towardly and more insidious process of fomenting partisan strife, and encouraging resistance to the Administration in the prosecution of the War.

The Rebellion has received its death-blow. It has now little power for mischief, save in its spasmodic struggles, as it gasps out its ignoble existence. It may, by galvanic applications from its friends in the loyal States, once or twice rise to its feet and stagger on a little further; but this will rather hasten than postpone the hour of its final dissolution. As it passes away, and the law is preparing its halters and dungeons and banishment for conspiring leaders, let us pray for the forgiveness of the deluded masses who have been cheated or driven into this wholesale murder to minister to the unholy ambition of some of the most fiendish monsters who have ever desecrated earth. As for the moleeyed politicians among us, whose poverty of intellect has not enabled them to comprehend the magnitude of the crisis, when they shall cease to encourage the murderers of our sons and brothers, let us endure their exhibitions of depravity and the ebullitions of their spite without a murmur, and in sheer pity measure out to them, as an antidote to their ineffectual virus, that scorn which is made most emphatic by expressive silence.

Sincerely yours, D. S. DICKINSON.

The Iowa State Register (Des Moines) of the 26th ult. asserts that, though Gen. Tuttle's letter of the 13th consenting to run for Governor had then been five days published, it had not yet been printed in a single Democratic journal of the State, though several of them are issued daily—not even in *The Keosauqva News*, though it was first put in type in its office, and a large edition of it in handbill sent off by express for distribution through the Iowa regiments in the Union armies. *The Register* directly charges that it was intended by Gen. Tuttle and his backers that this letter should be circulated in the Army alone, because many soldiers will vote for a War Democrat who utterly loathe a Copperhead, and that Tuttle was to run among the stay-at-home voters on the State platform, which is intensely Copperhead and anti-War! By thus riding two separate horses, running in opposite directions, it was calculated that the General might be carried into the Governorship.

Gen. Tuttle must meet this charge, proving that he had no part in and no knowledge of the attempted fraud, or he will be utterly disgraced by it. Believing him a loyal, true man, we have thus far spoken of him as such; but if this charge be not refuted, he must be despised even by himself. We await his explanation.

THE REPUBLICANS PREPARING FOR A NEW CHANGE OF SKIN.—The Republicans and Abolitionists of the West are calling meetings of "the War Democracy"—*but to* be their new name—next year.

This year their name is "Union," the year before, "Republicans"; the year before, "People's Party;" the year before, "American;" the year before, "Maine Law." In 1864 there will be no Abolitionists, no Republicans, no Temperance men, no Maine-Lawites, no anything, but "War Democrats." Then Wendell Phillips, Gerrit Smith and Horace Greeley will all be "War Democrats."

[N. Y. Express.

—We had n't heard of the above before, but it seems not improbable. Since *The Express* has become a favorite Democratic journal and Mr. James Brooks is a Democratic Member of Congress elect by Irish votes, we do n't see why any body should *not* be called a Democrat who may happen to take a fancy to the name. *We* do n't care about it; but if any body else does, we would as soon call him that as any thing else.

President Lincoln's Coming Letter.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

President Lincoln has telegraphed to the Republican Union State Committee that, in accordance with their request, he has sent them a copy of his letter addressed to the Loyal Mass Convention to meet at Springfield, Ill., next Thursday. This letter will be read to the Young Men's Mass Meeting, to be held in this city on the same day.

State Politics.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 28, 1863.

The Union Convention for the Second City District this evening appointed the Hon. Freeman Clarke, the Hon. Lysander Farrar, and C. D. Tracy, delegates to the State Convention. The Judicial delegates are in favor of renominating the Hon. E. Darwin Smith for the Superior Court.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

The Democratic County Convention of Sullivan County, in session at Monticello, yesterday elected the Hon. T. N. Niven as delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

Dennis McCarty, Austin Myers and Carroll E. Smith were to-day elected delegates to the Union State Convention, from the IId Assembly District Convention of this county.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 29, 1863.

At the IId District Union Convention for Dutchess County, held at Rhinebeck to-day, J. N. Dorland, F. A. Utter and Aaron Quins were appointed Delegates to attend the State Convention.

TROY, Aug. 30, 1863.

Thomas B. Carroll, George W. Denvers and G. B. Wallace have been chosen Delegates from the 1st District of Rensselaer County to the Republican Union State Convention.

Delegates to the Republican-Union State Convention.

FULTON AND HAMILTON—A. C. Churchill, M. Wade, S. F. Dennie.

ERIE—IVth District—Carlos Emmons, Zebulon Ferris, Thomas Russell.

WASHINGTON—IId District—T. T. Vaughan, P. H. Neher, Benj. Ferris.

WARREN—Wm. Hotchkiss, Newton Aldrich, Russell M. Little.

ALBANY—1st District—A. Van Auken, F. Wledman, J. G. Vanderzee.

CLINTON—N. Lapham, M. K. Platt, E. P. French.

ULSTER—IId District—Levi Lounsbury, James G. Graham, Jacob Lefever.

COLUMBIA—IId District—Wm. H. Tobey, S. B. Bartelous, James H. Will.

ALLEGANY—IId District—A. N. Cole, J. A. Willard, A. A. Crandall.

MONROE—IId District—The Hon. Freeman Clark, the Hon. Lysander Farrar, C. D. Tracy.

KINGS—VIth District—*Delegates*—F. W. Jennings, Milton Holmes, Benjamin W. Wilson. *Alternates*—John R. Cooper, Samuel T. Madden, John S. Allen. *To Young Men's Convention—Delegates*—John S. Allen, John Thompson, John R. Cooper. *Alternates*—J. V. Messerole, John W. Smith, A. G. Fox.

NEW-YORK—VIth District—*Delegates*—John F. Cleveland, Lewis H. Van Shaick, James B. Taylor. *Alternates*—William Oland Bourne, Charles T. Pelhamus, Alexander H. Keech.

RICHMOND—*Delegates*—Monroe B. Bryant, A. C. Simonson, John Waters. *Alternates*—D. F. Appleton, S. L. Hopping, J. E. Armstong.

Maryland Politics—Union Meeting at Cambridge.

The unconditional Union meeting, advertised to be held here on Monday last, says *The Cambridge Herald*, was very well attended by the people of this as well as Talbot county. A steamer arrived here at 2 o'clock, p. m., from Baltimore, with a number of persons on board, accompanied with a fine band of music which played at intervals at the meeting. About 3 o'clock, p. m., the people were called together on the Court House green, and the meeting organized by appointing Curtis Davis, esq., as President, with a number of Vice-Presidents, and William F. Pattison and W. J. Mobray, as Secretaries.

The Hon. H. H. Goldsborough, candidate for Controller, was the first speaker introduced, and addressed the audience for over an hour in his most eloquent style. He gave his views on the Slavery question, which appears to be the all-absorbing topic of the day; he expressed himself as being in favor of gradual emancipation with compensation to loyalists.

The next speaker introduced was Col. Don Piatt, Chief of Gen. Schenck's Staff; his speech was very witty and amusing.

The Hon. Judge H. L. Bond, of Baltimore, was the next speaker introduced, and made a regular emancipation speech, of about an hour and a half in length, and fully explained the policy of the Administration on that subject. His arguments were very good and conclusive about the matter. He goes in for the "immediate abolition of slavery in all the States." We only give the few extracts from these gentlemen's speeches to show how they stand on the question now before the people. It is well known that Slavery is doomed in the Southern and Border States, or at least we believe so, but we prefer Mr. Goldsborough's plan to that of Mr. Bond of getting clear of this evil.

A. Stirling, jr., State's Attorney of Baltimore City, made a few remarks, which ended the meeting, it being nearly dark. Everything passed off very quietly. The steamer returned again to Baltimore, in about one hour after the speaking was over, with her passengers.

Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1863.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $543,950 worth of "Five-Twenties" on Saturday, at the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 27th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1863.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENTS.

Surgeon-General Hammond started for New-York this evening, from which port he will sail for New-Orleans on Tuesday. The General was accompanied by Assistant Surgeon Adams, detailed upon his staff. The following is the portion of official order relieving Dr. Hammond and directing him to proceed to New-Orleans:

In view of the fact of the sanitary condition of the Departments of the South and Gulf requiring special care and attention at this time, the Surgeon-General is directed to proceed to Charleston, Hilton Head, Key West, and New-Orleans, for the purpose of giving his special and personal attention to the medical management of the service in those Departments, and for securing the adoption of the necessary sanitary measures required for the preservation of the health of the troops therein stationed.

Dr. Meredith Clymer, examining surgeon for volunteer officers at Washington, has also been temporarily relieved and ordered to Hilton Head, S. C. He left for New-York this evening. Dr. De Witt has been detailed to take charge of the office here.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TUG GUNBOATS.

The report of the capture of the tug gunboats Satellite and Reliance in the Rappahannock has been confirmed by advices to the Navy Department.

RETURN OF SEC. SEWARD.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward returned from his tour North last evening.

MOVEMENTS OF GUERRILLAS.

The guerrillas who have been infesting the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and who captured a number of Scott's Nine Hundred on Friday last, are reported to have receded into Virginia in small parties. It is quite likely they will encounter some of our cavalry who are scouting the country.

ARREST FOR FORGERY.

L. S. Barr, clerk in the office of Capt. Tompkins, A. Q. M., was arrested for forging receipts for horses which one Pichi negociated in Baltimore.

DISMISSED.

The following officers have been dismissed the service:

Capt. E. C. Kittle, 61st N. Y., for misbehavior in the face of the enemy.

Lieut. Chas. C. Savage, 57th N. Y., for misbehavior in the face of the enemy.

Lieut. Wm. Robinson, 1st Michigan, for drunkenness.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN CALIFORNIA.

There is trouble between the Indians and white settlers in Butte County, Cal., which is likely to prove serious. A letter from the Indian Agency there, dated Aug. 4, gives the particulars in substance as follows:

"On the 26th of July, information was sent from Chico to Mr. Hanson, the Superintendent of the Indians in that District, stating that two children had been murdered by the Indians, and that a meeting of all the citizens of Butte County was called at Pence's Ranch on the 27th July to take measures for removing all the Indians to the Reservation. Mr. Hanson immediately set out for Chico, seeing handbills respecting the meeting posted in every cabin along his route of 200 miles. Arriving, he met several hundreds of infuriated men, who were determined upon vengeance. The meeting was called and a resolution unanimously passed, to the effect that every Indian found in the region after thirty days should be killed. Mr. Hanson addressed the meeting, urging them not to act rashly and deliberately. He stated that the murder of the two children was probably in retaliation for the killing of five Indians a few days previous by some white men, who, having lost horses, took the first Indians they came across and hanged them without any proof whatever. He promised to remove the Indians at once, but showed the utter impossibility of doing it in the time allowed with the means at his disposal. His remarks were of little avail, however. A few days after the meeting, five innocent Indians—among them three children—were murdered by the whites, and little doubt remained but that an indiscriminate slaughter would ensue. Application had been made to Gen. Wright, commanding the Department, who had promised to send a cavalry force there to protect the Indians during the time of their removal, but it is doubtful if sufficient force can be spared. Many of these Indians are harmless creatures, who work for the farmers in the mountains. A few are bad, of course."

GOVERNMENT LAND SALES IN CALIFORNIA.

Letters received at the General Land Office, from Marysville, California, speak of considerable activity in the sales of Government land along the lines of completed and projected railroads.

CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Gov. Curtin, Messrs. Mann, McClure and McVeagh, had a conference with the President on Saturday morning, in reference to real and supposed differences which have heretofore existed between the State and National authorities, causing a want of harmony of action not only disagreeable, but detrimental to the true interests of both State and Nation. We learn that the result of the conference was perfectly satisfactory to all concerned, and the matter in question rightly adjusted.

WORK ON THE TREASURY BUILDING.

Several hundred workmen are now engaged on the Treasury building. The west extension is nearly completed, and workmen are now putting on an extra story of brick to extend over the old portion of the building.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1863.

THE TRANSPORTATION FOR THE POTOMAC ARMY.

Gen. Meigs has been absent for some days with the army of the Potomac, inspecting its transportation, the business connected with which reflects much credit on Gen. Ingalls, the chief Quartermaster of that army, and Capt. Pierce, his assistant. Notwithstanding the repeated raids on sutlers' trains while on their way to the army, the supplies there are abundant. The country adjacent furnishes nothing but a scanty supply of green corn and grass. A large train of sutlers' wagons will start hence to-morrow under an adequate cavalry escort.

FROM MEXICO.

Movements of the United French and Mexican Troops—Jeff. Davis's Rebel Government to be Recognized as soon as the Mexican Crown is Accepted by Maximilian—The Juarez Government Encouraging Guerrilla Expeditions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

The steamer Constitution's dates from the City of Mexico are only up to July 24.

A portion of the united Mexican and French troops had moved 60 miles westward from the capital to Chernavahca.

The intentions of the Triumvirate to recognize the Confederate States were continually foreshadowed by the Imperial press, the recognition to take place as soon as the news reached Mexico that Maximilian accepts the crown.

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

Arrival of the Hibernian at Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 30, 1863.

The mails of the steamship Hibernian, which arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning, will be forwarded by to-night's train, and will be due at New-York early Monday morning. Her news has been anticipated via Cape Race. She brings no newspaper bag for the Associated Press. She has five cabin and 217 steerage passengers.

THE CROWN OF MEXICO ACCEPTED BY MAXIMILIAN.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* of the 15th says: We are happy to be able to announce that his Imperial Highness, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, accepts with the consent of his august brother, the Emperor of Austria, the crown of the new Mexican Empire.

Indian Negotiations.

JULESBURGH, Nebraska, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

Gov. Evans and Maj. Love, Commissioners to treat with the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, are here, on their way to the treaty ground, at the headwaters of Republican Fork. The prospects are favorable of getting the council together.

Murderous Assault.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

A convict in the House of Correction, named David Saunders, made a murderous assault on Thomas A. Parker, one of the overseers, last night, inflicting dangerous, if not fatal, wounds with a knife. Saunders hails from New-York, and was sentenced for burglary.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Beauregard's Letter to Gen. Gillmore Protesting against the Bombardment of Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30, 1863.

The following is the communication from Beauregard to Gen. Gillmore, protesting against the opening of the bombardment of Charleston:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 22, 1863.

SIR: Last night, at fifteen minutes before eleven o'clock, during my absence on a reconnoissance of my fortifications, a communication was received at these headquarters, dated Headquarters Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 21, 1863, demanding the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces, on the alleged ground that "the present condition of Fort Sumter and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its complete destruction within a few hours a matter of certainty," and that if this letter was not complied with, or no reply thereto was received, within four hours after it was delivered into the hands of my subordinate commander at Fort Wagner for transmission, a fire would be opened on the city of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city. This communication to my address was without signature, and was of course returned. About half past one o'clock one of your batteries did actually open fire and threw a number of heavy shells into the city, the inhabitants of which of course were unkeep and unwarned.

About 9 o'clock this morning the communication alluded to was returned to these headquarters, bearing your recognized official signature, and it can now be noticed as your deliberate official act.

Among nations not barbarous, the usages of war prescribe that, when a city is about to be attacked, timely notice shall be given by the attacking commander, in order that non-combatants shall have an opportunity of withdrawing beyond its limits. Generally the time allowed is from one to three days; that is, time for the withdrawal in good faith of at least the women and children. You, Sir, gave only four hours, knowing that your notice, under existing circumstances, could not reach me in less than two hours, and not less than the same time would be required for an answer to be conveyed from this city to Battery Wagner.

With this knowledge you threaten to open fire on this city, not to oblige its surrender, but to force me to evacuate those works which you, assisted by a great naval force, have been attacking in vain for more than 40 days. Batteries Wagner and Gregg and Fort Sumter are nearly due north from your batteries on Morris Island, and in distance therefrom ranging from half a mile to two and a quarter miles.

This city, on the other hand, is to the north-west, and quite five miles distant from the battery which opened against it this morning. It would appear, Sir, that, despairing of reducing these works, you now resort to the novel measure of turning your guns against the old men, the women and children, and the hospitals of a peaceful city, an act of inexcusable barbarity from your own confessed point of sight, inasmuch as you allege that the complete demolition of Fort Sumter within a few hours by your guns seems to a matter of certainty.

Your omission to attach your signature to such a grave paper must show the recklessness of the course upon which you have adventured. While the facts that you knowingly fixed a limit for receiving an answer to your demand, which made it almost beyond the possibility of receiving any reply within that time, and that you actually did open one, and throw a number of the most destructive missiles ever used in war into the midst of a city taken unawares and filled with sleeping women and children, will give you a bad eminence in history—even in the history of this war. I am only surprised, Sir, at the limits you have set to your demands.

If, in order to obtain the abandonment of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, you feel authorized to fire on this city, why did you not include the works on Sullivan's and James Island, nay, even the city of Charleston in the same demand?

Since you have felt warranted in inaugurating this method of reducing batteries in your immediate front which were otherwise found to be impregnable, and a mode of warfare which I confidently declare to be atrocious and unworthy of any soldier,

I now solemnly warn you that if you fire again on this city from your Morris Island batteries, without giving a somewhat more reasonable time to remove the non-combatants, I shall feel impelled to employ such strings at means of retaliation as may be available during the continuance of this attack.

Finally I reply that neither the works on Morris Island, nor Fort Sumter, will be evacuated on the demand you have been pleased to make.

Already, however, I am taking measures to remove all noncombatants, who are are now fully aware and alive to what they may expect at your hands.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen. Com'g.

The Operations Around Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30, 1863.

The Charleston papers of Monday last thus refers to Gen. Gillmore's fire of Saturday night:

"Between 1 and 2 o'clock Saturday morning the enemy commenced firing on the city arousing our people from their slumbers.

Twelve-inch shell fell into the city, thirteen in all having been fired. Fortunately no person was injured. Several of the shells flew in the direction of St. Michael's steeple, and fell either in the vacant lots in the burnt district, on King street, or more generally struck in the center of the streets, as exhibited at the corner of at the corner of Queen and Rutledge, where an 8-inch shell tore up the plankroad, and dug a large hole in the ground.

Another that entered the warehouse of G. W. Williams & Co., corner of Hayne and Church streets, entered the roof and exploded in the upper story, making a large opening in the brick wall of the Medical Purveyor's storehouse next door, scattering things in great confusion.

Some loose straw or packing was set on fire by the explosion, which caused the alarm bell to ring and brought out the firemen. It was extinguished with little effort before it had made any progress. Four shells fell in this locality. One large piece was picked up and exhibited in the Guard House, where it was the subject of much curiosity.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Death of Gen. Pemberton Confirmed—Union Meeting in Greenbrier County, Tenn.—Hospitalities to Gen. Grant—The Illinois and Des Arc Collision—A Military Movement.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

Late information from Vicksburg confirms the death of Gen. Pemberton. He was shot by Texan soldiers. No particulars of the affair are given.

A numerously attended Union meeting was recently held at Pelham, Greenbrier County, Tenn. Resolutions were passed expressive of a desire to return to the Union, repudiating the act of Secession passed in 1861, and recommending a reorganization of the State.

Gen. Grant was tendered the hospitalities of Memphis on Wednesday last.

There were 600 Illinois troops on the steamer Courier when she collided with the Des Arc. Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition and all the guns, knapsacks, and baggage of the soldiers were lost.

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

Preparations were making in New Orleans on the 19th inst. for a movement in some direction.

CAIRO, Aug. 30, 1863.

Gen. Steele is moving toward Little Rock. The Rebels are concentrating opposite him.

The Rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department are organizing for better concert of action.

Gen. Grant and Adjutant-Gen. Thomas left Memphis for Vicksburg on Friday.

Most of the cotton lying at the mouth of the White River has been accidentally burned.

The Capture of the Reliance and Satellite by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

Although there is no official confirmation of the capture of the boats Reliance and Satellite by the Rebels, the naval authorities have no doubt of the fact.

Return of the 177th New-York Regiment.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30, 1863.

The 177th New-York Regiment, known as the Albany Tenth Legion, will arrive here early to-morrow morning, and will be received by the military to the Niagara Falls depot. After the reception at the Falls they leave for home in the afternoon.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1863.

The 177th New-York Regiment, Col. Ensworth, 850 strong, arrived here to-night and goes Eastward at midnight. They have 150 sick, about twenty of whom are unable to proceed.

Death of Floyd.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30, 1863.

Rebel papers of the 29th announce the death of John B. Floyd, at Abingdon, Virginia.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

The address in reply to the Governor's speech was finally carried in Parliament this morning by a small Ministerial majority.

Marine Disasters.

HOLMES'S HOLE, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1863.

The schooner L. B. Myers, of and from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal for Scituate, Mass., sprung a leak on Wednesday evening, and sank in 15 minutes, about six miles from Cross Rip Light. Samuel Horner, seaman, was drowned. The rest of the crew were saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30, 1863.

The bark Oak, for Boston, grounded on Friday on "Brown." She was sent back with three feet of water in her hold.

RECEPTION OF MANHATTAN STEAM ENGINE, No. 8, BY THE FIREMEN.—On Saturday night there was a large turnout of the New-York Fire Department, to receive Manhattan Engine, No. 8, on her return from London, whither she went on the 7th of June last to take part in the great international trial of steam fire engines. After a disaster in London, which prevented the Manhattan from competing for the prize, she was further seriously injured on board of the Great Eastern, which ship, encountering a heavy storm, rolled badly, turning her cargo, including the Manhattan, topsy turvy. The Manhattan reached home on Wednesday last, and was taken to the house of Victory, No. 11, in Williamsburg, where she remained until Saturday afternoon, the guest of that company. In the evening, the members of Manhattan Company landed at the foot of New Chambers street, and were received by their New-York comrades with music, cheers, "hi, hi, hi's," and other demonstrations peculiar to firemen. About nine o'clock a procession was formed and march taken in the the following order: through New Chambers street, Broadway, Fourth avenue, Bowery, and other streets, to the house of Manhattan Company, where the parade was dismissed.

Delegations of firemen from various companies: Inspector Carpenter and platoon of Policemen, under Capt. Bryan and Sergt. Williams, of the Fourth; 19 Engine, brilliantly lighted; Engine No. 8, profusely decorated with flags; Engine 13, with new steamer, elaborately ornamented with lights and flags; 2 Hose, with lantern; 1 Hose, with torches; 6 Hook and Ladder, lighted; 3 Hose, with flags and lights; 8 Hose, with 5's steamer; 24 Hose, with torches and flags; 16 Engine, with torches; 57 Hose, lights and flags; 26 Engine, do.; 10 Hose, do.; 12 Hose, do.; 39 Engine, do.; 11 Hook and Ladder do.; 31 Engine, with Engineer Lewis, torches; 15 Hose, with flags and lights; 16 Hose, do.; 22 Hose, a blaze of light; 29 Hose, flags and lights; 2 Hook and Ladder, with eagle, bearing a basket of flowers in his beak, torches; 31 Hose, lights and flags; 18 Hook and Ladder, literally covered with flags, and having a stuffed fox on their truck; 33 Engine (Black Hawk,) with 200 men, red lights; 47 Hose, torches; 55 Hose, do.; 14 Hook and Ladder, drummond light; 53 Hose (Blackbirds) lights and flags; 37 Engine, with drummond lights; platoon of policemen, under Roundsman Brown of the Third Precinct.

The display was creditable to all concerned.

DRAFTED FIREMEN.—Firemen in the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, who have been drafted have been notified to report this evening at Fireman's Hall to a committee composed of Messrs. Henry Wilson, John S. Giles, John Decker, Zophar Mills, and Albert J. Delatour. Due notice will be given when Firemen drafted in other districts shall report.

TROOPS IN BROOKLYN AND VICINITY.

Preparations for the draft have been completed and the necessary precautionary steps have been taken by the military power to preserve the peace. The 1st Minnesota and 8th Ohio are encamped at Fort Greene. The 14th Indiana and 7th Michigan are encamped in the vicinity of East New-York, and an Ohio Regiment is stationed at Jamaica. It is not likely the services of these troops will be needed. Should they be, they will not flinch in the performance of their duties, for they have been through the fire of many battles.

LAUNCH OF IRON-CLADS—ERRORS CORRECTED.—It having been stated that the Tecumseh, Manhattan and Mahopac would be launched in the coming week, from the yards of the Messrs. Secor (of West street, New-York), in Jersey City, we are requested to contradict the statement. The Tecumseh will be the first launched, in about a fortnight, and the others will follow at an interval of two weeks between each launch.

Gen. A. J. Hamilton, Texas; Gov. Gilpin, California; the Hon. W. W. Wright, Geneva; George K. Blanchard and family, and Dr. Reilly, and lady, Buffalo, and W. O. Stewart, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Mr. Bandmann, who opened the Fall season at this prosperous establishment on Saturday night, with his admirable representation of Shylock, is creating as much excitement among our theatrical connoisseurs as was created among the same class in London last year by Mr. Fechter. Here as there, two distinct parties have been formed, and here as there, the advantages are thus far on the side of the new-comer. Both of the artists are innovators; both of them have to struggle against the difficulties of a foreign language; both of them have been stigmatized as intruders, and both of them have triumphed. In the case of Fechter, after a year's experience, the triumph seems likely to prove permanent; in the case of Mr. Bandmann, it would hardly be safe at present to make any predictions. Up to this time his success has doubtless been to some extent what the French call a *succes de curiosite*. Hardly so much attention has been paid to his acting as to his English. Play-going people, like others, are fond of prodigies, and a player who can perform in two languages interests them at first only as a kind of monster. This reacts upon the player himself, who, in consequence, seeing that his fate depends upon it, is more careful in the matter of pronunciation, accentuation, etc., than in any other. Mr. Bandmann, however, has about passed this stage of experience, and the public, finding his English to be unexceptionable (wherein he is far ahead of Fechter), is now beginning to discuss his claims as an actor. The discussion promises to be doubly interesting from the fact that there will be a chance during his engagement to compare his acting with that of Mr. Forrest, who will be playing at the same house, and possibly, though not certainly, in some of the same roles.

In respect to Mr. Bandmann's Shylock, we have nothing to add to the opinion we expressed when he made his debut in it last Winter. It is undoubtedly the best Shylock that has been seen in these latter days on the American stage. It has faults, indeed—faults of tameness in some scenes, of exaggeration in others, and of too obvious elaboration in nearly all; the ear is offended, too, throughout, by the artist's strange persistency in using the higher notes of his voice, which are disagreeably shrill; while the eye again is offended at times by unnecessary contortions of the countenance; and, finally (though we are rather mixing up general with special matters), Shylock is toward the last made altogether too weak and decrepit. But these are faults easily remedied, and which, though they certainly mar the performance, do not prevent its being a masterpiece of art.

Mr. Bandmann was supported on Saturday by Mme. Ponisi as Portia; Mrs. Skerrett as Nerissa; Mr. McCullough (looking fearfully like Judge McCunn) as Bassanio; Mr. Shewell as Gratiano; Mr. Collier (in silk gloves) as Lorenzo; Mr. Burnett as Old Gobbo; Mr. Lamb as Launcelot, and several other people too humorous to mention. Aside from Mr. Bandmann, the chief honors of the evening, if we may judge from the applause of one of the largest and most brilliant houses of the season, were won by Mme. Ponisi (deserving of special mention for her splendid make-up and acting in the trial-scene), Mr. Lamb, Mr. Shewell, Mr. Collier, and Mr. Burnett.

Mr. Bandmann's next appearance will be on Tuesday night in a translation by several native and foreign dramatists of a popular German tragedy entitled "Narcisse; or, the Last Days of Pompadour."

Mr. Forrest will make his first bow of the season to-night in his cardinal role (and most popular one except Metamora) of Richelieu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Moss continues in management here, and has decided not to give up The Ghost until the return of Mr. Wallack.

THE WINTER GARDEN.

Mrs. Bowers will commence the third week of her star engagement at the Winter Garden to-night, in a domestic drama, entitled "The Mystery of Audley Court," dramatized for her by Mr. John Brougham, from Miss Braddon's novel of "Lady Audley's Secret." The company has been strengthened by the addition of several popular artists and—a Ghost. The cast of the piece will be as follows:

THE MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT.

Lady Audley	Mrs. D. P. Bowers.
Robert Audley	Mr. L. R. Barrett.
Jake Marks	Mr. W. H. Norton.
George Talboys	Mr. A. H. Davenport.
Sir Michael Audley, Bart	Mr. T. E. Morris.
Doctor Dawson	Mr. H. Russell.
Capt. Maldon	Mr. F. Rea.
Sir Harry Towers	Mr. H. H. Wall.
Benson	Mr. H. James.
Alicia Audley	Mrs. H. Bland.
Phoebe Marks	Mrs. Mark Smith.
Mrs. Dawson	Mrs. Harrison.
Mrs. Oakleigh	Miss Flynn.
Miss Mealy	Mrs. J. R. Scott.
Miss Oakleigh	Miss Henry.
Mary	Mrs. Almy.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Manager Clarke announces two pleasant little summer plays for this week, entitled respectively, "A Wife for Half-an-Hour," and "Only a Penny." Between the scenes, there will be an exhibition of the Sioux and Winnebago Chiefs and Squaws.

IRVING HALL.

Fallon's Stereopticon, with its startling optical illusions and its brilliant views of American and foreign scenery, statues, architecture, etc., is on view here every night, and may fairly be reckoned among the wonders of the season.

THE ALHAMBRA PAVILION OF THE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT.

Mr. Nixon has christened his new tent in Fourteenth street (opposite the Academy), with the above name, and will open it to the public to-night, with a show of Bedouin Arabs, and clever horse-riders.

Entertainments—Monday, Aug. 31.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rebellion.
WALLACK'S—True to the Last, with the Ghost.
WINTER GARDEN—Lady Audley's Secret.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Indian Chiefs, Python, &c.; A Wife for Half an Hour; Only a Penny.
IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

Business Notices.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the world. Perfect, natural, reliable, harmless, and instantaneous in effect. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 Barclay st.

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

EXTRACT OF THE
NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by druggists generally.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, three doors below Broome-st.,
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, free from tan, pimples, and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of lotus oil, honey, and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & Co., and all Druggists.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PALMER ARM AND LEG.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and Patentee, Astor-place (ground floor), N. Y. Also, Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of PALMER & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL GOODS.—J. R. TERRY will open his Fall Styles of Hats, Caps, Furs and children's fancy Hats at his new store, No. 409 Broadway, five doors below Canal-st., on TUESDAY, September 1, 1863.

ORIENTAL BATHS.—ELECTRO-MAGNETIC AND FUMIGATED VAPOR BATHS at Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av. (near Cooper Union). Open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. Elegant apartments for Ladies and Gentlemen. Cures Rheumatism and Paralysis.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure TRUSS Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also Supporters, Surgeonry Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings for Varicose Veins, Shoulder Braces, &c. A lady attendant.

GOLD PENS.—The best and the cheapest at A. MORTON'S, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR THE HAIR—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by Druggists.

DIED.

ALLEN—On Saturday morning, Aug. 29, in New-York, at the residence of his brother, Horatio Allen, No. 25 Clinton place, Geo. F. Allen.
The funeral will take place from Grace Church, New-York, on Monday afternoon at 2 p. m. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

ANDERSON—At Laurens, near Columbia, S. C., on Saturday, Aug. 1, of consumption, Mary Willis, aged 23 years, wife of Robert Anderson, daughter of Anson and Jane Willis of this city, and grand-daughter of the late Joel Seth Ives.
Fishkill (N. Y.) and Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BUTTON—On Saturday, Aug. 29, Georgia, youngest daughter of I. M. and Caroline A. Button, aged 2 years, 10 months and 7 days.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 203 Sixth avenue, this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BURRALL—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 28, Charles Burrall, esq., in the 73d year of his age.

CAMPEN—In Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday morning, Aug. 29, Clara Maria, beloved wife of John F. Campen, aged 34 years 11 months and 20 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the meeting room of the congregation of St. Matthew's, this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

COMSTOCK—On Saturday, Aug. 29, of typhoid fever, contracted in the Pennsylvania campaign, Capt. Wm. K. Comstock, of the 2d Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., aged 29 years.
The funeral will take place on Monday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., from his late residence, No. 4 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.
Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

DUSTAN—On Saturday, Aug. 29, Mary Jane Dustan, wife of John F. Dustan, and daughter of the late Robert Jeffroy.
Her friends and those of her husband and of her step-father, the Rev. Dr. McElroy, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth street, this day, at 1 o'clock p. m.

FREEMAN—On Saturday morning, Aug. 29, at South Orange, N. J., Solomon Freeman, aged 84 years.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday morning next, at 11 o'clock. The train leaves New-York at 8½ o'clock.

GADDIS—On Monday, Aug. 24, at the house of his brother, in-law, at Chatham, N. J., Samuel Loudon Gaddis, of hasty consumption, contracted last year on board of gunbo