Thelma Duncan, do., shot through the brain; Enoch Tompkins, cannon shot in the jaw; Rolen H Wade, musket ball through the groin. Wounded and left behind, Thomas C. Dearr, grape-shot in the abdomen, supposed to be dead. Wounded and with the regiment, Joshua G. Abbe, William H Cohen.

Company H.—None killed. Wounded and left behind, John Morrisey, with a serious wound in the groin; Geo W. Green, wound in the shoulder; John G Gobb, wound in the face, now at the Alexandria Hospital. Wounded and with the regiment, A. Henry Embler, Robert Welch, Jr. Missing, George W. Smith

Company I.—Killed, Samuel S Bond, of Newburgh New York. Wounded and left behind, John W. R Mould, of Montgomery, New York. Wounded and with the regiment, James Figert, of Newburgh, New York.

Engineer Corps.—Missing, James Gillet.

The following additional wounded were received at the Georgetown Hospital to day.

Sixty ninth New York—Wm Durkin, Company A; Corporal Patrick Darphy, Company I; Patrick Gallahan, Company D; Joseph Canton, Company I; Hugh Fisher, Company D.

Thirty-third New York Volunteers—Abraham Dox, Company B; Lafayette Baxton, Company C; Thomas Copeland, Company E.

New York Seventy ninth—James Abbott, Company A; John L. Miller, Company F; Dan'l McLachlan, Company F; James Kelly, Company I; James Malill, Company I; John Mederan, Company I; John Scott, Company I; Wm Simpson, Company I; Thomas E. Slater, Company H.

Second Wisconsin—C Densing, Company K; J B Whitney, Company K; G S Ryder, Comp. C.

First Massachusetts—F Bender, Company K; Michael Maloney, Company D; John Sullivan, Company H; John Daly, Company I; John Scott, Company B.

Second Wisconsin—Sergeant Joseph Roberts, Company E

First Massachusetts—Joshua Parsons, Company H

Second Maine—F. R. McKeen, Company C.

FOURTEENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

Colonel A. M. Wood, wounded and missing; Surgeon James M. Howison, missing; Assistant Surgeon W. F. Swalm, missing. Non-Commissioned Staff—Color Sergeant F. F. Head, wounded and missing.

Killed—Martin Frank, J. Keeting, J. Murray, Robt Simmons, all of Company A. J. Brown, Company C. C. C. Schell, R Scott, W. P. Wade, F McManus, J. Kershaefer, A. Cockley, G H. Rogert, Company E. Charles Kelly, John Fay, Henry Montaner, Ernest Seidel, Simon H. Richardson, Timothy O'Sullivan, Company F John Gillen, Edward Eunis, Thos McGinskey, Edward Degan, Corporal John W Lee, Lewis Francis, Company I. Sidney Burr, Company K.

Wounded—Company A, Capt R B Jordan, Corporal G H Rice, Privates A Fitzpatrick, F Morrow, A. Lamson, H. Rogert; Company B, Sergeant J. F Bradshaw, William Dixon, E D Baldwin, Thomas Abbott, William M Kane; Company C, James McLeer, Isaac Snyder, George Mames; Company D, Captain C E. Baldwin, First Lieutenant J A Jones, Private E M Hicks; Company E, Privates R. H Owen, J Hunnery, J. H. Perry, Jr.; Company F, Privates John McGahey, S. Jones, Charles Serl, Alfred LeClark, Richard Morrow; Company G, Privates John Shannley, Stephen De Wolf, William Kenan, Alfred Porstin; Company H, Privates Thomas W. McCarty, John F. Rhende, John Smith, Thaddeus Hampton, George Hoey, John Glennen, Richard T Cole; Company I, James McGeehan and H. H. Winstanley.

In the Second Maine none were killed.

Wounded—Henry Roettiger, Company H, in the side; Mat Wollenweber, Company C, dangerously in the side; Wm. Marks, Company A, shot in the leg

Among the missing are the following officers: Lieuts. J. Culley, Theo R Salter, R. A Goodenough, Jr, and C. Scholes. Many of the privates may yet turn up, and the publication of their names will create unnecessary distress among their friends

The First Massachusetts were not in the second fight, except a few companies as skirmishes, and to cover the artillery in the second division. Lieutenant Gill; Company L killed.

The Seventy first Regiment now estimate their loss in killed, wounded and missing at forty. They go home to-morrow, but the greater number will probably come back for Colonel Marty.

Of the Maine force engaged in the battle at Bull Run bridge only thirty are missing, and more will likely turn up yet. They went over six hundred strong.

The loss of the Fire Zouaves is now estimated at two hundred all told. The remainder are as full of fight as ever.

The following United States marines, of the detachment of three hundred and sixty, were killed on Sunday: Lieutenant Hitchcock, of Vermont; Privates Clegg, Harris, Hughes, Lane, More, Perkins, and Ward.

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Wounded at Hospital—Major Zellin, Lieutenant Hale, and ten others slightly.

Out of this force only nineteen men had been in the service more than three months, yet they fought like veterans.

The following deaths have not been reported:

Lieutenants Wm. Clark and L Byrd, Company F, Fourth Maine.

Chaplain and John W. Mines, of Bath, Second Maine.

Dr Allen, Second Maine, and Dr. Barker, of the Fifth, were taken prisoners.

The following wounded are in the general hospital: Belonging to the Second Vermont, Noah Blood, Company O; William Jones, Company G; John Patchin, Company K; John McCartney and John McKean, Company B; John Streets and B Mollines, Company E; D. B. Pember, Company E; B. A. Marsh, Company I; John Streeder, Company K.

The wounded in the Third brigade hospital are: Samuel Wahmafoky, Company G, Third Maine; George Chamberlain, ditto; E. Baldwin, Second Company B; Corporal Hoyt, Company A, Fourth Maine; Corporal Dunean, do., shot through the brain; Enoch Tompkins, cannon shot in the jaw; Rolen H Wade, musket ball through the groin. Wounded and left behind, Thomas C. Dearr, grape-shot in the abdomen, supposed to be dead. Wounded and with the regiment, Joshua G. Abbe, William H Cohen.

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THE CITY.

PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD W. BAYNE.—We yesterday alluded to the fact that a member of the Twenty third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers had been attacked while passing through Baltimore, and fatally injured. The Baltimore *American*, of yesterday, gives the following account of the affair:

About eight o'clock yesterday, shortly before the departure of the train containing Colonel Dare's Pennsylvania Regiment from the President street Depot, three of the members of that regiment got in an altercation at the corner of Eastern avenue and Eden street, with James Maly, a notorious character, who formerly resided in that section of the city, but on account of an offence against the law, had been obliged to run away to Philadelphia, where, in the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Colonel Lyle's Regiment of National Guards. Words passed between several of the soldiers and Maly, when the latter drew out a revolver and deliberately discharged one of the barrels, the ball entering the left breast, below the nipple, of one of the soldiers named Edward W. Bayne, belonging to Company K, causing his death in a few minutes

The moment that the shot was fired Maly made his escape along Bank street to Broadway, thence to the Ferry wharf, where he embarked in a row-boat, and was conveyed over to Locust Point. He passed on to the camp of Col. Lyle's regiment, where, shortly after, Officers Tagert, Shoe, and Spanklin, of the Eastern-district police, appeared and took him into custody. Colonel Lyle being apprised of the murder, and of Maly's participation in it, ordered Captain Thorpe, to whose company Maly belonged, and the regimental quartermaster, to accompany the police officers with Maly to Fort McHenry, where he was placed in confinement

The body of Bayne was removed to the cars, where Coroner Sparklin summoned a jury of inquest, which, after viewing the body, adjourned to the Eastern-district police station The names of those composing the jury are H A. Booth, foreman; D G Outler, W. H. Waggerton, Thomas C. Elliot, John H. Tucker, T. H. Hooper, Wm J. Engle, Joseph Bostwick, James Dukes, William Garback, Thomas J. Trott, G. Baldwin, and Wm. Calder

The jury met in the upper story of the station, and had a number of witnesses before them. Having excluded all the reporters, we are unable to give the testimony in full, but, so far as ascertained, two of the witnesses testified that Bayne struck Manly first, and drew a revolver on him. Two other witnesses testified that Manly shot him without any provocation

The jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by a pistol shot wound, at the hands of Manly. As soon as the verdict was rendered, about noon, Justice Griffin issued a warrant, which being placed in the hands of Captain James and officer Pedusat, they proceeded to Fort McHenry, where Major Morris delivered Manly up to their custody. He was removed to the Eastern Police Station, where Justice Griffin committed him to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court. It was alleged by Manly that he acted in self-defence, and his statement is corroborated by other persons of a reliable character, who assert that the soldiers abused him greatly and drew knives and pistols on him before he fired. The difficulty originated by Bayne taunting them with cowardice, in returning home at this particular time. Manly had been imprisoned in the penitentiary previously, for an assault with intent to kill on George Konig, but was pardoned out.

Bayne was twenty-eight years of age, and it is stated leaves a wife and several children in Philadelphia. The body was taken to Philadelphia in the 5 45 train.

Shortly after the shooting of young Bayne his brother-in law, James Smith, who was with him at the time of the affray, created considerable trouble while in the cars, rendering it necessary for Captain Gwynn, of the same regiment, to apply to Officer Arnett, of the Middle district police, in order to eject him from the cars The captain, on his reaching the platform, pushed Smith off, and then followed him to Exeter street, while Officer Arnett had him in custody.

Smith abused and cursed the Captain in unmeasured terms, reproaching him for cowardice on previous occasions. This language was more than the captain could bear, and he struck Smith several times. On the latter attempting to return the blow the Captain drew a revolver, and while the police officer had hold of Smith he discharged one of the barrels, the ball grazing the elbow joint of the left arm of Arnatt and struck on the ground, without doing any damage Smith was taken to the Middle Police Station, where he was detained until the afternoon and then discharged. He returned to Philadelphia by the 4 45 train.

The affair was scarcely over before two more of the same regiment discharged the contents of their muskets into the open air A captain of one of the companies reprimanded them in strong language for their misconduct, and struck one of them several times

Mr Bayne was well known in the fire part of the city, and enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. His assistant, Manly, is well known in Philadelphia as Kit Manly, and has repeatedly engaged in serious riots.

THE GYMNAST ZOUAVES.—Two companies of the Zouaves have already been sworn in. These companies contain one hundred men each, and they are to be attached to the regiment of Col. Birney as skirmishers

There is much misunderstanding concerning these Philadelphia Zouave companies. The original Zouave organization of the city, under command of Capt Hillebrand, and which formed so prominent a feature of the Home Guard parade on the 4th of July, remains in the city for the present. It has been the nucleus of the companies which have gone into active service, and it forms a school for the acquisition of the drill and training of the Gymnast Zouaves. The companies undergo moral as well as a physical training Each man, on joining the present organization, pledges himself to refrain from intoxicating drinks, and from associating with bad characters They undergo a training somewhat similar to that pursued by pugilists, and they are in the best possible condition of health and strength. At the same time, these athletes are made proficient in military drill The parent company pledge themselves to furnish trained recruits to supply the places of all who are sick or wounded in the ranks of the companies they put in active service. The uniform of the Gymnast Zouaves is neat, and it is so made as to allow the most perfect freedom of muscular motion.

ANOTHER GERMAN REGIMENT.—A new German regiment has just been raised in the most quiet and unobtrusive manner, by an experienced soldier named Colonel Schemmelpfennig, of our city. The muster roll comprises 1,040 men, most of whom have seen service, and will go into the field like veterans. They are now ready for immediate service, and have been accepted by the Secretary of War. They have, for some time, been under vigorous drill, and are eager to meet the foe. Such patriotic efficiency is worthy of all praise, and we have no doubt but that the Colonel will, like the gallant Einstein, command his regiment with such brilliancy as to win renown on the first field where they may meet the enemy.

READY FOR SERVICE.—At a special meeting of Company E, Second Regiment Blue Reserves, held on Tuesday at their armory, corner of Eighth and Callowhill streets, on their return from escorting the Gray Reserves home from camp, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the war in which our country is now engaged has assumed an aspect slightly disastrous to our army; and whereas we feel it necessary for every true American to express himself in reference to his will and ability to assist his country in these trying times: Therefore,

Resolved, That Company E, of the Second Regiment Reserve Brigade, P M., hold themselves in readiness to serve their Government at any time it may require them for special active duty.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The 28th Regiment, P V., one thousand strong, will take leave of us this morning for the valley of the Shenandoah, by way of Harper's Ferry. Colonel Geary, the commanding officer, has so endeared himself by his former acts to his native State, that much interest will be taken in his departure and that of his command. The regiment, we hear, will march from the depot, at Fourth and Chatham streets, down to Sixth, and down Sixth to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Third, down Third to Walnut, and then to the Baltimore depot

THE MUSTERING OUT OF SERVICE.—Colonel Dare's regiment of returned volunteers will be mustered out of service on Saturday The interesting ceremony will take place at the State Arsenal, Sixteenth and Filbert streets. The men are still quartered at the arsenal. Yesterday crowds of civilians besieged the doors, and clamored for admittance, while the neighborhood of the building was in a high state of bustle with the returned soldiers and their friends, who are making a holiday of the event.

COL. PATTERSON'S REGIMENT.—The Gray Reserves will meet at their armories this morning, at six o'clock, to receive Colonel Patterson's regiment, returning from Washington. The line will be formed on Broad and Spruce streets, at 6½ o'clock, and will proceed to the Baltimore depot Patterson's regiment was expected in last evening

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTIONS.—The Democratic City Executive Committee, at a recent meeting, agreed upon the following as the rules for the coming elections for the fall campaign:

Resolved, By the Democratic City Executive Committee, That the Democratic citizens residing in each election division in the several wards in the city of Philadelphia, are recommended to meet at the places provided for holding elections, on the fourth Monday of August next, and elect one person to serve as judge, two persons to serve as inspectors, and three persons to serve as members of the Executive Committee, in and for said election division, for one year from the day of their election.

The Democratic citizens residing in each election division shall also, at the same time and place, elect one delegate to represent said division in "county," one in "city," one in "judicial," three in "ward," two in "representative," and (in the Third Senatorial district *only*) one in "Senatorial" Convention

The tickets voted shall be headed on the outside respectively "officers of election," "executive committee," "county delegates," "city delegate," "judicial delegate," "ward delegates," "representative delegates," and "Senatorial" delegate

The election of all the foregoing delegates shall be conducted by the officers of elections, elected in the several election divisions, on the 4th Monday of August last, or their proper successors; and shall be held, both as to the manner of voters, the time of opening and closing the polls, the place of election, the method of organization of the several conventions, and, in all other respects not herein mentioned, in strict conformity with the rules adopted for the government of the Democratic party, July 9, 1858

In accordance with Rule 224, it is hereby ordered that the "city delegates," shall meet in City Convention, on the Tuesday next succeeding their election at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Sansom-street Hall, Fifth ward, and after being duly organized, proceed to nominate candidates in the usual order.

It is also further ordered, that the Representative Convention of the Seventh Representative District shall meet at the house of Jacob Fleex, No 442 north Ninth street, above Noble, instead of the place heretofore designated.

INQUEST.—The coroner commenced an inquest on the body of Mary M. Amon, the little girl who died at the hospital from the effects of a wound received by the discharge of a toy cannon. It was testified to that the deceased was sitting in front of her father's house, in Nonnatez's court, near Tenth and Arch streets, with an infant in her lap. In the yard of one of the houses fronting on Tenth street there were two lads, one sixteen, the other about nineteen years, amusing themselves with a small cannon, which they fired twice without any damage being done. At the third fire, the slug with which the cannon was loaded passed through the fence and struck the girl in the left breast, passing through the lung, and so far through the body that it was recovered in the back The girl uttered a scream and let the infant drop from her arms. She soon fell to the ground, and was assisted into the house by some neighbors

Her father was at home, and as soon as he heard of the injury to the girl, he leaped the fence into the yard from which the firing had come, and found there one young man, the other having disappeared. It was then ascertained that the lad stay firing in the yard, but afterwards, when the lads alleged to have been concerned in the firing were arrested, and taken before Alderman Ellis, a hard case of the character of the cannon had loaded and fired the cannon Both of them are now under bonds to appear at court. The characters of the young man who was testified to by John Ashhurst, who made the post-mortem examination He said that it was undoubtedly the cause of death. In the absence of one of the material witnesses, the investigation was continued over until to-day, at eleven o'clock.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER—SEIZURE OF BOGUS MONEY.—A man, giving the name of James Perry, was arrested at Chestnut-street wharf, by Deputy Marshals Jenkins and Schuyler, on Tuesday, having just arrived from New York with about $4,000 in counterfeit coin and notes in his possession. The prisoner has always been known as a notorious counterfeiter. He manufactures the bogus money in New York, and disposes of it to parties residing in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places, where it is passed. When arrested, he was on his way to Baltimore. The money was in a small valise, and consisted of counterfeit two and a half gold pieces, one dollar gold pieces, half dollars and quarter dollars. The most of the well made, and, unlike most bogus coin, was of a good weight The notes consisted of 5s on the Mechanics' Bank, of New Haven, Conn; 10s on Wyoming Bank, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and 20s of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Camden, N. J., and 1s on the White River Bank, of Vermont. The notes were very well executed. Yesterday morning the prisoner had a hearing before the United States Commissioner, and was committed, in default of $3,000 bail, to answer the charge of manufacturing bogus money.

THE CHIPPEWA GUARDS REGIMENT, under Col. James Miller, who received honorable mention from Generals Scott and Quitman for his prowess at the storming of Chapultepec, has received mustering orders, and will be mustered in to-day. The regiment is ordered to be ready to move on the 5th of August. A few able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the companies, and we advise those who wish to connect themselves with a crack regiment, and be sworn in and uniformed to day, to go at once to the rendezvous, No. 318 Chestnut street.

FIRST LETTER BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—We were shown last evening, by R. C. Walborn, Esq, Postmaster, the first letter received in this city by the overland mail under the new arrangement of a daily mail to and from California It was postmarked "San Francisco, July 2, 1861," on which day the mail left that city, and reached here yesterday, being twenty-two days on the route. As much doubt had been expressed whether the mail could be taken overland in the same time that it was by the steamers under the late arrangement, this arrival puts such a doubt at rest."

BADLY BURNED.—A man named William Hackenbridge had his hands very badly burned, on Tuesday night, by the explosion of a fluid lamp, in Sepviva street, above Norris, Nineteenth ward. The unfortunate man was filling the lamp while burning.

ARRIVAL OF HOME VOLUNTEERS.—Last evening about one hundred men of Col. Scott's regiment arrived at the Baltimore depot. They were received with loud cheers by the crowd. The soldiers quietly left for their respective homes.

A CAVALRY REGIMENT TO BE RAISED.—We understand that the Secretary of War has authorized General Josiah Harlan to raise a regiment of light cavalry, to be fully equipped by the 6th September next. Gen Harlan is an old veteran, and the testimonials of his service in the East Indies are, in the highest degree, creditable to him as a military man. He is a Philadelphian, and we are glad to hear that he has consented to give his experience in these troublesome times

EIGHTH WARD HOME GUARD.—At an election, to fill vacancies in the Eighth-ward Home Guard, Company D, Second Regiment, the following gentlemen were elected: First lieutenant, William C. Cook; second lieutenant, William H Radford; third lieutenant, A. Beaugureau. This company drills on the spacious grounds on Locust street, west of the Academy of Music, Horace B Fry being their captain.

ARRIVAL OF THE TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.—Colonel Webster's Twelfth (Mass.) Regiment, from Boston, were expected to arrive at 9 o'clock in Philadelphia, at Kit Carson's Washington street wharf. At a late hour last evening cannon were fired by the citizens in the neighborhood. At the time we left, a supper had been prepared for the men by the Volunteer Refreshment Committee

LARCENY OF A TRUNK.—Yesterday afternoon Wm and Ann Lee, colored, were before Alderman Ogle upon the charge of stealing a trunk from the Baltimore depot. The trunk contained clothing and other articles to the value of about seventy dollars, most of which was recovered by Detective Somers The prisoners were both committed to await a trial.

A RUNAWAY.—The horse of Mr. Isaac Lukens, a well known citizen of Spring Garden, took fright in the neighborhood of Eleventh and Wallace streets on Tuesday afternoon, and, dashing at a fearful rate down the street, threw him from his carriage, seriously injuring him. Mr Lukens was carried to his residence in Wallace street, near Twelfth, in an insensible condition, and he is now lying in a very critical state.

FIRE.—Between eight and nine o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a dwelling in Justice's court, running out of St John street, below Buttonwood. The flames were confined to the roof, but the other portions of the building were drenched with water

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon a slight fire occurred at No 313 Crown street, caused by the burning of the roof of a dwelling, owned and occupied by Wm. H. Smith.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CLOTHING FRAUD CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT—ARGUMENT TO QUASH THE WRIT OF CERTIORARI

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Chief Justice Lowrie, and Justices Woodward, Thompson, and Strong.—The Supreme Court met yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, at Harrisburg, in order to hear the argument of counsel in the famous volunteer fraud case of The Commonwealth vs. Frowenfeld, Neal, et al.

The case comes up on motion to quash the writ of certiorari issued by his Honor Chief Justice Lowrie, to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county. The defendants were indicted by the Grand Jury of that county, for conspiracy, &c Upon their application, on special cause shown, the Chief Justice allowed a writ of certiorari to remove the record to this court. The present motion to quash was specially allowed by the court, and the reasons assigned by the counsel for the Commonwealth, Messrs John H. Miller, J. H. Hampton and M Swartzwelder, are

1. The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction to try a criminal case in Allegheny county.

2 The Supreme Court has no power to issue a writ of *certiorari* to remove a criminal case from the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county before trial.

3 The Supreme Court has no authority to issue a *venire* for the trial of a criminal case in the county of Allegheny.

As to the first, it is contended that the act of 24th of February, 1806, prohibits the Supreme Court from trying issues of fact in banc, except at courts of Nisi Prius, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, and a number of authorities are cited in support; one of which, the case of Commonwealth vs. Smith, is quoted as follows: "The Supreme Court has no authority to try an issue of fact in any part of the State except the county of Philadelphia; and therefore it cannot, in the Western district, entertain a motion for leave to file an information in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto*, *because an issue of fact may arise out of it*."

As to the second, it is said that the power of the court to issue writs of certiorari before or after final judgment, and their revisory power, as also to courts of inferior jurisdiction, to see if they have exceeded that jurisdiction, is not questioned; but the power of the court to do this before trial, if the object be to try in the Supreme Court, is denied

As to the third proposition, it is alleged that, if the court has any power to issue a venire in any case, civil or criminal, it must be made returnable, as other process, to the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius, at Philadelphia.

The concluding portion of the argument for the Commonwealth is as follows: "Let us suppose that each of the sixty six counties in the State have the same right to demand the removal of criminal causes to the Supreme Court for trial; and that a proper ground may be had for the issue of the certiorari by the affidavit of the defendants and the certificate of their counsel, as in this case, setting forth simply that one of the judges of the Quarter Sessions was 'unreasonably prejudiced against the defendants and their cause,' and it needs not Judge Lowrie (Com. vs. Mackie, 4 Legal I 668) to predict the flooding of the Supreme Court with causes which could never be tried, and the consequent violation of that injunction of the Constitution which requires that justice be administered without delay."

F. Carroll Brewster, of this city, appeared for the defendant, and Charles M Neal and Judge Shaler, of Pittsburg, for the Messrs. Frowenfeld.

The following opinions, in cases argued at Harrisburg, were also delivered:

By Lowrie, C J

Minton's Appeal. From Orphans' Court of Adams county. Decree affirmed at costs of the appellant

Snively vs. The Commonwealth. Error to Common Pleas of Bedford. Judgment reversed and new trial awarded.

Shoemaker vs King Error to Common Pleas of Dauphin. Judgment reversed, and judgment for the defendant below

Leiby vs Wilson. Error to Common Pleas of Cumberland. Judgment affirmed

Cooper vs Platt Error to Common Pleas of Lancaster. Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendants below on the case stated.

By Woodward, J

Robert Greene vs. F. Tyler & Co. Error to Common Pleas of Schuylkill. Judgment reversed, and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

Jacob Fink vs Rebecca Gorman Error to Common Pleas of Lebanon. Judgment affirmed.

The Hagerstown Bank vs The London Saving Fund. Error to Common Pleas of Franklin. Judgment affirmed

Brannon vs McGrath. Error to Common Pleas of Franklin. Judgment affirmed.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Charles Hughes. Error to Common Pleas of Blair county. Judgment reversed, and *venire facias de novo* awarded

Stewart vs Coleman. Error to Common Pleas of Lebanon county. Judgment reversed, and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

By Thompson, J.

Dunlap vs. Selby. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Mary Hunter's Appeal. Common Pleas of Bucks county. Decree of Common Pleas, dismissing bill, reversed, and the same is ordered to be reinstated, with directions to proceed according to equity practice therein, and that the appellees pay the costs of the appeal

Klopp's Executors vs. Matz & Gaul. Error to Common Pleas of Berks Two cases. Judgment reversed.

East Pennsylvania Railroad vs. F. M. Heister. Error to Common Pleas of Berks. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Mullenneux's Appeal Orphans' Court of Berks. Decree dismissed with costs

Ku's Appeal Appeal from Common Pleas of Berks. Decree reversed, and it is ordered that the appellant be allowed in the distribution the sum of $408 31, and it is decreed that the costs of this court be paid by the appellees.

Masler vs Bitting Appeal from Common Pleas of Berks. Decree affirmed with costs

Mast's Appeal. Orphans' Court of Berks. Decree affirmed.

Miller's Appeal. Orphans' Court of Berks. Decree of Orphans' Court reversed, &c

Potts vs Potts. Error to Common Pleas of Berks Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Heideman vs Heideman. Judgment affirmed.

Stout's Appeal. From George Rose & Co. Error to Common Pleas of Somerset. Judgment affirmed

Buchanan vs. Duncan et al. Error to Common Pleas of Blair county Judgment reversed and judgment in the case stated for the plaintiff, and against the defendants for an undivided moiety of the trust of land described in the writ.

Bedford's Appeal Orphans' Court of Lancaster county. Decree reversed, &c.

Baylor vs. The Commonwealth. Error in Common Pleas of York county. Judgment affirmed

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—The time of the Court is now occupied solely by the hearing of habeas corpus cases of minors who have enlisted in the volunteer regiments without the consent of their parents.

William Scott, a private in Captain Burns' company, Colonel Geary's regiment, was discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The petition of his mother alleges that he was under the age of seventeen years, and had enlisted without her consent

The mother testified that her son would not be seventeen years old until August, and that she was not aware he had enlisted until he returned home one day with his uniform on He was then quite sick, and she would not allow him to return. Afterwards a corporal's guard came in and took him in custody.

She further stated that she was very angry on learning that he had enlisted, and was going to whip him for it, but he begged so hard to be let off that he escaped without receiving any punishment.

Capt. Burns testified that when mustered in by the mustering major the boy stated that he was over the age of eighteen years, and had the consent of his parents.

The officers complain very bitterly of the deceptions thus practised upon them. Recruits are taken, furnished with a uniform and underclothing, and for some time fed and kept at their expense, when these write are served at the instance of the parents, and the young men discharged. In the present case, young Scott had been with them since the 8th of this month.

Judge Allison directed that his uniform be taken from him and returned to the place where it came from.

In the case of William A. Heldrick, before reported, a young man who had enlisted in Colonel March's regiment, during the excitement of yesterday morning that under the circumstances as developed by the testimony, the court could take no action in the matter.

The young man had been enlisted by his father himself, in a company of which he expected to be captain. The mother made the application of the father, of becoming captain, were not verified; and he then wished to withdraw his son. The return to the writ set forth that he was held as a volunteer in Colonel March's regiment, and as a deserter from the forces of the United States

Letter from Virginia.

Extract from a letter dated Charlestown, July 20, 1861: "The army thought that it was marching on Winchester, but a council of war was held, and decided otherwise. The General (Patterson) will not allow the men up to their (the enemy's) entrenchments and breastworks, for fear of sheep. There is another thing that stopped him: The time of the three-months men will be up in a day or so, and they say that 'they will lay down their arms, no matter what part of the country they are in.' The General went to each regiment, in person, and addressed it in feeling terms; asked them, as Pennsylvanians, to stay with him a week, or at most ten days; two thirds have refused, in all the regiments, with a few exceptions. The reason they give is that their officers have not treated them right, and that they have been sadly neglected in their rations, &c Some of the regiments, and part of others, have gone home, and we are in a bad fix, within sixteen miles of Winchester; a bad, and treacherous enemy in front, with a force of not less than thirty-five thousand men and forty pieces of artillery. At no one time has our column been stronger than sixteen thousand men and eighteen pieces of artillery. Another great advantage they have is, we are in their country, and they know all the roads. Gen Patterson told me, last night, that he would hold this place, if he only had five hundred men left, and would leave his dead body here sooner than retreat. I am sorry to say that all the regiments that want to go home are Pennsylvanians; regiments from other States have come up and volunteered to stay ten days over their time." M.

New York Stock Exchange—July 24.

FIRST BOARD.

23000 U S 6s '81 reg	89	55	55	N. Y. Central R	76¾
6 00 U S 6s '81 coup	89	50		do	120.7 ¾
6 00 do	89			do	77¾
3000 U S 6s '74 coup	91	200		do	60 76
5000 1st Ill 6s of Mar	102	100		do	135.76¾
1100 Illinois 6s '87	90	100		do	77 76¾
2200 do	90¼	100		do	76¾
3000 Kentucky 6s	52	100		Erie Railroad	20¾
12000 Tenn St 6s '90	43¾	100		do	20¾
500 do	43	100		do	20¾
5000 do	43	50		do	100 20¾
10000 Vir St 6s	43	100		do	20¾
1000 do	47 45¾	100		do	20¾
6000 do	45¾	50	Hav	Hem R	111¾
5000 N Carolina 6s	45¾	100		do	110¾
5000 do	45¾	200		do	27¾
10 Missouri 6s	45¾	200		do	27¾
2,000 do	70	Del., L. & Wes R			70
2 0 0 do	43¾	100	Reading R		37¾
2 0 0 do	120 43¾	100		do	37
5000 do	120 43¾	100		do	bw 37
2000 do	43¾	100	Mich Cen R		110 44
100 do	43¾	100		do	44¾
100 Louisiana 6s	37	100		do	44¾
3000 do	41	100	Mich S & N I R		14¾
2000 Cal St 7s	72	300	Mich S & N I Guar		71
2 00 Illinois Cent	90¾	200		do	30¾
7000 Erie 1 bds '75	56	100		do	30¾
1000 Erie 2d Con bs '71	56	100		do	30¾
6000 do	42 55	18	Panama R		140¾
1000 La Ca Mil Ld G	12	200	Ill Cen R Sep		65¾
1000 C & N W S P bds	54	100		do	66
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