The Press.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.

TERMS OF THE PRESS.

To City Subscribers $10 per annum, payable in advance; or Twenty Cents per week, payable to the carrier.

Mailed to Subscribers out of the city $9 per annum; $4.50 for six months; $2.25 for three months—invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

Mailed to Subscribers $5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

Mr. W. W. Kreiter, No. 504 Ninth street, two doors south of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, is the Washington agent of The Press. Mr. Kreiter will receive subscriptions for The Press in Washington, see that subscribers are regularly served at their residences, and attend to advertising.

"Colonel" Jewett Saves the Union.

It is plain that "Colonel" Jewett cannot be deterred from writing letters to the President by so trivial a circumstance as the refusal of Mr. Lincoln, expressed through his private secretary, Mr. Hay, to open these frank and amiable epistles. Strong in the faith that the pen is mightier than the sword, and that the United States does not rigorously require prepayment of letter postage, the indefatigable Colonel, with something of the sublime persistency of Bruce's spider, has been addressing two more "letters to President Lincoln." Both of them are characteristic of Jewett in style and rhetoric; and in the mere fact of his omitting the definite article "the" so frequently before his substantives, we are permitted to have a glimpse at the inner life of a busy master-spirit, whose hands are too full controlling the destinies of nations to attend to details of grammar. The error of omission first arose from the necessity of economy in telegraphing to the Emperor Napoleon; but it detracts so greatly from the dignity of style so requisite in the notes of a courtly diplomat, with patent-leather boots and a troublesome eye-glass, that it should clearly be discontinued. "Colonel" Jewett might make a tolerable plenipotentiary but for two intolerable faults that mark all his official effusions: They are slightly rattle-brained, and slightly inconsistent. In his first letter to the President he says: "I know that, upon the withdrawal of your note addressed 'To whom it may concern,' the South will send commissioners, with full powers to treat for peace. I do, therefore, urge upon you the duty and policy of reopening negotiations at Niagara with the gentlemen who have now general powers, and that Mr. Greeley be re-empowered to bring about this desirable result." In his second letter he says to Mr. Lincoln: "It is now understood the war and peace elements will unite at Chicago under a peace platform meeting the approbation of the South. This will insure your defeat. Turn, therefore, I beseech you, your attention, during the few months of your power, to the salvation of the country, through an armistice and negotiation unconditional, or be prepared to receive the curses of future generations." Perhaps "Colonel" Jewett has authority to make this important announcement of the line of policy to be pursued by the Democratic party in the coming contest. But as Mr. Lincoln's defeat will be "insured," and the Confederate candidate for President of the United States is certain of election, it really looks as though Mr. Jewett was not faithful to the best interests of the South, when, as one of their self-appointed ambassadors, he beseeches Mr. Lincoln, with such fine frenzy as the "curse of future generations," to reopen peace negotiations at Niagara. If the victory is certain for the South at the ballot-box, why is the South so anxious to bring up the issue in the council chamber? Perhaps for the sake of "the salvation of the country." But will not the country be inevitably saved if the Chicago nominee be elected by the combined disloyal vote of the country, North and South, as indicated above? Assuredly it will. For in that event, the loyal voters of the country will be in the minority, and as loyal minorities never secede or rebel against the constituted authorities, the Union would necessarily be restored without further fighting or parley.

Gold, and its Trade Moral.

The gold sent to Europe from New York, on last Saturday, was $250,000, and a further sum of $69,100 was taken away by the steamer on Wednesday. This is a perceptible decline in the exportation of specie, and would indicate a return to a healthier condition of trade than has existed for some time. Regarded, too, in relation to the fact that our exports of produce have correspondingly increased, (they always do increase, more or less, about this time, when our new cereals come in,) it would seem as if we had or were really entering into the policy of importing nothing except what is actually necessary for food, dress, or manufacturing. In time of war, when increased taxation *must* be made, it is bad policy to send specie out of the country in exchange for articles of luxury. With our immense natural resources, which produce every thing that human nature can reasonably desire for comfortable and even elegant living, and with our unsurpassed power of invention and of manufacture, we ought to dispense with most of our present imports. When gold ceases to be in demand for remittances abroad and for the payment of import duties at home, its factitious value will be reduced. Indeed, gold would find its proper level, under such circumstances, were it not for the Government demand for it, to pay the interest on the debt, in specie—the only doubtful part of our financial policy, but which, once adopted, cannot be changed without breach of faith with the public creditors.

The greatness of England, which was of slow growth, was mainly created by her long persistence in a strongly protective policy. Her own native produce, was limited; iron and coal, her great unwrought products, constituted most of her wealth. With these she constructed machinery, which converted the raw material of imported cotton, flax, silk, and wool into the muslins, linen, satins, and cloths with which she supplied the world. So jealous was she that she scarcely allowed these manufactures to be exported in foreign vessels, though, to build her own mercantile marine, she had to import timber from Canada and Norway. Her population being greater than her agricultural capacity for feeding it, she was constantly importing cereal stuffs and flour from foreign countries, and heavily taxed these, in order to protect her own farmers. Raw materials she collected from all parts of the world, and did not generally subject to heavy taxation, but on luxuries the fiscal mulct was very heavy. John Bull plainly said to his family: "If you want foreign dresses, foreign wines, foreign spirits, foreign jewelry, and foreign kickshaws of any sort—if you are not content with good home apparel, food and ornament—you must pay for indulging your fancy." It was not till 1842 that the late Sir Robert Peel, thinking his England strong enough to relinquish protection, began to recognize the principle of free trade. In that year, out of a tariff of 1,200 foreign articles he reduced the duty on 750. In the year following he repealed all duties on exports, and all import duties on 430 other articles of raw materials used in manufactures. Not until 1846 was he able to abolish the import duty on grain and flour, and give the poor man (to use his own words,) the power to "recruit his exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened with a sense of injustice."

What England so persistently did, for centuries, until within the last twenty years, we also ought to do. We ought to fall back, as much as we can, upon the natural productions and upon the skilled manufactures of our own country. The United States, whether in war or in peace, would be still more powerful and prosperous could her citizens become independent of foreign countries for a score of years or so. Our custom-house officers would then have little to do, but our farmers, our mechanists, our manufacturers, our laborers, would be busy and thriving. Even now, we venture to say, were it agreed upon and carried into effect, that none but domestic wearing-apparel should be used here, ere the year was out our manufacturers would produce fabrics as good, at least, as those obtained from England and France. The supply will follow the demand.

We believe, indeed, that already has commenced the necessary reaction. The jewellers and dealers in other beautiful but not necessary articles are sensibly feeling a decline in their sales. Some say that this is caused by hoarding greenbacks, but most affirm that the money which used to be dispensed for mere elegancies is now being applied to the purchase of articles of native produce. It will be a proud day for this country when the shopkeeper can recommend the superiority of an article, with the assurance that it is of American manufacture. Then we shall look back and wonder how foolishly we used to send our gold out of the country to purchase what could be as well made at home.

Royal Scheming.

King Leopold, of Belgium, now the oldest of European kings, and said to be the most astute of all, with the exception of the Emperor Napoleon, is a man of so much importance, though his dominions are very small, that his actions are usually watched with considerable attention. Hitherto, he has held himself somewhat aloof from the inscrutable man who governs France, and, considering that Leopold's second wife, and the mother of his children, was eldest daughter of the Citizen King, whose place Napoleon fills, this coolness is not surprising. However, Leopold has paid a friendly visit to Napoleon, at Vichy, and the politicians have already built up a story out of it.

Leopold is a man who carefully looks after the interests of his family. His eldest son is married to an Austrian archduchess. His second son, the Count of Flanders, is a bachelor twenty-seven years old. His only daughter is the wife of the Emperor Maximilian, being the identical Empress Charlotte frequently mentioned of late in Mexican correspondence. She was married in July, 1857, and is childless.

Now, being an excellent family man, and a political Micawber, tired of waiting for something to turn up for the Count of Flanders, it is declared that Leopold's visit to Vichy has been to interest Napoleon in a little matrimonial plot. The throne of Mexico will be very unstable if Maximilian die without a male heir. The Empress Charlotte, though only twenty-four years old, has no children after seven wedded years. Let the Count of Flanders, her brother, marry the Princess Anna Murat, cousin to Napoleon, and make an arrangement that, if the royal rulers of Mexico continue childless, the eldest son of the Belgian prince and the French princess shall be acknowledged heir, on Maximilian's death, to the crown of Mexico.

The programme, like most of Leopold's, would advance the interests of the house of Coburg. If carried out, it would gratify the reigning houses of Austria, France, England, and Belgium. Of course, the Mexicans have not been consulted as to this arrangement. What of that? They are only *the people*, whose duty it is to accept the policy of the *rulers*.

Aid for Chambersburg.

It is very evident, from the small sum—less than $8,000—received by the Treasurer of the Fund for the relief of the Chambersburg sufferers, that the liberality of Philadelphia has scarcely been "tapped," as yet. The greater part of a prosperous city was burned down by a band of marauding barbarians, and two thousand persons (constituting nearly one-half of the whole population) have been left without roofs to cover them, without money, without food, without any clothing but what they wore when the incendiaries sent them into the streets. All classes, all ages, from the white-haired grandsire to the babe in arms, participate in this sudden and awful suffering. Many of them actually have not as much covering as decency requires. It is to relieve this very terrible misfortune that a subscription was commenced here, of which that estimable gentleman, Mr. Edmund A. Souder (whose admirable wife did the duty of a Florence Nightingale among our wounded and sick soldiers in Virginia), acts as treasurer. The sum collected is wholly inadequate for the purchase of clothing for the destitute sufferers of Chambersburg. It would not be difficult, with suitable organization, to multiply the sum already obtained by *ten*—to raise $80,000 in a few days.

Let the ladies personally take the matter in hand. Let them go, in deputations of *two*, and visit every house within certain districts, pressing gently, but firmly, for *some* contribution at each house, for this Chambersburg fund. Many of the wealthy inhabitants are out of town. They can be called upon after their return. But there are thousands and tens of thousands remaining in the city who, if personally solicited, will cheerfully give something—apparel, if they cannot afford money. We throw out this hint in full confidence that it will produce abundant fruit, and with the full conviction that the ladies of Philadelphia, who never grudge their labor in a good cause, will cheerfully and efficiently act upon it.

The following important announcement is taken from the New York *Herald* of yesterday: "There was a gathering of Peace politicians at Hope Chapel, in Broadway, yesterday. A number of prominent and shining lights in that faith were present, among them Wm. B. Reed, Charles Ingersoll, and Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania; also several of the faithful in this city and from the West. It is understood that they have some very important business on hand looking to the management of the Chicago Convention, and securing the nomination of some man pledged to their interests, and who belongs to their particular Peace church." General McClellan would have been just the man for the crisis, if he had not incautiously expressed himself in favor of the war, in his classical West Point oration. After that terrible *fiasco*, it is not in human nature to expect Messrs. Reed, Ingersoll, and Woodward to have anything to do with him.

THE WAR.

THE EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

53 PERSONS KILLED AND 126 WOUNDED.

Sherman Actively Bombarding Atlanta.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

HEAVY FIRING AT PETERSBURG.

A GUNBOAT SHELLING THE ENEMY.

GEN. SLOCUM RELIEVED AT VICKSBURG.

The Rebels Trying to Cross the Mississippi.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM ATLANTA AND MOBILE.

Gen. Smith at Holly Springs, Mississippi.

INDIAN TROUBLES ON THE FRONTIER.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, August 11—10 P. M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

A despatch from Gen. Grant, just received, reports the casualties by the explosion at City Point, on the 9th inst., as follows: Killed, twelve enlisted men, two citizens, employees, and one civilian not employed by the Government, and 38 colored laborers. Wounded, three commissioned officers, four enlisted men, 15 civilians, employed by the Government, and 86 colored laborers. Besides these, there were 18 others wounded, soldiers and citizens not belonging about the wharf.

The damage to property was large, but I have not the means of reporting it.

The names of the killed and wounded have not been reported to the Department. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

No further intelligence has been received from Mobile, except from deserters, who report the capture of the city; but nothing official.

Gen. Sherman reports all well, and that he is knocking Atlanta with four-and-a-half-inch rifle shells.

No movement has been made by our forces in front of Petersburg.

Gen. Sheridan has not been heard from to-day.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT—FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE—53 PERSONS REPORTED KILLED AND ONE HUNDRED WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—A letter from City Point, dated August 10, says: About 11 o'clock yesterday, a noise resembling the explosion of a magazine was heard at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and many surmises were indulged in as to the direction from which it came and its cause.

During the afternoon word came that a boat loaded with ammunition had exploded at City Point, causing a frightful loss of life. On the correspondent of the Associated Press reaching the scene of disaster, a spectacle was presented to him utterly indescribable.

Buildings were demolished, tents thrown down, and a number of horses killed. The depot building, which had just been completed, was a mass of ruins, while the ground, for hundreds of yards, was covered with pieces of almost every description.

The dead and wounded had been extricated from the ruins and carried back—the former for burial, and the latter to the hospital.

A boat, loaded with various kinds of ammunition, was being unloaded by the negroes of the Quartermaster's Department (nearly a hundred in number), and the only theory advanced as to the cause of the calamity is, that a shell must have been dropped by one of them, thus communicating the fire to the entire mass.

The noise lasted about thirty seconds, and witnesses say the shock was felt a long distance on the side of the road.

In front of the landing were located a number of offices and stores, among them the post office and Adams' Express, which were almost utterly torn down, the larger number of persons occupying them escaping with slight bruises.

In the rear of this is a steep bank, its summit being covered with tents which are occupied chiefly by the colored laborers and their families. Had the ground been level the loss of life would, no doubt, have exceeded that which resulted. Shells, balls, &c., struck this camp in a perfect shower, while the ground in the vicinity is actually covered with all kinds of stores, a large number of old saddles and pieces of harness being amongst the debris.

A boat loaded with shells, and lying along side and was blown to pieces, and another was torn to pieces, a large portion being raised entirely out of the water, and hurled through the store-house on the dock.

Captain Benedict and Captain Ames, of the Commissary Department, were in the building at the time, and were buried beneath the ruins. After much labor they were extricated from their perilous situation, neither being fatally injured, but a good deal bruised.

Captain Daniel D. Wiley, who was in his tent, quite a distance from the spot, was struck in the head by a piece of shell and injured, though not dangerously. His clerk, McKee, was so severely injured at the same time that he cannot recover. A. M. Baxter, a civilian, from Cold Spring, New York, was killed. He kept a soda-water stand. Privates Ansell and Metcalf, of the 5th Cavalry, were killed.

A sergeant named Morris, in the ordnance office, was injured, and died soon after.

Lieutenant Lane, of the cavalry depot, was slightly injured, as was a citizen named Wright. James Thorp, clerk in the ordnance office, was killed; Mr. Fay, of the Sanitary Commission, was slightly injured, and Richard Stone, a citizen, killed. Mrs. Spencer, a relief agent, received slight injuries.

The casualties are believed to be at least fifty killed and nearly one hundred wounded. A number of the bodies of colored persons have been found, besides those above mentioned, and there are sixteen in the Post Hospital, while others are scattered in the different localities.

Twenty five colored men, more or less wounded, were taken to the Colored General Hospital, under charge of Dr. Calhoun, where several amputations were performed.

Five shells passed through the roof of the Sanitary Commission boat, but no one upon it was injured.

It is believed that many bodies were blown into the river, and may never be recovered.

The loss is put down at about 30 killed and 70 or 80 wounded, 13 of the killed being soldiers.

Nothing has been discovered as to the cause of the calamity. In the commissary department six men were known to be killed, and some twenty-five wounded. Twelve men belonging to the railroad were wounded. The loss of property is not known, but will prove to be very large.

The 20th New York lost six men killed and had seventeen wounded; and the 148th Ohio lost three killed and four wounded.

The boat Lewis, fire and wrecking tug, ran ashore, and extending her hose threw six streams on the fire; putting out the flames, and thus saving the entire ammunition in the building.

Considerable firing is going on at the front this morning.

One of our gunboats opened during the night, and threw a number of shells at what was supposed to be a moving rebel force.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

AFFAIRS AT PETERSBURG ON THE 5TH—THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA—THE ATTACK ON MOBILE—GENERAL SMITH'S ADVANCE AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

A copy of the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 5th inst., contains the following:

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, August 4—This being Lincoln's fasting, humiliation, and prayer day, the Yankees have not fired a gun. The enemy are so near in Gracie's front that the pickets on both sides have used hand grenades.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Aug. 6.—The enemy have been unusually active during the past sixteen hours. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a heavy assault was made upon the works held by our skirmishers upon the extreme left. After some stubborn fighting they succeeded in gaining possession of the position there, but subsequently were driven from it, and our lines were re-established.

About 10 o'clock last night an assault was also made on our skirmish lines, extending from the centre to the extreme left; but the movement having been anticipated, resulted in a complete failure. Brisk skirmishing continued throughout the night up to the present time. Our loss in both affairs is insignificant.

There was comparative quiet in the city last night, and but few shells were thrown, resulting in no damage.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ATTACK ON MOBILE—DAUPHIN ISLAND OCCUPIED—GEN. A. J. SMITH AT HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

MOBILE, Aug. 4.—Yesterday and last evening the enemy threw an infantry force upon Dauphin Island, seven miles from Fort Gaines. The fleet outside is large this morning. The Federal double-ender opened on the transport Dick Keys, and then on the fort, which is replying slowly. General Maury calls on all to enroll themselves for battle. Great confidence prevails.

A Federal force, estimated at sixteen thousand, occupies Holly Springs, Mississippi.

STONEMAN'S RAID IN GEORGIA.

NASHVILLE, August 11.—Information from Marietta of the 8th inst. gives the particulars of Stoneman's raid: On July 7th, the 5th and 6th Indiana Cavalry, and two sections of the 24th Indiana Battery, set out for Macon to relieve the Union officers imprisoned there. The expedition arrived too late, the rebels having removed the prisoners to a place of greater security.

General McCook's force started at the same time to effect a junction with Stoneman, but were overtaken by an overpowering force, and were obliged to let Stoneman's command cut its way out. The rebels attacked them on Saturday July 30th, and the engagement lasted all that day until late at night. Sunday morning found them completely surrounded, and Colonel Adams, finding resistance hopeless, escaped to Marietta. Colonel Capron, with his command, escaped once, but was again surrounded; and his men were cut to pieces. The 5th Indiana also cut through the enemy's ranks, but were again attacked, and their fate is unknown.

General Stoneman, Colonels Biddle and Butler, Majors Thompson and Soper, Captains Whiteman, Elliott, and Feaney, Lieutenants Anderson, Stanton, Angell, Lindsay, Hubbard, Miller, Simons, and Clegg, are prisoners. Lieutenant Chittenden was killed. Company I, 5th Indiana, lost heavily.

An escaped soldier reports that the rebels surprised Colonel Capron's camp, shooting his men and braining them with their guns while asleep.

The 5th Indiana lost about four hundred men.

Three hundred and eighty prisoners of war, including fifteen commissioned officers, arrived to-day.

Major General Palmer reached here to-day en route for Washington. It is reported that he has been relieved of the command of the 14th Army Corps.

Later information is to the effect that Col. Capron, with several squads of his men, is in Marietta. This will reduce Stoneman's loss to less than one thousand.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

GEN. SMITH'S EXPEDITION—SLOCUM RELIEVED AT VICKSBURG—THE REBELS TRYING TO CROSS THE RIVER.

MEMPHIS, August 9.—Gen. Smith's expedition is well. Its destination is unknown.

Maj. Gen. Slocum has been relieved at Vicksburg, and ordered to report to Gen. Sherman. The District of Vicksburg is assigned to Washburne, who now controls the river from the Cairo Department to the Gulf.

All is quiet on the White river.

The rebels in the trans-Mississippi Department are trying to cross the Mississippi.

Gen. Dick Taylor is at Meridian, in place of Gen. S. D. Lee, now at Atlanta.

THE INDIAN WAR.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS FOR PROTECTION.

DENVER CITY, August 10.—Although the Indians have been very troublesome of late in attacking unarmed trains, and murdering emigrants unable to defend themselves, there has been no attack by the Indians, as far as known, upon the mail coaches, which run regularly both ways. The mails were ordered to be stopped at Atchison and this place to-day, by the superintendent of the overland line, owing to the stock being run off from some stations; but it is believed the troops are being so distributed along the route as fully to protect it.

THE INDIANS MAKING FORAYS.

OMAHA CITY, August 10.—Hostile bands of marauding Indians infest the whole line from Fort Kearney to South Pass, a distance of five hundred miles, and daily commit new outrages, making forays on stock, and burning trains. A great number of travellers are now stopping at Fort Kearney for protection, and are waiting for arms. The Indians, in bands of ten to one hundred, move with celerity, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the country elude pursuit. The telegraph line is still in good order.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, August 11.—W. H. S. Hughes, Adjutant General of Nebraska, has issued an order calling for two regiments of mounted infantry for Indian service, to serve four months, and to report to Brig. General Hurford and Brig. General Coe as soon as possible

The following is the address of Governor Saunders to the citizens of Nebraska:

The news from our western border is alarming. Numerous trains of emigrants and freight have been attacked by the savages, and many destroyed, and stock run off. No less than four different points on the route between our Territory and Denver were attacked in one day. The Indians are now known to be infesting these roads for the distance of several hundred miles. All the available Government troops have been sent forward. We need more men, in order to punish these savages, and to give security to our settlers. In order to meet the want I have thought proper to call the able-bodied militia of the Territory to organize a few companies of mounted men—men who can and will, if necessary, move at a moment's warning to the scene of these depredations, and assist in punishing the murderers and robbers, or driving them from the country.

I make this appeal to our people confident that it will be responded to promptly and with willingness on their part. The Adjutant General has to-day issued a special order to these headquarters, giving particulars in regard to the manner of organizing and reporting these companies.

ALVIN SAUNDERS,
Governor and Commander-in-chief.

Visit of the Legislature to Chambersburg—The Burned District Inspected.

CHAMBERSBURG, August 11.—The Senators and Representatives, accompanied by the president of the Cumberland Valley Railroad and several other persons, left Harrisburg at 8 o'clock this morning, and arrived here at half past 10, in a special train, to view the ruins.

Upon arriving here the visitors were taken in charge by a committee of citizens and escorted through the burned districts. The scene can never be properly described. Four squares in either direction, private houses and stores, have been thrown into one black ruin.

The order of the invaders had been to spare churches, and none of these were destroyed, except those in close proximity to residences. The fact that a Catholic church joined the depot was the means of saving the latter structure.

The losses of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, since the beginning of the war, have been one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The total loss to Chambersburg will reach three million dollars, by actual count.

The records of the Courts were nearly all preserved, and are now being arranged in a new secure place.

The people of Chambersburg are now returning, and commencing to rebuild their dwellings. All are well supplied with the necessaries of life.

The Legislature leave this place at noon for Harrisburg. Every possible attention is being shown them by the people of the town.

No News from the Upper Potomac.

BALTIMORE, August 11—11 P. M.—Nothing has been received to-day from the Valley or Upper Potomac.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, August 11.—The British ship William, from Manzanilla, in coming up the harbor, this morning, in thick weather, ran ashore on Deer Island, where she remains in a bad position.

Captain May has come to the city for assistance. She has a cargo of palm leaf, molasses, etc.

BOSTON, August 11.—Arrived, brigs Afton, Port au Prince; George Amos, Philadelphia.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The following is the latest news received from Captain Hall's Arctic Expedition:

ST. JOHN'S HARBOR, N. F., July 18—11 05 A. M.

We are now on board the Helen F, tender to the Monarchy, bound down the harbor to join the ship, which has moved down outside since Friday evening, the time Captain Chapell and myself left her. The reason of our delay has been on account of not being able to get the men on board that had been pre-engaged for the voyage.

The St. John's people have been very kind to us, and we consul, Mr. C. O. Leach, has forwarded the interests of the expedition in a most marked manner.

I expect to be at home soon, and return to the United States in about three years.

Yours, &c., C. F. HALL.

Treason at our Summer Resorts.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Why does our Government harbor and protect the mothers, wives, and daughters of rebels, and in some instances rebel officers, now in arms against the United States?

At Bedford, rebels and rebel sympathizers in crinoline—say female rebel spies—render the place intolerable by their insolent advocacy of their secession principles on all occasions, insulting quiet loyal ladies, but claiming protection for their traitorous conduct on account of their sex.

There is not one of our fashionable watering places exempt from their unwarrantable and insolent abuse of a too-lenient Government.

Cape May has hundreds of Southwestern and Maryland rebels and their friends.

The evil is so great and so defiant at Newport that rebel badges and colors are worn, and daily flaunted in the faces of loyal men and women, to such an extent as to render a residence at some of the hotels out of the question to many people.

Why does the Government permit these female spies to come here for protection and pleasure that they cannot have at home? Why not arrest them, place them on their native heath? Would Jeff Davis permit a Union woman to reside in his dominions, and correspond with her relatives in the Union army? Not for one hour; and if they got out with life it would be more than hundreds have done. This nuisance should be abated, if we have any respect for ourselves, even if every one of them were imprisoned. Our safety demands it. H.

Thoughts for Many—No. 2.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The other day I fell in with a gentleman in one of our city cars. Though strangers to each other we entered into conversation. All went on well until he asked me whether I had ever known of seven or eight millions of people who had been subjugated. He did not refer, he said, to the days of Alexander, but to the period of time characterized more or less by the civilization of our own age. I told him that it was rather a delicate task for me to answer that question. That a rebel colonel at my home in East Tennessee asked me the very same question, and that I felt disposed to say to him, "Sir, I do not belong to your eight millions; do not count me in; and two-thirds of the people of East Tennessee do not belong to your eight millions; do not count them in, and many on the mountains and the plains of North Carolina do not belong to the eight millions; do not count them in." Things have changed since then, but in many respects only in appearance. The spirit which made Jefferson Davis say that the last man must die in his tracks before resistance is given up to the United States, reigns supreme in the South. Yet, there is no need of subjugation, in the sense of that rebel colonel and that gentleman in the street car. Let the military power of the South be broken, and the province will gladly return to the Stars and the Stripes; and to break it nothing is needed but trust in God and hard fighting. X.

ARCHIBALD GETTY, Esq.—On Monday a select party, consisting of the intimate friends of Mr. Getty, late president of the Corn Exchange Association, entertained him at a choice dinner at Augustine's, 1107 Walnut street, previous to his departure for Europe, on a visit of a few months. The chair was adequately filled by Charles Keusch, Esq., and Alexander G. Cattell, Esq., officiated as vice chairman. It was an unusually social party. Mr. Getty sailed in the steamer for Liverpool on Wednesday.

SALE OF CARPETINGS AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the desirable assortment of superfine ingrain, Venetian, list, cottage, and hemp carpets, English superfine ingrain medallion carpets, linen carpet chain, &c., &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, six months' credit, commencing this morning at precisely eleven o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

RESCUE OF THE NIAGARA ACROBAT.—A despatch dated at Niagara Falls, August 9, says: "Farini has succeeded in making his escape from his uncomfortable position this afternoon about five o'clock, in this manner. His brother walked out and floated a rope down to him, and by this means he was enabled to walk across the rapids to Goat Island, and in one at his comfortable quarters at the International."

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH OF THE QUEEN.

Debate on American Affairs.

Rumors of Another Anticipated Naval Battle.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE WAR.

Peace between Germany and Denmark Announced.

The steamship Persia, Captain Lott, which sailed from Southampton on the 30th ult., at 5 P. M., and from Queenstown on the 31st, arrived at New York yesterday morning. She brings two days' later news.

ARRIVALS OUT.

The Louisiana arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 29th, and Liverpool on the 30th ult.

The Asia arrived off Cape Clear on the morning of the 30th ult.

ENGLAND TO RECOGNIZE MAXIMILIAN.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th July, Mr. Layard, in reply to a question by Mr. Kinglake, enumerated those portions of the States and Territories of Mexico which have been subjected by the army of the French, and those which have not yet acknowledged the authority of the invader.

The policy of England had been to recognize the *de facto* Government, the condition being that the Government should be in possession of the capital.

The Archduke Maximilian was at present in possession of the City of Mexico, and also of a considerable portion of the territory, and her Majesty's Government had intimated to the Government of the Emperor of the French that when the Archduke should be in Mexico, and had notified the fact to the European Powers, it was their intention to advise the Queen to recognize him. They would not wait to adopt that course until the main portion of the States and Territories still under the sway of President Juarez were brought under the authority of the Archduke.

RECRUITING FOR AMERICA.

Lord E Howard called attention to the subject of emigration to the United States, in reference to the prolongation of the war raging in that country, and he complained of the organized system of fraud and deceit which has been resorted to by Federal agents for enticing British subjects into the United States army, and suggested that Government should exercise greater watchfulness and energy in order to put down such illegal and inhuman practices. He moved for the production of papers on the subject.

Mr. Layard observed that Lord Howard had done good service by the statement he had made; but he did not see what the Government could do more than reiterate the caution they had given to an ignorant.

The Foreign Office had received heart-rending accounts of the sufferings of some of these emigrants, and Lord Lyons had done his utmost to deal with the cases brought to his notice, but difficulties stood in his way, owing to the parties themselves. He trusted that the American Government and the authorities would do all they could to check these abuses. After a few remarks by Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Hennessey,

Mr. Lindsay gave an appalling estimate of the havoc of human life caused by the hopeless contest between the North and the South.

Mr. P. Taylor took occasion, from some remarks of Lord E. Howard and Mr. Lindsay, to speak in defence of the Northern Government, which was determined, he said, to put down the slaveholding rebels.

Lord J. Manners, after a remark upon the inappropriateness of Mr. Taylor's speech, suggested that some warnings might be given the humble emigrants to Americans by the Immigration Commissioners.

The motion was agreed to, after a few observations by Lord E. Howard in reply.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The British Parliament has been prorogued till October, with the following speech from the throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen:*

"We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your duties during the session of Parliament now brought to a close.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she greatly regrets that the endeavors which she made, in concert with the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Sweden, to bring about a reconciliation between the German Powers and the King of Denmark, were not successful, and that hostilities, which had been suspended during the negotiations, were again resumed. Her Majesty trusts, however, that the negotiations which have been opened between the belligerents may restore peace to the north of Europe.

"Her Majesty having addressed herself to the Powers which were contracting parties to the treaty by which the Ionian republic was placed under the protectorate of Great Britain, and having obtained their consent to the annexation of that republic to the kingdom of Greece, and the States of the Ionian republic having agreed thereto, the republic of the Seven Islands has been formally united to the kingdom of Greece; and her Majesty trusts that the union so made will contribute to the security and prosperity of all the subjects of his Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

"Her Majesty's relations with the Emperor of China continue to be friendly, and the commerce of her subjects with the Chinese empire is increasing.

"Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, in an endeavor to bring to effect an amicable arrangement of differences which had arisen between the Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia and his suzerain the Sultan. Her Majesty has the satisfaction to inform you that the endeavor has been successful.

"Her Majesty deeply laments that the civil war in North America has not been brought to a close. Her Majesty will continue to observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents, and to rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between the contending parties.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

"Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the services of the present year and towards the permanent defence of her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen:*

"Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction that the distress which the civil war in North America has created in some of the manufacturing districts has to a great extent abated; and her Majesty trusts that increased supplies of the raw material of industry may be extracted from countries by which it has hitherto been scarcely furnished.

"The revolt of certain tribes in New Zealand has not yet been quelled, but it is satisfactory to her Majesty to know that a large portion of the native population of those islands have taken no part in this revolt.

"It has been a source of much gratification to her Majesty to observe the rapid development of the resources of her East India possessions, and the general contentment of the people inhabiting those extensive regions.

"Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to many measures of public usefulness, the result of your labors during the session now brought to a close.

"The act for extending to women and children employed in various trades the regulations applicable to factories will, she trusts, tend materially to preserve the health and improve the education of those on whose behalf it was framed.

"The act for authorizing the grant of government annuities will encourage habits of prudence among the working class, and will afford them the means of securely investing the results of their industry.

"The act for authorizing a further advance for public works in some of the manufacturing districts will contribute to alleviate the distress in those districts, and will facilitate the means of completing many works of marked importance for the health of the population.

"The act for giving increased facilities for the construction of railways will diminish the expenses attendant upon the extension of these important channels of communication.

"It has afforded to her Majesty the most heartfelt satisfaction to observe the general well-being and contentment which prevail throughout her dominions, and to remark the steady progress and development of the national resources, and to find that, after sufficiently providing for the public service, you have been able to make a material diminution in the taxation of the country.

"On returning to your respective counties you will still have important duties to perform, especially connected with the linking together of the several classes of the community, and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your exertions and guide them to the object of her Majesty's constant solicitude, the welfare and happiness of her people."

ASSERTIONS OF A COMING SEA FIGHT—MOVEMENTS OF UNION AND REBEL VESSELS.

French journals continue to assert that a fight will soon take place in the waters of the British Channel between Federal and rebel cruisers.

An extend letter in the *Pays* independent mentions the arrival in that port of two Confederate war steamers, the screw corvette Butterfly, Captain Russell, and the paddle corvette Paul Jones, Captain Engled.

The *Vigie de Cherbourg* says: Three vessels belonging to the Federal States of America—the Niagara, the Sacramento, and the Kearsarge—are four belonging to the Confederates—the Georgia, the Florida, the Nouvel Alabama, and the General Lee—have recently been met in Channel by several merchantmen. An action between them is expected.

[The Georgia, it will be remembered, has been sold at Liverpool, and is now lying there.]

THE WEST QUESTION.

On the 29th, in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston made some explanations as to the Danish question, and stated that the negotiations at Vienna would be carried on solely between the belligerents. The English Government had no intention of interfering further.

Nothing was known on the 30th as to the peace negotiations at Vienna. The Copenhagen *Journal* says that the alleged armistice for some months is premature.

Prussia agrees to the re-entry of the Federal troops into Rendsburg.

THE LATEST—PEACE ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, July 31.—The Paris *Presse*, under reserve, announces the conclusion of peace between Germany and Denmark. The terms are unknown. The armistice has been slightly prolonged.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE RECRUITING QUESTION.

The *Daily News*, while accepting the speech of Lord Howard in principle, denies, however, some of his conclusions:

"A full and steady tide of emigration, like that from this country to America during the last three years," the editor says, "must spring from substantial causes, and cannot be lightly arrested. Hundreds of thousands of working people do not continue to leave their homes year after year without some good reason, and had the original stimulus or the sustaining motive been no better than a delusion it must have been exposed and exploded long ago. It must be remembered, moreover, that the class who emigrate in this country are not really so ignorant of the social and industrial aspects of life in America as many who discuss the question in Parliament appear to imagine. Almost every large family of working people in England have some relative or friend settled in America, in actual receipt of weekly wages, and who know, therefore, by experience in the most direct and practical way, both the value of labor and the price of the necessaries of life. It is the example and representations of these people of their own class, who know the facts, and have no interest in misrepresenting them, that encourage the younger and more active section of the industrial classes of this country to emigrate to America.

But even supposing that emigration could be arrested, the notion that this could have any perceptible influence on the conduct of the war is, perhaps, of all others, the most visionary and baseless. The progress of the war has sufficiently dissipated the delusion that the Northern armies are, to any considerable extent, recruited by foreigners; and we know by statistics that it is every day more evident to the army who has left these shores during the last three years had actually enlisted, the whole body of emigrant recruits would constitute a mere fraction of the forces actually raised and equipped by the Northern