THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1863. We can take no notice of anonymous commit nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

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

The Letter of the President. The country will thank the President for having written the words we print this morning. It is a characteristic of Mr. LIN-COLN, that on every opportunity he admits the whole nation to his confidence, and speaks to the people as frankly and earnestly as a father to his children, or a friend to as the true policy, for we can see that friends beloved. There is, of course, the prudence that must always be observed by men high in authority, in reference to matters of diplomacy and statesmanship. Beyond this, we think we can say for the Preduties of the Chief Magistracy, has he hesitate to tell the world the thoughts that were His spirit of frankness was never more apmanded such a letter, and the President has swering the demand. The glow of recent for further triumphs, those who are timidly | ble to pieces, and in a short time be heard loyal or boldly disloyal have been en- of no more forever. deavoring to weaken the faith of the nation in the Administration by discussing terms of reconstruction, and endeavoring to make the people believe that the war was being glory of those who make the army a method of gain or advancement. There are thousands of good men who desire the prosecution of the war and the reconstruction of the Union on the strongest and grandest principles, and spare nothing to aid the Government in its mighty struggle, who have been led to think that peace might be made if the Government were only anxious for peace. South, and that out of its exhaustion it is willing to come back to the Union, repentant and loyal; that it is only necessary for the President to offer honor-

States of their rights under the Constitution, for the Southern armies to dissolve, the Confederacy to expire, and the representatives of the slave States to come again to their seats in the National Congress. As we never believed the assurances of our officious conservative friends, we have | inquires, "Ten thousand dead bodies on | out of existence; but no paper compromise, reframed from entering into a discussion one field! Is it a scene of a civilized, to which the controllers of General Lee's that could do the cause no good, and might lend to harm. We are among the journals that desire a speedy peace, and we hold ourselves ready to welcome any offer or enter into any negotiation that is honestly made with a view to peace. We are willing to sefly, and degraded people. The armies discuss any plan of reconstruction that will who fought at Gettysburg were composed save the shedding of blood, and enable us to heal the wounds from which we are now suffering. The difficulty, however, is precisely that indicated by the President. We can only discuss terms of reconstruction with those competent to speak of reconstruction. We can only accept the allegiance of the South in a legitimate way. That is to say, by the men who have commenced the rebellion admitting their error and whether one man or a thousand men and throwing themselves upon the mercy of the Government. If we grant this, we do more than it has been the custom of any nation to do. When the Irish rebelled against England, their leaders were hanged. When the Sepoys rebelled in India, and with far more cause for disaffection than any alleged by the boutherners, they were blown from the mouths of cannon. The | not, necessarily, the destruction of all the Poles are in rebellion against Russia, and although the war is in progress, we | ply the annihilation of its fighting power read by every foreign mail of the execution | as a mass. It is plain that the destruction of leading rebels. After every Russian vic- of the enemy is the only way by which the tory there is a drum-head court-martial, and | United States can obtain peace; that only the leaders are immediately executed. It | by the destruction of our military power will thus be seen, that even in permitting the rebels to return to their allegiance, and promising mercy, we extend a clemency that it is not the custom of nations to show. What more can we do? There has not been a single attempt, since the war began, on the part of the rebels, to ask the forbearance of the North. Mr. Wood, of New York, gave currency to a story of that kind some time ago, but the people, rightly judging that, beyond the deplorable

condition of the lottery business in Georgia,

his knowledge of Southern affairs was unre-

liable, it was unheeded. Mr. Vallandigham

brought back a contrary assurance, giving

his authority as "every man, woman, and

child in the Confederacy." The Southern

newspapers breathe defiance, and now that

they can no longer speculate upon the destruction of the coal mines in Pennsylvania, or what must be done in Philadelphia by LEE and his army, they arrange their rhetoric into defiant and angry menaces. What, then, are we to do? To whom are we to speak? Who are to be the high contracting parties? On the one hand. the President of the United States-who upon the other hand? Will it be the military or the civil power-Davis or Lee? And how can we ask a negotiation when we know the dissolution of the Union must be one coroner's inquests were held in Engassured before the conference can organize? | land and Wales. Mr. HAWTHORNE might This is the difficulty that has oppressed well say that while in England he felt every loyal man, and we thank the President | an indefinable sense of insecurity, as if for having settled it. "Let me assure you," he says, "that no word or intimation from the rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief." Here is a fact, and it, of course, ends the discussion of theories. Our timid and anxious friends may take the word of this man-a man whose character is the embodiment of truth-and dismiss their doubts and fears. The desire for compromise has not been expressed, and we are assured that when it comes we shall be acquainted with it. The Government cannot go before the Southern armies with schemes of peace. Such schemes would only bring ridicule upon us, and weaken our power. Nor could we avoid meeting the Southern armies in any plan we might propose. Any other parties would be out of the question. "Suppose," says the President, "a refugee from the South and the peace men of the North get together in the Convention, and frame and proclaim a com-

promise embracing a restoration of the

Union, in what way can that compromise be

used to keep General Lee's army out of

Pennsylvania?" This is the plain issue.

We must meet LEE's army. The peace

men propose to meet it with olive-branches

poses to meet it with General MEADE and many thousands of men. The President is, of course, right, as any reasonable man will We pass from this to more profitable considerations. The President meets the negro question with a quaint and irresistible simplicity. This negro question men surround with so much unpleasant and false rhetoric that it is gratifying to hear it discussed with common sense. The matter of slavery is in itself very plain and simple, and the words of the President will do much to convince and disabuse the minds of men. him to the power of the Union for his in- | we trust, will never have an opportunity to | to them. Three hundred miles up they met trinsic value, as we would add a wagon, or exercise it.

a cannon, or a recruit. This is the military view-the view of common sense. We are humane and just men, however, and go farther. The negro gives his strength to the Union, and we must answer it as men. 'Negroes, like other people," says the President, "act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives, even the promise of freedom; and the promise, being made, must be kept.' This is plain language, and the President would have gone down to infamy if he had failed to say otherwise. In this war we take high ground. The nation will follow its Chief Magistrate, and honor him for the brave and true words he has written to his friends in Springfield. Let us welcome this nothing is needed now, but to let the people of the Southern States feel that they will be protected when they rise

against their betrayers, and that they will be furnished with such moral weapons as sident, that at no time since he assumed the | will enable them to conquer and to hold public opinion in that quarter. As to the question of slavery, we cannot doubt within him, his motives, and his hopes. | that the example of Missouri and West We are never in doubt as to what he Virginia will be gladly followed, in the thinks, for he is frank and plain to all men. returning States, especially when the leaders and authors of the rebellion are propriately shown than in his letter to the driven to foreign climes, and forever de-Republicans of Springfield. The times de- barred from taking part in any of our future elections. Slavery has received its death shown' the highest statesmanship by an blow, and when the great slaveholders are expelled, disfranchised, and disgraced, the victories still suffuses the Republic, and institution upon which they have rioted and while loyal men are rejoicing and preparing | depended, during so many years, will crum-

War in America and Crime in England. "The war in America, looked upon simply as a war, ought to put human nature in this conducted for vindictive purposes, mere- nineteenth century to shame. It is not even ly to ruin and devastate the Southern war on modern civilized dimensions; it is territory, and at the same time add to the | war upon a barbaric scale. It is ancient war revived. Its carnage, its devastations, its famines, its pestilences, are barbaric.' Thus speaks the Times, of London, in special reference to the battle of Gettysburg, where 40,000 men were killed or wounded. It is horrified because of this slaughter, in which 10,000 men were instantly slain. America cannot please Europe. Like the old man in the familiar fable, who took We are told that war has exhausted the his ass to market, America, whatever she does, displeases. We remember that when Sumpter was bombarded so furiously in 1861, and so few were injured, how unmercifully the Times ridiculed that able and soothing terms to have the Union | mountain of smoke and fire which brought as it was; that the time has come for the | forth such a very little mouse of death. It North to put away the sword and offer the | was in keeping with American braggaolive branch. In other words, the President | docio. But now we fight in deadly earnest, has merely to issue a proclamation amend. and the Times complains that we kill too ing or withdrawing his emancipation edict, | much, just as it then laughed at us for killoffering amnesty to all, and assuring the | ing too little. We wonder what "civilized dimensions" are; what is the humanitarian allowance of killed and wounded in a great battle! Nor was it very long ago that the Times sneered at American devotion to the shown that we can fight as well as trade, it

> age 211 Such a question is in Mr Chad band's style. It is a scene of a civilized, mercantile, cotton-growing, cotton-spinning age, but not of a cowardly, miof brave men; and if there be barbarism in battle, it is altogether independent of the courage of the combatants. That, at least, is honorable in human animals; and though we profoundly regret the destruction of human life, we are proud that Americans, when they do fight, fight as men should. War is indeed a splendid but cruel barbarism, but warriors are not therefore barbasians; it is barbaric in kind, not in degree,

be slain in battle, the barbaric nature is the Napoleon justly defined the object of war as the destruction of the enemy. The enemy is seldom a nation, of which by far the largest portion is non-combatant, but an army. The destruction of an army is individuals which compose it. It is simcan the rebels achieve the independence of the South. Each army is, therefore, justified in attempting to destroy its opponent, by all the laws of war and common sense; and until our English critics are bold enough to affirm that war is not intended to decisively settle the question of superiority, by hard fighting, they are inconsistent in ac-

cusing America of barbarity, because her battles are fierce, and bloody, and terrible. Barbarism, however, is not visible in war alone. Peace is not without brutalities and beastliness; and if America has her furious battles, England has her shameful infanticides. Here, men slay each other in open battle; but there, mothers secretly poison their babes to an extent which is unparalelled in the modern annals of crime. A book was recently published upon the condition of the poorer classes of England, which startled intelligent Europe. Crime in England is multiplying with alarming rapidity, and baffles the attempts of law and morality to restrain it. There are now two thousand six hundred and thirty-seven

known thieves in London alone, and thirteen thousand two hundred and ninetyeight known crimes were committed in that city last year. In the same period twenty thousand five hundred and ninetyhe was treading upon a hidden earthquake. Child-murders have become so fearfully numerous that the attention of Parliament was recently called to the crime, and it was then stated that one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven cases of infanticide

were known to have occurred in England and Wales from January, 1861, to July, 1862. The undiscovered child-murders were probably as numerous, for infanticide is easily concealed. Have the English, then, such moral superiority, that they can declare that "the war in America puts human nature to shame?" Does their civilization entitle them to accuse other nations of barbarism? Are their withers unwrung, that they can unconcernedly laugh when the galled jade winces? TENNYSON, in his 'Maud," tells, in indignant verse, the story of crime in England, and welcomed the Russian war, as a nobler method of sacrificing human life. He pictured in bitter words the meanness, the cruelty, the wickedness of the social life of England; he de-

"Civil war, as I think, and that of a kind Viler, as underhand, not openly bearing a sword." Rather than see this moral corruption he would have seen "the heart of the citizen hissing in blood on his own hearthstone,' and proclamations. The President pro. and to end it would have welcomed— War with a thousand battles, and shaking av dred thrones."

clared it to be-

"THERE is not, in reality, a more thoroughly oyal State in the Union than this same New York, which, under the administration of Governor Seymour, has acquired the name of being halfhearted and halting. This could hardly be otherwise; for no State has, in other days, derived such immence advantage from the Union, and none has I thought that, in your struggle for the Union, now so much at stake in its maintenance. Yet the to whatever extent the negroes should cease moral influence of the Empire State, through the last year, has been perverted against the war. It has kept faction and rebel sympathy in countenance-through the whole breadth of the land."

This melancholy confession of a leading journal of New York should be a warning The President accepts the issue made upon to Pennsylvania. If Governor SEYMOUR his emancipation policy, and answers it. | could in one year force a loyal people into Is the slave a chattel? Then the military an attitude of disloyalty, how long would takes possession as it does of other chat- it be before Mr. Woodward would, if tels-gunpowder, horses, and corn. Is the elected, betray this State into the service of slave a man? Then the army throws its flag the rebellion? Governor SEYMOUR may be lives for us, they must be prompted by the over him, and he may speak as a man. called "half-hearted;" but Mr. Wood- strongest motives-even the promise of free-Does he ask protection? The flag gives | WARD's whole heart is with slavery, which | dom; and the promise, being made, must be him protection. Does he ask to fight against he calls "an incalculable blessing;" with kept. the enemy? We give him a musket or a the South, whose doctrine of secession he spade, and put him under an orderly ser- has publicly justified. A Governor has great | ters again goes unvexed to the sea; thanks geant. He is so much strength, and we add power to degrade a State; Mr. Woodward, to the great Northwest for it; nor yet wholly

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT He Discusses Reconstruction.

No Peace Proposals from Southern Leaders. PEACE TO BE MADE BY WAR.

The Negro Gives us His Life-We Give Him Freedom.

The Glorious Condition of the Republic. WHAT IS THE DUTY OF LOYAL MEN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The following is President Lincoln's letter to the Springfield Mass Meeting: EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1863.

Hon. James C. Conkling .- MY DEAR SIR: Vour letter inviting me to attend a mass necting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received. It would be very agreeable to me thus to

meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require. The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure that my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say, "You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways: First. To suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, we are not agreed. A. second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginary compromise. do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military-its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range. in opposition to that army, is simply

nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, one were made with them. To illustrate—suppose a refugee from the South and the peace men of the North get together in Convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep General Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Gen. Meade's 'almighty dollar;" but now that we have army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsyl-

vania, and I think can ultimately drive it mercantile, cotton-growing, cotton-spinning | army are not agreed, can at all effect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste the time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all. A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel

army, or with the people, first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word

or intimation from the rebel army or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you, that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution, and that as

such I am responsible to them. But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your views, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation; to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes.

But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think that the Constitution invests its Commander-in-chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much is, that slaves are property.

Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war the property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed, and is it not needed whenever taken it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemies' property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male

and female. But the proclamation, as law, is valid or not valid. If it is not valid, it needs no retraction; if it is valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue?

There was more than a year and a half for trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued; the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of colored troops constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion; and that at least one of those im portant successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism, or with the Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I

submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and the arming of the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith. You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that, in your struggle for the Union, helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their

The signs look better. The Father of Wa-New England, the Empire, the Keystone, of the judge advocate, declared to be false.

and New Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand, on the spot; their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one; and let none be banned who bore an onorable part in it, while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud. Even that is not all. It is hard to say that

anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Getysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web-feet be forgotten. At all the water's margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all! For the Great Republic-for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive-for man's vast future: thanks to all! Peace does not appear so distant as it did.

I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost; and then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and wellpoised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear that there will be some white men unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be over-sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result.

> A. LINCOLN. WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

Yours, very truly,

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1863. Naval Captures. Captain WALKER, of the U. S. steamer De Soto, lvises the Navy Department of the capture of the steamer Alice Vivian, for a violation of the blockade. he represented herself as from Mobile to Havana, aden with cotton, and admitted that she had thrown

her papers overboard.

Among the passengers transferred to the De Soto were several of the staff of General SLAUGHTER, of the rebel army. SLAUGHTER himself had embarked n hoard of the steamer with all his staff; but a few nours previous to her leaving Mobile bay, he returned to the city with the intention of rejoining the vessel as soon as he could remove the baggage thither. But for this he too would have been can

Other rebel captures are reported.

Commodore Thatcher has been ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, to command the steam frigate Colorado. Commander Bowers has been detached from the naval rendezvous, at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the receiving ship Vandalia. Commander Lr. Roy has been ordered to command the sloop-of-war Oncida.

Lieutenant Commander E. P. WILLIAMS has been

detached from the Powhatan, and ordered to command the Huron. Lieutenant-Commander CHAS. E. FLEMING has eceived preparatory orders to command the Saga-Lieutenant Commander ROBERT BOYD has been detached from the receiving ship at Boston, and or-

The life interest of seventeen different owners of valuable real estate, in Washington, was to have been sold to-day. A large number of persons were in tendance, but after the provost marshal had read the decree of the court, Provost Marshal Topp pro that they would give up no part of the property o which they now have possession. A postponement of the sale till Wednesday next was then announced. The Swiss Consulship. The President has recognized PAUL GUYE as Vice Consul of the Swiss Confederation, at St. Louis, for

the States of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, and the ter ritory of Nebraska. Fortress Monroe. FORTERS MONROE Sept. 1 .- Write of election sted August 26th, for a judge of the First Judicial district, composed of the countles of Princess Anne. ceived vesterday by Mr. R. G. Staples, chief clerk to assistant quartermaster, to be forwarded to the sheriffs of the different counties in said district, for an election to be held on Monday, September 28th, to supply the place of Richard S. Baker. who has o take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.
The steamship S. R. Spaulding is hourly expected

CHARLESTON.

Gen. Gilmore's Reply to Beauregard. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—The following is Gen. Gilmore's reply, a brief notice of which has been ublished from the rebel papers, to Beauregard's communication, already printed at length, of the DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,

Headquarters in the Field, MORRIS ISLAND, August 22, 9 P. M. SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the re eipt of your communication of this date, complaining that one of my batteries has opened upon the city of Charleston, and thrown a number of heavy rifle shells into that city, the inhabitants of which of course, were asleep and unarmed. My letter to you demanding the surrender of Fort Sumpter and Morris Island, and threatening, in default thereof, to open fire upon Charleston, was de livered near Fort Wagner at 11.15 o'clock A. M., on the 21st instant, and should have arrived at your headquarters in time to have permitted your an swer to reach me within the limit assigned—namely, four hours. The fact that you were absent from you garded as an unfortunate circumstance for the city of Charleston, but it is one for which I clearly am not responsible. This letter bore date at my headquarters, and was officially delivered by an officer of my staff. The inadvertent omis sion of my signature doubtless affords ground for special pleading, but it is not the argument of a commander solicitous only for the safety of sleeping women and children and unarmed men. you do not allege to be in violation of civilized war

fare, except as regards the length of time allowed as notice of my intentions, are passed by without comwell-established principle that the commander of a of escape open and practicable, has no right to expect any notice of an intended bombardmen other than that which is given by the threatening attitude of his adversary. Even had this letter not been written, the city of Charleston has had, ac cording to your own computation, forty days' notice of her danger. During that time my attack upor her defences has ateadly progressed. The ultimate object of that attack has at no time been doubtful. If, under the circumstances, the life of a single non-combatant is exposed to peril by the bombardment of the city, the responsibility rests with those who have first failed to remove the non-combatants, or secure the safety of the city, after having held control of all its approaches for a period of nearly two years and a half, in the presence of a threatenterms upon which the bombardment might have been postponed. From various sources, official and otherwise, I am led to believe that most of the women and children of Charleston were long since noved from the city. But upon your assuran that the city is still full of them, I shall suspend the

bombardment until 11 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, thu giving you two days from the time you acknow Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Q. A. GILMORE, Brigadier General Commanding G. T. BEAUREGARD, Commanding Confeders States forces, Charleston, S. C.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Battle of Honey Springs, Arkansas Rlunt's Official Report.

Washington, Sept. 2.—General Blunt, in his official report of the battle of Honey Springs, Ark., says: "The 1st Kansas (colored) Regiment particularly distinguished themselves. They fought like veterans, and preserved their line unbroken throughout the engagement. Their coolness and bravery I have never seen surpassed. They were in the hotfight for you; but no matter—fight you, then, exclusively, to save the Urion. Texan regiment (the 20th) that fought against them, went into the fight with three hundred men, and

came out with only sixty."
MARMADUKE'S CAVALRY DEFEATED, AND COLONEL BURBRIDGE CAPTURED. St. Louis, Sept. 2.—General Steele telegraphs General Schofield from Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, on August 26th, that our advance, under General Davidson, has driven Marmaduke's cavalry, about 3,000 strong, out of Brownsville, capturing Colonel Burbridge and some privates. At the last accounts, General Glover's brigade was pashing the enemy towards Bayou Melorie.

A despatch from Pilot Knob says that deserters from Burbridge's command report that Price's forces had been driven across the Arkansas on the 29th ult. The rebels were in full retreat, and Steele and Davidson were in hot pursuit of them. Marmaduke's command was completely routed and scattered, and Little Rock was within the grasp of the Federal army.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—Hughes, with from fifty to hundred rebels, appeared in Burksvile to-day. It is reported that Hamilton, with from five to six undred rebels, had reached Jameston, near Franklinaville. A Contradiction. STEVENSON, Ala., Sept. 2.—All statements implicating Colonel William Truesdale, chief of the army

The War in Kentucky.

The Badical Emancipation Convention JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 2 .- In the Emanoiation Convention this morning a committee of one om each county in the State was appointed to visit Washington, to lay before the President the grieances of the loyal people of Missouri.

A resolution was passed inviting the Union mer

f Kansas to send a delegation to Washington, to act

a conjunction with the committee appointed by the Henry A. Clover, of St. Louis; Arnold A. Krekel, of St. Charles, and David Wagner, of Lewis county, were nominated by acclamation for Judges of the Supreme Court. A resolution was adopted instructing the State Executive Committee of the Emancipation party to prepare a public address, calling upon the people to form a State organization and a central organizaion in the United States, to give efficacy and powe to radical reforms in our Federal relations. to radical reforms in our Federal relations.

A resolution was also adopted, providing for a committee of five to prepare a system of organization for the friends of freedom, in this State, that shall take cognizance, not only of the dangers now impending, but for future emergencies.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a plat-

orm, in substance as follows: First. Sustaining the Government in a vigorous resecution of the war to complete the final supession of the rebellion. nd. Denouncing the military policy pursued n this State, and the delegation by the General Goernment of the military powers to a provisional State organization, the whole tendency of which is throw back the people under the control of the pro-slavery party, and by reactionary influences to aralyze the Federal power in suppressing the rebellion: to prolong a reign of terror throughout a arge section of the State, and extend aid and comfort to those who are meditating hostility to the national authority in other States. Third. Endorsing the President's emancipation proclamation, and asking for its prompt execution; declaring that they will support no one not pledged to its principles; believing that those liberated under it cannot be reduced to slavery, and refusing to sustain any reorganization of the country that does not embody the freedom principles therein con-

tained. Fourth. Referring to the French influence in Mexico, and calling on the General Government o resist it. Fifth. Arraigning the Provisional Government as untrue to the loyal people of the State, and giving eight reasons therefor. Sixth. Demanding immediate emancipation in Mis-Seventh. Favoring a constitutional amendment to

disfranchise all who have taken up arms against the Government or adhered to the enemies thereof.

Eighth. Demanding that the Legislature call a new State Convention, to take into consideration the grievances under which the State now labors In case of their refusal nothing can stop the right of the people to act on the matter., A committee was appointed to attend the Union meeting to be held at Springfield, Ill., to morrow.

Additional resolutions were adopted requesting Governor Gamble and Lieutenant Governor Hall to resign, and the President to remove General Schofield; denouncing Quantrell's raid on Lawrence, and expressing the warmest sympathy with the survivors of the massacre; in-viting all lovers of "free labor, free soil, and free speech," to seek homes in Missouri, and guarantying them protection; thanking the gallant soldiers of diesouri; thanking the President for arming negroes to kill the rebels; warning the members of the Legislature against disregarding the will of the people; requesting the radical members of the Leislature to vote for B. Gratz Brown and Benj. Loan or United States Senators.

The Committee on Public Safety reported the

Resolved, That in view of the serious complica-Resolved, That in view of the serious complications arising out of hostilities on the part of the
Provisional State Government to the National authority and National policy, and the absence of protection from the inroads of guerillas, we hereby instruct the present Convention to appoint a general
committee of public safety, composed of one from
each Congressional district, whose duty it shall
be to confer with the loyal men of the State,
to organize and arm them for protection, and
in the event of no relief being obtained from
our present troubles, to call upon the people of
the State to act in their sovereign capacity, and take
auch measures of redress as shall be desired necessary. The proceedings of the Convention were attended with much enthusiasm.

Syracuse, Sept. 2.—On reassembling, Postmas-SYRACUSE, Sept. 2 -On re-assembling, Postmasresident of the Convention. A number of vice ollowing ticket was then nominated: For Secretary of the State, Colonel Peter A. Por-

ter, of Niagara; for Controller, Thomas W. Clark, Albany; for Attorney General, John Cochrane, of New York ; for State Treasurer, George W. Schuyler, of Tompkins : for Judge of the Court of Appeals Henry R. Selden, of Monroe; for Canal Commissioner General Reniamin F. Bruce, of Onondagal for State Engineer and Surveyor, W. B. Taylor; for Inspector of State Prisons, James K. Bates.
The resolutions adopted declare that "while we would joyfully welcome peace, we will not consen to a peace which involves a separation of the Union or the recognition of the right of any State to secede; if denounce the action and policy of Gov. Seymour as unpatriotic, invidious, and unjust; upholds the foreign policy of the President; denounces the feeling which prompted the New York riots, and invites all men, irrespective of party, to rally

around the ticket. From New Orleans. NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 27th ult., arrived here tonight. She brings 670 bales of cotton on freight. A movement was on foot in New Orleans to present the 26th Massachusetts Regiment with a stand of colors, for their good behavior while posted in

Many vessels are advertised to leave for St. Louis and other ports up the river. All the vessels of war engaged in the recent one ations on the Mississippi are to be surveyed, and such of them as need repairs be sent home. Three hundred balcs of cotton were sold on Government account on the 25th, bringing prices from 57 to 581/c. An order has been issued to regulate the enrolment, recruiting, employment, and education of persons of color. The New York Union State Convention.

STRACUSE, Sept. 2.—The Union State Convention met this morning at 10 o'clock, and after form o'clock, without transacting any business of impor Ward Hunt was elected temporary chairman. In the afternoon a committe on permanent organ

zation was appointed, when a recess was taken till Death of Pemberton Denied. NEW YORK, Sept. 2 .- A letter from Memphis dated the 25th ult, denies the death of General Pemberton; but says that his men and officers had sworn to kill him. He had been taken to Rich-

mond under a strong guard. Fully two-thirds o his army are in the field under General Hardee. Johnston is in command at Mobile. Departure of Steamers. NEW YORK, Sept. 2 .- The steamer Asia, which sailed from Boston to day, for Liverpool via Halifax, took out \$100,000 in specie. The Sidon, which

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 .- A fire at Williamsburg, last ght, destroyed the agricultural implement factory of Nashmitz & Brothers. The loss amounted to A fire in Brooklyn, this morning, destroyed Robinon's tin factory. Loss, \$40,000. Declination of James T. Brady. NEW YORK, Sept. 2.-A note from James T

Brady is published to-day, emphatically declining the candidacy for any office, and refusing to accept any nomination from any political organization. The Steamer Pactolus. ST. JOHNS, Sept. 2.—The steamer Pactolus was boarded off Cape Race at 6 o'clock last evening. Her dates are to the 22d uit., but have been anticl-

SARATOGA, Sept. 2.—Dr. Levy Weed was arrested at Ballston Spa, yesterday, on the charge of attempt ing to bribe the examining surgeon at Schenect

General Doubleday. NEW YORK, Sept. 2 .- A special despatch to the rcial says that General Doubleday has been rdered to report to General Banks. Arrival of the Steamer Shannon.

HALIFAX, Sept. 2 .- The steamer Shannon arrived ere to day from Liverpool, with forty pa Her advices have been anticipated. Lord Lyons at Quebec. QUEBEC, Sept. 2 .- Lord Lyons is here, the gues of Gov. Gamble. He attended a review of the

troops to-day on the plains of Abraham. He will leave to-morrow for Saguenay. NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The New Orleans Picayun of the 22d ult contains Tampico dates to the 16th stating that that place was occupied by the French. Burnside's Army Rapidly Advancing. The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday says:
We have late advices from General Burnside's
rmy, indicating that his movements have been

army, indicating that his movements have been made with extraordinary rapidity, and that a report of decisive results may be expected in a few days. His advance is by this time very near Knoxville, Tennessee, and at latest accounts the General, in person, was pushing on with his cavalry. Quantrell and the Illinois " Democrats. Quantrell and the Illinois "Democrats."
A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says:
"Quantrell, the Kansas assassin, was in Springfield, Illinois, on the 17th of June last, at the great Democratic mass meeting, and was also closeted with some of the leading Democrats of the State on that day. He fully approved Singleton's twenty-third resolution, which was submitted to him before it passed the meeting."

The resolution here referred to was one of the most infamous adopted by the Convention.

olice, in cotton speculations, are, on the authority

NEW YORK CITY.

Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, September 2, 1863. "CATCHING A TARTAR." There is now resident among us Mr. James Morss, a gentleman whose courageous course during the recent riots brought him into prominence, and whose connection with the primary nucleus of the Abolition with the primary nucleus of the Abolition with the serious production with the primary nucleus of the Abolition with the serious production with the primary nucleus of the Abolition with the serious production with the serious production with the primary nucleus of the Abolition with the serious production with the primary nucleus of the Abolition with the serious production with the ser ion party, has already rendered him somewhat notable. Mr. Morss was an intimate friend of the amented Lovejoy, who was assassinated by proatter gentleman took refuge in the building where he was altimately slam, Mr. Moras accompanied him, and caught him in his arms, after the fatal shot was fired. He was, also, the only man, claiming to be poor Levejoy's friend, who dared, in the then urderous state of public feeling, to follow the body to the grave. When Governor Seymour's "friends" attacked the house of Mayor Opdyke, Mr. Morse unarmed as he was, sallied out to protect it from sack. Long before the police appeared upon the ground, he, in conjunction with other gentlemen, resisted the mob, and saved the building from demolition. In one instance, a stalwart, desperate rioter, rushed up the steps, intent on forcing an entrance, and leading his accomplices on to the work of ruin.

athletic man, finally succeeded in wrenching the bludgeon from his assailant's hand, and almost brained him with a blow which sent him down headlong into the street, and prevented any aggressive act on his part thereafter. After the grand charge of the police, which he describes as something absolute terrible. finding that the safety of the building was permanently assured, he hastened to other infested locali ies, lending his aid most freely to the authorities n their endeavors to crush the insurrectionists. In nany of the most stubborn conflicts he took a prominent part; among others, in the struggle to save the *Tribune* office; and as a practical testimony of good service, his wrist and hand were bruised to which he wielded so effectively in the cause of aw and order. The Copperheads, in their insane

enthusiasm for killing the Abolitionists literally

aught a Tartar, in this instance. Although residing

In the doorway he encountered Mr. Morss, and a desperate struggle ensued. Morss, who is a tall,

a a menaced locality, and indeed within hear ng of the mobs. Mr. Morss boldly offered an asylur to houseless negroes, and in a manner less cautions than most men would have cared to adopt: this, too, when his own family dared not retire at night, for fear of an attack from the Seymourites, who were, unfortunately for themselves practically acquainted with his sentiments in regard to putting down rebellion, whether it raged at home or in the South. If, as the Copperhead press asserts, the Abolitionists were the instigators of the slaveholders' rebellion, and Mr. Morss being an Abolitionist, the logical sequence follows from these two premises that Mr. Mores was one of the instigators. But when, opposed to this syllogism, we nave the fact that he treated its Northern friends so shabbily, and enlarged the phrenological develop-

ments of many of them so abnormally with his locust." we certainly find ourselves confronted by a strange political paradox, to say the least of it.

THE PRECAUTIONS OF GENERAL DIX. The troops who were summoned here by General Dix, for the preservation of order, and the protec tion of our citizens against murder and robbary by the "innocent people," are, as far as I am able to ascertain, to remain at the North until the draft shall have been enforced throughout the State. Strong detachments are stationed in Brooklyn, where the draft is now in progress. The river is still patrolled by the miniature navy of armed tugboats, and our parks, notwithstanding the ceaseless moan of the disloyal press, are yet "infested" by the presence of blue coats. At the custom house, the detachment of marines remains on guard. These facts would seem to indicate that the Government suspects more than the generality of a confiding public is able to appreciate. The suspicious course of our disloyal Governor, at all events, must continue to justify apprehensions. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, and it is pos-

sible that we may yet have this maxim proved practically enough. Quien sabe?

A-SPLIT IN THE COPPERHEAD PARTY. The famous correspondence between General Dix and Seymour, which resulted in the appeal to the Government for aid, is still the subject of general discussion, and, in the culminating arguments, the Copperheads find themselves rather unable to keep up their end. The people are becoming thoroughly akened to the porters are, in many instances, disposed to forsake him and his affiliators, if they have not done so already. Democrats of fabulous persistency do not hesitate to avow their dissatisfaction with the disgraceful policy which he has inaugurated, and his friends are now to be found only among those whom he so plainly designated, in his childish and sympathetic speech from the City Hall steps, during the riots. In fact, the Seymour-Wood party is now dis-membered; the respectable wing having severed itself when the mob, patted on the back by his Excellency, stood forth as the exponent of his principles To-day, were Horatio Seymour a candidate for re-election, he would not poll a tithe of the respectable votes which his sophistical assurances secured before. Men, now that the enthusiasm of party spirit has cooled, are enabled to observe and appreciate the character of the man for whom they threw up their hats in the heat of the canvass, and

t is very certain that unless he is able to patch up his reputation by some act of ostensible decency, some hair brained, unwilling performance, sayoring of loyalty to the cause of the Union, he is political y dead, buried, and out of remembrance. This is one of the political suicides where all genuine men are enthusiastic to pay the undertaker, and impress upon him the necessity of promptitude in the per formance of his function A NOTABILITY has recently appeared in our midst, in the shape o Colonel Estvan, an Englishman, who was lately an

officer in the Confederate service. Estvan, it will be remembered, is the author of a work entitled "War Pictures from the South," which gave a rather unprejudiced view of the war, as far as military operations were concerned. He is transiently in New York on literary and artistic bus STUYVESANT. Jefferson Davis' Letters.

Jefferson Davis' Letters.

The Indianapolis Journal of Saturday last says:
"The other day a car load, more or less, of the private papers of Jeff Davis, found by our troops near Jackson, Miss., passed through Vincennes on the way to Washington. Among them were all, or nearly all, the really important letters that were found. A few, no doubt, are kept by the soldiers as cuiosities, but the greater portion were collected from their captors, by order, for examination by the authorities. Before long the public will learn what revelations are made in these interesting documents, but we may anticipate a fuller disclosure so far as to state that one letter from Judge Wick, of this city, and another from Jesse D. Bright, both dated in 1861, and full of the moat virulant rebel sympathies, are among them. Captain Conner, of the 12th Regiment, was the fortunate finder of Judge Wicks' leter, which, he assured us yesterday, 'was a regular Secesh harangue.' He intended to have kept it, but it was deemed by the officers charged with collecting and forwarding the papers to the Government too important to be omitted, and was, therefore, sent with the rest. That of Jesse D. Bright was found by another officer, who told Captain Conner of it and of its thoroughly treasponable character: found by another officer, who told Captain Conner of it, and of its thoroughly treasonable character but it, too, was seized by the official collector as o too much consequence to be kept in a private col-lection of mementoes. If these facts will give

the gentlemen particularly interested any comfort we are happy to be the means of conveying it Colored Soldiers. (From the Nashville Union, August 20]

The city police recently arrested several negro soldiers for infractions of the municipal laws. Their offences were investigated by Recorder Shane, who sent them to the workhouse. On the 18th instant the following notice was served upon the Recorder, and the negroes were accordingly turned over to the military authorities:

"Headquarters Engineer Department, "Nashville, Tean., August 18.

"William Shane, Esq., Recorder of the city of Nashville:

"Sir: I understand that there are now confined in the Nashville jail or workhouse the following-named colored men: James Moore, Willis Moore, James Brice, of Company B, and Henry Miller, of Company E. These men are enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States, and belong to the army. They are under military rule, and not subject to civil authority. You will deliver, or order them to be delivered into the custody of Lieutenant: Samuel G. Webb, adjutant of this department, and if you will give a statement of their confinements, I will have them punished, if they have deserved it, when they are returned to their camp.

"I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, "First Lieut. Sth Illinois Infantry, com'ing." It will be seen from this communication that it is the intention of our military authorities to place all United States soldiers on the seme footleg, without regard to color. In the management of the police affairs of this city, the offences of soldiers who may be arrested are investigated by military tribunals; citizens by the civil tribunals, unless their offences From the Nashville Union, August 20 1

be arrested are investigated by military tribunals citizens by the civil tribunals, unless their offence are such as require the investigation of the military. Negro soldiers will, like their white comrades, be tried by military authority.

THE New York Journal of Commerce reminds
Beauregard that he threw hot shot into Fort Sumpter, and cannot see the difference between throwing
red-hot shot into Sumpter and aetting fire to its
wooden buildings, making that place a minature
hell for the brave men who were in it, and throwing
cold shot with fiery mixtures inside of them to kindle fismes in Beauregard's quarters in the city of
Charleston.

Public Entertainments. WALNUT-STEEET THEATRE.—This establishm was reopened last evening. Its beauty and brilliancy have been materially increased. The repainting of a portion of the curtain, and the abolishprovements. Of the character of both play and company we have not at present a great deal to say.
Oubas did not succeed, we think, in her speaking character. As a danseuse and pantomimist she excels. Her gifts of nature, united with those which art has granted her, render her a handsome woman, and successful artiste. We are inclined to think she has stepped out of her line in the play of "Ltvengro." Her voice is effete, indistinct; her pro-nunciation inexpressibly amusing. We do not doubt she has taken much pains to pro-nounce even as well as she does. But what distinction is to be accorded to the artist, who, ununsolicited, assumes a foreign tongue, and pro-nounces love loaf; miserable assassia mecseyrable ossossin, and et cetera ad infinitum? The Senorita hould either adhere to her hitherto successful and very pleasing line of business or else perfect herself Markets by Telegraph.

Balthors, Sept. 2.—Flour is dull and heavy. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet; yellow 36% 370. Oats firm; Maryland, 50%53. Whisky advanced 360. Coffee firm.

CINGINARI, Sept. 2.—Flour dull. Wheat firm; red 32%93%c; white \$6.12%%dl 20. Whisky advanced 360. Going buoyant and unsettled. Meas Pork sells at 10c for old. There is a firmer feeling generally for other articles.

A Pigny Conscript.—The Pittsburg Chronicls of the 14th instantesays: "We had a visit yesterday from an exceedingly interesting specimen of humanity named Lewis Greene, who was among those drafted in Monongalia township, Greene county, but who, from his extreme diminutiveness, was registed by the board. Lewis is twenty-two years of age, yet is scarcely larger than a boy of eight, but is reletier made than any dwarf we have ever seen, and a vast deal more sprightly, intelligent, and interesting. After he was drawn he received his notice the same as other conserpts, and presented himself on Tuesday before the board of examination. The provest marshal ordered his exemption on sight, whereupon he affected to be greatly disappointed, remarking, in a loud voice, that in rejecting a min the board had "refused" a thorough-going Union man, and deprived the army of one of the best soldiers of the State."

In the success of the company were warmly greeted, and the new ones were not coldly received. Of these, more anon. A first night is always a nervous affair Nut's on the new ones were not coldly received. Of these, more anon. A first night is always a nervous affair Nut's on the heat of the sem one. A first night is always a nervous affair Nut's on the heat of the sem one. A first night is always a nervous affair Nut's on the heat of the sem one. A first night is always a nervous affair Nut's on the heat of the sem one. A first night is always a nervous affair Nut's on the fact of the sem one. A first night is always a nervous affair Nut's on the fact of the sem on the fact of the sem on the night is always a nervous affair Nut's n her new rôle. The crowded house last evening

Arrival of Prisoners in New York.

Arrival of Prisoners in New York.

Lieutenant Commander Charles J. McDougal, of the United States ateamer Kendrik Hudson, brought to this port yesterday forty-four rebel prisoners, captured attempting to run the blockade out of Mobile in the steamers Alice Vivian and Nita, this being their fourth attempt to get to Havana. The prisoners were delivered into the castody of United States Marshal Murray, and a few of them, who were aliens, were discharged. The remainder were sent to the house of detention to await further orders from Washington concerning them. This is by far the best looking set of men that have yet been brought to this city from rebeldom. Among them are Major H. Borland, Confederate States Army, son of the late Senator Borland, of Arkansas, recently of General Slaughter's staff. Of Mobile; Surgeon T. T. Pratt, Confederate States Army; and Carlo Patti, Confederate States Army; and Carlo Patti, Confederate States Army; and Carlo Patti, Confederate army, also of General Slaughter's staff. Patti is own brother of Adelina Patti, and made most anxious inquiries after his family, whom he has not heard from for a long time. Our reporter had an interview with the prisoners, and Patti stated to him that he had been in eight different battles, including the first Bull Run fight, and had served principally in the signal corps. Major Borland is a West Point graduate, and a young gentleman of culture and refinement. He said little, but evidently felt his pecular position very keenly. Another of the prisoners is Captain George A. Preston, Confederate States samy, of General Kirby Smith; also, of the Hon. William Ballard Preston, at one time Secretary of the Navy of the United States. He was quite communicative on matters not nearly related to military subjects, but said little regarding his capture, or the cause in which he had been engaged. On this latter point the general opinion among all the prisoners seemed to be that they had been acting right, although as things now appeared, in a hopeless cause. J. B. Mc

Gov. Kirkwood on the Disturbances in At a recent Union meeting in Dubuque, Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, addressed his fellow-citizens as fellows, in the course of a vigorous speech: "You remembers draft was commenced the other day in New York, and a mob was raised to stop it;

day in New York, and a mob was raised to atop it; and threats have been made that the same thing would be done here in Dubuque. And I wanted to talk here in Dubuque into genough to tell you that it will be a bad thing for you to start a mob here in opposition to the draft. It is for your own interest that no mob is started, it tell you that I will see to it that no mob is started, it tell you that I will see to it that no mob is started, it tell you that I will see to it that no mob is started, it tell you that I will see to it that any mob which is started shall be put down for you! You see that I am not only a plain-looking man, but a plain-speaking man; and I intend to speak plainly.

"When this war began, Iowa had no history. People in the East knew there was such a State west of the Mississippi, but they supposed it was inhabited by a few white persons, a good many Indians, and that the balance of the population was composed of wolves. But Iowa's soldiers have been making a patriotic name for her. On every battlemaking a patriotic name for her. On every battle-field since the commencement of the war in the West, they have fought, and fought with a bravery not surpassed by the troops of any other State in the Union. Iowa has a name now. And it will be a shame, not surpassed by the troops of any other State in the Union. Iowa has anamenous. And it will be a shame, a burning shame, men and women of Iowa, if the soldiers who are in front of the enemy, cannot be assured that their wives, and children, and loved ones at home, will be protected from traitors in the resr. Why, down in Keckuk county, the county records were packed up, and about to be carried to some more safe place of deposit; and the wives and families of absent soldiers trembled, and fied in fear from their homes. What will the soldiers think—what did the soldiers from Keckuk county think, when they learned that their homes had been in jeopardy, and that their mothers, and wives, and daughters, and sisters, were made to tremble for their lives, unprotected, because they had given up those who once cared for them to the service of their country? Such a burning shame shall not disgrace our State, and grieve the hearts of our noble soldiers again, without punishment, dire, swift, and sure, reaches the traitor that engages in it. The homes, and families, and property of those who have gone to fight their country's battles must be protected; and may my God forget me in my hour of sorest need if I do not see to it that they are protected?"

Havana-Removal of the Walls of the City [Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.] HAVANA, August 10, 1863.—On the morning of the Sth inst., at 7 o'clock, began the work of demolition upon the walls of the faithful city of Havana, according to the programme which had been duly published, for free air and thoroughfares. The first stone was displaced and dropped in the ditch by the Captain General Governor Dulce, and salvos from the walls followed the act, uttered by heavy ordnance, to give echo from the heavens of progressive power over the moss covered towers and walls representing the ancient idea of strength and safety. The walls are to go down. "Once begun the work is half dose," says the Diario, with due commendation, from the supreme cover down to all who have are to go down. "Once begun the work is half dose," says the Diario, with due commendation, from the supreme power down to all who have labored for this end. The construction of the walls commenced in 1633, under the administration of General Juan Bitrian Viamonte, and were finished in 1740, under the energetic and most important administration of the early history of Cuba, that of Field Marshal Juan Francisco Guemes de Horcasitas, who was retained twelve years in the command on account of his brilliant services to the State in saving Cuba from the rapacity of the British under General Vivian. That administration is memorable for the eatablishment of a postal system through the island, the building and launching of five ships-of-the-line of seventy guns each, four frigates of fifty guns, and two corvettes or sloops of twenty-four guns, and various other important measures, which made the basis of subsequent prosperity of Cuban industry and the safety of the people from mere piratical incursions. The ditches and covert way were not entirely-finished until the year 1797, under the administration of the Conde de Santa Clara; so that the walls from completion are but one hundred and twenty-three years old, and the fosse and coverts sixty-six years.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS. TOBACCO IN CHESTER COUNTY .- A number of TOBACCO IN CHESTER GOUNTY.—A number of farmers in Chester county have gone into the tobacco business, and on almost every farm you can see a small patch sown with tobacco. Some of it looks very fine, and is nearly fit to cut. The price that "weed" now demands, makes it about as profitable. "ween" now demands, makes it, about as profitable as anything our farmers can plant. Whether it will lead our farmers or their sons into the practice of its use, we cannot say; but we should not be at all surprised to see many of our farmers seated on the fence, in the shade, enjoying the "luxuries" of a good pipe, the same as they now do a good apple, and instead of saying to the passer by, "Come and have an apple," it will be, "Come and have a whiff," — Record.

DEATH OF A COLORED CENTENARIAN.—Died August 8, 1863, at the Montgomery county almshouse, Mis. Lydia Cox, (colored), aged, a few days lacking, one hundred and six years. The deceased was born in the State of New Jersey a slave in 1767. She served as a slave until she was married, when she was taken as a house servant; she always made a distinction between a slave and in 1767. She served as a slave until she was married, when she was taken as a house servant; she always made a distinction between a slave and servant, considering the latter more honorable. After she had served 23 years she was granted her liberty. She felt great pride 50 speaking of the kindness of her massa. In conversation with her, many incidents of the Revolution came into her recollection, and she seemed highly pleased to converse about the scenes and incidents of those by-gone times. She recollects of having seen the American army, under Washington, at Trenton, previous to the battle there, and part of the British, or red-coals, as she called them. She was living at that time on the spot where Washington defeated the British, and related with much amusement, the incident of a British soldier taking refuge in the bake oven attached to the house, and how her mistress sent her to tell the guard of his concealment and capture by the soldiers of Washington. She often went to see the army of Washington, and rejoiced in the victories over the British and Hessians. She also saw General Lafayette several times, and spoke of him as the second Washington. The house she resided in was riddled with bullets. In the year 1823 she became blind, thus being deprived of her sight for forty years.—Phomix.

On Sick Leave.—Colonel John F. Hartranft arived at his home in Norristown, last week from

phind, thus being deprived of her sight for forty years.—Phanix.

On Sight Leave.—Colonel John F. Hartranft arrived at his home in Norristown, last week, from Vicksburg. He is on a thirty-days sick leave, having been attacked, while at Vicksburg, with chills and fever, which prevails to a considerable extent in our army there. The Colonel has been for some time in command of a brigade in the 9th Army Corps. But few officers have rendered such efficient service to the Government since the breaking out of the present war, and we cannot see why his claims for promotion are passed over. The star of a brigadier could not be more worthily bestowed, at this time, than upon Colonel Hartranft.

Prayers for our Soldiers.—We would call the attention of the citizens of Pottstown to the fact, that on every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, the Episcopal Church of this borough, is open for prayer in behalf of our country and her soldiers. These services have been kept up ever since the late raid of the rebels into Pennsylvania, and we believe they have been very well attended.—
Polistown paper.

Pottstown paper.

Berks County Politics.—George J. Eckert, Eq.; chairman of the Union County Committee of Berks county, has issued a call for a meeting to be held in Reading on Saturday afternoon next, for the purpose of placing in nomination a Union ticket to be supported at the election this fall, and also to ratify the nominations of Curtin and Agnew.

New Berot.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have erected a fine new brick depot building at Lehighton station. It is located about one hundred yards east of the Weissport bridge. IN OPERATION.—The rolling mill at Allentown went into operation week before last. Nothing but merchant iron is manufactured. About fifty hapds are employed at present. COUNTY CONVENTION .- The Democratic County Convention, of Lehigh county, will be held at the public house of E & P. Bitner, at Pleasant Corner, in Heidelberg township, on Saturday, the 12th of THE POTATO CROP of Chester county is very fine his season, and there is a fair prospect of coming own to the old-time price of fifty cents per bushel.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2, 1863. Gold was very firm to-day, opening at 127%, closing

28%, steady. There is a large bull interest at work, and they make the most of unfavorable rumors. The "short" interest also helps to sustain the market, and when the latter is satisfied and the former reutralized by goodnews, we shall see if the present price will be maintained. In the event of rouble with France, gold certainly would advance. the necessities of trade than speculative motives. It ose to 170 because many were making money out of it, and everybody desired to do the same thing, and almost everybody had their lingers into the great bullion speculation, and not a few had their fingers burnt. It was not the legitimate purchases which put the price up, but the inflation caused by buying on time-buying at to day's figure with an agreement to deliver at any time within thirty, sixty, or ninety days—in most cases parties merely paying or receiving the difference in the value at the expiration of the time, or when the option is used, no gold whatever passing between the parties. The act of Congress effectually shuts up this business by restricting operations to three days or less, under the penalty of a heavy tax. The condition of the money market remains the The condition of the money market remains the same; large amounts are offered at 5 per cent., borrowers being compelled to pay 6. Government securities are firm, 106½ for 1831s being bid. In New York they and the seven-thirties are selling at 107. The five twenty loan is progressing very favorably, irom five to eight hundred thousand dollars being taken every day. Jay Cooke, Eaq., the agent, reports the subscriptions as coming from all parts of the country, and he anticipates a continuance of the same until the entire loan is taken.

The stock market opened active and strong, but fell off later in the day. At the close prices were firm, but somewhat lower. A small lot of State firm, but somewhat lower. A small lot of State firm, but somewhat lower. A small lot of State firm, but somewhat lower. A small lot of State firm, but somewhat lower. A small lot of State firm bould at 101½; Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage rose ½; 107½ was bid for second do; Reading bonds were steady, 109 was bid for 1830, 107 for 1870; 122 for the convertible; Elmira sevens sold at 109; 106 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; 109 for Sunbury and Erie sevens.

Reading sharses opened at 60%, closing at 60; Little Schuylkill rose ½; North Pennsylvania was steady, at 18½; Catawiesa preferred, at 24; Huntingdon and Broad Top, at 21; Minehill, at 63; Nor Goods, &c.—The particular attention of dealers is film, but somewhat lower. A small lot of State fives sold at 100%; new City 6s were in demand at

ristown, at 66; Pennsylvania sold at 65%@65%; Camden and Atlantic preferred, at 22; Long Island at 47; Philadelphia and Erie, at 27. Passenger rail-ways are stronger. Seventeenth and Nineteenth sold at 121/2; Race and Vine, at 101/2; 42 was bid for Tentia and Eleventh; 22 for Garard Avenue; 44 for Green and Coates; 15 for Spruce and Pine; 66 for Market street; 80 for Second and Third, Canal stocks were dull. Wy oming sold at 52; Lehigh, at 58%. 12 was bid for Sohuylkill Navigation; 24% for the preferred; the sixa, 1832, sold at 83%; Susquehanna scrip sold at 62, six:s at 63. Hazleton Coal sold at 62; New Creek, at %; Mechanics' Bank, at 27. The market closed firm. Drexel & Co. quote:

ited States Bonds, 1881.... S. new Certificates of Inde S. old Certificates of Inde Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government &c., as follows: United States sixes. 1881. United States 7-30 notes. Certificates of Indebtedne

Do. do new. Quartermasters' Vouchers Demand notes...... Sales five twenties, \$458,500. The following is a statement of the business of the Philadelphia Custom House for the month of August, 1863, as compared with the two previous 1,232,909 10,649 3,460 69,806 3,058 withd'wn for transportation Withdrawn for exportation 5,751 4,143
Withdrawn for exportation 15
Remaining in warehouse, last of month ... 1,126,679
Dutiable goods entered for consumption direct from foreixn ports 120,628
Pree goods entered 242,508
Domestic goods exported 553,640 1,049,484 1,126,679 107,553

Total.......1,979,773 1,069,809 2,856,689 1,984,653 The following shows the receipts of the Delaware Division Canal Company for the week ending Au-

Corresponding time last year...... son ending August 31, 1863: Tons, ...\$6,084 69 ... 5,947 18 Tons. \$94 017 24 92,482 07 Tons. \$100,101 93 97,526 25 Increase......\$1,037.51 \$1,535.17 \$2,572.68
The following shows the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending August 29, 1863, and previous since December

170, 942 05 109, 140 06 70, 683 10 22, 371 16 73, 944 14 86, 803 18 82, 751 09 27, 517 13 88, 063 13 90, 758 12 39, 753 15 31, 034 15 21, 637 16 23, 542 03 166, 916 03 104, 956 07 21, 357 10 76, S16 18 35, 848 01 3, 163 19 26, 291 11 86, 425 01 87, 906 03 38, 319 00 41, 490 01 30, 312 02 22, 436 00 23, 542 03 25,865 09 810,230 15 866,036 04 Total. 27,713 02 514,805 15 572,148 17 1,907 13 295,395 00 293,487 07 The following shows the business of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the week engine August 29, 1863 FROM MAUCH CHUNK. 343 12

--28,225 00 414.967 06 The following shows the shipments of Coal over the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1863, com pared with the same in time 1862: Year. Tons Cwt. 209,067 04 576,354 07 27,113 11 785,421 11 For the corresponding time last year 6,639 02 18,659 09 25,328 13 Total..... 717,663 02 ..67,759 09 The aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of

specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week nding September 1, was \$2,936,164. The New York Evening Post of to-day savs: The New York Evening row of co-day says:

Before the first session gold was selling at 1271/26

1271/26, New York Central at 135, Erie at 1172/261177/26,
Illinois Central at 133, Reading at 1213/2, and Michigan Southern at 1081/2.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the latest prices of vectorlay avening.

Wed. --105 8 6s, 1881, reg ---preferred. son River... Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 2. Reported by S. K. Slaymaker, Philadelphia Exchange.

SECOND BOARD. eading R . s10nat 603/ 4000 City 5s R ...

do. . . 605/2 2000 do new ...

do. . . 510 60 5 50 Cam & Atlan pref.

5S Penna R ...

do. . . 810 60 1 Norristown R ...

do. . . . 810 60 5 N Penna R ...

do. . . . 60 1 16 Hunt & B T R ...

do. . . . 60 10 minehill R ...

Philadelphia Markets SEPTEMBER 2—Evening.

There is some little demand for fresh ground Flour ast quoted. Sales comprise 1,500 bbls City Mills extra and extra family on private terms, and 800 bbls at \$5.50 for old atock, and \$6@6.25 \$\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\texit{\$\texi\\$\$\text{\$\text{\$\texi\\$}\exititt{\$\text{\$\texi{\$\te ground family. The retailers and bakers are buying noderately, at from \$4.75@5 for superfine, \$5 25@ 5 50 for extra, \$5.50@6 50 for extra family, and \$7@7 50 \$9 bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Ryc Flour is selling in a small way at \$4.75@5 # bbl. Corn Meal is scarce; 2,000 bbls Brandywine old on private terms. Pennsylvania is held at \$4

GRAIN.—Incre is not much demand for wheat, and prices are lower. About 6,000 bus have been sold, at 130@137c \$\foating\$ bush for old Red, the latter for choice; 120@1380 for common to prime new do; and 140@155c \$\psi\$ bush for White, the latter for prime Kentucky. Rye is all!, at 196c for old, and 90c \$\psi\$ bush for new. Corn is in demand; sales comprise about 8,000 bus Western Yellow, at \$20, and mixed, \$179@50c \$\psi\$ bush. Oats are in fair demand; about 5,000 bus sold at \$55@56c for new, and 70c, weight, for old. BARK.—1st No. 1 Quercitron is dull, and offered at \$30 \ 100, without sales.
COTTON.—The market is firmer; about 50 bales of middlings have been disposed of at from 67@63c \ 5 \ 5, cash.
GROCERIES.—Sugar is firmly held, with sales of 200 hds Cuba at 10%@11c \ 5 \ 5. Coffee is scarce, and there is very little doing; small sales of Rio are making at 26%@23c \ 5 \ 6.
PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing, and the market is duil. Bacon Hams are in fair demand at 11@13c \ 5 \ 6 \ for plain and fancy; small sales of Mess Pork are making at \$14.50@15 \ 5 \ 6 \ bb. Butter is firmer; choice is scarce at 20@23c \ 5 \ 6 \ b. Lard is dull, and offered at 10%@10%c \ 5 \ 6 \ for bbls and BARK.—1st No. 1 Quercitron is dull, and offered is firmer; choice is mearce at 20@23c 带 fb. Lar dull, and offered at 10%@10%c 帶 fb for bbls tierces.

WHISKY is firmer, and 100 bbls sold at 50c; 150 iron-bound packages at 51c, and drudge at 48c \$8 gallon.
The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain The following are at this port to-day: 2,200 bbls. Flour. 9,775 bush. Wheat 9,776 bush. Corn. 2,700 bush.

New York Markets, Sept. 2.
ASHES are firm, with sales of 50 bbls at \$7 for Pots, and \$9 for Pearls.
Breadstupps.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull and drooping for common grades of old, but fresh ground is steady and in moderate request. quest.

The sales are 7,500 bbls at \$3.90@4.45 for superfine State; \$4.95@4.90 for extra State; \$3.90@4.50 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$4.30 bbls at \$5.10@6.25 for Superfine Baltimore, and \$6.30@8.75 for extra do.
Canadian Flour is inactive and heavy. The sales are 550 bbls at \$4.75@4.95 for common, and 56@7 for good to choice extra.

Kye flour is dull at \$3.60@5.20 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn meal is firm. We quote Jersey at \$3.90;

Brandywine \$4.35;

Caloric \$4.25;

Puncheons