We can take no notice of anouymous communication 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 procuring subscriptions to the citizens' bounty fund, we beg leave to announce that contributions will be received at this office.

THE WAR. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC WILL SOON MOVE The grand reviews of all the corps have been completed, the whole army reorganized, the reconnoiseances made, and the orders for details and execution prepared. In advance of all competitors, we gave yesterday the news from the army, and an indication of the movement made, of which we present the first announcement by telegraph to-day. Each day more attention is being directed to the south bank of the James river, as the pro per base for operations against Richmond. The first attention paid to this route was evinced on Friday last, in a cavalry reconnoissance to Coggins' Point, and its violnage, which is directly opposite the present position of the Army of the Potomac. In the execution of the plan of this expedition it was determined to destroy the elegant mansion of Edmund Ruffin, Jr., a wealthy planter of Prince George county, whose farm is situated on Coggin's Point-a high bluff, from which all of the movements of our army and navy could be safely observed, and from which point Edmund Ruffin, Jr., reported to the rebel Government and newspapers the advance up the James river of the Galena, Monitor, Port Royal, and Aroostook, in May last. This Edmund Ruffin is a son of Edmund Ruffly, senior, the man who "fired the first gun on Fort Sumpter for amusement." The latter has a large farm in Hanover county, Virginia, some fifteen miles from Richmond, called Marlebone. He is now in North Carolina, residing with Judge Ruffin, an ex-United States M. C., with whom he has often been confounded, though a much better and greater Edmund Ruffin, Sr., has been called the father

of Eastern Virginia, on account of his efforts to re-

suscitate her soil by scientific cultivation and the

discovery and application of the famous shell

marl, which is found in all the ravines of that region, about six feet from the surface of the earth. This old man has three sons—viz: Edmund, Julian C., and Charles Ruffin. Edmund is now in command of the Prince George County Troop of Horse, an old organization, which has been increased by conscription to a squadron, and the telegraphic report calls it a regiment of cavalry. Its members are the "poor white trash" of the county. Among them are two notorious rascals, Edward Marks and Julian C. Ruffin, who have made much of their wealth by "squatting" upon the farms of poor white men, and either making them more abject than slaves, or forcing them to leave the neighborhood. Charles Ruffin, a member of this cavalry, probably an officer, is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. On Sunday a more extensive reconnoisance was made inland from Coggin's Point. Some of Gen. Averill's Cavalry were landed there, and proceeded south to Cox's Mills, which served for many years to grind the corn and wheat of the surrounding planters. It is situated about three miles from the James river, preciated the real importance of the contest. and is operated by Chiuinquopin creek, one of the tributaries of the James. Taking the cart-road and moving east, our cavalry reached Sycamore Church, a Methodist frame meeting house, situated on the county stage road, and although Garysville, containing the post-office and some ten or twelve houses, stands immediately to the east, no mention is made of it in the report. Sycamore Church derives its name from the fact that it is built among a grove of beautiful sycamores—a favorite shade tree with Virginians. About five | South will deliberately commit treason, and miles northeast of this church, near and just above Hood's Landing, stands the oldest church in the United States, having been built by the earliest English settlers of Virginia, of material brought from England. Beyond the Sycamore Church, a mile south, the Blackwater road crosses the stage road, and at this point are to be found a seminary and blacksmith and carpenter shops. From this point it is eight miles to the famous Blackwater Swamp, through which runs the Norfolk and Petersburg quate to furnish sufficient supplies to an immense army from the James river, this railroad would be quite an auxiliary certainly, and could be put in order immediately. Nine miles west of Sycamore Church stands Prince George Court-House-a strong and important point; seven miles west of this is Blandford and Petersburg. The march from Coggins' Point to Blandford could be easily made in a single night. The enemy cannot cross the Appomatox in force, and as it would be a safe proceeding, we say, On to Petersburg!

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ninth corps d'armée is moving, and will be heard from soon. This is the fighting army-we have above described its field of operations fully, we hope, and we now only await glad tidings from the heroes of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Beaufort, and Macon.

THE NEWS. CAPTAIN DREW, of Vermont, writes from Salisbury, N. C., under date of July 15, that there were then 133 officers confined there. He says "A few days ago all the captains were required to draw lots to see who should be 'hostages' for two Confederate captains, taken by Fremont, and threatened to be hung. The lots fell on Captains George Austin, Kentucky, and T. O'Mara, New York. They are in close confinement. To-day -the lots falling on Dr. Hoffman, Banks' Division.

and Dr. Slocum, United States navy." THE State authorities of Missouri have information that the enrollment of militia, under the recent order, has been unexpectedly active and brisk in the interior. In all counties thus far heard from the order has been observed, and returns have been received of about fifteen thousand persons enrolled under it. This, itself, is believed to be a larger force than will probably be required, or can at pre-

sent be armed. In Roxbury, Mass., in two days, 104 picked men were enlisted and placed under Capt. King. A like spirit prevails in many parts of the Bay State. CINCINNATI city and county is to furnish, within thirty days, four thousand troops. The volunteers are paid \$50 each.

Ir is expected that the President and several Cabinet members will be present at the great war meeting, on Wednesday night, at the east end of the Capitol. Gen. Wadsworth is expected to be among the speakers.

GERRIT SMITH has presented his check for five thousand dollars to the new regiment now being raised in the twenty-third Senatorial district of New York.

Some twelve or fourteen of the young men of the Shaker community, at Canterbury, N. H., have

Our naws from Admiral Farragut's fleet is as startling as it is important. It seems that the seige of Vicksburg has been virtually abandoned. Something is wrong " out West."

COLONEL CORCORAN writes from his prison at Salisbury, North Carolina, to Captain Kirker, of such as refusing to join in intervention in New York, that arrangements had been made for American affairs, refusing to act with France his exchange, and that he expects to be released very soon. He adds, however, "I have been so very much disappointed before that I cannot permit myself to be too sanguine until I am within our own lines."

MRS. MITCHELL, the daughter of General Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, was arrested at Cincinnati last week, on suspicion of having papers and letters designed to convey information to the rebels. Nothing of the kind was found on her person. THE steamship Northern Light has arrived at New York from Panama, with nearly a million in gold. The news from South America is not of any great moment.

SECESSIONISTS in Maryland are being "brought up with a round turn" at last. We publish to-day a long list of recent arrests of traitors in that State. Our Fortress Monroe correspondent gives a full account of the destruction of Edmund Ruffin's house on the James river by our troops. The prisoners heretofore at Fort Delaware and Adjutant General Thomas have arrived at Fortress Monroe. An excellent letter from our correspondent with Geary's brigade of the Army of Virginia will be found on our first page this morning.

It is reported from Washington that General Halleck expects to issue a general order, within a

the employment of slaves. W. GILHORE SIMMS, the Southern novelist, in consideration of the services he has rendered South Carolina, has been presented by his friends with three thousand dollars, to aid in rebuilding his homestead, recently destroyed by fire. REV. MR BROOKS, of St. Louis, who was arrested recently at Dayton, Ohio, for treasonable conduct, has been released. Rev. Mr. Hoyt, of Louisville, has been sent to the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, in Indiana. Mr. Vallandigham, having left the State to attend a similar gathering at Indianapolis, was not arrested.

few days, embodying his views on confiscation and

WE present to-day a long and interesting article in our local co umns, upon the subject of drafting, which will place the matter plainly and fairly before the people. It will be seen that the law and regulations are not frightful at all, but really republican and democratic in spirit. THERE is a rumer at St. Louis that General E. A.

GEN. Pope has written a manly letter in answer to the excuses of Captain Harrison for being absent from his post without leave. The letter will be recognized henceforth as a military authority in much cases made and provided GOLD was quoted yesterday at 1141 a 115, and but little doing. Silver 113 a 114. Demand notes were heavy at 104 a 1042. Stock market inactive

THE order of Mr. Secretary STANTON, in reference to a call of the militia of the various States to the number of three hundred thousand, is published to-day. The Secretary desires that the militia force of each State be assessed and organized, and the usual number drafted for nine-months service. As this is virtually a repetition of the last order, it will give the city of Philadelphia five thousand additional troops to be raised. Taking into consideration the enthusiastic spirit now being manifested by our people—the high spirit of the volunteers, and the efforts of our moneyed men to increase the bounty funds—it is very probable that even this additional number may be readily raised. We should hope, for the glory of our State and cause, that this could be done. But the crisis is too important to admit of any such considerations at this time. Under the operation of the recruiting system, even in its most favorable condition. it would take the greater part of nine months to recruit, discipline, and mass an a my in the field. What the Administration desires to meet is a temporary emergency. The new change of policy, occasioned by the appoint-

ment of General HALLECK, and indicated in the various orders of General Pope, is about to be sustained by the establishment of an immense army of reserve and occupation. In other words, we are about to fight this war as the war of twenty millions of men,-as the war of a great nation against a great rebellion. We cannot disguise the fact that this order

of the President imposes a new and grave responsibility upon every citizen of the Republic. We endeavored to indicate this policy a few days ago, by preparing the minds of the people for what appeared to us to be an inevitable event. We felt that the condition of the country demanded immediate. radical, and unceasing action. The army we had in the field was insufficient. It had been outnumbered on nearly every field. It was evident that our conciliatory policy had proved a failure; that while we were compromising the rebels were cannonading. We endeavored to inaugurate into history the novel spectacle of a fraternal civil war. We wanted to shoot the rebels like friends, kinsmen, and misguided brethren, and, instead of attending to the ordnance and commissariat, we bought quinine and morphia for wounded rebels, and placed abandoned their barns and acres to do picket duty on the Chickahominy. Our army was an army of diversion. Its officers had not ap-

be forgotten, and, neglecting the lessons of experience, we fell back on fond memories We have had something too much of this We are now to have war in earnest. It will be bloody, brief, violent, peremptory, and decisive—a life for a life, a tooth for a tooth, and so on to the end. If the people of the in its commission violate all laws of humanity, civilization, and Christianity, we must punish them according to the enormity of their crime. We can only do this by devoting our whole energies to the work. We must mean what we do! We must strengthen our armies, township of the State of Pennsylvania, would by placing two men in our ranks for every man

in the ranks of the enemy. The North can afford to do so. She has men and means and material resources; overburdened communities; gold-hugging hills and wealth-yielding acres, crops, and railroads, and collieries; vaults of specie; bonds and mortgages. Of into the dominion of treason? what are all these worth if the rebellion triumphs? Credit, honor, manhood, and liberty, all depend upon the issue. Lot us meet it like men. We love our homes, our chil-

dren, our friends-the money we have earned by weary and exacting toil. The love that we bear them commands us to save no trial and yield no obligation to bring peace and pros-

While doing this we must do something more. We must put an end to treason in our midst. Tolerance is suicide, and silence is crime. We can no longer present the disgraceful spectacle of shooting the rebels in Virginia, and cherishing them in Philadelphia. We are willing to die that DAVIS may be driven from Richmond, and yet we permit the friends of Davis to live in our midst, and his emissaries to gatherideas and information from the drawing-rooms and hotels. The rules of social intercourse, and the amenities of friendtwo more hostages were chosen among the surgeons ship, too often betray us into sympathy and affiliation with those we know to be against the country. This is wrong. We should shun every disloyal man as we would shun the leper. We should look upon him as the murderer of our kinsmen; the spy upon our

thoughts; the traitor to his Constitution; the enemy of his God. We should reject his hand as we would reject the hand of the assassin dripping with a father's blood. While doing this we should also prepare for the other work in store. This call for military duty is the highest, because the rarest, service

the State asks of her citizen. Coming at this time, it betokens a brief war and a speedy peace. Let the order, then, be rigidly and immediately carried out. Let us end this cruel, heartless, and unrelenting strife. We can overwhelm the South with our legions, and from the chaos of her crime and ambition we can reconstruct a glorious and an everlasting Republic. This is the way to end the war.

STATEMENTS made by the Paris correspond ents of some London papers point out the altered condition of Naponeon's policy towards Russia, and declare that it is the result of various recent acts by the British Government,in Mexico, and interfering with French interests in Italy. Moreover, that the new entente cordiale with Russia, for settling the affairs of Italy and of the East, is taken by PALMERSTON as showing a diminution of the friendly feeling between England and France. NAPOLEON is said to be tired of an alliance, nominally friendly, but one condition of which is England's perpetually augmenting her navy to wage war at a moment's notice. There may

be an European war before autumn is over. THE ORDER of the President for the immediate return to the army of all officers and privates now on furlough, is already operating as it was expected. Numbers have left this city, numbers are on the wing. Such members of their families as desire to keep them from their duty may be actuated by affection, but when the honor of these citizen-soldiers is involved, even the tenderest ties must be loosened for the moment. Above all, officers on furlough should at once join the army. Except where prevented by wounds or illness, every man should go at once, nor stand upon

the order of his going. THE LETTER of Major General HUNTER, printed in another portion of THE PRESS of this morning, and dated at Hilton Head, South Carolina, speaks for itself. General HUNTER was educated as a slaveholder, is a slaveholder now, and has large slaveholding connections. His views are boldly expressed, with the frankness of a soldier, and clearly anticipate a future which it would be vain to attempt to interfere with.

THERE is one advice, which was freely given by the leading speakers at the great meeting at Lancaster, on Saturday, which should be repeated at every public meeting; which should be stereotyped in every newspaper; which should be constantly borne in mind by every one who undertakes the patriotic duty of aiding Hitchcock will be placed in charge of that departthe Government and helping to maintain the Union by recruiting. That advice is-rather enlist men to raise the regiments now in the field to their full numerical efficiency, thin en-

deavor to raise new regiments. As General MEAGHER lately said, there is no want of officers, but there is a great want of men. Besides, the occasion is urgent. The President called for men, who can be brought into effective service at the earliest possible moment. We have no hesitation in declaring that one hundred thousand disciplined soldiers, at this moment, would be of more use in putting down the rebellion than two hun. dred thousand raw recruits. As fast as men enlist and are approved by the medical and military authorities as fit for the service of their country in the army, they should be sent off to therespective regiments for which they may be destined, there to be drilled and disciplined. Competent authorities have told us, again and again, that, on duty with experienced and disciplined soldiers, the recruit learns how to perform all his duties in a much shorter time than if he were massed up with a crowd of equally raw men, in camp for discipline. The sooner the new levies can be converted into fighting men, the better for the country, and, we may add, the better for themselves.

A correspondent suggests that, as handsome dress has its influence in filling up regiments, there would be no harm done if the different uniforms were smartened up a little.

THE NECESSARY creation of the respective ranks of Rear Admiral and of Commodore of the U.S. Navy is by no means a novelty, as many have supposed. The Congress of 1776 recognized not only these, but also the superior grades of Vice Admiral and Admiral. The war ended, we came down to the simple rank of Captain, though the persons holding it sometimes have had to perform all the duties and hold the responsibilities of the higher rank. This, on several occasions, has ed to no small annoyance on foreign stations, where the salute to the flag was regulated by the rank of the officer in chief command. On these occasions, when the American captain performed the duties of admiral, he expected the same salute as would be given to an admiral on duty in the French or English service. The quasi-rank of "flag officer," now at an end, was permitted to obviate this diffi-

The rank of Admiral in our service has just teen conferred to reward, with honor, the past services of Charles Stewart ("Old Ironsides") and eight other gallant veterans, and to recognize the merits of Captains FAR-RAGUT, GOLDSBOROUGH, DUPONT, and FOOTE, now on active service. Besides, this creation of Commodores and Admirals proclaims to the nations that we, who changed the whole system of naval warfare, in a single day, by our little "Monitor," are henceforth to have a navy worthy of a country with the greatest extent of seaboard in the world. Henceforth, and forever, the United States navy will be a

stern reality, for friends and foes. BALTIMORE in possession of the Unionists has become a loyal city. They resolved at sentinels over the property of men who had | their late great meeting, twenty thousand persons present, that the President of the United States should instruct the General in command of the military district of that city, to require all male citizens above the age of eighteen years to come forward and take the following: The lesson of Bull Run was learned only to oath, and that all persons refusing to take said oath should be sent through our military lines into the so-called Southern Confederacy:

TEST OATH. "I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the National sovereignty paramount to that of al State, county; or corporate powers; that I will dis courage, discountenance, and forever oppose Se-cession, rebellion, and the disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all fait and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my property and my life to the sacred performances of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States."

This is the oath demanded by Union men in Baltimore against sympathizers with Secession. Every Union citizen, official or unofficial, in Philadelphia, and in every town and rejoice to take such an oath. Indeed, it would be a pleasure to the loyal men of our great old State to have the opportunity to show their devotion to the Republic by such a test; and why should any man desire to live in a free State who may be opposed to this oath, when the loyal Southerners themselves drive all of this class

THE REBELS lately made a raid into Indiana, and were welcomed heartily by their sympathizers. The following paragraph from. the Vivay (Ind.) Reveille, of the 31st of July, will show what became of the rebels, and what of the sympathizers:

"The invasion of Newburg, Indiana, by 75 rebel soldiers was productive of some good. It roused the patriotism of the people, and furnished evidence to convict thirteen home traitors, resident of that town and county, who led the rebels over the river, pointed out the houses of Union citizens, and assisted in the plunder of Government pro-perty. They were all 8th of January Democrats. Two of them were candidates on the Secesh county ticket, for Representative and Surveyor; one of was secretary of the county convention another drew up the resolutions, and another one editor of the Warwick Democrat. In addition to these thirteen, several others went off with the rebel guerillas

"Of these' thirteen traitors, two were killed by the citizens of Newburg, four absconded, and seven were arrested and are now in jail at Indi-If STONEWALL JACKSON should make a demonstration into Pennsylvania he would undoubtedly be warmly welcomed by many of those who sympathize with him. The fate of their Indiana compatriots might, however, deter them from their dangerous experiment

Hon. John L. Dawson has been nominated as the "Democratic" candidate for Congress in the Fayette district in this State. Of Mr. Dawson's abilities there is no doubt, and of his integrity we have this to say, that we believe, if chesen to Congress, he will be found among the most conscientions of the Secession sympathizers. He runs in a district bordering Virginia, and while he will attempt to prove that he is in fayor of prosecuting the war. he will do all in his power to effect a compromise. It is stated that, in a late speech, he announced that he would "vote against all supplies to carry on this cruel war, and seek a peace by compromise, rather than estrange our (his) Southern brethren from the Union

THE WAR MEETINGS held throughout the State call forth hundreds of Democrats to the support of the flag of the country. Let them e held in every ward, township, and school

district in Pennsylvania. Baltimore vs. Indianapolis. At the Union meeting, held in Monument Square ast week-said by the Clipper to have been the argest gathering ever convened in Baltimore-the annexed resolution, among others, was adopted: Resolved. That while conflecation and emarcinatio of the property and slaves of rebels may not be an effi-cient means of suppressing the rebellion, they are essen-tial to cripple the power of those now in arms to embarrass the restoration of peaceful and constitutional govern ress the restoration of peacetti and constitutions govern-ment after their military power is broken; and therefore we beartily approve of the policy of confiscating the pro-perty of the leaders of the rebellion, and declaring the slaves of every rebell free from all obligation to obey those who refuse to obey the laws of the land. Contrast this language with the disloyal utterances made by the so-called Democratic Convention, held at Indianapolis, on Thursday, by ex-Governor Wickliffe and others.

A Statement.

To the Editor of The Press: Sin: Will you allow me the privilege to make a necessary explanation, through the medium of your paper, in regard to a statement that appeared i some very unpleasant transactions that occurred a the hospital at Fifth and Buttonwood streets? The newspaper says that Mr. Dunlap sent a young man to the residence of Mrs. Emilie, 915 Green street, where satchels were filled by the female rebels of where satchels were filled by the female rebels of that house, where Secesh is rampant, &c. Now, all that I want to say is, that I am the proprietor of said house, and wish to make it publicly known that my family consists of several very respectable boarders, who are all as loyal and Union-loving citizens as can be found anywhere, including myself, with the exception of Mrs. Emilie, for whose acts she alone is responsible. What she has done has been done onenly and with the full responsible. has been done openly and with the full knowledge of those in authority at the hospitals and forts.

Otherwise, it would not have been permitted in my house. Yours, very respectfully,

JANE M. DAVIS. J PHILA., August 4, 1862.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. -The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, trunks, &c., embracing samples of 1,100 packages of first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue. on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1862. If there are men so lost to gratitude and patriotism as to use the name of Democracy as a cloak for treason, there are hundreds and thousands of others who proclaim their loyalty and their Democracy at one and the same time. While Francis W. Hughes, the chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee in Pennsylvania, rallies his followers with the cry that the Abolitionists are mainly responsible for the war, his teachings are scouted and scorned by men who have won their title to the confidence of an honest Democracy by long years of sacrifice and service in supporting its principles. I do not envy the politician who is so lost to his manifest duty in this gloomy hour as to close his eyes to the crimes of the traitors against our fleg, and to employ himself in discovering the errors and misrepresenting the conduct of our public servants. Our grievances and disasters are numerous enough, Heaven knows, without being increased by the cold criticisms and heartless censures of such partisans. Mr. Hughes, who has undertaken the herculean task of conducting a campaign upon the idea that the war was not wholly begun, and has not been cruelly conducted by the slaveholding tyrants, should remember that there are many battlescarred soldiers who have served in the Domecraticoranks from their youth, and who, speaking from their experience in the rebtl country, take precisely the opposite gound. In any event, his assumption is an atrocious outrage upon public credulity, and the address over his signature, just published, will be used against the country unless it is indignantly repudiated by those to whom he appeals. Its effect, whether intended or not, must be to prevent enlistments and to encourage the common enemy. But the question arises whether Mr. Hughes

is a better judge of the facts than Stephen A.

Douglas himself, who, to an ordinary mind,

might be supposed to know as much of the record as a delegate to the Charleston Convention who played into the hands of the Secessionists with persevering pertinacity. Francis W. Hughes tells us, in his address, that it was the Abolitionists that fomented and forced the war, while Stephen A. Douglas. speaking from his grave, replies that "the present Secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed more than a year since by the leaders of the Southern Confederacy, and that they used the slavery question as a means to aid the accomplishment of their ends.? It is possible that Mr. Hughes may be able to convince the Democrats of Pennsylvania that Douglas did not speak the truth, particularly with the aid of such patriots as Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Vallandigham, and even Brigadier General Breckinridge, of the Confederate army. He succeeded in rallying the Democracy of his Congressional district in 1860 to support his relative for Congress on the Breckinridge platform. and now that this relative has migrated to the South, and is co-operating with Mr. Breckin. ridge, Mr. Hughes hopes to be equally successful in rallying the Democracy of the State, as the chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee, to the substantial doctrines of the same platform in the coming campaign. I do not, however, think he will succeed. He may be able, indeed, to show that Judge Douglas is a quaintance is General W. S. Rosecrans, of Ohio, a thorough soldier, a thorough Democrat, heretofore of the Southern stamp, and a thorough patriot; a man bred to military peculiar representative. Writing from the headquarters of the army of the Mississippi, under date of July 26th, this soldier Democrat unconsciously replies to the shameless misrepresentations of the address of Francis.

"For more than a year, we have been engaged in this struggle, into which an arrogant and dictatorial slave oligarchy has driven a free, happy, and peaceful people, fighting for the rights of all. With true bravery and invincible patience, our citizen soldiers have stood on this ground to the present moment, against violators of the laws of war and humanity. Remaining true to their prin-ciples, they have said, by words and actions, to their fellow-citizens in the South, we fight for common rights. If we win, you win. If the Government is meintained, you will dwell under its protecting shadew as freely as we. And there we stand, and

thus we say to day.

"But if the Confederates prevail, farewell peace and selecty to us; farewell freedom, forever! Their principles and leaders are known to us. They cheated us, crying out no coercion; holding out false hopes and deceitful assurances of friendly re-gard, while, assassin-like, they were preparing to destroy our Gevernment, and reduce us to anarchy or servitude. The past year's experience render it certain that if they triumph, blood and desola tion, fire and sword, or arbitrary subjection to their will, awaits every white man who has manhood enough to distike their system of slavery, tolera-

ble only as a cruel necessity, but, as a principle, hateful to God and man. "They will omit no means, houest or dishonest, to insure success. Misrepresenting, calumntating our motives, ridiculing our houest efforts to mitigate the horrors of war, and inflaming the passions of the populace by low arithers recognished of the populace by low epithers, are among the milder and more ordinary means resorted to by this pseudo 'chivalry,' the meanest aristocracy that ever stood at the head of a civilized society.'

Mr. Hughes, peacefully and prosperously at home, tells the Democracy of Pennsylvania that the Abolitionists are responsible for the war, but General Rosecrans, writing from the horrors and perils of the battle-field, tells the people of the whole country that "an arro. struggle." Mr. Hughes denounces the Abolitionists; General Rosecrans denounces the traitors. Who is to be believed, the oily lawyer or the fearless patriot? Next let me present to the acquaintance of the chairman of the Breckinridge Committee the brave General Lewis W. Wallace, who, a few days ago, at the capital of the State of Indiana. while opposing precisely such a ticket as that now advocated by Mr. Hughes in Pennsylvania, uttered certain sentiments which every Douglas Democrat ought to read and remember, for General Wallace, before he became the idol of his troops, was the idol of the Douglas Democracy of his State. Mr. Hughes is excessively exercised, in the course of his exercised, for, in the speech referred to, h uses the following language:

address, over the employment of negroes in the army, but Gen. Wallace is not so much "Well, then, we made a mistake in supposing the negro an element of weakness in the South. Now we find him an element of strength:

"How?' inquired a voice.
"How?' inquired a voice.
"How—how? I will tell you how,; and the General proceeded to illustrate it. You are called upon to enlist. You stop and think; you say that you are a poor man, a mechanic or a farmer; that you have a wife and family; that if you go they will store and your farm or Work shop on to roll. starve, and your farm or work shop go to ruin.

And it is a good reason, and one that touches his heart nearly. Now change the picture. Suppose me—what it is almost impossible for me to suppose—a recruiting officer down South. I go to a strong, able-bodied man, who looks fierce and ready to bite, and say we have established a new Government, and the Yankees are coming down to destroy it and put it down. Will you enlist to sustain it? He says just as you do—that he's got a wife and family; that his cotton is planted and his corn ripening. He says, can go and leave my wife and family, because my negroes will take care of them, and, if the Yankees come along, they'll not have them. I can leave my crops, because my negroes will pick and bale my cotton, and gather my corn. And there are about four millions of that kind of labor to take care of the families and industry of the

to take care of the families and industry of the rebels. Now, suppose I should go to Jeff Davis with a proposition that he should leave four millions of the white laboring men of the North undisturbed, and provide for their families. Would he do it? No; he'd treat the proposition with soorn. You are the men he wants to get at. Now, if he won't let four millions of your laboring men stay at home, to pursue your usual avocations, why in God's name should we allow his four millions to go on undisturbed? [Cheers, and cries of 'That's the talk,' 'That's right'] And I hold it to be our duty in the field to do all we can to weaken the enemy, and if, in so doing, we can strengthen eurselves, in the name of God why not do it? If slavery is the base of the rebellion, why not knock away the foundation?

"If I take the property of the rebel—his fat cattle, his horses, his grain—for the use of my soldiers, you say that is right; but if I take his nigger, there's a hullabalco about it. The General proceeded next to show the advantage to be derived from such a policy. There are twenty-two teams to a regiment, and twenty-two teamsters: of course, generally doubled, making the number forty-four. They are detailed for the time. In the eleven regiments forming my division there are, therefore, four hundred and forty-four men detailed for this duty—almost a regiment. Our regiments are broken in numbers now. Can we afford to sssign them to that duty? And if we can find anybody not soldiers to perform that duty, what shall we do?"

Hughes-Colonel J. S. Wilcox, of the 52d Illinois Regiment, like Rosecrans and Wallace. a former Democrat. In a letter from this fine officer, dated Camp Montgomery, near Corinth, July 15th, he says: "Take my regiment, for instance; we have about 'Take my regiment, for instance; we have about 459 men for duty; of these, over sixty are constantly employed on extra and daily duty, in driving teams, loading and unloading wagons, cooking, &o. Plenty of negroes offer their services (and in these capacities would do good service) for the extra duty, pay these teamstors, &c., draw from Government.

"By employing the negroes, these sixty or se-

One more military witness for Francis W.

you. I am most heartily sick of the you. I sm most heartily sick of the sentimental tenderness we have shown these miserable wretches. A truly nobie, intelligent man can respect another without fearing him; but these people are not of that stamp; they have been taught differently from their infancy. They have with the lash beat respect for themselves into the outward action of the slope and with the grinding heal of spiston. of the slave, and with the grinding heel of aristo cratic despotism, the rich bave forced the poor inte like manifestations of esteem. The heart catches something of the feeling manifested outwardly, and they respect that which they fear. When we have visited them with terrible punishment, they will fear, and respect and obey the law, and not until then will they do so. You have no adequate conception of the ignorant, brutish stupidity of these rebels. They are slaves. Southern chivalry! Great Heavens, what a stupendous humbug!—the chivalry of the eneaking, cold blooded ingrate, who, pertaking of his hospitality, would plunge the assassin's dagger into the heart of his host."

assassin's dagger into the heart of his host." It remains to be seen whether these frank truths, spoken by men from the battle-field, can be refuted or talked away by the little demagogues of the hour. Mr. Hughes is wrought up to a high pitch of indignation against the Abolitionists, and proposes a summary punishment of them, because, in his opinion, they are equally guilty with the Secessionists. According to Brigadier General Breckinridge and Jefferson Davis, all the loyal people of the free States are Abolitionists. I think it will be somewhat difficult, in view of all the testimony I have quoted, for pettifogging politicians in a short time to tell who are Abolitionists, for, as the great Dr. Breckinridge said in one of his late speeches, speaking as a Southern man, he had never yet heard a traitor talk of a loyal man without denouncing him as an Abolition-OCCASIONAL.

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press,"

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1862.

Arrests for Aiding the Rebels-Capture of a New York Vessel. The steamer Wyandank has brought up eight risoners and refugees from the neighborhood of the Rappaharnock. The prisoners have been taken during the past week, while engaged in transporting across the Chesapeake Bay and Rappahannock River to the rebels. The Wyandank, a few days since, overhauled the schooner Mail of Brooklyn, for violating the blockade by trading with the inhabitants south of the Rappahannock. She is loaded with an assorted cargo, consisting of shoes, salt, &c., and also had a large quantity of wheat on board. MARTIN RAINOR, the captain, and H. CHAMBERLAIN, who appears to be the business man, were taken on board the Wyandank and brought up with the other prisoners. The schooner was towed up to the yard yesterday by the Leslie. One day last week Master's Mate SHERIDAN, of the Wyandank, with a boat's crew from the Freeborn, captured off George's Island two canon laden with salt, and accompanied by two men in each, who were making their way towards Secesh They were sent on board the Wyandank and brought

up to the city.

A Rebel Mail Captured. The Reliance, a few days ago, captured a cance in the Rappahannock; in the neighborhood of Ur banna, with a mail of about forty letters, addressed mostly to the officers and men of the 40th Virginia Regiment, near Richmond. The letters seem mostly to be of a private character, and from the fact that many of them are enclosed in envelopes which have been turned, and on the inside bear directions to parties at Heathville, Northumberland county, Virginia, it is quite certain that the letters have seen forwarded from that neighborhood. Several of them have the post mark of Baltimore on the inside, and have been undoubtedly sent from there poor witness in such a controversy; but I to be forwarded from Heathville. One of them, would like him to answer the warrior Demo- | directed to Captain Hiram Cole, asks him to send crats that speak from the battle-field. The some of Uncle Sam's "green-backs" from Richound, the writer being under the impression the the officers and soldiers of the rebel army made themselves rich by robbing the killed and wounded Federal troops of the money they had upon their persons. Several refugees came up on the Wyandank.

life, and yet so well acquainted with politics They all reside in Middlesex county, and ware-at that, when selected to a high command, he one time in the fish Virginia Regiment, but when was hailed by the Democracy of Ohio as their | that regiment left Fredericksburg for Richmond. they deserted and returned to their homes, where they have been living for two months past, but sleeping nightly in the woods and in a boat in the river, being in dread of the roving bands of cavalry who have been scouring the country in search of them and other deserters. On Monday night last, hearing that the cavalry would scour the woods, all but one, named Jackson, made their escape, and came off to one of the gunboats for protection.

Arrest of a Secesh Minister. Rev. T. N. CONRAD, who has recently been preaching for the Southern Methodist Church, has been arrested, by order of the provost guard, and sent to the Old Capitol jail: The charges against him are holding communication with the enemy, and attempting to send his scholars as recruits to the rebel army.

Arrested for Treasonable Language. Dr. CAMP was arrested last night for boisterous ecession language. It is said that his effects were searched, and, among other things, a letter from BEAUREGARD was found.

Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association The Pennsylvania Relief Association held an adourned monthly meeting to night. Reports of the executive, financial, and visiting committees were presented, showing the association to be in the highest state of efficiency, not only here, but in administering to the wants of Pennsylvania's sick and wounded soldiers on the Peninsula, whither clothing, provisions, and delicacies have been sent in large quantities.

Rebel Vessels Captured. Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of two rebel vessels, near Berwick Bay, by the United States steamer Hat-

War Meeting at the Capitol. Preparations are making upon a grand scale for the war meeting to be held on the grounds on the east front of the Capitol, at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Comgant and dictatorial slave oligarchy has driven | missioner of Internal Revenue; Hon. LEONARD a free, happy, and peaceful people into this SWERT, of Illinois; Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana; Senator HARLAN, of Iowa; General WADSWORTH, Military Governor of the District of Columbia; Colonel WM. HARROW, of Illinois, and others, have accepted invitations to speak. The President and members of the Cabinet and Major General HALLECK have been invited, and will be present, should the public duties at the time not prevent. The Marine Band has been detailed to perform during the intervals of the speaking, the usual promenade concert in the west grounds of the Capitol being postponed for that day. The Mayor of Washington will preside. It is believed that a brigade will be raised in the District of Columbia and its vicinity, without draft-

ing, if the proper course be pursued. The Internal Revenue Law. The following additional officers have been anointed under the internal revenue law: Kansas-John Sphar, collector; James F. Le-New Mexico-Charles Blumube, collector

JESUS MARIA BERIA, ASSESSOT. Arrival of Contrabands. The boat from Acquia Creek has brought up over bundred contrabands, who are principally from Caroline county, Va. Many of them have been away from their homes for a considerable time: they were sent to the Creek on Saturday last. On their arrival here they were at once directed to the contraband quarters. Among them are persons of all hues, ages, and sizes, including a sprinkling of infants, barely a week old. The women, for the most part, lugged the children Indian fashion. and

the men bore on their shoulders immense bundles

Miscellaneous JOHN A. KASSON, Esq., having been nominated as candidate for Congress in the Fifth district of Towa. left this city to-day to enter unon the canvass. General Skinner has been placed; temporarily, in charge of the position just vacated by the former, as First Assistant Postmaster General. A number of persons have recently voluntarily

kindred proceedings. Troops Arriving at Harrisburg. HARRISDURG, Aug. 4.—Troops are pouring in from all quarters of the State. Three companies, each numbering one hundred men, arrived this morning, and squads are arriving by every train. The indications are that nearly the whole quota of

nine months men will be raised by the 10th instant.

that neighborhood in consequence of these and

The enlistments in this city and vicinity are going forward rapidly. Orders for the establishment of State camps at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Lancaster, in addition o the central camp at this place, have been given. William Ellen, of company A, 27th Pennsylvania volunteers, are reported by their colonels and commending generals as having deserted the service. The usual reward will be paid for their apprehen-Reported Capture of Paymasters. Louisville, Aug. 4.—The latest Memphis advices mention rumors prevalent there of the capture of eight Federal paymasters by the rebels, at

hese rumors no oredence. Ohio Bounty Fund. CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Contributions to a bounty fund for the volunteers have commenced here. A ders, and "when they strike the splinters will few persons have already given \$60,000.

Humboldt, Tenn., including Jacob A. Camp, Gatz-

mer, Coon, Harns, Yohn, and Hazleton, with an

aggregate of \$1,800,000. Army circles here give

IMPORTANT WAR ORDER.

A Draft for 300,000 Militia for Nine Months Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following order has just been issued: WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1862. Order calling for militia from the several

Ordered-1st. That a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft. 2d. That if any State shall not, by the 15th

tional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose. 3d. Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers.

of August, furnish its quota of the addi-

for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination or appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions. By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

The Rebels Evacuating Richmond THE SOUTH BANK OF THE JAMES RIVER THE REBEL LINE OF DEFENCE.

GENERAL POPE'S HEADQUARTERS, LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., August 4, 1862.—Information from various sources leads to confirm the belief that the enemy bave really evacuated Richmond, and taken up the south bank of the James river as the line of their defence. The rebel cavalry, under General Robertson, are believed to have been withdrawn from the Shenandoah valley, leaving that part of the country to the defence of the guerillas alone.

A Pestilence at Richmond. WASHINGTON, August 4-Midnight.-It has peen believed here, in some quarters, for several days, that the enemy has been evacuaing Richmond, there being a reasonable suspicion that a pestilence has broken out in that

FROM THE PENINSULA.

Reconnoissance Across the James River Virginia Cavalry Dispersed and their Camps Burnt.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 4 .-Ever since the firing upon our shipping at the Mailboat Landing, by the enemy's batteries, our troops have occupied the opposite shore. Yesterday econnoissance was made from that point back into he country, to within fourteen miles of Peters ourg. It was conducted by Col. Averill, and composed of 150 of the 5th United States and 150 of the d Pennsylvania Cavalry, with four companies of he 1st Michigan Regiment. Captains Custer and Bowen, of McClellan's staff. ecompanied them. At Cox's Mills, five miles from the river, they encountered the 13th Virginia Cavalry drawn up in line. Our men charged on them, when they broke and ran. They drove them to heir encampment at Sycamore Church, two and a palf miles further, where they again formed, but

The rebels had two horses killed, six men wounded. and two taken prisoners. We had only a horse killed. After scouring the country a short distance further, they returned to the river. There is no further evidence of the rebel gunboats in the river his side of Fort Darling. Information received here goes to show that the New Merrimae will not be ready for three weeks

were ingloriously put to flight, leaving behind all

heir tents, camp equipage, and commissary stores,

which our troops gathered together and burned.

Ohio Railroad; A. A. McUullough, Prince George's county; Henry Adams, St. Mary's county; and Jas. Two of the gunboats were yesterday afternoon engaged in shelling the opposite shore above City The health of the troops has improved ever since they began to receive fresh vegetables, which were ordered to be issued to them by Gen. McClellan.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

THE ELECTION All the Union Candidates Elected. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—The returns thus far indi

s forming thirty Arkansas and Texas regiments. He is at Little Rock with less than 6,000 effectives sate the election of all the thorough Union candi-Hundreds of citizens are still flying from conscripdates, in the county election to-day, up to 10 o'clock tion to the interior of the lines. this evening. No reports have been received of The 1st Union Arkansas Regiment is nearly full, disturbances in any quarter. fitted, and drilled, ready for the field. There are nearly three thousand confiscated From Fortress Monroe and James River. slaves here. The cotton of their rebel runaway FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 2.—The steamships Baltic, Atlantic, and another, name unknown, masters is being sold for their benefit. came into Hampton Roads this morning, and an-There are about one hundred Union prisoners in

chored abreast of the fort. They have on board 3,000 rebel prisoners from Fort Delaware. The physicians from Fortress Monroe have been on board, and cared for the sick and wounded, several hundred in number. They also selected from them such as are not able to return via City Point, and from thence by land to Richmond, and placed them on a transport to go up the river till they meet a rebel transport, so that they can be conveyed all the way to Richmond by water. Gen. Pettigrew, of North Carolina, and Col. Drake, of Mississippi, are among the prisoners. They are to be exchanged. The steamship Belvidera arrived at noon to-day, from New York, with horses. They are discharged at Fortress Monroe, as the steamer draws too much

water to go up the James river. The mail boat from Harrison's Landing brought down 19 rebel prisoners to-day. Last night two regular regiments went across the river, opposite the Landing, and out all the trees away on the spot from which the rebel batteries shelled our cneampment the night before. They also burned all the buildings on what is called the Ruffin plantation, and destroyed everything in

that vicinity that could shelter the rebels in their nightly operations. Nothing has been heard to day from the gunboats which are up the river. FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 3.—About twenty-five rebel prisoners arrived here from Baltimore this morning. They are going up the river to be exchanged, and came here under guard of a detachment of the 8th company of the 7th New York Regi-

A mail steamer arrived at 3 o'clock. No news from our fleet on the James river or the new Mer-Late and Interesting from Newbern, N. C. FORTRESS MONROE, August 2 .- Advices have been received from Newbern, N. C., to the 30th ult. On the previous evening a guard, while on

duty, was shot in the leg in one of the streets of

Newbern. His name is W. J. Galvin, of Company C. 23d Massachusetts. He fired twice at his assailant, and captured one prisoner, and when about taking a second prisoner the sergeant of the guard appeared and relieved him. The shot which wounded him, having been fired from a house, and it being the fourth attempt to murder the guards stationed to protect property, and from the same quarter, created much excite ment. General Foster determined to put a stop to such murderous assaults, and caused a thorough search of all the habitations in that neighborhood, making arrests of all suspicious characters, who

were lodged in juil. West for a comment and The 23d Regiment, acting under orders, with great regularity removed all the furniture from the domiciles thereabouts, and in an incredibly short. time six or seven of the adjacent houses were completely demolished. All well-minded people declare that the destruction of these dwellings is a righteous judgment upon the inhabitants for harboring such misoreants. Colonel Kurtz has arrested three New York burglars who have been carrying on their nefari-

Two Deserting Officers Advertised. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, NEAR SPERRYVILLE, Va., August 4, 1862. First Lieutenant Winfield Simpson, of company L, 102d New York volunteers, and Lieutenant

ous operations in Newbern for some time past.

By command of Major General Pope. GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Colonel, and Chief of Staff. Burnside's Troops Embarked. NEW YORK, August 4.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of this evening's Post says that Burnside's corps has embarked, and is moving off.
The gunboats and mortar boats are all under orFROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

A Successful Reconnoissance. FIFTY-TWO REBEL PRISONERS TAKEN.

The Telegraph Between Orange Court House and Gordonsville Destroyed.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

No. 4.-The reconnoitring column, under Gen

Crawford, crossed the Rapidan and pushed forward

to Orangetown, which was occupied by two regi-

ments of the enemy's cavalry, under Gen. Robert

Eleven of the enemy were killed and fifty-two

taken prisoners. Among the latter were one major,

two captains, and two lieutenants. Our loss was

The enemy retired in such haste as to leave the

The railroad and the telegraph line between

JOHN POPE, Major General.

Orange Court-House and Gordonsville were de-

SPERRYVILLE, Aug. 3 .- Col. Robinson, provost

marshal, has arrested between sixty and seventy

citizens of Rappahannock county, who will not

take the oath of allegiance. Three days' grace has

been granted, at the expiration of which time, if

they will not swear to support the Constitution and

the laws, they will be sent immediately beyond the

Two intelligent German deserters from the rebel

army came within our lines last evening. They

left Richmond two weeks ago, and state that great

distress prevailed in the robel camp; that all the

soldiers were living upon nothing but fresh beef and

flour, with no salt, sugar, or coffee; that the regi-

ments would not average more than 300 men. They

also pretend to have overheard prominent rebel of-

ficers say that their condition was more desperate

Maryland Secessionists Captured.

BALTIMORE, August 4 .- A Baltimore paper of

On last Saturday morning, about six o'clock, the

steamer George Weems, Captain Weems, left this

considerable number of passengers, nearly all of

whom were ticketed for St. Mary's and Calvert

There were also on board a half dozen police offi-

cers, who had been ordered there for the purpose

of arresting suspicious characters, and preventing

the transportation of contraband merchandise

Soon as the steamer neared Fort McHenry, she

was signalled to stop, and was soon moored at the

General Morris sent Captain J. Milton Ferry,

company A, of the 12th Regiment of the New York

armed guard to search the steamer and report.

This duty was performed in the most thorough

manner, and the arrest of a number of the passen-

gers and the seizure of contraband goods and let-

ters-the latter unstamped and one hundred and

The goods and letters were seized and are now in

the General's quarters. The passengers, under an

armed guard, were marched into the interior of

the work, and, after an examination by the General,

were committed to the guard-house, where they

Three of the passengers were discharged, viz:

W. W. Glenn, Esq., of Baltimore, who was merely

on a visit to his farm, and Messrs. Charles Warwick

and Thomas F. Weale, of Batavia, New York. The

latter were British subjects, and the General dis-

charged them on parole not to perform any acts of

part with the officers for the nurpose of boarding

letters all unstamped, and contents mostly of a busi-

As in the case of the other steamer, a number of

George O. Wane, St. Mary's county, Md.; M. B.

Chumm, St. Mary's county, Md.; Major Abraham Barnes, late inspector of the Baltimore Custom House; B. L. Hayden, St. Mary's county, Md.;

Robert M. Pindall, Anne Arundel county, Md. Lewis Wagner, Richmond, Va.; Benjamin G. Har-

ris, of the firm of Neale, Harris, & Co., No. 23
Franklin street; James G. Fitzpatrick, drygoods commission merchant, over No. 1 Hanover street, who had contraband goods in his possession; J. J. Norris, No. 669
West Lexiberton street; Kent Weems, Calvert country, Lance World St. Many's country. Dr. H.

vert Lexisgion street; Nent weems, Calvert county; James Waring, St. Mary's county; Dr. H. L. Naylor, Prince deorge's county; Geo. R. Gaynor, St. Mary's county; D. W. Hudson, Batavia county, N. Y.; W. A. Gordon, Georgetown, D. C.; Wm. Burroughs, St. Mary's county; Dennis Gott, Calvert county; Wm. H. Hoover, Baltimore city; Dr. Lewis G. Sparrow Relay House, Baltimore and

Lewis G. Sparrow, Relay House, Baltimore and

Graves, of Virginia. All the passengers on both boats who were willing to take the oath were al-

News from Gen. Curtis' Army.

HELENA, Ark., July 31, via Cairo, August 3.-

General Curtis' army is reinforced and competent

for offensive operations. Lieut. Col. Wood's ex-

pedition returned from St. Francis river yesterday

having captured a large mail from Little Rock for

Hindman's letters, in the captured mail, boast h

exercise, fed on tainted meat and left in their own

The Defences of New York Harbor-

Bounty to Recruits-No Negro Regi-

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 .- At a meeting of the Com

of this harbor, and recommending an appropria-tion of one million dollars for the construction of

iron-plated batteries and ships.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen an ordi-

says, in answer to a deputation of prominent citizens who waited on the President to-day to urge the acceptance of negro regiments, President Lin-

coln replied that he could not accept negro regiments; but would accept as many as offered a laborers. This, it is understood, is the settled

Arrival of the Northern Light-\$957,500

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 .- The steamship Northern

The news from the Isthmus and South America

The people at Panama were still excited. All the

church ornaments had been removed to safe places

munition belonging to the police force, and Panama would probably soon be under a military go-

Heavy Robbery at Boston.

by burglars, and chronometers to the value of from

rested last night, and the property recovered.

\$50,000 to \$60,000 stolen. The robbers were ar-

War Meeting at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 4.—There was an immense assembly at the war meeting in Market Square this afternoon. The Mayor presided. The square was tastefully decorated. Speeches were made by Governor Sprague, Liferenant Governor Arnold, Bishop Olark, President Sears, John L. Switt, R. A. L. Stone, of Boston, George Rodman, and several others. For three hours the enthusiastic audience listened to the speeches.

Resolutions were adopted urging the President to use every constitutional means in his power to suppress the

Resolutions were adopted urging the President to use every constitutional means in his power to suppress the rebellion; declaring that we know lonly two parties loyal men and traitors, and asking the Governor to add the enrolled to the active militia.

The announcement that a draft had been ordered by the Government was received with loud cheers.

Rhode Island is determined to do her part in fighting to the end, and Gov. Sprague has called on the colored citizens to form a regiment as a part of the quota of the State, and promises to accompany them to the field, and share the perils with them

War Meeting at Erie, Pennsylvania.

Eng. Pa., August 4.—A mass meeting was held in the Park to-day, presided over by the Hon, O. M. Reed-Over 50,00 people were in attendance, and were addressed by Messrs. A. M. Olapp, of Buffalo; Thomas Collyer, of Pittsburg, and others. Resolutions were adopted pledging Erië county for her quota of one million men to crushig the robellion, and requesting the county commissioners to subscribe \$30,000 towards paying a bounty to volunteers.

New York Bank Statement.

New York, August 4.—The bank statement for the

week ending on faturday shows
An increase of loans
An increase of specie
An increase of specie
957,915
An increase of circulation
66,915

Markets

Boston, Aug. 4.-The jewelry store of Simon

Light has arrived from Aspinwall with \$957,500 in

ın Gold:

ppropriating \$250,000 therefor

policy of the Government.

stroyed three rebel store-boats.

ments.

laborers.

ness character, which were taken in charge.

hostility to the United States Government.

two in number.

still remain.

port for her usual trip, on the Patuxent river, with

than it had been at any time during the war.

this morning contains the fellowing:

two killed and three wounded.

wounded in our hands.

August 3-9 A. M.
Major General H. W. Halleck:

Arrest of Secessionists-Deserters' Etories HOW IT WILL OPERATE -Distress in Richmond.

THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA ON THE SUBJECT.

THECITY

The Thermometer.

AUGUST 4, 1861.

M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 6 A. M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 6 P. M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 12 M.

WIND.

THE DRAFT FOR MILITIA

NE.

SE. S by W. S. NE.

As it is now established beyond a doubt that drafting will be resorted to for the purpose of promptly making up he quotas demanded to meet the late call for 300,000 additional troops, it may be interesting to the general reader to have some knowledge as to the manner in which a draft is conducted. The orders respecting the drafting ust ordered by the Government will not surprise our citizens, as it has been expected, and the people generally have desired it. The rapidly-growing sentiment in favor of drafting arises from the conviction that, on the whole, it is the best means of promptly filling up the army. It is the fairest method that can be used, and falls with equal weight upon all classes. In fact, it is little more than giving a definite, practical form to volunteering. It was repeatedly resorted to, both during the war of Inde pendence and the war of 1812. The legislation of the United States duly provides for

be power of drafting and provisions for its use. In 1792 a law was passed entitled "An act for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughou the United States," and afterwards amended and applied to all citizens canable of bearing arms in the country. gives the President authority to order a draft. The last Congress made the following enactment. It was passed July 16, 1862. The first section of that bill provides as

follows:

"That whenever the President of the United States shall cell forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his sall the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President. If, by reason of detects by command of the President. If, by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the teveral states, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia, and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorizen in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrollment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population."

It will be seen from the above that the President has no power to draft except for nine months. Each State has its own laws in regard to the enrollment of the militia force, and these laws generally embody the manner in which drafting shall be carried out, when called for by the National Government. According to the laws of Pennsylvania all able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of 21 and 45 years residing in the State, and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty:

I. All persons in the army and navy of the United: States.

II. Ministers and preachers of the Gospel, and pro-fessors of colleges and school directors, and all judges of the several courts of this Commonwealth.

III. Persons who have been, or herester shall be, regularly and honorably discharged from the army and navy of the United States in consequence of the per-formance of military duty, in pursuance of any law of this State. State National Guard, and Lieutenant Theodore C. Kibbe, also of a New York Regiment, with an

formance of military duty, in pursuance of any law of this State.

IV. Commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the militia of this State, or any one of the United States, for the space of five consecutive years; but no officer shall be so exempt unless by his resignation, after such term of service duty accepted, or injusch other lawful manner, he shall have been honorably discharged.

V. Every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of every uniformed froop raised, who has or shall hereafter uniform himself according to the provisions of any law of this State, and who shall have performed service in such company or troop for the space of seven consecutive years from the time of bis curoliment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in case of war, insurrection, or invasion.

I, shell be excupy a service, invasion.

VI. If any member of such company, or troop, who shall have been regularly uniformed and equipped, shall, upon his removal out of the beat of such company, or troop, or upon the disbandment thereof, shilt in any other uniformed company, or troop, and uniform and equip himself therefor, and serve in the same, whenever equip nime; it incretor, and serve in the same, whenever the whole time of his service in such companies, or troops, computed together, shall amount to seven years, he shall be exempt from military duty in like manner as if he had served for the whole period in the company, or troop, in which he was first enrolled; the certificate from nanding officers of such companies shall be th

The search over, the steamer was permitted to de-By the laws of the United States the persons exempted the steamer Mary Washington, of the line. She States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Governwas met near the Bodkin, boarded, and brought up ment of the United States; the members of both House to Fort Wharf. No contraband merchandise was f Congress and their respective clerks; all customhouse officers, with their clerks; all post officers and discovered, but about one hundred and sixty-five stage drivers 'who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States; all ferrymen employed at any, ferry on the post road; all inspectors of exports; all pilots; all mariner passengers were on board who refused to take the actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or oath, and they are now confined in the fort. The merchant within the United States; all postmasters, following is a list of those removed from both. ost riders, and drivers of mail stages, assistant pos nasters and clerks regularly employed and engaged in post offices. Idiots. lanatics, paupers, habitual

also exempt. The enrollment of persons subject to military duty is onducted as follows: The assessors chosen in each city shell make a return of all persons in their respective districts between the ages of 21 and 45 year iable to be enrolled by the laws of the General Governnent. All those exempted from service shall pay ananally the sum of fifty cents. Every person embraced in the military roll shall receive a notice that he is enrolled. As soon as the roll is completed, the assessors shall cause notices to be put up in conspicuous public places satting orth that they have made their roll of persons liable to lraft, and that the roll is left with one of their number. where all interested can call and examine until the go assessors meet to review the enrollment. Any person claiming exemption on account of phy-

sical defect or bodily infirmity, or by the laws of this State or of the United States, may, before the day specified in the notice, make an affidavit before some one uslified to take the same, of his exemption, which hall be filed in the office of the City or County Commissioner and any person swearing falsely shall be liable to a proshall meet to review the enrollments, they shall make a certified list of the persons they shall determine to be exempt, and shall file said list in their office for the future guidance of Assessors and Commissioners. When the assessment roll is completed, the assessors shall sign the game, and attach the following affidavit:

Jeff Thompson, several cotton burners, and the rebel "The undersigned, assessors of the city steamer Novelty, many horses and mules, and dethe county of — being sworn or affirmed, say that they have made strict and diligent inquiry to ascertain the names of all persons required to be enrolled as liable to military duty by the laws of the United States residing in the district; that the roll hereto annexed is, as near as the deponents can ascertain, a correct roll of all persons residing in said district who are liable to be approplied.

This affidavit is taken before any authorized officer, whose duty it shall be to take them without fee. The roll is then to be delivered to the county commission at their next meeting, and a copy to the brigade in The assessors in the various wards are yet busily engaged in enrolling the names of all persons subject to draft. In some of the wards the labor has been com-Little Rock penitentiary, confined by Hindman's pleted. The present work of the assessors is merely order in convict cells five feet by seven, with no

carrying out the law, however, which requires a return every year of those subject to military duty, &c., as stated above. In consequence of the non-collection of a military tax, except in a very few cases, the assetsors neglected to perform the labor for several years, and what they are now doing is no more than is required by the laws of the Commonwealth. The present nrollment, however, will greatly assist the authoritie mon Council today, Mayor Opdyke sent in a message urging immediate steps to co-operate with the Federal Government in perfecting the defences in the draft contemplated. We have heard of numerous cases where the assessors have been roughly treated, a certain houses, when making the necessary inquiries as to the ages, &c., of the male occupants. Those who refuse to give the information demanded, or give false names, &c. are subject to prosecution. After the rolls have been nance was offered providing for a bounty of fifty dollars, in addition to all other bounties offered by the State or United States to each volunteer, and prepared of those liable to serve, the requisite number o names are drawn by lot, in the presence of prescribed portunity to prove themselves exempt, or provide suitable A special despatch from Washington to the Post, substitutes; failing in which, they are compelled to serve or submit to heavy penalties, generally imprisonment. Washington, authorizing a draft, was received by our citizens cenerally with joy, rather than otherwise. Milithe next two weeks will be greatly increased. The whole subject of drafting is yet in the hands of the people. These who falter and hold back may escape enlistment, and will forfeit all bounties, but they cannot dodge drafting. That makes no distinction. It draws for its support on all classes, and forces men to make that sacrifice patriotism to prompt them. The present draft will have one great and beneficial effect, as it will bring out a class of men who have been giving the Government a very cold support, and who have stood aloof from all the by the Bishop, to prevent them falling into the military operations, except such as were profitable or peculiarly glorious to themselves. As has already been stated, it is thought that one of th very first effects of the commencement of a resort to drafting [will ar pear in the form of a powerful Dates from Valparaiso are to July 2d, and from timulus to recruiting. Last evening there was great life and bustle around the different military headquarters. Drafting was on every man's tongue, and was thoroughly discussed on the street corners, in the bar-Villard & Son, in this city, was entered yesterday of the one opinion that it was decidedly the best thing that the Government could do, and should have been done sometime since. It is not likely that a draft will the first call of 300,000 men; but the additional 300.000 Huntingdon, Aug. 4.—One span of the Broad be specify placed in the field and the rebellion crushed. Top bridge, at this place, was burned last night. There will be no interruption to passenger travel, and the coal trains will pass in about three days.

> and should be banished from our midst. THE EFFECTS OF TIGHT-ROPE WALK-THE EFFECTS OF TIGHT-ROPE WALKING.—Yesterday morning a boy, named Jacob Hope,
> aged fifteen years, fell and broke both arms and his
> shoulder blade while practising walking on a tight rope,
> at a tavern near the wire bridge. He resides back of
> Haverford street, West Philadelphia. He was conveyed
> to the hospital by Officer Lamsbach of the park police.
> This is but one of the bad effects produced by the exhibitions of tight rope walking which are performed on the
> Schnylkill river on each pleasant afternoon, to an assemblage composed principally of children. We hope the
> above accident will be a warning to all others who may
> wish to gain notoriety by displaying their foolhardiness toriety by displaying their foolbardin wish to gain notoriety by display in such a silly undertaking.

are dangerous. The whole number must be raised at

once—in a few days—and drafting is the only way in

which it can be done. This is plain to the minds of all.

and those who find fault with it are not true to the cause,

RIOT IN THE NINETEENTH WARD .-RIOT IN ATHE NINETEENTH WARD.

while Officers Oaks and Miller, of the Nineteenth ward,
were stresting. a man for disorderly conduct, on Bichmond street, below William, on Sunday evening, they
were attacked by a large number of people, who attempted to rescue their prisoner. They pelled the officers with stenes, pieces of brick, coal, and other missiles.
The policemen, fortunately, sustained no serious jojury,
and held on to their prisoner; and locked him up in the
station-house. Efforts are being made to arrest the belligerests, when they will be panished to the full extend
of the law. Buch conduct is a diagrace to that section of
the city, and every good citizen of the ward should all
the efficers in securing the offending parties.

FRIGHTFUL FALL WHILE ASLERP. About eleven o'clock, on Sunday night, Mrs. Isabella Wolf, residing on the Frankford road, above York street, fell-from the roef, of her house, and was very badly injured about the head. She was taken up 'a an insensible Markets:

Condition. It is supposed that she had gone upon the roof of the house to sleep, and, upon being aroused by tactive. Corn dull Whisky steady at 33%c. Coffee quiet and lower, Provisions dull.