounded On Saturday wore four killed and twenty-one wounded. On Saturday wore four killed and twenty-o the sudden and unsupplied loss of one or two leasing and popular members of the company, were not the most worthy means of insuring success. From the pains which have been taken in the retting of the theatre, and from the apparent wish of the manageress to gratify the public, both with he character of the entertainments and with the nost comfortable accommodations for viewing them, we are induced to argue well for the fall and winter

campaign, and to wish it every success.

A. No, str. Willism Haines testified that soldiers had been THE NEW CHESTNUT-STREET TREATER .- Mr. J. S. Clarke closed his dramatic season at the Acedemy of Music on Saturday evening, with what might be called a sensation bill. Although the afternoon was stormy and the night dark and threatening, he had one of the largest audiences we have ever seen in that magnificent building. The bill was a kind of melange, little of everything, and a great deal of Mr. Clarke and Mr. Booth. Mr. Clarke appeared as Cousin Joe in "the Rough Diamond," and Jacques Strop in "Robert Macaire;" while Mr. Booth gave us the fourth act of "the Merchant of Venice," and a kird of running paraphrase of the "Taming of the Shrew." We will say of Mr. Clarke that he never played to better advantage, although the vastness of the house prevented him from showing his marvellous facial power. As Shylock, Mr. Booth acted in a most impressive and beautiful manner. Indeed; the whole scene was played so well that even Mr. Jamison could not mar it, although he did his best. The more we see of Mr. Jamison the more we sympathize with him. It was evident that Mr. Olarke did not have a proper appreciation of his abilities, or he would have reserved him for "Robert Macaire," and given him the fancy coat, and the snuff-box and cane that Mr. Wallis adorned. Mr. Jamison, as an old man with a cane and and shuff bux, talking in his dreary, weary, sing-song, cynical way, without life or expression, and with as much idea of the meaning of his part, as Mr. Chadband had of the true beauty of the prophets, would have been a most refreshing spectacle; but as Anionio, he was entirely out of place, and there was an evident feeling of disappointment among the people when Shulock dropped his knife and left the stage, for we have no doubt that if he had insisted upon silencing *Antonio*, the audience would have deemed it according to the laws of Venice. Mrs. Baker, as *Portia*, played in her usual style—carefully, earnestly, and correctly—but still, we will not pause and criticize. If Mr. Booth's Shylock was as fine a piece of acting as we have seen at his hands, his Petruchio was as bad as it was possible to be. He rattled, strutted, tossed his feathers mouthed and shook his sword in a most singular way, widently under the impression that it was late and rhe audience were anxious to get home. All of which was very amusing, and made many laugh, but we were pained to see, for Mr. Booth is to great a man to lay violent hands upon Shaksneare

and if he had not time to play Pctruchio properly, he and if he has not time to pay that by popelly, he should not have played at all. Mr. Booth recommences his engagement at the Chestnut street Theatre, and will play for a few evenings. This is good news. The Academy is too large for an actor of Mr. Booth's style, and in the osy little Chestnut he will be at nome. To-night he will appear as Sir Edward Mortimer and Don Case

ARCH-STREET THEATRE -Mrs. John Drew, who has returned from the sea side with renewed health, opens this remodelled theatre next Saturday evening, with a play in which she will herself perform. Of the old theatre scarcely anything but the outer walls have been left. The interior is almost entirely new. Mr. Fredericks as stage-manager, and Mr. onh D. Murnhy as treasurer, will continue to

the nation into a new and splendid career, and an Administration which has proved so triumphantly, in a crisis without say precedent in our county's history, its capacity to govern, its devotion to Demo-cratic Republican liberty, and the soundness ef its public polity; that those who, from any mere habit, association, or prejudice, still eling to the Demo-cratic party, while their own konest convictions tell them that it has failen into the hands of men who are not Diemocratic in any sense, who are in league with the enemy, are guilty of a gross dereliotion of duty as citizens, and are responsible for any misfor-tune which may ensue in consequence. 5. That the canvass in Pennsylvania, more im-portant than any in her previous experience, de-mands the earnest, active, and uniting efforts of every Union man in the Commonwealth to insure the re-election of our noble Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, to the office which he has adorned by his private virtues, not less than by his eminent states-manship and patriotism ; and that we appeal to every man in the State, without distinction of party, to stand by the soldler's friend, the true and tried leader, the able plot who has guided the ship of. State so asfely in the midst of a terrible storm. 6. That to the Hoin one of Philadelphis, more especially, is confided the post of honor, since their city has proved herself the stauchest and most faithful adherent of the Union in all this fearful war; and that we, therefore, conjure them to work with-out cleasing, for the success of the whole National Union ticket, State and local. ties were arraigned, at the Central Station, on t charge of riot and assault and battery night of the 27th instant, near the Lamb Jacob Heddeman, Wm. Heddeman, Jesse Jacob Heddeman, Wm. Heddeman, Jesse Thomas, Anthony Gross, Julius Gross, George Egolf, and Samuel Lewis. The'defendants were charged on the oath of Oharles H. Hamm, with Gring upoa an unarmed soldier (named Edward Williams) on the night of the 37th of August, and also firing on an armed petrol. under the command of deponent on armed patrol, under the

command of deponent of

Union ticket, State and local. CORONER'S INQUEST. — Coroner Conrad commenced an inquest yesterday morning at the Punch Bowl tavern, in the case of a young man named Bernard Barnes, who had died from a wound lleged to have been received on Thursday night. The evidence before the coroner's jury elicited the

unarmed soldier (named Edwärd Williamä) on the night of the 27th of August, and also firing on an armed patrol, under the command of deponent on the same night. U.S. District Attorney Coffey, appeared for the prosecution and Anson V. Parsons, Esq., for de-fence. During the progress of the investigation one of the wintereses, Mr. J. L. Hutchinson, identified a man among the spectators as an active participant in the riot. He was at once arraigned. He gave the name of Wm. Root. The following evidence was elicited: C. H. Hamm, sworn.—I reside at the camp of drafted men, near Islington Isne, beyond the Ridge road; J am adjutant of the camp, and adjutant of the nist of the 27th of August; I was returning from the Falls of Schuylkill, in company with Mr. Hutchinson and Taggart; as we were near the Lamb Tavern, heard a shot fired, and presently saw ten or tweive armed men beating a soldier, whom they had knocked down; they were miltresting him badly; these men were armed with double-barreled the corner of a comfield, just a little beyond the place where they put the horses up at the tawern premises; the soldier had been fired at, when he was knocked down and beaten, the men crying out "Kill him?! Jacob Hiddemar scemed to be the leader; he had a double barreled gun in his hand; I don't know what the soldier had been doing; I n-quired who they were ithey replied, armed citizens; that they had called upon the commanding gene-ral of the camp to protect their property, and if he did not they would protect their property, and if he did not they would protect their property, and if he doit not to load their guna; as we were islow, and stated the dire guna; as we were islow, and stated the dire guna; as we were islow, and stated the dire guna; as we were islow, and stated the dire at me; the sergeant was fitty yards behind me with one section of men, the other sec-tion being on the main road; as soon as the man fired at me, I ordered up the gunard, and hastened to the house in which the man had taken refuge; three men had The evidence before the coroner's jury elicited the following facts: James Ford, testified that shortly after he had gone to bed on the night of the 27th inst., he was aroused by the report of a gun; on running out from the house he saw Bernard Barnes lying on the ground; think he said a soldier shot him; this was on Mr. Haines' property, on the north side of York street; Barnes had been raised by Mr. Hiddeman, and was employed by him; the persons residing in the neighborhood had organized a patrol to protect their property from the depredations of soldiers; we all have suffered from such depredations; I had received authority or orders from officers of the camp to shoot all soldiers who came upon my pro-perty; two pistol shots had been fired at Mr. Hid-deman; Barnes was killed by a shot fired by a sol-dier; I expected something of this kind would oc-cur.

Boldiers who trespassed upon your ground;
Answer. Major Hees told ume to do so.
Q. Was there anything taken on that night?
A. I understood that some corn had been taken from Mr. Hiddeman's field; he had sent three petitions to Gen. Cadwalader about the depredations, but no redress was obtained. Q. Did you ever make any application to the civil authorities?

had the gun in his hand when 1 arrested him; 1 du not see any of the guard fire. Jacob Taggart sworn.—Resides near Fifteenth and Buttonwood; while on the return from the Falls of Schuylkill, in company with Adjutant Hamm and Mir, Hutchinson, I head the report of a gun as

C. Did your even make any application to the civil, authorities?
 A. No, etc.
 Traced Tage and Subtraction of Tage are subtracted by a subtracting on the subtract of the

The prospects are favorable for getting a council ogether. Arrival of the Hibernian. Austria, the crown of the new Mexican Empire.

ton, 200 barrels turpentine, and 200 barrels rosin. A Movement at New Orleans.

froops on the steamer Conner, when she collided with the Des Arc, and 50,000 pounds of ammunition, were lost.

Preparations were being made at New Orleans or

The 14th Corps has been transferred by General Grant to the Army of the Gulf.

The Captured Steamer Reliance.

not the revenue steamer of that name.

From San Francisco-SAN FRANCISCO, August 29 .- The steamer Conand French troops have moved 60 miles westward from the capital, to Cuernavucca.

The intentions of the Triumvirate to recognize the

the Confederacy is in the most dismal trian prince a crowned head in Mexico. and forlorn condition. As a mere matter of business honor with those who have inus to add other burdens to our debt, when quotes from a Massachusetts paper to show vested in our loans, it would be unjust for it is now so grievous and oppressive. Taking another view, such a policy would be giving strength of our armles, and that it will cost Areason a precedent and rebellion a premium. If in after times men saw proper to conspire against the Government, there would be no more urgent inducement than the remembrance that in a former rebellion the nation spent millions to crush the rebels, and then aided the rebels themselves to pay the debts incurred by their treason. There could be no greater exhibition of weakness and bad faith loyalty. than this. Foreign nations would laugh at it, and compare it with their own stern policy in uealing with rebellions. When England and France enter into wars, they never think of | says : "The fact that ANDREW G. CURTIN ending them without, if possible, making stands pledged to sustain the Federal Adtheir enemies reimburse them for the expense incurred in prosecuting the war; and in dealing with a subjugated South, it would be a charged." Doubtless, Governor CURTIN far more appropriate policy to compel its has committed a fearful offence in supcitizens to pay the Federal debt than it porting all the measures of the Administrawould be for us to assume their many re- tion, but it is an offence that loyal men will sponsibilities. If the holders of the South- | be charitable enough to forgive.

because these resources are so pledged, MILIAN as a cat's-paw to get this chestnut Arrest of a Government Contractor. the credit of the Government to-day is out of the red embers. It would be worth beyond suspicion or doubt, while that of his while, for such a gain, to make an Au Fittsburg, has been committed to the Old Capitol prison, on the charge of having sold in Baltimore raudulent quartermasters' certificates of indebted-THE New York Express is endeavoring nees to the amount of forty thousand dollars. The to prove that the draft is a failure, and rrest was made in Philadelphia, where another negotiation was about to be made. Arrest of Belle Boyd. "that it will not add materially to the The notorious BELLE BOYD was arrested at Marmuch more than it is worth." The Express was one of the papers which, until within a week or so past, contended that the draft would drag away all the poor men from

tinsburg, Va., last night, by Captain JOHNSON'S detectives, and to-night lodges in her old place in the Old Capicol Prison. It will be remembered that she was sent to Richmond some months since with orders not to come back. Captain JOHNSON first learned of her having returned about two months ago, and went to Philadelphia after her. There it their homes, and that it was mainly aimed as a blow at the Democratic party. If it was ascertained that she had been living at a house of ill fame on Twelfth street, dressed in male attire. She had, however, left town, and was lost sight of was right then, it must be wrong now. It must be observed, however, that the Exuntil a week ago, when Captain JOHNSON heard she press is a paper of rather questionable was at Martinsburg, where she had been for some

time. Her arrest speedily followed. Letter from President Lincoln. THE Star of the North, a disloyal news-SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 29 .- President Lincoln paper, published somewhere in this State. has telegraphed the Republican Union State Committee, in accordance with their request. He has ent the committee a copy of his letter addressed to the Loyal Mass Convention to meet at Springfield, Illinois, next Thursday. This letter will be read to ministration in all its measures, is one among the many sins with which he stands the Young Men's mass meeting to be held in this

apecie.

city on the same day. Specie for Europe.

NEW YORK, August 28.-The steamers Oity or Washington and Bremen take out one million in

Destruction of a Union Newspaper Office. LEAVENWORTH, August 29.-The Sentinel, published in Western Missouri, was destroyed by a party of Missouri enrolled militia. The paper was loyal; and has done much good for the Union cause in Missouri. Volunteering in New Jersey. TRENTON, August 29:-Volunteering in New Jersey is proceeding very briskly. About five thousand men have been obtained since the Governor's proclamation was issued. Three new batteries are almost complete, and one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of infantry will be completed during the coming week. Almost every township in the

days the quota will be furnished.

The Death of Gen. Pembertoo. CINCINNATI, August 29.-Late information from Vicksburg confirms the report of the death of Gen. He was shot by a Texan soldier. No Pemberton. navticulars of the affair are given.

Guerillas in Maryland. The line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is still infested with guerillas. A large party yesterday crossed into Maryland at White's ford, and captured a number of stock canal teams.

Democratic Nomination.

BEDFORD, Pa., August 29 - William J. Baer, Esq., of Somerset, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for State Senator, in the Nineteenth district, composed of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Somerset.

The beart of the city " This communication to my address way without signature, and wai of course returned was without signature, and wai of course tretuned in the series of the ser Denotes you all eges that the e-mapiete demolition of Fort Sumpley within a few hours by your guns seems to you "a matter of certainty." Your onnission to attach your signature to such a grave paper must show the reckleseness of the course upon which you have adventured. While the facts that you knowing yill you a diversity of the source of the so State is at work and it is expected that in a few

prano, are engaged.

attend to the interest and pleasure of the public, in their respective departments.

THE GHOSTS .- We have two ghosts here-phantom "Montagus" and "Capulets"--and great is the tribulation among those who are impressed by "The Musical Fund mysterious appearances. "The Musical Fund Hall" Ghost is at last a success, and was applauded by a large audience on Saturday evening.

"The Concert Hall Ghost" made a first appearance on Saturday, but it did not appear to frighten anybody. The apparatus did not seem to work exactly right, for the person representing the phantom was rather too obvious. Still we will not be unjust. Bo of the ghosts, however, are marvelious enough, and those who are anxious to witness one of the most peculiar optical delusions of the age should not fail to visit either Musical Fund or Concert Hall. GERMAN OPERA.-There will be, after all, but one German opera troupe for the acxt season, under the management of Mr. Oarl Assohutz. The performances in New York will be at the Academy o Music, and commence in December. It is said that Theodor Formes, the tenor, Dall' Aste, the hasso, Madame Johannsen, and Madame Lazzlo, the so-

sver, 1 am taking measures to remove all non com-batants, who are now fully aware of and alive to what they may expect at your hands. Respectfully, your obedient servant. G. T. BEAURESARD, General Commanding. The following despatch was received at headquarters at three P. M: More Island 2,55 P. M., August 23.-At 11 o'clock to day General Gilmore's communication

the death of Barnet.
 ARRIVAL FROM CHARLESTON — United
 ARRIVAL FROM CHARLESTON — United
 States apply stoamer Bernuda, Acting Yohured
 States apply stoamer Bernuda, States Bernuda, Bernuda, States Bernuda, Bernuda, Bernuda, Bernuda, States Bernuda, Bernuda, Bernuda, States Bernuda, Bernuda, States Bernuda, Bernuda, Bernuda, States Bernuda, Bernuda, States Bernuda, Bernuda, States Bernuda, Bernuda, Bernuda, States Bernud

riot, and, therefore, he would use they, over. The alderman made the following disposition of the case: Jacob Hiddeman, \$1,200 to answer at court; Julius Gross, \$1,000, Wm. Root, \$1,000 to answer. The remainder of the defendants, not hav-ing been connected, with the riot near the Lamb Tavern were at once discharged. The office was crowded with spectators, and at times considerable angry disonssions prevailed, which was only suppressed with threats and looking up the disputate. HOSPITAL ITEMS.-James Nichol, aged

up the disputants.