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General John A. Logan at Cairo.

His Views of the War—Withering Denunciation of Coppcrheads.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Cairo, July 26th.—Among the arrivals from the Union army at Vicksburg to-day was Maj. Gen. John A. Logan. Fresh from the field of victory—flushed with the full consciousness of having participated in the operations which culminated in the fall of the Gibraltar of the South, the subsequent capitulation of Port Hudson and the defeat of Johnson at Jackson—General Logan finds, of course, a great many admiring friends. These friends, with some of those who did not know him, succeeded in obtaining from the General an expression of his feelings upon certain prominent topics, which though unofficial and unpremeditated on the part of the speaker, if I can quote them correctly [illegible] to him [illegible]

"[illegible] whether you call me Democrat, Republican, or Abolitionist—as some have of late named me. It does not change my feelings, does not alter my action. I am for my country every time—for my country first, last and always—I am fighting for the right of that country to be numbered among the honored nations of the earth. Until that is brought about, and this rebellion crushed out, I am but an American citizen.—When that right shall have been asserted, then, should we find that there something wrong in the fabric that our fathers reared, something we desire to change, it will be time to come up and demand the change. Now we have this accursed rebellion to root out. It must be rooted out. I am for using every means and all means for putting it to an end. If the people at the North would use the same force that Jeff Davis and his minions use, and were as unanimous as they are—for in the South force of arms compels every man to act as though he sanctioned the rebellion, whether he feels inclined or not—this war would be successfully terminated in less than six months. Every mother's son who is opposed to the war should be compelled to either take up arms against or for us. Then there would be no talk of peace here in the North, no talk of resistance, no such men as Vallandigham, no such cowards as support all such men, and say these things. Vallandigham says he has traveled over the *Confederacy*—using the term 'Confederacy'—not the phrase 'so-called Confederacy' (for I do not acknowledge the existence of any authority or Government in America aside from that of the United States)—and has not met man, woman, or child who does not support the war, and who is not determined to fight it out to the death or the bitter end. *Vallandigham here simply lies.* He tells what is not true, and knows it. Vallandigham, aside from the leading men—Jeff Davis, Toombs, and Stevens—did not, I venture to say, speak with a dozen persons during his involuntary trip through Dixie. Had he done so his report would have been of a different color. The people who are fighting against this Government—the poor whites comprising the rank and file of the rebellion—nine-tenths of them do not know what they are fighting for—do not know what they are fighting against. A majority of them do not know anything, and hundreds of them never saw the American flag in their lives till they saw it march into Vicksburg in triumph. They do not know the Fourth of July, or anything else that is good. But poor and ignorant as they are, let them express their own free minds, and they will, almost to a man, demand a speedy termination of this war—would submit to almost anything rather than fight one day longer as they have been fighting. It is by the force of bayonets that their army is kept together. Even that cannot keep their deserters from flocking into Jackson by hundreds, to take the oath of allegiance or to join the Union ranks. And I tell you what I know when I say that it will not be many days ere the entire States of Mississippi and Tennessee will be knocking loudly for readmission to a Union which not long since they thought their puny efforts could quickly dissolve. They are talking of it even now. Speaking of being united, I tell you, by the Eternal God, there never was a more truthful sentence than that of Douglas, 'Those who are not with us are against us;' and I reiterate it, and add they that are not with us should be hung, or should be with their Southern brethren, fighting with them. Let them either aid the Government or go where they can bolster up the tottering fortunes of rebeldom. Better have a dozen foes in the fight than one fighting us behind our backs. To all Copperheads, Peace men, agitators, anti-war men—be they Republicans or Democrats—for we have them here, pretend [illegible] a word to say in behalf of our brave soldiers. And you have undoubtedly been told that the war has its opposers in the ranks of the Union army. It is an accursed and foul aspersion upon the fair fame of men who are willing to spill their blood—give their lives for the country. They are for our Union. They fight for the people and their country—for the suppression of the rebellion. Let me say to all opposers of this war, the time will come when the men composing this great army will come to their homes. They have watched the progress of events with interest. They have had their eyes opened on these unmitigated cowards, these opponents of the country and Administration—(and the Administration, I contend, is the country)—and when they return, it will do the soul of every truly loyal man good to see the summary manner in which they will cause these sneaks and peace agitators to hunt their holes."

For a few moments the crowd that had gathered around was deeply absorbed in what their "fighting General," as many called him, said, and his remarks, altho' given on the spur of the moment, struck home to the hearts of all who listened.—Could Logan make the leaders of our people feel as he feels, and hence be enabled to speak as he speaks, this war could not last three months. It would be crushed out by force of numbers alone.—after expressing himself somewhat warmly against copperheads and sneaks, General Logan concluded with the following characteristic apology:

"You will excuse me gentlemen, if, in saying what I have said, I have been rather profane and heavy in the way of emphasis. Two years away from civilization, with my men, has made me rather emphatic in all my thoughts and words in regard to certain things. I speak emphatically because I feel emphatically that which my tongue finds to say."

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—CEMETERY HILL.—The center of the Union forces at Gettysburg was at Cemetery Hill. A correspondent of the New York Herald describes the condition of the Cemetery, [illegible] Left [illegible] a whole State to perform—and a [illegible] part for a people [illegible] here [illegible] Graves, once tended by loving hands, have been trampled by horses feet until the vestiges of verdure have disappeared. The neat and well-trained shrubbery has vanished, or is but a withered mass of tangled brushwood.—On one grave lies a dead artillery horse, fast decomposing under a July sun; on another lie the torn garments of some wounded soldier, stained and saturated with blood; across a small headstone, bearing the words, "To the memory of our beloved child, Mary," lie the fragments of a musket shattered by a cannon shot. In the center of a space inclosed by an iron fence, and containing a half a dozen graves, a few rails are yet standing where they were erected by our soldiers, and served to support the shelter tents of a bivouacking squad. A family shaft has been broken in fragments by a shell, and only the base remains, with a portion of the inscription thereon. Stone after stone felt the effects of the *fire of hell* that was poured upon the crest of the hill. Cannon thundered, and foot and horse soldiers tramped over the sleeping place of the dead. Other deed were added to those who are resting here, and many a wounded soldier still lives to remember the contest above those silent graves."

The writer also gives the following account of the efforts of the Louisiana Tigers to take it:

"The hill on which this cemetery is located, was the center of our line of battle and the key to the whole position. Had the rebels been able to carry this point, they would have forced us into retreat, and the whole battle would have been lost. To pierce our lines here, was Lee's great endeavor, and he threw his best brigades against it. Wave after wave of living valor rolled up that slope, only to roll back again under the deadly fire of our artillery and infantry. It was on this hill, a little to the right of the cemetery, where occurred the charge of the famous brigade of Louisiana Tigers. It was their boast that they had never yet been foiled in an attempt to take a battery, but on this occasion they suffered a defeat and nearly annihilation. Sad and dispirited, they mourn their repulse and terrible loss in the charge."

REBEL BARBARITIES IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Union of July 22d narrates the following:

Bell, living eighteen miles from Clarksville, was robbed, one night last week, of one thousand dollars, by a party of Confederate soldiers. Learning that he had two thousand dollars in gold in addition, they dragged him from his house into the woods, and bending a small sapling, they fastened a rope round his neck and tied the other end to the bending sapling, then let the young tree swing upward and dangle the victim, writhing in pain, between heaven and earth. After a few moments hanging, they let him down again, and asked him if he would tell where the gold was secreted. He answered as before that he could not, as he had never had it. They pretended to doubt his assertions, and hung him no less than seven times. When he was let down the last time he was so near dead that the devils thought longer torture would be useless, and taking the one thousand dollars, left him to his fate.

He was found in a helpless and almost dying condition, and carried to the house by his friends. His recovery is thought to be very doubtful.

GENERAL SICKLES AT HOME.—Major General Sickles arrived in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, on the way to his residence on the Hudson river. His leg which suffered amputation has of late healed rapidly, thus enabling the General to undertake the journey. A revenue cutter was placed at his disposal by the Surveyor of the port, in which, with a party of friends, among whom were James T. Brady and T. F. Meagher, the General was taken to his house. The prospect is that, under the care of his physician, who performed the amputation and who attends him constantly, he will soon recover, and be able to resume his duties in the field.—*New York Evening Post, July 24th.*

VALLANDIGHAM'S NOMINATION AMONG THE GERMANS.—The Westbote, of Columbus, and the Volksfreund, of Cincinnati—the leading Democratic German papers of Ohio—refuse to support Vallandigham.

☞ A Sunday scholar at Akron, on being requested to repeat from the Bible a verse of his own selecting, promptly gave the following: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

—The *Catholic Telegraph* publishes a very able article from the pen of Rev. E. Purcel (Catholic) in favor of emancipation as the best policy to preserve peace in a restored Union, and protect the interests of free white labor.

WE learn from Mr. White, of Florence, that the water has nearly dried up in that camp, there being only one sluice head running in the ditch at present, and that men were leaving every day for the Boise mines in consequence. Mr. W. thinks that there are not over 250 men now in and around Florence, all told.—*Age.*

The President and Cabinet.

Washington, July 25.—Much has been said and written on the *status* of Lincoln and his Cabinet in regard to "peace" and "reconstruction." Each writer promulgates a new *role* in the Cabinet, and each member is compelled to act a conservative or radical part, as the fancy of the writer dictates. Many of these Cabinet "situation" articles have been ingenious, but few of them have been true.

The late famous, or *in*-famous, attempt to belie the Cabinet in the *Herald* was, probably, the most absurd pronunciamento pawned off upon the public; and, just here, I am authorized by a member of the Cabinet, who suffered the writer to reiterate a few of its points in his hearing, to deny its truthfulness, fully and conclusively. The Cabinet [illegible] in public session the idea of offering peace, on any basis, to rebels in arms. There has been no serious division in the Cabinet on the subject of peace or slavery, and far from truth is the report that there has been a Cabinet imbroglio. Furthermore, the Cabinet will not entertain or discuss propositions of peace while a rebel is in arms against the Government.

The hottest discussion the present Cabinet ever indulged in, was on the wording of the Emancipation Proclamation, and on this occasion the President was the Conservative party. Seward urged on this occasion that no restrictions should be made in the application of the proclamation, but that its application should be universal. Secretaries Chase and Stanton urged the same wording, but the President chose to restrict Norfolk and several other districts thereby confining the Proclamation to districts in open rebellion against the Union.

On the subject of slavery and its ultimate fate at the end of the war the Cabinet is a unit, only differing as to the means by which its annihilation shall be brought about. Chase, Stanton, Welles and Usher are of the opinion that slavery should cease in all sections, whether covered by the Proclamation or not, at the end of the war; while Blair, Seward and Bates claim that it would be impolitic to make such a radical change—that the interests of political economy demand that emancipation should be gradual. To this effect these gentlemen favor the idea that all colored people remaining in slavery at the end of the war shall be gradually freed by special enactments. No member harbors for a moment the idea of reconstructing the Union on a basis of slavery, and no flag of truce has been or will be entertained from disheartened rebel leaders which foreshadows an idea in conflict with the Emancipation Proclamation.

RELIABLE REBEL REPORTS.—Occasionally we have had some big sensation war stories by telegraph and from other sources in the North, since the rebellion broke out. Southern sympathizers say that there is nothing reliable in the loyal newspapers, and have been disposed to brag on what they call the truthfulness of rebel reports. We have before us a file of the Little Rock True Democrat which, though not late, has afforded us a land of amusement. They are from May 30th to June 3d, inclusive. We learn at that period England had declared war against the United States, Minister Adams had received his passports and Lord Lyons had been recalled. The New Orleans Picayune had contained a general order tantamount to an admission of a declaration of war by England. A large British squadron had been ordered to Admiral Milnes, off Halifax. Grant had been repulsed six times at Vicksburg, with a loss of forty-five thousand men. Price had captured Helena, killing one thousand Yankees and three thousand negroes. Fred Douglas had turned up in Louisiana, and was lecturing to the blacks. General Banks had lost five thousand men in a single assault at Port Hudson. The Federals had attempted to escape from Vicksburg via Yazoo river, but Johnston headed them off and drove them back, strewing the ground between Yazoo and Vicksburg with between twenty and thirty thousand dead. General Morton had captured a Yankee train three miles long and 1,500 negroes in Louisiana. Eighteen thousand of Grant's army, embracing all his artillery, had stacked arms and surrendered in Jackson, Mississippi, and Grant himself had been mortally wounded. There is a great deal more of the same kind in these papers but the above will do for a sample.—*St. Louis Republican July 31st.*

A CONFLICT AND UNION VICTORY.—An ex-Senator from the State of New Jersey [J. W. Wall], who has visited both the United States Senate and Fort Lafayette since the beginning of the war, was punished at the Delaware Water Gap last week for giving utterance to some objectionable, not to say treasonable, expressions relative to the war. When the news of the Union success in Charleston harbor reached the hotel there was much joy, and among the jubilant party was a gentleman who is largely interested in the glass trade in Kensington. He was rejoicing over the good news, and congratulating his friends on the intelligence, when the ex Senator stepped up and volunteered the intelligence that it was a "d—d Abolition lie." The glass man intimated to the speaker that it would be time enough for him to offer his opinion when he was addressed. Upon this the ex-Senator struck the Philadelphian a blow with a cane which had been presented to him by his Fourth Ward admirers in this city. The party who was struck does not belong to a class to quietly submit to caning, so he practically set to work and gave the ex-Senator so sound a thrashing that the latter was put to bed, and was glad to remain there for a time. The next day he retired from the "Gap" in disgust, leaving his cane behind. The gold headed article was subsequently sent by express to its Copperheaded owner, and so ends the story of this latest victory of Union arms.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, July 28th.*

—The province of Toledo, Spain, was lately suffering from a plague of locusts. One thousand people were employed to destroy them; and if they failed the military were to be called out.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—INCIDENTS OF THE FIELD.—[illegible] not trace the movements further [illegible] let me give one phase of the [illegible] type of many more. Some Massachusetts batteries—Capt. Bigelow's Captain [illegible] two or three more under Capt. McGilvy, of Maine—were planted now on the extreme left advanced now well down to the Emmetsburg road, with infantry in front—the First Division I think of Sickles' corps. A little after five a fierce rebel charge drove back the infantry and neared the batteries.—Orders are sent to Bigelow, on the extreme left, to hold on [illegible] at every hazard short of sh[illegible], until a couple more bat[illegible] brought to his support. [illegible] a little, then [illegible] with double [illegible] canister, he smites [illegible] not break the advancing [illegible] and canister are exhausted, [illegible] closing grandly up over their slain [illegible] they come. He falls back on sp[illegible] case, and pours this in at the shortest range. On, still onward, comes the artillery defying line, and still he holds his position. They are within six paces of the guns—he fires again.—Once more, and see blows devoted soldiers from the very muzzles of his guns. And still mindful of that solemn order he holds his place. They spring upon his carriages and shoot down his horses! And then, his Yankee artillerists still about him he seizes the guns by hand, and from the front of that line, drags two of them off. The caissons are further back—five out of the six are saved.

That single company in that half hour's fight lost thirty three of its men, including every Sergeant it had. The Captain himself was wounded. Yet it was the first time it was ever under fire! I give it simply as a type. So they fought along that fiery line!

The rebels now poured on Phillips' battery, and it too was forced to drag off the pieces by hand when the horses were shot down. From a new position it opened again, and at last the two reinforcing batteries came up on the gallop. An enfilading fire swept the rebel line. Sickles' gallant infantry charged the rebel line swept back on a reflluent tide—we regained the lost ground and every gun just lost in this splendid fight.

Once more, I repeat, this is but a type.

THE MASONS ON SECESSION.—A committee of the Grand Lodge of New York Masons, lately in session, has decided that no action is called for with regard to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, on the alleged ground that that State has seceded, because, says the committee, "our laws recognize no act of this rebellion as an act of the State of Virginia, and would be as competent to disregard the [illegible] act of a city in its exercise [illegible]

DIED.

[illegible] Wood's [illegible]

The latter makes a great [illegible] being "no power in the [illegible] Government to coerce the States by military force." The Government understands nothing of the kind. It holds, as the Masons contend, that a State cannot secede, and therefore it brings no force to bear upon a State, but upon individuals in insurrection against its lawful authority.

IMPORTANT ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The annual visitation of the English Royal Observatory was made on the 6th of June. Professor AIRY, in his report of his proceedings, says that he has commenced a series of observations on star spectra—a branch of physical inquiry which of late has attracted great general interest and which may yet lead to most important results. He says also, that from observations of the plane Mars, compared with other observations made in Australia, a value of the solar parallax has been obtained "exceeding the received value by about 1-24th part." This shows the earth to be nearer the sun by several millions of miles than has been supposed, and independent investigations made of late by other astronomers have led to the same result. It is also mentioned in the report that a new determination of the direction of movement of the solar system in space has been made, taking into account a very large number of stars, (above one thousand,) the result of this investigation supports the deductions already obtained by other astronomers.

KINGLAKE'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—Kinglake, better known as the author of "Eothen," is a small, slender man, with pale thin face, blue eyes and blonde hair, made more striking by the contrast of his black dress. Simple, elegant, quiet and unobtrusive in his manner, reserved almost to impassiveness, the first impression which he makes is [illegible] of a cold, unintellectual man of the [illegible] His eyes, however, I soon noticed, [illegible] of that peculiar blue which burns, [illegible] excitement, with an intense white heat. A man with such eyes always possesses character and unflinching courage. Kinglake is said to be one of the bravest men in England. Although accompanying the army in the Crimea only as an observer, he was the first man over the Alma river. Those who know him best, I remarked, expressed the highest estimate of his abilities. I had the pleasure of some conversation with him, and found that his quiet exterior covered, at least, a great deal of ripe knowledge.—*Bayard Taylor.*

THE REBELS TO PIERCE.—Franklin Pierce has been snubbed. In his Concord speech on the Fourth of July, it will be remembered, he made humble overtures of peace to the rebels, at the same time deprecating a prosecution of hostilities by the Federal Government, and pledging the New Hampshire "Democracy" to do all in their power to gain for the insurgents "such guarantees as will secure their safety." To all this the rebels make but one reply. Holding their noses, they say to Pierce and his echoes: We scorn your proposals; we would "rather be wedded to a corpse than to the North." "Rather," says the Richmond Sentinel, "would we join hands with a fiend from the pit than with Northern Democrats." Can anybody tell us what Pierce has to say to this response!

EASTERN NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE ARGUS.]

Tuesday's Dispatch.

New York, 27.—Arago reports that she chased a blockade runner off cape Lookout and lost sight of her in a heavy fog. Port Royal New South reports that rebel steamer Everglade with cargo of cotton, a large number of passengers including full complement of officers for new rebel pirate at Nassau, attempted to run out last night and was sunk near Tybee river. 22 prisoners were captured, rest escaped.

N. Y. 27—Sterling 33½ and 36¾; gold irregular, opening at 24, advancing to 25, and closing at 23¾.

Memphis, 25.—Great many deserters coming in and taking oath of allegiance. Provost Marshal's office has been besieged for weeks by them. Gentleman just from Atlanta, Ga., says Pemberton left 3 weeks since under guard for Richmond, his army is now commanded by Hardee.

Chicago, 27.—Cincinnati telegram says Burnside's advance was within 30 miles of Knoxville on 24th. Buckner is said to be slowly fortifying that place.

Kansas City, 27.—Quantrelle's men have scattered throughout the border counties, but are still being hunted by all available troops in the district. Many of them abandoned their jaded horses and took to the brush on foot. They were all mounted on fresh horses at Lawrence, leading their own loaded with plunder.—Their led horses and stolen goods nearly all abandoned in chase. 300 horses have been retaken by the troops, including some taken by the guerrillas at Lawrence. Most of the stolen money has been recovered. 21 more guerrillas has been killed, 80 in all have been taken, and more will be before pursuit is abandoned. No prisoners have been taken, and none will be. All houses in which Lawrence goods are found are burned, all horses of known guerrillas are taken wherever found.

St. Louis, 27.—Provost Marshal 6th district says great alarm existing on Mo. side. Citizens are apprehensive Jim Lane and Jennison who are at head of bands in pursuit of guerrillas will retaliate in kind for Quantrell's destruction of Lawrence. Reports are current that Independence has been destroyed not believed people of Jackson and neighboring counties fleeing in great numbers families goods of value. Alarm extend to Lexington though no panic there was much excitement and apprehensions of visit and violent results from men of Kansas.

Lexington, Mo., 27.—Steamer Live Oak was captured last night by a small band of guerrillas, who robbed boat and passengers and let both go.

Greek Fire Thrown into [illegible]

[illegible] Globes, Astronomy, General History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book keeping, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, and Chemistry.

[illegible] and it can hardly be effectually defended by new fortifications built like Wagner on which heavy shot of the enemy can have but little impression. The siege is progressing with desperate energy and defense is as furious as assault. The enemy, it seems, has been able to throw a few shells into the city from a distance of five miles, and we are told that Beauregard has protested against such proceedings on grounds of humanity. His protest will amount to little if he cannot disable batteries that throw shells. The batteries of Parrott guns are distant from Sumter 5,000 yards. Up to Friday night 2,500 Yankee missiles had struck the fort. The damage, of course, was considerable.

Charleston, Aug. 21.—The Yankee sappers began to make the approach on Wagner to-day from the nearest marsh. Shot from that fort disabled one Parrott gun, and James Island batteries exploded two of the enemy's ammunition chests. Fire from the enemy's land batteries is heavier than ever to-day. A new battery opened on Sumter to-day and fire from all the batteries concentrated. Our flag has been shot away six times since commencement of the attack.

Atlanta, Ga., 21.—A dispatch of 20th from Canton Mississippi says Yankees burned ½ of the town of Grenada in late raid to that place. Letters from Forest's command says Col. Dible had a fight with 8 regiments of Yankee cavalry at Sparta Tennessee 17th. Yankees repulsed, loss 40 or 50 killed. Dible's force only 600.

St. Louis, 27.—Leavenworth telegram says Jim Lane had returned to Lawrence. Force under his command killed 11 guerrillas. Lane is organizing force to go to Mo., early in September. 163 bodies had been buried in Lawrence up to yesterday morning; 182 buildings burned, and 85 widows and 240 orphans were made by raid. Dispatches at Head Quarters from Pilot Knob says Col. Woodson's cavalry made a raid to Pocahontas Arkansas routed several bands of guerrillas, captured 100 prisoners among them Jeff Thompson and staff.

Charleston, 22.—At 2 o'clock this morning enemy commenced shelling the city from the batteries of marsh between islands of Morris and James, five miles from the city. 12 eight-inch parrott shell fell into the city—no casualties have occurred. The transaction is regarded as outrageous and a violation of civilized warfare.

New York, 27th.—Arago from Charleston Bar, with dates to the 25th, arrived with dispatches dated Morris Island, 24th, noon, says, Admiral Dahlgren at midnight on Saturday, with five Monitors, bombarded Sumter till 6 o'clock. The fort was struck over 100 times, the balls going through the sea wall. The whole parapet was carried away. Sumter fired one gun five times, but Forts Moultrie, Gregg, and Beauregard fired 300 shells at the Monitors—they were struck several times, but no harm was done. Sumter is now defunct—the last gun was dismounted yesterday. To day the grand attack with the army and navy on Forts Wagner and Gregg takes place.

Now that Sumter is defunct, the rebels will be driven from Morris Island. Gilmore is determined to have possession tonight. On Thursday Gen. Gilmore notified Beauregard that if he did not surrender the forts he would shell the city in 24 hours. No attention was paid to the demand, and on Friday night Gilmore threw 50 shells charged with Greek fire into Charleston. On Saturday afternoon Beauregard sent flag of truce with earnest protest denouncing the Greek fire as a most villainous compound, unworthy civilized nations, and demanding more time.

The English, French, and Spanish Consuls also denounced the short time given and claimed more time to remove the subjects of their countries. Gilmore replied by renewing his demand for surrender. Beauregard asked for truce of 40 hours. Gilmore refused time on any terms but unconditional surrender.

At 12 o'clock last night shelling with Greek fire was renewed. It is generally thought the stars and stripes will wave over Sumter to-night. Evidently there is great trouble in Charleston. It is not believed there are over 20 men in ruins of Sumter. Her guns are now mounted on Sullivan's Island. The end is approaching.

The following is a private dispatch received in this city:

"Liverpool, Aug. 15.—Wheat is considerably lower; weather favorable to harvests which is earlier than usual."

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—Greenbacks, 84.

Wednesday's Dispatch.

N. Y., 28.—A Morris Island dispatch to the Heral, dated 24th says 7 deserters who escaped from Ft. Moultrie stated 2 blockade runners had succeeded in evading our vessels and run into Charleston on Thursday night. They were discovered by our blockaders and fired upon but the night was so dark and misty that they were quickly out of sight. On the 23d Gilmore directed Lieut. Selmour, commanding Marsh batteries, to open with his rifled guns on Charleston during the night. Between 1 and 2 o'clock Satuaday morning 15 shells Burney's invention were pitched over James Island batteries, over the Harbor, and into the town. Effect of this demonstration was perfectly satisfactory to ourselves. Perhaps Beauregard had considered Gilmore's threat to shell Charleston at a distance of four miles too preposterous to demand attention.—Beauregard claimed that the city had not been evacuated by all non-combatants. There was a most uproarous panic and universal confusion—skedaddlers were soon discovered by light of burning buildings—ringing of bells from every steeple, and screaming of locomotive whistles.—The same correspondent says a few days more delay may ruin the whole campaign. Sumter was reduced because it was in the way of the navy, but Dahlgren has not yet made advance toward completing the work which Gilmore so gloriously began. The army is unable to do more. Gilmore has performed his part of the contract, [illegible] remains for the navy to enter [illegible] A week's [illegible] may enable the rebels to replace Sumter by new batteries within the harbor, which would make capture of Charleston as far off as before the first gun was fired.

Their is a deep feeling and fear growing on shore that the fruit of our glorious triumph will be permitted to slip from our grasp by inexplicable procrastination of the navy. Wagner still holds out, but the army is gradually approaching it.

New York, Aug. 28.—Herald's dispatch from Washington says an interview between Gen. Meredith and Ould, Rebel Commissioner at City Point, 23d. Some points in dispute arranged, but arrangements for exchange of prisoners (paroled) not completed—negotiations still pending. The imprisonment of Morgan and officers in the Ohio Penitentiary brought rebels to terms. It has been agreed that Colonel Straight and others so long similarly imprisoned shall be placed on the same footing with other prisoners of war. This will probably be responded to by the restoration of Morgan and officers to similar status. Gen. Neal Dow has been turned over to civil authorities. A rebel Brigadier General will immediately be placed in close confinement as hostage for him. F. L. Olmstead, Secretary of Sanitary Commission, has been appointed Superintendent of Mariposa Mining Company of California.

San Francisco, 28.—Stated to-day that Almaden Quicksilver mining Company being apprehensive of further trouble from the Administration, have sold out their mine to Sweet, Butterworth, and Stanton for $1,700,000.

The Stars and Stripes Float over Sumter and Wagner.

San Francisco, Aug. 29, 7 p.m.

To C. H. Pyle—The American Flag waves over Forts Sumter and Wagner.—Prepare to hear of it in Charleston, if there is enough left of it to hoist the flag on.

F. F. Low.

Thursday's Dispatch.

Ft. Monroe, 28—Maj. Stevenson with 40 men of 3d reg. Reg. Pa. art. made a a reconnoissance up Chicahominy, 24th. He went 10 miles up, destroyed number small boats, when 9 ms. from mouth river they were fired on by 400 reb cavalry, repulsed them, destroyed building used by Robertson, reb, as his headquarters. Expedition came back without loss after obtaining all information desired.

Savannah News of 18th says it is estimated that No. of soldiers now in Confed. is 575,000, it adds it has hardly reached half our fighting men. (O what a lie!)

N. Y. 28.—Gold 24¾; stocks steady, 6s 81 coupons, 107.

Washington, 28.—Navy Dep. has news of capture of English screw steamer Cronstadt for violating blockade at Wilmington, by st'r. Rh'd Island. Cargo cotton, tobacco, and turpentine.

Baltimore, 28. Gunboat Satellite and tug Reliance with crews of both were captured on 22d near mouth Rappahanck. Captains said to be killed.

Nassau, 18th. Quite a riot took place at Greytown between people and soldiers—2 or 3 on both sides killed.

Several blockade runners have returned to Nassau; one from Savannah says old walls of that city been demolished.

Memphis, 25.—Advices from N. O., to 20 received from the steamer Courier, with 49 Ills. regiment on board, collided with the steamer Des Arc, 10 miles below Memphis. Former sunk near the shore some lives lost some say 40 but not believed. 5000 rations, 50000 round ammunition and all baggage lost.

Fortress Monroe, 28.—Mobile Tribune 17th says: now vessels in harbor of Pensacola, among which are vessels of war and transports Yankees building two enormous hospitals at Navy Yard. Negroes are all sent to N. O., to be placed in the Yankee regiments.

Memphis 25.—Information comes from Arkansas, to effect that Smith has been appointed provisional Secretary of war with full powers to act as he deems best without waiting search at Little Rock, which is now their grand center of confed military operations in trans-Miss. depar't.

H. Q. Army Potomac, 28.—At noon to day a party of guerrillas attacked regiment stationed at Harwood church, killing 1 and capturing 4, took mail and escaped. Early this morng 3 reb surgeons captured this side Rappahannock; will be tried as spies.

N. Y. 29th.—Special Washington dispatch says rebs made raid Wednesday on Rappahannock capturing 2 gunboats of Potomac flotilla and revenue cutter Putnam—each carried 1 8-inch Dahlgren gun. Mouth of Rappahannock is blockaded, & not believed rebs will be able to get boats out of river—otherwise might come up Potomac and do much damage.

News from Army of Potomac says its quite plain Lee has no intention of crossing Rapidan—deserters report he will soon fall back.

Cincinnati, Aug. 29.—Information from Vicksburg says Gen. Pemberton was killed by Texas soldiers. At mass meeting held at Phelan, Tenn., resolutions were passed expressing desire to return to the Union, repudiating act of secession passed 1861. 14th army corps has been transferred by Grant to army of Gulf. Preparations were making at N. O., 19th, for movement some direction.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 28.—Tugboat Western World just arrived from off Wilmington, says on 25th, one hour before she left, steamer Florida arrived from off Charleston with positive news that forts Sumter and Wagner had fallen and now occupied by Union troops. Stars and stripes wave over both forts; Union troops in best spirits and certain of speedy reduction of Fort Moultrie.

New York, Aug. 29.—Following additional by Hibernia: Times, referring to Mexico, says it is useless denying the feeling that Napoleon has done great service both to political and commercial world in extinguishing Monroe doctrine and restoring intercourse with a nation with such importance of territory. The Poles had defeated Russians in 2 battles and captured 200,000 rubles. German Princes were in session at Frankfort [illegible]

Agent confed loan say Sept dividend will be paid in due course.

French gov't has withdrawn and revoked its confiscation measures in Mexico, and withdrew its proposition in regard to specie exports.

Important to Drafted Men.

It is officially announced that drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States by the fact of their names having been drawn in the draft. The notification served upon them by the Provost Marshal is merely an announcement of the fact, and an order for them to report for duty at a designated time and place.

When a person has been drafted, notice of such draft must, within ten days thereafter, be served on him personally, or by leaving the notice at his last place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. Any person failing to report for duty after notice left at his last place of residence, or served on him personally, without furnishing a substitute or paying three hundred dollars, is pronounced by law to be a deserter, and he may be arrested and held for trial by court-martial, and sentenced to death.

If a person after being drafted, and before receiving notice, deserts, the notice may still be served by leaving it at his last place of residence, and if he does not appear in accordance with the notice, or furnish the substitute or pay the three hundred dollars, he will be in law a deserter, and must be treated accordingly.

There is no way or manner in which a person, once "enrolled," can escape his public duties, and when drafted, whether present or absent, whether he changes his residence or absconds, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is only by performance of his duty to the country that he will escape liability to be treated as a criminal.

THE HERO OF VICKSBURG.—Peter Apple, of Oakland, Ind., according to the Indianapolis Journal, is the hero of the siege of Vicksburg. In the late assault on the rebel works he did not notice that our men were recoiling under the terrific fire of the rebel batteries, but pressed on until he reached one of the rebel guns and seizing a gunner by the collar, brought him into our lines, saying, "Boys, why didn't you come on! Every fellow might have got one."

☞ Wm. H. Weeks, Secretary of State of California, died at Sacramento on Sunday last 16th inst. By this death a very honest and capable officer and excellent gentleman has been lost to California.

—The New York World (Copperhead) estimates that Jeff Davis' last conscription can not add to his armies more than 95,000 men, and that is only about 5,000 more than his losses amounted to for the month ending July 8th.

—Six hundred and fifty "poor whites" signed the oath of allegiance a short time since near Fortress Monroe, all in succession. Five hundred and eighty of them signed with a cross. Such is the schooling afforded by a slave State.

—The Clergy of the Mission of Western Turkey met at Constantinople May 30th, and adopted resolutions strongly sustaining the Government of the United States, and condemning Secession and slavery.