WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862.

THE Army of the Potomac is resting-only resting-on the north bank of the noble James river. In its present very strong position, it lies down at night, like a lion in his lair, weary of the hunt, in what the Richmond papers have been pleased to term the "garden spot of Virginia." The vast plantations surrounding the present position of our army, stretch out for miles around, laden with rich crops of wheat, long since over ripe, but unharvested, and only used as forage for our cavalry or straw pallets for our war-worn, and until now, halffamished troops. But the Army of the Potomac is resting. It may be that it is recoiling for a blow at the rebels where they least expect one. We remember how we sailed from Alexandria, on a pleasant afternoon, early in last March, with this same army, and with all the mistakes and mismanagement attendant upon the transportation, the men were landed safely on the Peninsula the next day in order of battle. The time for another important movement of this army is nearly at hand, the plan has been arranged, and should no unreasonable accident occur, early and fruitful success may be confidently looked for. Then, and not until then, will we know why Burnside's and Stevens' troops are stopping at Newport News, and why correspondents are not permitted to ascend the James river at present. Henceforth, however, there is to be harmony as well as strategy evinced in the conduct of this war, and when one portion

moves, no supporting column will be permitted to remain stationary. We will all pull together! GENERAL MCCLELLAN has issued an order directing the generals of brigades and divisions to forward to his headquarters the names of every noncommissioned officer who, in the late "Seven Days' Battle," may have been distinguished for gallantry and good service on the field, with a view to immediate promotion of the deserving. Over two thousand names of young and old heroes have been handed in, and will no doubt soon receive deserved promotion as a reward for their faithful services. There are men serving in the ranks who are far superior as soldiers to the political demagogues who pretend to command regiments in some cases, and these should not be lost sight of when officers for the new levy are to be selected. Let us show, in this crisis of our country's greatest peril, that the noblest of all republics was not forgetful of the deeds of her patriotic children, and refute the general charge that " republics are ungrateful."

THE guerilla chief, John Morgan, has been checked at last. When he commenced his raid in Kentucky we were all unprepared for an attack from such a band of daring robbers as Morgan had mustered under his standard. Even the small force we had at Murfreesboro is believed to have been larger than the attacking party, but owing to the want of a proper leader at the proper time, this force was captured, with their horses, guns, and valuable small arms, almost without a struggle; and yet two men were taken prisoners who have received, for some time, the pay and power of brigadier generals.

THE NEWS THE United States postage stamps, which are

now coming so freely into circulation, besides having the amount of their value in figures upon the upper corners, may be readily recognized by their colors and vignettes, which are as follows:

The total loss of General McCall's division of

Pennsylvania Reserves, in the late six-days fighting near Richmond, was as follows: Killed, Wounded, Missing, Total First Brigade....68
Second Brigade....85
Third Brigade....75
Batteries and Cav..28

3.081 As the division numbered only about 8,000 men at the beginning of the fighting, it will be seen that the proportion of the losses was very great much greater than that of any other division en-

COL. T. E. G. RANSOM, of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, now chief of Major General McClernand's staff, is in New York. Col. Ransom is a mere boy in appearance, but has been in some very severe battles. Gen. McClernand, in the official report of the battle of Shiloh, spoke very highly of his conduct. He is of Vermont descent, and has been wounded in at least three engagements in the West. His father commanded a New England regiment in the Mexican war, and fell at Chepultepeo. GENERAL FITCH, late Senator from Indiana, now

just hung two rebels, in pursuance of pledges to do so in case of the murder of any of his men. The first engineer of the Lexington was shot while sitting at a port hole. General Fitch immediately took two of the citizens of St. Charles and hung duty. It it impossible for us to overlook the them in a public place in the town.

Jounson J. Hoopen, formerly editor of the Montgomery Mail, and a humorous writer of high reputation, died at Richmond on the 7th instant. He was, by profession, a lawyer, and at one time occupled the position of circuit judge in Alabama. At services to Jeff Davis, and was by him appointed to a lucrative position. BRIGADIER GENERAL HOWARD, who lost an arm

at the battle of Fair Oaks, is now delivering addresses before large audiences in Maine, urging the rapid enrollment of volunteers under the new call. He is to enter active service again as brigadier general of the new brigade which is being raised in that State, composed of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th regiments. at Newport, R. I, for some time, is now a little

GOV. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has decided that no person shall receive a commission as a line officer in the new Connecticut regiments until he has enlisted at least thirty men.

IT is about time the "short-of-provisions" story had a furlough. We have had the rebel army in a state of starvation ever since Bull Run, but they seem to stand it wonderfully well.

the War Department to organize a brigade of Arkansas infantry. Government her proportion of the \$20,000,000 tax of 1861, amounting (less fifteen per cent. for col-

lection) to \$700,894.12. Her whole claim on the United States, for advances for the war, up to is the characteristic of our people, that they January 1, 1862, was \$3,165,128,25. THE news from the Army of the Potomac, which we publish to day, seems to indicate a change of strategy on the part of the rebels. After a great deal of fanfaronade by the rebel press concerning the

defeat of the admirably-conceived plans of General Lee, it appears that the chivalry are going to operate entirely on the defensive again. They are fortifying and concentrating in force on the south bank of the James river, between City Point and Richmond, to cover an open and exposed flank. So much the better. Pope is moving on Rich-

WE publish to-day an interesting biographical obituary sketch of General David E. Twiggs, who had received most gracious testimonials of his country's love and respect, but suddenly became a traitor, to be hated by Americans forever. A RECENT mail from the West brings us some details of the war movements in the Southwest. We

present this morning some copious and interesting extracts from our latest Western exchanges, giving an epitome of details of the doings of Morgan and others for the past two weeks. It is with unfeigned pleasure that we are enabled

to present to our readers a series of late letters from General McCall, Captain Biddle, who was mourged for as dead, and Dr. McCaw The latter gentleman is one of the distinguished medical authors and practitioners in this country, and is well known to the medical profession in this city. ATTENTION is called to the account of an exciting libel suit instituted between well-known Phi-

ladelphians before Mr. Police Justice Beitler, to be found in our local columns to day. a dead lock in military affairs in that region. It never commanded the devotion of men. It DATES by mail from Vicksburg seem to indicate just as Island Ten did.

Gov. Top has appealed to the people of Ohio, and if her quota is not filled in forty days, he will

A GRAND Union War Mass Meeting will be held in Pittsburg to morrow evening, at which addresses . will be made by his Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, and other distinguished gentlemen. The arrangements have been completed. and are very extensive. A full report of the pro-

ceedings will be obtained for THE PRESS. THE decrease of specie in the country is not so great as was expected; some excitement by the action of speculators in New York and Philadelphia yesterday, running gold up to 120 al 201; but before the market closed it was down to 1191, its former premium. The ruling figure for United States Treasury demand notes remains at 108 per cent., with little variation. Under the pressure of financial speculation, an advance in breadstuffs is looked for. This is a part of the plan of the money cormorants, whose strategy never fails at first, being opposed to that of poor people.

and eager to enter the city of Washington. The events of the year belong to history. It has brought to us disaster and victory, a succession of rapidly changing events and grand deeds. Men have come upon the stage and gone off the stage, thousands have died by the swift bullet or the slow fever, and our nation has changed more radically than in the whole combined period of its former existence. It is fit that an appiversary like this should be commemorated by an order like that of Secretary STANTON published from the War Department yesterday, and printed in our columns this morning. In this simple annonncement of the Secretary of War, brief, terse, explicit, and unmistakable, we have what we think will be considered the most potent weapon that has been raised against this

unholy rebellion. The Secretary of War directs our military commanders within the rebellious States to subsist their armies on the country they occupy; in other words, to seize and use any property, whether real or personal, which may be necessary for military success, or the furtherance of military movements. He further directs that in the torrid and unhealthy countries of the South, all persons of African descent who may be advantageously used for military and naval purposes, shall be so employed, and paid a reasonable price for their labor; and, in order that no injustice shall be done to any loval man claiming a negro as a slave, the Secretary directs that accounts shall be kept of the persons seized, the labor performed, and the compensation necessary for the labor. This is virtually an official promulgation of the policy announced by General Pore, in his recent order on assuming command of the Department of Virginia. In other words, the order of General Pope was the inspiration of the War Department, the harbinger of the policy which we have an-

nounced to-day. In this policy we see a wise statesmanship. If there has been any mistake in this warand this newspaper is not in the habit of complaining-it has been in the lentency shown towards prominent rebels and sympathizers with rebellion in Northern and Southern States. It is a noble thing to err on the side of magnanimity; it is a bad thing to see, in this war, an exhibition of too much elemency and mercy. We are apt to hail an indication of this magnanimous spirit as a tribute to manhood, and the nobility of our race. But in times of war mercy becomes wickedness, and all our efforts to be kind and compromising serve only the purpose of adding to the animosity of the foe. War is the last and most fearful resort of man. It means death and destruction and terror. It means that men shall die: that their liberty shall be taken away: that their homes shall be burnt: that their crops shall be turned over to the quartermaster's department; that whoever is victor must be master, and that whoever is conquered must be crushed. War may be a stain upon the civilization of our age. We dread it as we would the angel of death, passing on his terrible errand over the homes of our most beloved, but, when appealed to as the last sad arbiter, it becomes us as men to meet it sternly. It becomes us, when we have drawn the sword, to kill and destroy, to smite on the hip and thigh, even to annihilation. It is misery to the vanquished to temporize and tremble : it is madness for the victor to reap none of the fruits of his triumph.

Again: if we were fighting with a civilized community an argument might be made for a we are contending with a rebellion whose inof whose career the historian will blush to record. In fighting with these men, we are unjust to ourselves and to the cause we represent, if we fail to use every instrument which God and Nature have placed in our hands; if we reject the spring in the meadow, the cattle on the hills, the barns with their stored grain, the fields with their waving crops, or the toiling negro whose face bears the only smile that meets our advancing banner. If we are really fighting the South, we must not only throw against it all our own men and resources, but we must possess ourselves of the resources which are used in defence of the rebellion. This has been the history of the world, and every commander has attested its justice and policy. We rejoice that it is to be a part of the history of the United States. We honor the President for the bold stand he has taken, and we assure him that every loval heart in the country will beat more gladly to-day, when he finds that in conquering this rebellion no means of success will be neglected, and no element of trealeading a brigade at St. Charles, in Arkansas, has son and power will be permitted to remain in possession of our enemies.

THE HOUR is at hand, and we should learn its fact that this Republic demands another manifestation of the true patriotic spirit of the American people. We find our rulers appealing to us fervently and anxiously to send more men to the rescue of our imperilled cause. The President asks for three hundred thousand men-the Governor asks for twenty thousand as Pennsylvania's quota-Philadelphia will be expected to send five thousand men. This does not include those who may enlist for the purpose of filling up new regiments, but merely a new levy raised by extraordinary means for an extraordinary emergency. The Government seems to be about to hurl its combined energies upon the enemy; it has GEN. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, who has been sick calculated its resources and its power, and to overcome that power, it now calls for the additional army.

This extra drain upon our population of able-bodied men will be felt more severely than any former call of the President. Over a half million of men have left the peaceful walks of life to engage in this war. We feel their absence in every profession, employment, and branch of life-in our business relations. BRIGADIER GENERAL E. B. BROWN, command- our commerce, our merchandise, and our maing at Southwestern Missouri, has been directed by nufactures. They have gone from all stations, and we feel their absence so much that the effort to recruit new levies must be more painful and tedious than before. This very difficulty, however, can only have the effect of new exertions. It never accomplish more than when pressed and straitened; danger arouses the latent, and, in many respects, the greatest elements of character; and when great services are asked, great sacrifices are made. We see this indicated in Pennsylvania. It is done quietly; there is no ostentation, no display. In all parts of the State, among all classes of men, a spirit of heroic devotion to the Union is manifested. Money is contributed, regiments and companies are equipped at private expense; men in business and position, with interests at stake-with money to gain and lose-with family ties and friendships—are quietly joining the ranks of war. The policy of the President will serve to animate this feeling, and we may shortly expect to see it enthusiastically manifested.

And what can we say in addition to what has been said, to annimate the people to the work now before them? Brothers and friends, you have done nobly, you have covered your name with honor-death, danger, peril, and disaster have come to your lot, and you have met them like men. You must do more! You who live at home, on the farm or in the counting house, who have passed securely through these troubles, who have been projected in the enjoyment of peace and liberty, must come forth and do your part in the country's defence. He is the coward who plays the laggard now. Such a cause is reasonable to suppose that Vicksburg will fall is an honor, as high as the social rites of canonization to the glorious dead, to be placed on the scroll of our Union's defenders. Let no man falter. Come up to our standard. Come quickly, with cheerfulness, vivacity. and boldness. Swell our advancing columns Overwhelm the rebellion with your prowess and your strength, and future ages will honor

> glorify your name. POSTAGE STAMPS are not authorized to be used as currency before the first of August. The great rush that has been made in Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere, during the last few days, upon the post offices for stamps, has evidently been done under a popular misapprehension, as orders were received from Washington yesterday prohibiting the sale of stamps for any other than postal purposes until the time designated by the act of Congress, when the stamps to be used as currency

will be issued by the Treasury, and not the

you as the champions of liberty, and bless and

It was one year ago yesterday since the Post Office Department. Persons, therefore American army came down by Fairfax road a | who have purchased stamps, with the hope of straggling mass, huddling around Arlington their being redeemed by the Government, will and Alexandria, panic-stricken from Bull Ran, be mistaken, and, if mutilated by being pasted on cards, or otherwise, will probably be worthless. It seems to us that the recent bill passed by Congress does not promise the redemption of mutilated postage stamps that are circulated as a change medium. No panic need arise from this statement, however, as the stamps are good for postage when clean, and only those that have been pasted upon cards will be unredeemed, and these not wholly worthless, because they will have served for change until the new stamps have been issued by the Treasury Department. Even these are better by far than shinplasters. It would be vell to restrict the circulation of postage stamps as much as possible until the new issue made, and until this question is answered Are we to have a new bureau in the Treasury Department, entitled a Bureau of Stamp Currency ?"

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

The Harrisburg Convention of the loyal men

of Pennsylvania has been warmly welcomed

by the friends of the Administration in Wash-

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1862.

ington. They accept it as the sign of a thoroughly sound sentiment among our people, and as the seal of popular approbation of the President, and a vigorous prosecution of the war. It is, however, to be regretted that it does not please the Breckinridgers. They re gard it with undisguised horror. Its pro ceedings are denounced and misrepresented by these patriotic gentlemen. The offence of the Convention, in their eyes, was its earnest condemnation of the sympathizers with Secession. For this, that influential body of citizens is anathematised in the most indignant terms. It is very hard to please the Breckinridgers. Nobody wants to put the leaders into Fort Delaware or Fort Lafayette, if these leaders will show that they are ready to help the country in this, the darkest of all the dark hours in its history. The loyal men in the Harrisburg Convention pleaded for a united people. They thought, as the Union was involved in a most fearful peril, that it deserved the support of all who enjoyed the blessings of the Union. They believed that no enemy of the Union ought to remain in the loyal States; that if he was sincere, he should go South and help those with whom he sympathized. They contended, also, that t was due to the true men who risked everything for the good cause, that false men should not be allowed to help the common enemy and barm the Federal Government at the same time. These, it seems to me, are clear and common-sense propositions. Let me put an illustration to the doctrines for the doctrines of John C. Breckinridge, How long would a man be tolerated in the seceded States, if he dared to speak or write for the Union? Not a day not an hour. If he did not rot in a noisome and pestilential prison, he would be forced to fly for his life. Our sacred cause, and the fact that we are fighting for our existence as a free people, would add to the suffering of all who believed in the righteousness of the war against the rebellion. Hence no voice is raised in favor of our unhappy country in the South, save that which is uttered in prison or in communities in which the Union is maintained by force. The rebels act upon the theory that those who are not for are against them. They are not content with even passive obedience. Protest against their crimes is stifled and punished. Nobody is permitted to be neutral. The army of the traitors is filled with conscripts, taken liberal construction of the rules of war; but from those who have shown their devotion to the Union, and more than one bat tle-field is red with the blood of me forced to contend for a cause they despise. These patriots regard with surprise and grief all persons in the loyal States who do not show their gratitude for the Government of the United States. They know that the common enemy look with confidence to the intrigues of the Breckinridgers in these States. and boldly calculate the day when these intrigues may compel a dishonorable and shameless peace. It the opponents of the war in Pennsylvania and elsewhere desired a stronger illustration of the justice of the course of all who support the cause of the Union, and of their own ingrititude, let them ask Andrew Johnson and his fellow-patriois of the South, how they estimate the men who delight in opposing Mr. Lincoln's Administration and in embarrassing the vigorous prosecution of the war. Bitterly as these men are denounced by the loyal people in Pennsylvania, and unsparingly denounced by the Southern advocates of the cause of the Union. The followers of Johnson, in the midst of their own sufferings and enemies, cannot realize, with ordinary patience, the heartlessness that accepts the protection of the Government, and rewards that Government by attacking those who administer it. Why. then, should they fly into a passion, when, for the purpose of protecting the Republic, their services are demanded in favor of the Republic? These friends of the Union have no purpose in view but to serve the Union; and if they

> they are kind to the Constitution and the OCCASIONAL.

The Proposed Bounty to Volunteers. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: The City Councils have an ordinance before them authorizing a loan of \$750,000 to be applied as bounty for the enlistment of volunteers. At a special meeting of Select Council, held on Monday last, Mr. McMakin stated that the city of Philadelphia has already by loan raised the sum of one million of dollars, and directed a further loan of \$300,000 additional to be made to aid in encouraging enlistments, and maintaining the families of volunteers in the service of the country. In view of these facts, the wisest course would be to appeal at once to the wealthy citizens of this city to come forward and subscribe liberally in the present crisis. The Governor of our State in his proclamation just issued, thus speaks: "Let those who cannot go themselves contribute to provide bounties equal, at least, to those offered by the adjoining States. To put down this rebellion is the business of every man in Pennsylvania, and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of legislation, and do not desire to throw on the treasury of the Commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves." The Governor is right. Let the City Councils convene the citizens of Philadelphia in a town meeting for the purpose of raising the necessary means. Invite the Hon. Horace Binney to preside, who will, doubtless, give his services, as well as his purse, for the good cause. A writer in The Press, a few days since, offers to e one of a thousand to subscribe one thousand dollars each to fit out the regiments—a true patriot. If Councils would but go about it in the right way, I believe a half million of dollars could be raised in twenty-four hours, and placed in the hands of the Mayor for the purpose, as a voluntary gift from the patriots of the city where the Declaration of Independence was signed. Our wealthy corporations will. doubtless, subscribe liberally, particularly those insurance companies paying their stock-

holders 30 per cent per annum! Many wealthy citizens are out of town. They should be summoned to their homes, and not depend on others to protect their property, whilst they fritter away thousands at fashionable watering places. Thus did not act the patriots of the

Revolution. Respectfully, yours,

McFarlan's Book Agencies. We desire to draw attention to an advertisement in to-day's Press. Mr. John McFarlan thereby announces the publishers for whose works he is agent in this city—and, indeed, also in the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware. The list includes the following New York houses: D. Appleton & Co., G. P. Putnam, Cassell & Co., J. G. Gregory, Sheldon & Co., Frank Moore, Edward J. Sears, A. M. Also, Captain Wilkes, U. S. N., Washington; Littell, Son, & Co., Walker, Wise, & Co., and Little, Brown, & Co., Boston. The publications which he names would themselves constitute a very good library, for they are all standard publications, got up in the very best manner. Mr. McFarlan has a Book Club, now in its second year, whereby each member can obtain a variety of first class books, best editions, at twenty-five por cent. discount. This affords an unusual opportunity for book fanciers. Mr. McFarlan's place of busines is 33 South Sixth street, near Chestnut.

POSTAGE-STAMP HOLDERS .- S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, has just got out holders of postagestamps, now a legalized currency, made of vellum paper, and at once convenient and enduring. They are exactly adapted to the occasion.

From California Sonora, from Panama.
July 19.—Arrived, bark Emerald, from New Bedford. SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Arrived, steamer Bedford.
Exchange on New Yerk 12 per cent. discount.
Legal-tender notes 15 per cent. discount. Sugar
and tobacco improving The market is generally
firm, with a slight speculative tendency.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, July 22, 1862. IMPORTANT EXECUTIVE ORDER.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF REBEL PROPERTY IN THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR. WAR DEPARTMENT, July 22 EXECUTIVE ORDER .- First. Ordered that the military commanders within the State of Virginia. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, in an orderly manner seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands as supplies, or for other military purposes, and that, while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness and malice. Second. That military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers within and from the said States so many persons of African descent as can be

adventageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their la Third. That, as to both property and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show the quantities and amounts, and from whom both property and such persons shall have come, as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases. The several departments of the Government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts towards the execution of these orders.

By order of the President. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War Arrival of Gen. Halleck. Major General HALLECK arrived this evening, accompanied by Gen. Cullon and Col. Kelton There are now at least a dozen generals in Washington, including Major General Burnsine. They are not here on a mere visit of recreation. The New War Policy.

The National Republican of to-day contains the following: "A few days ago, a number of Senators, with Mr. TRUMBULL at their head, waited upon the President and made him a formal address, fully endorsing the new war policy of the President. They were in favor of subsisting our troops upon the enemy, of using negroes for all military purposes, and of pushing the war without further delay. "Mr. Lincoln replied to their address, and assured them that their views were now his own, and that hereafter he should act upon them " The same paper also has the following paragraph:

"Hon. JOSEPH HOLT is said to have changed his views, and is now in favor of the President's emancipation policy."

Pennsylvania Soldiers' Association-Deaths. The rooms of this association are open daily from A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 5 Washington Buildings, corner Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue. The names of nearly two thousand sick and wound ed soldiers belonging to Pennsylvania regiments while other valuable information for the friends and relatives of soldiers can be obtained. ALEXANDER FERGUSON, Company E, 112th, and G. BRUNEY, color sergeant, Company F, 62d Penn-

sylvania regiments, have just died in the hospital. A Duel Prevented. Colonel BAKER, of the Government detective force, learned that a duel was to take place yester day, at Arlington, between Captain McKeszie, said to be formerly of the British army, and a Captain WEITAKER, and on repairing there, captured McKenzie and brought him to the city where he was held in \$1,000 bail, under the law to prevent duelling; but in default of security, he

was sent to jail Philadelphians in Town. Collector Thomas and Postmaster Walborn are Washington at Willard's Hotel. Washington Passenger Railway Workmen are engaged to day in putting down the connecting curved tracks at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth streets and the new railway will then be in complete working order from the Capitol to the War Department. The cars

Major General BURNSIDE and staff arrived to day. The authorities have intelligence that the recent fire at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburg, did no damage to the large amount of Government property, in the shape of ordnance, manufactured there. The foundry is enabled to continue its

Arrival of Gen Burnside.

work for the Government as usual. The Circulation of Stamps. There appears to be a very general misapprehension with regard to the act authorizing payments in stamps, and to prohibit the circulation notes of a less denomination than one dollar, which was approved 17th inst. Under the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury, and no the Postmaster General, is directed to furnish postage and other stamps to the assistant treasurers. and such designated depositories of the United States as the former may select, to be exchanged by them, on application, for United States notes; and from and after the 1st day of August next. such stamps shall be received in payment of all elsewhere, they are even more bitterly and | dues to the United States less than five dollars, and shall be received in exchange for United States notes when presented in sums not less than five dollars. to any assistant treasurer or designated depository, selected as aforesaid. Hence this law does no make postage stamps a "legal tender," nor does it require postmasters to receive them in exchange for United States notes. It is expected that the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish postage stamps to be used as a circulating medium, unde the law, in such form that they cannot be attached to letters or other mailable matter. Such stamps will be exchanged by postmasters for the regular postage stamps, besides being redeemable in treasury notes by the assistant treasurers, and such designated depositories as the Secretary of the seem to be cruel to its foes, it is only bec use Treasury may select. No postage stamps can be thus exchanged at the post offices nor redeemed by the Treasury Department unless furnished through the agencies of that department. Postage stamps now sold by postmasters are not exchangeable or redeemable by them, and if such stamps are gummed to pasteboard or other paper, which spoils or renders them unfit to be used in the prepayment of postage, they will be rejected for postage, be-cause, when so soiled, they cannot be distinguished

from stamps which have already been used for postage. The postage stamp currency law does not effect till the first of August. It is underst the postage stamps will in no case be red the Post Office Department or Pressa. ment, if so changed or altered by pasting on other paper or otherwise as to render them unfit for postage uses. This is absolutely necessary to prevent frauds. Already defaced postage stamps are being bought up and passed at their nominal value, after having had the defacing ink extracted, and being pasted on paper to conceal the loss of gam.

Naval Changes. Under the appointment to the head of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department, Capt. DAHL GREN has resigned his position as commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. Some further facts are published in our news columns this morning touching the escape of the

perionced. By a telegram from Cincinnati we have the information that Morgan and his banditti have been discomitted and scattered, and much lot the property stolen from the United States in the recent raid in Tennessee and Kentucky has been retaken

by our troops. THERE is still a vast amount of disloyalty among the upper classes of the citizens of Baltimore. The Select Council of that city is to be put to a test of for the bounties and benefits of volunteers. Miscellaneous.

Captain THEODORE MILLER, assistant adjutant general of volunteers, is ordered to report for duty o Brigadier General Harrsuff; Captain Marcus I. PARROTT, assistant adjutant general of volunteers, is ordered to report for duty to Major General HUNTER; Captain LAWRENCE, assistant adjutant general of volunteers, is ordered to report for duty to Brigadier General R. B. MITCHELL; Captain A. PIPER, 3d artillery, is ordered to report to Major General Pope for duty in the army of Virginia; Brigadier General R. S. Roberts has been ordered to report for duty to Major General Pops. It is understood that Capt. Gibson has obtained a leave of absence untli further orders, to command a regiment of volunteer artillery from Pennsylvania, and that Major Burron was to relieve him in the command of Fort Delaware. Arrangements are being made by which the

overland mail will be assorted upon the cars, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, thus preventing delay in distribution at the St. Joseph post office, or any point west of Chicago.

The following order from the President was yesterday embodied in a general order from the Adjutant General United States army, and transmitted to the commanders of the different military lepartments: Representation has been made to the President

by the Ministers of various foreign Powers in amity with the United States, that the subjects of such Powers have, during the present insurrection, been obliged or required by military authorities to take an oath of general or qualified allegiance to this Government. It is the duty of all aliens residing in the United States to submit to and obey the law and respect the authority of the Government. For any proceeding or conduct inconsistent with this obligation, and subversive of that authority, they may rightfully be subjected to military restraints when this may be necessary; but they cannot be required to take an oath of allegiance to this Go vernment, because it conflicts with the duty they owe to their own sovereigns. All such obligations

nere tofore taken are, therefore, remitted and an mulled. Military commanders will abstain from im similar obligations in future, and will, in lieu

thereof, adopt such other restraints of the character ndicated as they shall find necessary, convenient, and effectual for the public safety. It is further directed, that whenever any order

shall be made affecting the personal liberty of an alien, reports of the same, and of the causes thereof, shall be made to the War Department, for the consideration of the Department of State. Workmen are now engaged arranging the neces ing the recently authorized United States notes. Carey street. On inquiry, it is ascertained that those below the denomination of five dollars will be issued in about

The Treasury Department is arranging details for carrying the new tariff act into operation. A general circular on the subject will be issued by the first of August. division; R. A. McNeil, 69th Pennsylvania; F. P.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. Morgan's Band Overtaken and Scattered.

A SEVERE FIGHT RECAPTURE OF STOLEN PROPERTY

CINCINNATI, July 22 .- Reports received vis Maysville state that our cavalry had overtaken Morgan's band on the road to Owensville from Mount Sterling. After a severe fight of an hour and a half. Morgan's forces were completely scattered. The cannon and horses captured by Morgan at Cynthiana were retaken, as well as a large por tion of other stolen property. The rebels lost 25 killed, while the Federal loss was 20 killed.

## THE STATE ENLISTMENTS

HARRISBURG, July 22.—The great war meeting

of last evening, in response to the proclamation of the President, has already produced the most gratifying results One company of the First City Zouaves, of Harrisburg, have already offered their services to Adjutant General Russell, and, of course, were promptly accepted. Other companies are rapidly forming, and the quota of Dauphin county will

Assurances having been received from many loyal and patriotic citizens, that the establishment of camps in well-chosen localities in other parts of the State, in connection with the central depot at Harrisburg, would greatly facilitate the raising of the State's quota under the late call, and would more thoroughly secure the formation of regiments, general order No. 29 has just been issued, establishing camps for districts comprising the adjacent counties of Lancaster, Washington, Montgomery Allegheny, Bradford, Luzerne, Franklin, and Philadelphia, in charge of which commanders and skilful surgeons will be appointed. Transportation will be furnished recruiting officers and others on gaged in raising squads or companies, on applica tion to Captain R. I. Dodge, superintendent of the recruiting service of Pennsylvania, to the camp nearest their location or recruiting rendezvous, or at which the regiment, for which any squad or company is intended, may be organized. It is necessary to accompany every application for transportation with the certificate of the prothonotary of the county, or, where that cannot be obtained, of the nearest postmaster, that the person applying is trustworthy, and has actually enrolled the number of men for which transportation is

Clothing, arms, &c., will be furnished volunteer by the proper United States officers, on their arrival at camp and muster into the service.

ESCAPE OF THE BAM ARKANSAS

WASHINGTON, July 22 .- The Navy Department, o-day, received the following: CATRO, via Chicago, July 21 -The rebel gun boat Arkansas, armed with twelve rifled 68-pounders, came out of the Yazoo river on Tuesday. She encountered first the Tyler, Carondelet, and ram Lancaster. After a running fight of ten minutes, the Carondelet closed with the rebel, when both vessels grounded, fighting side by side: the rebel. being outside, succeeded in getting off. The Tyler steamed ahead, maintaining a running fight until he fleet was reached. Our transpo range, prevented an effectual fire from our gunbeats, the Arkansas succeeding in getting to Vicksburg, under the shelter of their batteries, to appearance much injured. The total Union loss was 27 killed and wounded; among these the engineer and pilot of the Tyler. Farragut's entire fleet is below Vicksburg.

Slight damage was done to our vessels. GEORGE D. WISE. Captain and A. Q. M. Com. Farragut Attempts to Sink the Arkansas.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A special despatch from Memphis says that, on the night of the same day that the Arkansas succeeded in running through our fleet, Com. Farragut made an ineffectual attempt to sink her. His entire fleet passed down the river, each vessel pouring a broadside into her as they passed. The rebels acknowledged that one seven-inch steel-pointed shot went through her; but assert that this was the only damage sustained. A reconnoissance that morning showed that she had undergone repairs, but that she did not appear in any danger of sinking.

Late Rebel News from Vicksburg. BALTIMORE, July 22.—The Richmond Enquirer,

of July 18th, says:
The following despatch was received at the War Department vesterday: VICKSBURG, July 16.—The enemy opened all their guns and mortars last evening, and shelled the city and batteries until after dark, when eight of their vessels-of-war passed down under the fire of the batteries and the Arkansas' broadsides. What damage was done to them I have not learned, though they were repeatedly pierced by shot of the heaviest calibre. One heavy shot passed through the side of the Arkansas, killing two men and us, with the exception of one house burned down in the city. Our troops here have a contempt for the fleet and bombardment, and await coolly for troops to land. The Arkansas is the admiration of all, and her daring and heroic act has inspired all with the greatest enthusiasm. She is now being repaired, and will soon be ready for orders.

EARL VAN DORN, Major General. A Test of Lovalty in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, July 22 -The Mayor has called the Councils together again to make provisions for bounty to volunteers. The Secessionists of the second branch having promptly adjourned last Friday to defeat the resolution for this purpose, passed by the first branch, another opportunity will be offered them to test their loyalty. The resolution provides an appropriation of \$300,000 for volun-

teers. BALTIMORE, July 22.—City Councils reassem bled this afternoon. In the second branch the Secessionists rejected the resolution making an appropriation for volunteers. Considerable indignation was expressed at this action by outsiders, and it is thought that they will recede from their action to-morrow under the pressure of public opi-

Defeat of a Band of Guerillas in Missouri. Hupson, Me., July 21.—Information has reached here that Col. McNeil, with a detachment of Federal troops, had a fight with Porter's gang of guerillas, near Memphis, Mo., in which the rebels were badly whipped. Our loss was fifteen killed and thirty wounded and missing. The rebel loss was much greater, twenty-three being left on the field. Col. Stacy, a notorious marauder of that section, is among the killed. Col. McNeil is still in pursuit of Porter's band.

War Meeting in Detroit. DETROIT, July 22.—An immense meeting was held this afternoon in Campus Martius, to aid enlistments under the recent call for troops. The stores patriotism to morrow, in voting the sum of \$300,000 and factories were generally closed throughout the city.

Resolutions were passed requesting the City Councils to pay a bounty of \$50 to each unmarried, and \$100 to each married man enlisting in a regiment to be raised by this city. Liberal private donations, in addition, were offered. A great unanimity of feeling prevailed.

From Cairo. CAIRO, July 22.—Fifty-three men, of the 3d Michigan Cavalry, were captured by the rebels near Booneville, Miss., on Saturday. Skirmisnes occur almost daily in that vicinity. Arrival of Hospital Ships.

New York, July 22.—The steamer Vanderbilt has arrived below; with a ship in tow, probably the Euterpe, with sick and wounded.

New York, July 22.—The steamers Vanderbilt and Euterpe have arrived. The latter brings two hundred and twenty-two of the sick and wounded Union wisoners reachly released from Richmond. Union prisoners recently released from Richmond Their names have already been published. The Races at Boston

Bosron, July 22.—The races to day were well attended. The mile heats for three year olds was won by Sunshine in 1.54 and 1.533. The handicap four mile dash was won by Throg's Neck in 1.542. The handicap file heat was won by Throg's Neck in 1.542. The handicap mile heat was won by Avalanche, beating Hillsborough. The latter won the first heat in 2.2, Avalanche winning the three succeeding hands of 1.501.1.50. heats in 1:52½, 1:56, and 1:52, Fire at Davenport, Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Iows, July 22.—A fire in this city, yesterday, destroyed Burroughs & Albion's mills, three stores, and a block of five buildings. The property was valued at \$100,000. There was a partial insurance on the loss. Murder in Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 22.—A horrible murder was committed here, this afternoon. A butcher, named George Frederick Menthrell, killed his wife with a butcher-knife and then killed himself. Arrival of Steamers at New York. New York, July 22.—The steamers City of Washington and New York have arrived at this port. Their dates have been anticipated.

The Steamer North American MONTREAL, C. W., July 22.—The steamer North American passed Father Point at 11 o'clock last

Our Wounded at Richmond. BALTIMORE, July 22 .-- A copy of the Richmone Examiner of the 18th instant, received here, contains the following intelligence:

"Yesterday a train of ambulances conveyed to the transports, below Drury Bluff, on the James river, under flag of truce, between seven and eight hundred wounded Yankee prisoners, including a number of officers and surgeons, that have been confined, since their capture, in Libby prison, on The following surgeons volunteered to remain to care for their wounded, of whom are a thousand in the Libby prison: Drs. James S. Benneville, 11th Pennsylvania Regiment; S. E. Trelles, 61st New York; H. S. Hittinger, do.; J. Q. Osborne, 42d New York; H. H. Edmonson, 18th New York; W. J. Swain, 2d New Hampshire; F. F. Cook, Peck's

Colins, Prince, Hogan, Dunnling, C. M. Mills, 6th Pennsylv nia Cavalry. LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Seelry, 16th Michigan, Marsh, 4th Pennsylvania;

Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, July 22, 1862. y Postmaster Wakeman, to-day : y Postubster waxmen, words,
"Bestrict sales of postage stamps to former oustomary
amount per diem, as this Department is not to furnish
postage stamps for currency. A. W. ZEVALY,
"Third Assistant P. M. G." While the steamship City of Washington was at Quarantine, this morning, Christian Teneman, the quartermaster of the City of New York, was blown overboard by the premature discharge of the signal gun. His body The United States steamer Vanderbilt, Capt. Lefevre. arrived this afternoon from Fortress Monroe, with fiftysix sick and wounded soldiers. She had in tow the United States hospital ship Euterpe, with two hundred and twenty-two sick and wounded soldiers.

The tollowing is a list of persons who came on in the

Vanderbilt:
Maj. William H. Ludlow, Gen. Dix's staff, lady, child, and servant; Cadet William Ludlow; Surgeon J. A. Skelton. 87th New York, released from Richmond; Rev. S. B. Fuller, chaplain 16th Massachusetts, released; Lieut George S. Mellville, O. G., 1st New York, sercely wounded in the head, released; Capt. William S. Lieut George S. Mellyllie, Os G. 188 New York, severely wounded in the bead, released; Capt. William S.
Chase, 4th Rhode Island; Lieut Frank A Chase, 4th
Rhode Island; Mrs. Carlin, child, and servant; Mrs.
Weed, Mrs. Burtiss, Miss Burton, H. W. Brown, in
charge of the sick; A. C. Entricken, of Brooklyn; Capt,
John Pennington, of bark Mustang, wounded while
massing Four Paymetry of John Pennington, or bark Mustang, wounded while passing Fort Powhatan, on James river; M. Gook, second officer of bark Mustang; Capt. John G. Bowns and servants, of steamer Elm City; Lieut. A. J. Hol-brook, aid-de-camp Gen. Stevens' staff; Sergt. P. 4f. Gibbs, 4th Rhode Island; Corporal P. Campbell, 4th Phode Island brook, aid-de-camp Gen. Stevens' staff; Sergt. P. 4d. Gibbs, 4th Rhode Island; Corporal P. Campbell, 4th Rhode Island.

SIGE AND WOENDED PRIVATES.—Kelsey D. Clark. Co. K., 8th Connecticut; J. J. Wilkinson, Co. D., 18th New York: H. Kleme, Co. G. 1st Pennsylvania Artillery; William Graplesworth, Co. C., Rhode Island Artillery; William Graplesworth, Co. C., Rhode Island Artillery; William Silverwood, Co. I. 5th Michigan; Aftred Wellefer, Co. B., 5th New York; Daniel E. Hoxie, James H. Cook, Co. C., 10th Massachusste; Patrick Murphy, Co. B., 8th New York; Daniel S. Jones, Co. K., 35th New York; Poniel E. Hoxie, James H. Crowley, drum msjor, 92d New York; John Xalett, Go. K., 4th New York: Theodore Weed, Co. J. 44th New York.

Arnew York: Theodore Weed, Co. J., 44th New York.

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Arnew York: Theodore Weed, Co. J., 44th New York.

Arnew York: John Sulett, Go., 34th Cav., Gregoria; T. M. Allman, 25th Viiginia; John Butler, do.; Bichard T. Pailty, do.

The following is a partial list of the names of the stek and wounded Pennsylvania seldiers by the Euterpe, which artived here at one o'clock this afternoon, in tow of the steamship Vanderbilt:

Redward P. Bly, O., 33d.

John Spalman, F., 63d.

John Spalman, F., 63d.

John Spalman, F., 63d.

John H. Oostar, K., 2d.

James McGrogen, H., 63d.

John H. Oostar, K., 2d.

Joseph Brener, F., 22d.

Joseph Brener, F

all bally wounded, but few of them being sick with fever.

The hospital arrangements on board of the vessel wore excellent. The near were distributed around the cabin on litters, and were attended to by the doctors and nurses, who endeavored to gratify their wants and necessities. The atmosphere in the cabin was not at all offensive, and the general cleanliness which characterized the place showed that much pains had been taken to make the invalids as comfortable as possible. Nearly all of the soldiers were provided with new clothing.

General Thomas Francis Meagher, of the Irish Brigade, will visit Wallack's Theatre on Thursday evening next, by invitairon of the management. The house is to be brilliantly illumicated with colored lanterns, and the interior decorated with the national Irish and American colors. General Meagher will be accompanied by his suite.

colors.

The United States gunboat Naugatuck, which was presented to the Government by E. Stavens, of Hobokep, and which has rendered valuable service on the James river during the past summer, is now lying off Hoboken undergoing repairs. She has already been painted, and presents a fine appearance.

(Night and day" is still the watchword of workmen A the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The more ships fitted out and completes the more are to be operated upon. The echoes of hammers, artillery instruments, and chisels of all kinds can be heard constantly, so immense is the amount of work carried on in different parts of the navy yard. The engineer's department is not the less busy because the machinery for the new men-of-war is constructed outside. For these was and values less busy because the machinery for the new men of war is constructed outside. Engines, sipes, and valves get out of order every day, and Mr. Garrin's duty it is to see them repaired. Nor has steam done away with sail-making. In this department of the premises somewhat unusual activity also prevails. The blacksmith, of course, has become more indispensable than ear since the advent of iron clads, and there are probably twice as many clurks needed now as ever before. We gave, on Friday last, an account of the disbursements at the navy yard, and the number of hands employed. Subjoined is a brief analyris of the condition of the several craft: Reanoke, 40 tron-clad steam frigate, is rapidly apa brief analysis of the conductor of the several craft: Reanoke, 40, fron-clad steam frigate, is-rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for containston before many of the new mailed gamboats in course of construction. Her bulworks have been all cut away, and plating with 4% inch iron completed up to the gangway. On the 1st of August she will be taken to New York to be finished.

The following were the sales of stocks at the Secon The following were the sales of stocks at the Second Board to dsy:

5000 U S coup 6s '81. 97 × 250 N Y Cen B. ... 91 × 1200 do. ... 97 × 148 do. ... 92 × 1800 do. ... 97 × 148 do. ... 92 × 1800 do. ... 97 × 1800 U S 6s '81 reg. ... 97 × 50 do. ... 815 33 × 10000 U S 6s '81 reg. ... 97 × 50 do. ... 815 33 × 5000 Tenn 8t 6s '90. 50 do. ... 33 × 5000 U S 6s '74 con. 86 500 do. ... 33 × 500 U S 6s '81 org W 100 Brie Bailway pid. 61 × 14000 U S 6s 1 yr certi 9 × 100 do. ... 14 × 14000 U S 6s 1 yr certi 9 × 100 do. ... 14 × 14000 U S 6s 1 yr certi 9 × 100 do. ... 14 × 1000 do. ... 101 × 1000 do. ... 1

First quality, \$\Psi\$ cwt.
Ordinary quality
Common quality
Inferior quality Inferior quality........ First quality #P Ib.
Crdinary quality.
Common quality.
Interior quality. SHEEP AND LAMES.

Prime quality. \$\psi^2\$ head. \$4 50\infty 5.00
Ordinary quality. \$4.45\infty 5.00
Common quality. \$3.00\infty 2.75\infty 3.00

SWINE. fed, P lb.

Still-fed. ... THE MARKETS.

Asses.—The market is firm for Fots at \$6.25. Pearls FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for Western 5,2te
Flour was fairly active early in the day; better prices
were obtained, but at the close the market is dull and
heavy. Trade brands are without change and in steady
request. The sales are 31,400 bbla at \$5.55.25 for superfine State and Western; \$5.50.65.70 for the low grades
of Western extra; \$5.50.65.70 for the low grades
of Western extra; \$5.50.65.70 for the low grades
of Western extra; \$5.60.65.70 for trade brands.
Canadian Flour is a shade better, and the supply is
moderate; sales of 1,400 bbls, at \$5.50.85.70 for the low
grades; of extra; and \$5.75.66.30 for trade brands.
Southern Flour is more active and firmer; we notice the
first arrival of new from the Phonix Mills, Baltimore,
consigned to Messrs. Holt & Co., the quality very superior; the sales are \$,200 bbls, at \$5.40.65 for mixed to
good superfine Baltimore, and \$6.05.77 for trade brands;
\$7.50 for 500 b bls. new Phoenix extra, and \$8.50 for
500 bbls. new Phoenix family.

Exe Flour is fern sales of 740 bbls at \$5.24.25. Corp. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for Western Siste good superfine Battmore, and \$5.0507 for frade brands; \$7.50 for 500 b bis. new Pheenix extra, and \$8.50 for 500 bbis. new Pheenix extra, and \$8.50 for 500 bbis. new Pheenix extra, and \$8.50 for 500 bbis. new Pheenix extra, and \$8.50 for My beautiful for the first soles of \$62 bbis at \$3.50 for Marshal's choice and Brandywine Whisky.—The market is heavy; sales of 900 bbis at \$3.50 for Ohio. and 30c for State.

\*\*Grain.—The Wheat market is 1.252 better—the demand good; but the poor assortment. and higher prices, checked business. and the market closed duil and heavy. The inquiry for Western is mainly for the continent.

The sales are 172.000 bushels at \$11.01.17 for Chicago Spring; \$1.1421.19 for Racine Spring; \$1.1221.19 for Milwankee Club; \$1.202.122 for Amber Jowa and Green Bay; \$1.25221.35 for Rad Western; \$1.3521.35 for Amber do.; \$1.3521.45 for White Michigan, and \$50 for choice White Kentucky.

Oats are dull and heavy; sales of Western and Canadian at 46241xc, and State 471, 2484; O Bye is firm; small sales of Western at 75.076c, and State 80c. Corn opened buoyent, but buyers hold off, and the market closed heavy at our quotations; the sales are 18,000 bushels at 49x 250c for heated and unsound; 53.050 for Rastern mixed, and 55.056c for good to prime old mixed.

Markets by Telegraph. Markets by Telegraph.

BALTHORB. July 22—Flour is advancing; Ohio, \$5500-5.75. Wheat dull and lower; new white. \$1400-150, red \$1850-140. Corn quiet; white 59x50c, yel-w, 55x56c. Oats firm at 44x5c. Coffee steady at 22 x25c. Whisky dull at 34x34 xc. Cincinnart, July 22—Flour is firm and in good demand at \$415xx425. Whisky dull at 270. Mess Pork—Sales of 250 bibs at \$9.50. Lord in good demand at 8c, Gold 20 per cent. premium. Silver 9x10 per cent. Exchange on New York par to % per cent. premium. EXTENSIVE GUN-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

EXTENSIVE GUN-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

The gun e-tablishment of the Amoskeag Co., at Manchester, is pearly complete, and the Mirror says that when done, it will be equal to the best in the country. It will be able to turn out 1,500 rides a month, and will give employment to 200 men of superior skill as machinists. They have a Government contract for 10,000 rides of the Springfield pattern, and will be in full blast the first of next month. They are making 500 breech-loading carbiner, of the Lindon patent, for the Government, which will be delivered in two weeks. These are a very handsome and effective weapon for cavalry use. They have also made a steel breech-loading cannon, of the Lindon patent, which is ordered by Busia as a sample. It is now finished and ready to be tested.

CAPTURE OF JAYHAWKERS.—A detachment of CAPTURE OF JAYHAWKERS .- A detachment of the Wisconsin Third, stationed at Troy, Kansas, under the wisconism influt, sianous is roy, Assass, under the command of a licutenant, made a descent on our neighboring village, Elwood, early yesterday morning, and made a thorough search for armed Jayhawkors and men of doubtful character. We hear of five arrests having been made, among whom were Bradner and John Lawler, two notorious Jayhawkers, and a man named Robertson, two notorious Jayhawkers, and a man named Robertson, who recently came from the robel ermy, and, failing to give bond here; went to Kansas. An iron canon, about a 2-pounder, was found secreted in Bradber's house, which singular article of household furniture was, of course, captured, and, with the prisoners, conveyed to Troy.—St. Joseph Journal, 17th.

A NOVEL RUNAWAY.—The Chicago Times relates a novel runaway thus: "On Saturday evening last, several who were indulging in lake bathing had a lesson taught them which it is presumed they will not soon forget. A number of horses had come to the lake shore to quench their thirst, when they were caught by the bathers and mounted. The horses bore this treatment quietly until one of the number became frightened, and, without waiting for his rider to dismount, started on a furious gallop up the street. The horse wouldn't stop, nor could the rider dismount, so that the situation was fast becoming perplexing to the bather, who, Mazeppa-like, was compelled to continue his ride.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF IT.—A Brooklyn.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF IT.—A Brooklyn

THE CITY. The Thermometer.

JULY 22, 1861.

1. M. 12 M. 3 P. M 6 A. M. 12 M. 3 6 6 7 77 WIND. NW. NE. ENE. | NE. AN INTERESTING LIBEL-SUIT .- Yesterday afternoon an interesting libel suit was heard be-fore Alderman Beitler, in which Mr. Joseph Severus was charged, on the oath of John Dolman, with publishing a false, scandalous, and malicious libel of, and concerning the deponent. The article complained of was headed "The Sons of Liberty," and appeared in a miserable weekly paper of small circulation, published in South Third street, by Thomas B. Florence & Co. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of Mr. Florence. The latter, however, was not in the city, and was not presen at the hearing. Charles W. Brooks, Esq., appeared fo the defendant, and Mr. Amos Briggs for the prosecution The Sons of Liberty, it seems, is an organization started September, 1861. The design of the association can be seen from the following extracts, which we take

from the constitution and the by-laws. The preamble "At this crisis of 1861 no argument is necessary to "At this crisis of 1861, no argument is necessary to prove that Constitutional Liberty is in danger, from the hersies, aggressions and warfare of those in rebullion against the legitimate Constitutional Government of the United States.

"Every patriot's heart must feel, every patriot's influence should be exerted, and every patriot's arm, when necessary, should strike in an emergency like this.

"Wo, therefore, agree to associate together under the title of Sons of Liberty, for the nurpose of rendering united sid to the constitutional Government of the United States, for the maintenance of authority and law under the Constitution, and to put down rebellion and treason wherever found."

Article let of the Constitution cans.

Article 1st of the Constitution says:

"The design of this association is simply to promote
mainity of sentiment and uniformity of action in manmaining the constitutional Government of the United
states, and in suppressing treason and rebellion." Article third reads:

"Each camp shell consist of two parts, viz: First the camp, properly so called consisting of all associated in such camp as Sons of Liberty. Second, of a smaller number, elected yearly or semi-yearly by the camp trom their members, to be called the douncil of Liberty. This Council shall consist of one for every ten members of the camp. Article third reads:

amp. \*\* Each subordinate camp in every county shall send a delegate to the county seat, or some other convenient place, and such delegates shall form the Council of the County.

"Subordinate camps in a county shall elect, yearly or semi-yearly, a member of the State Council, provided that each county in which the organization exists shall be entitled-to one delegate. So councillors or delegates shall be provided for fractional parts save the exceptions

be entitled to one delegate. So connocillors or delegates shall be provided for fractional parts save the exceptions noticed before.

"Any person may become a member of any camp upon application of a member in good standing, upon which application a vote of the camp shall be taken. If three votes be east against the applicant, a committee shall be appointed to investigate the cause, who shall report at the next meeting, when a vote of two thirds shall be required to elect the candidate. Provided, that us one shall be considered a member nuless he first subscribe to the cath of silegiance and loyalty."

The by-laws state that candidates for membership must be citizens loyal to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and twenty-one years of age. Candidates failing to be initiated for four weeks after their election must be re elected before they can become members. Votes for candidates for membership shall, be by ball ballot.

The article charged with being libellous states the object of the society to be "to amalgamate and thus make more effective all forms of opposition to the Democratic party, the Constitution, and the Union." It also save: "The members are bound together by oaths so shockingly blasphemous and revolting as to preclude their publication in our columns—oaths which bind them to use all their energies to frustrate the efforts of the Democratic party to rally the loyal, patriotic, and conservative men of the country upon the platform of the 'Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was,' and thus rescue the nation from that perlious condition into which it has been plunged by thirty years of Abolition prayers, lathe nation from that perilous condition into which it has been plunged by thirty years of Abolition prayers, la-bors, and exertions. The means to be used by this band

of sworn traitors to the country, the Constitution, and the Union for pushing forward this account to the country. ecomplished."
The article concludes by giving a long list of the names The article concludes by giving a long list of the names of certain gentlemen who are connected with the association. The first name given is that of John Dolman, president. Then follows a list of nearly a hundred, among whom are some of our most respectable and patriotic citizens.

The first witness called yesterday was Charles Reinstein, who upon being sworm testified as follows:

I know Messars Severns & Florence.

Question. Are they the proprietors of this paper?

Winess. I cecline to answer, as it might criminate me; I have no interest in the paper.

Mr. Briggs, for the prosecution, insisted that the witness should answer the question. He said neither a negative nor positive answer could criminate, him, as he said he had no interest in the paper.

Mr. Brooks objected to even an examination of the witness at all, as no libel had yet been proven, and they

witness at all, as no libel had yet been proven, and they had no right to know the publishers.

The alderman concurred in this, and the witness stepped aside.

Mr Dolman was then sworn. [The paper containing the article was shown.] This is my name published in this paper; that article touches myself and others; I am president of the association called the Sons of Liberty.

Cross-examined.—This society meets at Sansom street Hall: its object is to preserve the Constitution and the president of the association called the bons of Lineary, Cross-examined.—This society meets at Sansom street Hall; its object is to preserve the Constitution and the Union, and to put down treason; it is a secret associa-

tion, and the qualideations for admission are loyalty and cittzenship; there is a form of initiation gone through with.

Question. What are the forma?

Answer. I decline to answer this, on the ground that it is a secret association.

This objection was sustained by the alderman.

Witness resumed.—I decline to answer the form of the oath; as to the oath being plasphemous, that is false; neither is anything said at the meetings of the Democratic party.

false; neither is anything said at the meetings of the Democratic party.

Question. Are the members instructed, in any manner, to find out the movements of any people in any political organization?

Answer. No. sir, whess you call traitors in the South political organizations; no party is ever mentioned, either directly or indirectly; we have men of all parties in the organization; our purpose is to sustain the Government and Jonetintuion, and not any Administration; there is a pass-word to enter, and a sign of recognition outside; I know of no malice of any one connected with this namer towards me; I was not advised to bring this ovising; I know of no mance of any one connected with this paper towards me; I was not advised to bring this prosecution.

Several witnesses were here examined to show that the

several witnesses were nere examined to snow in at the apper is published at the office on south Third street, after which Mr. Brigs now insisted that the witness, was recalled. Mr. Brigs now insisted that the witness answer the question whether Messre Florence and Severus are the publishers of the paper. The alderman decided the question was proper, and not in any way tending to criminate the witness. The witness refused to answer the question was

belief, heard him say anything in connection with the paper?
Objected to and sustained.
Witness continued—I don't know where Mr. Severns' place of business is—he never told me about his place of business; I suppose his place of business is at No.—South Third street; he does various things there; he reads papers there; I never saw any editorials Mr. Severns wrote; I have seen that articlesbefore; know that Mr. Severns did not write it; I don't think that I ever heard Mr. S. say that he was connected with the paper; I think he may, from what I know, have some connection with the paper; he gives orders sometimes with regard to its printing; he don't pay the men employed there.

Mr. Rigger now submitted as articles the new of the paper in t oyed there. Mr. Briggs now submitted as evidence the paper conanining the alleged libel. The article was then read. The ase here closed and after argument on both sides, by he counsel, the alderman held the defendant in the

charge. THE SHERIFF CONTESTED ELECTION

THE SHERIFF CONTESTED ELECTION

OASE.—This case was continued yesterday morning.
Georgo Shrouk was the first witeess called. He testified as follows: I live in the Sixth precinct, Twenty-first ward; voted for Mr. Ewing.
Patrick Fitzwarfick sworn.—I resided in the Sixth precinct Twenty-first ward; voted for Mr. Ewing.
Hugh Bower sworn.—I resided in the Sixth precinct Twenty-first ward; voted for Mr. Ewing.
Hugh Bower sworn.—I voted at the last general election for sheriff; I think in the Sixth division of the Twenty-first ward; between 6 and 7 o'clock I think I yeld; I believe for Mr. Ewing; got my ticket from Michael Feeney.

Matthew Bahon sworn.—I voted at the last election for sheriff in the Sixth precinct, Twenty-first ward; between 6 and 7 o'clock I think I yeld; I believe for Mr. Ewing; got my ticket from Michael Feeney.

Matthew Bahon sworn.—I voted at the last election for sheriff in the Sixth precinct, Twenty-first ward; between 6 afternoon; can't tell exactly; I voted for Mr. Ewing; I guess; don't knew exactly; I didn't vote for John Thompson.

Oross-examined.—I lived in Green lang at that time; north side; I can't read; nobody opened that ticket and read it to me; I didn't inquire anything about the reading; I was told this morning the name of the man I voted for, but I disremember the name; two or three told me; Mr. Winpenny was one; I asked him the name of the nan I voted for, and he told me.

Jacob Stout sworn.—I reside in the Twenty-first ward, sixth precinct; have resided there about twenty-four years; I know Robert Blankin; he is my brother-inlaw; on the last election he lived with me in lived in Manay unk about three months; can't tell when he left; he then went to Wilmington; he is there now, I believe.

Thomas H. Speakman recalled.—I do not recollect having any conversations with Mr. Grant or Mr. Wollaston, about the day of election, at my residence in Delaware county; in one-sense, I might have said to them that I resided in Delaware county, but I have no recollection of it at all; in one-se

for the respondent proposed discredited their own witness.

Judge Thompson, after consulting with Judge Ludlow, said he was very doubtful of the propriety of this quosition, but under the circumstances, as it was a new question, he was not disposed to enforce the law with strictness. The effect of it was to contradict Mr. Speakman, and, after they had heard, they would be in a difficulty whether to believe Mr. Wollaston or Mr. Speakman.

Judge Ludlow agreed that it was a question of doubtful propriety, but he could see a contingency in which it might be proper. The question was admitted.

I placed some business in Mr. Speakman's hands that had to be transacted in Delaware county; we had repeated conversations as to the inconvenience of going down there, and Mr. Speakman said there was no difficulty about it, as he resided in Delaware county; at or adout the time of the election, we were talking about this matter, and Mr. Speakman told me either that he was building a house or had built a house in Delaware county; and intended making that his residence; I spoke to him of the inconvenience of practising law in both places, and he passed that place was within four miles of fieldia, and he passed that place in coming to the railroad [Media is the cunter tow. of Delaware county, i.e. of the moraing and he passed that place in coming to the railroad [Hedia is the county tow. of Delsware count, ]; or the moraing of the election, as I was going to vote. I met Mr. Speakman, in Zane street, and he said he had had a difficulty in

voted the Democratic ticket.

Question. Did he say he had voted, and how he had otted? Question. Did he say he had voted, and how he had voted?

Objected to, and objection overruled.

John E. Maxwell aworn.—I reside in Sixth street, balow Arch; I have lived there since the Ziet of October; before that I lived at Fifth and Arch; I voted at the last election; I lived at Fifth and Arch for several years; I have no recollection of the time of paying any taxes; I paid my taxes when the collector called and thought no more about it; I don't think I have paid any taxes but those for which the collector has called; I have paid them at the county treasurer's office on notice of the tax collector; I paid them at the office at Sixth and Obestrut; I don't know the time I voted; I was challenged; I don't know whether I was sworn or not; I thought the challenge was just to make fun; a gentleman was sworn for me to prove residence; I did not produce any receipt for taxes; I voted for John Thompson for sheriff; I have not got any receipts for taxes; I burned them all up.

Cross-examination—I was not required to produce a tax receipt when I voted; the first year I voted there I brought a tax receipt.

Mr. Gaven offered the list of voters of the Fifth divirought a tax receipt.

Mr. Gowan offered the list of voters of the Fifth divi-Mr. Gowan offered the list of voters of the Fifth division of the First ward, which shows the name of William Walker, No. 54, as having voted a full ticket.

John Hall sworn.—I live a Rope Ferry road and Scoud street; I voted at the precinct at Broad and South in the forencon; I did not vote after that; at that time I lived with Kd. Shotzline, in Maiden laue, out Schuykhli; it is in the First ward; I think it is in the First precinct; I live now about three squares from the arsenal; I don't know who I voted for for sheriff; some young fellows gave me some tickets, and told me it was all right; I was satisfied, and voted the tickets; I don't know the names of the men who gave me the tickets; I don't he names of the men who gave me the tickets; I did not look inside of the tickets; they said it was all right for the party.

United States hospital at the Town Hall, Germantown. The ensign was present from the citizens residing in the neighborhood.

SAVAGE IMPRESSIONS OF FRANCE.—At a recent adjence of the Towney chief with the Emperor Napoleon, he asked them with what they hat been most struck since their arrival in France, when one of them replied that 'it would take years to relate all that they all been most struck since their arrival in France, when one of them replied that 'it would take years to relate all that they were birds of the description.

I don't Brance. The Towner Hall, Germantown. The ensign was present from the ensign was present from the citizens residing in the neighborhood.

SAVAGE IMPRESSIONS OF FRANCE.—At a recent adjence of the Towner chief with the Emperor. Napoleon, he asked them with what they hat been most struck since their arrival in France, when one of them replied that 'it would take years to relate all that they were birds of the description.

SAVAGE IMPRESSIONS OF FRANCE.—At a recent adjence of the Towner that he neighborhood.

SAVAGE IMPRESSIONS OF FRANCE.—At a recent adjence of the Towner that he neighborhood. EXTENSIVE ASSUMEMENT OF IT.—A Brooklyn paper says a lady purchased an article in Fulton street, the other day, when she received the following as change for a one-dollar bill: Forry ticket, shin plaster, counterfeit penny, car ticket, milk ticket, butcher's I. O. U., grocer's I. O. U., bread ticket, Seent postage stamp, 1-cent postage stamp, and an ice cream ticket.

Mr. Hirst-What party? Mr. Thayer objected. voted on the west side of Broad street.

Mr. Thayer objected.

I voted on the west side of Broad street.

Cross-examined—I worked with Shetzline, but I made my home at Broad and South, where I got my washing; I lived there about five months victors I voted.

Be examined—I have paid my taxes; I puid taxes to Alderman Dallas and to a collector; I don't know how long since; I was challenged when I voted; some said I had no right to vote there; I was not seworn; I did not see any one else sworn; I had my tax receipt with me; I got the receipt some time before the election; I cannot tell exactly now long; I did not offer to vote as any other place; I wanted to show my tax receipt, but the election effects eath never mind.

Re-cross-examined—Islaws; intended that my boarding house, at Broad and South, should be my home.

Mr. Hirst offered in evidence the list of taxables of the First division of the First ward, without a mark on it or a name added. Upon it appears the natio of John Hall, haborer, Lloyd's court, near Fifteenth. On the list of voters is John Hall, No. 25, full ticket.

Also the hourly list, to determine the hour in which the vote was cast, from which it appears that no scratched tickets were voted during that hour.

Mr. Birst asked the Court if it was prepared to decide on the quretion raised on the vote of Mr. Berry.

Judge Thompson said that as he understood the decision of the Supreme Court, that the Legisl-ture could not empower a man to vote in a district for officers who would not directly represent him. He therefore thought that the resolution rould not be sustained.

Judge Thompson.

The Court then adjourned until this morning. MEETING OF CITIZENS RELATIVE TO

MEETING OF CITIZENS RELATIVE TO LAYING A BAILROAD TRACK ON COLUMBIA AVENUE.—Lest evening a spirited mass meeting of the citizens of the Seventeenth. Eigeteenth, Niceteenth, Niceteenth, Niceteenth, Niceteenth, And Twentieth wards was beld at Germantown road and Committee avenue to take action and express their disapprobation of the intention of the North Pennsylvania. Bailroad Company to lay a track on Columbia avenue. The meeting was held in the open air, and was largely attended. During the day a large four-house omnious, containing a band of muric, was driven through the streets. From it was flying a large streamer containing the words, "No monopoly of Columbia avenue by coal cars." The meeting lest evening was attended both ny property owners and the residents of the upper wards. The proceedings were conducted in order, although much indignation was manifested.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by Mathias Meyers, Esq., who called upon Mr. John Gable to preside. A number or vice presidents and secretaries, Wan. C. Hadnes and Fred. Genth, were also appointed. The following preamble and resolutions were submitted:

Whereas, The North Pennsylvania Bailroad Company, in urging upon City Councils their demand for the use of Columbia avenue, from America to Ninth street, for their coal freight railroad conventions with the Contraction of the coal freight railroad conventions with the Coal freight railro Whereas, The North Pennsylvania Bailroad Company, in urging upon City Councils their demand for the use of Columbia avenue, from America to Ninth streat, for their coal freight railroad connection with the Germantown and Norristown Bailroad, thus imposing upon that street and neighborhood, for all times to come, a nuisance of the most objectionable kind, reducing the value of property, endangering life, and readering travel on said street inconvenient and daagerous, therefore we, the citizens of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Ninoteauth, and Twentieth wards, in to wn-meeting assembled, feeling a unity of interest in resisting a measure so franght with loss and danger to us all, unite in respectfully offering the following resolutions to the public and to the City Connolis: Councils:

Resolved, That as law-abiding citizens we claim the Councils:

Councils:

Resolved, That as law-abiding citizens we claim the right of protection from a corporation aiready sufficiently endowed by the city of Philadelphia, and respectfully call upon both branches of Councils to refine the application of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the use of Columbia avenue for a freight railroad purpose from America to Ninth street.

Resolved, That the effect upon property of such a road is shown conclusively by the condition of Cadwalader street, Germantown road, Front street, Willow, Ninth, Broad, and West flarket streets, and, although railroad connections may be, and are, necessary for transportation and commercial purposes, we think they should be made at points least objectionable to property interests.

Resolved, That as streets are improved at the expense of property-owners thereon, we think Councils should consult the interests and opinions of a majority of owners, before granting a privilege such as is now sought for by this corporation.

Resolved, That, in the estimation of this meeting, the desired connection should not be made on any street south of Lehigh avenue, and that the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by so persistently ureing Councils to grant them the right of way on paved and improved arcels in the built-up portion of the city, are trampling upon the rights of the people, and theroby irritating and disturbing the community.

Resolved, That we will resist the usurpation, and test the question as to whether the railroad company, after having once made application for the use of one street, and were refused, have the right to choose such others as they may select, regordless of the protect of nineteentwentieths of the property-owners on the line of the choser street.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to

hoser street.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to both branches of Conneils, with the request that the members, especially those of the upper wards of the city, look to it that their constituents are protected in their rights and property, regardless of the interests of any railroad corporation.

The resolutions were adopted amidst great applicates and cheers. Speeches were then made by the president, Fred. Dittman, J. Fietcher Bund, Joseph Wood, Benjamin H. Haines, Simon Gratz, Dr. Sites, George Link, and others. Wilson C. Kerr, president of Common Council, who was among the spectators, was called upon for a speech. With much reluctance he came for ward, and said, that as a member of Council it would hardly be proper for him to express an opinion. He would say, however, that he thought their interests would be well cared for. This remark gave rise to loud and long-continued cheering. rights and property, regardless of the interests of any

PHILADELPHIANS IN FREDERICK CITY HOSPITAL —The following soldiers belonging to Penn-sylvania regiments, all residents of this city, are now lying in the hospital at Frederick City, being either sick r wounded: John Steuber, E. 27th; William J. McWillan, Knapp's Buttery; Thomas Devlin, H. 73d; Philip Newkum n., H. John Steuber, E. 27th; William J. McWillan, Knapp's Battery; Thomas Devlin, H. 73d; Philip Newkum-ne, H. 73d; William Cooligao, E. 73d; Charles Teestin, F. 73d; Germantown; Charles Pollard, E. 73d; Thomas J. Manson, E. 73d; John Narrett, A., 109th; Edward Potts, K. 109th; Edward Charlton, E. 109th, Edward Potts, K. 109th; Edward Charlton, E. 109th, Gormantown; William Lake, B. 109th; Henry Sawall, B. 109th; Bichard Larue, G. 109th, Philadelohia; Chenry Shivers, F. 73d; Timothy Maboney, I. 73d; Francis Joseph, K. 74th; Augustus Hartman, I. 73d; Sergeaut George A. Korbel, O, 28th; Griffith O'Beily, I. 73d; James Konny, H. 73d; James Konny, H. 73d; James McMahon, F. 731; James F. Lloyd, F. 73d; Frederick Gitk, 73d; John Viehman, Sherman's Artillery; Henry Kayer, I. 27th; Ferdinand Jardella, G. 109th; Thomas G. Occaran, D. 109th; James Campbell, G. 109th; Thomas Conn, F. 29th; Thomas McKeas, H. 109th; Sergt, J. Intour, G. 109th; Thomas McKeas, H. 109th; Sergt, J. Intour, G. 109th; Thomas McKeas, H. 109th; Sergt, J. Intour, G. 109th; Lewis Ott, B., 75th; David Hart, F. 28th; Walter Shuttes, K. 29th; Benedict Fontaene, A. 74th; Otto Smith, H. 27th; Sergt John Somoson, I. 28th; Alfred Yeager, F. 29th; Albert Seifert, musician, 27th regit; Geo Reighart, H. 75th; Joseph F. Arvold, H. 109th; Samuel E. Condell, A. 109th; John Metaker, C. 27th; Heter New Grand, B. 73d; William Befford, B. 73d; James Bradbury, A. 29th; Samuel Kay, A. 29th; Frederick Watterter, D. 73d; Jscob Morris, B. 75th

ing gentlemen are Grand Jurors for the August term:

John H. Daman, shoemaker; Jacob Dedier, farmer;
John Duddy, type-founder; George M. Elkinton manufacturer; Budolph Beson, shoemaker: Aug. Fonserav. gentleman; Abrem Franks, do.; James A. Hamm, comb maker; Fred. Hammond, leather dealer; Thomas Has-lam, manufacturer; William H. Hood, merchant; Geo Keller, brawer; William Leffman, painter; Frederick neuer, prewer; william Lettman, painter; Frederick Leopold, machinist; James Love, gentieman; John H. Lush, carpenter; William Nagloy, wheelwright; John Newbert, stationer; Edward Perry, gentleman; Spencer Boberts, miller; Daniel Smith, Jr., gentleman; Gi teon Taylor, cordwainer; Timothy Tredway, merchant; Geo. Newhouse, brushmaker.

FIRE IN WEST PHILADELPHIA. - Yes. terday morning, about one o'clock, Officer Thompson discovered snoke issuing through the roof of Marshall's mill, a two-snd-a-baff-story stone building at the corner of Thirty-first and Ludlow streets, in the Twenty-fourth of Thirty-first and Ludlow streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward. The slarm was given, and the West Philadelphia steam engine was soon upon the ground. The fire originated in the basement, and burned through the joists to the first floor. The flames were extinguished before they had extended any further. There was nothing upon the first floor but a quantity of woolen rags. The mill is owned by James Twaddell, and occupied by Miller and Monarch. The loss will be between \$100 and \$200, which is fully covered by insurance.

A DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE. A DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Late on Monday evening a posse of officers, under
Lients. Goldey and Psullin, made a descent upon a restaurant at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, a
place of resort for disorderly characters of both sexes.
Everybody found in the place was taken into custody.
The prisones numbered fifteen, men and women. They
had a hearing yesterday morning, before falld. Beitler,
and were held to keep the peace. J. J. Fullerton, proprietor of the place, was held in \$1,000 ball to answer at
court.

A Ladies' Aid Association, for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, in the various hospitals in Delaware county, has been formed in the borough of Darby, and the following ladies elected officers:

President—Mrs. Wm. H. Bunting.

Secretary—Miss Alice Pearson.

Treasurer—Miss Hamats B. Lloyd.

Contributions adapted to the nurrous intended will be

LADIES' AID ASSOCIATION OF DARBY.

Contributions adapted to the purpose intended will be beerfully received by either of the above officers at their CHILD DESERTION .- A woman dressed

KEYSTONE ARTILLERY.—At a meeting of the members of the Keystone Artillery, Captaiu Hastings, held on Monday avening, it was unanimously resolved to offer their battery to the Government for nine months, pursuant to the Governor's proclamation. A good opportunity is now offered for young men, wishing

BREADSTUFFS FOR EUROPE.—Yesterday morning the ship Cheltenham, Captain Wison, sailed for Liverpool, with the following cargo: 15,238 bushels of wheat, in bulk; 6,798 bushels of grain, in bags; 7,192 barrels of flour; 118 cashs of tallow; 100 tt-roes of beef; 163 tierces of lard; 330 barrels of lard; 25 hlds, and 60 bbls. shoulders.

DANGEROUS FALL. - A little girl named Eliza Helmuth, four years of age, fell from the third-story window of the dwelling of her parents, on Mervine street above Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward on Menday afternoon. Her left arm was broken, an the also sustained serious injuries about the head.

ANOTHER VOLUNTEER GONE. Thos. Bisbing a member of Company B Baxter's. Fire Zon-aves, Capt. Gleon, died yesterday morning, at his resi-dence on Twenty-second street, near Brown. of disease contracted while in service before Richmond. The de-ceased was only 22 years of age. He served in the three-months campaign, in the 23d Regiment, under Col. Dare. RETURN OF ESCAPED PRISONERS .-

Seven prisoners who had escaped from Fort Delaware were sent back to their old quarters yesterday morning, having been arrested Monday at Havro-de-Grace. The names of the party are, T. Bice, S. Arnold, John Lynch, John Thompson, Chas. Stone, George Williams, and John THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE.-Dr. Levis was thrown from his carriage at Ninth and Master streets on Monday afternoon, in consequence of his horse

LEASING WHARVES. - Cumberlandstreet wharf, on the Delaware, has been leased, at auction.
for \$115 per annum. Bace-street wharf, upon the Delaware, was also put up, but no bids were received. This A BENEVOLENT OBJECT .- The Wil-

ow Glee Association have resolved to contribute the pro-ceeds of a late concert, given under their auspices, to a SERIOUS FALL. -About three o'clock,

yesterday afternoon, a lad, named John Robb, aged 13 years, fell through the hatchway of store No. 9 North Front street, and was sectionally injured. He was taken to his home, in St. John street, by Officer Groon. FLAG RAISING AT GERMANTOWN.-A large and beautiful flag has been raised upon the new United States hospital at the Town Hall, Germantown.