THE WAR.

THE burden of our news this morning is drafting-corporning which the entire peo le of the North are much excited. Enlistments have received an impetus which is truly wonderful under the existing circumstances. In Massachusetts the whole quota will volunteer; the State of New York will furnish over 30,000 volunteers: the New England States are alive with enthusiasm, and the Great West is sending forth very many more of her sons to do battle for the Union. It is believed that Philadelphia will furnish more than her quota of volunteers before the 15th of August, and the Home draft. By a special order of the War De. partment telegraph operators are exempt from draft, and as this rule covers the agents of the Associated Press, the people will still get the news in some form, even after the drafting officers have emptied the sanctum of the editors. the reporter's room, and the printing offices of the city. A wag suggests that the only way to muzzle the press in a free country is to put the drafting law into operation. The Government, the leaders, and the people talk of nothing but draiting from morning till night, and the armies of the Republic are increasing rapidly

WE ARE glad to see the subject of promotion from the ranks attracting general attention; and now, that we have the promise of the War Department that the humblest merit shall meet its just reward, we have confidence that the army will, if possible, be more enthusiastic and determined for the future than it has been in the past. It is surprising that the recognition of the justice of this medsure, grateful as it otherwise is to the entire country, should have been so tardy. We believe our soldiers are as confident, as heroic, and as willing to endure hardship and peril for the sake of the Union, as they were a year ago. Every battlefield has given testimony to this fact. Nevertheless, we believe that this proper action of the Government will inspire them with a fresh determination to end the war speedily and successfully. Next to the premptings of a patriotic impulse, there can be no consciousness to nerve the soldier's arm in battle like the consciousness that the Government he is fighting to preserve has an interest in his individual welfare, and, while a witness to his valor, stands ready to crown it with a due reward. It is such a consciousness as this that makes the soldier. There can be little doubt that had this order relative to promotions been promulgated several months ago, the entire six hundred thousand men now needed might have been produced by voluntary enlistments alone. The inducements to young men possessing a spark of that American characteristic, ambition. would have shown itself more powerful than offers of hundreds of dollars bounty. Such an effect of the order is even now observable, though not to a degree which we might hope for. Recruiting is brisker than it has been for many weeks, and this in spite of the timid prophecy that, at the first intimation of a draft, voluntary enlistment would cease. Promotion by merit has already done much for the efficiency of our army, although it does not exist in many of our regiments, we are sorry to those of France-very effective, and it will have a opposed by every Sepator that denounces the most salutary effect in the present addition to our Administration and the war, and was supportarmies. The least the Government can do for our | cd by the Republicans, with a very few exsoldiers is to promise and give them promotion from the ranks fer faithful, gallant, and meritorious

THE NEWS.

THE New London Star publishes a list of all able-bodied citizens in that place, between the ages of 18 and 45, capable of perferming military duty. The list includes between 700 and 800 names. The remedy is an admirable one, when the necessity of resorting to it becomes manifest. THE lovel Methodists of the State of Missouri will hold a Convention at the city of Louisiana today, August 6. The railroad and packet companies have entered into the spirit of the movement, and given free returns to delegates.

THE statement that the negroes of Washington are organizing secret associations for the purpose of self-protection is discredited by the Washington Republican, which says that the colored people have not apprehended any outhreaks, nor have they formed any such association as is described. It is all pure fiction.

A LARGE and spirited meeting in support of the war, and the measures necessary to its success, was held at Allentown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, on Friday. Hon. William A. Newell presided, and speeches were made by Gen Joel Parker, Hon. John C. Ten Eyck. W. H. Van Nortwick. Col. J. R. Freese, Lieut. Coward, of the 16th Regiment. and Col. Garret S. Cannon. Spirited resolutions were adopted, and the meeting was most satis-

JEFF THOMPSON has issued a proclamation to the planters and citizens of Panola and De Soto counties, Miss., urging Mississippi to form armed squads to prevent the foraging of Federal troops, and also to remove their cotton so that it can be more speedily burned in case capture is attempted. THE "Union Democratic State Central Committee" for California met in San Francisco on the 2d of July, and, after expelling several members who had acceded to the Secession movement, proceeded to nominate Jonathan D. Stevenson for Superintendent of Public Instruction. They adopted the "Sprague platform" of Rhode Island in 1861.

THE National Republican states that Mr. Fay, late American minister to Switzerland, who is here, urges the Government, if it would prevent foreign intervention and enlist the sympathies of Europe, to proclaim emancipation. . The American Watchman, a German newspaper

of Newark, New Jersey, was recently returned from the Thornville (Ohio) post-office with the postmaster's announcement that he would not deliver the d-d Abolition sheet. The editor wrote to John A. Kasson, Postmaster General, who returned the following answer: "SIR-For reply to your letter of the 28th inst., you are hereby informed that, upon the receipt of your letter, the postmaster at Thornville, Perry county, Ohio, was promptly removed from office, and another appointed in his

REAR ADMIRAL FOOTE left his residence, in New Haven, Monday evening, and proceeded to Wash. ington, where he enters upon his duties as Chief of the Bureau of "Equipment and Recruiting." The Admiral's health is nearly restored, although he is still obliged to use his crutches, as the state of his wound will not allow him to dispense with them probably for several months to come.

THE money market presents a stagnant appearance; rates are declining, deposits are increasing. the demand is exceedingly light, and capitalists are at a loss to know what to do with their spare funds. At from four to five per cent, money can be obtained in any quantity upon good security, and the purport seems to be that lower rates must rule during the fall, unless some important war movement should give a sudden impetus to trade, which, although not affecting the financial position, might create a change in the calculations of the mercantile community, and temporarily disturb monetary movements. This view, however, as far as the money market is concerned, is scarcely within the range of possibilities, as it would take time to dis-

tribute the large blocks of capital now lying idle. GEN. McCLELLAN recently telegraphed to Washington that he could not get milk for sick soldiers. that the Secessionists would not furnish it, and that Union men charge high prices. Gen. Halleck telegraphed back: "If Secessionists won't furnish milk, selze their cows and milk them yourselves. Have Military Board to fix the price at which Unionists shall sell, and if they refuse to take that tors. price, seize from them also."

WE learn from Barbadoes that the Anglo-rebel steamship Scotia, of Liverpool, put into that port on the 8th u.t. for coal, after which she sailed ostensibly for Nassau, N. P., but as she had a Charleston pilot on board, her real destination may be guessed. The Scotia is said to have a valuable cargo of arms. The Scotia is upwards of 1,200 tons burden, and commanded by Capt. Semmes, formerly of the privateer Sumpter.

WE learn that among the personssat present held in custody at the Old Capitol prison in Washington is the Rev. Wm. D. Broaddus, D D., of Fredericksburg, Virginia. It is proper to add, in explanation of this fact, that Dr. Broaddus is arrested on no charge personal to himself, but, with a few other citizens of Virginia, is detained as a hostage for the safety of certain Union men of Fredericksburg whom the Confederate authorities have seized and still hold as prisoners.

FROM Port Royal we have the startling intelligence that the rebel ram which has been building for months at Savannah is nearly ready to come out to engage our war vessels.

The total number of rebel prisoners in our hands at the present time is twenty thousand five hundred, an aggregate which vastly exceeds the number of our men held by the Southern authorities. IT HAS often been asserted that the proportion of males to females born in time of war is considerably greater than during "the piping times of This appears to be confirmed by the statistics of Providence, Rhode Island, in 1861, the Bess. The list of officers, too, including some number of masculines born having been 936, against of experience and ability, is of itself very en-789 females—a difference of fully eighteen per couraging.

GEORGE C. HERSEY will be executed at the guard room of the jail in Dedham, Massachusetts, on Friday next. His crime is the murder of a young day next. His crime is the murder of a young woman whom he led astray; and it is supposed that vice will be weeded of all incompetent per- of Uncle Sam. Indeed, this State agency is regiment and company upon entering the ser- not known to the loyal public. But only a few he had caused the death of her sister under similar sons now holding commissions. Means will be nothing more than a carrying out of Political

THERE is not a loyal State in the Union in | sions of unworthy or incompetent persons. which the most honored Democrats have not Meritorious and distinguished services will secure the promotion of officers of the regular taken square ground against the sympathizers with Secession, in favor of the Administration army and of the volunteers. All this is as it should be. Our institutions plainly veto the of Mr. Lincoln, and in support of all measures British practice of obtaining commissions for the vigorous prosecution of the war. A recent careful perusal of the newspapers in by purchase—as if not the man, but his money, these States has produced a most gratifying were the reality. We shall rather assimilate confirmation of this assertion. Although in in our military system to the practice in the Pennsylvania the remains of the old Breckin-French army, where money, family, and rank ridge party, or, rather, the leaders of those rehave no weight, but where merit and a certain mains, are incurably poisoned by the virus of degree of education are certain to raise a min treason, yet hundreds of true-hearted Demoabove his fellows. It is fortunate, too, that, crats in this State are found on the side of the thanks to our public schools, almost every country. The control of the Democratic or man in our vast army is able to read and ganization in Pennsylvania is in the hands write-in this respect resembling the regular

of Mr. Buchanan's intimate friends, and all

with inconsiderable exceptious, are as acri-

monious in their hostility to the Administra.

dress of FRANCIS W. HUGHES is the chart by

Democrats are unceasing. A single utter.

ance in favor of unconditional Unionism is

immediately denounced as Abolitionism.

Democrats like Judge Shannon, of Pitts-

burg; WM. S. Ross, of Luzerne; BENJAMIN

CHAMPNEYS, of Lancaster John Rowe, of

Franklin; Milo M. Dimmick, of Carbon;

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, of Philadelphia, and

GEORGE W. PEARCE, of Chester, who have

of them having filled high positions conferred

by the people, are traduced with the most

shameless malignity, only because they

have determined to adhere to their principles

and to oppose the men they opposed in 1860.

Gen. WM. S. Ross, nominated for Surveyor

General at the great Harrisburg Union Con-

vention, is assailed by the Luzerne Union as

the "stool-pigeon" of the Republicans, and

as a "fishy Democrat," who "has acted with

the Republican party throughout the whole

session of the last Legislature." His offence

consists simply in the fact that, perceiving the

reasonable objects of the Breckinridge lead-

ers, he indignantly repudiated all association

with them. As specimens of the present tone

of the Breckinridge newspapers in Pennsyl-

newspapers now before us. The Reading

"Democrats of Berks! What man with sound

reason and the most simple power of judging who

followed up with that deportment, can concea from himself that there is not alone no difference

between the dominant party in the North and the Secessionists of the South in their enmity against the old Union, but that the actions of both must

ead to the same end, must logically lead to th

Here we are boldly told that there is no dif-

ference between the dominant party of the

North and the armed traitors of the South.

The Columbia Democrat, printed at Blooms-

burg. Pa., and edited by a notorious sympa-

thizer, copies the following article in its edito-

"TRANPLING ON THE CONSTITUTION -The Sen-

te, on Monday, by a vote of 23 against 17, passed

the bill introduced some weeks since by Mr. Sum-ner, we think, to admit Western Virginia to the

rights and privileges of a sovereign State.
"This act is in direct violation of Section 3d, Ar

"This act is in direct violation of December 3, Atticle IVth of the Constitution.
"In a case so plain no argument is necessary to

Virginia bill trampled his oath in the dust.

how that every senator who voted for this Western

The notorious fact that this bill, for the orga-

nization of the new State of Western Virginia,

was not introduced by Mr. Sumner, and was

ceptions, in response to the loyal people of

Western Virginia, and was held to be consti-

tutional by the most distinguished lawyers, is

the best answer to this infamous misrepresen-

tation. The Brownsville (Fayette county)

Times, which flies the name of John L. Daw-

son as the "Democratic" candidate for Con-

gress at its mast-head, devotes itself to the

task of showing that the party in power are

acting as if the abolition of slavery was the

leading object of the war, and in all its

columns there is not a line to indicate that

the editor entertains the slightest genuine

sympathy with the country's cause. The

Danville (Montour county) Intelligencer,

another of the same class, revels in abuse of

the Abolitionists, and carefully avoids the

slightest allusion to the great principles in-

The Norristown Register, the editor of which

was James Buchanan's Postmaster, pursues

precisely the same course; and the Westchester

Jeffersonian, although suppressed by the pub-

lic authorities after the fall of Sumpter, is now

republished, and gleats in the most treasonable

weekly utterances. Mr. BUOHANAN's own im-

takes a leading part in this disgraceful busi-

ness, and in its abuse of all loyal men, its mis-

representation of the Administration, and its

heartless indifference to the sufferings of our

gallant soldiers, unquestionably reflects his

sentiments. The York Gazette, owned and

edited by the chairman of the Breckinridge

State Committee in 1860, WM. HENRY WELSH,

plays upon the same key, and in every number

proves its fidelity to the cause of Brigadier

General BRECKINGIDGE and the ex-President

of the United States. It seems to be under-

stood that the Gazette is preparing to put in

nomination for Congress, in the York district,

at the coming election, the name of ADAM J.

GLOSSBRENNER, late the private secretary of

Buchanan, a well-known and almost public

sympathizer. In Schuylkill county, where-

Mr. Hughes, the Chairman of the present

Breckinridge State Committee, resides, the

so-called Democratic organ is thus spoken of

"The Democratic Standard, a dirty Secession

sheet, of the Breckinridge school of polities, has come out upon me in rather a mean and abusive way. I consider all such attacks, from such

sources, as complimentary. Its editor, one T.J. McCamant, was either turned out of an office at

Washington, or forced to resign to avoid being removed, on account of his Secession proclivities. I

expect all this class of mon to make war upon me, and really I don't wish them to say anything in my favor, as it will subject me to suspicion among loyal

We need not continue this roll of infamy,

save to add that the Pittsburg Morning Post,

conducted by JAMES P. BARR, the Breckin.

ridge candidate for Auditor General, is among

the most reckless and malicious of the set.

His paper is the only one that claims to have

supported Douglas in 1860, a support, the

sincerity of which can be understood when it

is known that he was one of the most unscru-

pulous advocates of the disgraceful fusion

movements of that year, by which unsuspect-

ing Douglas Democrats were induced to help

the Disunion candidate for the Presidency.

These evidences prove conclusively that the

whole organization of the Breckinridge De-

mocracy of Pennsylvania is inspired by the

most embittered animosity to the war. One

fact, which challenges successful contradiction,

completely establishes this allegation, viz: that

there is not a single newspaper supporter of that

organization in this State which does not avow

the disgraceful doctrines of the address of

FRANCIS W. HUGHES, and which does not regu.

larly repeat the sentiments of VALLANDIGHAM,

granted by the Government, the city, and the

Department. We have already expressed the

opinion that new regiments, which have yet to

be disciplined, (which cannot be performed

the old regiments, where they would be con-

verted into soldiers in far less time than by

the loitering and holiday process of camping.

We retain this opinion, but freely admit that

the regiments now forming here promise to be

as fine a set of men as ever shouldered Brown

The announcement from the War Depart

army, promises exceedingly well. The ser- homes, with hearts grateful to the benign care

BEN WOOD, and that class of political agita-

in one of his late letters:

mediate organ, the Lancaster Intelligences

volved in this life struggle.

overthrow of the Union of our fathers."

rial columns:

in Berks county, of the 29th of July, says:

the leaders, who opposed Douglas in 1860, or-perpetual militia. whether politicians or newspaper editors, Between this and the 15th instant, when the Volunteer quota ought to be completed, there will be a good deal of recruiting. After the Guard organization will represent her militia for | tion and the war as they were in their hostility | 15th, as we understand the case, the various to the heroic Senator from Illinois. The adbounty-payments, or most of them, will cease. Whoever is holding back, therefore, for more which they expect to carry this organization money—if such there be—will find themselves into power. Their calumnies upon loyal mistaken.

army of Prussia and its excellent land-webs

It is stated in the papers that the police in New York had received instructions from the civic authorities there to arrest every officer and soldier on furlough. The legality of such action is questionable. As for its necessity, we know not how great that may be in New York, but it does not exist here. The furlough men, of whatever rank, who lately were to be seen lounging in the streets of Philadelphia, been honored for their personal worth, some | have returned to their active duty-with the exception of those whose health has not yet been restored. The loungers and the loiterers. who only wanted a hint to take them back to the field, will do gallant service there, their countrymen may be certain, whenever the occasion gives them a chance. It is not in the nature or in the habit of the soldiers of America to skulk from duty or from danger. They have already shown what they can do, and the Past, for them, speaks gloriously the promise of their Future.

In another column of our paper to-day the reader will find a highly interesting report upon Insects and Shade Trees, which has been prepared for, and presented to Councils, at their request, by Dr. Joseph Leidy, M. D., vania, we take the following extracts from professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. LEIDY has evidently brought Eagle, the German organ of the sympathizers his deep research and proverbial scientific skill to bear in the presentation of this subject, and we doubt not that his views, and the valuable information he imparts, will be found of great utility in the preservation of the trees of our city. For some years past our most beautifully shaded side-walks have been made repulsive to pedestrians at certain seasons by armies of ravaging and ill-behaved insects, so that of late not a few of our largest builders, in erecting dwellings, have abandoned the pleasing, and we believe healthful, ornament of trees in front of them. This is making too great a surrender to an insignificant foe. We remember that a few years ago the city of New Haven came very near losing its stately elms from a similar cause, and no one can visit that beautiful town of New England to-day without feeling grateful to the genius which suggested the effective remedy, of encircling the trees attacked with iron tubes, open at the top, and filled with oil.

The remedies recommended by our scientific townsman should be adopted, and especially would we urge his view of planting varieties of trees which are less, or not a liable to injury from insects. Dr. LEIDY remarks truly, that "the shade trees of our city contribute to its beauty, its health, and apparent cleanliness." The improvement, in fact, which thrifty, handsomely-formed trees secure to rows of residences, can hardly be overestimated. For a practical illustration of this, let any one ride out Fifteenth street, past the two beautiful squares of dwellings located respectively on the west side of that avenue, between Master and Jefferson streets, and Oxford street and Columbia avenue. The former is supplied with trees in front, and the latter-although identically the same in architectural finish, and if anything more favorably ocated—is without them, and the disadvantage of their absence is perceptible at a glance. It may be noticed, by the way, that, as a first effect of Dr. Leidy's essay, measures have already been taken by the residents of the above block for this want to be supplied. For the benefit of the squirrels in our public squares, and their admirers, we may also state that these playful little quadrupeds are entirely exonerated from blame on the insect question, either directly or indirectly. On the contrary, their presence is regarded as an advantage. But we will not enlarge. The report speaks for itself, and deserves attentive

EUROPEAN opinion on American affairs is worthless when it fastens on our politics, and prejudice is apt equally to bias it, if it speculate upon the results of our military manœuvres But of our military resources it is a very competent judge, and we have the unanimous testimony of many foreign visitors, whose names are high upon the martial roll, that no army in the world was ever sent to the field so well equipped as is ours in all appointments necessarv for military completeness and personal comfort. These foreign critics, be it remembered, regarded us with no favoring eye when they found their aristocratic notions jarred and their exclusiveness completely shattered by observing the superior soldierly characteristics of our men and the perfection of their drill -rivalling in precision the laborious training of Europe; yet they were forced to confess this other fact, equally palpable, that, whether by the distinguished WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, better provided with the requisites of safety in camp or on the battle-field, our soldiers are

and of comfort than those of any trans-Atlantic pation. From the time of enlistment to the time of discharge and pensioning, the soldier is never neglected by the careful eye of the country. The War Department, for his benefit, radiates its powers in many directions, through all sorts of officers, boards, committees, sub-committees, and authorized individuals. Its constant aims are the protection and the advancement of the soldier. To secure these ends, no pains are spared, no money denied, no legislation retarded. All other departments are laid under contribution, and everything is made to converge upon this one point. If the zealousness n this regard sometimes manifests itself too prominently in forming and maintaining an elaborate completeness of organization, and in thus giving rise to red-tape delays, allowance must be made for the complex difficulties to be encountered and the various deceptions to be guarded against. If there were no balance-wheels of this kind, the anarchy that

would ensue would be infinitely more destructive than the stiffness of form is cumbersome. When duties are so various as those incident to the charge of an army of six hundred thousand men, they must be classified and brought under general rules. The locating of special cases under these is generally possible; but where it is not, an auxiliary power is called in for this sanatory, philanthropic work. It is a resource possessed by no other country on the face of the earth, because it is purely a republican institution, a most potent resource. one that exactly supplies the deficiencies and THE WAR OFFICE order to draft the militia remedies the mistakes which will occur in so as to supply the 300,000 men wanted to operations upon aggregates as large as the carry on the war to a successful completion | War Department is compelled to handle: we must give a decided impetus to recruiting, mean, State agency. This excellent compleparticularly in this city. Indeed, all things ment of the Governmental functions displays considered, there has already been raised a its virtues chiefly in hospital arrangements. large number of volunteers here. This has The history of State efforts in this particular especially been the case, for single regiments, | would be at once a monument to the humaninow being embodied. In these, to secure ty of the nation, and an illustration, if not their own rank, the officers have bestowed proof, of how perfectly accordant the States much pains, exercised the personal influence and the United States can become when the of themselves and friends, and even expended sphere of each is properly limited, and the dimoney over and above the amounts liberally rection of the energies of each is the same. Every one remembers the many munilocal subscription fund. There is little doubt ficent offers made to the Government of that the new regiments will be organized by hospitals erected by the States at their several the 15th inst., the day appointed by the War expense; but not every one knows the kindnesses, facilities, and various practical advantages which accrue to the soldier from the devotion of each State to her own men. It is rapidly,) will be less effective, in the war, evident that cases must continually occur of than if their men had been distributed among an exceptional character; innumerable troublesome little accidents are liable to befall the soldier in his journey from the camp or battlefield to his home. These cannot, of course, be provided for under the ordinary processes. of Government, and it is precisely in meeting these lawless contingencies that State effort is so valuable. It sorts out men, classifies and arranges them, provides for them whatever extra accommodations or attentions are needed, watches over them, prepares them for ment, respecting the future officering of the travel, and finally sets them down at their

as a high development of this law in the ordinary paths of social life evinces a high grade of civilization, so does the appliance of the law to this special and sanatory direction display an advance in humanity and in the ameni-

ties of remedial effort. Private generosity goes still farther to increase these happy effects, and it may fairly be said that, between the general providence of the Government, the circumspection of the State, and the bounty of the individual, the soldier is the pet child of the country from his enlistment to, and even after, the close of his ife-aimed, clothed, fed, nursed, protected.

ONCE UPON A TIME, a wealthy countryman, on taking leave of his children on his deathbed, assured them that, having commenced life without fortune or patronage, he had acquired independence, chiefly by minding his own business and not meddling with the affairs of other people. If nations, as well as individuals, would act upon this sound principle. we should not now witness the spectacle of England showing anger against the United States because the United States have adopted a protective tariff. Time was, nor far remote either—seeing that PEEL's repeal of the Corn Laws was effected no earlier than 1846-when England, now the champion of Free Trade, sturdily maintained the principle of Protection, under which wheat, which now ranges at from fifty to sixty shillings, sold (in 1812) at one hundred and twenty-seven shillings perquarter. This Protection greatly interfered with our interests, for then, as now, we could. have supplied England with grain and flour at reasonable prices. We did not complain, holding the belief that it was the right of each nation to choose its own principle of trade. without having its action questioned by another nation.

The London Times, considering our new tariff, an appendix to the Morrill tariff, as adding insult to injury, bitterly denounces it. The harsh words are, "she (the United States) is deliberately rejecting the silks, the wines, the trinkets, and the works of art of France, the fine woollens and cottons, the finished hardware, and the agricultural implements of England, and she is to restrict her-

self for the future to her own coarse, clumsy, and costly substitutes." Here is a tempest in a teapot! This accusation really is a recognition of the prudence of our recent legislation upon imports. Engaged as we are in a contest the like of which the world has never seen, and the cost of which is necessarily gigantic, we have thought fit to pass measureswhich, by making us selfreliant as we are self-productive, have a compelling tendency to keep our money at home instead of sending it abroad. That is the head and front of our offending. It may be unsound policy, in the opinion of political, economists, but it was the policy of England for centuries-a policy under which she rose to greatness—a policy which she abandoned only a few years since—a policy which, even vet. many of her statesmen lament was ever abandoned. We can do without "the silks, the wines, the trinkets, and the works of art" which France produces. We can produce excellent native substitutes for "the fine woollens and cottons,

and the finished hardware" of England. As for the agricultural implements, they are better here than in any other part of the world. We can abandon French gewgaws and British manufactures without a sigh, and if the substitutes produced by our own labor and ingenuity from our own materials even were as " coarse, clumsy, and costly" as The Times declares they must be, practice would soon improve them. We are a great people, in a great contest for the Right, and we claim to regulate our own commerce as best suits our own interest. This is what England has always done, and she is simply impertinent when she presumes to condemn-us for it. Let her look to herself, with a debt of over \$4,000,000,000, and a population taxed beyond their means to pay the interest and the vast charges of sup-

porting Royalty and Aristocracy in stolen grandeur. The Times says that, independent of our demand for luxuries from England and France. here is such a demand from other countries. s will fix a fair price for these articles, and that it is the American consumer, and not the foreign importer, who will have to pay the extra price put on by our tariff. No doubt. But the object, we frankly avow, is to substitute American for foreign manufactures -and it can be done, for there is every thing in the United States necessary, not for mere existence, but also for comfort, elegance, and luxury. Why, then, should foreign articles take the place of what native material and native industry can produce? Certain people, no doubt, with more money than brains, more ostentation than patriotism, may still hunger for the flesh-pots of Egypt, may still declare it impossible to live without foreign luxurics. Let them pay for such tastes, if they will in-

dulge in them. It is absurd to fancy that because England has lately abandoned Protection, the United States must do the same. It was claimed, during many a long year, that Protection had built up, the British nation. No country interfered with it. Assuredly, we did not. In return, we claim to be let alone. Our tariff is nothing for England to denounce. All the scolding in the world cannot and will not wipe it out of our statute-book. We have determined to avail ourselves of the principle of Protection, and have no doubt that it will keep much money in this country which would otherwise have been absorbed by European manufacturers.

THE ORDER of the President requiring 800,-000 men to be drafted meets with almost unanimous approval. One of its very first effects will be found to be, the immediate reinforcement of regiments now in the field to their full complement and an increase in the subscriptions to the Citizens' Bounty Fund. This fund is to be mainly devoted to the recruits for the giorious regiments now before the enemy. General HALLECK, General McCLELLAN, and the War Department strongly urge this. A recruit sent to an old regiment becomes a soldier at once—he has confidence in his officers and his fellow-soldiers-he is surrounded byheroes, and partakes of their inspiration as soon twenty. as he shares their toils and dangers. Liberal General Pope's Order No. 11 in Fairfax inducements are offered by the Government to all who volunteer for regiments in the field, and the Citizens' Bounty Fund Committee add fifty-six dollars to that amount. The following order is the last that has issued from the Department on this subject:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 88 WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 25, 1862
1. The recruiting detail for each volunteer regiment in the field will hereafter consist of two commissioned officers from the regiment and one non-commissioned officer or private from each company. Paragraph III of "General Orders," No. 105, of 1861, is amended accordingly. Regimental commanders will at once select the additional man berein authorized; and the order for detail will; as before, be given by the commanders of departments or corps d'armée.

2. One commissioned officer of the detail will

remain constantly at the general recruiting depot to receive the recruits when sent from the rendezyous, and to exercise care and control over them after their arrival until they are ordered to their be permitted to select any company of the regiment they may prefer. Should the company thus selected be full when they join it, they will be al-

lowed to select another.

4. All men who desire, singly or by squads, to join any particular regiment or company in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves to any recruiting officer, when they will be enrolled and forwarded at once to the general depot for the State or district, there to be duly mustered, and to receive the bounty allowed by law. In such cases, enlistment papers and descriptive lists will be forwarded as directed in "General Orders" No. 105, 1851 from this office.

of 1861, from this office.

By order of the Secretary of War:
L. Thomas, Adjutant General. The exact amount of premium and bounty for each recruit, for a regiment in the field, in \$160, and the pre-payment of the first month's pay-viz: \$13. Of this premium and bounty and pre-pay, \$98 are paid the moment the recruit is examined, mustered in, and has selected his company. Thus it will be seen that every recruit will be placed in immediate possession of funds, ample for an ordinary family for

THE New York Evening Post is one of the most dignified, outspoken, and useful newspapers in America. It is among the leading evening journals of the country. The circulation of the Post has increased so rapidly of late that the proprietors, Messrs. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT & Co., have found it necessary to obtain one of Hou's "last-fast" print. ing presses, upon which the Post is now printed.

some considerable time.

IN REPLY to our correspondent "H" we would state that any recruit may select his was in constant receipt of much valuable knowledge vice. The laws on the subject of drafting Government officials, whose loyalty is above suspicion, can now be the possessors of information the used to prevent the nomination to commis. | Economy's great law-division of labor; and, | were printed yesterday. used to prevent the nomination to commis. Economy's great law—division of labor; and, were printed yesterday.

cion, can now be the possessors of information the pression of the possessors of information the pression of the possessors of information to commiss. Some of the possessors of information to commiss the possessors of information the possessors of information to commiss the possessors of inform

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, August 5, 1862.

The draft having been ordered by the President of the United States, will be followed by an almost immediate filling up of the recent call for three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or during the war. Many who may be indisposed to await the operation of the draft will accept the generous terms that have been repeatedly offered by the Government and the people, so that the old regiments now in the service may be recruited to their original number, and the new regiments put into a state of preparation and discipline. Should these results be accomplished promptly, the drafted men will probably be held as a great army of reserve and occupation. These, with the new levies, and our armies now in the field. will give us an effective fighting force of more than half a million, exclusive of the reserve. As usual, the Administration will be assailed by many who have generally opposed the war, and complained of its policy, but even they will be unable to answer the argument supplied by the contrast between the remorseless conscription of the rebel States and the generous system of the regular Government. With our immense surplus population, and the enormous wealth of many of our citizens, thousands may find it more convenient and expedient to take advantage of the rewards that may be willingly paid by those who cannot enter the army. It is not to be doubted that this consideration has operated upon a large and valuable class of citizens who have families to support, or great civil interests to protect. The draft has this one great advantage, that it must be effective upon all interests and upon every division of society. If it extends to the poor it extends to the rich; and even those exempted by law will either offer themselves to the public service or will generously contribute to the relief of those who are forced to go. A mong those who will cheerfully avail themselves of the draft, are young men of fortune who have been kept out of the army by their relatives and friends. In reading the details of the Southern conscription system, your readers must have been impressed by the frequent exhibitions of liberality by wealthy individuals, but these will be nothing in comparison with the expenditures of the rich men of the loyal States; and nothing, indeed, in comparison with the more recent contribuions to the volunteer fund in the leading cities and towns of these States. It must therefore result that, well as our volunteers have been paid, and munificently as many of

our wealthiest citizens have come forward to encourage volunteering, stern necessity will force hundreds of rich men who have, for one reason or another, held back-some, because they were parsimonious, and others, because they were disloyal-freely to open their purses, in order that no single drafted soldier of the Republic may go forth without feeling that he is liberally compensated himself, or left his family comfortable behind him. We should bear in mind that the first armies in this great war, who have done the hardest fighting, have been taken from the laboring classes; have enjoyed none of the bounties so freely proffered in these latter days; and, above all, have never complained of their unparalleled privations and sufferings. Thousands of them lie buried in unforgotten graves; thousands more are suffering from the diseases and wounds of climate and battle; as well as to rout any predatory bands found there. and still more thousands are now facing the confident and defiant foe, eagerly waiting for reinforcements, and earnestly asking for the

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1862.

OCCASIONAL.

Arrest of a Rebel Recruiting Officer in Last night a squad of cavalry proceeded to the residence of JESSE HIGGINS, near Poolesville, Montgomery county, Md., and arrested him. He was brought to the city at a late hour and was at once sent to the Old Capitol by the Provost Marshal. He is charged with holding communication

with the rebels, and forwarding recruits for the Confederate army, by sending them across the Potomac, and thence via Front Royal to the rebel lines. General Wadsworth gone to Harrisburg. General WADSWORTH, military governor of this District, left suddenly for Harrisburg, by this eveping's train. He was accompanied by one aid. His mission is not definitely known, but it is regarded as of great importance, as he went at the

instance of the War Dopartment. Movements of Governor Curtin The Governor returned from Bedford Springs to Harrisburg last evening. The Pennsylvania_Soldiers' Association.

The monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association was held, at Willards' Hall, last night, but, owing to the oppressive heat of the weather, was not very largely attended. President MoornEAD being absent, JASPER E. BRADY was called to the chair. The financial report stated that \$3,300 had been subscribed, and, with the exception of \$200, it had been paid in. The association were in daily receipt of large amounts of clothing, delicacies, &c., from every portion of the State. These were distributed to the various hospitals. The report of the committee sent to James river to establish a storehouse there had not been received, though a large quantity of supplies had been forwarded for the relief of the Pennsylvania sick and wounded there. Before adjourning a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Messis. Sykes, Chadwick, & Co., for the liberal use of Willards' Hall for the meeting of the asso-

Review by the President. President Lincoln, accompanied by one or two flicers, inspected the forts on the south side of the Potomac to day, commencing at Chain Bridge and passing down towards Alexandria. He was enthusiastically received by the garrisons, with the salute of twenty-one guns at each fort.

Described. About forty of the soldiers recently pardoned from the penitentiary were yesterday mustered into the 19th Indiana Regiment, and were taken to the Soldiers' Retreat, near the depot, from whence they were to be forwarded to the regiment to-day, but last night they made their escape. To day aguard of the 10th New Jersey are engaged in picking them up, and have already arrested about

County. Eleven arrests were made at Fairfax Court House on Friday last, of parties known to be Secessionists, three of whom were charged with having in their possession horses branded "U.S.". The. balance were charged only with treason, and arrested in pursuance of Gen. Popm's Order No. 11. The parties were all conveyed to Manassas, where, they will have an opportunity of proving their loyalty by subscribing to the test oath and returning to their homes, or else be conveyed across our

A Rebel Engineer in Prison. Last week a man, named McCRACKEN, was ar rested in Spottsylvania county, Va., and brought up to the city and sent to the Old Capitol. Mc-CRACKEN is an engineer in the rebel army, and, it is said, laid out the plan of Fort Darling, on the James river, and superintended its construction. He had obtained a furlough for ten days, and while visiting near Fredericksburg was captured. He had on his person a number of letters from various. regiments.

3. Recruits for regiments now in the field will prominent rebels, among them a characteristic one

Gov. Mongan arrived here to-night, and had a conference with the President, Secretary Stanton, and General HALLECK on the subject of the new draft, it is generally supposed; 10 2 1111 Movements of Burnside.

The movements of General Burnside's simy are highly important as regards evident rebel designs in Virginia. Pennsylvania Relief Association.

The association for the relief of sick and wounded

Pennsylvania soldiers in hospitals in this city and on the Peninsula, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a large quantity of valuable stores from the ladies of New Holland and vicinity, and also from the ladies of Downingtown, in your State. The appointment of regular visiting committees for the various hospitals insures a proper distribution of articles intended for our soldiers. The sick and wounded in this city are comparatively well-cared for; and the operations of the association will hereafter be mainly directed to relieving the sufferings of our soldiers on the Peninsula. Army Movements.

It is certain that those whose duty it is to direct from this point the warlike movements have adopted such precautionary measures as will prevent premature disclosures of contemplated operations, and thus guard against the disastrous effects from that cause of either published or privately communicated statements. The wisdom of this policy is commended even by those whose official positions have heretofore given them some claim to be advised of the objects and purposes of the Administration. It was months ago charged, or believed, that through rebel spies in Washington the enemy:

improper disclosure of which would prove detrimental to the best interests of the country. General BURNSIDE has, it is believed, reached his new field of operations, and may soon, by some act

of his own, announce his exact locality. War Gazette - Fxemption of Telegraph Operators from Military Duty. WAR DEPARTMENT, August 5 .- Ordered, That he use of the telegraph lines being required for military purposes, all persons actually employed in expstructing and operating telegraph lines at the date of the order calling for 300,000 men, be exemp

from military duty as long as they remain in such By order of the President, EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War. Miscellaneous. There is authority for emphatically denying the truth of the statement that Secretary SEWARD has nade a strong remonstrance to the French Government against the presence in the Gulf of, Mexico of a formidable fleet, nor has any other such action as is represented been taken in the premises.

Mr. Duncan, originally from South Carolina, bu now known as a prominent resident of Berlin, has been appointed consul to Hanover. WM. A WHEELER, of New York, has been awarded the contract for supplying the Treasury Department with stationery. The preliminary report of the census will be

printed and ready for distribution in the course of a

The following named officers in the volunteer ser

rice have been dismissed : Lieutenant Charles A. Doerr, Captain Joseph J. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon R. C. Thompson, Quarermaster Joseph Y. Gates, Lieutepant H. Dircks. Captain E. Hobart, of New York: Major James M. Dewitt, Thomas J. Petto, Lieutenant Warfield, lieutenant Joseph E. Lodge, Lieutenant Charles Chandler, of Pennsylvania; Major J. H. Richrdson, of Michigan; Lieutenant Charles C. Greig, f Vermont; Captain Charles A. Gilman, of Maine;

nd Captain Atbank, o' Kentucky. The National Republican denies the truth o the Evening Star's paragraph, that the negroes of Washington are organizing secret associations for the purpose of protecting themselves, in anticipation of riot and mob by the laboring classes of whites. The Republican says the story is pure

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

The Enemy Within Eight Miles of the City.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 2.—The enemy is reported to be force eight miles below here, under General Two regiments of infantry, some cavalry, and rtillery have been sent out a few miles. As our advance pickets have not returned, it i expected that they have engaged the enemy's

FROM GENERAL BANKS' CORPS. NEAR LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., Aug. 1 .-- A

field officer, with an escort conveying sick from Front Royal higher, was fired on by a small party of guerillas, on Wednesday night, a few miles from nere, and in the immediate vicinity of a house guarded by some of our troops. The shots were iarmless, The route between Front Royal and Winchester

ons been abandoned for trains and travel, excent inder strong escort, so troublesome had the gueril as become, and it appears they are now transfer ring their deeds of "heroism" to this side. Gen. Geary's scouts last night brought in three

prisoners from the mountains, who are returned Confederate soldiers, according to their own confession. The object of the scouting party was to examine a reported mountain pathway north of Thornton's Gap, where the rebels were said to communicate between Luray valley and this region, The enterprise was successful, as stated The removal of Gen. Hatch from this corps to the command of an infantry brigade causes much

regret. Our cavalry, which was conso idated under him, had improved in their tactics and discipline, and had become a most useful and important adjunct. He is regarded as a judicious and brave officer of many years' experience in the only mode of warfare practicable in this mountainous region, with guerillas for an enemy. In pursuance of the President's order, this fore-

oon was appropriated to ceremonies in memory of the late ex-President Van Buren. All the infantry and artillery of the Second Corps, except those on detached service, assembled in an extensive field. The orders were read, and funeral airs played by the bands. General Banks made a few brief introductory remarks. Flags were displayed at half-mast, and a battery of Napoleons fired the usual salutes.

The arrival of General Pope was announced during the field exercises, and his appearance was anxiously watched, but he did not leave his quarters. Subsequently all the general officers paid their respects to him in person, and the interview is announced as an exceedingly pleasant one. The troops to day hailed with joy the arrival here of Gen. Tyler's veteran brigade of Western troops, who performed such heroic acts at the first battle of Winchester. Major L. D. H. Crane has been commissioned as

lieutenant colonel of the 3d Wisconsin, and Capt. J. W. Scott promoted to be major of the same regi-Died, at Little Washington, July 26, Amos Billings, 2d Massachusetts Regiment, of Lunenburg,

There are no important advices from our advanced posts to-day. Belle Boyd, who is said to have recently visited Warrenton under the auspices of some of her Federal dupes, has at last been arrested and taken to Winchester, preparatory to some further action. Why she has been permitted thus long to roam at large, well known as she was by all to be an arch traitress, no one can conceive. Not many months ago, she was arrested in Winchester with numerous contraband letters, and paroled to return to Front Royal. This parole she has probably broken on every favorable opportunity, and is reported to have boasted frequently to our officers of her holding communication with the enemy. This assertion is not doubted, as several paroled prisoners have resided there, besides its being a favorable point to receive and despatch Southern mails from, and our movements in that vicinity having been evidently faithfully transmitted by some one. It is stated that, on the occasion of her arrest, a collection of papers and documents was found in her possession

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

fully corroborating her atrocious occupation.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, August 5.—The Richmond papers of the 2d, in giving an account of the engagement opposite the mail-boat landing, acknowledge that one man was killed and six wounded. A large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, left camp last night for Malvern Hill. No report has been yet received of their proceedings. Lieut. Col. Switzer arrived yesterday with 592

Richmond, making a total of about 4,000 received since the army came to James river. About 8.000 rebel prisoners have arrived have from the North, to be exchanged under the new arrangement. Gen. Barry has commenced to employ contra-

men, the balance of our sick and wounded from

bands in the construction of earthworks. From Cairo-Southern News. CAIRO, August 5.—The steamer Victoria, from Helena, Arkansas, arrived here to-day. On her

way to Memphis she was fired into by the guerillas and received several cannon shot in her upper works. No one was injured. The Grenada Appeal, of the 31st ultimo, has the following despatches: Monie, July 31.-A despatch from Tupelo, on the 30th, states that information has been received: at beadquarters that Col. Armstrong's Cavalry has taken Courtland, Alabama, and captured 159 prisoners and a train of cars, with a loss of only two killed and eight wounded. Reliable informatio states that 15,000 Federals passed through Tusoum bia last week. Their destination was Chattanooga CHARLESTON, July 29 .- The British steamer Tubal Cain, with a cargo of general merchandise, and a few cases of arms is believed to have hee captured by the Federals. CHATTANOOGA, July 29 .- Morgan's whole command returned safely to Tennessee: A part have arrived at Knoxville, having taken one thousand

prisoners. Humphrey Marshall is marching on Northeast Kentucky. Well's forces are marching towards Pikeville. Com. Davis and Gen. Curtis at Cairo. CAIRO, Aug 5 -Com. Davis, Gen. Curtis, and a part of his staff, arrived here this morning. The object of their visit is not known.

From Harrisburg. ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT, SURGEONS,-THE BUCKTAIL

HARRISTORG, Aug. 5.—Under General Orders. No. 79, an additional assistant surgeon is directed to be sent to each regiment. With commendable promptness, Pennsylvania has already supplied every one of her regiments with this important addition to their comfort and health. Great praise dition to their comfort and health. Great praise is certainly due to Surgeon General Smith, for histenergetie and prompt action in thus providing the requisite number of surgeons, in advance, we be lieve, of all other States.

The Bucktall Brigade organization is an exceedingly popular one in this section, and probably throughout the State. Applications are pouring infor authority to raise companies and squads, and no doubt is entertained with regard to a its, complete spacess.

Euccess.

Major Roy Stone, who so gallantly and ably commanded the Bucktail Regiment in the battles be-fore Richmond, is superintending the recruiting and organization of this brigade. His headquarters are at this place.

Recruiting in Massachusetts. Boston, August 5.—Recruiting has received a great impetus within the last few days. It seems certain that Massachusetts will fill her quota without drafting.
The call for 300,000 more men is received with

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Steamer Arabia off Cape Race. DECLINE IN COTTON AND ADVANCE IN BREADSTHEFS.

Sr. John, Aug 4.—The steamer Arabia, from Liver-pool, with dates to the 26th ut., and telegraphic advices via Queenstown to the 27th ult., was boarded off Cape Bare on Sunday atternoon, on the way to Halifax and The steamer Scotia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 26th.
The steamer Teutonia arrived at Southampton on the 26th.
The question of Canadian defence was debated in the

The question of Canadian defence was debated in the House of Commons when it was generally contended that no danger was to be apprehended from the United States. Lord Palmerston sud that England had sent all the troops she could, and it rested with the Canadians to supply whatever else was requisite.

It is denied that Garibaldi contemplated another expe-GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times, editorially, contends that the defeat of General McClellan has changed everything beyond debate. A general riving may be anticipated in all youd dibate. A general riving may be anticipated in all the Border States occupied by the Federals. The Northerners, who are no fools are receiving the conviction that such a people as the Confederates can never be subjugated. It the war is to go on, the immense levy ordered by the President must actually be made; but the men will not be forthcoming voluntarily. Volunteering is making too slow progress for that.

The New York correspondent of the Times declares that in cleven days only fifteen thousand men had come forward to volunteer, in suite of the enormous bounty. forward to volunteer, in spite of the enormous bounty offered. Up to the very latest, ecciety has borne the wasting away of the army with comparaity equaniaity, but the foreigners and rowdies are now all but exhausted, and the North will find the army cannot be replaced by money. Each Northerner must come for ward in his own pioney. Each Northerner must come forward in his own person, and fight in swamps or forests, or the scheme of conquest n ust be abandoned. If the scheme of culistnent is then all is over, and in a few months the independence of the South must be acknowledged. The Confederates are well aware of the Northern difficulties.

penence of the South must be actal wheeged. The Confederates are well aware of the Northern difficulties. The Times also has a special despatch, announcing that McOiellan was to be superseded by Halleck.

The Army and Navy Gazette is of opinion that McCiellan is now in a better position for offensive operations against Riebmond than ever before.

In the Commons, on the 24th, the bill making provision, by means of rates in aid, etc., to meet the distress in the manufacturing districts, was further debated and road a second time. Some of the speakers advocated a lian rather than increased rates.

In the Lords, 25th, the bill providing for continued fortification works was debated, and road a second time. In the Commons, the same evening, Mr. Adderly, in directing attention to the state of defences in Ganada, remarked that the House ought not to separare until a distinct statement from the Government was reached as to will at their intentions were on the subject. He wished to know whether the Ministers considered that colony was or was not exposed to danger? mnow whether the difficulties of the country was or was not exposed to danger?

Mr Mills believed that the discussion recently by the Canadian Parliament, in reference to the militia, did not represent the feeling of the Canadian people.

Mr. DeLacey Evans did not think that there was any

Interest of the second of the induced to believe that the maintenance of their inde ni duced to believe that the maintenance of their nube-pendence was of great importance to England. We ought to show them that we do not care a farthing about their adherence to England. Sir Cornwall Lewis thought that, looking to the posi-tion of the contest between the North and South, and the manner in which the affair of the Trent was treated by manner in which the surar of the Trent was treated by
the American Government, there was no immediate probability of a rupture of pacific relations between England
and America. An invasion of Ganada meant war with
England, and in that event, the United States must look
forward to interference with the blockade at the Southern
ports. Nothing at present seemed more unlikely than that
the United States should voluntarily originate war with
Tarchad He admitted that he Canadians had not made

the United States should voluntarily originate war with England. He admitted that the Canadians had not made the efforts they ought for strengthening the militia, but he did not think that was any ground for sending out reinforcements. With regard to the future relation with Canada, he looked forward without apprehension or re-Cauada, he looked forward without apprehension or regret to the period when the might become an independent state, but he hoped England would not cast Canada loose or serd her adrift before she had acquired sufficient strength to assert her own independence.

Mr Diraeli the ught England, in its dealings with its colonier, must trust to the spirit and good sense of the inhabitants, and to the character, talents, and resources of the governors placed over them: He protested against the discussion of Canadian politics in the British Common. It was more respectful to the neonle of Canadian Canadian politics in the Ganadian Canadian politics in the Canadian Canadian politics in the Ganadian Canadian C mons. It was more respectful to the people of Ganada that we should assume that the vote of her Parliament represented the opinion of the Colony. He thought that a great blunder had been committed by Her Majesty's Government in sending 8,000 troops to Canada, inaswhich that it damnened the arder of the Canadians, and

Lord Palmerston regretted that the strong feeling upon Lord Painterson regreted that the strong teering upon a local question in Canada had resulted in the refusal of the Canadians to make one provision for their defence in case of invesion. At the same time he did not concur with Mr. Disraeli, that the result was produced by the atens which the Government took last year to reinforce the regular troops in the Colony Loosing at the State of North America at that time, the despatch of sedditional troops was simply an act of precaution, and but stimulated Canada to do something for herself. England has now sent all the troops she could to Canada, and it rests with the Canadisns to make all further provision requirements that the canadisns to make all further provision requirements. ite to protect the colonies from invasion.

The subject was then dropped.

The Englett was then uropeed.

The London Daily News says it will be an unfertunate thing it England adds Canada, as well as the rest of North America, to her enemies. The News then strongly nium. The steamer Indian Empire, late of the Galway line,

had been destroyed by fire in the Thames.

FRANUE. Admiral de la Graviere embarked on the 23d of July n board of the frigate Normenda for Mexico. It is represented that the Orleanist element in French cs is in tavor of the Federals, while the Imperialists e for the Confederates. The Paris Bourse was quiet and steady at 68f 45c for

The Peris Patrie gives currency to the report that Garibaldi had resolved to disembark, with 6,000 volunteers, on the Roman coast. In consequence of this, six war steamers were ordered to cruise between Civita Veochia and Terecina. The Court of Moltsbello has also despatched troops from Rome to the general frontier. A corps of 250 Bavarians had embarked at Civita Vecchia for some point on the Neapolitan coast.

The King of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke of Baden, and the Grand Duke of Ceburg are about to formally recognize the Kingdom of Italy. ecognize the Kingdom of Italy.

The latest despatches say that Garibaldi is still at Parrow, and that the rumors of an expedition under his

eadership are unfounded.

BUSSIA. It is reported as probable that the Grand Duke Contantine will be named King of Poland, instead of Vice-

LONDON MONEY MARKET. The reduction of the bank minimum to 2, per cent. excited some comment, and roused some slight misgivings in commercial ciffics in regard to the spirit of speculation likely to be arquised. The rate has only been so low once before, in 1882. The Times defends the Bank, and says that in dealing with money with as many other marketable commodi-ties, it had no choice but a reduction. The funds received a considerable impelus from the reduction. Cor

otiated in open market at 1% per cent. The Very Latest. [By Telegraph to Queenstown.] LIVERPOOL. July 26.—The royal mail steamship Scotia, Captain Judkins, from New York, arrived here at 9 o'cleck this morning. She touched at Queenstown yesterday. erday. London. July 26.—The Times, in its editorial to day, says: "We must do the press of New York the justice to say that, as far as we have seen, it treats the disasters of the Federals with sufficient fairness. Though, to a

of the Federals with sunction tairness. Inough to a certain extent, echoing the mendacious bulletins of the Government, and the pompous addresses of General McClellan, it is still independent enough and honest enough to let the country know the whole truth. While Falstaff, and. Bobaoil describe their wonderful exploits, the newspaper correspondents quickly explain matters in a manner that has filled the Northern cities with con-PARIS, July 26.—The Bourse is firm. The Rentes close at 68f, 60c.

The Portuguere harvest is spoiled, and it is reported that the Portuguese ports will be open for the admission of grain in September. London, July 28.—The British Parliament will be prorogued on the 5th of August.

[Per steamer Arabia.] Liverpool, July 26.—Cotton—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at — bales, including 9,500 to speculators, and 9,000 to exporters. The market has been irregular and dull, and prices are $\chi \otimes \chi$ of a penny per pound lower, except for American descriptions. tions, which are easier, but not quotably lower. The sales yesterday (Friday) were 3,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull at the rates of Thursday, which are as follows:

Fair. Middling.

Commercial Intelligence.

. 184d. 3 000 are American.
STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market is firmer, though quiet.

BREADSTOFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is active, and a trifle higher. Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., was field, Nash, & Co., and Bigland, Athya, & Co., report Flour firm, and 6d higher, mainly on the fine qualities. American quoted 25sw25s 6d.

Wheat active and 2d higher. Bed Western, 9s 9dw 11s 3d; red Southern, 11s w1ts 4d; white Western, 11s 6d olls 10d; white Southern, 11s 10dw12s 6d. Corn active and 6dw1s higher; mixed, 29sw29s 3d; yellow, 29sw 20s 6d; white, 32sw23s 6d.

PROVISIONS.—The agree authorities report Provisions. 29s 6d; white, 32s \(\alpha\) 33s 6d.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report Provisions cull Beef easier, with more inquiry. Pork quiet but steady. Bacon firmer, and 6d \(\alpha\) 1s higher. Lard tending upward, and prices 1\(\alpha\) 2s better; sales at 42s 6d \(\alpha\)44s 6d.

Tallow buoyant, and 1s 6d \(\alpha\)2s higher; sales at 48a. PRODUCE.—The Brokers' circular reports Ashes flat at 83s for Pots, and 35s for Pearls. Rosin quiet at 22s for common. Spirits Turpentine dull at 110s. Sugar tending hyward. Coffee buoyant. Bice firmer. Linesed still advancing. Linesed Oil active at 42s. Cod Oil dull

Oil steady at £43.

Groves & Todd, of London, report Bacon tending up ward, and 22. higher. Lard is quiet but steady. Bosin is quiet but steady. Flour is tending downward, and the lower qualities somewhat lower.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring says American securities are rather pressed for sale, and quotations are

Foreign Shipping Intelligence. Arrived from New York 23d, Fairfield, at Bremer Haven; 24th, Alliance, at Plymouth, W. F. Schmidt, in the English Channel; 19th, Czarina, at Marseilles; 24th, John Bright, at Liverpool; 25th, Manchester, at Liverpool pool.; Arrived from Baltimore, 24th, Glennalvan, at Dublin. Sailed for New York 22d, Bemedia, from Cardiff; 23d, William and Gave, ditto.

The Guerilla War in Missouri. KECKUK, Iowa, Aug. 5 .- Alexandria, Mo., five miles below here, was taken possession of by a party of guerillas, on Sunday morning. At noon, on the same day, an expedition from here re-took the town. The rebels fled, and were pursued, with what result has not been ascertained.

The Arabia at Halifax. The call for 300,000 more men is received with enthusiasm, as showing that the entire Government and nation is to be devoted to a speedy suppression of the rebellion.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The steamer Arabia arrived at this port this afternoon. Among her passengers are Cassius M. Clay, Bishop Bacon, and pression of the rebellion.

From Celifornia. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—George B. Tingley, of the California Land Office, and John W. Wilke, the California Land Office, and John W. Wilke, banker, died yesterday.

Sylvester Murray, who was recently arraited in Arizona for treason, is now at Fort Yuma, awaiting trial by court marrial, which will soon commexce, by order of them. Wright.

The question whether the United States legal tender notes shall coroulate only at a discount, or and he closed at a remium corresponding with

tender notes shall or culate only at a discount, or gold, be placed at a premium corresponding with that at which it is held at New York; engrases the attention of the business community. A friendly suit, instituted for the purpose of deferming whether these notes are receivable for State taxes, notwithstanding the Constitution requires gold, has been presented for the decision of the Supreme Court. Such a decision will have an important influence on their general circulation as money, gold at the pretheir general circulation as money, gold at the pr sent time being our only currency A MILLION EN ROUTE FOR NEW YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The steamer Uncle Sam sailed for Panama to-day, with 200 passengers and \$1.080.000 in treasure for New York, and \$425.000 for England.

Money yesterday was at the usual rates. $E_{\rm X}$. change on New York, payable in currency, was at 12 per cent. discount; payable in gold 3½ per cen For iron, metals, groceries, and dry goods, the prices are healthy and advancing. Crushed sugars 15c. Drills 23c. Gunnies 23a25c. Domestic liquors are firm, averaging 50c. Hard coal \$17 per ton. Cumberland \$27.

Cumberland \$27.

San Francisco. Aug 2.—A million and a quarter pounds of coffee were sold yesterday at private terms. It is held at 25c per lb. Butter is dull. Bleached drills, 20c.; brown drills, 25c. Crushed sugar firm at 15c.

The ship Sagamore has been chartered for a load of wheat to Liverpool.

The northern coast steamer has arrived, with \$80,000 from Oregon and \$12,000 from British C New discoveries were reported in the Caribon region, and also farther north.

region, and also tarther north.

The mining news was encouraging. Notwithstanding five hundred passengers came by the steamer, there were five thousand miners in Powder river region, Oregon, most of whom were proportion. specting.
Two hundred convicts overpowered the guard and escaped from the State penitentiary during las week The people of the surrounding country pur, sued them, killing fifteen and wounding many more.

Indian Depredations in Utah. PACIFIC SPRINGS, Utah, Aug. 4.—A herd of Government mules, forty in number, were stolen yesterday by a large body of Indians, supposed to be of the Snake tribe. One man was killed, named G. W. Davis. A party of forty United States ca-valry are in pursuit of the Indians.

A New Steam Ram, with Two Turrets, to NEW YORK, August 5 - Wm. H. Webb, the wellknown ship builder, has contracted with the Govern-ment to build an iron steam ram, to be constructed with six-inch iron, to have two revolving turrets, each like that of the Monitor, the bow to be covered with twelve-inch iron, and to have a solid ram hatf the length of the vessel. The price to be paid for

Subscription of Post-Office Clerks. NEW YORK, August 5 — The employees of the New York Post Office have subscribed \$5,000 to aid enlistments.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, August 5, 1882 Yesterday afternoon a riot took place in a tobacco actory in Brooklyn, of which very prejudiced and incorrect reports were published in the morning papers in his city. Having inquired for myself, I feel qualified to state the whole story in a few words. On Saturday a drunken Irishman and a drunken negro got into a fight, from which the negro came out victorious. The Irishpan was sop upmercifully pummelled that some of his annirvmen simpathized with him very deeply, bu when it was known that their friend had been vanquished by a negro the mortification became too intense to keep more than a day or two at the utmost So on Monday, when the great body of the colored people were holding an emancipation celebration at Myrtie Avenue Park, the Irish made the riotous asault. The result will be that the Police Commission will depose a number of officers for allowing the riot to take place. It appears that they were forewarned, and advised by Mr. Kennedy to send for any force the thought necessary to keep the peace.

William H. Webb, the well known ship builder, to-day entered into a contract with the United States Government to build an iren steam ram, to be covered with six inch iron, to have two revelving turrets, like the Monitor, the bow to be covered with twelve-inch iron, Monitor, the bow to be covered with twelve-inch iron, and to have a solid iron raim projecting therefrom half the langth of the vessel. The contract price is one million and a quarter of dollars

The clerks in the post office in this city have contibuted the rum of \$5,000 to aid enlistments. Out of the 160 en ployed in that department of the public service here, but one refused to give anything.

The sudden development of patriotic feeling in this city is amazing. The vast numbers who want to stay at home in this crisis of our country's need speaks poorly for their appreciation of the blessings enjoyed in the hour of prosperity.

of prosperity.

The crowd of applicants for exemption from military service at the office of the courty clerk is rapidly increasing. A large proportion of the exemption papers presented have no physician's certificate accompanying. and are not for physical disability. Some allege com-plaints which are temporary in their nature; and a great mejority by no means establish even what they claim. It may be remarked that of the persons applying, compara-tively few exhibit any other signs of disease than melan-choly countenances. The papers setting forth physical disability of any kind constitute, however, a small per-centage of the whole. contage of the whole.

The order of the War Department, issued yesterday, calling for militiamen in sufficient numbers to raise the Unior armies to an aggregate of a million of men, absorbs the attention of the community. Comparatively little class is thought of. The excitement which the first

announcement of a draft produced is, however, to som extent, passing away. The necessity of the movemen is freely acknowledged by all classes. is freely acknowledged by all classes.

The effect of the new order upon military operations in this city is not yet fully apparent. There is much excitement smoog the recruiting stations, and discussions are frequent but not boisterous. Becruiting is less active. All the Government offices are open, as heretofore; the mustering of volunteers goes slowly forward; the State pays the bounties, as hitherto; but the majority of the recruits are waiting. ward; the State pays the bounties, as hitherto; but the majority of the recruits are waiting.

The first excitement relative to the oath of allegiance is now over, and all the workmen now employed in the Brocklyn navy yard are supposed to be loyal. It is claimed that those who refused or hesitated to take the oath were either ignorent or aliens.

The train of cars which left New York at 10.15 Sunday night on the Hudson Biver Bailroad, yesterday morning ran over and literally cut to pieces two men, who lay asleep on the track near Peekskill. Their bodies were so mangild that it was impossible to recognize them. A bottle of whisky was found near them, from which it is inferred that they were intoxicated at the time of occurrence. It is supposed that they were employed in the foundry at Peekskill.

The prisoners and papers from on board the prize employed in the foundry at Peekskill.

The prisoners and papers from on board the prize steamer Memphis have been placed in charge of the prize commissioners, but as the proceedings in preparation are with closed doors, the testimony cannot be obtained. Brafts to the amount of £7,500 sterling are among the papers, and fifty-five persons—some of distinction in the service of the Emperor of Russia—are among the passengers, and three Charleston pilots and several British subjects of course among the crew.

The current prices for the week at all the Cattle markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.

First quality, & cwt..... COWS AND CALVES. First quality... First quality. Ordinary quality. Common quality. Inferior quality.... First quality & B..... 5 @5 kc SHEBP AND LAMES.

Prime quality. \$\Pmathbf{P}\$ head. \$4.50\pi 5.00

Ordinary quality. \$4.45\pi 5.00

Cominon quality. \$0.00\pi 3.00\pi 3.75

Inferior quality. \$2.75\pi 3.00

THE WARRETS Asnes.—The market is quiet for Pots, at \$3.81; Pearls sre nominal at 27.

FLOUR AND NEAL.—The market for Western and State Flour opened quiet, but after the receipt of the steamer's news prices of the low and medium grades improved 5±10c 伊 bbl. At the close the inquiry is light. Trade bance of the Active close the inquiry is light. Trade branch are in fair request.

The sales are 25,700 bbls at \$4,90.55.20 for superfine State and Western; \$5.28.55.35 for extra State; \$5.40.5 b.85 for fancy do; \$5.50.55.50 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.50.55.60 for shipping branch of round-hoop extra Ohio, and \$5.65.50.25 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is better; the supply is moderate; the Canadian Flour is better; the supply is moderate; the sales are 110 bbls at \$5.30 \(\alpha 4.50 \) for the lower grades of extra, and \$5.55 \(\alpha 6.50 \) for trade brands.

Southern Flour is quiet; the low grades are firm; sales of 050 bbls at \$5.30 \(\alpha 6.50 \) for mixed to good, superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$5 \alpha 7 \) for rivade brands.

Pre Flour is quiet; sales of 500 bbls at \$3.30 for Jersey, and \$3.50 for Brandywire.

Whisky.—The market is heavy; the demand is fair; sales of 610 bbls at 29\(\alpha \) \(\alpha 20 \) cor State, and 29\(\alpha \) \(\alpha 30 \) for Ohio. or Onio.

Grain.—The Wheat market is quite active, and is 10 GRAIN.—The Wheat market is quite active, and is 10 2c bester; the improvement the most noticeable in prime; the demand is mostly for export; the sales are 257,000 bushels at \$1.12\tilde{o}1.19 for Chicago spring; \$1.12\tilde{o}1.25 for Milwaukee club; \$1 22\tilde{o}1.25 for amber Lewa; \$1.30 21.32 for red Western; \$1.35\tilde{o}1.37 for amber Michigan; \$1.42\tilde{o}1.46 for fair to good white Michigan, and \$1.50 for white Pennsylvania.

Outs are in limited demand, and are heavy; 45\tilde{o}47\tilde{o}60 for Canadian and Western; \$1.42\tilde{o}4.48 \tilde{o}6.00 for Western.

Ry is inactive and is heavy. 73\tilde{o}60 for Western. and drooping.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring's circular reports.

Breadstuffs steady. Iron quiet but steady. Sugar firm and 6d higher. Coffee tending upward. Tea dull and drooping. Bice steady. Tallow quiet at 40%. Spirits
Turpentine tending downwards; sales at 105s. Linseed declining; sales at 40s@40s 6d. Sperm Oil nominal, Cod
Oil steady at £43.

lower qualities somewhat lower.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring says American securities are rather pressed for sale, and quotations are difficult to give. Illinesi Central shares, 60æ49 discount; United States fives, 63æ65; do. bonds, 66æ68; Maryland fives, 70æ72; Massachusetts, fives, 88æ90; Virginis I fives, 40æ42

Connols closed on Friday at 93½ æ93½ for money. The bullion in the bank had increased £388,000.

THE LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, July 28.—Cotton—Bales to day of 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and importers. The market closes firmer and with an upward itendency, but rates are unchanged.

Breadstuffs active and still increasing. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, July 26, P. M.—Consols close at 94½ æ94½ for money.

American securities are dull, and without much change since yesterday. Illinois Central shares 50½ æ49½ discount; Eric 27æ28.

HAVER July 24—Cotton—Sales of the week 1,600

Dales: market dull, with little inquiry, and prices weak. New Orleans tres or dinaire 247fr; do bas, 238fr. Stock in first hands, 39,000 bales. Breakstuffs are easier.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

ATTENTION is invited to an advertisement of

THE SOTH REGIMENT of Pennsylvania Volunteers have subscribed five hundred dollars to purchase and present to their commander, Colonel Henry L. Cake, a sword, for his gallentry in leading his regiment into and through the battle of Gaines Mills, before Richmond on June 27th, and for his uniform kindness to his men, and solicitude for their health and comfort. The sword will be manufactured in Philadelphia. This regiment is still one of the strongest in the army, having 624 enlisted men present for duty, 57 sick in camp, and 153 sick and wounded in Northern hospitals—making a total of 834.

Adams' Express Company, by which it will be seen of the Potomac to Harrison's Landing.

that they will forward no more freight for the Army THE 96TH REGIMENT of Pennsylvania

COUP DE SOLIEL Yesterday after-

noon a woman, named Fredericka Abelee, died at the Twentieth-ward station house, from the effects of a suusatvoke. The coroner was notified to hold an inquest. 1365350