ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$285,000 IN SPECIE ON FREIGHT,

News from Central and South America.

Panama to be Made Temporarily the Capital of Colombia.

THE CIVIL WAR IN NICARAGUA.

Prospect of War Between Chile and Bolivia,

&c., &c., &c.

The mail steamship Northern Light, Captain Tinklepaugh, from Aspinwall on the 27th July, arrived at this port at noon yesterday, bringing us advices from South and Central America and the mails from California to the 13th of July.

Subjoined is the

SPECIE LIST OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

L. McMurray	$1,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co	$34,190
Frank Baker	6,000	DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	30,000
H. Cohen & Co	50,909	Order	42,462
J. H. Newton	25,456		
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	20,400		
C. H. Grant & Co	5,125	Total	$281,535
Wells, Fargo & Co	65,000		

FROM ASPINWALL.

A. B. Sands	$400	Colgate & Hoffman	$600
Wells, Fargo & Co	1,577		
Parsons & Pettit	750	Grand total	$284,915

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, July 27, 1863.

Affairs in the Columbian Confederacy—Expected Arrival of Mosquera—Arrival of the United States Commissioners—News from the South, &c., &c.

The authorities have been trying hard for a few days past to get up a little excitement in honor of the first anniversary of Mosquera's entrance into Bogota; but there is so little sympathy for the cause or such great laziness among the inhabitants that the attempt has been anything but successful; so the 25th finally passed off even duller than the generality of dull days in Panama.

It is expected that President Mosquera will arrive here from the Cauca on the 10th of August. He takes his Cabinet with him and makes his stopping places the capital for the time being; so that on his arrival here Panama will become the capital of the United States of Colombia, at least for some months. It is a pet idea of Mosquera to make it so permanently; but too much opposition has been displayed against the project to have it realized in Congress. Now, however, that there is no fixed capital, and the President has the power of locating it wherever he is residing, it is not improbable he may manage to keep it here permanently. In advance of his visit he has sent about one hundred soldiers from the Cauca, and may bring three hundred or four hundred more, as that is the number allowed by recent enactments.

Heaven forbid that they should come; for we are much safer without them.

The last news from the States of the fall of Vicksburg and the defeat of Lee was well received in Panama, except by two or three of Jeff.'s admirers, who think the cause gone in.

General Pezet, the recently elected Vice President of Peru, passed through this city last week from Europe, *en route* for Lima, to fill the Presidential chair, to which he fell heir after the death of San Roman. It is thought Pezet will make a very good executive officer.

The last news from Central America is unfavorable to the cause of Barrios, the President of Salvador. Some of his officers have sold themselves to Carrera, and thus placed him at a very great disadvantage. It is feared by his friends he cannot hold out long; and it is a pity; for he is the most liberal and most progressive man in Central America, and very friendly to foreigners; whereas his opponents are completely priest-ridden, and opposed to what they look upon as the innovations of strangers.

Martinez, in Nicaragua, still holds out against the revolutionary party, who will likely fall with Barrios.

From the South there is little of interest beyond the prospect of a war between Chile and Bolivia about the Mejillones guano deposit and the Atacama desert.

The Spanish fleet had arrived at Callao and saluted the Peruvian flag.

Messrs Mackie and Squier, the United States Commissioners, had reached Lima, and were well received by the President. As I understand that Don Jose Manuel Hurtado, the same who represented New Granada in the late commission at Washington, has gone South to act in the same capacity for Peru, it is more than likely that the American claimants will come out at the small end of the horn, as they did in their claims against New Granada, especially if the United States government admits as a precedent the principle acknowledged by the commissioners in the latter case, that Americans abroad are denizens of the country they temporarily inhabit, and in consequence have no claims on their own government for protection while living outside of the United States territory.

PANAMA, July 27, 1863.

Important News from Central America—The War Between Salvador and Guatemala—Valor of the Salvadorenos in Battle—Panama to be the Capital of the Confederacy—Chile and Bolivia at Daggers' Drawn—Quiet in Nicaragua, &c., &c.

The news from Central America is highly important. General Carrera, President of Grenada, holds the cities of Santana and Sonsonate, the principal frontier towns of Salvador.

His success is due to the blackest treason on the part of of General Gonzalez, who was second in command of the army—a man loaded with favors and honors by President Barrios, who had the most implicit confidence in him.

There appears to have been an understanding among the conspirators that they should pronounce against President Barrios simultaneously in the capital and the army, make peace with Carrera and nominate General Gonzalez President. A brother of the General, Jose Antonio Gonzalez, was the leader of the conspiracy in the capital. The armies were only four leagues apart, that of Salvador being at Santana, and General Carrera at Chalejuapa, when President Barrios, receiving a hint of what was about to transpire, left his army on the morning of the 28th of June and arrived at the capital the same afternoon, having ridden about twenty leagues in a severe rain storm. Jose Antonio Gonzalez, startled, went to meet him, and escorted him with every sign of respect to his house, decamping the same night with his fellow conspirators.

In the morning the President, finding the traitors out of his reach, confiscated their property, and was preparing to rejoin the army, when he received the news of his betrayal. General Gonzalez, in the absence of his chief, General Cabanas, who, with his staff, was making a reconnoissance of the enemy's position, drew up the army in the plaza, and informed them that President Barrios had been deposed in the capital, and that to save the country it was necessary that he should be made Provisional President. He was seconded by Generals Chico and Escalon and a number of officers cognizant of the plot. Many others drew off with their men and marched in search of the President, others disbanded, and out of four thousand men General Gonzalez found himself in command of only about seven hundred. He then made proposals to General Carrera for a final arrangement, by which he should be acknowledged as Provisional President. In the mean time, by order of General Carrera, General Zavala had made Don Francisco Dueñas President at Sonsonate, and General Gonzalez was informed that he must give his adhesion to the Sonsonate government and join him (Carrera) with all his forces, or deliver up his guns and ammunition. He was given four days to make up his mind. Before the expiration of the time General Carrera, knowing the weakness of his adversary, appeared before the town on the 3d of July, at eight A. M., and demanded the immediate surrender of it, which being refused, the attack was commenced. Although attacked by five times their number the Salvadorenians fought with great valor, and succeeded in repulsing the enemy at all points. The combat lasted until dark, when it was interrupted by a heavy shower of rain, after which it was renewed with great fury. General Gonzalez, being severely wounded in the hand, left with many of his principal officers, leaving the soldiers almost without leaders to continue the fight, which they did until two o'clock A. M., when, by order of an aid de-camp, they retired, leaving the city in the hands of General Carrera. Gonzalez has fled to the mountains, where he will have every opportunity to repent of his ingratitude and treason to the best of friends.

There is every reason to suppose that but for this betrayal General Barrios would have gained a complete victory over the enemy. His position is now very critical. His line army is almost disbanded. He has lost eight pieces of artillery, two thousand stand of arms and a large amount of ammunition. To make matters worse, Carrera, being an Indian himself, has succeeded in effecting a rising of his race against the whites, and at Cojutepeque, where there are eight or ten thousand, many murders have been committed.

General Cerna, commanding the forces of Guatemala in Honduras, after defeating the army, installed General J. M. Medina as Provisional President of that republic, and made a junction with Carrera, who sent him to the assistance of the Indians of Cojutepeque and San Vicente, who had been defeated and dispersed by General Bracamorel, one of the generals of President Barrios. He will probably take possession of Suchitoto, about ten leagues from the capital.

Notwithstanding all this President Barrios does not despair. He is determined to defend San Salvador to the last, and with his usual energy is throwing up barricades in every direction. I am certain Carrera will be defeated should he make an attack; but his policy will be, probably, to revolutionize the whole country, keeping the President shut up in his capital, in which event I fear he will be unable to sustain himself long.

Should President Barrios succumb Central America will retrograde a quarter of a century. Salvador will again be in the hands of the priests, when farewell to all progress. He is certainly the ablest man in Central America, and the republic has advanced during his administration in material prosperity to a wonderful degree. His fall will be regretted by every disinterested man in the country.

Everything is quiet in Nicaragua. I hear that President Martinez, when he heard of the defeat of the Honduranians, recalled his army of invasion, that its labors might be made available in cotton planting. Certainly a most wise proceeding.

From Chile there is no news whatever. The subscriptions for the hospitals in Mexico continue satisfactory. The surrender of Puebla caused a great excitement, and the press is very bitter upon European governments generally. The question with Bolivia concerning the guano deposits at the Mejillones is still unsettled. Chile is determined to hold possession of them at all hazards, and, as she has several men-of-war, I suppose Bolivia must acquiesce.

From Peru the news is scant. Subscriptions to the hospital fund in Mexico continue to pour in, and already amount to a considerable sum.

In consequence of a decree passed by the government it is probable that a large number of the kidnapped Polynesians will be returned to their homes.

The commissioners for the settlement of American claims—Messrs. Squier and Mackie—had arrived and been presented to the acting President of Peru. The First Vice President, who will act as President until the expiration of the term of General San Ramon, arrived in Panama from Europe, and sailed on the 24th for Peru in the English steamer.

A settlement of the difficulties between Peru and Brazil, in regard to the navigation of the Amazon, has been made. All goods detained at Para in consequence of the former disagreement are to be transported to Nauva, and Brazilian vessels arriving at the ports of the republic are to be cordially received.

In Panama there is absolutely nothing of interest to communicate.

From Mexico we hear nothing. It is rumored that the French are on their way to Acapulco.

Newspaper Accounts.

[From the Panama Star, July 23.]

On the receipt in Panama of the news of the capitulation of Vicksburg and the defeat of Lee's army by the federal forces in Pennsylvania, Captain Middleton, commanding the United States sloop-of-war St. Marys, fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the event.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's fine steamer Peru, Commodore Bloomfield, has made another splendid run, having accomplished the trip from Panama to Guayaquil, eight hundred and thirty-five miles, in the unprecedentedly short space of sixty-nine and a half hours.

On the 18th of July the entire chain gang were released from prison and turned loose upon the community by a recent law of the State Legislature.

The steamer Bogota arrived at Panama on the 22d of July from Valparaiso, which port she left on the 3d.

The Bogota, in addition to mails and passengers, brought $336,435 in specie for transmission to Southampton.

CHILE.

Chile and Bolivia are preparing to fight for the possession of the Mejillones rocks and the Atacama desert. We learn from a Bolivian decree of the 5th of June that the government of Bolivia has been authorized to declare war with Chile if an amicable settlement on the part of Chile is not offered, and there is very little likelihood that Chile, which at present has possession of Mejillones, will do anything but propose to keep them.

The cultivation of cotton is getting some attention. A sample of first quality of cotton has been exhibiting in Santiago as produced in Chile.

Business the past fortnight has gone on quietly. There have been large shipping arrivals, among them eight cargoes of English coal. Freights to England continue good. Ores to Liverpool £3 17s. 6d. a £4, and to the Continent £4 7s. 6d.

The following is among the arrivals during the fortnight:—From Boston, American ship John Wills.

A new floating dock is about to be laid down at Valparaiso. It will be two hundred and fifty feet long and eighty feet broad.

Exchange at Valparaiso on London is 44¾d. a 45d. per dollar.

PERU.

The news by this mail is not very important.

The commission from the United States government to Peru arrived last mail, and have been well received in Lima. The claims to be adjusted are of considerable importance.

The dispute between the Peruvian government and that of Brazil about the rights of navigation of the Amazonas, has been settled in the most friendly manner. The company who, on the part of Brazil sought exclusive privilege, have departed from this claim and have made public intimation of the same; and with enterprise to follow up the explorations which have been made, and to use the facilities which both the Peruvian and Brazilian governments now afford by their steamers, the presently uninhabited fertile valleys of the Amazonas would be the richest settlements in the world.

[From the Mercurio del Vapor, of Valparaiso, July 1.]

The President has been authorized to enter into a contract, for the term of four years, for a line of steamers between Valparaiso, Port Montt and intermediates, granting a subsidy not exceeding $50,000 per annum. Tenders will be called for.

In December this year a new floating dock, at Valparaiso, two hundred and fifty feet long and eighty broad, is expected to be ready for use. A cargo of timber for it has arrived from California and another is expected from Valdivia.

An exclusive privilege to plant cotton in this republic has been solicited of the government, and a sample, equal in quality to the best description of this article, has been exhibited in Santiago. This branch of industry would be of immense advantage to the country, particularly at present when all cotton goods have reached such a fabulous price.

Our mines and the works on the frontiers go on without interruption.

We are in possession of the following news from Tahiti:—The Peruvian brig Misti, formerly the Ancud under Chilian colors, has been detained by the French authorities. The Peruvian schooner Cora, formerly the Ninita under the Chilian flag, has been sold by the same authorities. The brig Mercedes A. Wheley, also Peruvian property, has been sold for $1,200, and the Guayes, a Peruvian brig, was to share the same fate; but from the shipping list of Tahiti we learn that the last vessel had been released, and was on her way to Guayaquil.

H. C. M. ships Resolucion and Triunfo will in a few days leave for California, calling at the principal ports on the coast. From San Francisco they are expected to proceed on their homeward voyage by way of Cape Horn.

We may mention that two new periodicals will shortly be published at this port, one in French and the other in English; the former without mixing in the internal politics of the country, and the latter exclusively of a commercial tendency.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLICS AND URUGUAY.

[From the Mercurio of Valparaiso, July 2.]

D. Jose Maria Cabral, deputy of the province of Corrientes, has proposed to the Congress of the Argentine republics to appoint a committee to investigate the different cases that have been mentioned as proofs of General Urquiza's accomplicity in the revolutions in Mendoza, San Juan, San Luis, Cordoba, Tucuman and Catamarca. This took place on the 20th of May, since which time the whole country has been greatly alarmed and is anxiously awaiting the result. The General has directed an address to all his friends, vindicating himself of all the charges.

After having suffered a defeat at Lomas Blancas, in Rioja, and a loss of about 200 men, Penaloza nevertheless went to San Luis and took possession of the district of Renca, situated about thirty miles from the capital, in which city an invasion was greatly feared, as it was well known that Colonel Sands, although getting the upper hand at Lomas Blancas, could not bring reinforcements, being short of horses. At Mendoza Penaloza's arrival at San Luis caused a great sensation, and five hundred men were ordered to Villa de la Paz to watch his movements; but when this detachment was on its way to that place news was received of Chacho's having passed Sierra de Cordoba, orders were then immediately sent for the division to return to Mendoza. It is said that Penaloza was closely pursued by Colonel Iseas with a large number of men.

Revolution is spreading all over Uruguay. General Flores was stated on the 28th of May to occupy the interior of the republic with a heavy force, and was supposed even to be pursuing Medina. Up to that date all communication with Montevideo was cut off, owing to numerous small troops of insurgents occupying the neighborhood of that city.

After having obtained the privilege for the railway between Cordoba and Rosario Mr. Wheelwright left for England on the 28th of May, in order to form the company for it.

The most important item from San Juan is the procedure against Clavero, who has been placed at the disposal of Sarmiento, the governor of that province. All the inhabitants of San Juan are ill disposed towards the prisoner, on account of the part he took in the execution of Dr. Aberastain. The excitement was so great that it was feared Clavero would be maltreated when brought into the city; but the worthy widow of Dr. Aberastain interceded for him, so that the governor allowed him to enter at night, in order that the people should not know of his arrival till he was safe in the prison.

Nevada and the War.

The following letter from Rev. F. S. Rising, one of our New Yorkers now on the Pacific coast, has such a silvery ring of liberality, patriotism and piety, that we take pleasure in laying it before our readers:—

VIRGINIA, Nevada Territory, July 15, 1863.

JAS. M. BROWN, Esq., Treasurer of New York Committee of United States Christian Commission, 59 Wall street, New York city:—

Enclosed please find Wells, Fargo & Co.'s receipt for a silver bar, shipped to your address, and valued at eighteen hundred and three dollars and thirty four cents. This bar you will be good enough to present to the New York committee as a contribution from Nevada Territory to aid the United States Christian Commission in its holy work. Receive it as a slight token of our unwavering patriotism, of our heart-felt gratitude to the Giver of all victory and of our Christian sympathy with your efforts to bless our self sacrificing army and navy. We send it with the prayer that its every grain of silver may be a source of relief to the bodies and of salvation to the souls of our heroic soldiers and sailors. Yours, faithfully,

FRANKLIN S. RISING.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, August 5, 1863.

Flour declining: Ohio extra and Howard street superfine, $6. Wheat dull: white, $1 75 a $1 80; red, $1 33 a $1 38. Corn dull: white, 86c. Whiskey firm at 45½c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1863.

Flour dull; demand limited, except for fresh ground, which is scarce and wanted. Wheat dull; prime old red scarce at $1 30 a $1 40. Corn in demand at 78c. Oats dull; new at 63c. a 65c. Whiskey dull at 47c.

BUFFALO, August 5—1 P. M.

Flour quiet. Wheat in moderate demand: sales 6,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 00; 7,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $1. Corn opened firm, but closed quiet: sales 41,000 bushels at 56c. Oats and other grains quiet. Whiskey dull; no sales. Canal freights firm at 11½c. a 12c. on corn and 13½c. a 14c. on wheat to New York. Imports—8,000 bbls. flour, 66,000 bushels wheat, 50,000 bushels corn. Exports—1,000 bbls. flour, 71,000 bushels wheat, 125,000 bushels corn, 33,000 bushels oats, 3,000 bushels rye.

THE TURF.

Saratoga Race Meeting.

MARION HOUSE, Saratoga, August 3, 1863.

To day (Monday) witnessed the commencement of the race meeting at this beautiful and fashionable watering-place, and which will continue the three next ensuing days. Judging from present indications the meeting will prove a highly successful one, as the management is characterized by more than ordinary liberality, and the stables of thoroughbreds on the spot are unusually numerous, comprising all the best racing stock in the United States now running on the turf. The town itself is crowded to overflowing with visitors, all the hotels being completely full, and accommodations very difficult to obtain. The weather, also, although somewhat oppressively hot, is yet favorable for the racing. The entire management of the meeting is in the hands of Mr. John Morrissey, of New York, upon whom the whole pecuniary responsibility rests. His long and extensive experience in turf matters, however, is a sufficient guarantee that the details of the meeting will be effectively carried out under his direction, and of this the result of the first day's racing has afforded ample confirmation.

The race course is about a mile distant from the town, and we regret that we cannot speak in very high terms of its adaptability for the purpose. The track, which is somewhat elliptical in shape, forms the outer circumference of a thinly planted grove of trees; so that it is impossible from the stand to see the horses for more than a quarter of the distance around, and that is at the start and the finish of the race. The course itself is two hundred and ninety-seven yards, or about one-sixth of the entire distance, short of a mile; hence this circumstance must be taken into consideration in noting the time of the various races. For convenience, however, once around the track is considered a mile. The attendance to-day was large, the number of splendid equipages on the course filled with gay and elegantly dressed ladies being very great. Indeed, the race meeting appears to be quite a gala time with the fair and fashionable visitors at Saratoga, and their presence gives an additional charm to the exciting sport. A large number of the sporting and turfmen of New York, Boston, Paterson, Philadelphia and the Western States were also present.

The first race upon the programme was a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, $200 entrance, $50 forfeit, with $300 added by the proprietor; the winner of the three year old stakes at Paterson or Philadelphia to carry five pounds extra. The following were the entries:—F. G. Murphy's ch. c. Prince of Wales, by Lexington, dam Smyconia by Herald; J. W. Weldon's b. f. Lizzie W., by imp. Scythian, dam by Glencoe; T. G. Moore's ch. c. Ali, by Mahomet, dam Julia H. by Glencoe; T. G. Moore's b. f. by Ringgold, dam by imp. Chesterfield; J. S. Watson's b. c. Captain Moore, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jenny Rose by Glencoe; J. S. Watson's ch. c. Aldebaran, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis by Glencoe; F. Morris' b. c. Surprise by Bonnie Scotland, dam Young Fashion by Monarch; P. G. Bush's ch. c. Fleetwing, by imp. Balrownie, dam Rhoda by Glencoe. The superiority of Captain Moore and the filly Lizzie W. was so well known, and the success of one of the two considered so great a certainty, that the owners of the other horses deemed it useless to start them, and the race was consequently left to the two above named horses. Their meeting in this race has for some time been anticipated with an unusual degree of interest, as they have been looked upon as the two best three year olds in America, and this race would decide the mooted question of their superiority. In the pool betting, Captain Moore was taken for choice, bringing about $110 to the filly's $100, at which relative prices an immense amount of money was invested.

First Heat.—Captain Moore, who had the inside track, led round the first turn, when Lizzie went up and deprived him of it, carrying on the running at a rattling pace. Going along the far side the rider of the colt went up, and finding he had her safe, pulled back his horse, and quietly waited this time until turning into the straight run-in home, when he closed, and racing with her a few strides, drew away, and came home a gallant winner by half a length in 1:29¾.

Second Heat.—Any odds on the colt, $100 to $15 not eliciting any offers to back the filly, whose owner, Dr. Weldon, still retained his confidence in her ability to beat him. He took a lead of a length at the start, and this he increased throughout the first three quarters, when the filly got to his quarters, collared and passed him, after a sharp struggle, winning the heat by half a length in 1:32.

Third Heat.—The backers of Captain Moore were still sanguine that he would outlast the filly, and offered $50 to $40 on him. Almost directly after the start, and before reaching the first turn, Sewell, the clever little jockey of the filly, took a pull at her, and allowed the colt to go ahead with a lead of a couple of lengths. The friends of the colt were in ecstasies, and joyfully proclaimed that "she could never catch him again." When, however, they next appeared in view, coming round the last turn into the homestretch, the filly, to their surprise, was seen leading, and this advantage was maintained throughout, the horse being manifestly outpaced, and was finally beaten by a length in 1:30½, Lizzie W. being proclaimed the winner of the heat and race.

The next race was a two mile dash for a purse of $800, with the following entries:—J. W. Weldon's b. f. Sympathy, 4 yr. old, by imp. Scythian, dam Prunella by Glencoe; John Morrissey's b. c. John B Davidson (late Edgar), 4 yr. old, by Star Davis, dam Zenobia by imp. Zinganee; D. Reedy's g. c. Thunder, 4 yr. old, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnets, by imp. Hodgford; C. Lloyd's b. f. Echo, 4 yr. old, by Lexington, dam by imp. Yorkshire.

Their relative estimation among the knowing ones may be seen from the prices they brought in the pool sales. John B. Davidson—better known as Jerome Edgar, who ran second to Idlewild in the great four mile race on the Centreville Course, Long Island, a few weeks ago, and whose name has been changed since his recent purchase of Mr. J. W. Clay by Mr. Morrissey—sold for $220; Thunder, own brother to the celebrated race horse Lightning, sold for $200; Echo for $40, and Sympathy for $11. In one pool of $324 the latter was actually sold for $3. The two former were backed for immense sums, the Canadian turfmen supporting their horse, Thunder, very spiritedly. A good start was effected, Thunder first showing in front, with J. W. Davidson, ridden by Gilpatrick, in close attendance, Sympathy three lengths behind and Echo last. These positions remained unaltered the first time round, the rider of the gray riding with wretched judgment—in fact, in racing parlance, "riding his head off." Coming up the homestretch, Gilpatrick, who had been waiting patiently, and seeing, as he imagined, his only dangerous rival being gradually "pumped out," until he had not an effort left in him, called upon his horse, and, after a short struggle, passed Thunder. But an unexpected danger from another quarter now showed itself; for Sympathy, coming with a strong rush on the inside, and answering her rider's call with extraordinary gameness, passed both Thunder and Gilpatrick, and won a magnificent race, by half a length, in 3:02.

The result took every one by surprise, as few, even of those who had bought her for such a trifling price in the pools, anticipated her success. Her owner, Dr. Weldon and a well known patron of the turf from Paterson, stuck to her, although this was her first race, on account of her breed (being full sister to Lizzie W., a winner of the first race), and won over $500 at an outlay of about $20. The doctor was warmly congratulated on his double success, and on the possession of two such promising young racing fillies as Lizzie W. and Sympathy. To-morrow two races are set down for decision, and good sport is anticipated.

SUMMARY.

SARATOGA, N. Y.—Monday, August 3, 1863. Racing. Sweepstakes for 3 yr. olds; $200 entrance; $50 forfeit, with $300 added.

J. W. Weldon's b. f. Lizzie W., 3 yr. old, by imp. Scythian, dam Prunella, by Glencoe	2	1	1
J. S. Watson's b. c. Capt. Moore, 3 yr. old, by Balrownie, dam Jenny Rose, by Glencoe	1	2	2

Time—1:29½, 1:32, 1:30½. Track 297 yards short of a mile.

SECOND RACE—DASH OF TWO MILES—PURSE $300.

J. W. Weldon's b. f. Sympathy, 4 yr. old, by imp. Scythian, dam Prunella, by Glencoe	1
John Morrissey's b. c. John B. Davidson (late Edgar), 4 yr. old, by Star Davis, dam Zenobia, by imp. Zanganee	2
D. Reedy's g. c Thunder, 4 yr. old, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnets, by imp. Hodgford	3
C. Lloyd's b. f. Echo, 4 yr. old, by Lexington, dam by imp. Yorkshire	4

Time—3:02.

THIRD DAY.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 5, 1863.

The third day's races went off as usual, although a tremendous shower came up after the first race began.

The first race was sweepstakes for three year olds, a dash of two miles, and resulted as follows:—

J. S. Watson's c. c. Aldebaran	1		
F. Morris' b. c. Surprize	2		
F. G. Murphy's c. c. Southerner	3		

Time—3:7¼.

The second race was mile heats, best three in five, and resulted as follows:—

J. Watson's b. c. Captain Moore, 3 years old	1	1	1
T. G. Moore's b. m. Marmora, 5 years old	2	2	2

Time—1:35, 1:30 and 1:32.

The races will close on Thursday.

The Chamber of Commerce.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday. The Chairman announced a vacancy in the Committee on Arbitration, the term of S. B. Chittenden having expired. He was re-elected. The resignation of R. B. Ferguson was announced and accepted.

The SECRETARY informed the Board that the Secretary of the Navy had replied to the memorial forwarded to him by the Chamber, asking that fast vessels be put on the track of the rebel pirates to hunt them down. The following is the Secretary of the Navy's reply:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 1, 1863.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, transmitted to me with your letter of the 23d ult., and to state in reply that measures have been taken to protect our commerce, and steamers have already been distributed over the tracks indicated in the memorial. Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

S. J. A. STEVENS Esq., Secretary &c., &c.

The President announced that he had received from the Committee on International Relief a beautifully engrossed testimonial to the Captain of the George Griswold, sent to him by a committee of the citizens of Manchester.

Mr. BLOODGOOD gave notice that he would on a future occasion move that the Chamber of Commerce consider the expediency of constructing a ship canal to the West by way of the Chambly and Champlain canals. This would throw the whole commerce of the Northwest and Canada through the State of New York. He had seen Governor Seymour on the subject, and he directed him to go on with the subject. He had no motion to make on the subject to-day.

The CHAIRMAN stated that Mr. Fletcher, a former representative in Brazil, was in the city, and wished to address the Chamber on the condition of our trade with Brazil. A committee was appointed to hear his views and report at next meeting.

No further business coming up, the Chamber adjourned.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Every Man Capable of Bearing Arms Called to the Army.

LETTER FROM MAFFIT, OF THE FLORIDA.

"The Florida Doing a Fierce Business."

She Has Destroyed $10,000,000 Worth of Property.

General Lee Appeals to the Rebel States for Reinforcements.

GENERAL ORDERS,

&c., &c., &c.

General Orders—No. 80.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, July 26, 1863.

All officers and soldiers now absent from this army, who are able to do duty and not detached on special service, are ordered to return immediately. The commanding general calls upon all soldiers to rejoin their respective regiments at once. *To remain at home in this the hour of our country's need is unworthy the manhood of a Southern soldier.* While you proudly boast that you belong to the Army of Northern Virginia let it not be said that you deserted your comrades in a contest in which everything you hold dear is at stake. *The commanding general appeals to the people of the States to send forth every man able to bear arms to aid the brave soldiers,* who have so often beaten back our foes, *to strike a decisive blow for the safety and sanctity of our homes,* and the independence of our country.

By command of General R. E. LEE.
R. H. CHILTON, A. A. and I. G.

Maffit, of the Florida, "Very Well and Very Busy."

[From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.]

The Fayetteville (N. C.) *Observer* has been favored with the sight of a letter from Captain J. N. Maffit, of the Confederate steamer Florida, to his children in Fayetteville. It is dated Pernambuco, Brazil, May 12, 1863. The letter is a model of beauty in expressions of affection for his children. The following extracts are of general interest:—

I am very well and very, very busy. Last night I saw a gentleman who, ten days ago, dined on board the Alabama with Eugene. He was then very well and in high spirits, having just received letters from you all at home by an English bark.

I feel happy to tell you that the Florida has been doing a fierce business; up to May 11 *she has destroyed $9,700,000 of Yankee commerce and eluded thirteen federal men-of-war sent to destroy her and the Alabama.*

The Florida and Alabama destroyed ten of the enemy's largest vessels on April 22 within sixty miles of each other, but up to May 13 have not met. Regards to Mr. Hale, and ask him please to mention, as it may quiet much anxiety, that up to this date all are well on both vessels.

I cannot write what my plans are. The duty is very terrible upon one's mental and physical ability, but I am doing all in my power for the benefit of the confederacy. Dare not write more. I embrace you all, my dear children. May God bless you and ere long unite us in peace and prosperity.

Pressing Horses for Lee's Army.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian, July 30.]

Government officials were busily engaged yesterday pressing horses for artillery service in General Lee's army. The pressure was general, exempting only the horses in the employment of the government and those belonging to countrymen. A great deal of inconvenience will result to the community from this "military necessity;" but it should be cheerfully acquiesced in, as the demand would not be made unless it was imperative. Country people need have no hesitation in coming to town with supplies, as they are excepted from the rule.

Drilling in Richmond.

[From the Sentinel, August 1.]

As Richmond is no longer in a "state of siege," we perceive no good reason for requiring all the stores to be closed after three o'clock in the afternoon. The daily drills of the local troops should be continued, and absentees, who do not furnish a sufficient excuse, should be sent after, and, perhaps, subjected to some form of discipline; but business men, who are exempt from military duty, should be allowed, for the public convenience, to keep their stores open, if it is their pleasure to do so.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, August 1.]

We are requested to state that the City Post Office, until further notice, will be closed every Thursday at half-past seven P. M. and Friday at half-past five P. M. This change is made necessary to enable the employes of the office to perform their military duties, commencing at the above hours.

The Lake of Fire and Brimstone Located in the North.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, August 1.]

A lecture at the Bethel meeting house, Union Hill, tomorrow forenoon, is announced. The subject is, "The Northern States of America the most likely location of the Lake of Fire and Brimstone, in which the Beast and the False Prophet will be tormented." The lecturer will have the prejudices of his audience on his side.

Taxation of Richmond Under Rebel Rule.

[From the Richmond Whig, July 30.]

The books of the Commissioners of the Revenue for the different districts in this city show the following amount of taxes to be paid into the State Treasury by the property holders and other citizens of Richmond:—

	Real.	Personal.	Total.
First district	$53,857 25	78,280 28	132,137 53
Second district	69,054 97	225,506 80	294,561 27
Third district	69,194 16	238,167 60	307,361 76
Total	$192,106 38	541,954 18	734,060 56

When the Tax bill was named in the Legislature last winter it was estimated that it would produce about $4,000,000; and as the license tax of the city amounted to four hundred and thirty odd thousand dollars, it will be seen that our city pays nearly one fourth of the tax of the whole State. In former years one-eleventh was considered a very high proportion for her to bear; but as our "good old mother" has taken care of us so far, and as she is in need of funds, we have no doubt that the tax bills will be paid promptly and cheerfully.

The real estate assessment is nearly equally divided between the three districts; but as a large majority of the business men live "up town," the property list in the first district is much smaller than in either of the others. Profits, in which the increase in those two wards chiefly consists, have amounted to a comparatively small sum in the lower ward.

Dodging the First Conscription.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 1.]

It was remarked, when the call was made for conscripts up to the age of forty, that there was a very large number of persons just forty-one—many of these, strange to say, spruce and handsome bachelors and widowers, whom nobody would have dared, a few months before, to call over thirty. Now, that the call is extended to forty-five, there are many who rejoice in the ripening aspect of grizzly hair, and are just turned forty-six. At this rate old age will soon overtake this class of our population. Really, *tempi fugit.*

High Price of Gold.

ATLANTA, July 27.—Gold was sold at auction here to-day at $11 75 a $12 11 for $1; bank notes at $3 30 a $3 60 for $1.

Extensive Counterfeiting of Rebel Notes.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 29.]

We hear that recently one of the vessels engaged in running the blockade between Charleston and Nassau brought through a small box or package, addressed to a firm in Macon, Ga., to the care of a commission house in Charleston. By some means the nature of the contents was ascertained or suspected, when it was opened and found to be some $200,000 of counterfeit Confederate notes. We have seen one bill of this lot. It is a counterfeit $20, of the Duncan plate, and is by far the best executed and most dangerous counterfeit we ever saw. We would give the points of difference, but prefer not to do so, thinking it best for the public good. We say this, however, do not take any more of the Duncan plate $20's, unless you know them to be genuine, or get them from a man whom you know to be reliable and responsible.

Demand for Passports in Richmond.

[From the Richmond Daily Enquirer, July 29.]

Over one thousand passports were issued yesterday from the Passport Office in this city. The increased number of applicants was occasioned by an order annulling the powers of the passport official in Manchester, and parties residing there and doing business on this side will hereafter obtain their passports from the Richmond authorities.

Federal Prisoners in Richmond.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 1.]

The Yankee prisoners now in Richmond number four thousand three hundred, of which number three thousand three hundred are at the Belle Isle encampment. Several thousand were sent northward last week. Very few additional prisoners were received yesterday from all sources. The Central train brought none for a wonder. The Cottysburg fountain of "blue bellies" has about run dry.

The number of officers held by us is an interesting fact in connection with the refusal of the Yankees to respect the cartel of exchange. The number in our custody now is five hundred and twenty three, all commissioned.

Apprehensions of a Failure in the Crops.

[From the Richmond Whig, July 30.]

Serious apprehensions are beginning to be felt by the farmers that the continued wet weather will materially cut short the provision crop. It is said that corn is suffering from the frequent and copious rains. Much of the wheat which was cut and stacked long ago cannot be gathered, because there is not sufficient sunshine to dry it. The consequence is, it has sprouted. The crop of wheat this year all concede has been most abundant, much larger than almost any previous year. Allowing for the accidents of the season, we still think there will be a beautiful supply of wheat for home and army consumption.

We are not disposed to countenance croaking, and yet believe that generous mother earth will bring forth of her abundance for our sustenance. There is still time to be improved in tilling the soil and raising provision crops, and it should be improved. If the weather is unfavorable for the crops it is at least propitious for forage. It behooves the planter, therefore, to get all the supplies of this kind possible for the benefit of his cattle. Keep them in good order, and even if the grain is a little short there may be beef in plenty, and of the best quality.

British Consuls in Southern Ports.

[From the Richmond Whig, July 20.]

The *Examiner* of yesterday contains a lengthy extract from an interesting private letter written by a Londoner to a friend in this city. The following paragraph taken from it is pertinent to a subject that has been discussed in these columns:—

The other evening, at a dinner party given by Disraeli at Grosvenor Gate, the question was put to him by —— whether the Southern government was not to blame in tolerating consuls accredited to the Power with which they are at war. He answered that it was an oversight which he could only account for by one of two reasons—an overweening confidence or a desire to conciliate by a sacrifice of first rights that which did not imperil first principles. There was not a man present, if I except old ——, who did not deem the course of the South in this matter an impolitic excess of chivalry. It was, however, argued that the consuls had been useful to the South as mediums of imparting correct information; but this idea was combatted by ——, who is an intimate of Austin Layard (the Foreign Under Secretary), who declared that only in a few instances was that true; for the consuls generally dished up their despatches (official) with the bugaboo story of some frightened Irishman or Englishman, as the case may be, and, without sifting them to the end, gave them at what they were worth. Some of these undigested complaints would have made the Southern government only fit rulers of savages; but the Foreign Office was so satisfied about their absurdity that even credulous Lord John was not able to bring himself to make a serious note of them. And this evil more than outweighs any imaginable good coming from these consuls. There is not a sane man in England who would or could make objections to the expulsion of agents who do not recognize your authority, and are of no use whatever to you or to us, as matters now stand.

The South Expects Nothing but Evil from Great Britain.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 31.]

Those blessed persons who expected nothing from England are filled to-day. Periodically there is a fuss in the British Parliament over the Southern confederacy. Once in six months at least, a "notice" is served on the world of a "motion" to be made by Mr. Ro