WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1862.

We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for,

na At the request of the committee on procuring subscriptions to the citizens' bounty fund, we beg leave to announce that contributions will be received at this office.

THE WAR.

GENERAL Pope has taken the field in person, and already we have indications of a grand movement, which cannot be long delayed. General Sigel's corps has been advanced, and Gen. Banks' army has been finally reviewed preparatory to moving upon the enemy. Gen. Pope has made but one small mistake in his military career. He has a great prestige to sustain, and much is expected of him and his army in the present campaign.

GENERAL MITCHELL has arrived in Washington. The charges preferred against him by one Colonel Norton are all false, and will be dismissed by the War Department. The gallant "star-gazing" strategist will be appointed to an important command in a few days.

Our naval commanders in the Mississippi are confident that the rebel batteries at Vicksburg can be silenced at any time, but troops are needed to hold the place. A heavy division is now on its way thither, and stirring news may be looked for at any moment. The fate of the rebel iren clad gunboat Arkansas is said to be sealed. We have no doubt of it, for Farragut knows how to ram her home as he did the iron-clad gunboat Manassas below New Orleans.

Tue guerilla warfare in the West continues without any definite results Quite a desperate encounter has recently taken place in Southwestern Missouri, between our forces, under Col. Guitar, and a body of 900 guerillas, in which the latter were totally routed with the loss of one hundred men killed and wounded, a section of artillery, ammunition, &c., and one prisoner. Now, the question is, "will this man be hung if he be really a guerilla?" Even these small victories should be vigorously followed up, and an end put to this unrecognized mode of warfare.

THE NEWS.

THE second letter of Hon. Robert J. Walker, upon the all-absorbing topics of the day, which we publish this morning, will be read with interest. A MEETING of officers will be held at Barr's Hotel, in Sixth street, below Chestnut, relative to enlistments for the old regiments. Enlisting for the regiments now in the field is rather dull. GENERAL POPE has taken the field, at the head of the army of Virginia, and an important move-

ment is looked for soon. LETTERS of inquiry, relating to the pay of soldiers in hospitule or on furlough, should be addressed to the Paymaster General; relating to back pay and \$100 bounty of deceased soldiers, to the Second Auditor; relating to pay of deceased teamstors, or other employees of the Quartermaster's Department, and for pay for horses killed or lost in the service, to the Third Auditor : relating to the pay and bounty of persons in the marine or naval vice, to the Fourth Auditor; about soldiers in

the army, to the Adjutant General. NEWS from Key West has been received, under date of the 20th inst. The United States gunboat Mercedita had captured a schooner, loaded with cotton, trying to run the blockade near Bogue Inlet, North Carolina. FROM Richmond and Petersburg papers received

25th inst. French army has been furnished with fresh supplies. A quarrel had taken place between three Mexican generals, but the result will not be of any importance.

EXTRACTS from our New Orleans files, this morning, are to the 20th instant, and convey the intelligence that the city is remarkably healthy and J. N. Brown, commander of the rebel ram

Arkanens, was formerly a lieutenant in the Federal navy, but was permitted like others to join his friends South. He returned home in the frigate Niegare, and proclaimed strong Secession sentiments, which so incensed a large class of citizens in Boston, that it was only through the intervention of the police that he escaped a mobbing at the head of State street. He has made good his declaration of his purpose to "return to his native State, and fight under the Confederate flag." An old colored woman, formerly a slave, is now

residing in Rahway, New Jersey. She was the nurse of Preston S. Brooks, and has a large family of children, all of them slaves. "Massa Brooks she describes as a bad boy, and a cruel man to his people, whom he whipped terribly and fed in a erable manner. His brutality in childhood was fairly parent to the ferocity of his manhood. COMMODORE FARRAGUT is reported to be making

another cut-off at Terrapin Neck. This point is three fourths of a mile across. The cut-off commences at the head of Island No. 100, and terminates at the head of Island No 102. It is hoped that the rush of water through this canal will tend to make the current strong enough to wash out the new channel cutting off Vicksburg.

THE Republicans of the Fifth district of Iowa have nominated John A. Kasson for Congress Thomas H. Benton was his principal competitor. Mr. Kasson proposes to resign the office of First Assistant Postmaster General and stump the district. He is a Republican of Democratic proclivities and the most uncompromising stamp.

At a recent war meeting in Bridgeport, Con-

necticut, Elias Howe, the well-known sewing-machine inventor, was present, and, after giving \$1,000 to the fund, signed his name to the roll of cure a substitute, but go himself. THE city of Columbus, Ohio, having a population of 20,000, has raised, by subscription, for the new

levy, \$32,500. GOVERNOR YATES, of Illinois, has issued an order commanding all officers and privates of Illinois regiments, who are now in the State without leave of absence or furlough, and whe are able to do so, prevalent idea puts the balance of injuries into return to their regiments at once, under penalty of being treated as deserters.

THE police of Baltimore yesterday took from several of the stationery stores all the photographs of Confederate officers, as well as several plates of lithographs. DR. McGREGOR arrived in Washington, yester-

day afternoon, from Salisbury, North Carolina. He messed with Colonel Corcoran during his imprisonment at that place, and reports that the prospect of his release. YESTERDAY afternoon, seventeen Confederate

prisoners arrived at the Camden street depot, Baltimore, from Harper's Ferry and Winchester. THE Democracy of the Seventh district of Indiana have nominated the Hon. D. W. Voorhees for Congress.

1164 still. Silver is quoted at 112a116. United States demand notes are worth 1071 at present.

The money market is rather dull. An Army Medical Board, composed of Surgeons Brinton, Clymer, and Assistant Surgeon Webster, U. S. A., for the examination of brigade surgeons. and staff and volunteer surgeons, and assistant surgeons, and contract physicians, is to be held in Washington. The examination is a thorough prac-

tical one, both with regard to surgical operations and bedside experience. It is calculated to tes the real knowledge of the candidate. BURNSIDE has been in New York for a day or two past, travelling around incognito. He was recognized yesterday by one of his wounded soldiers, and forced to make a speech on the sidewalk, which he did in his usual happy manner, urging the filling up of the regiments at present in the field. WE present to-day two interesting letters from Fortress Monroe, one from Memphis, and another

from Vicksburg. Morgan, the guerilla, was at breakfast in Paris, Ky., when Gen. Smith's cavalry came dushing into the town, and began shooting down the horsethieves. The bandit chieftain did not stop to put off his elippers or finish his meal, but left in there; Mongan is everywhere, except where

An Army Medical Board, composed of Surgeons Brinton, Clymer, and Assistant Surgeon Webster, U. S. A., for the examination of brigade surgeons, and staff and volunteer surgeons, and assistant surgeons, and contract physicians, is to be held in this city.

THE HON. ROBERT J. WALKER POSSESSES Th his arguments. With a wonderful me- rapidly but systematically their pre-arranged of Government, and an experience of many years in positions responsible and exalted, he also possesses a ripe schelarship, a keen intellect, and that boldness of originality and conception which is only an attribute of the first minds. And although we have seen Mr. WALKER in many glorious positions, and have read many glorious and glowing thoughts from his pen, we have never seen him to bet- in the main. ter advantage than in the attitude he now asa statesman of the Southern school, he other messages poured in from Northern Mis-is ardently devoted to the Union, which souri to increase the hubbub. There were

country as the exponent and defender of the emancipation policy of the Administration, reasoning. In the case of Maryland he demonstrates as clearly as though it were a problem in mathematics, how Maryland might have added to her power, her wealth, her prosperity and her greatness, had she adopted the emancipation policy in the early part of her history; and furthermore, that great good will yet flow from the adoption of such a policy. On this point, and on the other points introduced, Mr. WALKER's letter is convinc ing, and the truths he writes with so much calmness and force will be welcomed and studied by the honest statesmen of the slave

States. WE APPLAUD the action of his Honor the Mayor in reference to the Concert Saloons. As we understand the case, it seems that a citizen of this city opened the Continental Theatre—an establishment on Walnut street, under the soft name of "Music Hall"-organized dramatic and musical entertainments, arranged attractive scenery, and opened a bar for the sale of liquors, more particularly lager beer. In order to enhance these attractions a number of young ladies were engaged to minister to the wants of the spectators by carrying beverages from the bar to the consumer, and making themselves generally useful and attractive. The attentions of these females became so ostentatious and notorious that the matter came to the knowledge of the Mayor, and, after hearing the matter, he decided that no more such entertainments would be permitted, and that the establishment should be closed.

Those of our readers who are at all ac quainted with our city customs will understand the nature of these entertainments. They appeal to prurient tastes, and foster all manner of immorality and crime. Young men, about entering the world, and ambitious to emulate the dazzling wickedness of their seniors; boys, who have escaped from parental discipline, and seek a place of amusement because the features are abundant and the admission cheap; romantic young men, whose ideas of dramatic art are confined to blue fire and loud noises, and who find wit and humor in the incoherent rhymes of a performer in charcoal; men with unhappy homes, pickpockets, gamblers, idlers; men with a visible amount of leisure and no visible means of support-all throng to these places to drink beer. and smoke horrible cigars, and shout, with wild and livid eyes, over obscene and disgusting exbibitions of human frailty. Boys of ignocent vears, but covered with guilt and misfortune homeless, wandering precocious boys assemble night after night, and, after the performance is over, sink away to sleep among chairs and benches, recking smoke, the fumes of beer, and the débris of tobacco. Added to this, we have the awful degradation of womanhood developed to an extent that makes us shudder. Amid all these scenes of riot and debauchery, girls of gentle years, and fair to behold, attend to welcome new guests and entertain those present; to submit to insult and scorn. and words of infamy and shame. Long after midnight, and far into the morning, these orgies are maintained, and when our citizens are quietly slumbering the highway echoes with the shouts of ribaldry, and red lan-

terns flicker over the pavement. That such scenes as these have occurred in our city, and in other cities of the North, we have been credibly informed, and do most devoutly believe. The evidence submitted to his Honor the Mayor, in the case before him, at this office, we have important advices up to the was conclusive, and perfectly justified the decision he pronounced. There are to be no nately sold, and pretty waiter-girls in attendance. The Mayor is imperative, and will see his commands obeyed. We are glad that such is to be the case, and in the name of the community, we thank his Honor for having so promptly interfered with these infamous proceedings.

> THE startling dimensions being rapidly assumed by this guerilla warfare demand from us more than a passing notice in the news-column. In explanation of these petty descents, it is said that the breaking up of a huge army like Brauregard's necessitates the individual efforts of small bands to obtain subsistence; that these attacks can always be repelled by the inhabitants of the districts upon which they are made, and that their issues must generally be more disastrous to the rebels than to ourselves. We are no alarmists, and we do not mean now to attract attention away from the main strategic points of this war; but a correct understanding of these affairs, which seem to us of minor account, will have an influence on the general conduct of the war. It may be that they are not separate local affections, but symptoms, ingeniously veiled. of the great central disease that is draining our life-blood; and, therefore, we insist upon a rigorous analysis and fair adjudication of the

verdict that seems to be popular just now. That opinion assumes, first, that BEAURE-GARD's army is broken up. Granted; but is it so far shattered as to necessitate spreading little dots of force over wide areas? It assumes, secondly, that the obtaining of commissary stores is the cause of these forays. Devied, point blank. It is an effect of the foray, but the cause lies deeper—as deep as hate of heart and guile of head, and full stomachs are only accessory to it. Thirdly, it assumes volunteers, and announced that he should not pro- that the resident population of a district can always repel the rebel hordes suddenly hurled upon them. Another obliteration of facts for the sake of comforting theories. The historical record shows that they can do no such thing-at least till the guerillas have effected all their minor purposes. And, fourthly, the

flicted on the wrong side. Let us look at lacts. A despatch from Louisville, dated the 14th, was our first announcement of any trouble in Kentucky:-The 11th Michigan has just returned from a three-days' chase of Morgan." Vastly satisfactory! The famed guerilla chief had dared to show his head again in Kentucky; but he had been compelled to show the weakness of polonel is in good health, but there is no immediate his band, for a single regiment had unsuccessfully chased his runaway legs for three days! A pleasant little expedition for these july boys of Michigan! An invigorating healthtrip through the green valleys and wild-wooded hills of Kentucky! A flying rebel renegade in front of them, the glorious scenery of Ken-THE financial strategy of the New York brokers | tucky around them, and United States stores succeeds as yet, and geld holds a promium of 115a within them, they took a hard gallop of three days, and cheaply vindicated their military prowess. But, hold! The wires are thrilling with some very different tale. From Tennessee come bewildering tidings. Forrest is near Murfreesboro'; but there is a stout Federal force there, and the place will be held. Alas, for the Michigan prestige! Two regiments of the comrades of the gay Ken ucky riders are taken prisoners, and their two generals share their fate. Then is all Nashville in terrible alarm. The guerillas are reported at various points committing all sorts of depredations. Reinforcements are vehemently called for, and, arriving, are marched hither and

thither in the vain hope of confronting the enemy. Meanwhile, Morgan is making a still more brilliant career. So swift, shrewd, and stealthy are his movements that the mayor of Cincinnati is appealed to simultaneously for reinforcements from Louisville, Lexington, and Rome to the Pope, whom Austria espeand Frankfort. Morgan is here; Morgan is a superior body of Federal troops happens to be. He creates a wilder excitement, a more helpless tumult, than any of the war's legitimate operations. In the three cities above mentioned, and in all the adjacent towns, business is suspended, martial law declared, armed patrols of citizens compel every one to do military duty; in brief, the whole state of the remarkable faculty of exhausting every society is disorganized and the utmost feeling subject upon which he treats. He mis- of uncertainty and insecurity engendered. ters his theme and consumes all opposition | The guerillas laugh in their sleeves, carry out mory, a profound knowledge of men and plans, move upon and take Lawrenceville, statesmanship, a familiar insight into the ways | Versailles, Harrodsburg, Danville, Henderson, Paris, Cynthiana; burn bridges, tear up railroads, blow up culverts, destroy all valuable private property that is large enough game, cross to Newburg, Indiana, and having furnished themselves liberally with supplies, horses, and recruits, make their way back into Tennessee through Cumberland Gap-a good

But hardly were our ears thoroughly consumes. A Senator from Mississippi, and | fused with this multitudinous clamor, when still souri to increase the hubbub. There were another Senator from Mississippi is seek- irruptions of the guerilla barbarians there also, ing to destroy, and has cast his lot with the and alarm was spread through all these bor- old accounts, or accompanying orders for

deal damaged in their homeward trip, but safe

Northern people in their war for constitu- ders. New, there is one fact common to all tional liberty. He now appears before the these forays, and it ought to explain their intent-their remarkable agreement in time: they all commenced within the same twenty four sustaining it by a close and cogent system of hours. So far, we take it, were they from being mere transitory impulses of cupidity or revenge, that they were legitimate parts of the plans and policies lying at the basis of the rebellion. They were organized at Richmond, and any man who can seein them nothing more than attempts to get supplies and men will have to sharpen his military wits materially before he can appreciate the unscrupulous mode in which rebeldom is determined to push its war to a successful close. With a universal conscription act, what does the rebel Administration care for the handful of men Morgan can pick up in Kentucky? With the vast fertile fields of the far South, of what account to it is the little produce which Morgan can wring from a few Kentucky farmers? There is, indeed, a physical advantige thus gained, though it is not booty: a thorough survey of our forces, and revealment of our weak points. But what the rebels chiefly seek, in such lawless attacks, is a moral effect. These bandits inspire terror through all the country upon which they descend, and it is a fear that cannot be laid aside when its immediate cause is cancelled. It resolves itself into a chronic apprehension. It not only keeps man at home, but inspires universal skepticism as to our success. It creates a feeling of vague restlessness and uncertainty. Life and property are every instant exposed to peril; the great United States has possessed a country, but cannot afford decent protection to its loyal inhabitants-men who have sacrificed everything to maintain their allegiance; is it likely that there will be any very fierce gusts of enthosiasm towards us? Is it not likely that

every spark of faith in us will be utterly quenched? Surely here is a reward well worth the rebels' venture. How can this thing be stopped? Directly, not at all, or, at best, but imperfectly by the citizens of the places attacked. Indirectly, easily. A million of able-bodied men await but our word to ally themselves with us bodily, as they are with us in heart. A magnificent black blister as a counter irritant! A guerilla power, such as the world has never seen! One which, once fairly set in motion, would call back not only the hordes that are desolating Northern homes, but divert the aims of the whole rebel arm. Will we use it? Or shall we go on for another year, paying bitterly in blood for our culpable irresolution? Shall we be content with general statements, as to "the desirableness of using every means that will secure our salvation," and so humbug ourselves into the belief that we are very bold? The cause is too great to permit such namby-pambyism; the crisis is too imminent to let us dawdle with general terms. We want specific measures of the boldest kind. We must save the State at any cost; swallow our preudic es; shut our hearts to the suggestions of the rebel devil in the shape of criminal leniency, and not only strike ourselves, but make those strike whose future is as depend-

ent on this struggle as our own? EARLY in September a meeting of the new "Holy Alliance" will take place, either at Baden-Baden or at Cologne. The high contracting parties on this occasion are ALEXAN-DER of Russia, WILLIAM of Prussia, and NA-POLEON of France. The compact is not an original one. In 1815, after the second defeat of NAPOLEON I., the respective rulers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia bound themselves by oath to a conspiracy against the liberties of Europe. Their nominal purpose was to regulate the States of Christendom on Christian principles, but their seal purpose was to put down Legitimacy and suppress Liberalism

With three exceptions, most of the European Powers joined this un-Holy League. For obvious reasons, Turkey was not counted in. The Pope (Prus VII., a conscientious man,) declined giving the sanction of his adhesion to it. England declined any formal consent to the principles of the Alliance, but was more or less friendly to them until, in 1822, when, having become Foreign Minister on the death of Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Can ning repudiated the conspiracy, not alone by words, but by action, and soon after threw down the gauntlet, by recognizing the independence of the newly-formed South American Republics. Byron, who held democratic opinions, though himself one of the greatest aristocrats of his time, described the Holy

Alliance as

"An earthly trinity! which wears the shape Of Heaven's, as man's is mimicked by the ape, A pions unity! in purpose one." To melt three fools to a Napoleon." The terms of the Holy Alliance, drawn up by ALEXANDER I. of Russia, and acceded to by the sovereigns of Prussia and Austria, by an oath on the Gospel, particularly excluded, for ever, the members of the Bonaparte family from all the thrones of Europe. In 1821, the revolutions in Naples and Piedmont were put down by this Holy Alliance—whose latest action was to compel France to restore absolutism in Spain, in 1823. On the death of ALEXANDER in 1825, the Alliance expired of nanition. That compact, entered into at a time when France was prostrate at the feet of the Allied sovereigns who had combined their armies and money to overthrow the great NA-POLEON, not only did not admit of the companionship of Louis the Eighteenth, but especially placed the whole of NAPOLEON'S family under ban. Of the new alliance, formed by NAroleon's nephew, Emperor of the French, and, in his way, as remarkable a man as his great predecessor, the evident purpose is to place Austria under ban. We have only to look at foreign affairs to become aware of this. Russia, which put down the Hungarian rebellion in 1849, and thereby saved the Austrian empire from the loss of a large portion of its territory, naturally calculated, when France and England commenced what is called the Crimean war, upon the support of Austria, or, at least, upon its neutrality. Unlike Prussia, which declined to interfere, Austria played the ingrate, and, though her srmy did not join the combatants in the Crimea, it occupied Wallachia and Moldavia, which Russia had seized and surrendered. Hence, Russia has a spite against Austria. Besides, Russia has a desire to strengthen herself in the southeast of Europe, at the expense of Turkey, and the weakening of Austria would certainly help to procure the realization of that desire. Prussia, heading the Protestant, as Austria heads the Catholic | would be better for them not to do so, because intelligible purpose in depressing its rival, and | jugation of our Southern friends:" therefore has readily joined this league. France has an object in doing something which will show its influence in regulating the affairs of Europe, and may perhaps desire to punish the scanty cordiality towards himself which, at all times, Austria has exhibited.

Besides, there may be the ultimate hope of gaining territory for France out of the weakness of Austria. The recognition of Italy by Russia and Prussia has evidently been effected by the intervention of Napoleon; the restrictions imposed on Victor Emmanuel as to non interference with Venetia and Rome are only

nominally stringent. Let Austria once be involved in war, and who will answer for Venetia and Rome, when GARIBALDI claims them as part and parcel of Italy? The recognition of Victor Emmanuel may be con sidered as the first movement of the tripartite alliance of France, Russia, and Prussia Why should this have been done? Because while it ostensibly secures Venetia to Austria cially protects, it strengthens VICTOR EM-MANUEL and correspondingly weakens and annovs Francis Joseph, whom he has de prived of fertile Lombardy. The whole object seems to be to level Austria down to the status of a second-rate State. Bankrupt and defence less as she is, this can very readily be done.

Norwithstanding the demoralizing influence which the rebellion has unquestionably exerted upon the Southern mind, in the secoded States there are still gratifying indications that probity and honor have not been entirely extinguished by the flood of treason in that section. Indeed, we ought not to forget that the wholesale swindle of repudiation, which lost at a blow over four hundred million dollars capital to Northern merchants, was the act of rebellion in the aggregate, and not of individuals. There is scarcely a day passes without bringing to us some intelligence showing clearly that one of the first modes in which the Unionists at the South will make themselves heard will be by paying their Northern debts as soon as they have guarantied to them the means of doing so in safety. We see this in the daily remittances of money now being received in Philadelphia, and other Northern cities, from the partiallyliberated Border States, either in payment of

goods. Another equally effective, though more hazardous means employed for the safe end, is the shipment to the North of Southern produce. A single commission house, on Chestnut street, received from a firm in Tennessee, a few days since, one hundred and thirty bales of cotton, with instructions to sell, pay themselves out of it, for merchandise bought before the rebellion broke out, and retain the balance, (a handsome sum at the present high price of cotton,) subject to the order. of the consigners.

It is not to be expected that the latter form

f liquidating Northern obligations will be ex-

tensively resorted to very soon, for the twopart, has been destroyed, and the attempt to ship North what remains is alike dangerous to the cotton and those who ship it. Even within ten miles of Memphis the cotton-burners are said to have full sway. Bands of these marauders make it their business to prowl about the country and ascertain, by stealth, who has any cotton on hand, and whether its owners are willing to sell. If they are, the torch is at once applied, and the injured owner may think himself fortunate if he escapes a severer punishment for his willingness to sell that which, under the rule of the wouldbe new Cotton Kingdom, dare only be burned or held. Under these circumstances, the receipt of cotton for a time, at least, must be limited, much less, in fact, than the demand for current consumption; though it is not improbable that under the high prices at which cotton now rules, and the still higher prices which it must attain, the quantity stored by parties indebted to the North, will in due time, go far towards meeting their old obligations, and, from the indications above referred to, it is not presuming too much upon the honor of some, at least, who are now ipparently arrayed against us, to suppose hat it will in many cases be applied to that bject.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Citizens' Bounty Fund continue to be made generally on a liberal scale, though some few of them are in amount much below the expectations of the community. All the subscriptions, however, that have been made so far, are purely voluntary. The committee, at their session yesterday, invited Adjutant General Russent and Colonel Rure, of U. S. A., to meet them to day. It is expected that the committee will determine, at its next meeting, the amount of bounty they will distribute to each volunteer, and define their action generally. We learn that, for the present, sub ward committees will not be appointed, as it is thought the fund can be made up to \$600,000, speedily, by purely voluntary contributions. We are glad to learn that the committee have been furnished with the correct lists of the assessors of all the wards, and know positively who are the solid men of Philadelphia.

THE SYMPATHIZERS with Secession and Treason shrink with horror from all association with the friends of the Union. Nothing is so contaminating in their eyes. They have passed from the moderate stage of secretly expressing their views, and now appear in newspapers and declaim at public dinners. The following card, published as an advertisement in one of yesterday's morning papers, proves that Mr. Biddle, if not of this class of conscientious men, is at least most anxious to prove that he does not belong to those who support the Government and denounce the traitors. Other men might allow the mistake of using their names for not approve of some of the details, to pass unnoticed, especially in sad times like these. Not so Mr. BIDDLE. He is resolved that, whatever others may do, no such compliance shall be charged to him. When JEFFERSON Davis establishes his Southern Confederacy, the men who stood by him in his struggle against the Republic:

To the Editor of the Philadelphia In. PULLER—Sir: I desire to state, through your paper, that the use of my name as one of the officers of the public meeting, held on Saturday, the 26th instant, was unauthorized. GEO. W. BIDDLE. Respectfully yours, GEO. W. Bu Philadelphia, 28th July, 1862.

OUR CORRESPONDENT at Fortress Monroe sends us a handbil which had been gratuitously thrown around the streets of Richmond, and which he obtained from a Union soldier. It is dated Richmond, June 23d, 1862, at d is signed "B., a Louisianian." It is entitled an "Appeal to the North," and is filled with elaborate denunciation of the Government and our people. Its author is intensely bitter upon Mr. SEWARD and Mr. LINCOLN, whom he accuses of a design upon the liberties of the country. In doing so, its author introduces an extract from a letter of our distinguished townsman, General Patterson, which will show what that gentleman's opinions were at the time it was written, and how little they have been changed since:

they have been changed since:

For my part, I do not think he will. True, the
"wish may be father to the thought," on my part,
for I freely confess myself a devoted lover of the
eld Constitution and Union, and unalterably opposed
to monarchy and oppression in any shape or form. eld Constitution and Union, and unalterably opposed to monarchy and oppression in any shape or form. I think I see a trap set into which Seward and his whole clan will fall, and by which the liberties of the Northern people may yet be restored. General Patterson, Cushing, Dickinson, and hundreds of other Northern Democrats, are watching the trap, and I shall be much mistaken if they do not catch their game when it is sprung! The following extract from a letter to me, by General Patterson, will no doubt strengthen my prediction. The letter is dated:

is dated: "PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1861. "I hope, with you, that our national difficulties will yet be smitcably settled, and we be again united in interest, friendship, and feelings, as in the olden times of Jackson, Jefferson, and Washington. It makes me sick to think of the condition of our nakes me sick to think of the conductor of our country, caused by unprincipled leaders on both ides. The masses are all right, and at the NEXT BLECTION WE WILL PUT DOWN OUR ABOLITION LEADERS SO LOW THAT BUT PEW WILL EVER BE HEARD OF AGAIN. IF I HAD THE POWER, I WOULD BANG EVERY VILLAIN OF THEM FIFTY FEET HIGH-ER THAN HAMAN WAS."

THESE ARE DAYS of admonition. And as some of the party leaders in this vicinity are board. Capt. Porter sent her to New York for making themselves busy to prevent loyal men from enlisting in the army of the United States, it may be well enough to remind them that there is an act, passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 18th of April, 1861, of which the following is Section I. We understand that some of these partisans have latterly been very industrious in telling persons willing to enter the service, "that it interest in Germany, has a determined and | this is an Abolition war, intended for the sub-SECTION 1. That if any person or persons, be-longing to or residing within this State, and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission

the protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions from any person, State, or States, or other, the enemies of the State, or of the United States of America, or who shall levy war against this State or government thereof, or knowingly or willingly shall aid or assist any enomies in open war against this State or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting, or procuring, or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition, or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with tion. Or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form, or be in anymise concerned in forming, any combination, or plot, or conspiracy, for betraying this State or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or any organized or pretended Government engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, ou shall give or send one intelligence with the content of the conte ou shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of the States or of the United States of America, or shall, with intent to oppose, prevent, or subvert the Government of this State or of the United sent the Government of this state or of the United States, endeavor to persuade any person or persons from entering the service of this State or of the United States, or from joining any volunteer company or association of this States, about being mustered into service, or shall use any threats or persuasions, or offer any bribe, or hold out any hope of reward, with like intent to induce any nerson or mersons to absult use the hold out any none of reward, with the intent to induce any person or persons to abandon said service, or withdraw from any volunteer company of association already organized under the laws of this Commonwealth for that purpose; overy person so offending, and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be extraored to undergo solitery agentical. thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court: Provided, That this act shall not prohibit any citizen from taking or receiving any civil commissions for the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments of writing.

Review of Gen. Banks' Army LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., July 29 .- A grand review of Gen. Banks' army corps took place today, two miles from town. The weather was fine Several hours were occupied in field evolutions and manœuvres by divisions. The whole review was creditable to the various commanders, but showed the necessity of more frequent drills en masse. The magnificent artillery arm elicited warm applause from all observers. The recent re-

moval of the camps to a more favorable ground has benefited the health of the troops. There has been considerable mortality and sickness in the 60th New York Regiment. The other regiments are improving in their sanitary condi-There is no news from the front of the lines to day.

WE INVITE ATTENTION to the advertisement of

'Enterprise." under WANTS, in The Press of this

morning. The opportunity offered is a desirable

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, July 29, 1862.

The venerable A. B. Johnson, of Utica, New York, has for many years been a respected and influential member of the Democratic party, and, in a late communication in favor of prosecuting the war, he utters the following significant and thoughtful sentiment: "The South would have never hazarded rebellion if they had expected an undivided North.' There is so much philosophy in this remark that I deem this a proper occasion to recall attention to the record of those gentlemen who are now engaged in a system, the main fold reason that the cotton crop, for the most | object of which is to divide the free people of the free States into factions, in order to encourage the rebels and to prepare the way for a disgraceful peace. The secret of the opposition of these men to the present war is to be found in the hope they entertain of being able to create such dissensions in every community as will embarrass the Government and assist the common enemy. Let Philadelphia. At the time this meeting was held, the loyal people of the whole country were watching with intense solicitude the movements of the traitors, and were preparing to checkmate them. It would be unjust to reveal the names of all the politicians who took part in this demonstration, for several of them subsequently repented their action and are now to be found cordially cooperating with the friends of the Administration and the war. Those who remain impenitent, and continue to insist upon the doctrines then and there laid down, while they deserve the credit for consistency, deserve, also, the credit of being once more made known to the public. Now, as then, they are engaged in the bad work of dividing the loyal people of Pennsylvania. I will not, however, make them objects of public scorn. The community cannot have forgotten the spirit that animated them on the occasion referred to. The following resolution was among those adopted at the meeting of the 16th of January, 1861: Resolved, Test in the deliberate judgment of the Democracy of Philadelphia, and, so far as we know it, of Pennsylvania, the dissolution of the Union, by the separation of the whole South, a result we shall most since the second of the whole south. we shall most sincerely lament, may release this Commonwealth, to a large extent, from the bowls which now connect her with the Confederacy, except so far as, for temporary convenence, she chooses to submit to them, and would authorize chooses to submit to them, and would authorize and require her citizens, through a Convention to be essembled for that purpose, to determine with whom her lot should be cast, whether with the North and East, whose fanaticism his precipitated this misery upon us, or with our brethren of the South whose urongs we feel as our own, or whether Pennsylvania should stand by herself, as a distinct community, roady, when coasion offers, to bind together the broken Union, and resume her place of loyalty and devotion.

This resolution offered advanced and This resolution, offered, advocated, and adopted by what was called a "Democratic

meeting," is to-day the gospel of the men now arrayed against the Administration and the war in the State of Pennsylvania. Their object is, if possible, to seduce Pennsylvania from her allegiance to the Union, to add her to the seceded States, or to make her the agent of a disgraceful peace. The leaders in this National Hall meeting, with several honorable exceptions, are still toiling to divide the American people in order to accomplish any one of these results. If they cannot induce her to join bands with the seceded South. they may at least, so they believe, induce her to be the first to compel the Government to yield to the demands of the secoded South. If We go back and remember that at the time this resolution was passed, several of Mr. Buchaa great patriotic purpose, even if they did | nau's Cabinet were engaged in a series of almost public preparations for the war that followed his retirement from the Presidency, we shall be startled at the audacity which located upon any portion of the people of the free States the responsibility of secession. But this emotion will subside before the indignation which must and opens trade with the vanquished States of | fire every honest heart that the men guilty of the North, he will have no difficulty in finding | this assumption in January of 1861 should now

maintain, by all their acts, almost precisely the same position they occupied at that time. It is true, they conceal their purposes; they do not speak as loudly nor as strongly as they spoke at National Hall, but they continue, so far as their personal safety will allow them to do so, to act out the doctrine set forth in this resolution. Occasionally they are betrayed into an utterance of it at a private military banquet, and, as Anthony Trollope in his "North America" says, they do not hesitate to express it at social dinners. Occasional.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, July 29, 1862. The Capture of the British Iron-Steamer

'1 ubal Cain. Captain DAVID PORTER, of the United States pavy, whose signal services in the lower Mississippi have rendered him so conspicuous, reached Wash. ington yesterday, having sailed with his ship, the Octorara, from New Orleans on the 17th instant. She came into Hampton Roads, whence she imme diately proceeded to this city. According to Captain PORTER's report to the

Navy Department, he captured on the 24th instant, after an exciting chase, the British iron screwsteamer Tubal Cain, in latitude 31 deg. 54 min. north, longitude 78 deg. 23 min. west. She was then steering northwest by north for the port of Charleston. She sailed from Nassau, N. P., on Sunday, the 20th of July, in company with two other steamers, all loaded with arms and munitions of war, and, if

not intercepted, the others are by this time safe in port. The evidence against the Tubal Cain is very clear, the fact that she is loaded with munitions of war, and was steering for Charleston, being sufficient to condemn her. There is, however, much other correborative evidence that her errand was to run the blockade. the had not broken bulk since leaving Europe in April last, and had been waiting for a month at Nassau to run the blockade. Her cargo is very valuable, being, it is understood, almost entirely o arms and munitions of war. The captain tried, du-

condemnation. Arrests for Disloyalty. The police and military authorities have made several arrests yesterday and to-day, of persons who were freely uttering disloyal sentiments. They were promptly confined in the military prison. The Gunboat Fieet.

ring the chase, to rid her of the salthetre she car-

ried, but was taken with thirty tons of it still of

Capt. DAVID PORTER is still in Washington, but will soon return to take command of part of the gunboat fleet in James river.

General Pope Takes the Field. Major General Pope and staff left their headquarters at the corner of Eighteenth and G streets, this morning, for the command of the Army of Virginia in the field. Their headquarters, for a time. will probably be at Warrenton, Va. They proceeded by rail. Generals BURNSIDE and FRANK-LIN, it is understood, have also returned to the Army of the Potomac.

Dismissed Army Officers. The following officers have been dismissed from he service: Captain SAMUEL L. HARRISON, 95th Regiment New York Volunteers; Captain John C. Thompson, 104th Regiment New York Volunteers; Second Lieutenant Eldridge Green, 31st New York Volunteers; First Lieutenant Enoch C. CLOUD, 57th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Our Sea-Coast Defences.

works on the Atlantic seaboard. Washington Gives \$50,000 for a Regi-The City Councils of Washington have passed an act giving fifty thousand dollars bounty money, to aid in raising another regiment of volunteer

No Passes

Gen. Torren, Chief of the Corps of Engineers,

s about to make an inspection of the military

General Pope has given orders that no passes be furnished any one to go within the lines of his army, except on official business. Returned. Major General MITCHELL returned to-day from New York. He has not been assigned to any command, so far as is yet known.

Miscellaneous.

Last night, in accordance with orders given to taking goods from Alexandria across Gen. Pope's lines, ten wagons, drawn by twenty horses and heavily laden with market supplies, bread, clothing, shoes, &c., belonging to sutlers and others, were seized near Falls Church and this morning brought to. Washingtor, together with the fifteen

persons having the property in charge. The men

were released by the Military Governor with an

impressive admonition. All the rebel prisoners in the Old Capitol, about a hundred and fifty in number, will be released tomorrow and transported to Fortress Monroe for exchange. About an equal number of persons, including rebel prisoners and deserters and stragglers from our army, have been brought to the city from various locations, principally from Fredericksburg. The Navy Department has received a report from Lieutenant Rogers, commanding the United States steamer Huntsville, dated July 16, off Abaco Island, stating that he fell in with the British schooner Agnes, of Nassau, from Harbor Island, as her commander says, loaded with 60 bales of

Finding on the Agnes no clearance, charter, log-

ootton and 40 barrels of rosin.

book, or other documentary proof of property, Lieutenant Rogers detained her as a prize, and sent her to Key West for adjudication.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 29, 1862. Dr. Williams, who has been a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., for several months, and who arrived here on Saturday, having been unconditionally relessed, states that for ten days after the battles in front of Richmond, a thousand rebel troops passed rough that town daily on their way to Ric and more were on their way. The Doctor's window overlooked the railroad and depot, giving him a good opportunity of ascertaining what was going on. These troops came from James Island and eastern Georgia.

Among other facts ascertained by the Doctor was that eleven thousand troops were at Charlottes ville waiting transportation to Richmond : athat thirty thousand conscripts had been raised in each of the States of Tennessee and Georgia since the 9th of July, and a proportionate number in the me go back to the evening of Wednesday, of January 16, 1861, and to the meeting held on Richmond, state that the adjutant of General Hill other extreme Southern States. He heard the adtold him that the rebels had one hundred and seventy-three thousand troops engaged in the battle of seven days. Dr. Williams was accompanied by Dr. Stone, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and who corroborates the statement so far as relates to the movement of troops on their way up to Richmond. They passed long trains of empty cars on their way South.

If these statements are true, and there is every reason to believe that they are, it shows that the rebels are staking their all in this State, by concentrating within its borders an overwhelming

General McClellan spent the entire day, yester day, in visiting the different hospitals, speaking words of encouragement to the sick and wounded and seeing that their wants are properly adminis tered to. The boats, to-day, brought down 495 wounded from Richmond, leaving about 700 yet to come.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, July 28 -Some days ago, as was reported, I learned that there was a large rebel oree of infantry, cavalry, and artillery being conentrated in the neighborhood of Petersburg, and dong the banks of the James river, between the junction of the Appomattox and James rivers and On Friday, the 26th, when the Union prisoners

were being conveyed from Richmond to City Point, at every side-track and turnout they passed trains of cars laden with rebel troops headed to ward Richmond, and some rebel officers offered as an apology for bringing down our prisoners on freight cars that they were using all their passenger cars in moving troops to reinforce Jackson. It is most possible that this was all a movement intended to disguise the fact that the rebels are now in strong forces between Richmond and the Appamattox river, and still collecting forces and sending them in that direction, and what strengthens this opinion is the pains taken to inform our prisoners and officers in charge that the movement of troops was a reinforcement to General Stonewall Jackson, and that no one knew where he was, but they knew how to reach him with reinforceme Mail steamer arrived this P. M. from Harrison's Landing, but brings no news.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—Communication with the North is very irregular at present, in consequence of all the steamboats having been pressed into service for the use of General Curtis' army. About 250 citizens left yesterday, some going North. Orders have been issued opening Memphis to trade with the surrounding country, under certain restrictions. Persons will have free intercourse without papers or any hindrance save the right of examination, and even search, when an officer may judge proper. Generals Hurlburt and Smith's divisions are appointed for guard duty. Parties endeavoring to

leave the city, except by the roads specified in the order, will be arrested and impriso The commanding general has issued an order prohibiting speculators from paying specie for the products of the rebel States. When treasury notes. are refused, the parties so refusing will be arrested and such of their crops as is not needed for the subsistence of their families be seized and sold by the Government Quartermaster. Speculators paying specie, in violation of this order, will be arrested and sent North, and the property so purchased be seized for the benefit of the Government.

The War in the West-The Rebels Recovering their lost Ground. CAIRO, July 28 -A skirmish took place at Bolivar, Tennessee, between our forces stationed there and a body of rebels yesterday. No particulars have yet been received: It is reported that our forces have evacuated Grand Junction, and the place is now occupied by the rebels.

The rebels have possession of almost all that portion of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Memphis and Corinth. The steamer City of Alton, on her way from Memphis, was fired into twice yesterday, just beore reaching Columbus. CHICAGO, July 28 .- A special despatch to the

Times, from Cairo, says the rebels have taken possession of Humboldt, and now hold the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at that place. They have torn up the track some ten or twelve miles. Defeat of a Party of Rebels,

JEFFERSON CITY, July 29 .- Colonel Guitar, of the 9th Missouri Regiment, reinforced by Lieut. Colonel Shaffer, and Major Cleppes, of Morrill's Horse, and Major Caldwell, of the 3d Iowa Cavalry, 650 strong, was attacked at Moore's Mills, seven miles east of Fulton, yesterday, by a party of rebels under Porter and Cobb, 900 strong. After fighting till after 4 o'clock, P. M., the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of from 75 to 100 killed and wounded, and one taken prisoner. Colonel Guitar reports a loss of 45 killed and rounded. He captured the enemy's gues, ammunition, baggage, &c., in profusion. The officers and men behaved splendidly. Cobb is reported to have been killed. Col. Guitar resumed the pursuit last night, and will follow them closely.

From Kentucky. Louisville, July 28 .- Three reverend rebels. Elliott, Fort, and Baldwin, of Nashville, who were sent by Governor Johnson to Gen. Boyle, arrived here this evening, and were committed to jail. They will be sent to the Indiana penitentiary to-

Col. Bullett, with 200 recruits for Morgan, from Owen county, is reported as having passed through Flat Rock, Bourbon county, going South. Gen. W. T. Sherman has issued orders that no more gold shall be paid for cotton, and vendors refusing the current funds of the place shall forfeit half their cotton.

From Gen. Pope's Army. WATERLOO, July 29 .- Scouting parties who have just returned report occasional skirmishing with the enemy near Orange Court House, but without definite results. Ewell is reported to be in force from Orange

Court House through Gordonsville to Stannardsville. His troops are estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. This force, however, does not secure the

The Recent Engagement with the Ram Arkansas—Serious Charge Against a Na-val Officer. CHICAGO, July 28.—A special despatch to the Times, from Memphis, says : Capt. Gwinn, of the gunboat Tyler, reports 8 killed and 16 wounded on his boat during the late engagement with the ram Arkansas. He accuses Lieut. Hunter, commanding the Queen of the West, with behaving in a most cowardly manner, having made no effort whatever to bring his vessel into action. The officers of the Lancaster say the Queen of the West was the first boat that discovered the Arkansas, and ran for protection to the fleet, without firing a gun, and in disobedience to the signals to come to the aid of the Carondolet, while the latter was engaged at close quarters with the Arkansas.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Repaired. CAIRO, July 29 —A despatch received at head-quarters to day says that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is again in running order, the rebels having done but little damage to it.

Arrest of an Indian Agent OMABA, N. T., July 29.—H. W. Dupuy, late agent for the Shawnee Indians, has been arrested by the United States Marshal of Nebraska, on a charge of embezzling the public money

DESTRUCTION OF A UNION NEWSPAPER. Calais, Me., July 29—The office of the St. Croix Herald, in St. Stephens, N. H., was again visited by a mob, lest night. The work of destruction this time was complete. Most of the type was pled and the press injured, and much of the material scattered outside of the complete. Most of the type was pl-d and the press in-jured, and much of the material scattered outside of the building, and thrown into the river.

The Herald is the only paper in New Brunswick that has supported the Union cause, and hence the wrath of the provincials against it. The publication of the Herald will be delayed for several weeks in con-

Arrival of Prizes at Boston. Boston, July 29.—The gunboat Huntsville has affived from Key West, on the 24th, with a steamer and schooner from Key West, on the 24th, with a steamer and schooner in tow, both having cargoes of cotton.

A later report from the same officer, dated July 21st, states that he had captured the robel reamer Reliance, just out from Dobny Bar, Georgie, and bound to Massau, with a cargo consisting of 243 bales of Sea Island cotton. The Reliance was commanded by Lient Gauding, formerly of the United States navy and revenue service, and since the reballion, in command of the schooner Parliament, in which he several times ran the blockade. Lient. Rogers towed the Reliance to Key West.

How they Treat Secessionists in Boston. Boston, July 29.—An individual, last evening, who was advocating Jeff Davis and chivairy, was ducked in the free pond on the Common.

Markets. BALTIMORE, July 29—Flour in active demand, with a scarce supply. Wheat strady but active, and white advanced Ly yellow unobanged. Whisky duit at \$10. Provisions quiet at \$11.12% for mess, and \$9 for prime.

Burnside in New York. HE GOES AROUND INCOG-HIS RECOGNITION-RE. CEPTION SPEECH ON THE SIDEWALK, AT THE

POST OFFICE. &C. New York, July 29. General Burnside, who has been in town incognito for a day or two made this noon an unexpected public appearance. He drove in an open carriage to the Linion Central Bailroad office, in Nasau street, opposite the post office. He wore his uniform and wes immediately recognized; a crowd was gathered before he could get a out of his carriage, and the General was almost lifted out of the vehicle by suthusiastic admirers. With much difficulty he pressed through the crowd and entered the building.

difficulty he pressed through the crowd and entered the building.

After remaining about helf an hour attending to private business, Gen. Burnside reappeared, but could not reach the carriage. The enthusiastic expowd insisted upon a speech, and the General thereupon re-entered the bouse and went to the second story nalcoxy, over the deor, and, in rull view of the crowd, which by this time-had filled the street from Ocder to liberty street, had gushed out upon the roof of the peet office, and blockarled all the windows in the vicinity. General Burnside removed his hat, and, when order was restored, made these remarks:

remarks:

BURNSIDE'S SPEECH.

"My FRIENDS: The enthusiastic welcome you have extended to me has quite taken me aback. I expected to come here quietly and go away without making any excitem nt, but the kind interest you take in me gives me—proves that you will also take some interest in what I have to tell you. It is this: That all is going well if you will only fill up the old regiment. [Voice—They shall be filled up.] This is the best advice I have to give you: fill up the old regiments. So many men have so many times predicted the time of the end of the rebellion, and been mistaken, that I will not do so now; but I can say it will be very soon if the old regiments are filled up." I thank you for the kind reception you have given me, and hope to meet you here again when peace and quiet regime smong us."

General Burnside visits this city on purely private business, and will return to Washington to-hight. He looks well and hearty, and seems to be in excellent spirits, and cannot but be gratified with the impromptu demonstration be was honored with in New York. BURNSIDE'S SPEECH.

THE. CITY. The Thermometer.

JULY 29, 1861. JULY 29, 1862. M. 12 M. 3 P. M 6 A. M. 12 M. 8 1 85 88 **74 89 WIND. SE by S. SW. S by E. 18. S by W.

THE VOLUNTEER BOUNTY FUND -The following is a list of the subscriptions received yes-

Wm. Fraser J. S. Custer Id. S. Mawson Clarence Cresson Thomas Singer. 100 Fred'k Hassold. 50
The following are the subscriptions received at the Board of Trade Rooms:

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Received on Tuesday, July 29th \$37.028
Total received to close of Tuesday \$226,781 To the Editor of The Press:

To the Editor of The Press.

It you will have the kindness, through your very valuable paper, to inform persons about to enlist in the service of our beloved country, of a proposition I have to make, I will feel much obliged.

I will give in addition to the bounties now offered by the Government, State, and city, the sum of ten dollars each, for ten able-bodied and healthy men, that will report themselves to Lieut. Joseph Reed, of Company G. Ccl. Morehead's 106th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteevs, now at Harrison's Landing, Va., and will, during their absence give my medical services to their respective families, and such m-dicines as may be required, free of charge. I will be pleased to meet such persons at my office, No. 788 South Second street, from 2 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS S. REED, M. D.,

THE NEW MONITOR .- The work on the New Monitor, the keel of which was laid a short time ago at Jersey City, is being rapidly pushed forward. Near the upper end of the yard in which she is building, a row of piles. five feet apart, forming a circle of twenty-two feet in diameter, have been driven down to the solid rock, as the foundation for a platform, on which the turret of the battery is to be constructed. A short disonce from this another lot of piles, have been driven, on tance from this another lot of piles have been driven, on which a platform is erected for the building of the pilothouse and smoke stack. Both of these platforms will be enclosed and lighted, so that the work can be carried on by night as well as day.

The yard is four hundred, and twenty feet in length by one hundred and ninety feet wide, and is entirely enclosed by a high board fence, within which no one will be permitted without a pass from the superintendent. On the south side of the yard has been erected a one-story irame building, four hundred feet in length and thirty feet deep, which is to be devoted to machinery, funnaces for heating iron, and the blacksmith suon.

The furneces for heating the iron preparatory to pressing it to the required shape are built of fire-brick, and are twenty-four feet long and forty-two inches wide inside; they are capable of receiving plates twenty feet in length by forty-two inches in wildth, and will heat six plates at a time in twenty mioutes. Near the furnaces is an immegre cast-iron bending block, having the curvature the plates are fritified to have when cold, by which they will be pressed into propor shape.

All the machines are to be driven by a forty-horse-power steam er gine, supplied with two tubular bollers. With a view to economy, the boliers are so located and arranged as to take their beat from the furnace. Bach machine is provided with a trane for moving the immene iron sheets, weighing from fifteen hundred to eighteen hundred youds each.

In the blacksmith shop are erected ten improved forges, four feet in diameter. The furnaces are surrounded with all the appurtenances required in their ruse.

After the plates have been rolled, planed, and trimmed, they will be placed in the furnace, and, after being heater, taken to the bending block, in which they will be finally repered for the vessel. which a platform is erected for the building of the pilot-

CARE OF OUR SICK AND WOUNDED.—
The Transit Belief Association, organized for the purpose of aiding the sick and wounded soldiers on their arrival, solicit assistance in money, food, and clothing, such as fruits, icilies, vegetables, handkerchiefs, stockings, shirts, slippers, cushtons, or any articles of clothing, such as fruits, icilies, vegetables, handkerchiefs, stockings, shirts, slippers, combines, or any articles of clothing, such as fruits, icilies, vegetables, handkerchiefs, stockings, shirts, slippers, care of Mr. Westcott, Hall of the Northern Liberty Fire Company, southwest corner of Front and Green streets. The ladies of Nazareth, Northempion county, Pa., have sent to this city the following bamed articles, which were sent through Mr. George Keck, to the Hespital at Seventh and Catharine streets, on Saturd ay last:

1 blanket, 1 comfort, 3 pillows, 47 pillow cases, 21 sheets, 94 shirts, 8 pairs drawers, 32 pairs pantatoons, 30 vests 19 crats, 7 pairs stockings, 36 do. socka, 3 wrappers, 203 pocket handkerchiefs, 32 neck do., 42 towels, 1 psir slippers, 1 pairs slockings, 36 do. socka, 3 wrappers, 203 pocket handkerchiefs, 32 neck do., 42 towels, 1 pound farina. 1 pound corn starch, 1 pound Castille soap, 100 pounds home made soap.

The patriotic ladies of Bath. Northampton county, Pa., also sett a hox. a short time since, containing the following articles, which was sent through Mr. George Keck to the hespital at Twenty fourth and South attreets:

11 handkerchiefs, 55 pairs pautaloons, 50 shirts, 20 towels. 9 coats, 4 beirs stockings, 2 pairs slippers, 5 W. rags, 13 sheets, 17 quarts jelly, 2 bottles wine, crackers, tea, and other small articles. CARE OF OUR SICK AND WOUNDED .-

tea, and other small article

ANOTHER CONCERT SALOON IN TROU BLE.—Yesterday afternoon, Wm. Wolf was arraigned perfore Mayor Henry, at the Central Police Station BLE.—Yesterday afternoon, Wm. Wolf was arraigned before Mayor Heury, at the Central Police Station, charged with maintaining a place for theatrical representation at a hall called Continental Music Hall, without a license; and size with notorious acts of indecency, tending to debauch the morals or manners of the people; also, with the sale of liquors without a license.

Before the commencement of the case; the Mayor stated that this arrest had been made at his own instance; on complaint of citizens. The charges made are misdenessin; if proven.

David Henderson; one of the high constables, testified that he had a knowledge of theatrical representations being carried on at this place; he was there on Monday evening; and concry was used; he called upon the City. Treasurer and learned that the defendant had not taken out a license; there are some fifteen or twenty girls employed at the place, in serving liquor among the andience; the conduct of these girls is rather rude; some of them have tended in; such places before; their manners are very familiar with all they come in contact with.

Detective Carlin' testified that theatrical scenery was used in the place; he also saw liquor sold there to minors; the girls in attendance are immoral; he saw them silting on the men's laps. This evidence was also corroborated by High Constable Clark.

The case here closed, and the defendant was held in the sum of \$1.001 tanswer the charges referred against

The case here closed, and the defendant was held in the sum of \$1,000 to sunwer the charges preferred against him. The Mayor further said he should give orders that the place be kept closed until a license was practicel, and even, then the water-girls and the sale of liquors must be dispensed with. A FUGGESTION RELATIVE TO RE-CBUITING.—A military officer sends us a communica-tion. in which he makes a suggestion relative to recruittion. in which he makes a suggestion relative to recruiting, &c. He says:

"A large amount of money has been subscribed by our patriotic citizens and corporations, as a bounty for those who are willing to volunteer in the defence of our Union. These men cannot be recruited without officers, and officers cannot organize regiments and recruit men w subjecting themselves to many incidental expenses, of the officers, who are now devoting time and la

of the officers, who are now devoting time and labor in recruiting regiments, unfortunately are in want of means to enable them successfully and speedily to accomplish their, purpose. Therefore, I would suggest that a portion of the money already subscribed by citizens and corporations should be appropriated to each regiment organized, or being organized to defray the excenses necessarily incurred by the officers in the formation of their regiments (say \$500 to \$1,000 to each regiment). If regiment is are not formed and regular called for, the sums already sub-cribed will not be of the use, from the fact that no one will be entitled to any bounty."

This suggestion is worthy of consideration. ILLEGAL USE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—

ILLEGAL USE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—
The removal of postage stamps, from old letters and cancelling from them the defacing marks placed thereon, is carried on to a great extent. Congress, at its late session, passed an act in relation to the fraudulent use of postage stamps, which provides "that any person who shall wilfully remove or cause to be removed from any postage stamp or stamped on velops the cancelling or defacing marks thereon, with the intent to use the same, or cause the use of the same the second time, or shall knowingly or wilfully sell or buy such washed or restored stamps, or offer the same for sale, or give or expess the same, or prepare the same with intent for the second use thereof, every such person shall, upon conviction thereof, by adjuged guilty of felony, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three years; or by fine not exceeding one thousand collars, or by both imprisonment and fine as aforesaid; and one-half of such fine, when collected, shall be paid to the informer!" Therefore, those regaged in this illegal business had better bewere, or they may have to pay more than they would if they had purchased their stamps.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER STATE OF MAINE. Yesterday afternoon, about six o'clock, the steemer State of Maine errived at Callowhill-street wherf from Fortress Monroe, which place she left og the 27th instant, with three hundred and fifty sick and wounded on board. On her way up to this city, she stopped at Chester, where all the soldiers except ninety were isoded and conveyed to the hospitals at that place. These nitrety sere brought to this city, and taken to the hospital at Froad and Cherry streets. A full list of those on board was published in The Fress of yesterday. The appearace of the State of Maine caused an immense crowd to congregate around the wharf. The new ambulence of ongregate evolute the while. The new answerence of the Northern Liberty Hose Company, drawn by four lorses, was for the first time put in use. Owing to its number size, the removal of the men was greatly isolit-

ried.
All those on board the State of Maine were released All those on board the State of Maine were released prisoners. The men state that the rebels take great cure only to release such of our soldiers as are rendered unfit for daty either from wounds or disease contracted in fifthy prisons. These men were captured during the savendays' fight before Richmond, and were confused in the notorious tobacco warehouse. They were obliged to Lay on damp floors, and suffered many indignities entirely uncalled for. They were (treated in the most sham-ful menner by the rebel officers. On the passage up from Fortress Monroe we of the unfortunate fellows breathed his last. His body was left at Chesier.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MEETING.—A meeting f the empleyees of the Oustom-House was held, yester-ay afternoon, at the Custom-House. Mr. Nicholson was called to the chair, and Mr. Hubbell appointed secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the making of a substription to the citizens' bounty fund. He stated, also that it was particularly the duty of mose employed by the Government to aid in putting down those who would destroy it.

Mr. W. B. Thomas Collector of the Port, made a few remarks, stating the objects of the fund about to be raised. All persons employed by the Government in civil capacities are exempt from military at ties, and it is particularly their duty to subscribe to the bounty fund. If the rebellion should succeed, custom-houses, offices, State and municipal, will all be abolished. As a member of the Corn Exchange Association, he had already subscribed, but would not let that faot deter him from again adding his name to the list about to be opened. He had tendered his services in a military capacity to the Governor and Secretary of State.

On motion, it was resolved that the secretary be instructed to open lists for the ambscription; after which the meeting adjourned.

Reports were made from the weighers, laborers, and icapacitors, stating that they had subscribed as per lists formished. Mr. Nich

THE WAY MASSACHUSETTS LOOKS

CHILDREN'S FAIR .- The little girls of CHILDREN'S FAIR.—The little girls of the Ninth School Section are, holding a fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles, at Mr. Wm. J Young's large store-rom, No 43 North Seventh street, below Arch—the proceeds to be appropriated to the comfort of our brave sick and wounded soldiers. The room is beautifully decorated, and the tables filled with useful and fancy articles (contributed by the children and their friends), which are disposed of by courteous young misses, at fair prices. The fair will continue open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. every day this week, and as the young ladies motto is. "Help us to comfort those who have i isked their lives to protect us." we hope their call will be liberally responded to by the charitably disposed, either in contributions or purcha-es.

AN IMPROVEMENT .- The old square AN IMPROVEMENT.— The old square at Frankford road and Laurel street. Konsington, is to be enlarged by the addition of a lot of ground which was formerly goccupied by an old disapidated market shed, which was a diagrace to the neighborhood. The plot of ground is to be enclosed with a neat iron railing. The ground will be sodded, and otherwise improved. This place is well knawn as Shackawaxon square, but has been always neglected by the city authorities, and has been used as a drying place for all the washerwomen in the neighborhood. The wooden rai ing was nearly all carried off at the time this much called for improvement was commenced. It was through the exertings of Mr. Fox, chairman of the Committee on City Property, in Conneils, that this change was made.

Drowning Cases .- Thomas Slater, further hearing.

The body of the boy found in the Pe'awars, on Sunday last, has been identified as that of William Conner, who was in a boat which was run down by a steam tug last week, as already published in The Press. Conner resided at No. 27 Senate street

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c. Meesrs. M. Thomas & Sone sold at the Exchange yes-terday the following stocks and real estate—viz: 3 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Land and Building Three-story brick dwelling, Eighth street, north of oplar. 25 by 114 feets \$8,000. Two neat modern three story brick dwellings, south Third street, between Federal and Wharten—subject to a yearly ground rent of \$37.50

Two story brick dwelling, 580 Lombard street, 18 by 78 feet—\$1,700. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 806 Erie street, 16 by 4 feet—subject to a yearly ground rent of \$21—\$1,790.

ENTHUSIASTIC WAR MEETING .- A ENTHUSIASTIC WAR MEETING.—A. large and enthusiasiic meeting of the Gray Reserves was held last evening, at Sansom street Hall. Mr. George Bolden was called to the chair, assisted by a number of rice presidents and secretaries. A series of resolutions were adopted, calling upon the young men of the city to enlist at once. Mr. John D. Watson made a speech of some length, which was loudly applanded. He paid a high tribute to Col. P. C. Elimaker, and appeared to all who had no ties to keep them home, who have no one to decend upon them, to go and enlist, and save the city of Philadelphia from the diegrace of a draft. The Rev. Kingsun Goddard and othersifollowed, and the meeting then adjourned.

After the meeting a subscription was taken up, and the amount pleiged was \$1,200.

CADWALADER GRAYS .- This old and popular company, commanded by Captain John T. D.yle. is again open for recruits. Capt. Doyle has had abund. on for recruits. Capt. Doyle has use accountage, and is deservedly popular with his men. We understand the company goes in the old 17th Artillery. This is one of the companies form Frank Patterson's regiment. The present colonel is Gideon Clark, an experienced officer, and withal a gentleman. Capt. Dotle is known to us as possessing every requisite of an officer. We wish him success in his present undertaking, and can safely and cheerfully recom-

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF PAROLED PRISONERS.—The steamer Commodore is expected to arrived here to day with a lot of sick and wounded priserved nere to any with a lot of sick and wounded prisoners on board. Among those on the steamer will also be a number of wounded paroled prisoners, many of whom are Philadelphians.

The Government transport Daniel Webster is also expected to arrive at this part to-day, with a lot of sick and wounded. They will be distributed in the different hospitals, from which numbers are daily discharged and sent back to their respective regiments.

Anderson Troop. - Many of our read-ANDERSON 'I ROOP. — Wany of our readers will, no dcubr, recollect the "Anderson Troop," an independent cavalry company and General Bneil's body; guard. Its thoroughness in drill and fine personnel has gained for the Keystone State the official acknowledgment of having reised "the best cavalry company in the United States service." The Secretary of War has acceded to General Buell's request, that the Troop may be increased to a battalion, and we are informed that an officer will soon be in this city to recruit.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTEE.—A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee was held last evening, in this city, but, as the proceedings were privately conducted, we are unable to state what took place. A number of notorious Democratic politicians were noticed about town yesterday. It is said that the committee will make arrangements to hold a peace meeting, which will be addressed by Vallandigham. Ben Wood, and others of the same category. It is also their intention to hold peace meetings all over the State.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—At an early hour yesterdsy morning, a man named Anthony O'Kane was caught in the act of breaking into a house on Richmond street, in the Nineteenth ward. He had removed his boots, clembered over a fence, thence up an arbor on to a shed, and was about entering one of the windows when discovered. The accused was committed for a further hearing. her hearing. BIRTHDAY OF "OLD TRONSIDES."

mmedore Charles Stewart, of the United States navy, he had command of the Old Ironsides, and who permed the cremony of christening the "New Ironwho had command of the Old Ironsides, and who per-formed the crimony of christening the "New Iron-sides" built in Kensington, completed his eighty fourth birth-day on Monday last. He was born in this city on July 28, 1778, the month after the British army evacu-ated Philadelphia; yot he is said to be as active, blithe, and cheerful as a man of forty. ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN-Yester-

day morning a man, named James Downs, was before aldorman Moore upon the charge of having assaulted a woman with a bottle on Monday afternoon, at Swanson and Catharine streets. He is alleged to have air uck her upon the head, inflicting quite a serious wound. Downs was committed to answer. VIOLATION OF AN ORDINANCE.-Mrs. Brannan was resterday held by Alderman Ogle to answer the charge of selling liquor without a license. She keeps a small fruit stand in front of the Guard House is Second street, above Walnut, and drove a profitable bu-

siness by passing mineral water bottles filled with rum through the iron railings to the soldiers within. She was also held to answer the charge of maintaining a nul-sance in the form of a sidewalk stand. MEETING OF MILITARY OFFICERS. A meeting of all the military officers now in this city vib be held this evening, at Burr's Hotel, for the pur-sions of adopting some plan by which recruiting may be note brinkly carried on. The meeting is an important

THE CREW OF THE NEW IRONSIDES. —A detachment of two hundred and fifty United States sailors, from the receiving ship North Carolina, now stationed at New York, have arrived in this city. They will form the crew of the New Ironsides, which will soon be ready for sea.

To LEAVE To-DAY. - The Sanitary Commission's steamer Spaulding will not leave until noon to day. Vegetables for the sick and wounded can APPROVAL OF IMPORTANT BILLS.

Mayor Henry has approved and signed the bill appropriating \$500,000 for bounties for volunteers, and also the ordinance donating Hunting Park to the Government for APPOINTMENT. - Robert R. Corson. Req., has been appointed by Governor Andrew to be agent of Massachusetts at Philadelphia, for the care and relief of our sick and wounded soldiers. His office is at 133 Walnut street. HONOR TO THE DEAD-MINUTE GUNS.

—At noon, yesterday, minute, guns were fired from the navy yard, in comm meration of the death of Hoa. Mar-tin Van Buren, ex-President of the United States. NEW WHEAT is arriving in the markets

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES .- John Way, the led who fell from the roof of his father's house, or Sunday, while flying a kite, has died from his injuries. A DECLINE Within the last two days cotton has declined from one to two cents per pound.