FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862.

tions. 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,

At the request of the committee on curing subscriptions to the citizens' bounty we beg leave to announce that contribuis will be received at this office.

plain that a movement, of an important na-

ture, is designed. The ninth army corps at

Newport News only awaits orders to move on, as

an invincible forlorn kope, to the Army of the

that very soon. Let us not be idle at home. These

Richmond will be powerless for some time after the

great struggle, even though it consists of 300,000

men. But a new army must advance quickly to

end the war and crush treason in the Southern

States. This army must be raised as if stamped

out of the ground at one footfall by Abraham Lin-

coln. Every man that loves his country, and can

be spared from home under the present bounty-

interests-should enroll himself in this Army of

Occupation, as we believe it will prove to be.

offerings of our citizens—even at a sacrifice to his

MAJOR GENERAL LEWIS WALLAGE'S entire

division moved from Memphis on the 23d instant,

bound South on a highly important expedition.

These troops are now probably engaging the rebels,

and we may soon expect to hear good news from

them, as Gen. Wallace is not the man to do things

important movements against the enemy in the

southwest by which it is believed he will be com-

pletely dislodged from all of his strongholds, and

the "father of waters" be finally opened to legiti-

mate commercial traverse—never, we trust, to be

A BOAT-LOAD of distinguished rebel prisoners left

Boston harbor yesterday for the James river, to be

Buckrer, and Brigadier Generals Tilghman and

THE NEWS.

days since, asking him if a regiment of negroes

their services at present, and expressed the opinion

compare with the American arm.

count will be read with interest.

greatest possible amount of productive power.

the arms stored in the different parts of the coun-

try, and the supplies that are constantly arriving,

we could arm a million of men at a month's no-

THE mixing mill connected with the Barre

(Mass.) Powder Works exploded, from some un-

known cause, on Monday morning, about 8 o'clock,

and the only man at work there at the time was

instantly killed, and his body torn into shreds.

as there was but little powder in the building.

Turks Island, Nassau, and other foreign ports.

sick and wounded soldiers from Richmond.

Southwest, will be found on our first page.

and will afterwards go to Coburg-Gotha.

and committing great depredations.

mercies of Lynch law."

phatically denied.

THE Union State Convention of California met

at Sacramento on the 17th of July, and nominated

WE publish to day a complete epitome of late

changes. The guerillas are still making incursions

A Southern refugee says: "Union papers

called Confederate States not yet permanently oo.

cupied by the United States army, are and have

been all the time loyal to the Union. To do so is,

THE casualties of all kinds in the army of the

Western Department (late Halleck's) since it went

into the field are stated at 63,500, of which 40,000

are charged to death and absence from sickness,

Our Southern news to-day is, as usual, of the

very latest dates, and highly important. The re-

port that some of Beauregard's army were engaged

in the recent battles before Richmond is new em-

CAPT. SPENCER, United States army, son of Wm.

A. Spencer, Esq., of Baltimore, has been arrested by

Gen. McClellan and sent to Fort Lafavette. He

threw down his sword and refused to do duty as soon

as he heard of the arrest of his uncle. Judge Car-

michael, of Maryland. Under the articles of war

A PATRIOTIC WIDOW lady in Portland, Me., has

consented to let the board of her gentlemen patrons

"run right on," in case they volunteer for the war.

A SISTER OF MERCY states the curious fact that

the last words of a great number of soldiers dying

under her observation were of their mothers, though

many of them must have left a wife and children.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WHITE, one of the most

prominent heroes of Pea Ridge and other battles in

command in the army of General Pope.

Missouri and Arkansas, is about to be assigned to a

Hon. Moses Wisner, late Governor of Michi-

colonel of the 22d Michigan Infantry, and has

gone actively into the work of recruiting. Now

let us hear from ex-Governor McClelland. Colonel

gan, has accepted a commission from Gov. Blair as

this offence is punishable by death.

and 18,000 to various casualties by battle.

present spar deck.

at any time.

closed again.

by halves. This is but the initiatory step to many

'ORNEY'S WAR PRESS-A GREAT armies, even now very powerful, may be almost RER!-Tle War Press, for Saturday, August 2d, annihilated in the coming storm, but the rebels just been issued. It is one of the best numbers ye must suffer more severely, and their grand army at plished. It contains

TERRE GOOD ENGRAVINGS-VIZ: 1. Portrait of Morgan, the notorious Guerilla Leader 2. Man of the ecene of the recent fight near Vicksburg between the Rebil Ram Arkansas and the Carondelet. 8. View of the B ach at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Among the reading matter will so found: AN ORIGINAL SKETCH-"Quartering on the THE GREAT MEETING ON SATURDAY.—A full report of the principal speeches delivered on that occa-

LIST OF RELEASED UNION PRISONERS. ADURESS TO THE PROPER OF THE UNITED STATES by prominent Members of Congress. FIVE LETTERS OF . OURASIONAL EDITORIALS.-The War-Foreign Insolence-The Touth of Ex-President Martin Van Buren-Exchange

of Prisoners-Major General Halleck-Ingratitude, &c CORRESPONDENCE,- The Army of the Potomas FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE -Letter from S Petersburg-English Opinion on American Affairs. THE LATEST NEWS -Pennsylvania Enlistment-General Halleck Appointed to the Chief Command of the Army-The Army in Vinginia-Proclamation of the

President, &c. VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH. OROICE POETHY .- Wanted 300,000 Men-The Lob ster.—The Drummer of Company C, &c. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL .- The Money Market-Pi i adelphia and Harrisburg Cattle Markets-

Philadelphia Market-Money List, &c. The War Press, in addition to the above, contains an endless variety of Miscellaneous War News from every part of the country; and every one desiring a thorough knowledge of what is transpiring at home or abroad should buy it. Terms, two dottars a year. Single copies four cents, in weavpers, ready for mailing, to be had at the counter of The Press Office.

Mackall, with the officers of their staffs, also captured. In return, we expect to have Generals McCall, Prentiss, and Reynolds; Colonels Cor-ON THE FIRST OF AUGUST, 1857, the first coran, Wilcox, and other brave and worthy men, number of THE PRESS was published. Toreleased. This is the first step towards a general day, therefore, marks its fifth anniversary. release or exchange of prisoners, and our Govern-I may be indulged in a natural pride that, ment has been forced to take the initiative in the during these five eventful years, THE PRESS matter, and release a man who is more to be dehas never swerved from the principles upon tested as a political traitor than a military leader-Simon Bolivar Buckner. While we shall welcome which it was established. Commenced as a our chieftains, now in captivity, home again, with Democratic paper, pledged to a certain disjoyous hearts, we must urge them and their friends tinct policy, and cordially committed to to hasten to the battle-field once more, in a grand Mr. Buomanan's Administration, on the basis rally for the preservation of the Union, and enable of his letter of acceptance and his inaugural us to say henceforth that our surplus of rebel priaddress, THE PRESS adhered to his p'edges soners is sufficient to encourage us to demand our when he violated them. Unawed by his whole rights as a great and powerful nation in the threats, and the proscriptions of his creafuture. The long imprisonment of such men as tures, it earnestly labored to prevent the Corcoran, Wilcox, and Prentiss, is an insult to our Democratic party from submitting to his Government, and our brave soldiers will visit a tertreason. But the power of slavery and rible vengeance upon those who have thus in sulted us, in all future battles. Corcoran will raise the blandishments of patronage could not a brigade of Irishmen, who will die only when be resisted by the Democratic leaders. smothered with the dead bodies of rebels, who have One after another yielded to his usurpations, until, finally, nearly the entire Dethe 69th. mocratic organization became a passive inument in his hands. No matter how great the outrage, he suborned the leaders to endorse it, and they, in turn, seduced ceive all who are willing to volunteer. A committee the rank and file to acquiesce. Had JAMES

BUCHANAN been faithful to the covenant which crimsons the fair fields of the South could not have happened, and the American Union would now be in peaceful and unbroken existence. For opposing and exposing his turpitude; for warning and forewarning the people against the consequences of that turpitude; for pointing out and prophesying the direful results that would assuredly punish his ingratitude to a generous people, and his desertion of righteous and solemn obligations, I was assailed not only as a traitor to Democratic principles, but made the object of unmeasured and unceasing personal calumny. The fearless leaders I followed, and the conscientious Democrats with whom I co-operated, were hunted down like so many criminals, and excommunicated from the Democratic church even while adhering to the very gospel of the Democratic party. BRODERICK was the first victim. He carried the courage he had exhibited in the Senate house into the political campaign, and died like a hero while defending his conscientious principles. DougLAS is in his grave: "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.

Treason has done its worst, nor steel, nor poison, Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing

Can touch bim further." ROBERT J. WALKER, now that the Democratic organization has become a whited sepulchre, reeking with corruption and tyranny, lives to maintain the truth, for asserting which he was proscribed, and to denounce the desperate men who so heartlessly persecuted him. Inspired by the example and instructed by the teachings of these patriots, hundreds and thousands of Democrats find their safety in opposing an organization, which, dating its downfall from the treachery of James Bu-CHANAN, in 1857, sustained the cause of a Disunionist in 1860, and in 1862, with that Disunionist in arms against the Constitution, supports his worst heresies while pretending a false regard for an imperilled Republic. In this period of war, when the historian is preparing to affix the guilty responsibility upon those who precipitated that catastrophe, it is a consoling reflection that the Democrats who attempted to stay the tide of treason under the last Administration, stand acquitted alike by their own consciences and by the verdict of their countrymen. I refer proudly to the pages of THE PRESS for the unchallenged proof of the

During this long struggle against the power of a corrupt Administration, and the domination of the aristocracy of slavery, this journal has found in a generous people its most devoted friends. Ostracised by the office-holders of Buchanan, excluded from the mails, and misrepresented by desperate partisans, it has attained and secured an impregnable position. Its circulation extends to every portion of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States, and it has thousands of readers in the great West. A newspaper, like a public man, must have a policy, and where this is honestly adnews from the Southwest, from our Western exhered to, its influence becomes irresistible. Those who have read what has been written in THE PRESS for five years past, can decide whether it has been faithful to its promises | should never publish statements that individuals or | welcome fact to force upon the public attenand to its principles. Its extraordinary prosperity is the evidence that it has deserved a favorable verdict. Its editions, daily, triweekly, and weekly, are constantly increasing in mest cases, to consign good men to the tender in circulation. Even in this period of war, the advertising of The Press is more remunerative than it has been at any former day. Our facilities for obtaining the earliest and fullest intelligence, local and general, foreign, military and naval, are surpassed by few journals in America. Our correspondents, editors, reporters, and business agents, are men of energy, industry, and ability. Entering on the sixth year of its existence, with the utterance of my heartfelt gratitude to my friends and the public, I feel strengthened in the assurance that no effort will be left untried to make The Press even more worthy of the confidence and consideration of the loyal men of the United States. J. W. Forney.

THE WAR. 'THE GENERAL MOVEMENT of the armies of the United States, alluded to a day or two since in The Press, has already commenced. At daybreak yesterday morning the Army of Virginia took up the tine of march from Warrenton for Richmond, where we trust the vanguard will soon arrive, after this, and other armies shall have overcome the rebels in another grand pitched battle—one in which right, left, and centre of both armies may be engaged where the columns may close and show Wisner, we have no doubt, will enlist a regiment

safe men and harman

Northman overcoming his Southern opponent at gratified to know that one upon whom they have bestowed repeated honors cheerfully takes up the the point of the bayonet—a battle in which the sword in their behalf. But few men of more great question shall be decided, "Shall the United earnestness and ability, or whose position will call States remain as a great Federal combination of for greater sacrifices than those of Col. Wisner, will thirty-four or more States?"-a field where the engage in the war. blood of thousands of arrogant, foolish Southern

THE Princess Clothilde was delivered of a son at Paris on the 18th of July. traitors may atone for the heinous crime committed, THE Mobile Advertiser states that General and where the great American national sin of omis-Breckinridge "bas command of the troops on the sion may be washed out by the blood of our people. opposite side of the river, at Monroe, Louisiana, The Army of the Potomac has been ordered to and is marching to capture the Yankee batteries prepare for action; and as an attack from over there, and to prevent supplies reaching the the rebels is not probable at present, it is Yankee fleet."

A SALOON-KEEPER in Cleveland, Ohio, in the scarcity of change, conceived the idea of issuing tickets, "good for one drick" to regular customers, when he couldn't change their money. In printing the tickets, the printer made a mistake, as Potomac. A powerful blow is to be struck, and the saloon keeper discovered to his cost, after distributing a large amount of them. The tickets read "good for one drunk." A number of twofisted drinkers, who got hold of some of the tickets, have been indulging in a series of drunks ever since, greatly to the pecuniary loss of the "sa-

> WE have a contrabandial report to the effect that Richmond is being evacuated. While, in a military point of view, this is the proper course for the rebels to pursue, we can place but little confidence in the report, since the Confederate Government has all along evinced a determination to make Virginia the battle field of the war. A LETTER from Huntsville says that a large num-

> ber of Alabamians have arrived in camp, mainly from points south of the Tennessee, with the intention of fighting for the Union, and the organization of the 1st Alabama Volunteers is rapidly pro-

SEVERAL voung women in the town of New Albany, Indiana, have offered to act as clorks and saleswomen in place of the young men of the town who may enlist. They further propose to pay over to the soldiers so enlisted one-half the salaries received from their services in the stores, and to surrender their positions when the men return from the war. A fair offer, in two senses.

THE long agitated question of a new bridge across the Thames in place of Blackfriar's bridge has been decided, and the work has been hegun. The estimated cost is £265,000. It will be completed in twenty months. Another discovery of coins has been made in France, in the forest of Villers Cottorets (Aisne.) They were contained in an old cauldron, and con-

sisted of about 1,300 pieces, bearing the effigies of exchanged. Among them are Major General Antoninus Pius, Commodus, &c. RECRUITING in all the States is going on briskly, and while drafting will have to be resorted to in the end, we have no doubt a large number of men will volunteer.

THE Madison (Wisconsin) Patriot says a volunteer from that place, in a letter, thanks his father for giving him crooked or bow legs, saying that on the day before he had narrowly escaped losing both his legs, a cannon ball passing harmlessly through the space occasioned by the "natural crook" of the legs. Everything is for the best. THE manager of the late London dog show found himself out of pocket about \$2,500 in consequence of its ill success. When London wants another, i would be well to send for P. T. B.

The inventor of phonography, Isaac Pitman, has received from the friends of the system in London a valuable testimonial, consisting of an elegant bronze time-piece and side vase and a purse of

It has been found that large numbers of fish are killed by the influx of fresh water into the sea during the prevalence of monscons.

A SECESSION sympathizer was endeavoring to discourage enlistments, and expressing full confidence in the ability of the South to successfully resist the Union forces, under the shadow of Bunker Hill monument, on Monday. He had proseeded a far in his remarks as to complain of the wrongs the sought to make a martyr of the young chieftain of South was suffering, when he was seized by a gentleman in his audience, hurried with some precipitation to a neighboring frog-pond, and there immersed, amid the plaudits of a numerous crowd He was released before the breath had quite left of raising regiments with great energy, declaring

that he will draft if necessary. He does not re- his body. THE Board of Supervisors of Albany county, N. Y., have appropriated \$50,000 for offering an addi-

tional bounty of \$50 te each recruit of the Albany would be accepted to aid in crushing the rebellion. regiment. He replied to them by letter, declining to accept It is no argument at all to say that, when we recommend drafting as a necessary method of that they probably would not be received as soldiers raising our armies to a competent standard, we ignore the value of the recruiting service, and THE armory in Springfield, Mass., makes 14,000 cast a doubt upon the enthusiasm and the establishment, with five private shops in operation sincerity of the volunteer. There are there, will be able to manufacture 35,000 guns per many reasons why the ranks of the army month. The armories of Providence, Hartford, | should be speedily filled, without awaiting Trenton, Bridesburg, Vt., Ilion, and one or two the necessarily tedious process of recruiting other places, will each be able to furnish the Goand bounties. Military service is not an vernment with 200 guns per day. In a few months extraordinary or exclusive duty. It may be we shall be making first-rate arms, better than the full of hardships, and perils, and danger, and unbest Europe can afford, at the rate of 600,000 per pleasantness, but it is nevertheless a duty we. annum. It is universally conceded by those who must boldly and at all times meet. It we acare competent to form a correct judgment, that there is nothing on the other side of the Atlantic to cept a Government, and enjoy its allegiance, we give our honor, our property, and our THE Board of Survey, consisting of Capt. Hudlives to maintain its integrity. When danger son, and Constructors Poole and Hansoom, who exarises the duty of every man is to aid in avertamined the Niagara upon her arrival at Boston, ing it. If it can be averted by using the serrecommend to the Department that her bulwarks vices of these who may be disposed to volunbe cut down about four and a half feet, a light rail teer, by a constabulary or local militia force, we use these means and it passes away. But sent heavy bulwarks; that she be pierced for a battery of twenty broadside guns on her berth deck. there are extraordinary times-times of danand ten broadside and two heavy pivot guns on the | ger, distress, and woe-crises in the history of the State which require vigorous, severe, THE Boston Chief of Police, Mr. Amee, his captains and immediate measures. There are times and others, have decided to raise a company from when the disease will yield to a gentle cathe police of that city for active service in the war thartic—and times, again when we must look at the South. This is an excellent movement, and. to the harshest remedies. We do not as our police force contains the material for as fine claim in our case that enough has not been a body of soldiers-brave, active, quick-witted, done. We are far from saying that our volunand unyielding—as can be obtained in this country, teers have not exhibited a noble arice, and we think the example of such men in volunteering deserve all praise. We are daily furnished would be invaluable, and will be productive of the with statements to the effect that at all of the stations the business of recruiting is very MR. DOLAN'S statement, which we publish on brisk. Yet the most gratifying statement our first page to day, will be found to contain many important facts never before in print, and the acwe hear falls far below what must be aone. It must be understood this re-THE census of 1860 represents that the annual bellion is sustained by the strength and value of our manufactures reaches the enormous sinews of the whole Southern people—that sum of 1,900 millions of dollars. In 1850 they no interest, tie, friendship, infirmity, age, were 1,013 millions of dollars. The profits on the amount are computed at 43.45 per cent. This or service, can excuse the citizen from enteramount of wealth was oreated by one million three ing into their conscript army. We only ask hundred and eighty-five thousand persons, assisted by improved machinery, which gives their skill the by additions to the main columns and the establishment of a reserve corps, that the South THERE are at the present time 300,000 stand o Gevernment arms in New York city alone. With

may be overwhelmed by our numbers. Let the Government take a million of men from the their hands, and this rebellion is over. We then show the South what we have been proclaiming from the beginning, that twenty millions of free people must conquer a nation representing twelve millions. But we cannot do BO if our battles are to be fought by those only who are at leisure.

His name was C. C. W. Foster, an American, and It is cruelty to trifle in a matter like this. he leaves a wife. The loss in property was small, Life and death, national honor, liberty and future prosperity, are all involved in the issue. Duning two weeks of July the shipments of donestic sugars from New Orleans to Northern ports Other dangers are looming up, and, by overof the United States were over twelve thousand coming the one now oppressing us, we pre hogsheads. This supply will serve, in part, to pare ourselves for anything that may come meet the wants of sugar consumers in our cities. hereafter. Let us answer Lord PALMERSTON'S The trade between New Orleans and foreign ports speech by distributing muskets to a million of is beginning to revive. There have been several men. Let them be at once summoned into the clearances during the past month from that city to field, by the most available way in the hands of the Government. The most available way WE publish this morning another list of paroled seems for the Administration to throw itself | joy" over the distresses in the English cotton INTERESTING letters from the Army of Virginia. upon the country and take as many men as is necessary. Every citizen expects this call at the Gulf blockading squadron, Huntsville, General Buell's army, and many important points in the the proper time, and those who hesitate are false to their faith and to their oath of alle-QUEEN VICTORIA is about to visit King Leopold, giance. We hope to see it done, and done

> quickly. IT IS USELESS to sneer at the "Inevitable LINDSAY." It is worse than useless, for it not only does not avert the exigency which Mr. Lindsay is assiduously endeavoring to force upon us, but it blinds the people's eyes to the real present state of the case and its probable future development. It is an untion now-now when our internal dangers are so great that the most sanguine man begins to hold his breath in apprehension—but it is a fact, and one which we shall presently be called on to meet, that every new arrival of English news brings European intervention more nearly upon us. The recent debate in Parliament is evidence of this. Lord PALMERSTON had just received news more damaging to our cause than the disastrous records of Bull Run. It was the highest tribute yet given to Southern fighting ability, and gave JEFF DAVIS' hordes immeasurably greater advantages than they had ever before gained. In fact, it put the Southern army on the offensive. McClellan was overwhelmed

and forced back. No matter about the masterly ideas that controlled his devoted band, preserved its organization intact, flung back the flerce waves that sought to shatter it, and conducted it, wearied but unbroken, to a What was all that, when it did not affect the terrible result? English beefness saw only the figures as they were footed up, and did not

top to criticise the rule by which they were obtained. There they were, and malice appropriated what it had hoped for so long. Now, is it likely that, buoyed up by such news as set the expectations of all Secession sympathizers aflame, with the very chance in his hand for which he had been patiently waiting, this heartless old political machine would fling it all away, suddenly reform, and step up to the advocacy of a cause and system that have always been his instincthe world a sublime spectacle of the sturdy that Michigan will be proud of. The people are tive abhorrence? Is it not likely that be needed.

which a calculation trained by the cunning practice of years and an ingenuity that always sought underhand means, could devise? By bluntly proposing the scheme that his wily brain has been hatching? Not he. He knew too much of the American feeling against him, and how it would make all his plans nugatory. He had concocted too nice a meddling to have it summarily quashed by | phatically contradict it. such invisible but invincible means. Tae subtle Premier determined not only not to show his band, but to play so as to mislead his antagonist. Therefore this resolution of the "inevitable Lindsay;" and therefore the Premier's clever knocking down of the pins

which he had as cleverly set up. But it will be noticed that the whole tone of the proceedings is more threatening than anything that has yet reached us from across the water. Lord PALMERSTON is deceiving himself by looking only to the results of the Richmond battles, and we shall tumble into equal error if we take the tangible results of this Parliamentary conference as indicative of its scope. There can be no doubt about it that the mutterings abroad are growing ominously louder. Let there be as little doubt about the way in which we will answer them. Our people must fairly understand what they have to confront; and then let the storm burst when it will. We are bound to the English as no great nation is bound to any other. Language. rel gion, laws, customs, institutions-all are common to us, and create mutual affinities not easily cancelled. But it is on this very account that our chastisement of England will be fearfully severe if she provoke it. Her obligations towards us are infinitely more numerous and cogent than ours towards her: and the reaction, when it comes, will be terrible. She will realize the truth of Cole-RIDGE's words:

"To be wreth with one we love Doth work like madness in the brain." She will find the stripling of 1812 grown to a stalwart giant, whose thews and brawn will make brief work of her antiquated notions and half-senile palsy. She will find an outraged moral sentiment, so strong, so terrible in its righteous anger, that England's history as a ation would be ended forever. Let her come. then, as soon as her madness extinguishes every particle of her reason. The United States has resources also to cope with half a score of England's.

THE DUC DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT, who published his celebrated "Maximes" two centuries ago, showed no small knowledge of human nature when he wrote, "There is something in the mistortunes of even our best friends not wholly displeasing to ourselves." No doubt this is true. Our amour propre sugrests a comparison between our own escape from the evil, crediting our own superior sagacity with such a favorable result. Let us give a recent instance and illustration:

On the 15th July a telegram from Londonderry carried to Liverpool a brief account of the battles, before Richmond, a fortuight beore, which had eventuated in the Army of the Potomac being placed close to the James river, near our gunboats. The Liverpool Daily Post, generally an unprejudiced journal, had an article the next day, nearly two columns long, entitled Notes on the American News, which commenced thus:

"The people of Liverpool, yesterday morning. were put in a state of enviable delight by the telegram from Londonderry. It told of Confederate successes at Richmond; and the Confederates ore, throughout England, and especially on the Mersey, decidedly favorites. The advocates of the bouth looked cheerful, joyous, and happy. Everything they had anticipated, more than they had hoped for, had come to pass. The Yankess were whipped; McClellan had to retreat; the Severse whipped, incording had to lead to burn large cossionists pursued him, and he had to burn large portions of his materials and supplies. People of Federal proclivities had, as it were, to hide their diminished heads. They looked grave, they were disappointed, and they were greatly afraid that what their opponents exulted at was true." Here, let it be remarked, the candid jourwith the Rebel South, but the whole "people of Liverpool" were "in a state of enviable delight," at the news of Federal defeats. It says, throughout England, but especially Liverpool, "the Confederates are decidedly favorites." Therefore, as advocates of the South, the grave people of Liverpool, who are anti-slavery men, (since the slave trade. was abolished,) looked "cheerful, joyous, and happy." Towards the close of the article, the Liverpool editor admits, "McClellan's army, same thing, and the becretary of War will probably after flight or retreat, is again in position—in the opinion of military men in a better position than it was before. The base of operations is safer, the camp more healthy, and reinforcements are arriving." He also questions whether the Confederates were not in

more danger, from McClellan's change of position than before. Two days after this "enviable delight" o the Liverpudlians, because of an over-colored account of Federal "failure" before Richmond, a telegram, purporting to have been received their rooms in Liverpool Exchange, and there army. read, we may presume, with "enviable denight." It professed to have been brought by the Glasgow, which left New York on the 5th, and took the shape of a letter from Baltimore, dated the 2d of July, declaring that some of the Federal Generals were in the hards of the rebels, that McClellan had sought safety on-board the gunboat Galena, and that the Federal army had proposed terms

of capitulation, the rebel General Lee demanding unconditional surrender. There was a debate, in the House of Commons, that very night, (July 18,) on the question of mediation or recognition, and this canard had some influence, no doubt. PAL-MERSTON shuffled out of it by declaring that whatever might be the opinion of the South's resolve to continue the war, " practically the contest has not yet assumed that character peaceful pursuits of life, and put muskets in which would justify this country [England] in assuming that that independence was permanently and fully established." Next day, the English journals, London and provincial, were in full blast on the news (said to be) brought by the Glasgow,—nearly all accepting it as true, and exulting over it "in a state of enviable delight." Strangely enough, while the Times elaborately showed that it must be a mere invention, it rejoiced over it as if it

had been true. They wished it to be true, and crowed over the invention. At the same time, while the people of Liverpool, (and, by implication, the people of England.) are "in a state of intense delight" over lying rumors of Federal misfortunes, thereby fully illustrating ROCHEFOUCAULT'S maxim, The Times, in the mote and beam fashion, accuses, us of having used "demoniac expressions of districts. Here is its accusation, on July 15: "Like monkeys grinning and chattering at mischief done in the mere instinct of wantonness, the American people have been triumphing in the distress they have been able to cause in our cotton districts, and their press gains popularity by depicting starvation in Lancashire. Thank Heaven the lowest class publications in England would ven, the lowest class publications in England would never dare to attempt to emulate such a success here by retaliating expressions of exultation over armies. We have no readers in this country for

such demoniae expressions of joy over human The objection to this is its utter falsehood The Union press has certainly alluded, as a topic of the day, to the great mischief which the Southern Rebellion caused in the cotton districts of Europe, but it has never exulted in the misery so caused-misery, we repeat. for which England may thank the South, and only the South. It comes to this: England may rejoice, "with intense delight," over news, true or false, of Union misfortune, but we cannot allude, however lightly, to the misery which the rebellion, and robbery, and treachery of the South have brought upon the unfortunate cotton-workers of Lancashire. We call them unfortunate, because, even at full work, when cotton was plenty, their wages only sufficed just to keep life and soul to-

WE ARE not among those who think that we have done all that can be done for the Bounty Fund. The contributions have been liberal, but more may yet be done. An analysis of all the contributions shows that, up to the present moment, but about four hunnew base whence it might confront the foe. dred and fifty citizens, children, and workshops, have contributed. We leave the aggregate amount rest for the present. Less than five hundred subscriptions have been made, (including corporations of all kinds,) and surely more can be done for Philadelphia! In order that this may be corrected, the committee have, as we interpret it, resolved to appoint ward committees, to proceed to make collections of every loyal man in proportion to his means, and the said committees are to be furnished with assessors' lists of taxables for each ward. By this course and by the liberality of our citizens, the fund can be raised to a million, all of which will

he would make the utmost use of it FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

> WASHINGTON, July 31, 1862. The Mobile Canard. Neither the War nor the Navy Department put the least reliance in the mory of an iron-olad gunboat fleet having passed into Mobile. On the contrary, they are

> led from information in their possession, to most em-Gen. Pope Marching on Richmond. Gen. Pope's entire army marched forward from War-Rebel Communications Southward. The provest marshal is actively engaged in breaking

up the rebel mail which goes to Richmond from this city very often. It is supposed that most of the leiters are sent to Baltimore, and then sent on steamers down the bay to some point in Maryland where they are sent into-Visinia. Yesterday two bags of letters, from various parties in the South, were taken from one of thes The International Revenue Bureau Commissioner BourwELL is industriously engaged in arranging the vast deta is of his bureau. A large amount

ructions, &c., have to be prepared for the assessors

pone of whom are yet appointed. The applications fo

those positions continue to be very large. Mr. A. B.

Jounson, a clerk in the Treasury Department, has been selected for chief clerk of this office The Officers of the New Regiments.! A great many applications are made at the War De partment by individuals for authority to raise regiments n the loval States None of these applications or granted, because the entire control of the new regiment as been given to the Governors of the respective States

until they are ready for service Proposed Enlistment Meeting. Preliminary arrangements were made to-night by number of gentlemen, with Senator Pomenor as chairman, for a public meeting to encourage recruiting fo the army, &c. President Lincoln will be invited to preside. The prospect is that a large sum will be subscribed to facilitate this patriotic movement. Another Marvland Battery.

The War Department has issued an order, which Gov. BRADFORD has sanctioned, authorizing F. W. ALEXAN-DER, Esq., of Baltimore, to raise a battery of Maryland light artillery within the next thirty days. A bounty o \$90 is offered to men volunteering. No Intervention. The despatches received at the State Department, by

be last arrival from our ministers abroad, show that

the tone of the foreign Governments is uniformly of a

Sick and Wounded Soldiers. The largest list yet issued is published to-day, and hows the number in the various hospitals in this city including the rebel sick and wounded, most of whom are at Cliffburne Hospital,) to be 3 238; in hospital at Georgetown, 257 ; at Alexandria, 1,557 ; at Falls Church 248; at St. Elizabeth Bospital, Eastern Branch, 123; at Fairfax Seminary, 1,155; and at the hospital for erup

ive diseases, at Kalorama, 26; making a total of 6,601 Capture of Rebel Schooners. Information has reached the Navy Department of the capture of two rebel vessels up Chipoaks creek, on the James river, near Claremont, by an expedition sent on

On the 27th inst. Lieutenant Commanding Gibson, the Yarkee: Acting Master Foster, of the Satellite: Acting Master Ely, and Assistant Surgeon Lougshore, of the Yankee, with a long boat from each vessel, and s boat borrowed from the brig Nanmeig, in which a howitzer was mounted, were sent by Com Wilkes up the Chipoaks creek, about five miles, to the head of navigation, where they descried and took possession of schooner J. W. Sergers, owned by a person by the name of Wm. Allen, of Claremont, and a schooner loaded with wood, master and owner George Myers, and brought them out of the creek without molestation, although s force of rebel cavalry were stationed at Cabin Point only three-quarters of a mile distant. Lieut. Gibson reports having seen at the place where the above-men tioned vessels were found, two other schooners and steamer, ali scuttled.

Disloyal Persons to be Drafted in Iowa. On Saturday, at the urgent request of the Governor of Iowa, in order to reach evil-disposed traitors who are discouraging enlistment, he was authorized by the Secretary of War to make a drait whenever and wherever he should think proper.

Similar applications have been made by other Gover-Collectors of Taxes. The President has appointed the following-named as

ollectors and assessors of taxes under the international revenue law: For Oregon-Collector. LAWRENGE W COR: assessor, THOMAS FRAZER, For Washington cisco-Collector, WILLIAM Y. PATCH; assessor, CALEB cupties-Collector, J B. MURDOCK; assessor, BICHARD Savage. Third district, Tuolumne and Calaveras coun-CAMPBELL. Fourth district, Escramento and Nevada counties-Collector, A. A. DE Long; assessor, J. M. AVERY, Fifth district, Sonora and Yolo counties-Collector, CHARLES MALTEY; ASSESSOR, WILLIAM A. ALA-The above are the first appointments of collectors and

assessors made under the law. Recruiting in Ohio-Proposed Draft. Governor Top, of Ohio, has decided that after the 15th of August he will pay no more bounties. If there shall be a deficiency of volunteers, then it will be made up by draft, without bounty. Other Governors propose the New York Papers in Richmond.

The Richmond papers seem to be in regular receipt of New York papers within three days of their publication. or about as soon as when they enjoyed Uncle Sam's mail The Proper Course.

The attention of the Government has been called at York, on the ground that they interfere with enlistments. The Government is debating the question of resorting to a draft. It is considered, in well-informed circles here, that such a measure will probably be adopted. in by the underwriters at Lloyd's, was posted in order to live immediate strength and efficiency to the

Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers. SAMUEL L. GERALDS. Co. B. 101st. CHARLES E. NI-GROLS, Co. D, 83d, and J. W. UMPHRED, Co. I, 58th

Pennsylvania Regiments, have just died in hospital Civilians in the Army of the Potomac. A letter received here to-day from the Army of the otomac states that such civilians as are now with the army are allowed to remain, but none are permitted to come there unless strictly in the military service of the United States, as paymaster's clerk. If those who are there go away, even to Fortress Monroe, they are not allowed to return within the lines.

Quite a number of volunteer officers and men have arrived here from New York for the war. They include one brigadier general, two mejors, one lient. colonel, about forty company officers, and a number of privates.

Miscellaneous. There are now forty vacancies in the grade of sur urgeons. The Medical Boards for Examination are in session here and at St. Louis. Applications must be made to the Adjutant General of the Army, accompanied regard to moral character.

The treaty with the Ottawas, of Kansas, is officially proclaimed. Their relations with the United States as an Indian tribe are to terminate at the expiration of five years, and all of them be deemed and declared full citizens of the United States. Ample provision will be made for their improvement in all that pertains to civilized life, and, as far as possible, for the settlement of their reservation by industrious whites, the lands to be sold to a:-The principle being recognized that chaplains should

not be held as prisoners of war, it is hereby ordered by the War Department, that all chaplains so held by the ally discharged. First Lieutenant Lawis J. Morris, of the 19th Infantry, has been ordered to report to Colonel SIMONSON, a Indianapolis, for duty, as mustering and disbursing

Brigadier General HATON is relieved from his presen command in the Army of Virginia, and will await orders Major General FRANKLIN, whose health is much im paired, has gone to Cape May for a few days. A board consisting of Colonels MAROY, SACKETT, and ler's goods. Major General Moulellan will indicate the time and place for the board to assemble, and Col. VAN RENSSALAER will report to him in person for this pur-

in the Army of the Potomac. The latest foreign advices do not indica e any move ments of an official character on the part of the European can affairs. It is a subject of general remark that but few army

officers are now seen in the streets and at the hotels.

From the Army of the Pot HARRISON'S LANDING, Thursday, July 31.-The steamers have gone to City Point to day, to receive the balance of the sick and wounded from Bichmond. The health of the army is gradually improving It is stated by Fort Monroe correspondents that a party of rebels, on Friday evening, crossed the river above Harrison's Landing, and drove off five hundred head of beef cattle belonging to the army of the Potomac, from within a mile of our pickets.

I his is altogether false, as no rebel troops have crossed

the river, neither has a single head of beef cattle been taken at any time. Order Respecting Absent Officers and Privates. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 31, 1862.—The absence of officers and privates from their 31, 1882.—The absence of olicers and privates from their duty, under various pretaxis, while receiving parast great expense and burden to the Government, makes it necessary that efficient measures be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that their places be supplied by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the impulse of those who would contribute to the support of the families of faithful soldiers.

It is, therefore, ordered by the President: First. That on Monday, the 11th day of August, all leaves of absence and furloughs, by whomseever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulied; and all officers capable of service arrupired forthwith to join their regiments, uner penalty of dismissal from the service, or such penalty as

penalty of dismissal from the service, or such penalty as a court martial may award, unless the absence becomes shored by lawful cause.

Second. The only excuse allowed for the absence of officers or privates from duty, after the 11:phay of August, are: First, The order or leave of the War Department; Second, Disabilities from wounds received in the service; Third, Disabilities from disease that enders the party unfit for military duty; but any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering, saces, or places of amusement, or to make secial visits, or walk about the town city, or neighborhood in which he may be, will be considered aft for military duty, and as evading duty by absence from his command or ranks. considered it for ministry duty, and as or stains absence from his command or ranks.

Third. On Monday, the 18th day of August, at ten o'clock A. M., each regiment and corps shall be mustered. The absences will be marked in three lists, and the rame made, and within forty-eight hours after the muster, one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant General of the

t burmiglands of unconsidera fact their first

rmy, one to the commander of the corps, (the third to be retained.) and all officers and privates at for duty, absent at that time, shall be regarded as absent with us cause. Their pay will be stopped, and they dismissed from the service or treased as descrees, unless restored; and no officer ball be restored to his rank unless by the udement of a court of inquiry, to be approved by the President, he shall establish that his absonce was with

Fourth. Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, re-Fourth. Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and setached posts, are strictly enjines to onforce the muster and rate aforessil. Any officer failing
in his duties herein will be deemed guilty of gross neglect
of duty, and be dismissed from the service.

Fifth. A commission shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superlutend the execution of this order in the respective States. The United States marshals in the respective districts, the mayor, and chief of police of any town or city, the sheriff of the respective counties in each State, all postmust is and justices of the mosce, are any town or city, the sherin of the respective conducts in each State, all postument is and instices of the poece, are sutherized to act as special provest marshals to arrest any officer or private soldier fit for duty who may be found absent from his command without just cause, and couver him to the nearest military post or department. The transportation and expenses of this duty, and five deliars, will be paid for each officer or private as arrested and delivered.

By order of the President.

B. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. English Thanks to General Halleck. The following note has been received by Major Genera

"IT. Lows, Missouri, July 22, 1862.—Sta: I have been directed by the Hon William Smart, her Majasty's Charge of Affaires, at Washington, to convey to you the expression of his best thanks for the very great courted and generosity which you manifested in ordering, in Maj ast, the release of certain prisoners, British subjects who represented that they had been impressed into the Confederate service.

"I have the hozor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, FRANCIS WILKINS,
"H. B. M. Acting Consul at Chicago, Illinois." A REBEL REPORT.

Ten Rebol Iron-Clad Vessels at Mobile frem Europe.

CHICAGO, July 31 _The Times has a gnerial despatel from Memphis, dated the 28th, which says that late advices from the South, through rebel sources, give the following important statement, if true: Ten iron clad gunbosts, built in England, have arrived off Mobile harbor; three more are on the way. These constitute a fleet ordered by the Southern Con federacy in Europe. They mount from ten to thirty guns each, and are said to be mailed with six-inch irop. The blockade was run

The port of Mobile is now considered open to the world, with the support of her newly-acquired power. FORTRESS MONROE, July 30 .- Between fifty and sixty rebel prisoners arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning

openly by a dint of superior strength and weight o

from Baltimore. hey were under guard of a detachment from the New York Seventh Begiment. These rebels have been confined for some time at Fort McHenry. Some are political and some prisoners of war. They are to be sent to Richmond by a flag of truce, except fifteen-three officers, who have deserted the repe service, and prefer to serve in the Federal ranks, and twelve citizens of Winchester and vicinity, who were arrested on suspicion of being Secessionists. These fiftee will be returned to Baltimore to-night. The three officer are afraid, if returned, of being shot.

The War in the West. LEAVENWORTH, July 31 .- Advices from the Southern expedition state that the Union troops were falling back o Hudson's Crossing of the Neosho river, fifty mile

outh of Fort Scott. The cause of this backward move ment is not stated. A detachment of Gen. Brown's command, from Spring field. Mo., was at a point thirty miles north of For Emith, on the 23d instant. The rebel General Pike is said to be near For

The War in Kentucky. LEXINGTON, Ky., July 31 .- Major Bracht, of the 18th Kentucky Regiment, who was in pursuit of a gang of 127 rebels, under Corbin, overtook them at Mount Sterling, killing 13 and taking 97 prisoners, including Corbin Eight of the same gang were taken prisoners elsewhere, caving only nine to escape. Major Bracht, who lost none of his men, returned to Lexington this morning with the prisoners. This band is the same that was reported to have left Scott county inder Captain Bullett.

The War in Tennessee. E Jackson, Tonn., July 31.—Captain Dollin's Cavalry attacked eighty rebels yesterday near Brownsville, and reinforced, and recaptured twenty-nine men and fourteen horses. The Federal loss was six wounded, and the Rebel Vessels up the Yazoo

VICKSBURG, July 25 .- A gentleman recently from the Yazoo river reports that the Star of the West is up that river, and armed with twenty-two guns. She is ironplated to a considerable extent. The W. H. Webb, a een iron-plated, something in the style of the Sumter, nd constructed as a ram. The rebels have also the Moile, meunting one gun.

onne at the time when New Orleans was captured. At Liverpool, 55 miles up the Yazoo river, the rebel have ingeniously contrived a raft, which is a perfec ock against ascending boats. There is also a battery or

The rebels have thirty river steamers up the Yazoo. Another Defeat of Guerillas in Missouri GREENVILLE, Mo., July 30 .- Yesterday Major Lazea with one hundred and twenty men of the 12th Missour Regiment, attacked Major Teniey and Captain Pol son, with one hundred and eighty rebels, near Bollinger's Mills, in Bollinger county, killing ten and wound ing many. A lot of horses, guns, &c., were capture The brush was so thick it was impossible to find all the rebel wounded. The rebels were well mounted and equipped. We did not lose a man.

FROM NEW YORK. Recruiting and Drafting. NEW YORK, July 31 -The Post says the streets ar filled with remors of fighting on the Péninsula, but they

The Government took possession of four vessels, t day, to go to James river for the conveyance of sick and wounded soldiers, of whom there are known to be 6,000 in that neighborhood. Other vessels would have been sent, if they had been found suitable. The New York Enlistment Committee have returne President, Secretary of War, and General Halleck, on

the subject of facilitating enlistments in old regin Their suggestions were received favorably, and the matter left in the hands of General Halleck. the President to pay no bounties after the 18th of August, and if the State quota was not then filled to instantly draft. The President assented to the proposition, and gave the committee a letter to the War Department re commending that orders be issued to this effect, with the consent of Governor Morgan.

MAIl the recruiting offices in this city are to be broken up, and one rendezvous formed, the recruits to be given their choice of regiments. Indiana Democratic Convention — Disloyal Talk. INDIANAPOLIS. July 30 .- The Cem-

sembled at Capitol Square this morning. From three to five thousand persons were present. Thomas A. Headricks, of Indianapolis, presided; Thomas Lucas acted as vice president, and J. J. Bingham, editor of the A committee of one from each Congressional district was appointed on resolutions. The President, on taking the chair, remarked that no Democrat would disturb the peace, but probably outsiders would. He recommended that the Convention

pass them by without notice. No attempt had been made at disturbance, and probably none was thought of. Gov. Wickliffe made a speech. He said he was for the Union, provided that the rights of the South and slavery would pause to see what we were fighting for. If to free the negroes, let not another drep of blood be shed. He would bang the leading rebels and balance the rope with the Abolitionists. He said the Abolitionists control every department of the Government, and were wors Mesers Richardson, of Illinois, Carlile, of Virginia,

Voorhees, and others, were present. War Meeting in Lancaster. LANGASTER, July 31 -A new camp was establis in this city a few days ago Captain Emlin Franklin was detached from the 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers, military instructor. Camp equipage and uniforms for the

About five hundred men have been sworn in, and eciment will be full in a week. A grand war meeting will be held here on Saturlay next, at two o'clock P. M., which will be addressed by Mesers. Daniel Dougherty, Morton McMichael, John W Forney, Hon. Thad. Stevens, William B. Fordney, H. W North, and other distinguished speakers. It will be the largest meeting ever held in Lancaster. Great War Meeting in Wisconsin

MILWAUKER, Wis., July 31 .- A great State war meet are in attendance. The railroads throughout the State run free to-day, and business is entirely suspended. Wisconsin is completely aroused and in a blaze. Milwaukes, July 31.—The war meeting to day was a neguificent affair. Perfect harmony provated throughmaguificent affair. Perfect harmony prevalled throughout the proceedings, and it will be long remembered as the largest gathering ever known in the Northwest.

The people were addressed from three stands, by Hon. Owen Lovejo, of Illinois; Wm. O'Howard, of Michigan; Gov. Salamon, Senetor Doolittie, and other distinguished speakers.

The enthualasm was unprecedented, and the speakers were frequently interrupted by the most vociferony cheering, when they touched upon the present Adminatorialized and the speakers.

Resolutions were unanimously passed setting 'ord that Resolutions were unanimously passed setting 'ord test the Administration should prosecute the war with the untertieg, and employ every kind of person and property in the country to accomplish the appealy and of the rebellion, and recommending that at the forth, half for men the orared from the militis of the forth, half for immediate service, and half for untertitions to be listed as immediate service, and half for untertitions to be listed as a reserve. The resolutions also appress the most unarretree. The resolutions are preparent, and assure him that there is no possibility of his getting in advance of the wishes and sentirelits of the people. Tragedy a Sea-Mutiny on the Bark

Reindeer.

Boston of yet — A letter from the captain of the ship Min'rel, at Malaga, dated the lith inst., atstes that when they miles southeast of Malaga his vessel fell in with sebark Reindeer, bound from Cette for New York, in abries. He boarded her, when he found that Capt. He went, the second mate, and three of the men, had yet k.lled, four of the crew wounded, and the bark set on fire This was the work of two of the crew, who had motinied on the previous night. He took off the dead and wounded survivors and brought them to Malaga. No mention is made of what became of the two mutineers. tineers.
Another letter states that the mutineers were two Spanish sailors, who robbed the captain of \$400, and escaped in a boat.

Departure of Released Rebel Prisoners. BOSTOS, July 31.—The steamer Ocean Queen sailed to-day for James river, with 200 released rebels. Arrival of the Gunboat Wyandoke. Naw York, July 31.—The gunboat Wyandite ar rived at this port this morning.

Bounty Appropriations. CHICAGO July 31.—The Pittaburg Fort Wayne. Chicago Railroad has appropriated \$15,300 bounties FROM NEW ORLEANS.

EMANCIPATION OF NEGROES. Suicide of Rothschild's Agent.

TTEMPTED ASSASSINATION New York July 31 -The steamer Matanzas arrived this port this evening, from New Orleans on July 25. It appears that many masters who have allowed their slaves to seek safety and protection in the Federal camps are now endeavoring to reciaim them. This has been stopped by General Butler, who has ordered that all such negroes shall be regarded as having been unancipated Gen Builer, in a note to Reverdy Johnson, says no perchandise, whether cotton or sugar, will, in any event. be seized or confiscated by the United States authorities

T. H. Farish, the agent of the Bothschilds in New Orleans, had committed suicide. A number of persons had been arrested for an attempt assassinate Thomas S. Burbant and his brother, snong whom was Andre Delande, a brother-in-law both of John Slidell and Gor. Beauregard. The price of flour had fallen to \$16 per barrel.

Beauregard's Bells in Boston. ALE OF SOME FINE SPECIMENS OF SOUTHERN BELLS AT EAST BOSTON-NOW BUTLER'S BELLS-HOW THEY WERE SOLD AND WHAT THEY BROUGHT.

BOSTON, July 30

Yesterday, at Lombard's North wharf. East Boston in the presence of some two hundred gentlemen, N. A.
Thompson & Co. sold, at auction, the 418 bells sent to
Boston from New Orleans by Major General Butler There bells, it will be remembered, were sent in to ew Orleans, while yet it was a part of rebeldom, by rebel Scatherners, in response to Beaursgard's call for brass with which to fabricate camon for use against Union men. When Butler captured New Orleans, these fell into his hands, and Boston became the recipient of he trophies.

There were bells from church spires that had called the or's of the manor to Sabbath prayers; bells from plan-tation sheds that once summoned the sable bondmen to un equited labor; school bells, and stoamboat bells, and

un equited labor; school bells, and steambeat bells, and factory bells, large and small; many of them in the best order and of the finest tones.

These four hundred bells bore upon them a Southern fribute to Northern labor. There were no ancient bells, no bells of historic worth, no old Spanish or French relice—there the Southerners had kept, and contributed instead the products of Northern skul. With only a dezen exceptions, the bells had upon their rims or tops, the names of Northern makers: of the Buckeye Works of Cincinnati, the Allaire Works of New York of Fulton Francier. Pittsburg, and of the founders of Troy, of Cincinnati, the Allaire Works of New York of Fulton undry, Pittsburg, and of the founders of Troy, of unsville, and other places. How suggestively all this mes to the mind, and what an added interest it gives to the poet's words:

O, swing them merrily, to and fro, They'll not boom with a traitorous blow. Shaped into cannon not one-they lie, Eloquent tokens of victory. Sing out, O bells, on the Summer wind, Farragut's name with thy music twined. The Crescent slips from the serpent's hold, Though bound in many an augry fold. Oft ye have pealed for the bridal morn, Tolled for souls into mystery born, Roused, on plantation, master and slave, Yet, ye were doomed, till won by the Brave. O, ring ere long for the shout of Peace! Jubilant ring when this strife shall cease Ring out Rebellion, dark as a pall, Ring for Stars and Stripes floating o'er all. Laugh out on the Northern winds, I pray, Peal out, for this is your marriage day! Wedded to Freedom, 'mid hills and dells, Ye are no longer Beauregard's bells.

pounds, was of an excellent tone, and had an iron yoke which was counted in as part of the weight. The first bid was 15 cents, and the bell was finally sold to W. E. blo was 15 cents, and the bell was main sou to w. s. Coffin & Co., for 23½ cents per pound, or \$330.

Next came a light-colored, handsome, new bell, weighing 1.108 pounds, without a yoke, which was bought by George Kilburn for 31 cents, or \$343.

The third large bell, with iron yoke, 957 pounds, sold to B. Cutting for 23 cents, or \$220.

Then three bells—852, 812, and 811 pounds, were sold—two to 8. R. Locke for 25 cents, one to Mr. Lincoln for Then three bells—852, 812, and 811 pounds, were some-tive to S. B. Locke for 26 cents, one to Mr. Lincoln for 24%. One of these bore this inscription: "FIRST PRESENTERIAN OHUROH, SHREVEPORT, LA., 1857" Of the bells between 800 and 700 pounds, the Revere Copper Company bought several at 24, S. B. Locke six at 23 cents, and others at about the same range.

Of the bells between 100 and 200 ibs, Joseph Moulton of the bein between 100 and 20163; Joseph atomion and Thaddeus Bichardson bought one each at 25 cents, and 116 were sold to S. B. Locke at 22 cents per pound.
Of 187 bells under 100 lbs., one each was knocked off at 28 cents a pound to F. A. Fiske, W. C. Hunneman, Mr. Hassem, W. Clapp, W. Bright, the Abbott Worsted pany, and others; and the remainder were taken by Company, and others, and the femandes, were asked of B. B. Locke at 23 cents per pound.

Of old brass the Revere Copper Co. bought 1,718 pounds at 13 cents, and of old copper 4,824 pounds sold to A. C.

The largest bell was that first sold. It weighed 1,407

The closing lots were in 425 wrought iron bars, from % inch to % inch, and 9 two inch, in all 183,277 pounds, intended for covering batteries and ships. It was bought conal earnestness on our part, if we would hope to preequal carnestness on our part, it we would hope to preserve our country in its integrity.

He also stated that Osptain McKim had received a note from Mr. De Reyeter, of Duchess country, N. Y., stating that he (Mr. De Reyeter) had presented a bell to a church in Natchitoches, founded by a friend of his, Rev. Thomas Scott Brown, who had been driven thence for his Union sentiments and his property ruined, and if that bell was among the lot, Mr. D. should purchase it and send it back at the close of the war. If that bell was found it was to be reserved.

REV. R. W. OLIVER.—This gentleman, whom many of our readers may remember as Episcopal clergyman at Altoona, and also as rector of St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hill, was commissioned as chaplain to the 31st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers a year ago, and has served in camp and field ever since. He has latterly been attached to General Abercrombie's brigade as staff officer, and served as his aid de camp in the battles of Fair Oaks and Malvern Hills, for which he is well qualified from having formerly held a commission in the At Fair Oaks, Mr. Oliver brought Colonel Sully's regiment (General Sumner's army corps) into position, and was honorably mentioned in the official cial service, by General Abercrombie, to attend to the sick and wounded in the hospitals here, will return to the Army of the Potomac this day, having

THE CORN EXCHANGE REGIMENT .- Recruiting for this crack corps, to be commanded by Colonel Prevost, is going on satisfactorily. Dendy Sharwood, Esq., president of the Albion Society, is raising, and will command, one company. Captain Frank Donaldson, who returned to the war immediately after his release from imprisonment in Baltimore, and was dangerously wounded in the arm. is also raising a company, having his headquarters at what was Blood's Despatch Office, Fifth street, above Chestnut.

NEW YORK.—The great advantages growing out of life insurance are so well known, and so frequently realized, as to need no commendation from us. Every prudent man, no matter how humble his station, must be solicitous of the condition of his family should he be stricken down, and they be de prived of the one to whom they naturally looked for protection and support. As the benefits arising from the system of life insurance are eagerly sought by thousands, it becomes a matter of serious importance to ascertain the most reliable institutions in which premium money may be invested with safety, and the ultimate benefits attained with certainty. It affords us pleasure to be able to state, with confidence, that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York justly deserves to be classed as one of the most prosperous and really substantial companies in the United States. Its assets, available at all times, exceed the enormous sum of eight millions of dollars. Its obligations are discharged to the insured with a promptness that commends it to the patronage of all persons who may wish to take out policies of life insurance. For the ourpose of securing to the soldiers of the Republic, or those who may become such to fill up the requi ition of the State, the company has, with patriotic liberality, announced its intention to issue war permits on the same terms as to those who entered the service in 1861. F. Ratchford Starr, No. 400 Walnut street, is the agent of the company in this city

to whom all applications should be made. ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—The Illustrated London News of July 19 gives a double supplement, and; the Illustrated News of the World of same date; an engraved supplement containing a portrait, on steel, of Sir Rowland Hill, author of the Penny Postage system, and now Secretary of the English Post Office. We have received these publications from S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street.

NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENTS -We notice, with pleasure, that the Sunday Dispatch, the oldest and best of our city weeklies, appeared last Spaday in a new dress. It is now printed on new sopper-faced type, from Jehnson's foundry, and fear, bandsome type it is. The Evening Post, a New York, one of the ablest ournals in that ity, also appears on an enlarger sheet, and in new typo-

A Patrotic Propostion. PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1862.

To the aditor of The Prest Sir: Is there one man in our City Councils white soul rises above the narrow limits of party rganization? Is there one member of that body patriotic enough to say, he who has risked his life for his country is alone worthy of our support? Is there one individual in that assemblage honest enough to reward that merit acquired by months of toil, privation, and bodily suffering and injury, on the battle-field of Liberty? If so, let him originate and struggle for the passage of an act that, hereafter, no political position, or patronage, shall be bestowed upon any person whe has not rendered military service to the country he is so anxious to serve in a civil capacity.

Why should the hungry hordes of bloated idlers, yelept politicians, who daily obstruct the pathway in front of our State House monopolize every office, from the lamplighter to the sheriff, while men who have earned a title to that name by the disi terested support of their Government in the bour of its peril; languish, neglected and uncared for, pushed aside by these noisy and unprofitable locusts. on society, who would care but little wether Jeff Davis or Abraham Lincoln were President, if they but held an office under him? Our regiments in the field appeal for men; the worn out veterans o the field appeal for men; the worp out veterans of many a fight ory for help; the Genius of Liberty and Free Government calls for men! Men of family, men of respectability, have answered nobly to the call; yet mere, like hungry vultures waiting to pounce you the expectant carcass of friend or foe, stand the army of professional politicians, eager to see the last dollar from their mother country to the hour of her tribulation.

[Let Philadelphians be sincere in the cause of the

Shall such receive the support of men who call. I am, sir. your obedient servant

LETTER FROM NEW YORK

Stemmers Ordered to James River by the Government-Mutiny on Board the Bark Reindeer-Arrival of the United States Gunboat Wyndott-A Treason Babbler Goes info the Army-Scene at the Custom House the Day Before the New Tariff-Prison Statistics-Stocks, Markets, &c.

Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, July 31, 1862. Various have been the rumors affoat in this city today, founded upon the fact of several steamers having been engaged by the Government for immediate use.
The latest and most reliable news is, that orders have been received in this city from Washington directing the despatch of steamers to Virginia, for the conveyance of eick and wounded soldiers. Only four vouse's were taken Others, however, would also have been sent if they have been found suitable. It is known that at least six thousand sick and disabled soldiers are now at different oints on the banks of the James river, and these work require for their removal, certainly, ten large steamers, In view of the fact that the Government for the past few lars has had under consideration some new arrange ments for the care of our sick and wounded, it is by no means certain, from the order referred to, that any important movement of the army is either in progress or in contemplation. The rumors of to-day, we are fully as-

In reference to the mutiny on board the bark Rein-deer, of which you have been apprised by telegraph from Boston, the following letter has been received in this city by Ellwood Walter, Esc., dared— "A fearful tragedy has just occurred on these waters.
On Wecneday, the 2th inst., at I o'clock A. M. the
American bark Beinder, Captain Hewitt, of and for
New York, with a carse of satt from Cette, being then about thirty miles to the southeast of this cort, two Spanish seamen of her crew sprorised and mardered the second mate, carpenter, cook, and one seaman, wounded the captain. chief mate, and two others, took forcible possession of some four hundred dollars in specie and a watch which were in the cabin, stove one of the boats, and left the vessel in the other one, having first set fice and left the vessel in the other one, having first set fire to the bark fore and uft in the bark fore and uft in the sain Minstrel, of Boston, Captain Clifford, and the British brig Susanna. Captain Grove, hove in sight and proceeded alongside of her, and rendered every possible assistance; their endeavors to extinguish the fire, however, proved ineffectual, and at 4 o'clock P. M. Captain Hewitt and the surviving intividuals of the crew of the Reindeer were transferred on board of the Minstrel bound from Adra to this port, where they arrived this afternoon. Active measures are board of the Minstrel bound from Adra to this port, where they arrived this ulternoom. Active measures are being made by the American consultand the local active field in the the troops remained good.

This morning, Albert Gregory, who was arrested This morning, Albert Gregory, who was arrested yesterday for blabbing treason, was to have been sent to Fort Lafayette by order of the Government, but rather than take board at that marine villa, the utterer of Secsion sentiments consented to take the cath of sile-giance and to enter as a volunteer in Colonel Turnbull's regiment, new recruiting under the anapices of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

At 9 o'clock this morning every custom-house stark was at his deek. Business commenced forthwith, and by 11 o'clock it was impossible to get standing room in front of any of the desks. Still the crewd increased; the excitement caused by the most trifling delay was intense; three o'clock came, and the clerks shut down. To-mor-

three o'clock came, and the clerks shut down. To-mor-row the new tariff will begin to shed its blessings upon the merchandise now in store and all that is to come In other words, a change has come over us; some like it, but that some is very few. Nevertheless, all will submit to the tariff cheerfully if the war is pushed on with the to the tariff cheerfully if the war is pushed on with the same energy and pluck as is exercised in demanding money. "Push on the war and crush the unholy rebellion, and you can have all the money you want," is the language of New Yorkers. If the war is to flag, and our volunteers are to be left to inaction with its myriad train of evils, New Yorkers will be much the same as other people. Such is the substance of the varied conversations which fell on my ears as I stood beneath the custom-house dome this forenon. om-house dome this forer From the sixteenth annual report of the Prison Asso. cistion of New York, just issued as a State document, gleen the following statistics which present some inte-

Colored 1,073 Of the whole, 16,170 could not read; 2,224 could read only; 17,755 could read and write; 1,699 were well educated, and there were 1,601 whose degree of education was unknown; 7.610 were of temperate habits; 35,239 was unknown; 7.510 were of temperate habits; 5.259 were of intemperate habits; 15,071 were married; 23,490 were single; 1.855 were widowed; 1,038, social relations noknown; 9,932 were of native birth; 31.5.77 were of foreign birth. Of these, 24,2.5 were Irish; 3,592 were Germans; 1,450 were English; 623 were Scotch; 245-were French; 332 were Italians; 330 were Canadians. The report says: "Thus it will be conceded that the dishiput pages of the napole are the most realities courses." drinking usages of the people are the most prollife sources of crime. * * * * Discharged persons from our penitentiaries, county jails, and State prisons, and vaicous courts, to the number of 30 or 40 per day, are applying to the association for assistance, in some way-clothing, employment, advice, and the means of l the city for some distant part of the country. * * *

The association have fed the starving, discharged convicts; clothed the simest naked; and relieved the pressing necessities, to some extent, of hundreds of those who called on them during the year. And it is our happings to know that but fag of this number have here. to know that but few of this number have b rested, charged with crime; hence we conclude that our outlay has proved a good investment." The amount expended in the work of the Association for the year wa

15000 US6s'81 coup.. 98% | 15000 American Gold..115 15000 U S 6s '81 coup. 98% | 15000 American Gold. 115 | 15000 U S 5s '74 coup. 85% | 70000 do. 115% | 1000 U S 6s '81 Oreg | 35000 do. 115% | 35000 do. 115% | 35000 do. 115% | 35000 do. 115% | 3500 N Y Cent R ex d. 89% | 4000 do. 98% | 50 do. 0pg 89% | 50 do. 0pg 89% | 500 do. 102% | 100 Erie Bailway. 33% | 3000 U S 6s 1-yr certs 98% | 200 do. 560 33% | 250 Erie R Pref. 82% | 3000 Mo State 6s. 46 | 60 do. 62% | 3000 Mo State 6s. 46 | 60 do. 62% | 3000 do. 560 do. 56

| 10000 Eric B 3d m b 83 98 x 250 III Cen B sorip s60. 57 | 1000 Chi & N W SF bd 95 | 100 Gal & Ohi R ... 68 | 150 Pac M S Co... 111 | 250 do ... 67 x 160 do ... 810 111 x | THE M ARKETS. ASHES -The market is without change; sales of Pota ASHES—The market is without change; sales of Pots at \$6.75 of \$81 k', and Pearls scarce.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is without important change, but closes heavy under a further advance in freignts. The inquiry is mainly for export; trade brands are firm but quiet.

The sales are 19,000 obls, at \$4 80 of \$5.00 for superfuse Etate and Western, \$5.25 of \$5.55 for extra fitate, \$5.55 of \$5.50 for fancy do. \$6.55 for the low grades of the sales are \$1.45 of \$5.50 for supplied brands of round-hoop extra Ohio, and \$6.50 of \$6.25 for trade brands.

Canadian Flour is steady, but closes heavy; sales of Canadian Flour is steady, but closes heavy; sales of 1,550 bbls at 5 25@5 40 for the low grades of extra, and \$5.50\omega 8.25 for trade brands.
Southern Flour is steady, but not active; the supply is ample; sales of 1,250 bbls. at \$5.25\omega 5.90 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$6\omega 7 for trade Bye Flour is quiet; sales of 137 bbls at \$3.54.25. Corn Meal is heavy; sales of 600 bbls Marsn's exercise. WHISKY,-The market is better, and in fair demand; in freights. The supply is liberal, and the demand mainly for export.

Sales of 136,000 bushels at \$1.12@1.19 for Chicago and Racine Spring; \$1.13½ @1.21 for Minwaukee Club; \$1.21@1.24 for Amber Lows, the latter for 20,000 bushels, very select; \$1.28@1.30 for Red Western; \$1.33@1.38 for Amber do; new Red Jersey, on private terms, and \$1.40@1.45 for White Micrigan.

Rye is scarce; sales of 4.000 bushels of State at \$5c.

Oats are buoyant at 47c for Canadian and Western, and 48c for \$34e.

48c for State.

Corn opened quiet, but with a more active demend, in part speculative, but closed firm; rates of 213,000 bushels at 50 & 51 % c for heated; 52 % \$654c for Eastern mixed; 55 % \$656c for shipping do, and \$56\$% for selected. THE CASE OF YOUNG TANEY.—We learn that of an unprovoked assault upon a Union citizen a rew days ago, has been released upon taking the oath of allegence, and that he still disgraces the community by his presence. If we had not some time ago ceased to wonder at anything which transpired hereabouts, we should probably feel some surprise that the offender has not been punished as his crime descryed. Some wise purpose has undoubtedly stepped in between crime and its punishment, and, beyond question. It is all right, although we are not able to see it.—Norfolk Union.

SEIZURE OF LETTERS .- Upon the arrival of the searched the pessengers and their beggage, it having been ascertained that letters and other contrabant goods have, for the past month, been forwarded from the South been ascertained that letters and other contraband goods have, for the past month, been forwarded from the South to this city. The search resulted in the finding of nearly a barrel of letters from the South, addressed to persons in this city. The letters were taken possession of by the Marshal. Two men were arrested, but afterwards released upon their parole.

The steamer George Weems also came into nort yester day afternoon, and was boarded by the officers. Like the Pisnter, there was a large quantity of letters seized, and a quantity of Confederate money. Several parties were arrested and taken to the Marshal's office. At half past eleven o'clock last night, the Marshal was investigated.

rast eleven o'clock last night, the Marshal was invest gating the matter.—Ballimore Clipper, yesterday. MERTING OF BECRUITING OFFICERS -An adjourned meeting of recruiting officers, on duty in the city, was held last evening, at Barr's Hotel, Sixth the cky, was new new evening, at parrs notes, cirka stree, below Chesthut.

Captain Lentz, from the committee, reported that every recruit nustered into an old regiment should have six dollars, and also recover the fifty dollars bounty on resentation of a certificate from the captain of his compayy.

The report was accepted, and the committee continued.
Major Pauly thought that the committee should be empowered to call a meeting at any time they should see at.

Lieut. Meany said that the matter ought to be left in the hands of the President. on the committee, as he had to leave in a day or two for his regiment. Licott. Meany was appointed in his place, Major Pauly said that they were as, far as ever from the reception of the bounty given. He thought that a

email amount should be given to the soldier on joining as company.

Capt. Lentz thought that if regular officers could swear sen in, that volunteer officers should, and not go before Mr. Scott offered a resolution expressing the utmost confidence of the meeting in the energy and patriotism of Captain B. J. Dodge, superintendent of recruiting for Pennsylvania, and that he would do what was in his The following preamble and resolutions were offered by the committee:

Whereas, We, the officers on recruiting service for regiments in the field are suffering from the inconvenience of sending recruits to the distant general depot at Harris-burg, and the uncertainty of having the recruits accepted, thus causing double transportation: Se it Resolved, That we think the State officers should be Resolved. That we think the State officers should be placed on some equality with regard to recruiting service with regular army officers.

Resolved. That we deem it highly necessary for the success of the recruiting service that an examining surgeon and mustering officer be stationed in this city for regiments already in the field.

Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed to confer with Captain R. J. D. dge, Superintendent of Recruiting Service in Penus Ivania, and the Adjutant General of the United States Army, to have an assistant surgeon stationed in Philadelphia who shall have a fund to pay the premium and advance bounty to each recruit as soon as he is mustered into the service of the United

as soon as he is mustered into the service of the United States. The resolutions were adopted, and Caplain Scott, Lieu-tenant A. Rote, and Lieutenant Meany, appointed on the commutes.

After some little debate, of no particular interest; the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the President. HANDSOME DONATION BY THE NAVY YARD.—Dr. Burpee, of the Christian-street Hospital, received resterday from Bobert L. Webb, secretary of a

received yesterday from Robert L. Webb, secretary of a committee of the employees of the navy yard, the sum of eighty one dollars and seventy four cents, (\$81.74.) to be appropriated for the sick and wounded soldiers of the hospital. The sum was realized by an excursion to Kenilworth Grove, and is a handsome testimental from those who are enjoying the protection of the Government to those who have so nobly suffered in its defence. ACCIDENT .- About 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy, named David Cellins, aged 10 years, was run over by a passenger car at Seventeenth and Cal-lowbill streets, and had an arm broken in two places. He was removed to his residence in the vicinity.

BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN PARMENTER ar-

emselves Americans? Answer it, ye voters, at e polls:

a polls:

I am, sir, your obedient servant

A CITIZEN OF THE TWENTIETH WARD.

stopping at the Continental.

B. C. McKee, chief surgeon to Reyes' corps, also arrived from the Southwest, and is stopping at the Continental. teres the experience of a gold and wall of moreone date. I with the following of the most account that the experience of