THE ENROLLMENT. The secession organ of this city, which never is in favor of any measure tending to the success of the Union cause, has seized upon the refusal of the enrolling officers of this district to submit their returns to a self-constituted committee of the Council, as another pretext for its secession diatribes. It assumes the fact that because the enrollment is in excess of the vote of the city, there has been monstrous fraud perpetrated, and urges with all the bitterness and directness it dares to use, resistence to the draft when it shall take place.

The refusal of the enrolling officers to Submit their returns to this Copperhead Submit their returns to this corporation of Committee of political Paul Prys was reminently proper. They are required to raske their returns to the Provost Marshal General at Washington, not to Comisky, Roberts & Co. The officers, throughout their canvass, although beset with difficulties innumerable, and opposed in some instances by armed resistance, have acted with the utmost spirit of fairness and impartiality, and have even exceeded the bounds of their official instructions to secure correct results. An alphabetical list was drawn off, and public announcement made through the papers when and where the lists could be found for examination and correction. In this way the lists could be made complete, and the public could see that the work was done fairly and satisfactorily. The time for examination was ample and the opportunities for correction sufficient. The limit expired, the rolls passed out of the hands of the public into the possession of the Government, and then, when all hopes of further hindering the Government through the agency of their deluded followers were at an end, the Copperhead leaders with an impudence which would be refreshing did it not ilirenten serious results, demanded from the officers scaled documents which they had no warrant to exhibit. One of the principal allegations of the

secession concern is that the enrollment is in excess of the last municipal vote of the city. It would be singular if it were not It is safe to estimate that at least ten per cent of the legal voters do not vote at all but necessarily all of them must be enrolled. Ten per cent more may be estimated for immigrants who have not yet declared their intentions to become citizens. A large per centage of foreign citizens who have declared their intentions, have not taken out their second papers, and of these there is an immense number as the books of the Court Clerks will show Again the population of the city has been materially swollen by the increase of the native born, by Southern refugees, and by young men between twenty and twenty one, all of whom were liable to enrollment but not qualified to vote. Add to these the colored men of the city who cannot vote, and will not any candid man allow that the small excess of 8,000 over the vote is easily account cd for? We might also urge another point although extraneous to the subject that the excess of the enrollment over the vote is the heaviest in the Republican wards The Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards gave Democratic majorities last spring, and in these wards the enrollment is not thirty per cent over the vote, while in the Republican wards the excess is fifty-three per

As far as the allegations of the secession organ are concerned they are hardly worth argument to answer them. Their object is not to obtain correct lists but springs from opposition to the Conscription Law, and are urged, to foster a spirit of mob law and violence. They do not believe in any measure which is liable to crown the Union cause with success. They know that the reinforcement of our armics in the field will cause the immediate overthrow of the Contederacy, end the war and ruin the prospects of the Copperead party. Hence the desperate efforts upon the basis of the present enrollment whether examined by Comisky, Roberts & Co. or not.

SLAVERY AND POLITICS.

The following occurs in the course of a labored editorial in the New York Times : "Whatever toleration may be exercised by the free States towards slavery as a social and industrial institution, it will receive none hereafter as an aspirant for political power. The slaveholding aristocracy, firancially broken, as a political class has been destroyed by the rebelion. Political power in the Southern States will pass into other needs and slavery as a political element has power in the Southern Sizes will pass into their hands, and slaverr, as a political element, has ceased to be formidable. Whoever, therefore, falls to do everything he can toward restoring the Union, from fear of its effect upon slavery not only sacrifices a great and paramount interest to one of minor importance, but falls to calculate wisely the offect of his action upon alavery itself,"

The answer is easy: Slavery is not an entity like Jeff. Davis; it depends upon relations; and though it is easy to say or write that the political power of slavery is destroyed, as long as the relations of the different races are unsettled, slavery with all its powers remains a fact which the change of ownership of the slaves themselves does not diminish. It is true that the slave-holding aristocracy is financially broken"; but who comes in possession of their effects? Will not the new aristocracy have the interests, passions and crimes that have destroyed the old? Why not make an end at once by setting the slaves

BECONSTRUCTION. The time for the discussion of the terms of reconstruction will come when the enemy is defeated and subdued. "Catch your hare before you cook it," is a maxim in the culinary art that is not without its. application to this attempt to "cook up" a re-union before the rebels are in condition to ask it. But let us say, in advance, that whatever the nature of the dish presented for our acceptance by these political potslewers, we insist that the poison of slavery shall not be in it. It may be an umble pie that we are to cat; but let it be that and nothing else. Anything but a reintroduction of the virus of man-selling and women-whipping into the body politic!

THE PROSPECTS OF THE FREED The negroes at Port Royal are likely to prove a colony of apt scholars in the humanities of civilization. They have been set to work upon the land, under what seems to be a wise supervision, and they already understand, as well as white folks, the difference between working for nothing and working for pay. Many of them are growing cotton, as well as corn and other staple products of the soil, and not a few have what they never knew the sight or value of before, namely, a good pile of greenbacks, all their own, to spend in the comforts as well as the necessaries of life. It is curious to observe how readily they fall into the habits and customs of the whites-and now they are beginning to set good store by their ebony person and provide themselves with the best of every thing, so far as their money will purchase it. The ordinary serge clothing which they used to wear when they did not belong to themselves, is not half stylish enough for them now-and they affect good shoes, and hats, as well as good coats, and pants. They are learning, also, the meaning and the dignity of independence, and refuse to allow the Government to pay certain little items for them which it

These are all very encouraging signs, and promise well, both for their own fuiture and for ours. People who are fond of making difficulties where there need be none, have told us that the freed slaves would be a charge upon the nation; whereas the contrary is the fact. Everywhere Where the experiment has been tried, the the rebel cause, and was active in raising a to all measures for carrying it on."

negroes have turned out as good workmen as one could expect them to be, and productive also at that. They have made money invariably when they have had fair play shown to them. If this is the case with them now, what is it likely to be hereafter, when the new garment of free

dom fits them easily. There is no reason in the world why they should not become first-rate customers to the manufacturers of the East; far better customers indeed, than their old masters were, or ever could have been. The labor of between three and four millions of people turned suddenly into money which they can spend on their own account, in what articles they please, would give an immense impetus to trade, and thus the ircedom of the slave will re sult in bettering the condition of all.

NOW OR NEVER.

As soon as the surrender of Charleston is known, we may look for increased manifestations of disloyal zeal on the part of the Copperheads. After Gettysburg and Vicksburg, we had the New York riots, as an offset to the advantages that the Union cause had gained; and now why not look for insurrection on a larger scale? The rebels themselves confess that they have but two remaining hopes-foreign intervention, and revolution against the "Lin oln depotism" in the North. Intervention is definitely given up; hence the revolution is all that's left. We warn the Copperleads that their tether is getting short. Let the Chicago organ of Jeff. Davis blow the horn ere the rebels give up the ghost!

A STAR ENGAGEMENT. Instead of decreeing, as the French Convention used to do for the successful officers in 1ts service, that GEN. GILMORE has deserved well of his country, Congress ought, if he reduces Sumter and takes Charleston, to create for him an Artillery Bureau in the War Department and put at his disposal the means of enlarging, improving, and putting on a firm basis the science to which his life has been devoted. A Major General (as he will be, if he plays this star-engagement, until the doomed city falls,) at the head of such a Bureau would be of incalculable advantage to the

NOW BUHN CHARLESTON. If Sumter is ours, burn Charleston as a

army and the country.

retaliation for the destruction of Lawrence, and the death of unarmed citizens there murdered in cold blood. Burn it, and the country and the world will justify the act. Light the fires with the instruments of torture that Slavery has always in store for its victims; and not all the tears that Slavery has caused will quench the flames. IS HE AN ATHRIST?

We have a letter from Mr. E. Morton, who, claiming to be an Atheist, takes exception to the somewhat frequent and unfriendly references of the Tribune to people of his class. In it occurs this sentence: "I know that a Supreme Almighty "Power exists, rules over and in the affairs "of the Universe." Mr. Morton is not the Universe." Mr. Morton is not held the Universe." Mr. Morton is not held to hands of a worthy and patriotic lady; bett, therefore, where the conduct with this creed, what he claims to be; and we can have no controversy with him. He is no Atheist.

The large real English Magazines.

The hands of a worm, the heartily approve the conduct of that help in etriking an energy of her country, and that we hope that her name may be handed own to posterity, and that whenever a history of the rebellion is written, her name may occupy a conspicuous place, that all may become acquainted American and English Magazines. The Westminster Review (Chicago, John Walsh,) for July quarter, is a very able num-

ber, and contains two or three eloquent and scholarly papers, the chief of which is that entitled "The Growth of Christianity." The thoughtful reader will find much to admire, and much also to question, in this remarkable sketch of the history of the Christian Idea, and its developments. It is not what is commonly understood by the word orthodox, nor is it absolutely heretical; but it present many new philosophical outlooks, for which ordinary readers will hardly be prepared. The writer designs to show that in its origin and development. Christianity was a perfectly natural, and even inevitable phenomenon, grow ing out of a long intellectual and moral pre paration, although possessing an intrinsic originality of its own. An article "On Lan ter, is a valuable contribution to the history chief remaining articles are "Poland." "St. Simon and His Disciples," M. Louis Blanc's History of the French Revolution, and Mar-

to break up the Conscription and the evident design to provoke a piot in this city.

The design however will not succeed, and the secession organ will not be gratified in its desires. The draft will be enforced the secession organ will be enforced to the secession organ will not be gratified in the secession organ will be enforced to the secession organ will not be gratified in cent (?) discovery of the Sources of the Nile, is very triumphant in its crowings, because two soldiers belonging to the East India service are said to have solved that old and perplexing problem. It was natural that the Edinboro' should make the most of this ex ploit, because the discoverers were Englishmen, and the feat itself of such a nature that any highest grandec, anywhere, for twenty centuries or more, would have been proud to have had his name associated with so magnificent an event in the history of geograph cal science.

It is very remarkable, however, to say the least of it, that the President of the Royal Geographical Society, and learned Englishmen generally, persist in claiming this honor for Capiains Speke and Grant, after our equally learned brother of the Providence Journal ly learned brother of the Providence Journal has so satisfactorily proved that the Sources of the Nile were known, and recorded in maps and geographies three hundred years ago. The old traveller and geographer, Leo Africanus, as we rather lengthly showed awhile since in this paper, describes in his books the very Lake Victoria Nyanza of Speke as the source of books the very Lake Victoria Nyanza of Speke as the source of this mysterious river, and he places it also, close to the Equator. We have no room to rehearse all the evidence which we

there adduced, not only from Leo but from various other authorities, and old maps, to prove the position, but there can be no doubt that Speke's "discovery" is merely a re-discovery, and that the sources of the Nile were as well known to the great European geographers, and also to the Arabians, as the source o the Thames. The other articles are on Lyell's Antiquity of Men; a crude, and very unsatisfactory paper, designed to ignore the civiliza-tion of the ancient Druids and Bards—Xavier Reymond, on the Navies of France and England, an important subject very ably treated; Napiers' Memorials of Claverhouse, etc., etc. The American Journal of Education, edited by Henry Barnard, L. L. D. (Chicago, George us-the June number of it-full of valuable contributions upon Educational matters both at home and abroad. We are glad to welcome this able Review, which is not only well con-ducted, but of real importance also, to the whole community, and deserving of the highest encouragement and support. The Editor, Dr. Barnard, is well known in educational circles, all over Europe, and is regarded as high authority upon the great subject, to the elucidation of which he has devoted his energies and scholarship. We know of no more reliable book than this upon the questions of which it treats. It presents us, quar-terly, in a more or less elaborate form, the history of current education all over the world. It should be in the hands of

tatesmen as well as teachers. The Atlantic Monthly (Chicago, John Walsh,) is, as usual, first rate, and that is the highest praise which we can give it. Mr. Higginson writes a very severe, but genuine picture of "The Puritan Minister," in the early history of the New England States; Miss Louisa M. Alcott, a sweet flute-like melody, on "Thoreau's Flute;" Edward L. Piere, an interesting account of the "Freedmen at Port Royal;" Theodore Tilton, a pleasant poem bly well done-called "No and Yes;" admirably well done—called "No and Yes;"
Rose Terry, a powerful specimen of mingled
bathos and poetry, which she calls "The New
Sangreal;" Henry M. Alden, a paper on
"Thomas de Quincey," of first quality, and appreciation; Agassiz, his Geological Inter-pretations, and somebody, whose name does

not appear, a smart and tart answer to the question, "Who is Roebuck?" A Copperhead Scheme.
A gigantic Copperhead scheme of colonization, to elect Vallandigham Governor of Ohio, has been discovered. The plan is to contract with and pay Copperheads in Indiana, who have no families, to come to Ohio, ostensibly for the purpose of laboring, who are to re-

Another Traiter Gone. Colonel J. Knox Walker, a nephew of ex-President Polk, and his private secretary during that gentleman's administration, died at "First.
Memphis on the evening of the 21st inst. the war.
Early in the war Colonel Walker esponsed "Secon

regiment, which he commanded for some time. Of late years he has been given to ex-cessive dissipation, which so unstrung his system, that before his death he was left Imost a wreck. At the time of his decease he was about fifty years old. He died a

Death of Gen. Pemberton.

From all accounts, the reported death of General Pemberton is correct. He was on his way to Montgomery, Alabama, where a military court of inquiry, to inquire into the causes attending the surrender of Vicksburg was ordered to be held. While at Selma, Alabama; he was approached by an officer of a Texas regiment, who accused him of selling Vicksburg to General Grant. This the rebel General denied, when, after further conversation, General Pemberton attempted to shoot the Texas, who, however, before he had effected his purpose, drew a revolver and shot Pemberton, the wound producing almost instant death. The information as to the death of this double-dyed traitor, comes from Greenwood, Mississippi, where the report is gener

The War Democracy of Ohio. It is a cheering sign of the time that the War Democracy of the entire North are sloughing off from the Copperhead party We have already noticed the immense meet ing at Indianapolis, and the action of the War Democrats of Wisconsin. The same party in Ohio have issued an address to the people of

follows:
The object of the strife, upon the part of the Government is to preserve the bond of our political existence—to vindleste the authority of the Constitution, and maintain as a nation our territorial landmarks unimpaired.
It is manifestly our duty as Democrats, in the present crisis to pledge the Government not only all the sid in men and meaus, which the emergency requires, but also by our votes to yield it that moral support so necessary to the speedy accomplishment of this object.
Entertaining these views, it is clearly impossible for us to support as our candidate for Governor of the State of Ohio a man who, from the commencement of the war, has, as from the commencement of the war, has, as we believe, placed himself in direct opposition to the Government, and who desires to propose terms of peace to traitors, who openly declare they will accept peace on no terms short of a recognition of a Southern Confederacy. The true Democracy are in favor of peace

but on such terms only as will recognize the perpetuity of the Federal Union; peace on any other terms is treason. Tribute to a Loyal Woman of Illinois

HOSPITAL No. 1, 1 LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13, 1568. At a meeting of the convaleacent soldiers, from nearly all the loyal States, now at this hospital, to take action on the conduct of a patrictic lady, at Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, the following officers were appointed: Chalman, Wm. Nutt. 107th Illinois Volunteers; Secretary, D. Bard Rock, Henshaw; (Illinois) Battery.

The chalman explained the object of the meeting. On motion, the following were appointed a committee on resolutions: John Garrison, 123d Illinois volunteers; D. S. Freeland, 7th Pennsylvaria cavalry: Luther Binkley, 80th Indiana volunteers; Benjamin F. Conrad, 11th Ohlo, and Shannon Scott, 23d Michigon volunteers.

After a brief absence, the committee reported as follows, which report was unanimously signited:

nt. The following were appointed a committee

The following were appointed a committee to carry into effect the last named resolution: Franklin Farnsworth, 20th Massachusetts; John A. Larkin, 123d Illinois; John A. Karringer, 12th Kentucky cavalry.

On motion, it was

Recleded, To furnish the lady with a copy of these proceedings, and that they be published in the Charleston Plain Dedler, the Coles County Ledger, Springfield Journal, Cincago Turbuse, and all the loyal papers in the State of Illinois.

On motion, adjourned.

D. B. Rock, Secretary.

Riot at Danville, Illinois-Three Mich Killed and Many Wounded.

Men Killed and Many Wounded.

[From the Lafayette Courier, 28th.]

A terrible riot occurred at Danville, Ill., yesterday, which, as we understand, was not upuelled up to last night. The accounts from there were so conflicting and meagre that is impossible to decide exactly what the trouble arose from. The story which seems the most probable and authentic is, that last Friday some person appeared on the streets with a butternut breast-pin upon his person, when a fight occurred—a trial for assault and battery grow out of this transaction which was set for trial yesterday. Either during or after the trial the 'riot commenced and continued with more or less violence thin light. It seems certain that three men, at least, were killed, and several others wounded. As near as we could learn from persons direct from Danville, a man by the name of Paine, and another named Fred. Myers, were killed. The name of the other person we could not learn. One person on the train said that a Mr. Bateman, a prominent merchant of Danville, was the unfortunate third person; but this report was contradicted. The sheriff of the county was not killed, though he was wounded in the arm. Another report stated that the brother of the sheriff was the third person killed. Last night the telegraph wires were cut beyond the State line, and it was impossible to obtain anything from the scene of disturbance. About seven o'clock last night Provost Marshal Park received a dispatch from the Provost Marshal at Danville, as follows:

DANVILLE, Aug. 23, 1868.
Provost Marshal, Lafayette:
Mob violence is raging here. Three of our citizens have been killed—many wounded. Can you send fifty (50) armed soldiers by the 10 o'clock train to-night?
W. FITHIAN, Provost Marshal.

Capt. Park responded thathe would be there by half-past ten, and immediately set himself at work to have a train in readiness, and to bring the men over from Camp Orth. He succeeded in making his arrangements, and at 0 o'clock he had 100 picked men from the 104th regiment or rout for the depot and left here for Danville, in a special train about half past nine. In his efforts he was greatly aided by Lieut. Col. Behm, who was in command at Camp Orth, and by the other officers of the regiment. When the news was circulated through camp that 100 picked men were want-d for special duty, it was with great difficulty that the regiment was restrained, as all wanted to go. Men who had not been solicited came rushing to headquarters with guns in their hands, asking the privilege of accompanying the expedition.

The Lawrence Victims. Among those murdered by Quantrelle gang at Lawrence, were the following:
George W. Collamore, formerly of Boston
—May: rof the city, and formerly Quartermaster General of the State of Kansas.
Josiah Trakk, formerly of Massachusetts,
and son of Geo. Track, of Fitchburg, Mass.,
editor of the Kansas State Journal, successor
to the Herald of Freedom.
John Speer, editor of the Kansas Tribune,
and United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Kansas, formerly of
Ohio. at Lawrence, were the following: Louis Carpenter, Judge of Probate, of

Douglas county.

Henry Brown, sheriff of Douglas county.

Geo. W. Bell, county clerk.

S. P. Trap (?), probably S. M. Thorp, formerly teacher of the high school, and State sperintendent of public instruction.

Rev. Mr. Snyder, pastor of the society of the United Brethren.

Fred. Kimball, of the firm of Kimball Bro's, large meanifecturers and mechinists. Fred. Kimball, of the firm of Kimball Bro's, large manufacturers and machinists. George Burt, real estate broker. Editidge, Perine, Allison, Tilman. (?), (Filmore,) and the Bro's Gill, merchants.

Dr. Griswold, druggist, of the former: firm of Prenties & Griswold.
Dalee, photographer.
Coleman, Crane, Gates, Evans, Stone and Sargent—all from Massachusetts, and among the early settlers of the place, and some of them prominent actors in the early difficulties in Kansas.

Delinsky, a German hotel keeper, residing out of town on the road by which the murderers entered the town.

Aug. Ellis, a German blacksmith.

dom for the nuture—and I possible increased our attachmant and devotion to our old Government and we therefore carnestly deeign the restoration of the Federal and State Governments over us as some special control of the control of the homomorphic exercition to restore and maintain the su promary of the Government of the United States

their own.

These are all very encouraging signs

The desperate scheme will be nipped in the state of the sta

cavalry.

The platform of the Copperheads is thus succinctly set torth in a communication to the "Lounger's" column of Harper's

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.] SPRINGFIELD, August 25, 1863. EXPLAINING AWAY TREASON. The letter writers for the Copperhead paper. and the papers themselves are just now very butily engaged in explaining away the trou-bles in Fulton, Edgar, Williamson and other counties. Of course the blame of all these

disturbances is east upon the Federal officers and troops; there would have been no trouble but for their cutregeous conduct, and repeated assaults on the people. Now this is all stuff, manufactured out of whole cloth. For months the Union people in these localities have been made the victims of all sorts of Copperhead outrages. Their orchards have been destroyed, grain stacks burned; horses and cattle mained and in some cases murders have been perpetrated. Letters have ninterruptedly poured into the State authorities for have been perpetrated. Letters have truptedly poured into the State authorities for protection almost since the commencement of the war. Then midnight drillings have been going on, avowedly for the purpose of raising a force to resist the draft. And when the affair comes to a climax, when the forces are gathered to do the work for which they have been so long in preparation, and when a collision naturally takes place between the authorities and these traitors, the papers of the latter throw all the blame upon the military sent to suppress insurrection and rebelary sent to suppress of the same papers sistance to the law you will find the most bitter denunciations of the conscription, the
most bold faced misrepresentations with regard to it, and appeals which almost directly
point to armed resistance to its enforcement.
What, then, can be said of such papers as
those which so palpably give aid and comfort
to the rebellion, which do so much to stir up
earnest opposition to the Government in the
State? Simply that they are doing all they
can to aid the traitors indirectly, but are too State? Simply that they are doing all they can to slid the traitors indirectly, but are too cowardly to come out and directly countenance their outrages upon law and order. The romly reason that prevents Lamphier joining the secret Copperhead organization, is his cowardice. He is afraid to take oath with the uplifted hand in the regularly organized castle, although he has long since taken it in his heart, as every number of his paper shows. Shavery and secession are the corner stones of the society, and to slavery and secession is the State Liegister as devoted as the courage of its editor will permit it to be. But the correspondents of some of the other democratic papers withing from this city, are in full K. G.

BUTTERNUT RALLY AT LAWBENCEVILLE. BUTTERNUT RAILY AT LAWRENCEVILLE.

The Butternuts had a rally, a few dayasince, at Lawrenceville, Lawrence county, at which the teelings of the crowd and their sympathies were shown by cheers for Jeff. Davis, Morgan the horse-thief, Vallandighum the traitor, sad others. It is true that only the most reckless made these vociferations, but they showed the spirit which animates the party. Indeed, lately, at nearly all the Democratic meetings in the central and southern part of the Sizte, similar manifestations of sympathy with the rebels have been made.

THE DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.

Several of the Democratic speakers at their pleme and other meetings have been amouncing that next year is to be the Democratic Jubilee. At a meeting at Oscaloses, Clay county, a few days since, Judge Bryant, that of the factor of the faithful! in that part of the country, explained what this jubilee is to be

a year ago the State Register and other papers uniformly called for this same draft, as the fairest means for carrying on the war. But this was before the K. G. C. society bad gained supreme control of the county. At Paris, Engar county, the Copperheads contried to have the Deputy Provost Marshals imprisoned on a charge of making an assault with deadly weapons upon one S. N. Redman. They were brought before O. L. Davis, Judge of the Danville Circuit, but not a particle of evidence was proved against them. No sooner were the Marshals lodged in Paris, than the Copperheads got up the story that the Union Leaguers of Mattoon and Charleston were coming to arrest them. Upon this report three or four hundred "drilled men" assembled on the Paris and Charleston Road to protect the jail, as they said. They waited there for two days, but the Leaguers did not make their appearance, upon which they dispersed. Subsequently these men reassembled, not to protect any right, but to resist the enrollment, which was in progress. This compelled Gen. Ammen to send a body of troops to the county, which quickly dispersed those pretended defenders of the laws.

Important Order from Adjutant Gen eral Thomas.

[From Our Regular Correspondent,]
CAMO, August 24, 1863.
Gen. Thomas, Adjutant General of the U

Gen. Thomas, Adjutant General of the U.
S. Army, now in this city, has lately promulgated the following important order:

VICKSBURG, August 18, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 45.—Under instructions from the Secretary of War, the under signed hereby announces his return to this region of the country, for the purpose of continuing the organization into the military service of the United States, all able-bodied male persons of African descent who may come within our lines, or who may be brought in by our troops, or who may have already placed themselves under the protection of the Federal Government; also to take such measures as may prove most beneficial for the welfare of all women, children, aged and infirm persons of African descent who may have sought retuge within our lines, or who may have sought retuge within our lines, or who may herealte

do so.

In future all able bodied male negroes of
the above class, will at once be organized by
such officers as may be detailed for that duty,
into the military service of the United States,
when they will be assigned to regiments composed of persons of African descent now in
process of formation, or to be formed hereafter.

In this become apparent that the system of reciving all negroes who may have sought the protection of our government, and allowing them in many instances to remain in a state of almost inactivity, has become at times not only injurious to the interests of the service, but to the welfare of the negroes themselves, resulting in habits of indolence, in sickness and disease.

It is further considered expedient, that all obliders and interests of the service has a superior of the service of the servic

may hereastive be desirous of seeking reinige within the lines of the United States troops, be advised to remaim on the plantations or elsewhere, where they have heretofore been, in a state of servitude, provided such place be under the control of the Federal troops. All such negroes will receive the protection of this Government while they remain in the locations that may be designated; and all such persons as may be authorized to occupy plantations or other places, will be permitted to employ these females and children, in any expectly most suited to their ability.

All male negroes, who are incapacitated by old age, ill health, or in any other respect, from serving in regiments of African descent, will be duly cared for and assigned, as heretofore, to the nearest camp for such persons.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. Thomas, Adjutant General.

The Recapture of the Fort Warren Prisoners. [From the Portland Press.] The Recapture of the Fort Warren Prisoners.

Delinsky, a German hotel keeper, residing out of town on the road by which the murderers entered the town.

Aug. Ellis, a German blacksmith.

Union Meetings in Tennessee.
Another mass meeting in favor of Union and restoration has been held in Tennessee, at Franklin, which was immensely attended. Specches were made by Parson Brownlow, Governor Johnson, Judge Brien, and Colonel Hancock. The following resolution gives the spirit of the meeting:

Resolved, That an experience of two years of anarchy, confusion, and misrule impresses us with the inestimable value of the blessings we have lost and the culamities of the past have taught as wiscondance and develon to our old Government, and we therefore carnestly design the restoration of the Federal and State Governments over us as soon as possible, and pledge ourselves to make all honorable exertion to restore and maintain the survices the military authorities at Washington and answer charges, before the 9th of August Among them are the following: Major Lewis D. Hubbard, Major John McConnell, First Lieut. Aaron Weader, of the 3d Illinois cavalry; and Lieut. Wm. Ystes, of the 6th Illinois cavalry; and Lieut. Wm. Ystes, of the 6th Illinois to the "Lounger's" column of Harper's Weekly:

"First. Resolved, That we are opposed to all measures for carrying it oa."

The Recapture of the Postiand Press.

As alrealy stated by us, Collector Jowett dispatched Capt, John A. Webster, Jr., commanding the Cutter J. C. Dobbin, to recent the starting pressure and content and escaped from Fort Warren. Bostone allowed them, and colored the start night Capt. Webster best along she was the cutter J. C. Dobbin, to recent the start along the Cutter J. C. Dobbin, to recent the spirit of the meeting:

Resolved and the cutter J. C. Dobbin, to return the cutter J. C. Dobbin, to recent the spirit of the meeting:

Res

up the Wechawken, but that the latter's shot made such dreadful havoe as to defeat his plan. He says it crashed through her iron cost ard literally broke it into small pieces, while it tere away the pitch pine backing of the iron as if it had been paper.

The other party proved to be 2d Lieutenant Thursion of the Confederate Marine Corps, a native of Charleston; Lieut. A. being a native of North Carolina.

Both of them seconed over the rumants of

Both of them escaped over the ramparts o

of North Carolina.

Both of them escaped over the ramparts of Fort Warren with rothing on but their flannel shirts. They lay about two lours in the water near a seniry before they attempted to swim to a target near the shore. Lieut. Read of the Tacony also made an attempt, but was discovered after the alarm was given, and captured. They loosed the target from its moorings, and by its aid floated and awam to the opposite shore, but so chilled by our "cold Yankto water" that they were scarcely able to move; but seeing a fishing schooner near the shore at anchor they boldly went on board, in plain sight of two men en shore, by whom they expected momentarily to be captured. They cut the boat's cable and stood off to sea, hoping as they say to intercept some English or Provincial vessel, but speaking none, they went ashore near laye Beach, and reported themselves to an clderly gentleman as fishermen who, having got their clothes wet took them off to dry, and lost them accidentally overboard. The party applied to thought the story a little strange, but seeing them "cold and naked and hungry," took compassion on them, gave them pants, food, and a bottle of winc, with which they again made sail and were wending their way cast when captured by the Cutter.

They were in a very exhausted condition when taken on board the J. C. Dobbin and

were wending their way east when captured by the Cutter.

They were in a very exbausted condition when taken on board the J. C. Dobbin, and rad wrapped pieces of canvass around their bodles under their shirts to keep them warm; but their chill while in the water, and their exposure all night while in an open boat, had made them highly indigrant against our "cold Yankee water and chilly nights."

They say but two persons escaped with them on the target. They constructed an impromptu anchor by filling a piece of canvass with stones from the beach. They are both intelligent and gentlemanly officers, and have that quite thas about them that would make them toublesome officers to our vessels, if once again abourd Confederate vessels. The cutter arrived back about 4 a. m., yesterday, and they were both committed by U. S. Mars-shell Clark yesterday forencon to our county jail in this city, subject to orders from Wash-ington.

gton. The beat which the above parties took is a

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]
On the morning of the 18th, by order of Gen.
Davidson, the gunboats Lexington, Oricket
and Marmora, in charge of Capt. Bache, U. S.
N., took on board one batiation of the 82d
Iowa infantry, Major Eberhart in command,
and left Charendon on a reconnoissance up
White River. The writer chanced to be one
of the party, and will speak of what transpited accordingly:
At Durall's Bluffs we came in sight of the
curmy's pickets, posted on a road under
cover of timber, a hundred yards or so from
the river. The Cricket was in advance, and
they allowed her to pass until passing the
bend her stem was turned towards them when
they fired a volley into her. At that moment
the Lexington made her appearance, and a
message from her howitzers caused them to
retire in double quick.
From this point we passed up to Des Arc,
seeing now and then a sentinel along shore,
but receiving no attention worthy of notice.
The boats landed at this point and Major
Eberhart's battellon, assisted by some forty
or fifty merines, commenced searching the

cloud of dust wheels the read, and the read-hortenen were seen no more. Capt. Bache destroyed a mill which had been need to grind for the army, burned a ware house containing a small amount of commis-sary stores, cut the telegraph and proceeded up the river. we were again under way.

At the mouth of Little Red, the Cricket,
Captain Langhorn, having on board some
seventy infantry, started up that stream. The
Lexington and Marmora proceeded up White,
and arrived at Augusta about twelve. The
citizens were taken by surprise, and some of
them much alarmed.

them much alarmed, surprise, and some of them much alarmed.

We here learned that the Tom Suggs and Kaskaskin were up Little Red, also that Marmaduke, with his whole force, was west of White River, and started on our return about two o'clock p. m. At Gregorie's Landing we burned some seven or eight hundred busnels of corp, which had been left upon the bank for shipment.

Not induct the Cricket woon our arrival at

At this point Captain Langhorn found a pontoon bridge, which had been used by Marmaduke's command in crossing; also that we hundred of his men were still on the north side of the river. He burned the bridge, two hundred of his men were still on the north side of the river. He burned the bridge, destroyed a mill, manned his transports with infantry, and started on his return.

At a bloff near West Point, the transport in advance was attacked by a force supposed to be two hundred or apwards, and completly iddded with musketry. Had it not been for breastwork of cottou bales placed on deed, nearly all on board would have been killed or woulded; as it was, seven out of twenty-seven were bit—three received severe wounds, two of whom have since died.

The soldiers and marines returned the fire The soldiers and marines returned the fire with spirit, and the cricket opened on them with shell, which soon caused them to seek

with split, and the cricket opened on them with shell, which soon caused them to seek safer quarters.

After the Cricket pussed, the Lexington had not more than turned round and got under way, when a volley of musketry was heard in advance, which was immediately answered by the Cricket's guns. We toon discovered that a body of some sixty or one hundred men concealed among the weeds along the bank and behind a levee were firing on us at a distance of not more than seventy or one hundred yards. The fire was returned by the infantry, marines and guns of both boats, but they held their position and fired on us until we were out of their range, three or four shots entering the stern port of the Lexington, as she was leaving, but as luck would have it, no one was injured during the encounter.

The boats succeeded in getting into White River about nine o'clock, and on the morning of the 15th moved on down that stream.

At Taylor's Bluif, some forty or fifty robels made their appearance, but a few shelis caused them to move off in haste, it was thought with some loss, At Arkapola a few stray shots were fired, but like moet of the others did no harm. At sundown we found ourselves at archor opposite Clarendon.

The result of the expedition may be briefly stated as follows: The capture of two small ateamers—the only ones the rebels had on White River, consequently of much importance to them; the confirmation of the information already obtained, that the robels are concentrating all their available forces in Arkaness at Bayou Metre and fortying; that Marmaduke is certainly on his way to join the balance, and that they have no batteries planted on White River.

balance, and that they have no batteries planted on White River.

Distinguished Fersons at the White Mountains—Speech of Gen. Butler.

A letter from Centre Harbor, N. H., of August 19th, announces that Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, and United States. Con Monday creating, General Butler, who arrived during the early part of last week. On Monday creating, General Butler, who arrived during the day, was called upon for a speech, which he proceeded to make. In the course of the presence of the mountain the proceeded to make. In the course of the remarks he said our army had fought more pitched battles than any other, and that, under General Grant, at Vicksburg, we had taken more prisoners than had ever been taken at one time, even by Napoleon. All this had cost treasure and blood, and perhaps more might be required. We now see Missouri in the Union, soon to be a free State; South Carolina is invested; Florida is virtually in the Union; and North Carolina is contemplating coming back. In Tennessee our arms have made good progress, and ikentacky has just declared for the Union and against secession sympathizers by a large vote. The State of Missouri is in the hands of the Federal Government, and that great artery, the Mississisppi River, is open to steam navigation.

The General spoke of the importance of union among us of the North to secure victory over the rebels, who are now looking to the North for aid. They are awaiting the results of our elections in the hopes of finding better terms.

There were five men in Congress who voted against the bills for paying our troops; of whom three are in the rebel army; one, Vallandigham, is a fugitive in Canada, while the fifth, Ben. Wood, lives in a city which has been given to riot, during the prevalence of which the time seemed to be divided between plundering and cheering of Jeff. Davis. The speaker could not see how any one could doubt that union among ourselves would give us the desired success even before the frosts of autumn should set in. And here he gave some go

Why Fernando Wood has Gone to Halifax.

Fernando Wood was in Portland a few days

us the desired success even before the frosts of antumn should set in. And here he gave some good advice about supporting the Administration, taking the ground that while no man was bound to believe that all its measures were the best that could be desired, there was still no hope for us but to stand by the Administration, which is the Government for the time being. SUBSTITUTES TO BE SHOT .- Gen. Meade has made a most rigid application of martial law n the case of descrition of substitutes. Un-der that application, G. Kuhn, John Volancy, Charles Walter, John Rienray and Emil Lai recruits for the 118th Pennsylvania regiment have been sentenced to be shot.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION

Prince Napoleon's Organ Condemning the Emperor's Policy, and Show-ing its Inevitable Besult to be a War with America.

[From L'Opinion Nationale, August 5.]
We are about to find ourselves placed in Mexico, in a situation perfectly analogous to that which we have made for ourselves at Rome, between the liberals, who vainly ask us to go forward, and the reactionists, whom we rejuse to follow in their backward course. The clergy appland us to-day at Mexico just as the block party applanded us at Rome in 849. But if Marchal Forey continues to speak of liberty of religions worship, if he refuses to restore the property of the convents, if he permits himself to resist the Archbishop of Mexico, he must expect to see the party which had so warmly acclaimed us, treat us soon as we were treated at Yome, by the Mexico, he must expect to make the party which had so warmly acclaimed us, treat us soon as we were treated at Yome, by the Mexico, he must expect to see the party which had so warmly acclaimed us, treat us soon as we were treated at Yome, by the Mexico will the high the monite angle with the maintenance of public tranquillity, writing here that 15,000 men is too small a force for him, and demanding reinforcements.

We do not yet know what the government of Mexico will be, whether it will be moarchied or republican, nor particularly on what broad shoulders we are going to place the heavy burden of rehabilitating a bankrupt nation. In any event, we have cause to believe that that laborous work will fall entirely [From L'Opinion Nationale, August 5.]

what broad shoulders we are going to place the heavy burden of rehabilitating a bankrupt nation. In any event, we have cause to believe that that laborious work will fall entirely to our charge. In fact, what they are a little deficient in everywhere, but at Mexico more than anwhere else, is capable men. It will be for us to organize the army, the figure, public education, highways, and the administration. We will find ourselves compelled, by the dearth of materials, to do everything by ourselves. We will have to administer a great empire; we will be responsible for its destiples, and if success is to redound to our glory it must be admitted that, by a fair return, its faltiers will be imputed to us. A considerable share of our attention, of our surveillance, will have to be devojed to Mexico; and hence will come embarrassments, difficulties and complications, the responsibility of which we will be no longer free to decline.

In vain shall we ask ourselves whether it is useful or advantageous for France to go far to seek grave cares—to neglect its internal fairs, its European work, for the sake of undertaking education at a remote point, and of necessarity charging ourselves with desperate cures. The answer will be that it is too late, that we are engaged, and that the honor of the flag does not permit us to abandon the work commenced. This prospect is so much the less encouraging as it is plain that, besides questions of internal organization—always very grave and very complicated—Mexico is destined within a very few years, perhaps months, to rake for us grave foreign difficulties with the United States, and to draw us, perhaps into an absurd and most deplorable.

It is a curious and characteristic but incon-testable fact, that in France, at the present day, no one knows exactly why we have gone to Mexico. It is simply a piece of obstinacy that has grown serious by the very obstacles which it has encountered. Is it a vast pro-ject, maturely weighed, to give to France an American India, to be governed and axploited as England governs and exploits Asiatic In-dia? No one can say with certainty. But certain indications permit the supposition that this enterprise had, in the idea that con-cived it, a certain connection, difficult to be

da? No one can say with certainty. But certain indications permit the supposition that this enterprise had, in the idea that conceived it, a certain connection, difficult to be defined, with the events that are passing in North America.

Every one has remarked the solicitude, tunexpected enough, which the French Government has evinced for the Southern Confederacy, and its oft-repeated attempts upon the English Government, fortunately repelled by the latter, to give a united recognition to the slaveholding Republic of which Mr. Jofferson Davis is the President. Public opinion in France has not understood the reason for this preference. In principle, the South is founded upon slavery—an institution that is immoral and prefoundly opposed to our ideas and our manners. It is the South that has commenced the rupture with the North. Undoubtedly, in the point of view of the production of cotton, the South can interest us. But that question interests England still more than us, and yet she has not wished, up to this time, to recognize the South; and it is six who has stopped the impatient andor of the French Government in that direction.

South may form a separate State, and that the recognition of France may ald her in doing so, it is certain that our presence in Mexico will be still more disagreeable to her than it can be to the republic of the North. In fact, the slaveholding South has only one chance of living and of resisting the hostile brethren from whom it seeks to separate; and that is to expand and propogate around it its domestic in stitution. Shavery, restricted, will be secretly undernined or violently overthrown by the North. The South can live only by assuming the offensive. It has long recognized that fact; and its efforts to acquire or conquer Cuba, Nicarsgua and the small Central American republics, and the absorption of Texas, already consummated, show clearly enough that she South comprehends the necessity that weighs upon it and that drives it to conquest and to the propagands of slavery.

If, there

bled on the Paris and Charleston Road to protect the judge and the protect the judge and the property of the content of the laws.

Kaskaskia were up Little Red, also than Married on our return about for two days, but the Lesguers did not make their appearance, upon which they dispersed. Subsequently these men reassembled, not to protect any right, but to resist the enrolled ent, which was in progress. This compelled Gen. Amment of send a body of troops to the south of the laws.

THE GREAT MASS MERTING.

The preparations for the great mass meeting on the id, are progressing. From every part of the State the most descring accounts are being received of the interest taken in it by the Union masses. The people want it to be a success, and having taken the matter in hand, I have no doubt it will be recitated that the Tom Surges was about on bour that the President himself will be here. If he comes, he will receive one of the warm est and most enthusiastic receptions ever accorded to the holes of a nation. I have from time to time forwarded lists of other distinguished persons who are to be present, and it is useless to reject them here.

Zeta.

DISPOSITION OF THEE CONTINE CONT which it will have abolished at home, that it will menace our transcatantle pupils, but rather for the purpose of repelling European inflores, of maintaining in tact the more or less authentic Monroe doctrine, and perhaps, also, of giving employment to the Generals and the five or six hundred thousand soldiers who have contracted the habits of war, and whom the close of the civil war will have lett without employment.

shad the nve or six hunored thousand soldiers who have contracted the habits of war, and whom the close of the civil war will have left without employment.

We do not dread war when it is useful, when it is justified by the success of a great cause, when the blood shed is the redemiption for a great injustice, and the price of a great step towards the moral reconstitution of nations. But really to provoke a certain war with North America—certain in both hypotheses, whether of separation or of reconstruction—and all for the vain glory of weaning an old colony which our diplomats have inistaken for a young nation, would appear to us so deplorable, so senseless, so perflox, so perfectly opposed to the interests, instincts, and apilitudes of our country, that it is not without profound apprehension that we see our government plunge, without care, and, as it were, in a fit of distraction, into this fatal course. At this moment the whole swarm of contractors is buzzling around it. Nothing is spoken of but railreads and canals to be built, mines of gold and silver to be worked. But, alsa! "all that glitters is not gold;" and if the government is wise it will inset not profit by the temporary pacification at Mexico, by prompily constituting there the best government possible, and bringing back our troops and our flag.

Let it give advice, let it lend skillful men, if it has any to spare, but let it not mulle itself up in a guardinaship of which the present generation would not see the end. Above all, let it not be seduced by the fallacious hope of recovering the expense of the expedition; it will soon have expensed the head, above all, let it not be seduced by the fallacious hope of recovering the expense of the expedition; it will soon have expensed a thousand millions they have a large that they are the around the sound of second of the contractors is the mot of the expedition; it will soon have expensed the not account of profit and loss, and let us not engage blind-folded in an unknown way, at the end of which is t

North America.

Let us bring back our troops to Europe; they will not be at any loss for employment; and it Mexico falls back again into disorder let of France be drawn into a solidarity which nothing justifics, nor be paralized by a transatiantic Algeria, which she would have to protect against enterprising and formidable neighbors. Sitting at Gen. Ransom's headquarters, the other day, I saw a gray-haired man, bent with the coming feebly up to the porch. Heasked if he might come in.

"Certainly, sir, if you have any business sere."

"Certainly, sir, if you have any business here."

He came tottering in, and stated his business to an aide. He wished to enlist in the United States army!

"Bot you are too old."

"I am only sixty."

"But you are too feeble."

"I think I could drive a team or cook. I have come thirty-three miles on a straight line to see you, and I wish to live and die with you. These secession devils out yonder have just worried my life out of me—bothered me, cursed me, stcle me poor, tried to force me into the rebel service, swear they will force me in yet. That's a cretty flag over the porch. I haven't seen that flag in many a weary day. I saw it in Jackson's time, in the war of 1812."

The old man was assured of protection without enlistment, and went on his way — Cor. Missouri Democrat.

since, but suddenly left via Boston for Halifa report says, in quest of health. When asked why he did not stop and speak in that city, a la Hayes, one of the ultra "Peace Dem gave as a reason that he was too much of a Copperhead!
A different reason, however, has been given which is probably the true one: Just before or during the late riots in New York, Mr. Wood made one of his character istic speeches, which evidently aided in in citing the disorder that disgraced the city an stained it with the blood of many innocen rictions.

stained it with the blood of many innocent victims.

The treasonable speech was fully reported at headquarters at Washington, whereupon Fernando received a dispatch, stating that his presence was desired at the Federal metropolis. He went there at once, and was met by a tall, somewhat rough but honest man, who has had extensive legal practice in Western courts, by whom he was taken to a private room.

ty persons. They represented themselves as a part of Scott's carrier. They got into the house—ten or fifteen of them—while the rest of them were picketed about the village. Mr. Crawford, the Cashler, and his family were in the building near the banking room. They got to the Cashler, and compelled him to open the door of the banking house. He gave them the inner keys of the vault, but told them that the President, Mr. Winslow, had the outer key of the valut. They compelled him to go with a guard to Mr. Winslow, had the outer key of the valut. They compelled him to go with a guard to Mr. Winslow, had the outer key of the valut. They compelled him to go with a guard to Mr. Winslow, had the outer key the had not the key. They took him and Mr. Crawford back to the bark, where they threatened to cut the throat of the Cashler and burn him up in the house if he didn't produce the key to open the vault. A servant found the key, which it seemed Mr. C. had lost in his hurry, before he left the room. As soon as they got the key they got at the funds quickly. The President says they must have understood how to use the inner keys much better than he did. They got about \$50,000 in gold belonging to the bank, and about \$11,000 in currency, also belonging to the bank. They got about. \$40,000 special deposits—the greater part gold. They left on the road up the river, losing near the toll gate a package of \$2,700 in Kentucky money, and four miles further \$4,000 in genenbacks. One of these packages was found by a while man and returned. The President of the bank know none of the parties, although an old resident, and knowing nearly every citizen of the county. There was nothing like uniform in the dress of the men, and no arms exhibited except revolvers. There were evidences that they were familiar with the town. They left on the road up the river, and took the Boone road, crossing the two pikes that led into Owen, and went through Boone or Grant, apparently making for the hilly country at the head of Eagle Creek. The cash in the

The Polish Question.

The Paris Mémorial Diplomatique says:

In order that the attitude of Austria to Ruesia may be clearly defined to the eyes of the world, Count Richberg has lastructed Prince Maiternich and Count Appony it o propose to jake to France and England a counter proposition to that which Count Gortenberg from the control of the six policies of the 5th and 14th of July last, instead of a separa e understanding between the three Northern Courts for deciding upon the development of the six points, the Cabinets of Paris, Vienna and London would express in a protect and hoc the bearing and extent that according to their views the preliminary bases set forth in the notes of June 17th, ought to have.

This protocol signed by the three Courts, would be presented for the acceptance of Ruesia as an invariable programme if the Court of St. Petersburg adheres to it. The meeting of an European Conference would be more than a question of form, although its object would be to give a solemn sanction to the arrangements previously decided upon between the three Powers on the one side and Russia on the other.

The Austrian position infrarting a rapid

FALL TRADE.

of Vienna.

The course invoked in the replies of Prince Course invoked in the replies of Prince Cortechakoff would be maintained; it is true but with the essential difference—that instead

The Holston Journal, a rebel Methodist or-gan, published in Knoxville, Tenn., contains 9 and 31 Lake st., Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago auli-ki75-2m gan, published in Knoxyllio, Tenn., contains the following interesting paragraph:

"A few days ago the Methodist Sabbath School concluded to have a picnic. It was bad; but what followed? Fiddling and dancing and card play-ing! Beat that ye rustics of the country, and dwellers in our towns and villages! All this did happen in this blessed old foun." 1863. FALL IMPORTATION. EDMUND, YARD & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

A CARD TO ICE CONSUMERS I have purchased the entire stock of ice, dx-ures, equipments and accounts of the Chicago Ice oppnary, dather from the 17th inst. Owing to the limited supply I shall not be able to cliver-ice except in the district formerly turnished

The greater pertion of the capital of Alaboma was purchased at a land sale at Milledgeville, Georgia, in 1817, by Judge Andrew Dexter, a native of Boston. He laid out a town, which was first called New Philadelphia, and donated the square upon which, twenty seven years afterward, the State Capitol was erected. The place was subsequently named in honor of Major Lemuel Purnell Montgomery, who had fallen in 1814, at the battle of the Horse Shoe.

— The Cavalry Bureau at. Washington is Consum water-st., Board of Trade Building, Chicago
Cash advances to parties wishing to speculate in this
market, the purchase and sale to be effected through
him. Having devoted many years in New Urleads to
an exclusive Brokerage Business, he has established
himself in this city, intending to conduct a business
content to account of others and pietgres himself
new to account of others and pietgres himself
new to the second of the se battle of the Horse Shoe.

The Cavalry Bureau at Washington is remounting the cavalry at the rate of 400 a day. The regular brigade has been entirely remounted. Stables are constructing at Young's Point to hold 12,000 horses, and the animals worn down or sickened in the field will be sent in on a regular system to be nursed and rested into health.

an idea of the ravages the war is making among the heads of families.

— Brigadler General Roger A. Pryor has resigned his commission in the Confederate army and it has been accepted by the War Department. There never was a better time for him to resign:

— For the past two years the British Patent Office has been engaged in producing pictures and preparing biographies of its most eminent inventors; and a few weeks ago Mr. Holloway, on behalf of the United States Patent Office, was the recipient of nine portraits of the most celebrated inventors of cotton machinery, namely: John Kay, inventor of the fly shuttle; Richard Arkwright, inventor of the fly shuttle; Richard Arkwright, inventor of improvements in machinery for spinning; Samuel Crompton, inventor of the nule; Edmond Cartwright, inventor of the power loom; Joseph Marie Jacquard, inventor of the Jacquard loom for wearing; William Radeliffe, inventor of the dressing machine; Richard Roberts, inventor of the self-acting mule; Joshus Hellmann, inventor of machine spinning.

Excursions. FOR THE PEACH ORCHARDS.

-FOR-St. Joseph, Michigan. One of the above Steamers will leave the dock of John B. King, foot of Franklin street, every evening (Suddays excepted.) at 9 P. M. and king it

Vermont Central

Chicago to Boston and return, \$22.50. Ticket good to it are or return from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, 1863. Konto ria Grand frunk atamers to Ft. Sarnis, Grandrunk Ballway from Earnis to Ogdensburga, and thereof via Vermout Central Line. (Meals and statteoms included on Bleasners.) Leaving Chicago at recoms included on Bleasners. Leaving Chicago at 1875 Aut. 1860. Spring Aug. 27: 51. Wade, Aug. 37: Aut. 1969. Epp. 110: Water Wilter, Sopk. 5. Time, about 1969. Epp. 110: Water Wilter, Sopk. 5.

t number of The Bible Examiner, or George Stores, contains the following al notice:
INTE WATER —In this number of our magazine
roqued to the sitention of our readers tail medroqued to the sitention of our readers tail medroparation. We have done so not for pay, nor
e our pages are used as a medium of advortionfor we have unbornly declined to em-but gratof God and a sense of obligation to Dr. Ander

be shlowed to stumber." Fernando came home a more thoughtful, if not a wiser or a better man. He has made no syrectes since. The draft was to be enforced in this city upon a population with a portion of which his word was law. Should be remain there he might be called upon to speak by those whose demands are imperative—who would return curses and brickbats for silence. To refuse to speak to and for them would destroy his influence forever. A virtue was made of necessity. The Great Robbery of the Bank in Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Democrat, 20th.]

The robbers consisted of thirty-five or forty persons. They represented themselves as part of Scott's cavalry. They got into the house—ten or fifteen of them—while the rest of them were picketed shout the village.

Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and hild 25 cents a bottle.

au21 k733 3m-2dp WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, HATS, CAPS.

re now prepared to offer by the package or doz-much the largest, most attractive and cheapest stock of Hats, Caps. Furs, Buckskin Goods, To be found west of the sea board, all of which we an and will sell as low as any firm RAST or WEST. Special attention is invited to our extensive stock of Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs

between the three Powers on the one side and Russia on the other.

The Austrian position imparting a rapid progress to the negotiations would allow of a prompter cessation of hostilities being arrived at in Poland, and of removing at the same time all opposition on the part of Russia to the meeting of an European Conference; for in the main the same procedure would be observed as at the Congress of Vienna, at which the destiny of Poland was first settled in the committee office before being submitted to the sanction of the subscribers of the final act of Vienna.

The course invoked in the replies of Prince Doggett, Bassett & Hills

but with the essential difference—that instead of causing the revival of the pretended solidarity between the three Powers of the partition, it would forever sanction the right acquired by the Powers subscribing the final act of Vienna to watch the loyal execution of the engagements contracted by Rassia, under the guaranty of Europe, in favor of Poland.

will be sent in on a regular system to be nursed and rested into health.

— A letter from Rev. S. H. Calhoun, at Mount Lebanon, Syria, dated July 13th, says: We have great peace on the mountain under the government of Fund Pasha. A Moslem was executed a few days ago in Sidon for killing a Jew. Such an enforcement of the claims of justice was, I presume, never heard of before among the Moslems, and probably never among the Christians of this empire.

— The new regulation of Col. Crosman respecting the Philadelphia arsenal work is now being carried into effect. The applicants are divided into three classes, the first consisting of the widows and widowed mothers of soldiers who have died in the service, and orphaned children. The second class consists of the wives of soldiers in actual service, and the third class of the sisters of men in the service. Work is generally given to applicants of the first class at once, but cards are furnished to those of the second and third classes, fixing a future period when they are to present them. Thus far the number of applicants of the first class has been large. The mourning suits that pass through the gateway of the Arsenal impress the observer with an idea of the ravages the war is making among the heads of families.

— Brigadler General Roger A. Pryor has re-

LADY FRANKLIN-Capt. Ira Hinckley, J. BARBER-Capt. N. Robbins,

GRAND EXCURSION VIA

And GRAND TRUNK LINE

or this life, not surpassed by any railroad in this crom.

Holding in one hand a paper, the tall man pointed with his long, bony finger to a paragraph, and said, "Mr. W. did you say that?"

The Gothamite responded affirmatively, "And did you say that and that and that?"

The Gothamite responded affirmatively, "And did you say that and that and that?"

Continued the old lawyer, pointing to different paragraphs, "I did," somewhat hesitatingly continued the old lawyer, believed the same that the same tha

Miscellanegus ΙΩΔΗΣ.

Iccine Water is a solution of pure Icdine in pure

HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS,

au2:-k6:33m-tu-thasat cow

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERI

25 Lake Street, Chicago,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FURS, &c.,

Weber, Williams & Fitch.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT WHOLESALE. .

617 Chesnut-St. and 614 Jayne-St.,

s presible, the wants of those who will depend upor esfor Ics. I respectfully request that customers would call a

NO. 8 CUSTOM HOUSE PLACE,

And arrange for such time as they may deafre to be supplied with Ice for the balance of this season. Such arrangements will, of course, have the preference over all other claims.

Ferrons failing to receive their Ice will please have notice at the other.

JAMES LONG.

Otherso, August 25, 1833.

CHARLES J. WHEELER

For Service on Board of U. S. Ships of War,

GUN BOATS.

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