

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1863.

O. HARRITT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. FETTERGILL & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston.
Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to clubs of ten or more, for the campaign, with an extra number giving full returns of the October election, at 50 cents!

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

PURPOSES OF THE WAR.

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, passed the following resolution, which expresses the voice of the Nation and is the true standard of Loyalty:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunion of the Southern States, in violation of the Constitution, and in arms against the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, building all feeling of mere passion or prejudice, will recede only its duty to the whole country; that this war is waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest, subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all its dignity, energy and rights; and that several States unopposed; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. HARRITT & CO., of Philadelphia, under the firm of O. HARRITT & CO., the connection of H. F. McReynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst.

NOTICE.

The State Central Committee are requested to meet at the Merchants' Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August next, at four o'clock p. m.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The following is the State Central Committee as appointed by Hon. FINDLAY PATTERSON, of Washington county, who, as President of the late Democratic convention, was authorized by a resolution of the body to announce the Committee. It consists of a Chairman, and Representatives of the several Senatorial Districts into which the State is divided:

- Hon. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.
- 1st District—Theodore Guyler, Philadelphia.
Do—Robert J. Hemphill, do.
Do—John Fullerton, Jr., do.
Do—James Smith, Pottsville.
2d do—John D. Evans, Chester county.
3d do—Wm. H. Hays, Montgomery county.
4th do—Wm. T. Rogers, York county.
5th do—Thomas Beckman, Northampton county.
6th do—Hester Guyler, Berks county.
7th do—William Kendall, Schuylkill county.
8th do—Michael Wirtz, Sullivan county.
9th do—Stephen S. Winchester, Luzerne county.
10th do—Mortimer E. Elliot, Tioga county.
11th do—Henry Smith, Wyoming county.
12th do—William Elliot, Northumberland county.
13th do—Samuel Hepburn, Cumberland county.
14th do—Wm. T. Rogers, Luzerne county.
15th do—George Sanderson, Lancaster county.
16th do—James Patterson, do.
17th do—John F. Spangler, York county.
18th do—David S. Morris, Lawrence county.
19th do—Henry Smith, Pottsville.
20th do—William Bigler, Clearfield county.
21st do—Geo. W. Cass, Allegheny county.
22nd do—Thomas B. Seagrath, Fayette county.
23rd do—W. T. H. Bailey, Greene county.
24th do—George Guyler, do.
25th do—James P. Barr, do.
26th do—James G. Campbell, Butler county.
27th do—David S. Morris, Lawrence county.
28th do—Thomas W. Grosvenor, Crawford county.
29th do—Kennedy L. Blood, Jefferson county.

NOTICE.

The several County Committees of Superintendence are requested to communicate the names and postoffice address of their members to the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Editors of Democratic papers in Pennsylvania are requested to forward copies to him.

Mr. Stable Paroled.

We noticed, some time since, the arrest of H. J. Stable, editor of the Gettysburg Compiler. We learn by that paper of the 27th, that, after remaining two weeks a prisoner in Fort McHenry and no charge being filed against him, he was paroled on the 18th, after taking the oath of allegiance, with directions to report to headquarters when required. On Saturday last he received orders to report at Fort McHenry, and before this time his case is probably determined. Mr. S. attributes his arrest to the "malignity of political opponents."

The Telegraph, with characteristic effrontery, asserts that, "had not such hypocrites and slavery sympathizers as Judge Woodward, Gov. Seymour, Bill Bigler, the Woods, and all the big and little leaders of the northern dough-faces—had these wretches not howled down the Government, denounced the war, misrepresented and belied the object for which it was prosecuted, and did all they could short of overt acts of treason to discourage and prevent volunteer enlistments, the necessity of a draft never would have occurred. This is the plain truth about the matter."

So far from being plain truth, this is sheer fabrication, unmitigated falsehood. We know nothing about the Woods, but even in respect to them believe the statement to be untrue. As to Judge Woodward, Gov. Seymour and Mr. Bigler, we know it to be a gross calumny. Judge Woodward has now two sons in the army, and he and Gov. Seymour and Mr. Bigler all exerted themselves faithfully to put volunteers in the field until the administration, at the instigation and under the "pressure" of the radicals, changed the character of the war from a conflict "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union," to a contest for the emancipation of negro slaves, the overthrow of the Constitution, and the subversion of the Union. It was only when the war had assumed this complexion that conscription became necessary. Up to the period when emancipation and a stronger government became the policy of the administration, the army was made up of

volunteers—they flocked by thousands from all quarters at the faintest whisper that their country needed their services—whole regiments that offered were, time and again, rejected, because there were more in the field than the administration knew how to dispose of—but when they found they were wanted to fight for the negro instead of the supremacy of the Constitution, to subvert instead of to preserve the Union, they no longer came forward, and conscription became a necessity, if the unholy and traitorous programme of the administration was to be carried through by force of arms.

The Telegraph need not try to shift the blame from the guilty to the innocent. There is not plausibility enough in the falsehood to make it successful. The people know where the blame lies, and the culprits cannot escape the punishment they deserve.

Forneyisms.

Forney has a knack of throwing in an occasional truth among a multitude of falsehoods. A more arrant knave or dangerous sophist is not in the confidence of the administration.—With far less brain than Greeley, or Phillips, or Beecher, or that rampant radical Senatorial trio who are supposed to guide the administration in its lawless and destructive course—Sumner, Wade and Chandler—his political training has been more perfect, and, possessing in a rare degree the low attributes of cunning, hypocrisy and recklessness of moral restraint, he is capable of more mischief than all the reported leaders of the Abolition party combined. He is, in short, a rascal of vast amplitude, towering in height above Lane, of Kansas, and surpassing Lehigh in rotundity. To continue the figure, in everything that is false, hypocritical, low, mean, contemptible and villainous, he exceeds the stature of the Kentucky giant and swells beyond the Ohio fat woman in girth. He revels in excesses of every kind—lies with the facility and amplitude of Munchausen—drinks with all the ease, and perhaps in greater volume, than Chandler or Seward—and, in short, out-Herods Herod in all the vices of high life in Washington, which, as we have been taught to believe, include every sin enumerated in the decalogue, and many more.

This man, having control of two papers—the Philadelphia Press and Washington Chronicle—is honored with official confidence, and has set himself up as a teacher of the people, a censor of politics and morals.

When Government accepts such advisers and comes under the control of such men, it is not hard to divine in which direction it is drifting.

We have been led into these preliminary remarks by an article in the Press of the 27th, on "The Popularity of the Draft."

Forney insists that not only is the draft popular, but every measure of the Administration has been adopted in view of public opinion and has been sustained by it. "The President," he says, "has repeatedly affirmed that the popular wish and will should be his guides, and there is not an instance in which his policy has contradicted the purpose of the loyal States." And this statement is made in face of the fact that his "policy" is repudiated by many of the radical men of his own party, by a majority of the moderate Republicans, and by the whole Democratic party of the "loyal States," which to-day numbers a majority of all the voters. Whatever the President may have "affirmed," it is notorious that in no single instance has he consulted public opinion in reference to his policy. He has been known to ignore it when it has been made known to him. He has violated every conservative pledge he ever gave; he has trampled upon the Constitution, violated the laws, and spurned public opinion except as conveyed to him by Greeley, Phillips, Sumner, Wade, Chandler, Forney, and men of that class, who have a purpose of their own to work out, and having no character to lose, have initiated and put in operation a policy which sets at defiance every constitutional and legal restraint, and laughs at public opinion.

We should like to see the evidence upon which Forney bases his assertion that the conscription is popular. He says:

"The Government ordered the draft, and the people have sustained the draft." * * *

If he had said the people have submitted to the draft, we should not have questioned it—but to allege that they have "sustained" it is to allege a falsehood. The people are unquestionably opposed to conscription, and if it were left to a vote to-morrow, we would see how weak the foundation of that "public opinion" is upon which Forney tells us the President rests. In not one of the loyal States would the measure be sustained by the suffrages of the people—the only support it would receive would be from the scoundrels who are living upon government plunder and the few thousands whom they could influence by money. If this is doubted we invite the trial.

"Let it be remembered," says this pet scribbler of the administration, "that the falsehood which declares the draft to be unpopular, has no other authority than the New York riots."

Has Forney traveled through the country? Has he talked with the people? Has he taken any pains to inform himself as to the true state of public opinion? If he has not he should have done so before making so bold an assertion. Is there in truth "no other authority than the New York riots"? Why, then, do we hear people of all parties from every part of the State indignantly denouncing the act and its enforcement? Why do we hear of one thousand men leaving Boston, in consequence of the draft, in a single day? Why is it that in the glorious Abolition New England States not more than one-tenth of the quota of men will be obtained? And why—and this is serious—do we hear from different sections of the country that men have made up their minds to die on their own thresholds rather than be dragged by military power, in defiance of the Constitution, from their homes?

If the conscription act were popular, we should hear of none of these things. But the truth is, it is so exceedingly unpopular that no effort which the administration can make—no force which it can apply, will be able so effectually to carry it out as to answer the purpose for which it was passed. Forney knows this, but will not admit it, because the admission would compel a relinquishment of the scheme. In his own language:

"Admit that the draft is unpopular—and its unpopularity is to a certain extent admitted, for ours is not a government which can justly or wisely adopt any policy which the people will

not support—all its power is from the people, and from the people must be its principles."

In this paragraph lies the secret of Forney's bold and false assertion that the draft is an "expression" of the people's will—that it is "sustained" by them, and is "popular."

FROM THE ARMY.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

New Baltimore, Va., July 24.

Mr. Editor:—It has been some time since I wrote you, and during that time we have changed quarters. On the 10th of this month we left Norfolk for Washington, from thence to Frederick, from Frederick to South Mountain, from there to Berlin, where we joined the Eleventh Army Corps, Second Division, First Brigade, on the 17th. We commenced to cross the Potomac at 5 a. m. on the 19th. On our march from Berlin we passed over Goose creek, through Middleburg and White Plains, and are now encamped at this place. How long we may remain is hard to tell—but the place we ought to move to would be your city. The 173d is a drafted nine months' Regiment, and its term of service expired on the 16th of this month; but on the 17th we received an official notice stating that our time would not expire until the 15th of August, making us serve one month over our time. By what rule they made this decision it is impossible for us to conceive. I assure you that all the men were much disappointed when they heard the notice read. There is not one man in this regiment but had come to the conclusion that his time would expire on the 16th, or at the farthest the 21st, the day of appearing. A great many of the companies were paid from the 21st of October, and the discharged men were paid from the day of draft. A man that did not appear on the 21st of October, 1862, was liable to be arrested by the military authorities, showing conclusively that he was in the military service, or else they could not have arrested him. All the companies of this regiment were mustered into the service previous to the 6th of November, 1862, so that the day of muster is not the day of reckoning from. The men who were drafted generally have large families, and were torn from them at a moment's notice. They all went willingly to serve their country wherever the fortune of war carried them, but they supposed that the day of draft was the beginning of their time of service—but it seems not to be so. It is not necessary for me to state that dissatisfaction exists amongst all the drafted regiments. This could be remedied by the War Department mustering these regiments out by the 1st of August—that being the medium of the companies' muster—and it is the only way that will render satisfaction. No explanation will satisfy them. I do hope the government may see to this, and especially our worthy Governor, A. G. Curtin. Pennsylvanians are entitled to their rights. It is very warm here to-day. There is no fighting going on at this time, and I do not expect to hear of any in this vicinity for at least one month—that is, with the Army of the Potomac, to which we now belong. The rebels captured a few of our wagons and mules coming out here. The wagons were re-captured. Yours, &c.

S. K. J.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM LEE'S ARMY.

CAMP—LONGSTREET AT CULPEPPER, VA.
WASHINGTON, July 28.—According to information received to-day, the reports are now fully confirmed that the Third Corps of Lee's army passed through Culpepper Gap on Thursday and Friday, and are now near Culpepper. Gen. Buford opposed, ineffectually however, their passage. He captured many prisoners. Longstreet's corps passed through Culpepper on Friday, and camped that night south of the town.

The available rolling stock of the Virginia railroads was concentrated at Culpepper, and it was generally supposed Lee was making all haste to Richmond; but Gen. Buford thinks the rebels intend to make a stand on the south side of the Rapidan.

Ewell's wagon train, with a strong guard, went south from Strasburg by way of Staunton, to avoid capture by our cavalry, which has, during the entire late campaign, signally failed to follow the rebels, and daring never before exhibited. Rebel prisoners of intelligence unite in saying that our cavalry did more to defeat Lee's plans than any other arm of the service. Stuart's legion now fear to encounter it, or at least do not court an encounter.

Prisoners and refugees are unanimous in the statement that the morale of the rebel army in Virginia is broken; and that great despondency prevails in all the South, particularly in the army. Their defeats in the south-west, at Gettysburg and Morris Island, have at last convinced the rebel soldiery of their vulnerability—further, that Lee's plans, supported by the flower of the Southern troops, having proved failures, by the energy of Gen. Meade and the bravery and endurance of the Army of the Potomac, will necessitate a reconstruction of the rebel army of Virginia.

The defection of Joe Johnston and his refusal to obey Davis's orders, will compel a reconstruction of the rebel army of the Southwest.

Guerillas infest our rear. An outrage occurred yesterday which has aroused feelings of retaliation in the army. A Lieutenant of the Second Pennsylvania cavalry, Alfred Biles, went from Warrenton two miles out on the Salem road, to dine with a lady acquaintance from that State. While making his toilet the house was entered by five or six guerrillas, who demanded his surrender. He refused, and for this was immediately shot through the head, killing him instantly. Threats are freely made that on repetition of such outrages the stock, produce, &c., in the vicinity shall be confiscated or burned, and the perpetrators, if caught, hanged on the nearest tree.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTURED BLOCKADE RUNNER.

New York, July 28.—The rebel steamer Merrimac, built for the British for the rebels last year, arrived here this morning with a cargo of cotton, having been captured on the 25th by the gunboat Ironclad, while running the blockade off Wilmington, North Carolina. She is over 500 tons burden, side wheel steamer. She was one of three that left Wilmington together; two, the Merrimac and Lizzie Hall, have been captured.

REBEL PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—One hundred and forty-four rebels, who were recently captured in Virginia, arrived here to-day. Among them are eight officers, one of whom, a captain, was captured at Vicksburg and paroled, but violated his oath, and was again found in service fully armed and equipped.

Some of these prisoners are anxious to take the oath of allegiance, and others to be exchanged.

Two large military prisons are to be immediately constructed, one at Point Lookout, Maryland, and the other at Rock Island, Illinois.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE LATEST ADVICES BY THE SCOTIA—THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

New York, July 28.—The following is the latest news brought by the steamship Scotia, which has arrived at this port:

WARSAW, July 14.—The national government has issued a proclamation promising to pay fifteen roubles and affording perfect liberty to serve or not, to every Russian soldier who deserts with arms in his hands. Several thousand copies of this address, printed in the Russian language, were distributed yesterday.

The national government has also issued the following:

Article 1. All citizens traveling abroad or in the interior must be provided with passports.

Article 2. The town captain will furnish passes to the citizens of Warsaw, and the town or district chief to the inhabitants of provinces.

Article 3. The passport must state the destination.

Article 4. Every person traveling must have a passport, but one will suffice for a man, his wife and children.

Article 5. Passports will be given only to persons absolutely obliged to travel. The applications must be accompanied by medical certificates; exceptions however may be made in the case of merchants.

Article 6. Passports for foreign ports will only be given for four months, and to the interior not longer than six weeks.

Article 7. Persons producing false medical certificates will be fined from a hundred to a thousand roubles.

Article 8. Criminal punishments will be inflicted for forgery.

Article 9. Citizens now residing in foreign countries must return immediately, or demand permission to make a longer stay abroad; the demand to be made within thirty days.

Article 10. Persons not conforming with this decree shall be temporarily deprived of their civil rights, and their names be published in the official papers.

Article 11. The national authorities are charged with the execution of this decree.

Given in Warsaw, at the sitting of the National Government, on the 30th June, 1863.

DUBNO, July 18.—Four hundred Poles and some Englishmen left Yonche on board of an English steamer, and disembarked on the 18th, between Reni and Jomil. Instructions had been received in regard to this expedition by the Wallachian authorities. The troops were to employ persuasion, and to avoid a conflict with arms at any cost. Their conciliatory efforts, however, were not attended with any result. A fight took place which lasted five hours, and terminated in the retreat of the Poles, who abandoned their dead and wounded.

The loss of the Poles was 16 killed, including two officers, and 81 wounded. The Russians had 18 killed and 46 wounded. Among the latter were two officers. The arms used by the Poles were of English make and of superior quality.

After burying the dead and transporting the wounded to Ismail, two companies of Russian troops started in pursuit.

MARSEILLES, July 8.—Letters from Sicily state that an eruption of Mount Etna had commenced.

The ship Patterson was totally lost off Bombay, with a full cargo.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

New York, July 28.—The schooner A. Mason, from Fort Royal, reports having passed off Charleston on the evening of the 26th, and heard heavy firing. Our forces were still battering at Fort Wagner.

JOHN MORGAN AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—John Morgan, Colonel Cluke and about thirty other rebel officers, arrived here last night, and they were taken to the city prison.

BY THE MAIL.

ADVICE OF THE REBELS.

GEN. MEADE'S SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Washington Star remarks, and the fact is already known in Richmond, that Meade is now in occupation of points which will render it impossible for Lee to take choice of position on the strategic line he occupied prior to his invasion of Maryland.

Instead of affairs settling down to the old line of quietude "along the line of the Rappahannock," it would not be surprising if the next fortnight witnessed some of the most stirring events of the war.

A BATTLE AT MANASSAS GAP.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF GEN. SPINOLA'S BRIGADE.

On Thursday last, while the 3d and 5th army corps of Gen. Meade's army were lying at the mouth of Manassas Gap, (this side,) information was received that Gen. Longstreet was sending a brigade of his corps forward, in order to possess himself of the gap. General Spinola, commanding the Excelsior Brigade, (800 muskets of that corps,) was at once ordered forward. The commanding general supposed the rebels were only in small force on and behind the crest of a hill about one mile from the gap, between it and Front Royal, and, therefore, supposed this brigade was sufficient to dislodge the enemy. About a quarter of a mile from the crest of the hill there was a stone wall, and behind that also there was a small rebel force. Gen. Spinola at once took an observation of the ground, ordered his gallant brigade forward, and with fixed bayonets and a yell that betokened their determination to succeed, they rushed forward, when the rebels quickly fled and took refuge behind the stone wall. Up to this the brigade rushed also, when from behind it rose a whole brigade of Georgians and two regiments of North Carolina sharpshooters, all under command of Gen. Anderson; but our troops were not not, but, amid a shower of rifle bullets and artillery, in front and on the flank, pushed forward, and with the bayonet drove the rebels from their position, and sent them scattering over the field.

The rebel loss was not less than 500 killed, wounded and missing.

We had no artillery, while the rebels had at least 17 pieces. That night our soldiers bivouacked on the battle ground, and the next day marched into Front Royal. In this fight, the opinion of military men, that the rebels outnumbered us at least six to one, but they appeared to be completely fagged out, after being dislodged from the stone wall, they could not move up a hill in an upright position, but crawled on their hands and knees, giving our men an opportunity to pour in an effective fire, of which they eagerly availed themselves. In this fight General Spinola received two very severe wounds, one in the right foot, which tore open the heel for two or three inches, and another through the fleshy part of the right side. The first mentioned is by far the most painful and serious, but he is doing as well as could be expected.

Our cavalry held the line of the Rappahannock on Saturday, between Kelly's Ford and Waterloo.

FROM CHARLESTON.

REBEL ACCOUNTS—REINFORCEMENT ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER MONITOR.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 27th contains the following:

CHARLESTON, July 24, 9 p. m.—The bombardment was renewed this evening with a flag of truce went down at 9 o'clock. The attack was resumed this evening, the enemy occasionally firing at Cumming's Point, Fort Sumter replied heavily. The firing is still going on.

We sent down to the fleet to-day 106 paroled prisoners, and received 40.

Physician just from Hilton Head says that

54 of our regulars took the oath of allegiance last Wednesday.

The casualties this morning were three killed and six wounded. Those which occurred this evening have not been heard from.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—Regular firing from Fort Sumter and Battery Wagner at the Yankees on Morris Island was kept up all night and continued all of to-day.

The Yankees occasionally responded from their batteries on Morris Island. The monitors and the Ironsides were lying outside, and took no part to-day.

The Yankees have strengthened their position. There are no reported casualties to-day.

Another monitor arrived to-day, making six in all.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MOVEMENT OF THE REBEL ARMIES IN MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—The rebels under Biffles, Jesse, and Forrest are reported to have again crossed the Tennessee river, and gone towards Jackson, Tennessee. General Dodge has sent a force to meet them.

One of General Hurlbut's scouts, arrived last night, reports that Pemberton and his staff have gone to Richmond. His army has scattered in every direction. Pemberton said it was impossible to keep them together.

The rebels are pressing everybody into their ranks, and the excitement is intense.

The rolling stock on the railroads is all being run towards Mobile, and large quantities of cotton are going in the same direction.

The bulk of Johnston's army is reported at Martin, thirty miles east of Jackson. His force is estimated at 30,000.

Generals Hardee and Forrest passed through Meridian on the 18th, going to Johnston. Forrest was suffering from a wound, and was not fit for duty.

FROM VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, July 27.—Passengers arrived from Vicksburg, which they left on the 24th, state that General Herron's division had returned from the Yazoo river, and was preparing to go to some point further South.

A dispatch dated Martin, Miss., July 20th, states that all the general and field officers taken at Vicksburg had been exchanged, but their men had straggled so that they were without commands.

General Sherman's old corps still occupied Jackson, Mississippi, but it was understood would soon fall back this side of Black river.

All is quiet along the Mississippi river.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

WHAT ROBERTSON IS AFTER—DEATH OF THE CONFEDERATE GEN. BOWEN.

ATLANTA, July 22.—Robertson is organizing a force to attack Atlanta and make raids on the Northwestern Georgia railroad. Active preparations are being made for the defence of this city and the railroad to Chattanooga.

General Bowen died on the 18th inst.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM REAR ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

FLAG STEAMER DISMORCH, }
OF Morris Island, July 21, 1863. }

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have to inform the Department that on the night of the 19th instant, a side-wheel steamer, in trying to run into Charleston, was chased by the Canandaigua and other outside blockaders, and finally headed off and driven upon the shoals, by Commander Geo. V. Rodgers, of the Catskill, then anchored abreast of Fort Wagner on picket duty. The steamer was fired by her crew, and is now a total wreck. The chances of success to such enterprises are materially lessened by our occupation of the main ship channel.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. DAHLGREN, Rear Admiral,
Com'd S. A. B. Squadron.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

The Navy Department has awarded the contract for building the fifteen-masted sloop-of-war to Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, ship builders, for the sum of \$940,000, to be completed in twelve months, the machinery to be made by Merrick & Son, of Philadelphia, who have executed for the Navy Department a large amount of work of this character.

THE SOUTHERN CONSCRIPTION.

New York, July 27.—The Post's Washington special dispatch says the returned prisoners from Richmond state that in less than twenty-four hours after the issue of Jefferson Davis's conscription proclamation, a wholesale conscription commenced there.

NEW JERSEY.

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS TO AVOID A DRAFT.

TRENTON, July 27.—Governor Parker has just issued a proclamation, stating that no draft has yet been ordered in New Jersey; that thirty days would be allowed for the purpose of raising the required number of men by volunteering; that whatever number may be raised in the time will be credited against a draft to be ordered, and that there will be no draft for the old deficiency claimed to be due from the State. The proclamation closes by calling on the people to aid in raising the quota for the State so as to avoid any necessity for a draft.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

Flour market drooping; sales extra family at \$5 75/6; superfine at \$5 37 1/2. Rye flour firm at \$4 50. Corn meal dull. Wheat market dull; small sales red at \$1 30/1 33; white \$1 40/1 45. Sales of rye at 95 cents for new and \$1 08/1 05 for old. Corn dull; yellow offered at 78 cents. Sales of oats at 75/76c. Provisions dull; no change in prices. Whisky in steady demand at 47/47 1/2c.

New York, July 28.

Flour dull; sales of 6,500 bbls at \$4 10/4 55 for State, \$5 63/5 75 for Ohio and \$5 75/4 55 for 45/45 for foreign. Wheat quiet; sales unimportant. Corn firm; 40,000 tons sold at 69/70c. Best quiet. Pork quiet. Whisky dull at 45/45 1