YOUNG'S KENTUCKY CAVALRY.—The Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Wm H Young, now stationed at Camp Park Washington, is still recruiting more men in this city The headquarters are in Market street, between Sixth and seventh As soon as a company is raised it is equipped and sent immediately off A number of companies have been sent to the camp—one going every night Companies will be sent in every night during the week.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Company A of the Keystone Regiment was mustered into the United States service yesterday, for three years, by Capt. McArthur, of the United States army. The officers are Captain T. Clark and Lieutenants Farr and Bryan. This company was mostly recruited in Lycoming county Lieutenant Bryan will return home for the purpose of bringing on two more companies.

DROWNED MAN.—The body of an unknown drowned man was found yesterday at Hestonville. The coroner was notified

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

QUARTER SESSIONS.—A few trifling cases were disposed of, and the court adjourned at an early hour. None of the other courts were in session.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

Mr. Russell's Letters to the London Times.

Mr. Russell has written three more letters to the London *Times*, from which we extract the following interesting passages:

PREPARING TO CELEBRATE THE "FOURTH."

WASHINGTON, July 12—I arrived in Washington the evening before the meeting of Congress On my way, I had been amused by seeing grave men enter the car, with long wands and old bulging projections at the end thereof, covered with bright paper, which, I was informed, were "rockets"—in fact, the citizens were preparing for their great jubilee, "the Fourth of July," and fathers of families were providing for the wants of their families in Catherine wheels, Roman candles, and blue lights all along the line. But for the density of the crowd before Willard's and the other hotels along the great avenue which runs from the State Department and the American Whitehall to the unfinished pile of the Capitol, one familiar with Washington would not have perceived any indications that the most important session of the United States Congress that ever took place was on the eve of being opened. He would, indeed, have seen many soldiers in the streets, many flags floating from the houses, commissariat carts, and the various wagons of volunteer regiments rattling over the stones, and all the signs of war or of a great military demonstration; but there were no placards on the walls, no processions and speeches, such as might have been seen in the earlier part of the contest while there was yet room for argument and men's minds were vehicles of debate.

THE FOURTH OF JULY REVIEW.

The following morning opened with all the unconstrained pomp of martial display: the blast of trumpets, the roll of drums, the roar of distant guns, the tramp of men reverberated through the highways, and the New York regiments passed in review before the President and many of the ministers in front of the White House What a change since the heir of England stood there, by the side of one who may prove to be the last President of the United States—united, at least, as a voluntary society! The sizable comfortness of Mr. Buchanan is replaced by the straightforward purpose and energy of Mr Lincoln, on whose broad shoulders has fallen the grievous legacy of his predecessor's vacillation and errors; and the letters, despatches, and messages which nurtured civil war are succeeded by speeches to armed legions who are about to end by conquest or in defeat. It is probable the English public are already familiar with the lines of the sallow, long, and strongly marked face of the present President, which to me is indicative of shrewdness, honesty, and some love of humor; the eyes are deeply set, dark, not very bright, but penetrating and kindly; the tall, lank body, set on long, thin legs, with powerful arms swinging by his sides, is inclined with a slight stoop forward, and in his movements, if there be not much grace, there is no lack of vigor. Beside him, towering over the crowd, and topping even the President, stands General Scott, the veteran, but for whom it is not too much to say, he might have been warriors and citizen soldiers in civil life, just as Cabinets exist in the militia and volunteer regiments, the President would probably not be there at all The bold leonine front of the man, the massive head and broad forehead, the full, fine eye, the mouth broad and distinctly cut, and the square, resolute chin arrest attention, and recall the types of some better known commanders; but Americans are justly proud of one who, in a military career extending beyond half a century, has been uniformly successful, and who has not been less fortunate in any diplomatic or political functions he has undertaken to discharge. The Virginians, who burnt the house in which he was born, lest it should be the birth he another traitor, and who changed the name of a county in their State called after him to that of Davis, will not do him any harm with posterity. His look and manner indicate that his mind is still vigorous, though the snows of seventy six winters have wreathed their honors round his brow! But even when the vast frame and great *torso* are set in motion, there is a feebleness in gait and a want of power in the limbs which show that age and wounds and hard labor have taken their hostages and securities. When one turns to the keen, clear face of Mr Seward, strongly reminding me of Mr. Douglas rather, the contrast between the military character, as developed in the principal support of the Cabinet and of the Union, and the civilian element displayed in the statesman who is considered to be the best politician for American purposes in the ministry, is very striking

The march past of the troops would not be thought much of by the critic in such matters who has seen the vivacity of the French *allures*, the measured beat of Austrian infantry, the automaton precision of the Muscovite line, or the solid tread of the British battalions, but when it was known that these regiments had been called out at a few weeks' notice as volunteers, and were equipped and sent to a Government which last April had neither men, money, nor credit, and was now at the head of an enormous army, with all the resources of the free 8 states of America at its back, the moral force of the fast overwhelmed all the little exceptions to uniform, arms, and that which time alone can give—discipline. The American element is not so large in these troops as one would have a right to expect in American troops, and when the Italian and other foreign countries threw bouquets and sprigs of green on the estrade and at the feet of the President and the General, the vivas uttered in various tongues, were the chorus of immigrants to freedom, and the rebuke of those Americans who would accept the labors and the blood of those men, and refuse them all right save that of living in and dying for the Union. Let us pass over the noise and crepitations of the day, which were like a protraction of a bombardment at Cremorne, or of a battlepiece in fireworks in London after all, and no one can be surprised at the rapture of the people. The Congress sat at noon and elected their officers, and the rumor went forth that the message would be delivered in the morning In front the lines were quiet, but it was reported the enemy made a demonstration in the morning which was not perceived in. There has been many a northern prophecy falsified, and the 4th of July, 1861, has seen the opening of the 37th Congress of the United States.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

I went to the Capitol to hear the President's message read, and through the courtesy of the Hon Charles Sumner, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Senator, and of the Hon. H J Wilson, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and Senator, I was introduced on the floor of the Senate. The halls and passages in the vast building, which will, when completed, fitly occupy a commanding site, and present externally a grand aspect, not altogether sustained by the interior, were tolerably well filled with people but there was no crowd, no eagerness, no excitement—scarcely even the noise of conversation. The heavy, ill ventilated chamber in which the Senate sits was by no means crowded, although free ingress was permitted till the Vice President took the chair, and the sitting commenced; nor were the commodious—at least very spacious—galleries open to the public at all thronged, even in the ladies' seats But many citizens, and among them a number of private soldiers, seemed to take pleasure in sitting down in the chairs assigned to individual Senators, and just before the Senate proceeded to business, a fine snore, proceeding from a bearded and bullied man in a scarlet shirt, showed that one of the startling dirt, a corps of whom are quartered here, had sought oblivion in the very centre of debate

A more dreary proceeding than the reading of the message cannot well be conceived The clerk's voice was low and monotonous, the silence in the Senate was unbroken by a single note of approbation, but in the other House I hear there was more animation An attempt was made to sit with closed doors for the better despatch of business, but this was not agreed to by the majority

An enthusiastic lady who came over with me in the *Arabia* was very indignant with a countryman of hers because he affirmed that he had seen more dignified assemblies than the House of Lords. "What!" she said, "do you mean to one moment to say that they are equal in appearance to our Senators?" In one respect the Senators are certainly destitute of the air of wisdom which is given by white hairs and venerable aspect

Few of the Senators are men of advanced years, and Mr. Crittenden, as pointed out as a kind of obsolete semi-fossilized politician, as much out of place as Nestor would be in a revel with Achilles and Patroclus In another phase they are not so dazzling. They do not consider it unbecoming to write at their desks in the midst of debate Writing is a base mechanical process after all, and no man looks well while he is engaged at it. Senators are like other men. Perhaps they are a little fonder of stationery When the last Congress was coming to a close I saw a large man, covered with perspiration dragging a huge box after him into the railway station He was followed by two other men with similar boxes. This was a Senator who was taking home by small installments the stationery contained in these boxes. Then it must be "conceded" that there has something to do with the aspect of a deliberative body, and that Jim Crow hats and linen blouses would detract from the appearance of the most aristocratic mob in the world. Permitting these things in the United States Senate, there are noble heads, commanding forms and high intelligences, nearly equal to the greatest issues before them. Business is transacted collkquially and easily, but there is, I am told, a practice of making set orations, which at one time threatened the House of Commons. The young gentlemen who act as pages, or messengers, would not violate republican simplicity by its appropriate neatness of attire; but they, as well as all the servants of the House, and the employees of the public all over the State, display a readiness to oblige, a civility and courtesy, which produces a pleasing surprise in the mind of an Englishman who remembers how the gentlemen at home, not liable to removal at the end of their four years, assist him in his inquiries at the Circumlocution Office But as we remark such trifles the message is going on Mr Hamlin, Vice President, who is *popularly believed on the South to be a gentleman of color*, sits in his chair above the clerk, who reads it very much as a commissioner in bankruptcy may be seen, in Basinghall street, listening to the perusal of a document from an assignee The message is written on separate sheets; it has been brought in by the President's secretaries I believe, who appear on the floor and simply announce their object, and the clerk then, by order of the Vice President, reads it aloud by sheet, at the desk, spreading The Senators sit and listen. Now and then one hears a whisper "It's too long" "What's the use of going into that?" "That point is not badly put." The demand for men and money produced no sensation They would have swallowed twice the totals readily and silently The general impression seemed to be that the argumentative and historical parts of the message were unnecessary but as a Senator observed, the people had a right to know the facts of the case as they appeared to the mind of the Executive in making such propositions, and that nothing should be taken for granted, or be supposed to be known to those who are so materially interested in the result

THE "ONWARD" FRENZY

But the mischief which threatens the United States forces arises out of the jealousies which exist between the regular army and the volunteers The civilian generals, or "political" chiefs are obnoxious to the regulars, and General Scott has a battle to fight very much like that in which Lord Clyde contended so vigorously and successfully against his "politicals" and civilian enemies There are man high in influence and social equality for good or evil who declare that the United States army is a nuisance, and that it would be much better to employ good stump orators, or men who know the wants of the "people," to conduct the United States armies, than men who have sat died, at least theoretically, the art of making war all their lives

It may be readily imagined how General Scott deals with such opinions and their organs All these gentlemen are for pushing on ahead and making a general attack on the enemy. They think an army is like a round of canister, which can be fired off whenever the match is applied It strikes me from what I have seen that the Federal troops will have to be managed with skill and caution in the face of the Confederates. The latter will fight with animosity and desperation, tempered by military knowledge of a certain kind that may neutralize the advantages possessed in numbers by the North, as well as other points. The politicians are eager to grasp the prize and to bring their machinery into play, to round off its rough edges, forgetting that they must first clear the ground by armed force for the lever

Every man, of course, here believes he can write a leading article, row a boat, drive a gig, or fight a battle, and I have heard men with high military titles, who for their lives could not form a regiment in square, or occupy a farm house, talk about operations in the field as if they were elementary portions of the arithmetic table These are not the only difficulties with which the Cabinet have to contend, for there have been views entertained on questions of foreign policy which would have ended in most serious complications had they not been fortunately overcome or abandoned. The danger from this source, or rather the cause of it, still exists.

OUR DEFENCES.

WEDNESDAY, July 10—This morning I proceeded, in company with two American gentlemen, to make a small tour of observation from the right of the position of the Federal forces in the army of the centre, across the Potomac, in Virginia, to the works covering the Long Bridge leading from Arlington Heights to the city of Washington. The Potomac is spanned by two bridges—one called the Chain Bridge, about six miles above the city; the other called the Long Bridge, crossing the stream immediately into the upper part of the town, on the road to Alexandria. The right bank of the Potomac is flat and inclined, and descends in slabs of rocks from the undulating plateau to the turbid waters, which gradually contract and lessen in depth from the city up to the Little Falls, some seven miles above, where they assume the character of a mountain torrent.

The passage of the Chain Bridge is defended by an earthwork and three brass howitzers on the level of the causeway, and by another work on the bank above it, which mounts three pieces of heavy ordnance, the two being supported by a battalion of volunteers from the Columbia District, who are just now striking their tents to return home on the completion of their term of duty. We were soon on the sacred soil of Virginia, which is here light-brick colored.

I was struck by the evidence of the ingenuity of the Americans in preparing defences. The large trees by the side of and overhanging the road were all cut at the base, and just retained in their places by guys and ropes attached to the cliff above, the cutting of which would liberate the trees and permit them to fall across the roadway where they would present serious obstacles to the passage of artillery and cavalry till the pioneers could clear away the rude abattis. This system was continued for some hundreds of yards above the camp.

LIEUTENANT TOMPKINS.

Among others, whose acquaintance we made, was Lieutenant Tompkins, of the United States Dragoons, whose charge into and out of Fairfax Court House you have heard of His bronzed face, heavy beard and moustache, white flannel shirt, and long thick riding boots, made one think of the gallant swordsman who led our Punjabee horse far away in Hindostan, and whom in "style and cut" he somewhat resembled. He told us it is only the enemy's pickets that fire on the sentries; his men have strict orders not to pull a trigger without express command.

THE DEFENCES OPPOSITE WASHINGTON

Thence the wayside was frequent in camps; here was a battery of artillery parading in a field containing three sorts of pieces—two Parrottified guns, which are made of wrought iron, with a rifled band near the breech—two brass field pieces, and two howitzers. Each gun was drawn by six horses, quite as good as the average in our own batteries, and better than the generality of those in continental parks There the horses of a cavalry troop, or "company," as the Americans call it, were, revelling in the shady groves; now a procession of commissariat wagons, covered with tilts like those old fashioned Yorkshire stages, laden with pork and flour; again a crowd found a cart filled with lager bier, from which the Dutch folk are filling themselves at five cents a mighty hesker Mounted orderlies, always at gallop or canter, alternate with commissariat and other wagons along the road One camp belongs to the New York Seventy ninth, a regiment of Scotchmen, but not of Highlanders like the stalwart fellows whom Douglas and Taylor led in the Crimea and Hindostan; near them was a regiment of Wisconsin, and further on, inside a very strong and well made earthwork which they have thrown up with immense labor, the Sixty ninth Regiment of New York who did *not* parade for the Prince of Wales. The work is a redoubt, with bastions and dry ditch, closed by palisades and stockades, and mounts, I should think, about twelve guns, twenty four or thirty-two pounders. It was too hot to make a very minute inspection; the tents were all closed, and there were no signs inside that when the regiment moves a good deal of baggage and boxes must be left behind This work, which dominates a height overlooking the road to Alexandria, is supported by a similar and more extensive field work, covered at the flank and gorge by a morass and a deep stream, which intersects the road, and can be turned into a wet ditch; and the woods have been felled on the slopes of the hill, so as to obstruct an assailing force materially These works may be regarded in the light of an extensive *tête du pont* on the Virginian side of the Long Bridge and the force now available for their immediate defence may be taken to be at least 3,000 men, with three field-batteries, in addition to guns of position, which cannot be less than twenty pieces, besides detached guns and howitzers Arlington Heights was included in the visit, but enough has been said of the camp already, and so the party returned to Washington It needs not to be said that the erection of property near the camps is considerable. Fruit trees are stripped, gardens are ruined, forests are cut down, fields are trampled, the crops are deserted—in rome, the plough lying abandoned, as it was left by the Secessionist owner Another of the ready modes of defence known to the Americans may not be omitted. Along the road at several places I noticed block houses, made of stout logs, pierced for musketry in two rows, and covered with some incombustible material on the roof.

The little garrison can resist anything but fire and regular artillery, when they have drawn up their steps and closed the door, which is on the second story. These wooden forts are square in shape, and are very strongly built of stems of trees. On arriving in the city, we learn that there has been a very interesting discussion in Congress, and that the Opposition has received a very severe defeat on a motion hostile to the Government. A thunder-storm, preceded by a dust storm, and followed by a tornado worthy of Robinsonade, closes the day. Major General Frémont, who is here to receive instructions, will proceed to take up his command of the Western Mississippi district to morrow, and I am informed that on Friday morning a general advance will be made for a short march towards the enemy's position.

Great Destruction of Railroad Property.

WESTERN TRAVEL CUT OFF—BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY—BRECKINRIDGE

[From the Pittsburg Gazette, of yesterday.]

The heavy rains of Monday had the effect of swelling the streams in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio to such an extent that several bridges have been swept away, and, at the present, all railroad communication from this point westwardly has been cut off As the telegraph lines on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, & Chicago and Cleveland & Pittsburg roads are down, the full extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained. We gather the following particulars:

The passenger train on the Cleveland road, which left this city on Monday night, proceeded as far as Rochester without interruption, but here they learned that the bridge over Big Beaver had been swept entirely away, and the train was obliged to return to this city with its passengers The flood in Big Beaver was very destructive, causing great damage to property along the valley. The bridge of the Cleveland road spans this stream at its confluence with the Ohio river. It was a costly structure, about four hundred feet in length, and nothing is left but the abutments on either side. The superstructure and bridge were carried away by the high water and immense piles of drift wood which floated down the Big Beaver

Some distance below this point, at Smith's ferry, the railroad bridge was also swept away, and some time must elapse before communication can be established on this line

We learn that ex Vice President Breckinridge, now better distinguished as the traitor Breckinridge, was a passenger on the Cleveland train, having arrived here from the east, and taken passage west during the same night He was accompanied by his daughter, perhaps as a sort of guardian angel." He came back to this city with the rest of the passengers, but the fact was not generally known until he had taken his departure for the west by river. Poor devil! on his last visit here he was received with open arms, in broad daylight Now, he fears the "arms" of an outraged people, and tries to sneak through the city under cover of darkness

The officers of the road have made arrangements for sending their passengers by river, a steamer having been chartered for that purpose Their telegraph wires are down, and they have no information as to the condition of their road beyond Smith's ferry.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago line has also suffered considerable damage. The train due from the West on Monday night and Tuesday morning did not arrive The bridge over Little Beaver has been swept away, as also the bridge further west at Chalfant Depot They have no communication west of the latter point, as the telegraphic lines were broken by the destruction of the bridge It is feared that other bridges have been swept away, and that travel will be interrupted for several days. The most active preparations are making, however, to repair the damage on both these roads

The Allegheny Valley Railroad has also suffered somewhat, but not so as to effect the regular running of their trains The reported damage by land slide, and washing away of the track, was incorrect The aqueduct over Buffalo creek was swept away, which gave rise to a report that the Freeport aqueduct has been destroyed This does not in any way affect the operations of the Valley road, which, we are pleased to learn, is open for travel as usual

The great Pennsylvania Central road seems to have been uninjured The noon train arrived here from Philadelphia on time, but western passengers were not a little non pleased at finding their progress so unceremoniously stopped.

WILLIAM LYON MCKENZIE, who has figured so largely in Canadian politics during the last forty years, is said to be dying Some time since his memory deserted him, and now he is nearly helpless He leaves only a homestead to his family, and that not valuable.

From New Orleans.

FINANCES—COTTON AND TOBACCO—LOVE OF THE YANKEES

The Baltimore *Exchange*, a Secession sheet, says: "We are permitted to copy the following extracts from a letter received in this city. The date is not recent, but it contains facts of which we have been heretofore ignorant. The few rough buildings, reported by the Federals as being on Ship Island, turn out to be Confederate batteries. The letter was written from a point nearly opposite Ship Island, and is therefore accurate The expedition of the *McRae*, already alluded to in the *Exchange*, was of a later date":

LOUISIANA July 23 1861

We came over here on the 22d of June, one day before the blockading steamer *Massachusetts* came inside of Ship Island and established the blockade of the Sound An expedition from the Confederate States war steamer *McRae*, fitting out at New Orleans, put a couple of lake steamers in fighting trim and came out in quest of the *Massachusetts*, but she was informed of their proximity doubtless by Spanish fishermen, and left The steamers of the expedition repaired to her anchorage, and finding her absent, took possession of Ship island, where we had an unfinished fort just ready for the first tier of guns In a few hours the steamers' guns were in battery at the fort, and the steamers off for New Orleans for man to replace the marines at the fort. The *Massachusetts* returned next morning, and engaged the fort forthwith. She fired some 24 guns to our 18, but ours being longer and well directed, it is thought she was struck at least twice or three times, when she retired, and has never been within striking distance since Our little steamers have been out firing at her several times, to persuade her to come under the guns of the fort; but she is prudent Thus the blockade is raised, and the steamers pass to and from Mobile We have a regiment of men at the four watering-places on the lake shore, sides about 150 Home Guards to each. *Here* we shall have two additional regiments by the 15th of August. Indeed, by fall, it is expected that this coast will be protected by a large force, to prevent the landing of any large body of men from Lincoln's vessels. They can intercept peaceable commerce, it is true, until we can get together something of a navy; but as to their coming near shore, this is not thought of, for they know too well what their reception would be. The glorious victory of the 21st (Sunday) reached us on Monday morning, and was hailed with delight by men, women, and children, and, as far as I could observe, by the negroes, too We all pray that the villains to be sent to destroy us may thus be dealt with in every attack Indeed, it is beautiful to see the calm reliance our people have in Davis, Beauregard, Lee, &c.; and if, as was the case at Laurel Hill, we suffer a defeat, every one says: "Very sorry for it. Poor Garnett! we have no doubt he did his best, and we shall surely whip them next time" I trust that Davis will maintain a defensive war until they get whipped and worried a few times more, and get largely in debt and discredited, for we shall surely send more and better men, and have them in better trim for a fight as the war progresses When I say better men, I do not mean that those we have are not good, but there are a good many foreigners and people picked up here and there mixed among our men, while those who are left were busy then, but in the decline of business have leisure now; thus we shall have capable and intelligent soldiers About money to support all this—I feel sure there is still silent patriotism and confidence in our Government to induce the great mass to take the paper issues for anything they have; thus the cotton subscription, and what cash they can get from the various banks, will, doubtless, carry us through our revolution; besides, every successful battle helps us to borrow money abroad. Besides, our people can raise large sums of money in Mexico from Europeans What prevents Mr. John Bull from advancing our planters in New Orleans, through his agent there, money on his crop in warehouse in New Orleans, and waiting a year or two before he can ship it? Ever since the blockade, the Europeans have bought tobacco in New Orleans largely, and await peace to ship it. In the city, I know the French consul has encouraged all his countrymen to send out their usual orders, and he tells them that he has no doubt they will receive them in the usual time.

You speak of hate becoming intenser in Baltimore Why, all the children of eleven States are now being reared to hate the Yankees, as I see every day by my little ones. For example, Mr. who had read the story of Samson some time ago, came to his mother lately, and said: "Ma, was Samson a Southerner?" "Why," said she "Because if he was he could help us a great deal now" The Northerners have been inculcating these lessons for twenty five years; now we are to begin. J

REQUIEM MASS FOR THE DEAD OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT—St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church was the scene of an interesting ceremony this morning. A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of the souls of the soldiers of the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment who were killed at the battle of Stone Bridge Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the edifice was thronged with the friends and relations of the members of the regiment, and several members of the Sixty ninth were present in their soiled and ragged uniforms

The choir, under the direction of Mr Agricole Paur, the organist, rendered Mozart's Requiem Mass in an effective manner. The principal soloists were soprano, Mme. Stephani; contralto, Mme Fr Kline; tenor, Mr Hartman, and basso, Mr Graff. The Germania Lehrkranz formed a powerful chorus The Mass was celebrated by Father Mooney, pastor of St. Bridget's, and chaplain of the Sixty ninth, assisted by several priests. —*N. Y Post, yesterday*

A PREACHER KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The Lafayette (Ind) *Courier* of August 6 has the following: Mr Harris, a Methodist preacher, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, near the State line, yesterday. He had preached in the neighborhood on Sunday, and during the storm yesterday, in company with his wife, had taken shelter in the house of one of the brethren at the edge of the wood There were five or six persons in the room The deceased was walking backward and forward in front of the open door when the bolt descended, and he fell dead at the feet of his wife Not a groan nor even a sigh escaped him. His features were as placid as though he was in a quiet slumber, and there was not a mark upon his person to indicate where the bolt took effect His boot was ripped open, and a watch key attached to his fob was melted to dress. All the persons in the room were more or less shocked, but not seriously

Two men, Pike Gish and George W Kitter, driving along the road near South Bend, Indiana, were also struck by lightning, and almost instantly killed. One of the horses was also killed, and the wagon turned upside down.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Parties from St John relate a strange and fatal accident that occurred at Pettingill's slip, near the customhouse, Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, the *Pilgrim*, a ship of about 1,400 tons burden, lately put into the dry dock, closely adjoining the steamer *Emperor's* wharf, in Pettingill's slip, careened over, the blocks of wood on which it was raised having given way. Although the ship only toppled over slightly, the sudden jerk snapped off the masts close to the deck, they being unrigged, and, moreover, worm eaten from age The foremast falling over the adjoining wharf killed two girls, one seventeen years of age, the other fourteen. The mizzenmast went crash through the warehouse on the *Emperor's* wharf, committing considerable damage, and slightly injuring a woman Meanwhile, while the unfortunate, falling, whipped a wagon and horse, with the driver, were standing, crushed the vehicle, killed the man, but left the animal uninjured —*New Brunswick Headquarters, 7th*

CONGREVE ROCKETS.—A writer in the Pittsburg *Dispatch* gives the following account of a congreve rocket:

In the British service they are fired from a copper tube, not a thick iron tube. The *Gazette* also states that the force being cut to burn a given distance, the same as a shell, of beg to inform him that there is no fuse in a rocket The composition of the rocket *is the fuse*, which is fixed by boring, not cutting The rocket is not attached to the pole, but there is a stick attached to the rocket, in length according to size of rocket There are two kinds, viz: shot and shell. Shot rockets are armed on the head with a solid shot, made in a peculiar form; shell rockets are armed with a common shell Shrapnel or spherical cannot be used, as a shrapnel must travel with a certain velocity to be effective, as also with shells from guns. Shrapnels from six pounder guns over twelve hundred yards is of little use, as they have lost at that distance a good deal of their force or velocity; consequently, when the balls are released from the shell they have not force sufficient to kill Rockets are good for boat service; (would be useful on the Potomac at present) They are also unequalled as an arm against cavalry, when properly handled; also for dislodging the enemy out of ravines, or from behind rising grounds, where the direct fire of artillery could not reach them; also for destroying gun carriages, caissons, &c., or for any purpose that a rocket fire is required.

DECLARATION OF THE RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.—At the recent meeting of the Rhode Island Legislature the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the present crisis of our public affairs there ought to be a full and sincere union of all political parties in support of the constitutionally-elected Government of the United States; and that this General Assembly pledges to the President of the United States the best exertions of the Government and people of Rhode Island and its entire resources for the preservation of the Union.

EX-SENATOR COOPER, of Pennsylvania, has been commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers. He was authorized some three months ago to raise two or more regiments, but his appointment as brigadier has just been made

New York Stock Exchange—Aug. 14

	FIRST BOARD.				
3000 US 6s '81 coup	90	4	Pac M SS Co		80.75%
5.00 U S 6s '65	86	20	do		75%
1000 Tr'y 6s 5-20 ctfs Tr	96	75	do		76
2250 do	96¼	100	do		76¼
500 do	96¾	50	N Y Cen R cod		94
3000 Michigan 6s	80	100	do		p 6 o. 74
10 Tenn 6s '90	45	50	do		b30 74
4500 do	44¾	50	do		p & o 73¾
1000 do	44¾	10	Mich S & N I R		14
4000 do	44¼	50	Mich C R R		b 60 29
5000 do	44¼	100	Erie Railroad		26¾
5000 Virginia St 6s s 0	52¾	100	do		s30 26
7000 do	53¾	50	Mich Cen R		41¾
500 do	54	50	do		b60 42¾
10 00 Missouri St 6s	43¾	150	do		42
5000 do	43¾	50	do		41¾
5000 do	43¾	20	do		41¾
2000 do	b15 43¾	50	do		s16 41¾
1000 do	43¾	100	Panama R		107½
10000 do	b10 43¾	50	Illinois Cen R		64
1000 do	43¾	100	do		s30 63¾
3000 Mo Cen 6s to H & S J R	43¾	100	Cal & Chi R		94
1000 Louisiana St 6s	64	50	do		63¾
5000 N Carolina 6s	61	50	do		b10 5¾
5000 do	60	100	Cle & Tol R		29
10 0 Georgia St 6s	70¾	200	do		s30 28
4000 do	70¾	100	do		29¾
1000 al 5 7s	76¾	100	do		29¾
1000 Mich C & Ap'ot 1st m bf	97	150	do		30
5 Mechanics Bk	83	100	do		29¾
22 Del & Hud Cl	94	100	Chi B & Quin R		58
20 Penn Coal Co ex d	75¾				

New York Markets Yesterday

ASHES are in fair demand, with small sales at $5.25 for Pots and $5 37½ for Pearls

BREADSTUFFS—The market for State and Western Flour is firmer, and prices are again 5c per bbl higher, with a moderate business doing at the improvement The sales are 9 000 bbls at $4.35 4 40 for superfine State, $4 60 4 70 for extra State $4 35 4 40 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c. and $4 50 5 80 for extra do, in a wide shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio, at $5 5.10, and trade brands of do at $5 20 6 15

Southern Flour is firm and in moderate demand; sales 800 bbls at $5 05 5 30 for superfine Baltimore; $5 50 6 75 for extra do; $6 6 10 for Brandywine; $6 7 25 for Georgetown; $7 9 50 for Petersburg City, $7 9 for Richmond City.

Canadian Flour is firmer and in fair request, with sales of 500 bbls at $4 40@4 45 for superfine, and $4 60@7 50 for the range of extra brands

Rye Flour is steady, and selling moderately at $2.30@3 85 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is steady; we quote Jersey at $2.80@2 85 Brandywine $3.10 3 15; puncheons $15

Wheat continues is limited supply, and with a fair export demand; we have to note a further advance of 1 2 per bushel The receipts are very small, which operates as a serious check upon business The sales are 78 000 bushels at 80c for No 2 Chicago spring, in store $1 18 1 25 for inferior to prime winter red Western, $1 09 for ordinary Racine spring, $1 24 for white Kentucky, and $1 03@1 05 for Milwaukee Club

Rye is steady and in moderate request at 48@50c for Western and 60 63c for State.

Barley is dull and entirely nominal.

Oats are steady, and selling to a moderate extent at 30 32c for Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, 31@33c for Western and State, and 26@28c for Canadian.

Corn opened buoyant, and the market was again better, but closed up dull and rather easier; sales 60 000 bushels at 43@49c for common to prime mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull, heavy, and lower; the sales are 150 bbls at $15 for mess, and $10 25 for prime Beef is quiet with small sales at $5@5 50 for country mess; $4@4 50 for country prime; $9 50@11 50 for repacked Western; and $12.50@13 25 for extra mess. Prime mess beef is nominal Beef hams are quiet at $14@15 for Western. Cut meats are dull at 5@6c for hams, and 4@5c for shoulders Lard is firm and in moderate demand, with sales of 350 tcs and bbls at 8@9½c.

CITY ITEMS.

RETURN HOME OF THE FIRST CITY TROOP.—The First City Troop had a splendid reception on their arrival home yesterday morning. The Home Guards were out in force, and Patterson's regiment escorted the occasion. All looked well, a fact to be attributed to the circumstance that most of the men in the ranks had procured their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. This establishment is now the great Military Clothing Depot in the city.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—His Excellency the President of the United States, in accordance with the request of Congress has issued a proclamation setting apart the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation and prayer. We may mention that it is also the President's wish, although not expressed in the proclamation, that all the citizens of Philadelphia should resort to Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, before that day, and buy of him one of his splendid suits, where, in addition to the full value of your money, you procure a splendid gift.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

UP TO 12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL—Ninth and Chestnut.
Chas L Fuller, Harrisburg — Amos Smith, Charleston
J G Coffin, New York — J H Weaver, Kentucky
J P Fennel, Cleveland, O — W N S Reid, U S A
Mrs H Lewis, Cincinnati — John Kilcour, Cincinnati
Capt J M Lindley, Indiana — E Whitemon, Boston
John A Hiestand, Lancaster — H H Key, New York
Gen Jas Pearson, Kentucky — J Wood, Ireland
S J Holley, Syracuse, N Y — Mrs Bennett, New York
H B Browne, Baltimore — Maj W B Slack, Wash, DC
S S Campbell, New York — T J Bailey & W Washington
G H Dupuy, Baltimore — Mrs W Ide, Washington
Miss Bailey & m, Washington — Maj Genl Dodge, N Y
Hiestand D D Scott, N Y — A MacGregor, N D, N Y
Capt G Gallmagge, Va — J Ad Kempenders
John King, New York — F W Bradley, New York
W H Wardwell, Chicago — H Hasketts, New York
Chas Moorhead & fa, N Y — F B Crosby, New York
A B Wells, Vicksburg, Miss — J Biendell, New York
Mrs V Taylor, Washington — Miss Tailor, Washington
M Hodge, New York — Capt Norton, New York
Gen P B Bride, Chicago — F Wentworth, Chicago
C W Weikers, Cincinnati — J B Kuhel, Cincinnati
F Roberts, Washington — J H Fulston, Phila
S S Sanford, Cleveland, O — J N Gray, Cleveland, O
G R Cunningham, U S N — Jas R Sauter, Jersey City
Chas S Gregory, Jersey City — Jas Marshall, Baltimore
Miss Polk, Tennessee — Miss Polk, Tennessee
Edw Turpin, England — H B Fideuman, Delaware
D Currey, Delaware — H K Narret, Maryland
H B Kerr, Iowa City — W M Baker, Iowa City
S Seymour, New York — Geo F Baker, New York
Geo A Le Loynes N Y — G G J Smith, Lebanon, O
J G Smith, Lebanon, O — Jas S Gibson
B Matsack & fa, Cin, O — W D Morgan, Cin, O
Sam J Cook, Springfield, O — A W Whipple, Wash, DC
Mrs Ann Whipple, Washington — Mrs Lay, Washington
Miss Morris, Delaware — Mrs Bush, Delaware
Miss Bush, Delaware — Dan'l Fuller & fa, Pittsburg
Miss Lawrence, Pittsburg — Miss Lawrence, Pittsburg
M Hampton & wf, Pittsburg — John W Beaz ll, Indianola
John B Hampton, Pittsburg — B H Painter & wf, Pittsburg
W L Painter, Pittsburg — Chas Painter, Pittsburg
Wells Covey, Harrisburg — Ellis Covey, Harrisburg
Philip Dougherty, Harrisburg — Mrs Dougherty, Harrisburg
Miss Dougherty, Harrisburg — J D Dougherty, Harrisburg
W S Dougherty, Harrisburg — Jas Cooke & wf, Phila
R Lea, Pittsburg — T F Allen, New York
R L Hayes, Worcester — Hon T Jones Yorke, N J
J Thompson, Boston, Ma — John Baird, New York
Mr Mathews & la, New York — Edw Edwards, New York
C D Pope, New York — M Morgan, New York
J M Bradhurst, New York — Geo W Young, New York
T D Shaw, Jr, New York — W Hanna, Baltimore
T D Tompkins, New York — Saml Tompkins, Newark
R C Icke, Boston — H G Hazard, Rhode Island
W Silver, New York — H Shankleford, New York
J L Gillies, Boston — H J Ibbotson, New York
J L Mager & wf, York, Pa — Geo F Seymour, N Y

SERVICE'S HOTEL—Fourth street, below Arch.
Col W H Williams, Wilkinsburg — Rev Geo Peters, Penna
Rev W D Howard, Pittsburg — A George, Pittsburg
Geo D Gibbert, Pittsburg — J Cassels, Pittsburg
Saml Abel, Easton — G W Hously, Easton
W Able, Easton — P McKyon, Penna
L Atkinson, Phila — Capt Garrison, New York
J Ferguson, New York — W A Mc Clure, Pittsburg
J A Nowles, Hagerstown — W Paxton & fm, Pittsburg
M A Spring & fm — H Denny
D W Ellis, Harper's Ferry — C B Hampshire, Jeanesville
Mrs Hampshire, Jeanesville — Mrs James & ch, Jeanesville
Gen W Duffy, Penn Haven — Jas Brown, Wilkesbarre
D A Cuttle, New York — J C Walker, Phila

AMERICAN HOUSE—Chestnut street, above Fifth.
Capt J N Steiner, Virginia — J D Graham, Wilm, Del
Dr H M Tobell, Dowson — D I Lincoln, Berkeley
Col J Harrison, Baltimore — Geo