ceed fifteen hundred or two thousand at most. Since their return to Winchester, after the retreat of Banks, the Yankess have been decidedly cautious in all their movements, and manifested the greatest uneasiness in all their actions. They seem to dread the approach of Jacktheir actions. They seem to dread the approach of Jackson and his forces, and are at all times prepared to skedaddle. The appointment of Pope had falled to full their approhensions. The force new in the vicinity of the town is understood to be a portion of the command of the reckless and unprincipled Geary.

FIGHT AT MIDDLETOWN. On Tuesday evening last, there was a fight at Middle-town, on the Valley turnpike, about eight miles from Whichester, between our cavalry scouts and the plokets of the enemy, in which they sustained a loss of eight killed and wounded. The only loss suffered on our side was the wounding of a horse. This little skirmish had greatly excited the fears of the whole Federal camp, and they had withdrawn their pickets from that road en-

MISCRILLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

The crops in Frederick, Clarke, and Jefferson were unusually good; but owing to the scarcity of labor, only a portion of the wheat harvest would be gathered. Many of the farmers were saving what they could, but others were permitting the wheat to stand in the field without the intrance of a scytle. The Yankee commandant had issued a circular to the farmers to induce them to gather their grain, assuring them the Government would purchase it at a price hereafter to be fixed.

It was intended on Saturday to send away five hundred of the Yankee wounded. The cars not being able to take so many, some were forced to return. A number, who appeared to be quite young, shed tears freely at the idea of coming back.

coming back.

The 1st Regiment Yirginia Yolunteers has, it is stated, been disbanded. It has been one of the bravest and most useful in the army. When disbanded it had hardly over fifty men, the remnant of four battles. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—OUR TROOPS IN

From the Richmond Dispatch, 224]
It is now understood that a general exchange of prissoers of war has been agreed upon. The basis of this exchange is the cartel of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain. The surplus on either side will be provided to the control of the control o partied [The Examiner says that it is credibly informed that the exchange will leave the rebels between 8,000 and 10,000 surplus to be immediately paroled [THE DASH ON BEAVER DAM.

THE DASH ON BEAVER DAN.

No train was sent west from the Central depot yesterday, but a deepatch was received last evening from Col.

Fontaine, announcing that the enemy had left the reighborhood, and that the necessary repairs to the road had been made. Consequently, a teain will leave for Stautton this morning, at the usual hour, and we have leason to believe that travel will not again be intercupted.

RELURES.

SELURES.

Government officers, last week, seized a large amount of sugar and some five hundred barrels of flour, which were stored in Charlotte, N. J. Thirty cents per pound was allowed for the sugar. The sugar and flour both were taken for the goldiers.

THE YANKEES IN ORANGE COUNTY. THE YANKEES IN ORANGE COUNTY.

The Lynchburg Republican, of the 19th, says the Yankees have retreated into Cuipeper county. It adds:
They are estimated to number between 80,000 and 40,000, and are mainly stationed in Culipeper and Madison. The report of the taking of Madison Court-House by the enemy is confirmed. After the skirmish on Friday morning at Orange Court-House, our cavalry retired toward Gordonsville, and the enemy, mustering courage, advanced as far as thadison Run Station, four miles from Gordonsville, where they captured two of the section musters on the railroad. About the time of their arrival there, our troops, having been reinforced, made their appearance, and a grand stampede commenced among the enemy. Our men pursued them some two miles, and captured some seventy of them, who were sent to Biohmond on Saturday. There need be no fears of the enemy in that quarter.

FROM BATON BOUGE. The Rev. Henry T. Lee, of West Baton Rouge, La, which place he left two weeks ago, has arrived in this city. He gives an interesting account of affairs in Baton Rouge, the capital, and the vicinity. The people of Baton Rouge are immovable in their loyality to the Confederate States. The Union force there, under General Williams, is about 1,800, about half of whom are sick. It is a common sight to see the Yankee soldiers lying sick in the store doors, and squads of them totter from the bospital doors to any place they can find in the streets where a breath of air may cool their fever racked frames. For some time before Mr. L. left, the citizens of West Baton Rouge were not allowed to cross the river to Baton Bouge unless on "parole," a cer mony which is described as nearly equal to faking the oath of allegiance.

The force at the capital might 'easily be captured by a The force at the capital might easily be captured by a sudden dash made by our troops from Camp Moore, which is only 70 miles from there. It is a camp of instruction, under Geu. Ruggles, and does not seem to be much leared by the Unionists, who make frequent raids into the country. Not long since a party of Unionists and the survival at transiting Missisting company at Amite much feared by the Unionists, who make froquent raise into the country. Not long since a party of Unionists au prized a straggling Mississippi company at Amite bridge, 24 miles from camp, and captured eight of them. They were in turn surprised by a party of impromptu guerillas, and the prisoners retaken. The Yankees lost three killed, and their bodies were all the spoils with which they returned to Baton Rouge.

The negroes, so lar, have proved very faithful to their owners even under the immediate presence of the enemy. Two regiments of Massachusetts and Connecticut troops went to the farms of Colonel H. W. Allen and Osptain R. B. Ohion, where they camped, and maranded, and tampered with the negroes to their heart's content, but with little effect on the slaves. Only one case occurred where the negroes on a plantation (Dr. Nolan's) refused to work, and then they were told to go to their white brethren. They started, but were captured and brought back by some plantors. In Baton Rouge the Indiana regiments had a row with the New England regiments about the "contrabands" who had escaped from their masters, and arrived in that civ. The Indiana soldiers masters, and arrived in that city. The Indiana soldiers assisted the masters to reclaim the fugitives, which was resisted by the New England men.
Gen. Williams had issued an order against negro stealing, and Commodore Farrant had declared that he would not tolerate the hard.

In this, particularly as the latter officer took off 300 fugi-tive slaves with his fleet when it sailed from Vicksburg. The people in the country are preparing to move back from the bank of the river, in accordance with Gen. Van Dorn's recommendation, and in three months the banks Dorn's recommendation, and in three months the banks of the Mississippi, from Baton Rouge to New Orleans will be tenantiess. The river this year has been fifteen inches higher than ever known before, and crevasses of unusual magnitude have occurred. In the rear of our informant's residence there was a body of water fifty miles

DESERTERS-FEDERAL CREDIT. DESERTERS—PEDERAL GREDIT.

The Richmond Examiner of the 21st has a leading article strenuously uraing that public opision be brought to beer upon deserters and stragglers from the rebot army, in aid of the Government which is taking active and various measures to return them to the ranks. It characterizes these soldiers as "a set of worthless, slouching, cowardly creatures, half medicants and half thieves."

The Examiner also bas an article, arguing that thlevee."

The Examiner also has an aricle, arguing that "There is but one method of putting an end to the war; and that is by destroying Federal credit." And to do this, it contends, the robel army must assume and maintain the aggressive, and a sudon retreats.

he Press SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

THE WAR. GEN. Pope is already famous for issuing strong common-sense orders and for making some use of our volunteer cavalry, hitherto a great useless burden upon our Government. His last order, concerning the placing of guards over private property, is especially praiseworthy and proper. General Pope intimates that any other general who may place a guard over the property of individuals pour oil on the troubled waves of agitation must be ignorant of what military discipline ray. is, or else discipline must be rare in his were Pope gives it as his opinion that ound not to be put in the field to fight the eners a sort of local weakened by heavy details to, and farmhouse in police for every villagent of discipline is the the land. The reflection for property or only recognize then and where the civil war even human l'rebel's property is injured, and

used in our army, he cannot complain, because he will be fully reimbursed by the Government in the end, and should the Union army be enabled to hold its position and advance, from obtaining these stores, he is spared the entire confiscation of his property by the rebels. THE NEWS.

BRIG. GEN. NELSON, on reaching Murfreesboro', on July 18, issued an order directing the disloyal citizens to surrender at once all the United States property which the rebel troops had distributed ong them. The order brought the uniforms and equipments to the court house by cart loads. An interesting ceremony took place at Provi-

dence, R. I , a few days since, on the presentation ; of some trophies to the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, among which was a gun—the only one -saved by the 2d Rhode Island Battery from the battle of Bull Run. The gun was presented by the General Assembly to Gov. Sprague, and by him placed in trust in the hands of the above corps. 'Don't give up your guns," was engraved on its MISS MARGARET HOWELL, the sister of Mrs.

Jeff. Davis, was married recently to George W. Custis Lee, eldest son of General Lee, and heir to Arlington by the will of his grandfather, Mr. Custis. The marriages of three ladies who were imprisoned in the house of Mrs. Greenhow, in Washington, last summer, are also reported. HINDMAN is said to have captured Rolla soon after the Federal army left that vicinity, and to be

"concentrating." His house, at Helena, is occupied by General Curtis. General Curtis expresses the confident belief that he can march anywhere west of the Mississippi river, over any force of white men. or Indians, or both combined, that can be raked together to oppose him. Advices from General Curtis represent his army in good health and spirits, but almost destitute of clothing. The Illinois troops are much better provided for than any others in his command. His army has all ar-

Coms Shubbick, Lavalette, Gregory, McCane, and Breese, all upon the retired board, have been selected by the Navy Department to examine the claims of those entitled to promotion under the naval grade bill passed by Congress, and conferring the ranks of rear admiral, commodore, &c. Retired officers have been selected to recommend the promotions on the active list, because no one can suspect them of any interest in the work before them. The result will be looked to with a good deal of interest by the naval officers and their

laid at the foot of Thirteenth street. East river. She will be larger, faster, and stronger, than the other ten gunboats building. Her keel will be laid in a ship house over three hundred feet long. Due notice will be given of her actual commence-

THE newly-born infant of the Queen of Spain has received one hundred and twenty-four names.

THE rebel authorities (the War Department learns through General Dix) have ordered the unconditional discharge of all Federal surgeons and army chaplains taken prisoners in the discharge of their legitimate duties. This is in accordance with the example set them by this Government, it will be recollected.

OUR readers will be gratified to learn that the OUR readers will be gratified to learn that the decline in the price of gold has been more rapid than was anticipated. Change is already easier, and small coin is again making its appearance. The banks generally have increased their deposits of specie, and the returns of the New York banks show that they hold, at the present time, over \$30,000,000 in coin. All this is tending to increase public confidence in the banking institutions,

THE PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA will assemble in Mass Meeting to-day to renew their devotion to the Union and strengthen the arms of the Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war. It promises to be a magnificent demonstration, and every effort is being made to render it a complete success. Our Mayor will preside, and men eminent in all positions of life will address the people. Let the masses turn out in overwhelming numbers, and show to the world that, no matter what disasters may overtake us-no matter how dark the skies he or how dreary the day-they are for the Union and the Administration. Enmity to treason, war on the rebellion, no surrender, no compromise, no foreign intervention-let these be the sentiments of the meeting, for they are the true sentiments of the loyal people of this city and State.

THE PRESENT complication of European affairs is worthy of being considered, not only for itself, but because of its influence, for good or evil, upon our own country. In proportion as Europe is occupied at home will be her desire and power to interfere with affairs on this continent.

It was announced, only the other day, that Russia had acknowledged the Kingdom of Italy, and that Prussia would immediately do the same-leaving Austria and Spain the only leading Powers who still hesitated to accept a fact as a fact. It is now stated that the recognition of Italy by Russia and Prussia is the result of a bargain with VIOTOR EMMANUEL, whereby he agrees to abandon all claim on Ve netia and Rome-leaving Venetia under the iron rule of bankrupt Austria, and the Eternal City in possession of the Pope. It remains to be seen what GARIBALDI will do, and how the advanced liberals of Italy will act. It cannot be expected that they will cheerfully accept such an arrangement.

It will be remembered that, little more than three years ago, when NAPOLEON armed for the assistance of Victor EMMANUEL, he proclaimed to the nations that his purpose was to make Italy free from the Alps to the Appenines. For a time, he appeared as if this were indeed his design. But the treaty of Villa Franca, which allowed Austria to retain Venetia, was an unexpectedly meagre result of the series of Italian victories which culminated at Solferino. It will surprise many to learn that France and England promise Russia and Prussia that VICTOR EMMANUEL will not attempt to annex Venetia and Rome, and guarantee this. In other words, should any such attempt be made, England and France will employ force to render it useless. Compared with his possessions in 1858, Victor EMMANUEL has gained greatly by the war of 1859,-but must still feel himself minus Venetia and Rome, not master of all Italy. France, which has thus taken on herself to

promise what VICTOR EMMANUEL may find it very difficult to perform, is now preparing compensation for serious defeats in Mexico. by which, according to the code of international honor, her flag has sustained a disgrace, which nothing but signal victory can erase. At present, Napoleon's real motive in engaging the co-operation of England and Spain against Mexico, is a secret. Napoleon's reticence is as great as Wellington's when he said, "If I thought that the hair of my head knew my thoughts, I would shave it off, and wear a wig!" Of the three Powers which united to invade Mexico, France had the least excuse for the aggression, as the Mexican debt to France is not one-twelfth of that to England, nor one-fourth of that to Spain. With this new expedition to Mexico, on a large scale, and continued endeavors to creat a war-marine superior to that of England, NAPOLEON'S hands are pretty full at present. Spain requires no notice in this summary. She has much recuperated of late, but is not a Power at all likely to peril what she has re-

thing wondrous, we confess, in seeing Spain renewing her youth like an eagle. Floundering in a dreadful abysm of misgovernment, bankruptey, and debt, with disaffection rampant in some of her finest provinces, Austria may be looked upon as com-

covered by acting aggressively. There is some-

paratively unable to do good or harm any where. Prussia, which lately exchanged King Log for King Stork, is now suffering from the misrule of a monarch who declares that "the right divine of Kings to govern wrong" has come to him, with his prown, by succession, and that, compared with his will, the restrictions of the laws and of the constitution ought to be, and are, of no account at all. He has stirred the waters, and the public indignation which his misconduct has awakened, may hurl

him from the throne with Icarian velocity. Partly from his connection with England, as uncle of Queen Virtual, and partly from the decided sagacit. With which he has played the role of Kir LEOPOLD of Belgium has obtained. rôle of Kip Heuron of Deigital has been reigning consider of Europe. His part, did he inter-To in American affairs, would rather be to than sanction any thing by which the dignity and welfare of the United States could be touched. The state of his health, however, prevents his present attention to politics.

Russia, which possesses many elements of greatness, now exhibits the appearance of a house divided against itself. The Czar, carrying out the policy of his family, from CA-THERINE the Second down to Nicholas, proclaimed the abolition of Slavery (there called is ragingioe eaten up by our troops, he is | Serfdom) in his vast dominions. Of course his sexactly right; if the swine, cattle, fowls, this gave deadly offence to the serf owners. sa, and wheat of a Union man are seized and These nobles, who may be compared with the slave-holders of our own South, objected to the humane purpose of the Czar, and are believed, ever since he announced it, to have conspired together against his life. Concurrent with this hostility has been the disaffection of the Poles. Between both, even if the Czar had not already manifested the kindliest feeling towards the great American Union, Russia cannot hostilely go into any proposition to mediate between the North and the

South. PALMERSTON'S policy is even more inscrutable than Napoleon's. Contrast the avidity with which he literally rushed into unfriendly preparation against us, on the affair of the Trent, (even after he knew, from Mr. Sewarn's letter to Mr. Adams, that we did not mean to contest the point at issue,) with the particular. care he has lately taken to disavow any intention to interfere "at present," and the difference is remarkable. He has no desire, we suspect, to get into a quarrel with this country, but the cotton interest, on which over 4,000,000 persons depend for their livelihood, is doing all it can to force him into interference with this war. No doubt, in common with all the aristocrats and oligarchs of Europe, PAL-MERSTON has a hearty dislike, flavored with a spice of envy, for this country and the republican institutions, which, in little more than three-fourths of a century, have made it one

of the greatest nations in the world. The rulers of France, Russia, and Prussiatwo Emperors and a King-are about having an interview, it is stated, at which American affairs may probably be discussed. There need not be much apprehension on that account. The leading European Powers, as we have endeavored to show, are too much and too seriously occupied with their own affairs to be able to meddle with ours.

DUKE PASQUIER, the oldest statesman in France, the very Nestor of publicists, has died, at the age of ninety-six. He was horn. April 22, 1767-two years earlier than WEL-LINGTON and NAPOLEON. At that time. George III. had reigned seven years; Louis XV. had been 54 years on the throne of France; the Empress Catharine had been six years at the head of public affairs in THE ketl blocks of a new vessel, to be known as | Prussia; Joseph II. was Emperor of Germanv: FREDERICK the Great had reigned twen ty-seven years in Prussia, and, truly greaterthan any of these, Lord Cilve was in the third year of his sway as first Viceroy of India. When PASOUIER was nine years old, the Declaration of Independence was signed and proclaimed in Philadelphia. Into the life of this one man, extended so long beyond the natural term, were crowded the events of the world's history for nearly a century.

His own biography may be very briefly told. Descended from a family which had obtained honor and wealth at the bar, he was duly educated to assist his father as a Parliamentary lawyer. The Revolution came, and father and son were imprisoned. The father perished: the son survived, and was liberated by the action of the 9 Thermidor. In 1804, soon after NA. POLEON became Emperor, M. PASQUIER WAS nominated master of requests, at the same time with M. MOLE and PORTALIS. Winning NA-

created Baron, with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and next appointed Prefect of Police in Paris. In this capacity he satisfied the Parisians as well as the Government. At the time of Napoleon's first abdication, M. Pas-QUIER took no active measures to support him. Under the Bourbons he became director-general of bridges, remained inactive during the Hundred Days of 1815, and on the second Restoration was made a Cabinet Minister, as Keeper of the Seals, in the first Ministry formed by TALLEYRAND. He was elected President of the Chamber in 1816. He was nember of several administrations, and even

headed one, when M. DECAZES quitted office. His Parliamentary eloquence, which was un studied, was very powerful. Louis XVIII. made him Peer of France. He counselled CHARLES X. in vain. Louis Philippe. on assuming the crown in 1830, made M PASQUIER President of the Chamber of Peers, where his coolness, tact, and suavity had great influence. In 1837, Louis Philippe restored, in his person, the dignity of Chancellor of France, and conferred a Dukedom on him in 1844. In 1848, Duke Pasquier aban doned public life. His moderation of opinion and action made him always respected. He was a member of the French Academy. Besides some speeches and one law book, the Duke wrote a vaudeville, in one act. He married during the Reign of Terror, and became a widower in 1844. He has left no lineal heir, but his adopted son (and grandnephew), the Marquis of Audiffret, PASQUIER, succeeds to the Dukedom by an arrangement anctioned by Louis Philippe, in 1844. It is said that Duke PASQUIER has left manuscript, in which he recorded his recol-

ections of public life and public men. If the

revelations are frank, this Memoir will indeed

be valuable. A man who entered public life seventy-five years ago has much to tell. THE COURT of Quarter Session took occa sion, yesterday morning, to read the counsel in the case of Mr. Ewing a lecture on profes sional propriety. We think it was richly deserved. We do not know of a more scandalous exhibition than that of the friends of Mr. Ewing in this contested-election case. Day after day we find this case dragging its weary way through the court-consuming time, wearying patience, and disgusting the temper of the community. The only merit we see is, that Mr. Ewing has an office which returns him an immense revenue, and that out of that revenue he is feeing certain lawvers to summons and cross-examine every voter in the county-to make strange propositions, and annoy the Court with daily bulletins about the state of their health and the sad condition of their nervous systems. We have yet to see the first fact proved—the first step towards the attainment of justice. At the present rate, it will be a generation before the end of the suit is reached, especially when we remember that there are eighty thousand witnesses who seem about to be examined, including every taxable citizen in the consolidated city. No wonder Judge Thompson expressed his surprise.

place Mr. Thompson in the position to which he rightly belongs. AT THIS MOMENT, when every disciplined man is of the greatest importance to the great cause for which vast armies are combatting, every soldier now on furlough, who is able to bear arms, should immediately return to the field. Hundreds of men in uniform, apparently in good health, are to be noticed in the streets, in the cars, in the hotels—all over the city, in fact—and their proper place is in "the big wars that make ambition virtue.

and Judge Luptow threatened indignation.

We are only surprised that they did not at

once dismiss Mr. Ewing from the Court, and

should not be above taking a hint. FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862

General Order of Gen. Pope. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property of any description what-

ever. Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the articles of war and regulations of the army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required for discipline and efficiency. The soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in protecting the private property of those most hostile to the Government. No soldier serving in this army shall be hereafter employed in such so By command of Major General Pore. GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Colonel, A. A. G., and

Chief of Staff. The President. The health of Mr. Lincoln continues to bas He lives at the Soldiers' Home I are evening, but is on hand a real time morning, fresh and hearty. Hosts of visitors call upon him at all hours, and he hears and sees them with great patience and fair-

Death of George W. Hoover. A letter has been received from Harrison's Landing stating that Lieutenant George W. HOOVER, of this city, (14th Infantry,) recently died, at Savage's Station, of wounds received at the hattle of Gaines' Hill. The writer adds, "he kept his spirits and courage up to the last, and died another martyr to the cause of his country." Lieutenant Hoover was the brother of J. D. HOOVER, Esq., late United States marshal of the District of Columbia.

The Valley of Virginia. Do not be alarmed by rumored raids in the valley of Virginia. The rebels begin to threaten Washington again, but they will not venture to fulfil their threats. HALLECK has taken hold with a firm hand, and will undoubtedly be ready for any sudden dash of the traitors upon the Federal capi-The Militia of Washington.

It is estimated that a full brigade of first-class men can be raised in a short time in Washington city, if proper steps are taken to reorganize the militia, and to put a loyal military man, who knows the people, at the head of the organization. Secession in Baltimore and Washington. The action of the second branch of the City Councils of Baltimore against the appropriation for the volunteer bounty, shows that treason is still rife in that city. Fortunately for the public peace, General Wool is on the ground, and will checkmate these stubborn foes of the Republic. In Washington, owing to the wise precautions of the President, our city government is in such a condition and in such hands that Secession can only show

its head to be crushed. Money and Men. At your forthcoming meeting in Philadelphia you should shame all other cities by your liberality and unity. Those who cannot go to the war should subscribe to get others to go. Wherever there is money there will be soldiers. Philadelphia could subscribe at least half a million to take care of the families of the brave men who are ready to go forth in defence of the Union.

Lieut Geo, S. Lauman Lieut. LAUMAN. of the regular army, son of Gen. GEO. M. LAUMAN, of Berks county, fought with great gallantry in the battles of the Peninsula. An officer of the regular army writes here and says: "All of us agree that Lieut. LAUMAN distinguished himself by gallant and cool conduct throughout."

Adjutant General Russel. Adjutant General Russer, of Pennsylvania, a first-rate officer, has been here for two days past, in reference to the call for recruits under Governor CURTIN'S late proclamation, about which some dispute seems to have occurred. He saw the President and Secretary of War, and was, last evening, in hopes that the matter would be satisfactorily arranged. Why not accept the nine and twelve months men from the Old Keystone, and then, if the war is not closed in a year, make a new call?

The Tax Bill. Great care will be exercised by the President and Secretary of the Treasury in selecting the collectors and assessors under the internal revenue bill. None but the best men will be appointed. If disabled soldiers, of good character and ability, are presented, they would be considered. What is needed is perfect integrity, thorough capacity, and a pleasing address. The opponents of the war and of the Union are openly organizing in som against paying the tax, and thereby showing their unadulterated treason. These shameless malignants must be defeated by the wise and courageous measures of the President and his Cabinet. The Nine and Twelve Months Troops.

The law under which troops are enlisted for nine and twelve months, is the militia act lately passed and approved by the President. By the third section of this act, the President is authorized to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding one hundred thousand, for nine months, unless sooner discharged; and by the 4th section of that act, the President is authorized to accept the services of volunteers in such numbers as may be presented, for filling up regiments of infantry now in service, for twelve months, unless sooner dis-

charged. Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers. JOHN C. BREWSTER, Company C, 11th; Huge TERBART. Company I. 4th Reserves: F. P. Mc-CLOSKEY, Company F. 63d; and Robert Ewing. Company B, 56th Pennsylvania Regiments, have POLEON's favor, he was advanced in office, just died in the hospital here.

Post Office Stamps for Currency Proposals will be received by the Treasury De partment until the 6th of August, under the internal revenue act. On and after the 30th of July designs for the stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Bourwell, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that the act of Congress of the 17th of July may be carried into effect more speedily, to-day submitted the following proposition for the consideration of the Postmaster General, who has considered and adopted them-namely: First. That the Post Office Department furnish the Treasury Department with such postage stamps as may be needed for currency, that Departmen paying to the Post Office Department the net cost

Second. That the arrangement shall cease at the option of either party, or when the Treasury De partment is prepared to issue its own stamps as ourrency. Third. The stamps to be so prepared that they can be distinguished easily from the ordinary post-

age stamps. Fourth. The stamps to be redeemed by the Treasury Department as contemplated by the act Fifth. Such stamps to be received by the Post Office Department for postage, and to be at all times exchanged for ordinary postage stamps. Arrangements will immediately be made to carry

the above propositions into effect. -

Interview of New York Aldermen with the President...The Payment of Rounty -Expected Liberation of Col. Corcoran. Aldermen FAROLY and MITCHELL, and Councilmen PINCKNEY, JONES, HOGAN, and KEECH, of New York, to-day had an exceedingly agreeable interview with the President and Secretary of War, relative to the receiving of volunteers and the payment of the bounty. The committee were assured that arrangements would at once be made to have a suitable person at the city of New York to pay the bounty, &c., at the time of recruits passing the medical examination, or immediately thereafter. Among other matters considered was the importance of filling up the regiments in the field, to which object the committee urgently pressed the Secretary's attention. The committee believe the enlistment fee will be doubled, making it four dollars for joining the regiments now in the field. Among the items of interest to the city of New York, Secretary STANTON stated that, having decided on an exchange of prisoners, Col. Concoran will probably be in New York within ten days.

This visit of the committee will, doubtless, b productive of great good to the volunteers from New York, as they have diligently discharged their An official list will be prepared of all soldiers ab nt without leave, which will be of great service to the authorities in controlling the payment of the

relief fund. The Loss before Richmond. From accounts recently received from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, the official eport of the battles before kichmond states that the killed, wounded, and missing approximate to

16,000. Army Affairs. Major Selfringe, assistant adjutant general, is

ordered to report to General Pope for duty. A general court-martial is ordered to convene a Fort Niagara, New York, on the 3d of August, of as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisonecs as may be brought before it. Surgeon Thomas McHenny is ordered to take passage on the steamer Rhode Island to join the hark Pursuit.

THE United States steam gunboat Magnelia left New York yesterday morning, with mails, ammunition, and stores for the South Atlantic blockeding squadron. This is the first service of the Magnolia since she was purchased, at a prize sale, by the Navy Department.

General B. F. Butler Colonel ROBERT K. SCOTT, well known in Pennsylvania, returned on Monday in the steamer from New Orleans, whither he had gone, as the agent of the Post Office Department, for the purpose of reorganizing and reopening he post offices of Louisian and other departments of the Gulf States. He has been absent nearly two months, and during his absence has effected a great many healthful changes and gathered a large amount of valuable information. Colonel Scott is himself a practical military man, having served with distinction during the Philadelphia riots of 1844 and in the Mexican war. He is thoroughly competent to speak as to the condition of things in Louisiana. His testimony cannot fail to be interesting and useful to the Governthe prevailing and active Secession sent

nent and the people. His judgment in regard to Major General BUTLER is entirely favorable. He pronounces him a remarkable and skilful military genius, and gives it as his opinion that nothing but his ability, tact, and courage have enabled us to hold New Orleans against He is unwearying in his exertions; sleepless in his vigilance, and unpausing in his policy. He punishes treason promptly, and whether it is a foreign enemy who seeks to conceal his hostility under his own flag, or uses that flag to cover and protect the treachery of internal and ungrateful foes, he is equally vigilant in ferreting out and vigorously chastising them. We have now been at war for our existence for an entire year—a year which has startled the world by the development of our nadonal and natural resources, pecuniary, physical, military, and naval—and yet it is a source of general surprise and regret that, during this long interval of strife, a people so eminent for their inven-tive facilities, and daring enterprise, should have had no great general born unto them, so to speak, fit for all the emergencies, novelties, and duties of the war. This complaint is undoubtedly true to a certain extent. Probably the man is shortly to appear; but in the meanwhile let us not forget to do justice to such qualities and elements as make up the character of Benjamin F. Butler, who, at the attracted universal attention and secured the confidence of the friends of the Union. General Bur-LER has been the target of abuse on the part of the

head of one of the most difficult departments, has foreign consuls and certain newspaper correspondents, who are always too ready to lend themselves to the circulation of slanders upon brave and meritorious officers. Colonel Scott brings proofs of the malignity and falsehood of all these attacks, and General Burner himself, justly indignant at the manner in which he is embarrassed by calumnies so base, makes his own statement to the proper authorities, and demands investigation. It will be a melancholy sequel to his Herculean exertions in and triumphant occupancy of New

Orleans, if intrigues like these should deprive the public of the services of this statesman-soldier. New Pennsylvania Post Routes. The following are the new routes just athorized by Congress for Pennsylvania:

From Barnsville to Mahonoy City. From Pine Grove, via Friedensburg, to Schuylkill Haven. From Easton, via Martin's Creek, Boston, and Mount Bethel, to Dill's Ferry.
From Miltenberger's, via Philip Kreske's, to

Tannersvine.

From Moscow, via Slote's Corners, Dalesville, and Springbrook, to Pittston.

From Centreville, via Bovard's Mills, to Annazdale.
From Warfordsburg, via Mount Airy, Emmaville, and Cherry Grove, to Bloody Run.
From Brickerville, via Eberly's store and Lin-

coln, to Ephrata, Lancaster county. From Washington.

[To the Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, July 25.—Provost Marshal Dester has issued an order to the effect that all convalescent soldier feund at any drinking, concert or gambling saloon, or house of ill-fame, in Washington or Georgetown, with or without a pass, before or after tattoo, will be considered fit for duty. Officers of the patrol will send them to the officer in charge of the "koldier's Retreat," who will return them to their regiments. Secretary Chase at nounces that the act to provide internal revenue will be put into practical operation on the lst of September, and all and any act or thing which in said act is required to be done on or before the lat days of July or August, 1862, shall be done on or befo day of September, 1862; and all parts of said act having reference to said dates of the 1st days of July and An gust, 1862, shall be taken and construed as having re-ference to the 1st day of September, 1862.

Collectors and assessors will be appointed, and whatever other things may be necessary to put the act into Captain S. V. Berret, of the United States Ordnance, relieved from duty as a member of the board for the re vision of the manual of heavy artillery, convened at the West Point Military Academy, in order to enable him to test certain sea-coast guns, in accordance with the application of Gen. McClellen, approved by the Secretary

of War.

The steamer Freeborn arrived at the navy yard last night, bringing the prize schooner Sacine, which was captured recently in the Rappahanneck. The citizens along the Rappahannock and Piankatank are represented to be in great consternation, especially those who reintly deserted from the rebel cause and took the oath of allegiance to this Government. Marauding parties of the rebel cavalry are said to be making their appearance at the service of the rebel Government. The alarm is se great that large numbers of men sleep nightly in boats out in the stream, to prevent surprise and capture. Major Fairbanks, of the 5th Michigan Regiment, received on the 30th of June in the battles near Rich-Fairbanks was a very excellent officer, and was distin-guished in the battle of Bull Run, where he acted as

aid-de-camp to Gen. Heintzleman. He was previously cting assistant adjutant general to that off his command of the army at Alexandria in the three months campaign, and displayed an untiring energy is the conduct of the business of his department. On inquiry there is authority for saving that all the rumors, statements, and conjectures about division of counsels in the Cabiret, and the retirement of the Secretaly of State, are totally without foundation. An arrangement has been made by which the Post Office Department will furnish stamps for currency, redeemable by the Treasury Department.

The War Department learns, through General Dix, that the rebel authorities have ordered the unconditional discharge of all Federal surgeons and army chaplains taken prisoners in the discharge of their legitimate duties. This is in accordance with the example set them by this This is in accordance with the example set them by this Government.

This morning, the Secretary of the Treasury received a telegram, announcing the safe arrival in San Francisco of a million of dollars in U. 5. treasury notes, sent through less than a month ago. They are the first lot of treasury notes sent by the Government to Odlifornia. Brigadier General Entrefield, having recovered his beatth, passed through this city this forencon, on his return to the army of the Potomac.

or the Potomac.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Rebels 30,000 Strong near Gordonsville A Demonstration Expected. Gen. Hatch's ExPedition

LITTLE WASHINGTON, RAPPAHANNOCK Co., Va July 23.—The report recently telegraphed from Warrenton, that Jackson was at or near Gordens ville, is confirmed from other sources, which state that he is at Louisa Court House, with 24,000 men, and Ewell, with a corps of Jackson's command, i at Gordonsville, making a total of 30,000 men. His present intention is said to be to assume the offensive and break our lines, and if successful, to de monstrate upon Washington, for the purpose of drawing off our forces from Richmond.

As many misstatements have been published in regard to the expedition commanded by General Hatch, it may not be inappropriate to make the following statements as given by a returned officer: After reaching Culpeper, Gen. Hatch pushed consequence of the destruction of the bridges and the high state of the water, he was compelled to leave his infantry and artillery. With his cavalry he pushed on to Orange Court House, where h learned that the enemy were in large force at Gordonsville. He sent thence a company of the Vir-

confirmed the report of the enemy's presence and strength: On Friday, the 18th, two brigades, supposed to be commanded by Ewell, made their appearance at Orange, and on Saturday, after severe skirmishing, General Hatch fell back and crossed the Rapidan, and arrived at Culpeper on Sunday. During this time twenty-eight men of Company A, Nev York Cavalry, were captured by the enemy, ow ing, it is said, to the commanding officer, who did not believe a statement that the enemy were advancing in force upon his station. Two or three men, whose horses were saddled, made their es-

ginia cavalry towards Gordonsville, who ap-

proached within six miles of the latter place, and

cape.

After returning to Culpeper, General Hatch made another incursion in Madison, and thence northward to Sperryville, ascertaining that the enemy were not in force in that direction. That Jackson is in great force at Louisa and Goronsville is beyond a doubt, and that he intends to attack us at an early day is fully believed. Gen. Pope's forces here have no objection, but rather desire that he will make the attempt.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Death of Capt. Biddle Confirmed. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC July 24.—The rebel officer who met the last flag of truce stated that Captain Biddle, of General cClellan's staff, was not killed in the late battles, but died at Richmond on Sunday last. The health of our troops is rapidly improving. Colonel Clark, of the army, has decided on furnishing the troops with vegetables fresh from the Northern markets. The first supply will arrive this week.

FROM MEMPHIS

MEMPHIS, July 25 -Major General Sherman has as sumed command of this city. He will enforce all orders issued by his predecessors. Four hundred persons took the cath of allegiance yesterday, and a hundred and thirty received passes to go South. Many expected that. upon Gen. Sherman's arrival, the order requiring them to take the oath or leave would be modified, and many have deferred taking action until to-day. Consequently, the provest marshal's office is thronged by applicant to solicit passes to go South and those desir

FROM VICKSBURG.

MEMPHIS, July 25 .- Vicksburg advices to Monda night state that our mortars have been shelling the rebel bat eries for several hours, without receiving any reply. Com, Farragut's fleet silenced all their guns while The canal has been completed, but the water will not e let in till the river rises.

Comments of the Rebel Press. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS-REBELS ACKNOW-LEDGED AS BELLIGERENTS-REBEL LOSSES-WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The Richmond Enquirer of he 23d inst. has been received. Its leading editorial, on the exchange of prisoners, says : The basis of the marks an important era in the war. It is the acknowledgment of our quasi-nationality, and we are, by it, made belligerents, and the Government of the United States through commissioners. The publication of the heavy list of rebel losses in the late battles before Rickmond is continued in the En-quirer. The 7th Virginia Regiment, which was in no engagement but that of Friday, the 30th of June, carried in about 225 and lost 111, nearly one half. Counterfeit notes are alleged to be largely in circula-

tion in Georgia.

The Enquirer has another groan at the high prices for marketing in Richmond. It says: High prices are still raging, and the bucksters are making a mint of Among the recent arrivals in Bichmond are James M. Randall, author of the Secesh song, "Maryland My Maryland," and Mr. Bouford, formerly law partner with Judge Benjamin, both refugees from New Orleans. The Enquirer claims that one more Confederate victory and that "commissioners for a truce and armistice" will meet.
Rowdylma and disorder appear to have the upper hand in Richmond, and the Enquirer complains of bogus ilitary guards who shoot down men wantonly, and also "do a great deal of mischiel in the way of robbing and brushing." It also complains of "straggling despera-

doer from camp, whose fixed occupation is stealing, stabbing, brushing, and rowdying."

Under the head of "Buell in a tight place," the Enquirer has the following despatch, dated Chattanooga, July 21; "The enemy is concentrating a large force at Tallakooma, forty miles the other side of Stevenson. Buell's army is in a tight place." The Enquirer has a long list of hospitals in Rich ncluding fifteen army hospitals, six private, and som thirty additional hospitals just opened. Hospital tents, it is stated, are being erected in Howard Grove, and Meyers & Detril's warehouses, and the Danville workhouse, in Manchester, have been opened for hospitals. Dr. Garnett, son-in-law of Gov. Wise, is announced as not dead, but as alive and well.

The inflated condition of the Confederate paper curcency has caused stocks to go up in proportion. The

road, 115; 25 shares Exchange Bank stock, 98; 35 shares South Side Bailroad, 31%; 5 shares Farmers' Bank Gen. Johnston's official report of the Seven Pines bathimself for imperfections in his report, by reason of his yet weak condition from his wounds. He charges upon Gen. Huger that the Confederate plan to destroy Gen Keyes' entire corps was not realized in consequence of Huger's delay in getting into position and fready for action. He claims as follows: He took ten pieces of artillery, 6,000 muskets, one garrison flag, and four regimen-tal colors, besides a large quantity of tents and camp

following sales are quoted : 10 shares Petersburg Rail-

equipage. Major General Longstreet reports the loss in his command as being 3 000. Major General G. W. Smith reports his loss as 1,283—total 4,283. That of the enemy is stated, in their own papers, to have exceeded 10,000—an estimate which is no doubt short of the truth. The Enquirer has the following: CAPTURE OF THE BEAVER DAM BRIDGE-BUURNERS.

General Stuart's cavalry are again at work, having just succeeded in overlaking a portion of the Yanker force engaged in burning the bridge at Beaver Dam One bentenant and six privates were captured, and one killed. The prisoners admit having been engaged in the recent raid.

General Wool at Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, July 25 .- The American has received the Baltinone, July 25.—The American has received the fellowing despatch:

Barper's Ferry, Va., July 24.—On Tuesday, at noon precisely, a special train, under the immediate charge of Wm. P. Smith, Bag, reached this place with General Wool and staff, who were received at the cars with due military honors by Col. Miles, and the battalion of Maryland Home Brigade Cavalry.

The deep-mouthed cannon on the Maryland Heights belowed forth its boisterous welcome, and for miles around awoke the slumbering echoes of the mountain gorges. The substantial breastworks on Camp Hill, erected under the superintendence of that experienced gorges. The substantia breastworks on Uamp Hitt, erected under the superintendence of that experienced and reteran soldier, Colonel D. S. Miles, were first visited, and, atter being minutely inspected, received the approval of the distinguished visitor and suite. The several camps were next examined, and were found to be the bittle of the alternative of the colonial col spiroval or the distinguished visitor and shife The several camps were next examined, and were found to be in a high state of cleanliness and cavalry battalion then marched to the parade ground on Bollvar Heights, where they were reviewed in line and in column by Gen. Wool, who, immediately on the dismissal of the parade, caused the issuing of the following order:

Henquarters? Happer's Frarr, VA., July 23, 1862
General Wool, commanding the Lepartment, it is published to the officers and soldiers of the command his great gratification and admiration of your soldierly appearance, proficiency in drill, and discipline, on the review of yesterday, and that shortly he means to return and witness your drill in the evolutions of the line.

By order of Col. MILES, Commanding Post.
General Wool proceeded the same afternoon as far as Cumberland, the western limit of his department.

A Timely Caution. WASHINGTON, July 25 — The National Intelligencer of this morning says:

We have been informed that the \$800,000 of United States bonds, which formed a part of the school-fund of Texas, and were deposited in the treasury of that State, were no. long since withdrawn and sent abroad to be sold. As the Government, we believe, has claimed that the arms and other property of the United States, selzed by Texas when she joined the rebellion, will be regarded as a set off segmatches bonds, and as, therefore, the United States, will not pay them, foreign 'purchasers should be put on their guard, lest they isnocently buy paper which has lost its value.

It might be, well in fact, supposing we have understood the case crrectly, if our onsults at fleavana, London, and Paris were suthorized to give public notice of the withdrawal of our Government's liability for these bon s. WASHINGTON, July 25 -The National Intelligence

War Meeting in Pottsville. POTTSYLLE, July 25.—An immense war meeting was held at the Court House last evening. The large building was crammed to overflowing. John Bannan, Esq., mesided. Bloquent and patriotic speeches were made by E. O. Perry, Captain Tower. Hon. James S. Campbell, F. W. Hughes, and Meyer brouse, Esq.

A committee was appointed to urge the County Commissioners to appropriate \$25,000 to pay the bounty to volunteers. Enthusiasm prevailed, and the right spirit inaugunased.

From Louisville.

STREET A

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Several commitments to the military pricon were made to-day. Among them was the Bev. W. H. Horson, recently in the rebei army, who will be sent south of the Federal lines.

Advices from Tuscumbla state that six thousand bales of cotton have been burned by the guerilla scouts in that 1 eighborhood within the last ten days. It is further stated that the rebels in the cotton-burning districts are in favor of the Section 1 the cotton and getting the cold from the Union men and their agents, as as to the gold from the Union men and their cotton and gotting the gold from the Union men and their agents, so as to destroy the property after it is paid for. Arrival of a French Frigate. New Your, July 25.—The French trigate Guerrierze survived here to-night.

Heavy Counterfeiting. Buffalo, July 25.—A banking house of this city has received to day, from Canada, \$1,600 in hundred-dollar bills, counterfeits, on the Merrimac county Bank, of Concord, New Hampshire. They were a close imitation, and appear to have passed extensively, and were received in good faith in Canada.

Bounty for Volunteers in Berks County. Beaunty for Volunteers in Berks County.

Beading, July 25.—The Commissioners of Berks county met to-day and resolved to appropriate \$30,000 as a bounty fund for the volunteers to fill up the six companies from this county, called for under the proclamation of Governor Curtin. The companies are now forming, aroused with a true war spirit, and are determined to be smong the first to respond to the oall of the President and Governor.

A Spirited War Meeting at Oswego, N. Y. OSWEGO, N. Y., July 25.—A tremendous war meeting was held here last night, at which a number of recruits calleted on the State. was held here last night, at which a number of recruits enlisted on the spot.

Ex-Speaker Littlejohn, of the Assembly, has accepted the colonelcy of the 3d Oswego Resiment.

The Board of Supervisors added \$50 bounty to each recruit, in addition to the National and State bounties. The Races at Boston.

Boston, July 25.—There was a great attendance at the races to-day. The first race for a purse of \$300 was won by Throg's Neck, beating Oyalone in 1 50 and 1.524. The second race was three mile heats for \$1,000. Idlewild won in two straight heats, in 5.42 and 5.48, beating Wagram and Avalanche.

Another race takes place on Thursday next.

The Secession Councilmen Resigned. BALTIMORE, July 25.—All the Secession members of the second branch of Councils have resigned, in com-pliance with an intimation from General Wool that their resignation would tend to the preservation of peace. A special election will soon take place to fill the vacancies with loyal men.

An Arrival from New Orleans. Boston, July 25.—The steamer Rhode Island, fron w Orleans on the 10th and Key West on the 18th inst. arrived at this port this morning. She brings no news From California.

San Francisco, July 24.—The ship Saracen, from Boston, has arrived at this port with four feet of water in her hold. She threw overboard 150 tons of her cargo Funeral of Ex-President Van Buren.

New York July 25.—The funeral of ex-President Van Buren will take place on Monday, from the old church at Kinderhook. Markets.

Baltimore, July 25.—Flour dull. Wheat steady. No receipts of Corn. Oats firm at 45\(\pi\)46c. Whisky dull at 32c. Coffee firm; Rio, 21\(\pi\)23c. Death of Rev. Benamin J. Wallace. We learn with sincere sorrow that Rev. Ber amin J. Wallace. D. D., died this morning, at his residence in this city, after an illness of many veeks, which, however, only assumed an alarming character within a few days. It was thought that change of air would restore him, and he was taker last month to Harrisburg, where, amid the pure

atmosphere, and the lovely scenery of the Susque hanns, which he loved so much, there was groun for reasonable hope that he would recover; but this was not the case, and two days ago, he was rought back to die. He expired at ten minutes before nine o'clock, this morning
Mr. Wallace was born in Erie, Pa., in the year 810. From the year 1827 to 1830 he was a cadet at West Point; but he resigned and became a divinity student, at Princeton. He took a prominent position in the Presbyterian Church, attach-

ing himself to the New-School organization, or which he was one of the ablest and most valuable members. He has had charge of various churches in this State, and also in Kentucky. He was also for a time, a professor in Delaware College, Newark. During the last twelve or thirteen years he has resided in Philadelphia, and has been the editor and principal contributor of the Presbyterian Quarterly Review, ever since it was started. Mr. Wallace had naturally a fine mind, which he had cultivated sedulously, not only in the severer branches of theology and metaphysics, but in every branch of belles lettres. He wrote with extreme facility, but always with great clearness, and with the honesty and boldness that spring only from earnest convictions. His habits were retiring, but he was not the less a most useful man in his church and in society. For a long time he was a regular contrioutor to this paper, and his more elaborate contrioutions to the review which was under his charge nade him most favorably known to the reading world. As a member of the Church-extension So ciety and other associations connected with his hurch, he was industrious and zealous, and those who have long been connected with him in the administration of those societies will be among the most sincere mourners at his death. His family, incere sympathy of all who have ever been ac-

quainted with him, or who have had means of

knowing how well he fulfilled the duties of a hus-

band and father. - Yesterday's Evening Bulletin. members of the committee, not reported in detail. The total amount is \$83,800, exclusive of the railroad com-SHAMER EXCURSIONS .- Pleasure-seekers who sum of \$158,800. are about deciding upon a summer trip for recreation or health should not fail to examine the THE SPEAKERS AT THE MEETING TOprogramme issued by the Reading Railroad Com-THE SPEAKERS AT THE MEETING ToDAY.—The following gentlemen have been invited to
address the meeting in Independence Square to day:
Gov. A. G. Curtin.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter,

Bishop Wood,
Rev. Dr. H. A. Beardman,

Dr. K. Goddard,

Dr. K. Goddard,

Chas. J. H. Carter,

John W. Jackson,

Chas. Gilpin,

Trof. W. H. Allen,

Frof. W. H. Allen,

Frof. W. H. & Mann,

W. M. E. Mann,

Chas. Gilbons, Esq.,

Chas. Gibbons, pany, through their general agent, John S. Hilles, Esq., who has been untiring in his zeal to make the citizens of our metropolis acquainted with the lelightful inland and lake resorts in which the section of country most easily accessible by the Reading Railroad abounds. The trips enumerated in this programme embrace, among other prominent points, Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, the Thousend Islands, Rapids of St. Lawrence river, Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, Ha! Ha! Bay, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga Springs, Hudson river, White Mountains, Boston, Newport, and New York. The schedule of prices, moreover, attached to the various routes indicated

strikes us as remarkably moderate. MORE AID FOR THE SICK AND WOUND-MORE AID FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—The members of the Philadelphia Club, Thirteenth
and Walput screets, have reused a fund among themselves
of about \$3,500, to be expended by a committee in procuring comforts and delicacies for the sick and wounded
soldiers in the hospitals in this city. This is independent
of numerous contributions already made by the members
at different times. During the present week the committee has expended about \$700, and is prepared to expend the remainder as the wants of the inmates of the
hospitals require it.
Ten gills of the Sunday-school of the Reformed
Clurch on Race street below Eonth. Dr. Romenager COLONEL EDMUND C. CHARLES, of the Tammany Regiment, is now at the New York Hospital having recently returned from Richmond on parole He was wounded in one of the battles before Richmond, and afterwards captured and taken into the city. He gives a detailed account of the new Merrimac which the rebels are building after th Ten gills of the Sunday-school of the Reformed Church on Race street, below Fourth, Dr. Bomberger pastor, recently held a fair, in the lecture-room of the church, in aid of the sick and wounded of our army and navy. The handsome sum of one hundred and eight dollars was realized, and, paid over to the army committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, of this city. It is to be applied to the relief of the immates of one of the Alexandria hospitals. About a week before the fair, the same Sunday-school furnished two large boxes of suitable articles to the John Brooks, and thus ministered to the comfort of sufferers conveyed to this city by that vessel. model of the old one. He describes it as being a beaked ram, somewhat smaller than the Merrimac Her roof was on, and is very sharp, running up to peak of such a height that the sides make a sharp angle. Her guards were about six feet above the water's edge, but when the iron plating is put on, and the machinery in, they will not probably be more than a foot above the water. The ministered to the comfort of sufferers conveyed to this city by that vessel.

These are some of the pleasant fruits of the sincere and beneficent patriotism of the pastor and people of the old Race-street Reformed Church—a patriotism inherited from the days of Weyberg, the pastor during the war of the Revolution, whom the British imprisoned and threatened to kill, on account of his influence upon the Hessians, many of whom he persuaded to desert the flag of the invaders and join the Colonial army. heak of the ram reaches some four feet above the deck, and extends outward six or eight feet. A large number of men are at work on her, and the Colonel thinks she will be ready for service in about three weeks. Being so much smaller than the Merrimac, she will be much easier handled and more serviceable. The Colonel saw, also, another iron-clad vessel, which appeared ready for SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF service. It was a gunboat, of about four hundred CONTROL.—Yesterday afternoon a special meeting of the Board of Control was held at their room, sixth and Adelphie streets. President L. R. Fletcher in the chair. After the calling of the roll, the only business trans-acted was the passage of a resolution, authorizing the Committee on Property to advertise for plans for the building of a new school-house in Huntingdon street, in the Ninetcenth ward. tons. He is of opinion that the rebels are building

several rams of the kind described. THE Montour American says, a short time ago stranger from York State called at a tavern in this region, the proprietor of which is a Democrat of the Breckinridge persuasion. The stranger ordered dinner and had his horse put up, after which he took up a paper to pass away the time. He first read the Columbia Democrat, then he took up the Star of the North. Becoming disgusted with the sentiments of these papers, he took up the DEAD—A fow days ago, there was great joy in this city at the news that Capt. Henry J. Biddle, assistant adjutant general on the staff of General McCall, was alive, though badly wounded, at Richmond. Up to that time, it was believed he had been killed instantly in the battle of June 30th. We regret to hear that Dr. Ellis, of Rush's Lau cers, who has arrived at Fortress Monroe from Richmond, announces that Capt. Biddle died on Sunday last. We fear that this report is correct, and it will be received with year general sorrow among our dilized. Danville Intelligencer, but soon threw it down also, and yelled for the landlord. "Landlord." said he, "where am I? I didn't think I was so far South : but I've got into rebeldom ! Get my horse, quick!" He mounted in hot haste, and struck due North. The landlord has since kept

those papers out of the way of strangers. The Contested-election Case.

To the Editor of The Press: Sin: One very novel feature in the contestedelection case now before the court is the examination of perfectly qualified voters to prove illegal voting. Three witnesses were examined in our presence, the first of whom swore to a residence of nine years in his ward; the second to a residence of seven years; the third to a residence of three years. All had paid taxes regularly; were assessed; were well known citizens, and their votes were never questioned. This proceeding is, we presume, as Mr. Hirst blandly remarks, "a search after the truth." It occurred to us whether it is not the intention of Messrs. Hirst, Gowen, etc., to subject a little to take the truth of the people's party in Philadelphia. If not already determined, we offer this as a suggestion for next fall. A recourse to such wholesale examination might assist in developing that "state of facts" spoken of by Mr. Cassidy in the Stevenson and Lawrence case.

If the public would know which is the honest party, they may observe the close and rigid scrutiny which the voting of the People's ticket has borne without the detection of a single act or intention of fraud. There have been some clerical errors of commercial of the M. Thompsus has care treatment. tion of perfectly qualified voters to prove illegal enumeration discovered, and we are reliably in-formed that Mr. Thompson has some twenty more votes, by actual count, than have been officially returned. An examination of the papers developed

this fact.

The honorable judges must be sorely taxed in patience by this weak and protracted case. An honest determination to hear patiently and decide impartially has obliged them to sit in solema judgment over a ridiculous farce; with which farce all honest Philadelphians, irrespective of party, are thoroughly disgusted. I am, sir, your obedient servant, Observer.

Wounded Soldiers at Fortress Mouroe To the Editor of The Press : HYGEIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, FORTRESS MONROE, July 23, 1862. Sin: I was admitted into this hospital on the

2d July inst., and the treatment and attention be

stowed on myself and those inmates with whom I have conversed, by both officers and attendants of this institution, has been all that I could desire or

this institution, has been all that I could desire or kind solicitude suggest. I regret to see that one of your correspondents, in issue of 21st July, speaks of "whispers of neglect to the sick and wounded." having reached him, and also that he states that "the heart of the disease is at Fortress Monroe," &c.

Justice compels me, against my habit, to become a correspondent. For six, although Drs. Cuyler, Rontegue Bradley, and their associates need no Bontegue. Bradley, and their associates, need no defence at my hands, nor desire any, still, sir, for the sake of those at home, I am compelled to say that I believe your correspondent is misinformed, and that I am sure that nothing is, or has been, left undone to promote the comfort and health of our suffering soldiers by such skilful and devoted men as those now in charge of the hospi-

devoted men as those now in charge of the hospi-tals at this place which is in their power to ac-complish.

I leave the hospital to day, at my own request, to rejoin my regiment; but ere I go I beg leave to call your attention to the injustice done to those who watch and soothe, by day and by night, our sick, wounded, and dying soldiers.

Very respectfully, A. W. GAZZAM,

Mejor 103d Regiment P. V.

THECITY.

W by N. NE. NE. INNW. NW.

patrictism and their valor. A grand town-meeting will

se convened at four o'clock, this afternoon, in Indepen-

ence Square. The meeting promises to be an immens

sathering-in fact, one of the largest ever held in this

ments have been diligently at work, and nothing has been undone on their part to render this gathering worthy of the citizens of Philadelphia and of

the noble cause which they are sustaining. The sole object of the meeting will be to take measures for the

rompt increase of the volunteer army of the Republic,

a accordance with the requisition of the President of

the United States. In order to give all persons an op-

quested that all factories, work-shops, and places of business will be closed at noon to-day. This will be

generally complied with. In consequence of the im-

anso concourse of people expected to be present, several

tands will be erected, from which spirited and patriotic

he leadership of A. Bergfeld, has been engaged for the

occasion. It has also been very properly suggested that a recruiting stand may be stationed in some part of the square, where those who wish at once it onroll their

opportunity. Everything bids fair for the successful

aising and equipment of the troops to give a crushing

low to the rebellion.

For those who are willing and ready to stand by the

Government, but who are debarred by circumstances from enlisting, a new channel is opened. They can

ntribute, according to their means, towards the fund

which was started so liberally at the Board of Trade

rooms. This fund is designed to provide bounties for the men that Philadelphia has been called upon to raise.

The private subscriptions already amount to eighty thousand dollars, exclusive of the subscriptions of the

railroad companies. This has all been accomplished without any canvassing. The committee appointed for

this purpose are yet to be heard from, and, judging from

expectations. Some of our railroad companies are nobl-

oming to our assistance. The sum of fifty thousar

dollars has, as stated, been subscribed by the Pennsyl

vania Railroad Company. Yesterday morning Mayor Heary received the following letter from the president of

PHILADELPHIA AND READING BAILROAD CO.,

Very respectfully, your servant,
OHABLES E. SMITH, President

The subscriptions received since Thursday have been

Bevismin Bullock & Son.....

Benjamin Bullock & Son.

J. P. Hutchinson.

W. A. Blanchard

Drexel & Co.

Jay Cooke & Co.

E. W. Clarke & Co.

Cahen & Co.

Benjamin Homer.

Thomas Sparks

Tran Randuh

Jungerich & Smith,
Damiel Smith, Jr.
C. & H. Borie,
Bdward M. Hopkins.

Jacob Jones.

Henry J. Williams.
John Dallett & Co.
Reading Railroad Company.
Little, Stokes, & Co.
James B. Campbell & Co.
S. R. Vansvekle

W. B. White.
N. Trotter & Co...
Slade, Smith, & Co.
McAllister & Brother

n Brother....

A number of other subscriptions were received by

building of a new school-house in Huntingdon street, in the Nineteenth ward.

A resolution was also offered, authorizing the Committee on Property to advertise for plans for building a two-story school-house in Church lane, Twenty-second section.

Objections were made, however, on the ground that it was not stated in the call. The resolution was not entertained. The meeting them adjourned.

CAPTAIN BIDDLE AGAIN REPORTED

RECRUITING.—Among the many re-

heckoliting.—Alling the litary re-cribing stations now opened in this city, we notice the following: The headquarters of the 116th Regiment, D. Heenan, colonel commanding, are located at 624 Market street. This regiment is rapidly filling up, and will soon be on the march to the seat of war. Captain Forrest Keehler has opened a recruiting station for the famed Zouaves d'Afrique, in Front street, opposite Congress. Freeman Scott is now in this city, and has opened a sta-tion at No. 626 Race street, and is recruiting for the 109th Regiment, Curtin Light Guard.

THE CREW OF THE NEW IRONSIDES

—A crew and marine guard are in course of organization for the iron clad frigate New Ironsides, and will
be sent to Philadelphia in a day or two. Her officers
continue to report deily. It is expected that the trial
trip of this vessel will be made the latter part of next
week. The New Ironsides is the only iron-clad frigate
at present ready for sea in the United States. The next
one will be the Beancke, now plating at Brooklyn.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED -About ten

THE HOSPITAL.—Henry Gillen, aged

working. Both the sufferers were admitted to the Pennsylvania

o'clock; last evening, the steamer S. B. Spaulding arrived from Fortress Monroe, with 240 wounded on board.

he Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

rmy under the late call of the Pres

city. The able committees to whom was entrusted the responsibility of making all necessary arrange-

THE SHERIFF CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.—This tedious case was resumed yesterday morning. Before proceeding with the testimony, Mr. Browster stated that he had been entrasted with Mr. Manuel's tax receipt showing the payment of tax on seventeen properties, and also a personal tax assessed against him in one item. The Thermometer.

JULY 25, 1861.

JULY 25, 1862.

WIND. properties, and also a personal tax assessed against him in one item.

A glance at the books in the Receiver's office would have satisfied the parties that Mr. Manuel had paid his taxes, and he would have been saved the necessity of wasting a day in court.

Mr. Brewater further referred to a circular which had been issued to parties notifying them to appear at the Wetherill House, and he was credibly informed that, daily, bludreds of persons were examined, and when it was discovered that he voted for Mr. Ewing, they were dismissed. This, if continued, this making up a case in court, the court would be wearied out, and the case would never reach an end.

In view of this, Mr. Brewster, after consultation with his colleagues, felt it to be his duty to sak that the respondent be ordered to dile a list of the names of the persons whose vote is attacked.

He was satisfied, upon his professional faith, that there are no names that can be filed in response to such an order. THE WAR MEETING TO DAY-MORE IBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS .- We have now arrived the crisis of the present struggle between loyalty and eason, and much depends on how we act. If we remai ilent, and gaze listlessly around, while the clash rms and the roar of artillery speak in thunder-tones of the great struggle between freedom and tyranny, we do not deserve the name of freemen. An urgent appeal has son made by the Chief Executive for an additional levi f men to come forth and aid those who are already in he field to defend our National Government. Philadel phia, which has already furnished more aid than any of her sister cities, is again determined not to be surpassed n supplying both men and treasure in this our hour of seed. To-day her citizens will assemble to prove their

are no names that can be filed in response to such an order.

He submitted an order to the court to that effect.

Mr. Gowen, in reply, relevred to the fact that every effort had been made to prepare the case for the court, and he was surprised that the motion was made in the face of the refusal of the court to grant it when made several weeks ago.

Mr. Glipin followed in support of the motion.

Judga Thompson said: Yesterday I expressed my views upon the subject which is now brought before the court, and I have nothing to add to them. I think this is a case, from the nature of the case, and from the manner in which it is brought before the court, which affords a facility for extending it to an indefinite period, and I think that as soon as the court see that it is to be so extended, we should protect the parties and the community. tended, we should protect the parties and the community.

I regret that in former contested cases we did not make it absolutely essential to have all the disputed votes filtd, and in another contested election case before the court, so far as I can influence it, it shall be so con-

This case may run into the next year, at the present rate of speed, and it would be much preferable to us if we knew exactly what we were doing. But it appears that the respondent declines to present any case to us other than the one upon the specification and answer. While I express my own views, I hope it may have some effect. We cannot agree, and the rule cann

effect. We cannot agree, and the rule cannot be made at this time.

Judge Ludlow said that he had always been of opinion that the rules for contested elections must overwhelm the court with business of this nature. But he was not responsible for the principle which had been adopted for the conduct of contested elections, nor did he think his colleagues were responsible, for they were established before the Mann and Oaseidy case.

While the rules were still in force, he could not consent to change them in a pending case. He was opposed to the system which allowed a disappointed candidate to assault his competitor with a vague and general petition, but such was the law. If the commed in this case were proved to be acting in had faith towards the court, and were delaying the case simply for the sake of delay, he would at once make such an order that would put a stop to the practice.

to the practice.

The motion was overruled.

L. M. Johnson sworn.—I reside \$26 Ontario street,
Eighth precinct, Fourteenth ward; at the last election I
resided in the Fifth precinct of the Twentieth ward; I
voted at the last election; I don't think I have paid a
tax within two years; voted for sheriff; I decline to tell
for whom I voted.

Frederick Haws sworn.—I reside in the Eighth precinct. Twanty-first ward; resided there at the last elecfor whom I voted.

Frederick Haws sworn.—I reside in the Eighth precinct, Twenty-first ward; resided there at the last election; I voted for sheriff; voted between 10 and 11 o'clock; voted the whole Democratic ticket.

Charles Riley sworn.—I reside in the Eighth precinct of the Twenty-first ward; voted in the forencen; voted for Hobert Ewing.

John Signaker sworn.—I reside in Roxborough; voted at the last election at the Eighth precinct, Twenty-first ward; voted for sheriff, for Robert Ewing; some time between 7 and 1 o'clock.

Jacob Lare sworn.—I resided at the time of the election in the Eighth precinct of the Twenty-first ward; voted for sheriff; for Robert Ewing.

Wm. S. Broadhent sworn.—I resided in Paschalville, Twenty-fourth ward, at the time of the last election; voted; I was born in England; I have been naturalized; declared my intentions in 1857; I did not resuse, at the election, to swear that I had been naturalized; my vote was not challenged; paid a tax within two years.

Wm. H. Morris sworn.—Lived, on the day of the election, in the Seventh division of the Twentieth ward; voted; could not tell the hour; I know John Collins; can't say if he voted; he lived with me; he is now absent; my vote was not challenged; I was on the assessors' list; have paid a tax but once since I was free; I am 25 years of age; voted for Mr. Thompson.

Numerous other witnesses were called and examined, after which the court adjourned. present prospects, the amount realized will exceed all PHILADELPHIA AND READING MATLROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1862.
How. Alexander Henry,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia:
Sir: I am directed by the Board of Managers, to subsocibe, in the name of the company, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to the fund for paying the bounty to recruits from this State, enlisting in the army under the late call of the President.

MILITARY MATTERS .- The official de-MILITARY MATTERS.—The official despatches from Harrisburg, which dispelled the doubts which existed with regard to the acceptance of troops for nine months and one year, and the liberal action of City Councils, Thursday, in providing bounties for relunteers, has have a tendency to cause recruiting to go on very briskly. The recruiting officers, in charge of the various stations in the city, do not complain, although the men are not coming forward as rapidly as might be desirable. The meeting to-day will increase the patriotism of our people, and next week little or no difficulty will be experienced in filling up our regiments. From present appearances, there will be no necessity for the Government to resort to draft to obtain the quota from this State. If the occasion for drafting should arise, it would be done as follows: Bolls are prepared of those liable to serve—able bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five—and the requisite number of names are drawn by lot, in the presence of prescribed officers. The persons drawn are notified, and given opportunity to prove themselves exempt, or provide suitable substitutes, failing in which, they are compelled to serve, or submit to heavy penalties, generally imprisonment.

Notwithstanding the numerous bounties offered by our Government and from private individuals to those who enlist in the military and naval service, liberal remisions have also hear argarded by the Covernment and compared of the top of the private individuals to those who enlist in the military and naval service, liberal pensions have, also, been provided by the General Government for the heirs of those who fall in battle. The pension is paid as follows: First, to the widow of such deceased solcier, if there be one. Second, if there be no widow, then to the children of such deceased soldier, share and share alike. Third, if such soldier left neither a widow, or child, or children, then, and in that case, such bounty shall be paid to the following persons, provided they are residents of the United States, to wit: First, to his father; or, if he shall not be living, or has abondoned the support of his family, then to the mother of such soldier; and, if there be noither father nor mother as aforesaid, then such bounty shall be paid to the brothers and sisters of the deceased soldier; residents as aforesaid.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK

[Correspondence of The Press.] New York, July 25, 1962. The police are at work arresting the liquor sellers in this city who have not paid, and who seem determined not to pay, their licenses. Some sixty arrests were made to day, and the parties all held to ball in \$100 each. They express a determination to " fight the police:" but as the Court of Appeals has already decided that the nonpayment of license for selling liquor is a misdemeanor, and must be punished as such, some of our magistrates, who comprehend the important responsibility of their office, have promptly counselled such as have been brought before them that punishment for violation of the

The politicians of the Fifth ward and the rumselfer have united, under the lead of Charles f pencer, a Tombs lawyer, in a determination to compel the police commissioners to take Captain Petty out of the ward. They give as a reason that if this is not done the Republican party will be ruined in the ward. Be this as it may, the police commissioners affirm that their duty is not to subserve the interests of any political party, but to do subserve the interests of any political party, but to do all they can in the way of preserving the public peace. They do not see very clearly how any party can be broke up by a police captain bringing law-breaking rumsellers to justice, unless they (the party) are in league with said rumsellers. It has been decided that Captain Petty shall not be removed, the Republicans to the contrary, not-withstending. The police commissioners and the superintendent are all sepublicans at that.

To hight there is to be a display of fireworks at Cozzen's Hotel, in honor of the anniversary of the Battle of Lundy's Lane. Judging from the loads of pyrotechnics which went up the river to day there will be a lively exhibition.

which went up the river to day there will be a lively exhibition.

The Tammany Society met in the old wigwan this evening, to condole with the family of the late expresident Van Buren, and to make the necessary arrangements for attending the funeral on Monday.

To day the rebel pitze steamer Nassan was sold at auction to John J. Kelly, at the sum of \$21,000.

The meeting at the Seventh Regiment headquarters tonight, for the purpose of turthering the interests of the Irish Brigade, promises to be an enthusiastic and large gathering. Irish Brigade, promises to be an enthusiastic and large gathering.

The dry goods market is less active and less excited, and less than half as much business is doing, with first hands, as there was a week ago. High prices have checked transactions. Some exceptions are to be made, of course. There is, nevertheless a fair amount of business doing in several departments, and a fair business is expected to continue through the rest of the season. There has been no intermission of trade, which we have usually had at this season of the year. The speculative demand commenced before the spring season closed, and has kept up and opened the fall trade earlier than usual. Betailers have caught the excitement existing in the wholesals market, and have commenced purchasing staple fall supplies, and to some extent have been sailing them freely.

The following were the sales of stocks at the second board to-day:

board to-day 5000 U S 6s 31 Or war loan ¼ yearly. 98 1000 I H war loan ... 96 3000 Chi & N W 2 m 28½ 20 Bank of Com 90 20 Del & H Ol 95 25000 American gold. 116½ 10000 do. 116½ 5000 do. 16½ 6000 do. 16½ 6000 do. 16½ 6000 do. 280 116 50 Pan M S 109½ 150 do. 330 109½ 150 do. 330 109½ 50 Panama B..s60 131 1 50 do 330 131 1 132

50 do.....\$30 131½
100 do......\$30 131½
600 III Cen B sep... 57
100 do.....\$30 56½
200 Clev & Tol R... 47½
300 do.....\$30 47½
50 Mil & P Du C... \$2 ASHES.—The market is again better, the demand fair; sales of Pots and Pearls at \$6.75.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for the low and medium grades of Western and State Flour opened dull and very unsettled, owing to the depression in exchange and gold, but close with more steadiness and in fair request, the market recovering for gold and exchange. Trade brands have sold slowly, but are unchanged.

The sales are 14,700 bbls, at \$4.50m4.75 for superfine State and Western; \$5.25m5.85 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.45m5.55 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.45m5.55 for the promption of the sales are 14,700 bbls, at \$4.50m4.75 for superfine State and Western; \$5.25m5.85 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.45m5.55 for shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio; and \$5.65m5.55 for trade brands.

Canadian Flour is lower and is quiet; sales of 1,100 bbls, at \$5.25m5.45 for the low grades of extra, and \$5.60m6.25 for trade brands.

Southern-Flour is dull and lower, the supply is ample; sales of 350 bbls, at \$5.25m5.75 for trade brands.

Bye is in fair request and is a easy; sales of 140 bbls, at \$5.42.55.

Corn Meal is in fair request; sales of Jersey at \$3.25, and Brandywine at 83 50.

WHISKY—The market is a shade lower and not active; sales of 65 bbls, at 23 % o. for State, and 29 623 % c. for Western.

GRAIK.—The Wheat market opened much lower and control of the western of the degree of the deg thirty years, had his face severely burned yesterday in consequence of the premature explosion of a blast at the limestone quarry near Norristown.

John Dwyer, a house carpenter, aged 27 years, had his right arm hadly fractured yesterday afternoon, by a heavy plank falling on it, at the building where he was reaching and the property of the propert

GRAIN.—The Wheat market opened much lower and very unsettled, owing to the depression in exchange-shipping holding off; but, with some improvement in exchange, closed with more steadiness and a fair demand, chiefly for export.

The sales are 130,000 bus, at \$1.126.1.17 for Chicago spring, \$1.176.19 for Milwaukse Glub, \$1.206.1.22 for amber lowa &c., \$1.276.1.29½ for red Western, \$1.216.1.23 for amber Michigan, and \$1.41 for white do. Oats are steady and in fair request.

Bye is scarce and wanted at 786.82c. Corn opened to lower, but at the close there is a better tone, and a good irquiry; sales 114,000 bus, at 51.652½c for heated 53.656 for extra mixed, 55.656c for shipping do, and 61½c for choice Western and vollow. NARROW ESCAPE .- John E. Jones, a ind aged nine years, fell into the Delaware at Vine street wharf, yesterday afternoon. After floundering in the water a short time be was rescued by Officer Hart. STATE MEDICAL CONVENTION.—The State Medical Board will meet in the Medical Hall of the University of Pennsylvania, on Monday moraing at 10 o'clcck, for the purpose of examining candidates for assistant surgeons in the Pennsylvania regiments. The board will meet daily until the requisite number is obtained.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—The Madison (Ind.) Counter says that on Friday night, the Francisch (Ind.) Counter says that on Friday night, the Francisch (Ind.) Counter says that on Friday night, the Francisch (Ind.) Counter says that of Friday night (Ind.) Counter says the result of the Ind. The masters of the fugitives were, all day, on Saturday, hunting through the hills for them, but without success until about nine o'clock at aight, when they were overtaken steering northword, under the guidance of two years aggrees, named Harris, who live is the vicinity. A brisk fight immediately ensued, in the contuminon of which all the men of the party is shooth of her master. No one was seriesely damaged. DEFENCES OF THE CITY .- The expenditures of the Committee on Defence and Protection of the City, during the past week, were \$2,022.64. The principal items were for alterations to the committee EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY.—The Philopatrian Institute will make an oxcursion to this popular sea side resort on Mosday next. Every arrangement has been made by the gentlemanly committee having the matter in charge to reader this one of the finest excursions of the season.

having the matter in charge to render this one of the finest excursions of the season.

A PHENOMENON.—A Maine contemporary has a letter from Presque Isle, in that State, which says that one morning, not long since, it suddenly grew very fearly there, so dark that is may were lighted. There was very man was found in the Schuylkill, resterday afternoon, near Fairmount. Coroner Courad was sent for to hold an inquest. an inquest.

ST. JOSEPH'S Hospital.—A fair. in aid of the soldiers in St Joseph's Hospital, is now being held by a number of boys and girl. in the school-house on Broad street, above Poplar. They are deserting of encouragement.

that were hung out were overed with a fine black dust. It is that they follow that they can be the men call for troops—her 88th regiment reached Washington on Friends. They had from the central part of the State, in and around the home of the President, and were organized within ten days after the call was issued.