TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1862. We can take no notice of anonymous communica tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

W 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.

THE WAR.

Ir General Pepe's army has not obtained a brilliant victory, we have, nevertheless, ground for congratulation in the undoubted fact that it has gained advantages of immense importanceadvantages which the rebels would not readily have jeopardized had they not been over-co: fident of success. Our army can, if necessary, draw largely upon Burnside, (who is but a day's march from the Rapidan,) for reinforcements; while the rebels dare not weaken, by a single brigade, their force at and below Richmond, without inviting a forward movement by the grand Army of the Potomac. General McClellan most undoubtedly depends upon Pope's co-operation, and will not fail to seize upon his opportunity. The rebels of course appreciate their danger, as is evident in the cautious timidity of all their movements. Can they avert it? We confidently hope that the battle of Cedar Mountain has settled this question in the negative. Jackson's second foray against Banks, unlike his first, has proved a miserable

failure in the estimation of every correspondent. A telegraphic despatch from the Associated Press agent in Cincinnati corrects the statement in The Press that General Robert McCook was upon his knees begging for mercy when shot. We gladly make the correction, and at the same time state that as the despatch came to us at midnight from our correspondent in Nashville, the error may have occurred during its hasty transmission. There was no design on the part of our correspondent to misrepresent the last moments of a brave and accomplished officer.

THE NEWS.

THE characteristic perfidy of the rebel Government in refusing to release our imprisoned officers after their own had been returned to them excites a universal feeling of indignation among loval citizens. In such an act of treachery the robels have a policy, hewever, which has been dictated by some stronger motive than their usual lack of common justice and honor might account for. The widow of a United States army officer has written a communication to the New York Post to say : " Within the last three weeks, I met in the cars of the New York Central Railroad a young officer of the Signal Corps, who was on his way to rejoin it. after a brief leave of absence granted him to enable him to recruit his health, which had suffered from a two months' confinement in the loathsome prisons at Richmond. He told me he had seen and conversed with Col. Corcoran, and that the rebels refused to exchange him because they feared that if he were released the story he could tell of the outrages inflicted upon him, and the sufferings he had endured in consequence of his loyalry, would bring every Irishman in the loyal States down to Richmond to averge the barbarous treatment he had received for so long a time, and is still onduring." Can anything be more patent than that herein lies the secret of the enemy's extraordinary duplicity?

Our special correspondent with Buell's army sends us two lengthy and readable letters from Tennessee, describing the situation of military affairs. the face of the country, and the humorous episades developed in a trip partly by stage-coach through

FROM Key West we have the unhappy intelligence that the yellow fever has broken out in the town, and fears are reasonably entertained that it may spread to the troops. T e San Jacinto, which has arrived at Boston, has thirty cases on board. Another order relative to the evasion of the draft has been issued from Washington. Its effect will be to diminish the rigor of the preceding order, and no obstacle will now be interposed to prevent travel from State to State, except in the case of those who seek to shirk military duty. To attain this desirable object, a passport system is to be de-

WE print in another column a description of the late ram Arkansas, which was blown up by the rebel. What an ignomicious ending for so brief a career, opening with such eclat! Her history, we suspect, symbolizes the course and fate of the rebel Confederacy.

believed that "quick, decisive blows are to be struck." JIM LANE issues a proclamation to the people of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Dakota, urging

them to stand by the old flug, fer the defence of their hearthstones. A CAMP-MEETING was held by the black people Sunday. Sunday evening, a few drunken Irishmen (an exception to their race) made an attempt to molest the peaceful assemblage. Stones and clubs were hurled into the camps, to the danger of the

lives of both women and children. CASSIUS M CLAY, instead of entering the military service, is about to resume his position as minister to the Court of St. Petersburg. The New York Post says: "Probably Mr. Clay, whose opinions on the subject of emancipation are so well known, is convinced that the recent decision of President Lincoln and the present policy of the Government would debar him from carrying out his own views, and would render his military system as changious to the Government as that of Fremont. THE drafted men of 1814 received no bounty, but, on the contrary, had to furnish their own equipments, including gun, knapsack, cantoen, cartridgebox, and twenty-four rounds of ammunition. Their

HIGHLY interesting news from China, via San Francisco, appears in our telegraphic columns. The French Admiral, Bratel, has been killed in the taking of Majo. The British admiral is preparing his fleet, at Shanghae, to resist an attack which the rebels seem to meditate.

of substitutes were numerous, but very few were

accepted.

FROM New Mexico, we learn that the rebel, Sibour cavairy, in passing through the Mesilla vailey, were attacked by the Apaches, who were repulsed, but not without considerable loss to ourselves.

In the matter of enlistments Illinois claims to be the banner State. Over eight hundred companies have already been tendered the adjutant general, who has applied at Washington for authority to accept volunteers for nine months under the last call. If this is allowed, as it probably will be, Illinois will undoubtedly farnish ber full quota of the six hundred thousand. The prospect for rapid enlistments has never looked brighter than now.

WILL PENNSYLVANIA be left behind? In

man furnished for the national protection is worth a hundred given to the ordinary indus-trial occupations of life—when a foe that has man an opportunity to vote for Mr. Douglas and worth a hundred given to the ordinary indusno more respect for those fragments of law which War has managed to throw about her ghastly nakedness than to tear them off with savage ferocity, and push the loa home nudity through ravaged lands when such a foe, reckless of every obligation, social, political, and moral, which a decent humanity suggests, is stealthily crouching for a raid across our borders, a spring that may fix relentless fangs deep in the very throat of the landwill Pennsylvania be remiss? The danger will fall the most heavily upon us; we shall have to bear the first and flercest brunt of the murderous onslaught now preparing. Do we rollize this? Do we see the imminence of the peril? It may be that General Pope can hold back the tremendous tide of conflict now surging against him. It may be that we shall be saved by the sacrifice of the devoted hearts now guarding the the North for the defence of the Union Shenandoah Valley. It may be that as at the | bids fair, under the attendant circumstances, Chickshominy so at the Rapidan, the world to rival that which our country experishall see such examples of heroic fortitude in enced after the fall of Fort Sumpter. As repelling superior numbers, that it will for- if scorning the idea of a draft, the young ever set there in its historic roll to blazon the men of the country are coming forth from page forever. But if this be granted, it only the farm and the workshop in solid phashall we do fitly to honor and reward the sacri- whom is given the authority to care for fice that stands between us and destruction? our volunteers as they go into camp. The tively slight force stretched across the wide resources in men and means are such that, more does it beloove him to ask himself and they shall be forthcoming, and that at short Has not the time come for us, also, to enroll Already regiments are forming in all of the ourselves under the bauner and fight, it not States, and by the fifteenth of the present. with the generous enthusiasm of patriotism, month, astounding as the fact may appear, at least with solicitude for the safety of our an invincible army of three hundred thousand homes? If this time is not now upon us, we men will rush to the assistance of the heroes are safe from its future advent; it never will who have gone before, and are now proudly come. We are in that formative state which, bearing the Union in safety upon their bayolike all transitional periods, is weak and un- inets. certain. Our armies have somewhat recovered

do not know of the President's call and of the nocently ignorant of the dozen Monitors that another month will push through their waters, and up to their chief cities? Let us save all such expectations for the time when we cease to look into the Richmond papers for the last news from our own armies, or fail to find in the cabins of Richmond gunboats All this is child's play. We have cheated ourselves long enough. We must now look

the matter squire in the face. We must play both games. War is but a vast chess-board; he who would win must play his antagonist's Let us see the terrible advantages that now lie in the rebels' favor. Let us duly appreciate the incitements and inducements that urge them on; and knowing that they know the hopelessness of their cause, unless they strike overwhelming blows within the next three weeks, let us hurry forward these reinforcements now raising. What a spectacle it will be to the world if we are beaten just as we are, indubitably, about to beat; if our advance is crushed while our vast reserve is just rubbing open its eyes.

In the name of the public safety, there must be, dare be, no hesitation in this matter. Personal feelings, even personal rights, must be swept c'ean away. If Pennsylvania has already raised her quota of new regiments, let the numerous skeleton regiments that are over be instantly incorporated with those already in the field—all official consideration and military etiquette to the contrary notwithstanding. and misconceptions the brief speech of the Other States are preparing to take this some- | President dissipates, and how earnestly and what rough but decisive and proper action. Will Pennsylvania be left behind?

THE PRIVATE LETTER of the piece of JEY-FERSON DAVIS, Mrs. KEARY, dated Richmond, May 7, 1862, which has been ventilated in the newspapers, reveals the inner life of that archtraitor to the best government in the world. It is, probably, the most significant sign of the decay of the rebellion, that Davis should attempt to seek a refuge in the bosom of the Christian Church for the ten thousand crimes of which he has himself been guilty, and for the ten thousand crimes into which he has driven so many others. All malefactors, when called upon to face eternity, attempt to purchase torgiveness by appealing to the Providence they have neglected and defied. Mrs. KEARY's letter is a woman's confession of man's guilt. Talking of "Uncle JEFF," she says: "Ob, mother, uncle Jeff is miserable. He trice to be cheerful, and to bear up against such a con-tinuation of troubles; but, oh, I fear he cannot live long, if he does not get some rest and quiet. Our reverses distress him so much, and he is so weak and feeble, it makes my heart ache to look at him. He knows that he ought to send his wife and children away, and yet he cannot bear to part with them, and we all dread to leave him, too Varina and I had a hard cry about it to-day. There was confirmation in the church to day, and we all hoped so much that he would go forward for

firmation. But he did not; yet I have hope that he will do so before the Bishop leaves here."
In the postscript to this letter (woman-like she has her postscript), Mrs. KHARY states that the rites of confirmation had been admi. nistered at a later date, as follows: A land "Uncle Jeff was confirmed last Tuesday, in St Paul's Church, by Bishop Johns. He was baptized at home in the morning, before church." The condition of JEFFERSON DAVIS in May, when Mis. KEARY wrote, was probably not his condition in June, after General Mc-CLELLAN retreated to Harrison's Landing

but what is it now? The attack upon Mo-

CLELLAN was the attack of desperate and despairing men; and its consequences have been to add new grief, starvation, and despair, to the rebel oligarchy. Davis, although the head of the Rebellion, was among the last to yield to it. He left the Senate with tears and prayers. Haughty, cold, and self-sufficient. he was too sensible not to anticipate the dreadful responsibility he at last assumed. Once embarked with robbers and murderers, he became a coward before their threats and violence, and to save himself rushed into extremes. He was thus forced to out-savage the savages around him, and to lead the very wretches who, if he had not led them, would have destroyed him. So is it with your Our letter from Burnside's division, dated Aug. | cold philosophers, who in their talk of 9th, foreshadows an important movement. The treason never think they may sometimes baggage trains are ordered to be reduced, and it is be asked to enforce it at the point of the bayonet. JEFFERSON DAVIS never dreamed, while preaching Secession, that the

North would resist it. He has now discovered his error, and is, therefore, bowed in sackcloth and ashes. In his misery he appeals to God for forgiveness. "Sir," said a blunt old of Long Island, near Westbury, on Saturday and British soldier, in speaking of a very bad fellow who had sent for a priest on his deathbed, "I can forgive my enemy; but will God forgive a rascal who has been God's worst enemy for fifty years, and who sends for the priest when he is dying to ask his aid and his influence?" Even if Providence torgives JEF-FERSON DAVIS, we fear "Uncle Jeff" will not

THE NOMINATION of Mr. JAMES P. BARR, editor of the Pittsburg Post, by the sympathizers, for Auditor General, was intended as a constructive compliment to the friends of the lamented Douglas. In order to illustrate his title to the confidence of the men who followed the flag of that intrepid statesman, it is interesting to note that this same Mr. BARR pay from Government was \$8 per month. Offers | was one of the first to yield to the disgraceful fusion and fraud of 1860, by which they were deliberately deprived of their rightful representation on the Electoral Ticket. Judge Douglas himself openly denounced this coalition with the Breckinridgers, yet Mr. BARR insisted that the fusion ticket should be supported, although a majority of the men upon it were the avowed enemies of Douglas. ley, has withdrawn into Texas. Two companies of The following article from the Putsburg Post (BARR's paper) of August, 1860, is useful as a proof of his hostility to Douglas then, and of the consistency of his disreputable poli-

consistency, favor this Harrisburg movement. It is in fact a Bolter's ticket. The ticket nominated at Reading is certainly the only authorized and regular ticket of the Democratic organization of the State. We do not wish the name of Mr. Douglas to be associated with disorganization. We do not with to see him run on a minority ticket.
"However, we are well assured that this Harrisburg movement will meet with a lean and slender apport from the friends of Mr. Douglas in the State. The real friends of Mr. Douglas do not wish a separate ticket in the State, and they will these times of dangerous crisis, when every not support one placed in the field without the shadow of Democratic authority.

his principles. It simply acknowledges what every man knows to be a fact, that there is a division in the party, and by a simple arrangement it ullows those who do not wish to vote for Mr. Douglas to express their preference for another.

"But those who still hold out in favor of State disorganization openly admit that they prefer Mr. Lincoln to any other Democrat than Mr. Douglas. Their partisanship for the man has swal-lowed up their fealty to the Democratic party. As for us, Democracy is first and Democratic men afterward. There is no Demograt of persona character and reasonable capacity whom we would not prefer to see in the Presidential chair rather than Abraham Lincoln.

"We warn our friends at the outstart not to be misled by this Harrisburg movement. John W. Forney is at the head of it, carrying out his bargain with the Republican party to foment divi-sions and sub-divisions in the ranks of the Demorracy in Pennsylvania, for the benefit of Lin-coln, and those who go with him are most, if not

THE second uprising of the freemen of leads more directly to the old question, What lanxes, which for a while astonish the men to Or, if any one-knowing the vast numbers gra-situation of our nation is compared to with the avowed object of desolating the fair 1793, but we say it is superior, for then fields of our State, and seeing the frenzied and there every able-bodied man was draftdesperation that seems to be guiding the ed for the defence of the Empire. The Confederate offensive plans—is not disposed great Republic of the West is about to say, to hope confidently that the compara- in tones that will shake the earth, that her base of the Shenandoah Valley will be able to though a million of soldiers are needed keep its thin lines unbroken, so much the for the defence of liberty and her flag, his triends: Are we doing all that we can? notice. Our people accept the draft gladly.

Let the men who are now enlisting cherish from recent lesses, but are not yet half up our holy cause; let them heed the cry of the to their original standards. To restore our blood of those who have fallen; let them murch a war; let us plunder, burn, and destroy; for old strength, we are calling out additional with a determination to dethrone anarchy in war means plunder, burning, and destruction. levies. But to what end, if, before they are the South, and humble a haughty but false Pope is in carnest, and Davis is in carnest;

by in the crash and ruin of the Republic? due the traitors—not the people who respect Are we hoping that the leaders of rebeldom | law-and possess the land for the inheritance of their children, who may look back with full, though slow, response that it will pride, and say, "Our fathers fought against meet? Do we imagine that they are in- treason and slavery." Let the watchword be, "God and my country forever!"

SIR ALLAN MCNAB, the Canadian loyalist, who was knighted in 1838, for his services to the Crown in the rebellion of the preceding year, and was raised to the rank of baronet in 1858, has died at the age of 64. He was prime full drafts of our most in ricate iron-clads. minister of Canada in 1856, and, aspiring to a seat in the British House of Commons, was an unsuccessful candidate at Brighton in May, 1859. His eldest daughter was married in 1855. to Viscount Buny, eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle. Sir Allan has left no geme as well as-literally, as well as-his own. son to succeed to his baronetcy. He was simply a well-meaning, red-hot loyalist, with not more than an average quantity of intellect. He was proud of his Scottish descent, and (of course) claimed to be head of his clan; Some years ago, a Scottish visitor to Toronto, and the real chief, sent a card to Sir ALLAN, inviting him to dine, and signed "The MACNAR of Macnab." Sir ALLAN, who was a bon-vivant, accepted the invitation thus: "The other McNAB will come."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S quaint and earnest speech at the Washington public meeting hould put to shame the timid and falsehearted in our midst. He shows that, no matter how much men may doubt, and besitate, and whine, the cause of the Republic is safe. There is harmony in the Cabinet, strength in the Administration, and good feeling between generals and statesmen. How many slanders boldly he meets the issues of the hour! All bonor to the President of the United States! In our hour of peril no one bears a more hopeful and buoyant smile-no one exhibits a nobler and more self-sacrificing spirit-no one shows more candor to men of all opinions, or a more earnest and sincere desire to unite every loyal man upon a common platform.

THAT notoriously unreliable journal, the dependance Belge, asserts that France, Russia, and England are negotiating a plan of mediation in American affairs, and that England has received, without yet having delivered an opinion upon, the plan in question. All this seems highly improbable. England and France are not upon good terms just now. France has latterly drawn closer to the alliance with Russia, as a counterpoise. After the friendly manner in which Russia has conducted herself towards us ever since the com. mencement of the war, it is most unlikely that the Czar would now nullify all his kindness by joining any other European Power in a very ungracious act towards us. EARL Rus. SELL, we see, recommends that English sub. jects pay strict attention to Queen Victoria's proclamation of neutrality, and just fies the vigilance of our cruisers at the Bahama Islands. There is no reason to apprehend European interference under existing circumstances.

ALL HONOR TO PHILADELPHIA!-Her generous contributions of men and money have aroused the admiration of the whole country, The Cincinnati Times says:

PATRIOTIC PHILADELPHIA. - The noble people of Philadelphia are setting the people of other States a noble example in making provision for the families of the men who go to the war. Within eight or nine days up to Saturday morning, about four hundred thousand dollars had been subcribed, and the work was still city government has also appropriated half a million of dollars to be expended in bounties to the volunteers. The subscriptions, however, are most strikingly illustrative of the liberality of the people. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company scribes \$50,000; the Reading Railroad Company

There were up to Saturday morning, six subscriptions of \$5,000 each; four of \$3,000, five of \$2,500, four of \$2,000, two of \$1,500, two of \$1 Resides these, there are some hundreds in sums ranging below \$1,000. There has been no canvassing or soliciting of these subscriptions, but they have been given voluntarily, the subscribers seeking the committee, instead of being sought after by the

HON. CALEB B. SMITH, the Secretary of the Interior, is at the Continental Hotel, having returned from Bedford Springs. The Secretary has suffered severely from an attack of acute rheumatism, and is still, we regret, confined to his room, although able to see his numerous friends and admirers.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, August 11, 1862. It is related that during Bonaparte's first campaign in Italy, a revolt took place among the people of Milan and the country surroundng. Having won the battle of Lodi, and in his own graphic words having "rushed like a torrent from the top of the Appenines," overthrowing and dispersing everything that opposed his progress, Bonaparte left Milan and advanced to the Adige. During his absence, the nobles, the monks, the servants of the fugitive families, and a multitude of creatures of the Austrian Government, got up a revolt against the French army. Their design was to raise all Lombardy in his rear and consummate his destruction: The citadel of Milan was seized, and a French general with a pistol at his head was compelled to sign the order for its surrender. The revolt spread, and it was feared that it would result in the reestablishment of the Austrian power in conquered Lombardy. As soon as Bonaparte heard of the occurrence he returned at once towards Milan with a battalion of horsemen, a few companies of infantry, and a battery of artillery, burned the village of Binasco, attacked the city of Pavia, which surrendered after a short resistance, permitted his soldiers to pillage it for three hours, and sent his cavalry into the country around to cut down the insurgents. This severe example produced the proper effect—the revolt was at an end and peace was restored. "Adhering to my intention of not making war upon the people," said Bonaparte to the garrison of Pavia, "I will rardon this act of madness, and leave a door open for repentance; but those who shall not instantly lay down their arms shall be treated as rebels, and their villages burned."

This allusion to a familiar incident in French history is suggested by the argument of Jefferson Davis that the United States are fighting this war in a manner contrary to the usages of civilized nations. This is his justification of the rigorous order lately published in reference to the officers of General Pope's command. should be sorry, indeed, to think that, even in a war for its existence, our country should be guilty of inhumanity. The objection to our method of war has been its timidity and pervousness. We tried to fight without killing anybody. We looked upon the conquest of the rebels as something to be accomplished without the interruption of the existing good feeling. The object of the war was not that victories should be gained, but that we might live again in love. We were more anxious about the affections of the rebels than their submission to the constituted authorities. General Pope dispolled this idea. His orders are familiar to your readers. They may have appeared harsh, but they certainly were necessary. Look at Bonaparte's measures when he held conquered Italy. He was not a severe commander—instances of his humanity are multiplied - yet we see him burning towns, pillaging cities, and summarily

executing the men who had conspired against his authority. What reason is there that the citizens of the rebel States should be treated with more immunity than those of the provinces of Lom. bardy? They talk of civilized warfare, and yet every rule of civilized war has been scorned by them. Their bad faith in the exchange of prisoners; in continuing in confinement the hostages for the privateers; in dually gathered by the rebels at Gordonsville, that of France during the revolution of the case of Corcoran; in their treatment of our wounded and sick, and their atrocity towards Union men in East Tennessee, Lower Kentucky, and Upper Alabama, would disgrace the most barbarous nation on the earth. Perjury, cruelty, and dishonesty are fit accompaniments of treason. Napoleon carried out the rules of civilized war when the people of Lombardy undertook to carry out schemes similar to those of the South, and General Pope will undoubtedly imitate his example in

Virginia. I am glad that Davis has so premptly accepted the challenge of Pope. It is the assurance that we are to have war. The Administration has pledged itself to the course of its bold general; the people will stand by the Administration. His course is the true one. Bistory justifies it; the example of the greatest captain of Christondom may be quoted as an illustration and an argument. If we are in fitted for action, the time for action has gone aristocracy; let them go to the South to sub- let us see whose earnestness possesses the securing any new ground, though our forces held made in July.

most meaning and power. Sword-point at their own. Everything was quiet at Culpeper yeslast crosses sword-point; now for the parry, the grapple, the death-thrust. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, limb for limb, life for life. liberty for liberty—this is the earnest way to fight, and let us fight it like earnest men. Then the drams will beat harshly and the bugles sound shrilly, for the music is that of battle, and no longer a dress parade.

OCCASIONAL.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 11, 1862. War Gazette. ORDER EXCEPTING COURIERS OF LEGATIONS FROM

THE RESTRICTIONS UPON TRAVELLING. WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 11, 1862. The temporary restrictions upon travelling deemed necessary to prevent evasious of the liability to be drafted into the militia were not intended to apply to couriers with despatches to and from the legations of friendly Powers in the United States. All the authorities, civil and military, are consequently required to allow such couriers to pass freely, without let or molestation. EDWIN M. STANTON

Secretary of War. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 11, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 100 .- First. So much of general orders No. 61, of the current series, as relates to the extension of sick leaves of absonce is hereby revoked, and no applications for such extensions need hereafter be made. The order of the President dated July 31 (general orders, No. 92) fully explains what may be considered as good cause for absence. Surgeons' certificates of disability, required by the existing orders and regulations, must be forwarded not only to the Adiatant General of the Army, but also to the commander of the regiment, or, in case of a staff officer, to his commanding general.

Second. Officers absent from duty without leave. or beyond the time of their leaves, will not be allowed to draw pay until a court or commission, which will be ordered on their return to their post or command, shall determine whother there was sufficient cause for their absence. They will accordingly provide themselves with a full description of the nature and cause of their disability, cer tified by the proper medical authority, as ro quired by existing orders and regulations.

Third. Officers of volunteers who are absenfrom duty on account of disease contracted before they entered the service, will be immediately mus tered out. Those who have been absent more than sixty days on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of their duty will be reported to the Adjutant General of the army for discharge, in order that their places may be filled by others fit for field service. For this class of officers Congress has provided pensions.

Fourth. Applications for pensions must be mad to the Commissioner of Pensions, who is the judge of the sufficiency of the evidence in support of such claim, and who furnishes the forms and regulations relating thereto.

Fifth. When an officer returns to his command having overstaid his leave of absence, he may be tried by a court martial, for this is a military offence; or a commission may be appointed by the commanding officer of his division, army corps, or army, as the case may be, to investigate his case, and to determice whether or not he was absent from proper cause, and if there should be found to be such proper cause, he will be entitled to pay during such absence. The proceedings of such commission will be sent to the Adjutant General of the army for the approval of the Secretary of War. Such commission will consist of not less than three,

nor over five commissioned officers. Sixth. Where troops are serving in an army corps or an army no leaves of absence will be granted on the certificate of a regimental or brithe medical director of such army corps or army, and no medical director will endorse any certificate applicant, or received a favorable report from a Wilmington, N. C. medical officer appointed by him to make such pers mal examination, and if upon such personal ex- river, reports all quiet. bility was given without proper cause, the name of Malvern Hill is unfounded. the medical officer giving it will be reported to the Acjutant General of the army, in order that he may be dismissed from the service.

Seventh. Where officers are not serving in a division, army corps, or separate army, applications for leave of absence may be made to the Adjutant General of the army, but, except in very extraordinary cases, no leave of absence will be granted, unless the application be accompanied by a certificate of the same character as that prescribed in general orders No. 61.

leaves of absence, made to the War Department, the applicant will be examined by a medical officer assigned to that duty in this city. By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND. Assistant Adjutant General. The following order has been issued from the

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1862. Ordered-First, That Brig. Gen. Wadsworth be. and he is hereby, authorized to raise and organize one or more regiments of infantry volunteers, in the District of Columbia, to serve for three years or the War Department. Second. That the volunteers so raised and organized shall be entitled to and receive the bounty authorized by the act of Congress in the same

manner as the State volunteers. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. The following correspondence relates to an ingenious device of parties to raise recruits in Penn-

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 11, 1862. To Brig. Gen. Buckingham, War Department: GENERAL: Has any authority been given by your Department to raise a Bucktail brigade of Pennsylva: ia troops?

Very respectfully, THOS. M. VINCENT. Assistant Adjutant General.

REPLY. WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 11, 1862. MAJOR: Authorities to individuals to raise troops have for a long time been refused, and I may safely say that no authority of the kind referred to has been granted, certainly not to my knowledge. C. P. BUCKINGHAM.

Brigadier General A. A. G. A strong feeling prevails in the old regiments against officers who are absent from their regiments, and employed in making arrangements to promote themselves against their more meritorious comrades remaining in the field.

By general orders just issued from the War Department, the attention of sutlers and all others is directed to the second section of the act of March 3d, 1855, which provides that it shall not be lawful for any postmaster or other person to sell any postage stamps or stamped envelopes for a larger sum than that indicated upon the face of such postage stamp, or for any larger sum than that charged therefor by the Post Office Department, and that any person who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars. Another Order About Evading the Draft.

Washington, Aug. 11 .- The following is a copy of a circular issued to day:

WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1862. To Military Commandants, Provost Mirshals, United States Marshals, and Police Officers: You will receive berewith an order of the War Department to prevent the evasion of military duty, and for the suppression of disloyal practices, dated the 8th of August, 1862. This order, to be efficient. necessarily very comprehensive in its terms, and ts proper execution requires the exercise of sound judgment and discretion in the officers to whom its enforcement is entrusted; and to guard you in its execution the following instructions are to be observed:

First. The order comprises two classes of persons, viz: those who are about leaving the United States to evade military duty, and those who, for the same purpose, leave their own State. Leaving the United States until the military draft is perfected is positively prohibited, but it was not the intention of the order to interfere with the transit from State to State of any persons but those who design to evade military duty. Whenever you have reason to believe that the pursose is to avoid military duty, the order will authorize the detention of any person leaving his own State,

county, or military district. Second. Any person so detained may be released on giving bonds to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of \$1,000, conditional for the performance of military duty, if he should be drafted, or the providing of a proper substitute. Therd. Immediate report is to be made to this office of all persons so detained, with the cause of their detention. Fourth. You will exercise the power of arrest

and detention with caution and forbearance, so as to avoid giving annoyance or trouble to any persons, excepting those who are seeking to evade the performance of their duty to their country. Fifth. The Governors of the respective States are sutherized to give passes and permits to their own citizens desiring to leave the State without intent to evade military duty. By order of the Secretary of War :

L. C. TURNER, Judgo Advocate. The Battle at Culpeper C. H. The city has been very much excited yesterday and to day over the news of the severe engagement on Saturday between General Pope's army and the rebels under Generals EWELL and JACKSON. Officers and civilians who have reached here seem to concur in the statement that the battle did not concur in the statement that the battle did not result in any particular advantage to either side, the loss being quite equal, and neither succeeding in the state by volunteering, under the call

terday, and to-day the dead and wounded are being cared for by both parties. The exact loss, though not accurately ascertained will probably reach at least three thousand on each side, including killed, wounded, and missing. Gen. Pope has no doubt been reinforced by this time, and is ready for any rebel movement, either offensive or defensive. The city, as usual, is full of all kinds of rumors, so mixed up with the facts which have been obtained as to leave many in doubt as to who made

the attack, and in what manner it was brought

Fire Pennsylvania Relief Association. I am authorized to state that Mr. Joseph A. WILLIAMSON, one of the most active and efficient members of the Pennsylvania Relief Association, has tendered his services, and will gratuitously procure the amount of arrears and bounty due deceased soldiers; and any letters addressed to him, at No. 5 Washington Building, office of the Pennsylvania Relief Association, will receive prompt attention. It gives me great pleasure to make this announcement, inasmuch as this city contains a number of unprincipled sharpers, who have frequently demanded the sum of \$30 for performing this work. Mr. Will-LIAMSON possesses peculiar facilities for transacting business of this character, and the heirs of Pennsylvania soldiers may rest assured that cases entrusted to his care will be speedily adjusted. Miscellaneous.

The steamer Freeborn arrived at the navy yard esterday afternoon, bringing twenty-five prisoners, five sailboats, a number of cances, and a lot of mer. chandise, which were captured on Friday and Saturday nights last, near Blackiston's Island. On one of the boats they found about two hundred bushels of wheat, a large number of sacks of salt, sixty thousand cigars, coffee, three chests of tea, boxes of boots and shoes, handkerchiefs, pins, needles, thread, &c., quinine, morphine, opium, and other medicines, a trunk containing percussion caps, a lot of gray cloth for rebel officers' uniforms, &c. These orisoners have been engaged in regular commerce etween Maryland and Virginia, taking over salt, etc., and bringing back wheat. During last night, trains arrived from Culpeper

bringing a number of officers wounded in the late battle and skirmishes in that vicinity. They are mostly wounded in the arms and legs, although one or two were more seriousl, injured in other parts of the body, one, of them having received no less than four bullets in his hips. Vehicles were in attendance on the arrival of the trains, and the sufferers were speedily removed, many of them to public

THE CULPEPER FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11 .- The reporter of a New York paper states that Dr. Vardguist, of the 9th New York, and Dr. A. W. Whitney, reported wounded, are both unburt. He states that their names were inserted in the list of wounded uninentionally. Lieut. Colonel Tyndale Not Killed.

Our readers will rejoice to hear that Lieut. Col. Hector Tyndale, of the 28th Pennsylvania Regiment, who was reported killed, is safe. The following despatch was received by his partner from "CULPEPER, Va., Aug. 11 .- Our regiment was not engaged, being detached to hold a position.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

"Lieut. Col. 28th Regiment, P. V."

HECTOR TYNDALE,

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 11.—Some rumors are affort here in regard to the safety and quiet of Suffolk. Norfolk, and Portsmouth, but not much of importance has vet transpired. The Union pickets have been twice driven in

within the past week. The first time it occurred it was near Norfolk The steamer Baltimore arrived from Beaufort, reports all quiet. The Baltimore passed yesterday a propeller of showed no colors, but resembled in every way the

steamer Modern Greece, which got aground some until he has made a personal examination of the months since in astempting to run the blockade of The mail boat John A. Warner, from the James amination, it be found that the certificate of disa- The rumor that Gen. McClellan was wounded at The best brought down many discharged soldiers

> and several bands which have been dismissed from the army. The Guerilla War in Missopri. Hudson, Mo , August 10 .- Colonel McNei! again overtook Porter's guerillas yesterday at Stockton, in the western part of Macon county, and, after another sharp fight, routed them, killing and

> wounding a large number and capturing many horses. The rebels were scattered in all directions Some of the prisoners captured had taken the oath and given bonds. Gen. McCook's Remains. CINCINNATI, Aug. 10 -Gen. McCook's body has arrived here, and is lying in state to-day. The funeral will take place to-morrow, and will be

largely attended. Funeral of General McCook. CINCINNATI, Aug. 11 -The funeral of General McCook, which took place to day, was an imposing affair. There was a large attendance of military

The statement in the Philadelphia Press, that the General was shot while kneeling and begging during the war, under the rules and regulations of | for mercy, is denied by Captain Burt, the General's adjutant, who says the General was kneeling while assisting the driver to manage the frightened horses.

The Battle of Cedar Mountain. A private despatch from a well-informed source in Washington, received here yesterday, reads as "WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—There is nothing dis-

couraging in the news from Virginia. We held our ground against a superior force at the outset. In the meanwhile we concentrated our troops, and were largely reinforced, so as to be equal in num ber to the enemy, who is reported to have with drawn. This, except the reported withdrawal, is perfectly reliable."

Arrest or Refugees. MILWAUKEE, August 11.—From fifteen to twenty refugees were taken from propellers to-day. They were trying to go to Canada, to escape the draft. FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

LATE NEWS FROM CHINA Death of the French Admiral

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 8.—The ship Western Continent has arrived, with dates from Hong Kong to the 7th of June. Fourteen pirates have been sentenced to be hung at Horg Kong.

Tingpa, the rebel stronghold, has been captured. by the Allies.

The French admiral, Bratel, was killed in the capturing of Marjo.

The British admiral is concentrating his ships near Shanghae, to oppose the meditated rebel at FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The advices from Honolulu are to the 17th ult. but are unimportant. A bill before the Legislature provides that no efficer shall be appointed by the Government who cannot read and converse intelligently in the Hawaian language. FROM ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

The California volunteers have reached the Ric Grande without opposition.

The rebol Sibley has withdrawn his force from New Mexico into Texas. The Apache Indians attacked two companies of our cavalry in passing through the Mesilia Valley, killing seven and wounding several. The Indians were repulsed with heavy loss. Disaffection Among the Rebel Garrison at Fort Morgan, in Mobile Harbor.

NEW YORK, August 11 .- A letter dated Mobile, on the 31st reports that six men had de-serted from Fort Morgan, reaching the United States frigate Susquehanna with considerable risk. They had all their arms and accountements with them, and agreed to shoot each other rather than be recaptured by the rebels. They report the garrison at Fort Morgan to be from 600 to 800 strong, many of whom are foreigntwo thirds of the garrison to our forces. Two companies of light artillery, who skedaddled from Shiloh, garrison Fort Gaines. Passports Required for California Pas-

NEW YORK, August 11—In consequence of new and strict orders received to day, Provost Marshal Kennedy has prohibited passengers going out in the California steamer without passports, and the steamer has been detained. All persens found in the streets to-day in military uniform, without the proper papers, were arrested by the police. No. Volunteers Received to Fill the Draft. ALBANY, August 11.—It is understood that in the orders for drafting the nine-months men there

Recruiting in Indiana. Indianatolis, Aug. 10—Governor Morton has officially announced that all volunteers for three years or the war will be received up to the morning of the 16th of this month, and after that date no volunteers will be received or bounties paid. The preparations for the enrollment of militis and drafting, to fill the recent order for 300,000 are going on rapidly, and will be completed by the 15th inst. Instructions us to the mode of conducting the draft have been received from the War Denartment.

is no authority to accept volunteers, but that the provisions of the draft must be carried out.

Recruiting in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—Six thousand cavalry have been already enrolled in this city, and further enlistments are expected, there being now a thou sent over the quota. The enlistments for the infantry regiments are also progressing finely, and there will be no necessity for drafting in this State on the first requisition of the Federal Government. The Quota of New York. NEW YORK, Aug 11 — The quota of this State, under the draft, is 59.705 men, of whom 12,518 are

The Loss of the Golden Gate. San Francisco, Aug. 9 .- Captain Hudson, in letter from Manzanilla, dated the 30th ult., reports to the agents of the Gold-n Gate here, that owing to the shelving beach and the heavy surf where the wreck is lying, there is little probability of saving the treasure. We, with a part of the crew and officers, remained as agents of the underwriters, protecting the wreck, and also with the hope of saving additional lives.

The third officer, Mr. Scott, in charge of a boat containing from twenty to thirty passengers, had not reached Manzanilla at the last accounts. ADDITIONAL NAMES OF THE RESCUED AND LOST. A despatch from Messrs. Forbes and Barcock, agents, to President McLane gives the f. llowing list of these known to be saved and lost in addition to those published by us on Laturasy:

THE SAVED. THE SAVED.

OFFICERS AND CREW.—U. H. Hudson, captain; M. Nolan, first officer; Mr. Waddell, chier engineer; J. K. Wood, purser; H. Neckennier, sec ind mate; P. A Bergerly, first assistant engineer; J. G. Whiting, sec ind assistant engineer; Thomas McLonald, water tender; Antonio Pachero, fireman; O. Noyes cond passer; S. Bernard, F. Warner, M. Frye, F. Field, J. Wilson, T. Connolly, Wm. Brett, P. Donnelly, nichael Murray, Wm. Parvey. J.-hn Corn. M. Fairchild, J. Cone, F. Howard, O. miller, O. O. Sullivan, D. McHull, James Finds, J. Wilson, J. Watson; M. Kelley, B. Davy; M. J. Matthews, steward; Margaret Molntyre, stewardess; Caprolle Homilton, sterrage srewardess; Samuel Hower. J. Matthews, steward; Margaret Mointyre, stewardess; Osroline Hemilton, sterrage stewardess; Samuel Howes, steerage steward; N. McLane, beker; E. Murley, second beker; J. F. Barris, porter; F. Douglas, butcher, Cabin Walters.—George Frote, Dennis Corcoran, H. Jeffries. George Cephus, E. Duct, C. Frits, Thos Kelly, J. Douchou, H. Bartsiur, Wm. Joseph, J. Peterson. Etersace Walters.—D. Callahap, P. A. Bran, store-keeper; J. McMesley, second cook after galley; Michael McLane, third cook after galley; O. Grey, Jack Morrell, barkeeper. DECK HANDS —Reem R. Redden, Wm. H. Bibson second barver; J. McLaughlin, sailors' mess box; Wm

THE LOST.

THE LOST.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS.—Servant of J. Whitney, Jr., H. J. Demia and niece; Bev O Kirk. Mrs. Horton, J. Salligher, Miss O. E. Coggewells, Mrs. B. Kursh and 2 children; M. Serlingzohn, E. Leviul and servant; L. Baccigalupi, Mrs. Wright and child; T. Fause, Edward Boope, J. Drey, E. Flint, Mrs. A. T. Greens and infant; Mrs. C. Adams and infant; Dr. J. O. Bodner, H. P. Davis, C. J. Thies, D. A. Nearsa. E. Josephi, J. E. Cook, C. B. Bonessiel, Mrs. C. A. Morrison, P. Schener, J. Cramer, wife and infant; H. Gerstung, wife and child; Mrs. G. O. McMullon, two infants, and servant; Captain J. W. Richards, wife and 2 children.

SECOND CABIN PASSENCERS.—J. Forbes, Mrs. Leavenworth, and child; E. H. Entlon, 3 children; J. R. renworth and child; E. H. Fulton, 3 children; J. R. Bird, Mrs. J. W. Gore and infant; Miss.J. C. Bryan, R. T. Hawkins, J. McChesney, J. Heels, wife and child; Mrs. L. Babcock and infant; Mrs. A. Stone, S. Francis, Buid, Mrs. J. W. Gore and infant; Miss J. G. Bryan, R. T. Hawkine, J. McChesney, J. Heels, wife and child; Mrs. L. Baccock and infant; Mrs. A. Stone, S. Francis, J. C. Lancaster, Miss G. Barker.

8 WEBERAGE PASSENGERS.—C. H. Hill, L. Grapum, G. W. Kinger, James Hewitt, A. Patterson, S. P. Storms, D. H. Prebel, Eleck Petigrove, John Mawher, J. Oratt, C. Galledy, A. M. Olark, W. J. Davis, O. Bradley, G. Matthewson, V. S. Moore, E. H. Williams, Joun Gordinar, R. W. Henderson, Mrs. Hartland, M. Blauco, G. Berris, G. Downy, M. W. Harrisman, M. Massey, J. Clark, J. Gaurie. R. Smith, B. Bornard, N. Isham, J. Wallingbrook, J. Haskin, Michael Pierce, H. Pierce, J. Shore, G. B. Goodell, J. Chambers, L. Bacon, F. Carroll, J. Hohn, P. Downey, Mrs. Daley, J. D. Eber, P. Wilkinson, A. Briller, Mrs. Mary Ulark, Miss A. Chambers, A. L. Piper, H. P. Stevens, W. B. Sweeney, John Vrun, George Waller, J. Sheridan, George Ramsay, Thomas Wadding, J. Brovick, J. Graves, Daniel O. Cary, P. W. Procy, L. Blum, P. H. Moran, O. O. Farwell, P. Webter, P. Bovana, Lewis Andrews, J. Breed, J. Pacqu, M. Avena, D. Long, J. Shay, W. Brown, A. F. Clark, M. Olson, T. W. Olcott, R. Travers, E. Beebest, T. O. Buly, A. Jackson, J. Henny, M. Pierce, T. O. Ryan, H. Winkleman, J. Brackbrill, J. B. Moore, L. P. Ouddlebac, F. Erfelt, W. Herbers, G. Newton, S. Gilbert, V. Celebris, J. Fry, F. Clare, A. Ferinough, G. Biuse, A. Smith, Wife and four children.

Obakw.—Tem O'Brien, third engineer; Sam Jones, waiter tender fireman; J. Cunningham, W. Denny, George Ogden, Henry Beauden, William Lowe, Sam Dowling, Thomas Baley, Robert Pine Charles Miller, P. H. Sullivan, Thomas Balett, George Bmith, William McKei zie Thomas Smith, Frank Herdy, Mike Keegan, Edward Douglass, A. Hennessy, Thomas Keele, John Johnson, Antenio Ferris, William Carey, William Morrison, Mat. Owens. Andy Johnson, mess boy for engineers; Cook, offer galley; John Peterson, colored first cook, forward galley; Charles A. Befferd, working passage; H. W. Jones, surseon.

Burning of a Propeller. PORT STANLEY, Aug. 11 .- The propeller B. F. Bruce, from Detroit, was burned at noon about two miles from port. She was loaded with staves. All hands were saved by small boats. The Wisconsin Quota.

MADISON, Wisconsin, August 11.—The whole puota of this State, on the first cal, will be full by the 15th, and there are indications of a surplus. Many localities cannot be reached by te egraph, or readily, or both cal a would be filled by the 15th Without resort to drafti g
Milwavier, Aug. 11.—A regular '76 spirit is provailing here. Over \$50,000 has been raised for the bounty fund, to save the city from the stigma

Arrival of Sick and Wounded. BALTIMORE, August 11.-The steamer Knickerpooker with three hundred and forty-six sick and rounded arrived here to day.

Twelve young men who fled from this city Lycoming county, Pa, and brought back here Capture of a Vainable Prize.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Advices from Port Royal to the 7th state that the gunboat Unadilla captured the British steamer Ladona while trying to run the blockade. She had been provided in the struck while trying to run by Fort Pulaski. She has a heavy curgo. Another English Rebel Trader Afloat NEW YORK, August 11 -The bark Reindeer re-

ports that the British steamship Scotia, with a cargo of arms for the rebels, sailed from Barbadoes for Nasseu on July 15, and when going out of the haroor hoisted the rebel rag. From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 9 - The remains of the late Dr. Denniston, who was drowned some two weeks ago, in the James river, have been recovered by his father, and are now on their way home.
It is understood here that the army hospitals on

the Potomac are all to be immediately cleared out. The Yellow Fever on Board the United Boston, Aug. 11 -The United States steamer San Incinto has arrived at Quarantine, from Key She has thirty cases of vellow fever on board. and there have been three deaths from that

FATHER POINT, Aug. 11 -The steamer Jura

passed this point this morning Soe met the Nova Scotian off Cape Chatte, yesterday, at 6 P. M. The Canadian Parliament. MONTREAL, August 11 - The Canadian Parlia-Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—Flour steady. Wheat active. Corn firm; White, 70271c.; Yellow, 64266 c. Whisky duil at 32c. Oats so.l at 40 0050c. City Executive Committe and the Republican City Executive Committee which took place on Saturday last, the 19th inst. was fixed for the organiza-

tion of National Union Associations in the several wards of the city, and not on the 12th inst., as incorrectly stated through the advertising columns of our paper yesterday. LARGE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORS .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, hats, caps, tronks, &c., embracing samples of 1,500 packages of first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning,

Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Revelations and the South. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: If your readers desire to see denicted in letters of living light, the uprising, progress, and fall of this upholy rebellion, together with the destiny which awaits the projectors, aiders and abet-tors of it, let them read the 17th, 18th, and 19th chapters of "Revelations." Comment is unneces sary, as the "handwriting is on the wall."

at 10 o'clock, also, 2 counting house desks, by John

The President's Purpose towards Negroes. From the National Republican, 11th] WASHINGTON CITY, August 9, 1862. delegation of Western gentlemen, including two Senators, and the President, in relation to the enlistment of colored soldiers, all of which are incorrect. I was one of the congany at that interview, and supposs I heard all that was said by the gentlemen present and by the President. I have not felt at liberty to disclose anything that trans-2000 Ill Cent R bds. 97 300 Reading R. 58% 2000 Clev & Pit 1 nb 96% 250 Mich Cent R 63% 35000 Ch & N W as bds 50 200 do. 810 63% 4500 c merican Gold 113% 200 Mich S & N I G 3 58% 50 Pac M S Co . 530.110% 50 Panama B. 137 50 do. 110% 100 Clev & Pitts R. 22% 100 N Y Cent B. 830, 92% 100 do. 69% 100 Derie Bailway. 35% 100 Erie Bailway. 35% THE MARK EFFS I have not felt at liberty to disclose anything that transpired, as I supposed it was a private interview. I think it ought to be known, however, that no unkind feeting was manifested by the President or any one present. The conversation was earnest, irank, and sincere, but pleasant in the full sense of the word. The President expressed his purpose to use the whole power of the nation, according to his best juigment, to crush the rebellion, and said that he was ready to make any personal sacrifice necessary to scene that result.

THE COMPANIES NOW AT CAMP CUR-

Cehich. 2 Millin. Northampton..... Thestor 1 Perry ... 2 Schuvlkill. Dauphin Delaware..... At Pittsburg and intermediate points recruiting pra-gresses rapidly. At Pittsburg 16 companies are raised, and more forming. The quota of Allegheny county is only 13 companies. At Johnstown two companies have marched, and another is forming. This county's quota is two companies, and they will send seven. At Altoons, Is two companies, and they will send seven. At Altoons, Plair county, two companies have entered the service, 75 of them from the workshops of the Pennsylvania Balliroad Company, and five others from the county. All along the line the cry is, "Sustain the Union! Support McClellan!" DEATHS FROM SUNSTROKE. -The coro-

ner was notified yesterday to hold inquests on the bodies of the following persons, who died from sunstroke: Patrick Tougher, at 513 Penn street; John Carcoll, in Corcord place, near Third and Catharine street, and Wilham Booker, in Sergeant street, in the Eighth ward. THE WAR MEETING, at Broad and South streets, this evening, held under the au-pices of the Citizens' Bounty Fund Committee, will be addressed by the Rev. Kingston Goddard, Morton Mc Michiel, Bev. J. Walker Jackson, Col. John W. Forney, and other distinguished gentlemen.

A Patriotic Letter. The following correspondence will explain itself. The patriotic sentiments of Colonel R. M. Lee will be read with interest by every true citizen. Col. Lee has taken high ground in this orisis, and the words he speaks have the true patriotic ring:

GEORGETOWN, Del., July 15, 1862. To Col. Robert M. Lee: DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the unconditional nion men, held here, the undersigned were appointed a committee to invite speakers to attend and address a Union meeting to be held at this place on Tuesday, 22d inst., pursuant to a call for uch meeting, a copy whereof is here enclosed to The undersigned, therefore, hereby most respectfully invite you to honor our meeting with your presence, and to address the citizens who will be

attendance. in attendance.

This call, as you will observe, is numerously signed, and we confidently expect that a large consigned, and we consider by expect that a large con-course will be present to hear you.

We would also respectfully suggest that this county, Sussex, will be the battle ground in the coming political contest in this State. We shall have to elect a Governor and Representative to Congress, and a Legislature that will elect a Senstor in Congress. The importance, therefore, of the ensuing election cannot be overrated. It is the anxious desire of every truly loval man to see Delaware under loyal executive influences, and properly represented by truly loyal men in the Senare and House of Representatives of the United States.

Allow us to hear from you, and to hope that you ll accept our invitation

Most respectfully, sir,

We are your obedient servants,

C. S. LAYTON,) WM. CANNON,

Committee. J. Moore, G. B. Waples, J. M. Fisher,

PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.

Messrs. Layton, Cannon, Moore, Waples, and 109 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your invitation to address a meeting of the citizens of Susse county, at Georgetown, on Tuesday, the 22d inst regardless of former party distinctions, who are op-posed to the present wicked rebellion, waged, with out any just cause, by the misguided people of the seceded states against the Constitution and the Union of the United States. Nothing but severe domestic affliction keeps me from you who are endomestic amiction keeps me from you who are engaged in so high and sacred a purpose. My heart wells up with kindred sentiments, and I rejoice upon reading your call, signed by so many of your best citizens, at the promise it gives of a determination to stand by the President (who is the right man in the right place), in the maintenance of this, our Government, which secures to more men more blessings than any other Government of earth, the true value of which to the human family could not be properly appreciated until put in jeopardy, and its advantages circumscribed, as at present, by this demon-like rebellion. Let the people rise in their majesty and might; restore the Government to all its original integrity; punish the traitors as traitors should be punished; and re-establish, b the strong power of the army and navy, the Constitution and the Union; and whatever of loss the wrong-doers may sustain, be it for them to reflect that they brought it upon themselves, and that they are alone responsible for the consequences. The time has arthe other against the Union; patriots or traitors all Let an outraged and wronged people rise in their strength and power, and drive Secession confede-rates and sympathizers from the councils of the nation; restore the Government in all its pristine power, regardless of the negro question, and all other side issues; use every and all means to accomplish so desirable a result. Then, when the Government rests upon a firm and, I hope, eternatioundation, talk of side issues, and dispose of them seriatim, if you please. Then, and not until then, let political parties fight their battles for office, differing in opinion as the tariff, sale of the public lands, improvement of rivers and harbors, the disnation: restore the Government in all its pristing lands, improvement of rivers and harbors, the disposition of the Terri ories, &c., &c., as in days gone by, so they follow the national examples of Jack-

son, Webster, and Clay.

I trust the State of Delaware will speak with a voice potential. She has stood the storms when waves were rough. Let her now throw off the poli-tical barnacles which have recently impeded the course of her ship of State, and marred and blurred her fair escutcheon, and she will have contributed her share in the good work of restoration of the best Government the sun of Heaven ever smiled upon. Citizens must go to he field as well as to the polls What would your ballots be worth if you had no country, no Government? The enemy is knocking

at your door. There is no time to lose. Action, action, action, is the word.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of high regard. lemen, with sentiments of high regard,

been taken to the renest military hearquarte

From an early hour this morning the office of the Bri-

tions in the South American republice.

Becquiling officers are cheerful to-day. Men as

signed the nuster rolls of puryear Louwes.
The following were the sales of stocks at the second d the muster rolls of Duryea's Zonaves

THE MARKETS.

Philadelphia ... LETTER FROM NEW YORK. New York, Aug. 11, 1862. This has been another day of toil and trouble among thwark persons about to leave this city. The steamer Northern Light, which was to have sailed for California at 12 o'clock to day, has been unavoidably detained, owing to Western..... Man. & Mech. a want of neatness on the part of Provost Marshal Kennedy-a trait very unusual with him, and therefore to be Girard..... Tradesmen's... excused at this time, by the great rush of business brought to bear on him before he has had an opportunity of arranging the modus operandi of his office. The United States Marshal, this morning, informed all Jorn Exchange applicants for passes to be allowed to go to California, that nothing of the kind would be necessary. This information continued to be given at the marshal's office id one o'cleck, when he (the Mershal) received intelligence it a Mr. Kennedy had, at 10 o'clock in the fore-noor, received a telegram from the War Department, the provided with passes, and the vessel was consequently

be provided with passes, and the vessel was consequently cleared of nearly all the intending voyagers by the inexorable police guisd. Parties who had been to the marshal's office, meantime, strived at the steamer's dock, but were informed that they must have passes before going on board. Here was a seeming conflict of authorities, which might have been averted by Mr. Hennedy's immédiately communicating the substance of the telegram from the War Department at 10 o'clock. The result of the is the determine of the telegram from the war began and the substance of the telegram from the War Department at 10 o'clock. \$17,548,762 23 gram from the War Department at 10 o'clock. The re-ault of this is the detection of the steamer, and great in-convenience to many of the passengers. To the craise of the steamedip company, be it said, they have refunded all passage monoy of patters who may be detained til-after the saining of the steamer. Otherwise, families after the saling of the steamer. Otherwise, families wan'd have been separated, or large amounts of money sacrificed. As it is the company becomes the loser. The Government caunot win esteem by doing its business in this manner. There must be method, and reasonable time given for all its demands upon the people who submit most cheerfully to its behests at this time.

The total number of persons taken from the prize steemer Memphis was fifty nine. Of these, 52 were Englishmen and 3 Germans. The remaining four were Americans (Charleston pilots), their names being Smith, Lea, Carlin, and Murray. These gentlemen, who were passing as common sailors on heard the prize, were all sent to Fort Lafayette this morning. Carlin was formerly in the United States coast survey service, and was few months:

merly in the United States coast survey service, and was afterwards captain of the Confederate steamer cecilia. The deaths in this city lest week were 568, of which 398 were children. This is 130 less than in the corresponding week of 1861, and an increase of 111 upon the number of last week.
In addition to the other business crowded upon the offices in charge at Police Readquarters, to-day, the arrest of a large number of officers and volunteers on their way to join their respective regiments, added to the multitude who were carping for information and release contract on hand.

The Bey. John C. Brigham, D. D., for many years the The Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., for many years the senior corresponding secretary of the American Bible Society, died yesterday morning. Few men were more generally known than the decessed, and few, if any, more highly esteemed. He had travelled much in the service of the Society, both in the United States and in foreign parts. Dr. Brigham was born in 1794, in New Mariborough, Berkshire county, Mass.; graduated at Williams College, in 1819, and at Andover, in 1822. He was elected Assistant keoretary of the American Bible Society for Domestic Correspondence, in 18.6, and Secretary in May, 1828, contequently he has been an officer of the Society for upward of thirty six years, and during that long ne-The Chicago Times, of Saturday, respecting the money

1828, consequently he has been an officer of the Society for upward of thirty six years, and during that long period had the affection of all his associates. Previous to his connection with the American Bible Society, Dr. Brigham was the agent of the American Board of Commission ers for Foreign Missions, and resided in South America. Here he was the friend of the Bible. He visited the republics of Busions Ayres, Chili, Peru Colmobia, and Mexico, in each of which he distributed Spanish Scriptures. It is a remarkable fact that the two chief officers of the American Bible Society have died within a few months—the president, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and the senior recretary, Dr. Brigham. The decease of Dr. Brigham was caused by an attack of dysentery, severe, but of thort duration. cent. buying, and 10.012 prem selling.

Esstern exchange remains steady at par and % buying, and % prem selling. These were the rates as quoted at the principal houses to-day.

Custem House notes were firmer at 10.1% 0.105 buying. Gry lew are offered. regard to money matters in that city: The appression in sold has continued with little or n From an early hour this morning the office of the British Concul has been literally besieged by applications for certificates by those desiring to leave the country.

Over one hundred certificates were granted yesterday (Sunday), between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

At a meeting of the Common Council, to day, the report adopting the Mayor's recommendation of an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for hat bor defences was taid over under the rule. The report constitutes the Mayor and Comptroller a "harbor defence commission."

Athore the passingers by the steamer Northern Licht

iess is much neglected. Breadstoffs and Proness is much neglected. Breadstuffs and Provisions have been tolerably active, but the movement in other commodities has been small.

Movey is plenty, and as the demand is light, the mixtet is easy at previous rates.

The New York Evening Post of to day says:

Estocks opened lower this morning under the next from Gen. Pope's army, but atterwards prices improved, and the entire market stands at about Saturday's questions. The silence of the War Department checks the upward movement, and until something additional is received the market will probably remain without much gard to the battle on the Rapidan. New York Cent 28/692%; Brie, 35% 235%.

Pacific Mail is lower, infinenced by the advertisence of Mr. Roberts' opposition line in the morning papers. The stock was pressed on sellers' option, but at the color. the price railled to 111. Panama is quoted 136% o137.

ASHES.—The market is quiet for Pearls at \$7; Pots are saleable at \$6 \$3 \$6 \$7. dium grades of western and State Flour is axain lower.

At the abstement there is more inquiry. Trade brands are heavy, but not quotably lower. The demand is chiefly for export.

The sales are 17,600 bbls at \$480.05 for superfine State and Western; \$5.10.05.25 for extra State; \$5.15.05.50 for ness on call is 21 4% 25 per cent.

The foreign exchange market is rather steadler. It sympathy with the advance of 2 per cent in gold. The is little demand, however, and the business for the Widnesday steamer promises to be small. First-classical bills on London are quoted 124% 2125%. 5 35 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.5005 60 for shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio, and \$5.700 Canadian Flour is dult and lower; sales of 1,100 bbis \$5.10 \omega 5.20 for the low grades of extra, and \$5.40 \omega\$ 25 for trade brands.
Southern Flour is du'l and heavy; the supply large; 10000 Penns coup 5s. . . 00

Southern Flour is dul and heavy; the supply large; sales of 800 bbls at \$5.20\$5.10 for mixed to good supering Baltimore, &c., and \$5.90\$27 for trade brands.

R: e Flour is strady; sales of 227 bbls at \$3\$4 30.

Corn Meal is steady; sales of 470 bbls at \$3\$0 for Jericey and \$8 fo for Brandywine.

WHISKY.—I he market is quief, and closes heavy; sales of 470 bbls at 30c for fidte, and 30% \$3 lo for Ohio.

GRAIN—The Wheat market opened steady and vory quiet, but closes firmer, especially for red Western, a decline in freights and greater firmness in exchange giving sellers some advantage. The inquiry is mainly for export. port.
Sales of 87,000 hns at \$1 1001.17% for Chicago sprins:
\$1 1801 21 for Racine do; \$1.1601.22% for Milwankee
Club; \$1.2301.25 for amber lows, &c; \$1.3901.50 for
white Indiana and Michigan; and \$1.5501 56 for white Write indians and michigan; and \$1.55\$1 56 for white Kentucky.

Oats are in fair demand, at 46\$\pi49\$c for Canadian and Western, and 49\$\pi50\$c for State. Re is quiet and prices nominal. Corn is better, sound shipping particularly, unsound is plenty and heavy; eales of \$8,000 bus, at 46\$\pi52\$c for bested and unsound; 53\$\pi50\$c tor Eastern mixed, and 57\$\pi58\$c for shipping do.

PROYISIONS.—The Pork market opened quiet, and closes easier; sales of \$75\$ bbls, at \$10\$ for prime, and \$11\$ 35\$\pi1.37\$ for mers Beef is firm and in fair demand; sales of 167\$ bbls, at \$13.50\$\pi14\$ for plain mess, and \$14\$ 75\$\pi51.12\$ for extra. Lard is firmer, and in fair request; sales of 470 bbls and tes at \$\pi\$3\$\pi98\$c.

COMMODORE FOOTE.—This callant and commoder of the characteristic of the camber and characteristic of the camber and cambor Bailroad boat at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he was recognized by some of the passangers. The news few frem one to mother, and finally some enthusiastic individual proposed three cheers for the Coomodore, which were given with a will. The gallant Foote was compelled to respond to 'his mark of respect, and did so in a few words, in which he alluded to the present whealen's reduling its foosial transactions. unhappy rebellion, its cause its progress, and its final downfell. At the conclusion of his remarks, he retired smidst great applause.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1862. The news from the seat of war in the valley of the Shenandoah, though somewhat meagre, was generally considered as favorable to our armies. There was some excitement on the street, and the irrepressible trembling ites were out in small force, and cried out "Another de feat!" but the intelligent men and sensible brokers did not seem to see it in that light; consequently, there was no paric, and quotations generally are about the same as on Saturday, with some advances to be noted at the Stock Board Board. Gold opened quite briskly to-day at 12 advanced to 13, and closed at 12%. As speculation has almost ceased, the amounts changing hands are not to large, and the returning confidence in our Government will have the effect to keep the rate down. Business in old demands was slow to-day, 105% being the ruling price for buyers. Holders generally demanded 106 to 106%. Money still overruns the market at very low rates, and if not employed soon, speculation in stocks must be the result, as many have been forced out of business, and will be tempted to try their hands at the saughter house." At the first board to-day, stocks were very firm

Oity sixes (new) were in demand at 100% 1011; a very large sale was made at the latter figure—being an advance of %; the old were steady at 91. an advance of %. Pennsylvania coupon fives sold at 90; coupon sixes at 104; U.S. sixes 1881 were firm at 90%; the black seven thirties at 103%, no change in either; Reading sixes 1870 advanced ½; North Pennsylvania Railroed sixes steady at 77. Susquebauna Capal shares rose & ; Schuylkill Navigation preferred & ; Union 1860 sold for 30. Reading Bailroad shares opened at 28% and closed a shade higher than 29; Minehill ad. vanced & ; Catawissa preferred brought 11 & ; Catawis. sa consolidated 4—an advance of K. After the first board Reading sixes 1886 rose %; Pennsylvania fives sold at 87%. Pennsylvania Bailroad shares rose %; North Pennsylvania rose &; Green and Custes brought 34%; 41 was bid for Morris Canal; 117 for the preferred; 4x for Schnylkill Navigation; 15 for the preferred; 11% for the Elmira Bailroad; 21% for the preferred; 17 for Long Island ; 50 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 29 for the scrip, both being advances. The market closed steady, with a rising tendency.

Drexel & Co. quote: The foreign trade of the port for the past week is shown in the following tables: IMPORTS. For the week.

For the week. * 18c0. 18c1. 18c2.
Dry goods.....\$2,627.559 \$554,567 \$2,020,043
General merchandise. 2,384,840 615,250 2,578,222 Total for the week. . . 5,016,399 1,169,817 4 593 277
Previously reported . 141,981,683 87,523,422 102,621 606 1,169,817 4 593 275 Since January 1....146,998,082 88,693,239 107,219,881 EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE. 1860. 1861. 1862.
For the week.....\$2,237,574 \$2 254,035 \$4 055.055
Previously reported...50,695,283 76 177,434 75.712,622 Since January 1....52,932,857 78,431,469 79,767,677

EXPORTS OF SPECIE. 1860. 1861. 1862. For the week......\$1,173 289 \$713,000 Previously reported...31,673,959 6,324 760 37,521,000 Since January 1....32,847,248 6,324,760 38,237,018 OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT. WHERLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

Aug. 4. Aug. 11. Aug. 4. Aug. 11. Philadelphia... \$4,120,000 \$4,073,000 \$889,000 \$864,000 North America. 4,817,589 4,383,200, 560,207 574,857 Farm & Mech. 5,126,763 5,146,446 1,103,760 1,107,44 Farm & Mech. . 5,126,763, 5,146,4661,103,760 1,107,449 Commercial.... 1 819,000 1,848,000 254,000 256,046 224,638 N. Liberties... 1,916,000 1,870,000 388,000 402,000 Southwark... 1,165,633 1,177,379 205,450 205,239 Fenn Township 942,078 988,230 174,423 174,373 Western... 1,902,476 1,812,549 394,629 394,002 Western..... Man & Mech.. 1,902.476 1,612,980 778,005 2,297 928 733,494 904.414 922,671 552 458 729,000 727,000 168,597 422,275 lommerce..... 730.883 919,998 901.57, \$56,623 747,006 749,001 Consolidation.. 95,000 70,000 33,517.900 33,556,87: 5,660,187 5,652,739 Total.... DEPOSITS.

Aug. 4. | Aug. 11. | Aug 4. | Aug. 11. \$2,491,000 \$2,550,000 \$356,000 \$347,000 1,559,000 1,586,000 153,000 1,122,374 1,989,632 77,670 1,122,374 1,689,632 77,670 72,245 967,080 999,328 297,192 305,866 870,365 845,094 193,033 198 801 1,529,086 1,471,146 166,040 164,445 1,651,086 1,471,146 166,040 164,445 855 230 - 844,008 287,430 292,231 642,885 683,588 109 370 105 109 652,209 613,028 155,364 161,713 415,691 652,209 613,028 155,364 308,273 520 507 500,043 220,984 224,285 260,395 275,625, 283,938 281,660 576,600 107,007 652,209 415,528 520,507 260,395 526,000

254,000 Total 24,658,289 24.217,855 5,026,070,4,997,93 **\$1,4**69,630 4 The aggregates compare with those of pr

811.716.775 \$11.716.775 4,997,935 5,026,970.Dec.. 27,035 The following statement shows the condition of the anks of Philadelphia at various times during the last

ay 5. 29 324,432 6,049,635 8,709,592 21,316.614 12. 29,956,347 5,7 28 025 8,667,200 23,092 23 35 19 31,124,563 5 529,221 4,045,696 23 335,093 25 25 31,535,605 23,212 4,186,055 23,372,65 mag 2. 31,747,070 5,588,482 4,335,012 24,334,64 .31,951,715 | 5,632,307 | 4,354,599 | 24 973 0 . 32,132,654 5,630,503 4,298,023 24,507,05

The ouncing of times, of saturday, respecting the most affairs of that city, says:

The excessive heat of the past two days has had a depressing effect upon business. The bankers report the mensy market dull, with very little commercial paper of the page of the continuous market dull, with very little commercial paper of the ripg. Bates of discount remain unchanged, viz. 13 10 49° cent. Ourrency is in sufficient supply to meet all the demands of legitimate business.

The only interreging feature in foresteld of this todds. was the decline in gold to 113% in New York. This new caused a decline here, and the buying rate was quoted at 112@112%, selling at 115. Silver was quoted at 705 \$

decline since has been steady. It was quotes lower fet-terday than it has been for a long time previously, sale having been effected at 12% to 13 per cent. premium Foreign Exchange has continued in sympathy with gold, and rates have declined materially. Business has been very light, and the rates are queted nominal. General trade remains dull, and there is but little by add to our remarks of Wednesday. The orders for most men for the army exerts a marked influence, and base mess is much neglected. Excepting and Servicious and

The Railroad Bonds are very firm at full prices. the Railroad Bonds are very him at full prices. The second and third. Michigan Central eights are wanted at 108 % 108 %. For Michigan Southern Sinking Funds par is bit. The feature of the Government list is the scarcity of the Coupon sixes of 1881. The closing sales were at 92% cash, which is an improvement. The brokers have considerable difficulty in making their deliveries. The other is not appeared by the constant of the co is uses are without special change. The fives of 1874 a firm at 86%. The 6 per cent. Certificates of Indebtones are quoted 99299%. note are quoted 99299 %.

Money is extremely easy, and the large banking house are lending freely at 4 per cent. The bulk of the bush

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. [Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Phils. Exchauge FIRST BOARD. 0000 Penna coup 5s... 90 | 50 Read'g B.b5. 2 | 1000 Penna coup 58. 90 | 50 Read'g R. b5. 50 do . b5. 50 do . b5. 50 do . csh. 100 do . 97 | 50 do . csh. 100 do . 97 | 50 do . csh. 100 do . 97 | 500 do . csh. 100 do . 97 | 500 do . csh. 100 do . 97 | 500 do . csh. 100 do . 97 | 11 Minehill B. 50 do . csh. 100 do

Bid. 48ked.

Bi