By order of the Committee. THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman. RECRUITS FOR PHILADELPHIA
REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD. The DIS-BUISING AGENUT OF THE ULTIZENS' BOUNTY TUND announce to all Becruiting Officers for Philadelphia Regiments in the field, that they sit, DAILY, delphia Regiments in the field, that they sit, DAILY, theyen 9 A. M. and 12 M., at their Office, in front of tween 9 A. M. and 12 M., at their Office, in front of tween 9 A. M. and MECHANICS BANK, and are to pay Primium to each Recruit, upon compliance with a Bount to each Recruit, upon compliance with a Bound they have adopted. Information in detail on application to the undersigned. Becruiting as will please present their ordentials for enlisting. MICHAEL V. BAKER,

SINGLETON A. MERCEB.

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTION IN PHILADELPHIA:

If nemination, last fall, for Associate Judge of the strict Court, to the exclusion of Judge Stroud, was the strong of a excitement which threatened to defeat the old ticket, and with a view to obviate such a result, old ticket, and with a view to obviate such a result, old ticket, and with a view to obviate such a result, strongly urged to withdraw for the purpose of re shele ticket, and with a shele ticket, and with a strongly urged to withdraw for the purpose of retening harmony to the party. Not desiring to be an intening harmony to the party. Not desiring to be an intening harmony to the party. Not desiring to be an intening harmony to discord at a time when it was the plain
time the party loyal man to sacrifice personal consideratics for the general good, I reque ted the Convention to
tests for the general good, I reque ted the Convention with
the hit had hounded me. The result was that Judge
into the nominated as my successor, and our whole
the title ticket elected. No sooner had I withdrawn than
dicial ticket elected. No sooner had I withdrawn than
dicial ticket elected. No sooner had I withdrawn than
the sacreally conceded that, in return for sacrificing
by chacces of an election for the general benefit of the
arry, I should be nominated at the ensuing election
arry, I should be nominated at the ensuing election
arry if should be nomination been then made, I hazard
lise in 68416 if word have been conferred upon me, if
the nomination, at least by an overwhelming majority.
Inder such circumstances, you still deem me worthy
the nomination, and as the time is near at hand when manimously, at least 10, and at li deem me worthy under such circumstances, you still deem me worthy the nomination, and as the time is near at hand when he will be called upon to bestow it on some one. I will pleased to have it conferred upon me. Should you, when you have the opinion that the general interest will easily be of the opinion that the general interest will enter enhanced by the selection of another, I shall AMOS BRIGGS. au4 6 9 13 16 20-6t*

CITY BOUNTY FUND. THE VOLUNIEERS. TO THE VOLUN EBBS.

Solice is boreby given, that the To amission appointby the Mayor, under an Ordinance entitled: "An
diamete to make an appropriation to aid the enlistator volunteers," approved July 26th, 1862, will be
session at its Office, No. 412 PRUNE Street, DAILLY,
wen the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 3 o'clock P. M.,
adays excepted.) for the purpose of receiving appliantirem, and granting certificates to, the Volunteers
tiled to receive Bounty Money from the Oity of Phisphia, under said ordinance and the supplements
relo. For the pre-ent, applications will be received
from those who have been enlisted in the Oity of
isolophia, on account of its funta, under the call of roal tuse who have been suited, under the call of oblighis, on account of its Suits, under the call of overnor, and have been mustered for service in the Regiments, as the bounty to the recruits for the Old ts is paid from the fund raised by private suba, and which payment, by a Supplementary Orce, approved angular from participating in the City Bounty Fund. some paralle to all who have thus volunteered in of Philadelphia, and have been so mustered in to Companies and Regiments raised (whether resi-of the city or elsewhere) since the call of the Pre-tier 300,000 additional volunteers, or who shall lifer volunteer, and be so mustered under said call,

at is completed, and the commanding officer thereof obeen mustered into the service. ment will be: A copy of the muster roll of the company, duly d by the United States mustering officer.

initializatory evidence that the applicant was enthe city of Philadelphia for the purposes aforethe remaining instalment, it must be shown that imant is still a member of the company, and that iment to which the company has been attached ata Blank forms of anolication will be furnished office of the commission, 412 Prune street.

JOHN C. KNOX, Chairman.

OUR COUNTRY! TO ARMS!-PAhiphia quota of the President's call for thre thousand men, are respectfully informed that mmilte will sit daily to receive subscriptions from 11 to two P. M. at INDEPENDENCE HALL. XANDER HENRY, Mayor's Office BLES GIBBONS, Secretary, 252 South Third ABLES D. FREEMAN, Secretary, 601 Sansom MES McCLINTOOK, City Treasurer, Girard th street. ILETON A. MERCER, Treasurer of Fund, MAS WEBSTER, 14 North Delaware avenue.

OMAS WEBSTEB, 14 North Dolaware avenue
LLIAM W. BLSH, 218 South Delaware avenue.
BOYS SNOWDEN, Independence Hall,
OLPH E. BORIE, 153 Duck street.
W. DE COURSEY, 631 Thestnut street.
ORGE H. STUART, 13 Bank street.
UHAEL V. BAKER, Independence Hall.
ORGE WHITNEY, office of A. Whitney & Sou
HABD C. DALE, 631 Market street.
BIN BLOGET, Reard of Trade Econys. LODGET, Board of Trade Booms. ADDICKS, Independence Hall. MILLIKEN, 410 Walnut street. ommittees will be appointed to procure sub-in every ward in the city, due notice of which ptions will be acknowledged daily in the

THUMAS WEBSTER, Chairman.

CITY CONTROLLER, 1862, KOCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

FAMILIES RESIDING RURAL DISTRICTS.

are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at entry residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., &c.

LBERT C. ROBERTS. CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS. ENCH PEAS .- An invoice of su-

for "Pois au Beurre" for sale by OHAB. S. CARSTAIRS, 128 WALNUT Street. MT WINE.—Tarragona and Oporto for sale, in bond, by CHAS. S. CARSTAIRS, No. 126 WALNUT Street. MACKEREL.

ols New Large No. 8 Mackerol.

and and for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
No. 146 North WHARVES. KEREL, HERBING, SHAD, ols Mass Nos. 1, 2, and 8 Mackerel, latehis New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax loxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. I Herring. er County Cheese, &c.

s herkimer country
shad for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
No. 146 North WHARVES. HONERY & FANCY GOODS. RTIN & QUAYLES

BTATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS

E M P O B I U M

GO. 1086 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA

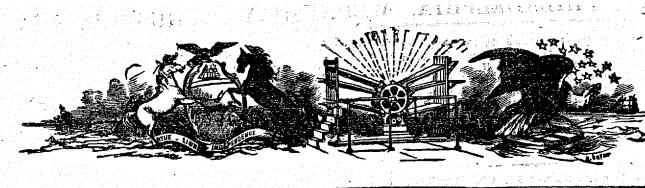
D READING RAILROAD COMPANY. TES of FREIGHT and TOLLS on ANTHRA. transported by this Company will be as fol-be month of AU3UST, 1862: To Biohm'd. To Philada. \$1.98 1.97 1.90 1.80 1.75 \$1.68 1.67 1.60 1.50 1.45

SEPTEMBER 1, 1862, the rates will be To Biohm'd |To Philada \$1.88 1.87 1.80 1.70 1.65 82 18 2.17 2.10 2.00 1.95 the Board of Managers. W. H. WEBB, Secretary.

TILE SOAP.—Warranted Pure Boap in store and for sale by BHODES & WILLIAMS, 107 South WATER Street MPAGNE WINE. An invoice oucy & Co., and Comet Champagne Wine, i pership Georges, and for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. RET.—172 cases St. Julien Me-

ret for sale by
CHABLES S. CARSTAIRS,
Sc. 126 WALNUT Street. RUM,—AN INVOICE OF operior BAY RUM, in quarter casks, just for sale by OHAS. S. CARSTAIRS, & WALBUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. EN GINGER. - 35 bbls. choice AGER, received direct from Oubs, and for sale crust
BHODES & WILLIAMS,
AVI South WATER Street. fe





PHILADELPHIA. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862. VOL. 6.—NO. 17.

SEA BATHING. FOR THE SEA-BANGEMENT.—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAIL

Three trains daily to Atlantic City and return, (Susdays excepted). Trains leave VINE-Street Ferry as

SUMMER RESORTS. NITED STATES HOTEL

ATLANTIO CITY, AUGUST 18, 1382.

Desirable Rooms can now be had at this popular firstclass Hotel, as there are a number of departures daily.

JAMES K. ROBISON, CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC OITY—As there are departures dally, comfortable rooms can now be had at this eligibly located House. The accommodations are unsurpassed by any House on the island.

GEO. W. HINKLE, au16-12t

SEA BATHING, BRIGANTI

SEA BATHING,

BRIGANTINE HOUSE,

BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J.

Now open for the season. The Batthing, Fishing, Gunning, and Yachting being very superior.

Boats will await guests at the inlet on arrival of trains.

Board per week, \$8. P. O. Address, Atlantic City.

H. D. SMITH,

Proprietor. iv4-fmw2m TEA BATHING. - A FAVORITE

HOME.

THE "WHITEHOUSE,"

MASSACHUSETTS Avenue, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This popular house is open. Its situation is quite near
the beach; has good rooms, all opening upon the ocean,
and furnished with spring mattresses. Its reputation is
well established as a first-class home. Plentiful table. Every attention given to guests, and terms moderate.

WM WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

No Bar at the "Whitehouse." au6-lm No Dar at the "Whitehouse." CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC
OITY, New Jersey
M. LAWLOB, Proprietor. The above new house is now open for Boarders. Booms equal to any on the beach, well ventilated, high ceilings &c. Servants attentive and polite. Approximate to the Bathing grounds.

au6-lm*

QTAR HOTEL, (Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor.

erms. COLUMBIA HOUSE. ATLANTIO CITY, BITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

Opposite the Surf House.

Terms to suit the times.

je23-2m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor. je29-2m SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIO OITY, N. J.
BY DAVID SOATTERGOOD.
A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifuly situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue. Now open for visitors for the season. je23-2m

MANSION HOUSE, ATLANTIO OITY,

E. LEE, Proprietor.

This House having been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, is new open for permanent and transient boarders. The MANSION HOUSE is convenient to depot, churches, and yest office. The bathing grounds are unsurpassed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. ERIEL, of Philadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and je23-2m oice brands of cigars.

I A G L E HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open, with a LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS. Board \$7 per week, bathing dresses included. je23-2n COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC OITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few hoice Rooms can be obtained by applying soon. The roprietor furnishes his table with fresh milk from his Also, about four hundred desirable Cottage and Hotel M. McCLEES, Proprieter. Lots for sale by

THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC OITY.'N. J., a splendid new house, southwest somer of ATLANTIO and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues, will be open for visitors on and after June 29th. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Lee Cream and Resement Salcon attached to the house. Terms moderate.

G. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG.

BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIO
OITY, N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on
the left, beyand the depot. This House is now open for
Boarders and Transient Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges molerate. Ohildren and servants half price.

Parties should keep their seats until the cars artive in front of the hotel. rive in front of the hotel. THESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This Private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PACIFIC Avenue, Atlantic City, convenient to the beach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open for the season. The accommodations are equal to any ideas on the Island. Prices moderate.

je23 2m J. KEIM, Proprietor.

EA BATHING .- "The Clarendon." (formerly Virginia House,) VIRGINIA AVENUE, ATLANTIO CITY, is now open for the accommodation of Boarders. This House is situated immediately on the Beach, and from every room affords a fine view of the sea. [je23-2m] JAMES JENKINS. M. D.

HOTELS. DOWERS' HOTEL, Nos. 17 and 19 PABK BOW. (OPPOBITE THE ASTOR HOUSE,) NEW YORK. TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY.

This popular Hotel has lately been thoroughly renorated and refurnished, and now possesses all the requiritor of a " FIRST-OLASS HOTEL. The patronage of Philadelphians and the travelling ublic, desiring the best accomodations and moderate sharges, is respectfully solicited. ie2-3m H. L. POWERS, Proprietor CARD.-THE UNDERSIGNED.

A late of the GIBARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old frients and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

BYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. au22-1y DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS,

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. mh29-tsel

LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF.

LOOKING GLASSES OIL PAINTINGS, PINE ENGRAVINGS. PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS.

EARLE'S GALLERIES, 818 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES, 628 OHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. je18-8m WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON. No. 326 OHESTNUT street. jy81-6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS A THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARE & BROTHER,
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
Wmh20-tf

ILLUMINATING OILS. "T UCIFER" OIL WORKS. We guarantee the oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without crusting the wick, and but alowly. Barrels lined with class enamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PMARSALL, fexi-st Conce 516 MARKET Street.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862. FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA. IN CAMP NEAR THE RAPIDAN RIVER, August 17, 1862.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] JACKSON'S ESCAPE. Everybody who is in sympathy with the Union cause is jubilant over the manner in which Jackson, who is undoubtedly the most daring of the rebel generals, has been checkmated in his proposed game of either capturing or annihilating in the Napoleonic style the whole of the Army of Virginia. From all sources of information, including rebel residents of this section of the country, and priseners and deserters from his army, Jackson started from Gordonsville, in every way confident of defeating one by one, both by strategy and overwhelming numbers, the army corps of Generals Banks, Sigel, and Mc-Dowell. He thought that McDowell was still at Waterloo, on the Rappahannock, and he would make a feint at Madison Court House for the purpose of detaining Sigel, who was only some seventeen miles from that place, while they could fall with an overwhelming force on the corps of General Banks, and before assistance could reach him, either applhilate or capture the whole army. But Gen. Pope saw the game, and completely—to use a rather vulgar word-balked the game. McDowell was rapidly moved from the Rappahannock, and he and Sigel were placed in such a position that they could be within supporting distance of General Banks. As I said before, the wily Jackson then advanced, radiant with hope of an easy victory, but how he succeeded is already too well known to the people of the country to need repetition here. By the brave and heroic stand of Gen. Banks, with his only handful of men, compared with that Gen. Jackso 2, the threatened disaster to our troops was averted, and

from whence they came. Never since the commencement of the war was a braver stand or more heroic resistance made than that of our troops on that Saturday. Outnumbered at least seven to one, they bravely held their ground for upwards of seven hours, and, therefore, not only gained infinite credit themselves, but also shed an additional lustre around the military achievements of our arms. Most of the troops on our side were raw and undisciplined troops, while those of the rebels were disciplined and almost veterans, having all fought in the battles before Richmond, and been with Jackson in his raids up the Shenandosh and Luray valleys. The victory, therefore, for our army was all the more grand, and history

the rebels were sent howling back to the place

will record it as such. THE COMING BATTLE. The smoke of that battle is now almost cleared away, and everything is beginning to look calm again. This calm is undoubtedly only the prelude to a storm, which, before many days have elapsed, will burst upon us in all its fury. Since the retreat of Jackson our forces have been rapidly thrown forward, and numerous reinforcements of disciplined troops have been sent to them till now the Army of Virginia rivals that of the "Army of the Potomac'' in its palmiest days. Among the regiments that have come here are several Penusylvania ones, and, by the by, they are large in numbers, and, I confess it, made my hopes for this army rise one hundred per cent. when I saw them march up towards Gordonsville, to take the place of those poor boys from the same State, who suffered so severely in the Cedar Mountain. It would not be politic in me at present to give you their names, but all may rest assured that the coming will not be the first fight they were engaged in and that they will again add new laurels to their brows. Our troops are at present scattered along the banks of the Rapidan from -to -, and our cavalry is continually out scouting, driving in pickets, and capturing every day squads of rebels. From present appearances, it is probable a new move is going to be made on the chessboard, which will create a great sensation throughout the entire country, and have a future bearing on the plans of

the campaign. General Banks is gradually recovering from the injuries he received on the battle-field, and it is hoped he will soon be able to take the field. If any one doubted General Banks' military ability, they are forever silenced. No man could have managed troops better or behaved braver than Major General Banks, and the compliment paid to him by General Pope is duly appreciated, no less by his men than himself. No man has had more bitter enemies than General Banks, yet he has withstood nobly the storm that continually gathered round him, and he has now, by his brilliant achievement, stamped himself as one of the most accomplished military leaders in the Union army. No matter in what position he has been placed, he has conducted himself like a true gentleman and

brave soldier. GEN. GREEN'S BRIGADE. In the many accounts of the battle I have seen General Green and his brigade have not received the credit which their actions entitled them to. They held the extreme left on the field of battle. and, although not under a musketry fire, were in range of both shell and shot during all the action. Although they numbered but three hundred and sixty men-the 78th New York and 1st District of Columbia—they were ordered to support one of the most important batteries on the field, and when the ganners of the battery (the 6th Maine, Capt. Magilvery,) were shot away, twelve men, belonging to the District Columbia Regiment, manned the guns, and fought until they were obliged to retreat. This brigade was the last to leave the field. and when they did so, they were the recipients of a deadly fire of musketry, grape, and canister, but they unheeded them, and marched off in line of battle. General Green and his staff, Adjutant Herton, and Lieutenants Shipman and Spurge, evinced the greatest coolness and bravery during the action. Adjutant Horton's horse was shot. General Green now commands General Augur's

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED CONFEDERATES. Scarcely a day arrives but what sick and wounded Confederate soldiers, who have been left by Jackson on his retreat, have been brought in, and as soon as their arrival is noised around, the ambulances are immediately surrounded by sympathizers with treason, who beg and entreat that they be carried to their houses, and let stay there. If this is net accorded, they visit them in the hospitals, taking especial care of them, and giving them every little delicacy. In common with all Union-loving people, I would not object to this if their charity was not all on one side. When our wounded soldiers were brought in from the field of battle, no houses were thrown open or a kind hand-outside of our troops—was stretched forth to give them a glass of water, but, on the contrary, they met with continual refusals, and in many cases with sneers that "Jackson had made his mark on them." If our wounded soldiers depended on receiving any aid or comfort from the people of Culpeper, they would literally starve to death. Of course, there are some good and humane ladies, who, although

they may be in sympathy with the Confederate cause, yet have a spark of true womanhood left, and if I were in possession of their names I would undoubtedly publish them.

Drafting in Pennsylvania. To the Editor of The Press:

PHILADELPHIA, August 18. Can any of your numerous subscribers-and I feel readers of The Press must know—inform me on readers of The Press must know—inform me on two very important points in regard to drafting, the time for which is slowly but certainly approaching. I wish to know if those men who are drafted will be ruled by men appointed their officers, or will they be granted the privilege of selecting their own officers from among themselves? And further, when a man is drafted, will be have to go into a new or old regiment, just where he is put, or may he express a preference, with any hope of his wishes being respected? By answering these inquiries, you will, I know, confer a great favor on many, and one who may be

GENERAL HUNTER'S NEGRO BRIGADE.—
Lieutenent Biggs of the First South Carolina volunteers, in a letter to the New York-Tribune, says: The "First Begiment South Carolina volunteers" has not been disbended. Several companies have been detached from the regiment, and sent, with their white officers, to St. Simons' Island, on the coast of Florida; and those remaining in camp at Drayton's, on Hilton Head Island, were, last Saturday, by advice of General Hauter, given permission from the colonel commanding, to return for a short time to their plantation homes and to their families. The majority of the soldiers availed themselves of the privilege, but a few of them preferred to remain in camp. The reason for this is satisfactory to General Hunter. The army in the department is in a state of inactivity, and nothing can be done until the hot and fever season is over, and until the forces there have been multiplied. Onder the circumstances, therefore, it was deemed advisable to send them home on a furlough, to be called together again when their services were needed. But nothing has been said about disbauding, them; and I have positive knowledge that General Hunter does not propose to do any such thing—not unless the President should issue a peremptory order to that effect. GENERAL HUNTER'S NEGRO BRIGADE .-

OUR VICTORY AT BATON ROUGE! SATISFACTORY DETAILS.

Official and other Accounts of the Entire Fight 7,000 Rebels Routed by 2,500

Federal Troops. OBSEQUIES OF GEN. WILLIAMS. SINKING OF THE STEAMER WHITEMAN.

Drowning of Federal and Rebel Wounded. Yesterday we published a telegraphic summary of the advices from New Orleans by the arrival of the steam ships North Star and Rosnoke, embracing a meagre account of our brilliant success at Baton Rouge. From our New Orleans files to the 10th, which have come to and, we present fuller details of that affair: hand, we present fuller details of that affair:

From reliable accounts, it appears that Gen. Williams received information as early as Monday, the 28th utt, that the rebels had started from Camp Moore, for the purpose of making an attack on Baton Rouge. On the receipt of this intelligence he sent out a reconnoitring party to Baton's ferry, on the Annito river, sixteen miles from this place. They returned, reporting that they had not fallen in with the enemy, with the exception of a few plekers on the banks of the river. It seems, however, that the rebels had received information of the reconnoissance, and sent out a force to cut off the expedition party on their return. Our men got scent of this, and by the

on their return. Our men got scent of this, and by the quickness of their movements escaped falling into the About two o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th information was received from some negroes that the rebels were approaching in force from the Groenwell Springs road upon which the troops were got under arms, ready for the menaced attack. At half past three o'clock on the following morning the reveille was beaten, and, the troops having formed, they were marched out to meet the COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLE. The engagement was brought on by one of the compa-

The engagement was brought on by one of the companies of the 21st Indiana, which was on picket duty about a mile back of the camp, being driven in by the robels. As soon as the firing was heard, General Williams sent the other companies of the 21st Indiana to the support of the pickets. On reaching the scene of action they found that the enemy was in too great force to contend with successfully, upon which they fell back to the front of their tents, followed by the enemy. There they made a stard, and engaged the entire brigade of General Clarke, consisting of two Misslasippi regiments, and a third regiment, composed, partially of men from Misslasippi, the rest being from Arkaneas. The fighting at that place was very severe. The Indiana boys performed prodigies of valor, and kept the enemy in check for a considerable time. General Williams, finding, however, that they were too far advanced to receive support from the other regiments, ordered them to fall back, which was done to the distance of from two hundred to two hundred and the distance of from two hundred to two hundred and THE RIGHT AND LEFT WINGS.

Just about this time the right wing of the Union army was engaged by Col. Allen's brigade. This wing consisted of the 6th Michigan and Nims' pattery. Simultaneous with this movement our left was attacked by Enggles' brigade. Attached to the left wing was the 14th Maine and Everett's battery. The fighting at this point was excessively severe, and the roar of battle was heard all along the line from left to right. This lasted about twenty minutes, during which time the rebels kept their troops masked under the cover of the woods as much as possible, while the Union soldiers were exposed to their fire in the open field. Considerable inconvenience was experienced by our troops, too, in consequence of their facing to the east, which caused the morning sun to shine in their faces, rendering their operations exceedingly difficult. Still our brave troops flinched not, but manfully bore the shock of everwhelming numbers, in the face of every difficulty.

The Thirtieth Massachusetts was now ordered to advance and support the Michigan troops; but while they were certified into meeting the face for the their test was now that their they were certified. The Thirtieth Massachusetts was now ordered to advance and support the Michigan troops; but while they were getting into position it was found that their aid was not necessary, as the Michigan boys had already repulsed their opponents. The Ninth Connecticut and the Fourth Wisconsin, which were held in reserve, were ordered about the same time to advance in support of the other regiments; but as they were going on the field the enemy retired. At one period of the fight the enemy got into the camp of the Twenty-first Indians and burned it, upon which this regiment, from the cover of the woods, poured a most terrific volley into them, doing fearful execution, and causing them to retire precipitately. They met a similar fate from the Twentieth Maine, into whose camp they had forced an entrance, though they suc

A BRILLIANT EXPLOIT.

A brilliant exploit, by the Sixth Michigan regiment, is thus recorded by the Herald's correspondent:

While the fight was raging, three companies of the 6th Michigan Volunteers were in peril of being cut off by the 4th and 30th Louisiana Regiments, commanded by Col. Allen, acting as brigadier general. These two regiments suddenly emerged from the woods, and marched towards the three companies, with the view of turning their right fiank. They had succeeded in capturing two guns belonging to Nims' battery, and a well-known rebelofficer named Henderson, was seen to wave a flag in triumph over the guns. Some say it was a black flag, but doubts have been expressed in regard to the correctness of the statement. The two guns were brought to bear on the gallant Michigan boys; but they were to nimble for the rebels. Lying flat on the ground, the rebel balls flew over them, upon which they started to their feet, and poured so well directed a volley into the elemy's ranks as to completely astonish him. This was handsomely seconded by the remaining guzs of Nims' battery, which, making a detour along the road, so severely galled the Louistana regiments by a well-timed cross-fire that when the two companies of the Michigan 6th came to the bayonet charge the rebels were driven back to the cover of the woods, leaving the two grant they had cantured be. onet charge the rebels were driven back to the cover of the woods, leaving the two guns they had captured behind them. Nims battery thus got their own again. The rebel Col. Allen was mortally wounded in the encounter, and General Williams, the brave Union commander, was killed by rifte builet, which pierced his breast. Captain Cordon, of company F; 6th Michigan, took the flag of one of the Louisiana regiments. A black flag was also captured—probably the identical one that the robel efficer, Henderson, so defiantly waved over the trophies he was so seen to lose. onet charge the rebels were driven back to the cover of

A BRILLIANT EXPLOIT.

THE PART TAKEN BY THE GUNBOATS. When the long roll was beaten the gunboats Essex, Sumpter, Kineo, and Katahdin took up their positions, the two former to protect our left and the two latter our right flank. The Essex and Sumpter opened fire in the woods, their shells screaming through the trees, tearing them into shreds and scattering an iron hall around. Signal Officer Davis of the Kineo, stationed himself on the towar of the State House, from which elevation he Signal Officer Davis of the Kineo, stationed, himself on the tower of the State House, from which elevation he had an excellent view of the field, and could signal to the vessels where to throw in their shells. After the fiatile had raged for some time the Union troops began to fall back on the penitentiary, when several well-directed shots, from the eleven-inch guns of the boats kept the rebels in check. Shortly after this the firing ceased.

At half past three P. M. firing was reopened, the gunboats Kineo and Katahdin shelling the woods in different directions where the enemy were, doing great execution. It has been stated that one shell from the Kineo killed from forty to sixty rebels. Towards evening the firing again ceased, but the gunboats continued to send in a shell every half hour in the different parts of the woods during the whole night, with the view of keeping the rebels at bay; but they had already fied, the gallant charge of the 6th Michigan having completed their discomfiture.

THE CLOSE OF THE FIGHT.

The rebels were led by Major General John O. Breckinridge, who scampered off in such haste that he left his
sword behind. It was picked up on the field, and is retained as a trophy. Perhaps it was this circumstance
that gave rise to the report that the traitor lost his right
arm. There can be no mistake as to whom the sword
belonged, for Breckinridge's name is engraved on it.
There were two other generals on the field—namely,
Glarke and Ruggles, and one acting brigadier, Allen.
General Clarke was taken prisoner, and is now at Baton
Rouge, in charge of a personal friend. The rebel troops
have been variously estimated at from five to eight thousand, while the Unionists did not exceed two thousand
five hundred in number.

Thus ended the battle of Baton Bouge, by no means
the greatest, but certainly the beet fought and most attubornly contested of any during the present war. It would
have dispersed to the four winds of heaven, had that not
been done already, the wretched delusion that Southerners are superior in valor togthose whom they contemptuonely term "Yankees."

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL RAM ARKANSAS. THE CLOSE OF THE FIGHT.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL RAM ARKANSAS. DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL RAM ARKANAS.

D. While the firing was going on smoke was seen up the river behind a bend. It was ascertained that it proceeded from the rebel ram Arkansas, in pursuance of the programme laid down for her to attack the Union vessels while their land forces were dealing with our troops. It seems, however, that the commander of the Arkansas thought better of the matter, and did not venture down; for there was the Union ram Essex, as well as the other gunboats, ready to give her a warm reception, and at night the officers of the Union vessels wondered where the Arkansas was. Their curjosity being atimulated by night the officers of the Union vessels wondered where the Arkansas was. Their curiosity being stimulated by the continued absence of the nondescript, or "What Is It," as Barnum would not go to the mountain would not go to Mahomet, Mahomet would go to the mountain, and go he did, being represented by the Essex leading, closely followed by the Sumpter, Kineo, and the Katahdin. On turning the elbow, beyond which her smoke had been seen on the previous day, the monater was discovered to be on fire, close into the bank. The rebel gunboats Webb and Music were by her, but they prudently retired on seeing our boats. It seems that the rebel gunboats Webb and Music were by her, but they prudently retired on seeing our boats. It seems that the Arkansas was worked by two engines on one wheel, and that both must be in working order or neither will act. One of the engines got out of order, and the other would not work without its fellow, in consequence of which she got under the bank. It is probable that the Webb and the Music were there to tow her off, but that on seeing our boats approaching, she was set on fire.

As the Union gunboats approached; several shots were fired at the Essex, from the Arkansas, one or two of them taking effect, but without doing any damage. In conse-

nndoubtedly pub ish them.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED SENT TO ALEXANDRIA.

Nearly all the sick and wounded soldiers who have lately been here have been sent to the hospitals in Alexandria and Washington. They were all transported thither under the management of Dr. Rauch, the medical director at this place.

ANGELS OF MERCY.

Among those who were fortunately present at Culpeper at the time of the battle was Mrs. McMillan, wife of the chaplain of the 109th Pennsylvania (Colonel Stainrook's) Regiment. She acted as a pure angel of mercy, visiting the hospitals, ministering to the wounded, and comforting those who were about passing into another and better world. Her deeds of mercy and kindness will ever be remembered by those who experienced them.

J. M. C.

As the Union gunboats approached; several shots were fired at the Essex, from the Arkansas, one or two of them taking effect, but without doing any damage. In consequence of the immovable position of the Arkansas, one or two of them taking effect, but without doing any damage. In consequence of the immovable position of the Arkansas, one or two of them taking effect, but without doing any damage. In consequence of the immovable position of the Arkansas, she could not bring more than one of her two guns to bear, or she might have given the Essex a great deal of trouble, as the latter vessel is quite unmanageable. The Essex ran past the Arkansas, to a part of the river where there is a reach of some length, and opened on her form'dable antagonist at five hundred yards, with three guns loaded with solid shot. One of these took effect right under the proving the stating effect, but without doing any damage. In consequence of the immovable position of the Arkansas, she could not bring more than or of her two guns to bear, or she the latter vessel is quite unmanageable. The Essex ran past to the Arkansas, she could not be remembered by the best of the Markansas to a part of the river where there is a reach of some length, and opened on her form'dable antagonist at five hu

THE GUERILLAS STILL AT WORK. Last night as the transport Sallie Robinson was coming up from New Orleans, on getting abreast of Donaldsonville, about midway between the city and this place, she was fired into by a field battery, but without any further damage than a shot through the smokestack. The flag ship Hartford had already passed, but the Brooklyn was somewhat astern of the Sallie Robinson. As soon as the Brooklyn arrived at the place a volley of mucketry was fired into her without effect. She fired several shots in return, but it could not be ascertained if any one was bit. any one was hit. THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA'S ACCOUNT OF THE

several shots in return, but it could not be ascertained if any one was bit.

THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Two highways run out of Baton Rouge—one above and one below, on each side of the town. About a mile and a half a road cuts these two roads at right angles, while extending from road to road is a large cemetry, facing towards the city and looking directly into the camp of the Indiana, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, regiments The front of this cemetery is fenced with paling, while the cemetery is thickly strewn with large tombs and over grown with high rank weeds. This was the position of the rebel centre. Our centre was composed of the Indiana Twenty first, the Massachusetts and Connecticut, drawn up on the opposite side of the roads, and not more than forty five rods distant. The robel right approached through corn-fields and over a rolling country, stacked with great impetuosity the Fourteenth Maine's camp and drove them out, burning and pillaging the camp in a few minutes. The Fourteenth Maine's camp and drove them out, burning and pillaging the camp in a few minutes. The Fourteenth Maine reallied, and anaported by the Massachusetts and Ning' battery, returned to the attack and drove the enemy back with great slaughter. The fiercest part of the conflict at this tide of the battle occurred before and within a house which the rebies obstinately determined to get possession of. The most conspicuous of the rebels at the place was a huge negro, armed and quipped with knapsack, musket, and unit and considerable and consider

fore them. At one time the opposing forces were hand to hand, and our handful of men were driven out of their camps and back into the town; but, rallied on every hand by their cfficers, and the cool daring of Geoeral Williams, assisted by the gunboats, that began to fire shell on each flank with perfect accuracy and deadly effect, our troops brayely rushed to the front and drove the entire rebel centre back across the road into and beyord the cemetery, from which they were not able again to emerge. Four times they made desperate efforts to come out from behind the tombs and cross the road, but each time they were driven back, until, finally, they were in full panic retreat. Our own men were too

efforts to come out from' behind the tombs and cross the road, but each time they were driven back, until, finally, they were in full panic retreat. Our own men were too much exhausted to pursue. On our right, in the meantime, the rebels, under General Clarke, made a desperate effort to flank us and get in our rear. It was here that the admirab e general bip of Williams displayed itself. Anticipating this very movement, he had placed, Manning's battery of itx pleces, supported by the Wisconsin and Vermont regiments, while the Michigan regiment was strongly posted at the crossing of the roads, and commanding the entire approach of the enemy's left. Here the battle raged fiercely, and after the rebels' flank movement was repulsed and driven back, not to return; here it was that the gallant general fell at the head of the Indiana and Michigan regiments; but not before victory had lighted up that fine, manly face with its glow of triumph. I am convinced the whole of the rebel forces. By 10 A. M. the firing had ceased, and the enemy had retired with haste, and left over three bundred of his dead on the field of battle. Every one of his dead was buried by our men, except many who died in the retreat, or were killed by the long-reaching shells of our gunboats. The field presented evidences of the desperation of the combats at the crosing of the roads where the rebels had endeavored to flank us, and where they were met by the Indiana and Michigan regimen's. The men fought had. Those who had lost their arms tore off the ralls from the tences. More than one; rebel was found dead who had been killed in this way. In one spot, behind a beautiful tomb, with effigies of Infant was founded. We have not a list of the dead. General will have heart of the meant of the meant of the ralls of the dead. General will have been the dead on the field one, where the rebels had endeavored to flank us, and where they were met by the Indiana and Michigan regimen's the field by a force not one-fourth his dead on the field of battle. Every on was found dead who had been killed in this way. In one spot, behind a beautiful tomb, with efficies of infant children kneeling, twelve dead rebels were found in one bean. Everywhere they strewed the earth, and made ghattly the quiet graveyard under which they son.
lay—victims to a madness which, if much longer persisted in, will make the entire land red with blood; for
the rebellion must be crushed, if we have to use the last,

SINKING OF THE STEAMER-WHITEMAN. From the New Orleans Delta, Aug. 6.] The United States gunboat Oneida, which left port resterday for up-river, returned this morning, having been in collision with the steamboat Lewis Whiteman, toming down from Baton Rouge.

It appears that last night, when the Oneida was about fifty miles above the city, she was run into by the Lewis. Whiteman, which boat immediately sunk. The Whiteman had on board the body of Gen. Williams, attended by an escort of six of his body-guard; also, 42 wounded Federal and 3 Confederate soldiers. Thirty-eight of the wounded soldiers and three of the bady-guard were wounded soldiers and three of the body-guard were saved. We have no intelligence as to the crew, but it is reported that the captain and pilot of the Whiteman were brought to the city in irons on board the Oneida.

We are glad to learn that the body of General Williams was recovered. It appears that about daylight the body was discovered on a plank floating in the river, and was taken on board the Oneida, and brought to the city.

nost certain, but most fatal weapon left us

Another account of the accident save : Another account of the accident says:

The United States gunboat Panola, at the time of the collision between the Oneida and the Lewis Whiteman, was within sight of those vessels, and hastened to the scene of disaster, and rendered efficient service in picking up the wounded, &c., who had been on board the Whiteman. She laid by until daylight, and succeeded in picking up the remains of General Williams, and conveying them, as well as the survivors from the Whiteman, to the city. The Oneida went on her way up the river. Capt J. F. Noyes, of the 26th Massachusetts Regiment, who was on board the steamboat Lewis Whiteman, on Wednesday, when she sunk, and who escaped by swimming to the Oneida, furnishes us with the following account of this affair: ming to the Oneida, furnishes us with the following account of this safair:

The Oneida was going up very near the shore, and when the Whiteman came in view, the former ran so near the bank as to run into the mud. Captain Noyes states that the pilot of the Whiteman headed her in towards the Oneida, as he thinks purposely. The Oneida was plainly visible, as it was a bright moonlight night; the lights of that vessel were seen and her whistle was blown twice, distinctly. There was a quantity of money aboard belonging to the Adams Express Company, and a passenger had \$1,600 in gold in a valise, which was lost. A large amount of merchandise belonging to Mr. Beid, the sutler, went down with the wreck of the Whiteman. A woman, name unknown, living on Customhouse street; was drowned. drowned.

Oapt. Kelty, of the 30th Massachusetts Regiment, was killed in the early part of the battle at Baton Rouge, on the 5th inst. Lieut Howe, of the same regiment, who was supposed to have been killed, is still alive, but

wounded in the thigh. The wound is not consi ORDER FROM GEN. BUTLER ON GEN. WILLIAMS' HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE GULF, }
NEW URLEANS, Aug 7, 1862. The Commanding General announces to the Army of the Gulf the sad event of the death of Brig. Gen. Thomas Williams, commanding Second Brigade, in camp at Baton Bouge. The victorious achievement, the repulse of the division of Mejor Gen Breckinridge by the troops led by Ger. Williams, and the destruction of the mail-clad Arkansas by Capt. Porter, of the navy, is made sorrowful by the fall of one brave, gallant, and successful fellowsoldier. soldier...

Gen. Williams graduated at West Point in 1837, at once joined the 4th Artillery, in Florida, where he served with distinction, was thrice brevetted for gallant and nevitorious services in Mexico, as a member of Gen. Scott's staff. His country mourns in sympathy with his wife and children, now that country's care and precious charge.

We, his, companions in arms, who had learned to love him, weep the true friend, the gallant gentleman, the brave soldier, the accomplished officer, the pure patriot, and victorious hero, the devoted Christian. All and more went out when Williams died. By a singular felicity the manner of his death fillustrated each of these game. ty the manner of his death illustrated each of these generous qualities.

The ohivalric American gentleman, he gave up the vantage of the cover of the houses of the city—forming his lines in open field, lest the women and children of his enemies abould be hurt in the fight! A good general, he had made his dispositions, and prepared for battle at the break of day, when he met his foe! A brave soldier, he received the death ento teading his men! A patriot hero, he was fighting the battle of his country, and died as went up the cheer of victory! A Christian; he sleeps in the hope of the Blessed Redeemer! His vitues we cannot exceed—his example we may emulate—and mourning his death, we pray "may our last end be like his."

The customary tribute of mourning will be worn by the officers in the Department. ty the manner of his death illustrated each of these gene-

the officers in the Department.

Major General BUTLER. Commanding. FUNERAL OF GENERAL WILLIAMS. The remains of this officer arrived yesterday on the nnboat Pinola, and were conveyed last evening to the City Hall, where they remained until to-day between ten and eleven o'clock, when they were escorted to Ohrist's Church, on Osnal street, where the religious service was performed. From the church the remains were escorted on shipboard for conveyance to New York. The

highest military honors were paid to the memory of the AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE. Below we give the official report of Colonel Cahill, of the battle before Baton Rouge, on the 6th instant. We also give the correspondence between General Breckin-ridge and Colonel Cahill, relative to the burial of the dead:

BEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, BATON BRUGA, August 6.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that an attack was made early yesterday morning by a Confederate force of about ten regiments, under command of Major General John C. Breckinridge, and that, after a fight of four hours' duration and of great severity, the enemy were repulsed.

I regret to state that Brigsdier General Williams was killed on the field by a rifle ball through the chest.

During the battle, our forces were obliged to retire about a quarter of a mile from our original position, and the enemy were thus able to occupy, temporarily, the camps of the Twenty-first Indiana, Seventh Vermont, and Fourteenth Maine regiments, and to destroy much of the baggage and camp equipage. They were, however, driven out; but our numbers being much lessened by sickness, and the men on the field being much exhausted by fatigue and heat, it was deemed inexpedient to pursue. pursue.

I am unable, as yet, to give a report of our casualties

I am unable, as yet, to give a report of our casualties, which, I am sorry to say, are considerable.

The enemy has retired 'several miles, and, for all I can learn, are still retiring. I am expecting it possible they may receive reinforcements, and am disposing my troops in the strongest positions. Our force engaged numbered less than 2,500; the enemy had at least 5,000, with twelve or fourteen field pieces, and some cavalry.

The ram Arkanasa approached with the intention of engaging our gunbosts, but grounded above the point, at a distance or about six miles, and to-day was engaged by the iron-clad Essex, and destroyed.

Enclosed is a copy of a communication received by fing of truce from Major General J. C. Breckinridge, and my reply thereto. You will see by the latter that Brigadier General Clarke, and his aid-de-camp, have delivered themselves up as prisoners of war.

I have also fully seventy wounded prisoners, that were left on the field, also, about thirty captured. I would like instructions as to the disposition you wish made of like instructions as to the disposition you wish made o hem. Some express a wish to be paroled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. CAHILL,

Colonel Commanding Post.

Captain R. S. DAVIS, Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters Department of the Gulf.
The following is the communication of General Breck-inridge to Colonel Cabill: HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES IN THE FIELD, Near Baton Rouge, August 6, 1862.

To the Commanding Officer of the United States Forces, Baton Rouge, La:

I have sent Major DeBauer with a flag of truce, with
the request that he will be allowed to attend to the burial of our dead who may have been left within your
lines. Major Haynes, accompanying, desires to communicate with Brig. General Charles-Clarke, that he may Bleave with Brig. General Chaires Claims, and such articles supply him with money and clothing, and such articles as may contribute to his comfort.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BEBOKINRIDGE,

Major General Commanding.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Major General Commanding.

Colonel Cahill replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

Baton Rouge, La., August 6, 1862.

General: In reply to your communication of this morning, under a flag of truce, I have the honor to say that we are now engaged in the burial of your dead within our lines, and that we shall soon fluish the now nearly accomplished work. General Clarke and his aid-decamp, Lieut. Berger, have surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, and are being cared for by our surgicons. A friend of General Clarke, from this city, will attend to his pecuniary wants.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. CAHILL, Col. Com.

Maj. Gen. J. U. Breckinridge, Com Con. Forces.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF THE HEROES OF BATON CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF THE HEROES OF BATON ROUGE. [General Orders, No. 57.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

NEW ORLEANS, August 9, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Gulf:
Your successes have heretofore been substantially

bloodless.

Taking and holding the most important strategic and commercial positions, with the aid of the gallant navy, by the wisdom of your combinations and the moral power of your arms, it has been left for the last few days to be the combination of the last few days to of your arms, it has been left for the last low usys to bastize you is blood.

The Spanish conqueror of Mexico won imperishable renown by landing, in that country and burning his transport ships to cut off all hope of retreat. You, more wise and economical, but with equal providence against retreat, sent yours home. Organized to operate on the sea-coast, you advanced your outposts to Baton Rouge, the capital of the State of Louisiana, more than two hundred.

the contest will have inscribed on them " Baton Rongs To complete the victory, the iron-clad steamer Arkan-sas, the last naval hope of the rebellion, hardly awaited the gallant attack of the Essex, but followed the example of her sisters, the Morrimac, the Manassas the Mississippi, and the Louisiana, by her own destruction. By command of Major General Butler:

E. S. DAVIS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General. BRECKINRIDGE ON THE DOUBLE-QUICK STEP.

In the battle at Baton Rouge the Union forces sustained a loss of about seventy killed and two hundred and fitteen wounded. We have not a list of the dead. General Williams had three horses shot from under him. He was killed while rallying the Twenty-first Indianians, who had just lost a fieldplece. The gun was retaken; but General Williams fell, his body having been pierced by several bullets. The wounded are in the following proportion:

Details of the Evacuation of Harrison's Landing.

ABANDONMENT OF A DESOLATE PLAIN. NO OPPOSITION FROM THE REBELS. Our Success Most Complete.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Saturday, August 16, 1862. Harrison's Landing is evacuated. Without a struggle. thout a blow, without even the loss of a single man, the immense Army of the Potomac, officers and men, bag and baggage, stores, tents, horses, ammunition, and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing. leaving it a deserted and desolate plain. For several days this important movement has been going on. Ten days ago, when on the way from Fortress Monroe to Harrison's Landing, in the mail-boat John A. Warner, I was convinced that the evacuation had already, commenced, from the fact that steamer after steamer, and vessel after vessel, passed us steaming or sailing in the direction of Fortress Monroe, laden heavily with horses and stores. All agree that the whole affair, had been admirably well planned and executed. For a wonder, everybody did not know everything that was to take place before an order was given, and for a still greater wonder after an order was given no one knew the result; for if it related to the movement of a brigade or division, men and officers, colonels, and even generals, epeculated as to the meaning of the move, such as "What does it mean." "Where are we going?" "Is the whole army going to move?" Ac.; and even at this moment your reporter is asking the two former questions at Fortress Monroe, without being able to obtain move than a supposition for an answer. Warner, I was convinced that the evacuation had al

than a supposition for an answer.

I have said that this movement had been in contemplation some time, but the first intimation of it took place on Monday last, when McCall's division received orders to strike their tents, provide six days' rations, and he ready to move at a moment's notice. and be ready to move at a moment's notice. wharf, and embarked quietly en steamers; left the Landing some time during the night for Acquis creek, as was supposed, via Fortress Monroe. An order was next fested that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed further than Fortress Monroe; and on Wednesday ten days' rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. All the knapsacks of those who were ordered to march by land were placed on board barges and schooners, for the humane purpose of relieving the men of their weight and incumbrance during the hot and weary march. On the same day General McOlellan and Colonel Ingalls left Harrison's Landing for the nearest telegraph station, and communicated with the War, Department as to future movements, returning the following day.

On Thursday the army commenced evacuating in earnest. All the siege guis were removed from the front, and asfely embarked on Thursday and yesterday on board barges and schooners. Porter's Corps led the on board barges and schooners. Portor's Corps led the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night. On Friday morning every tent was struck, and then, for the first time, was it generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail of vessels left the different wharves, loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contrabands. All the cavality that remained before the final departure of the land forces acted as pickets. and a strong rear guard of infantry and artillery, was placed to protect the baggage trains. The sick and wounded who remained at the different hospitals were placed on board the regular steamboats belonging to the Sanitary Commission at the Long Wharf, and to the Sanitary Commission at the Long Wharf, and were among the first to move entinto the stream. Contrabands were thipped on schooners, barges, and pontoon boats, and it was an amusing sight to see the long line of boats with their abon freight pass the different steamers and wharves, to take their places among the others anchored in the stream, or hear the questions, answers, and jokes which passed between the two parties, amid the "ha! has of the white men and the "ya! ties, amid the "ha! ha's of the white men and the "ya's " of the black."

Gen. McClellan, and most of his staff, went by landand yesterday afternoon Cel. Ingalls and Capt. Bankin started across the Peninsula on horseback. Capt. Saw telle remained to direct the operations at the Landing, and great praise is due him for his energetic and indefatigable exertions and excellent management, throughout.

and great praise is due him for his energetic and indefatigable exertions and excellent management throughout.

All being now safely embarked on board the different vestels, Col. But er. commandant of the depot guard, called in his sentinels, who were on duty at the different wharves, and embarked his regiment on board the North America. His regiment, the 93d New York, have performed the ardinous duties of guarding the depots at White House and Harrison's Landing with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the whole army. And now they, too, are all embarked, and the last steamer has steamed to the centre of the stream, the mighty fleet quietly resting at another on the bosom of the placid James, waiting for the changing of the tide, which is the signal of departure.

The last steamer had paddled out in the stream. This occurred about 9° o'clock. The moon was about half full, thedding sufficient light to clearly distinguish surrounding objects. Up and down the river, far as the eye could reach, the fleet lay quietly at another, the many colored signal lights, bright and flickering, looked like fairy stars of various huss, flashing along the whole line. A light breeze was blowing up the river, rippling the water noiselessly, each ripple moving as with flery life, from the reflection of the fires on the banks. A sound of many voices singing a hymn, in the direction of the negro barges, came floating musically over the water, to the tune of "We're bound for the happy land of Canaan." All else was still as death, and as I sat upon the deck of the steamer looking at the enchanting scene, I thought of 'poace and good will to mon," rather than of war and war expeditions.

We did not leave until near 7 o'clock A. M., when all being in readiness at the change of the tide, the whole fleet moved slowly down the river. Nothing occurred of any particular consequence during the voyage.—Tribure.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, says: The movement has been going on—or at least an order to this effect was issued more t

if possible to induce them them to alter their plan of operations. General McClellan contends that, inasmuch a Pope has drawn the largest portion of the rebel forces to the Shenandosh valley, our army could march into Bich-mond, within twenty-four hours after receiving orders to that effect.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. Alarming Invasion of Kentucky.

Alarming Invasion of Kentucky.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug 18.]

The long-contemplated invasion of Kentucky in force, by the rebels, with the intention of cutting off General Buell's army and carrying the war across the Ohio river, is now being made. The news is absolutely alarming. The rebels are in the front and rear of General George W. Morgan, commanding the Union troops at Cumberland Gap. He has retreated to Barboursville, and the rebels are already at London, in his rear, and pressing hard in front. This is not rumor and exaggeration, but the truth of history. General Buell is also reported to be in a bad fix. It is certain that re bel marauders have cut off railroad communications between Louisville and Rashville, the line jover which Buell drew such supplies as the country he occupies could not afford. It may be essential to the subsistence, and therefore safety of the Army of the Ohio, that that road be immediately possessed by our troops, and efficiently guarded throughout. THE VERY LATEST FROM POINDEXTER.

[From the St. Joseph Herald, 14th]
Yesterday Poindexter crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road at Medicine creek, near Bottsville, about Joseph Road at Medicine creek, and General Loan was travelling South at a terrible rate, and General Loan was within four miles of his gang. The conductor says a force of seven hundred men, under Major Hunt of Merrill's Horse, left. Utics to intercept them at Lecompton's Ferry, where Poindexter will try to cross the Grand river. He says they are riding three to a horse, and are completely jaded out. They are regged, hungry, and desperate. How that rebel gang can escape we can not see, as Loan was close on their heels at the last account. Colonel Guitar is moving on to them from Laclede with five hun-From the St. Joseph Herald, 14th] Guitar is moving on to them from Laclede with five hun dred and fifty men. General Loan telegraphed the fol lowing yesterday before the foregoing news was re-ceived: LACLEDE, August, 1862. To Captain S. C. Benham, Commissarr, St. Joseph:
You will ship me to this point, at o. ce, by special train, if necessary three thousand rations of hard bread, coffee, sugar, and salt. I am here with five hundred and fifty men, who have been without subsistence for forty-eighthours. I came up with Poindexter at nine o'clock last night, at Compton's Ferry, on Grand river, attacked and dispersed his forces, hilling some ten or twelve, wounding and drowning twenty or thirty, taking his whole baggage train, one-third of his arms and horses, and all his baggage and ammunition. gage and ammunition.
O. E. GUITAR, Colonel Commanding.

THE SCENE OF CONFLICT. THE SCENE OF CONFLICT.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 13th.]

Our troops reached Kansas City about six o'clock on Monday evening. They were received with the greatest enthusias m by the citizens. One report represented the rebels as near Independence, in a position where they were protected by a stone wall; another report was to the effect that they were marching on Pleasant Hill. The bridge being down on the direct road to Independence, Colonel Burris determined to delay the advance until yesterday morning. He sent out about fifty secuts in various directions, and from them obtained information which would govern his movements yesterday.

Buell's force at Independence was surprised, and was captured at an early hour Monday morning. The rebels took all of Buell's guns, ammunition, horses, tonts, and stores. Several thousand rounds of ammunition fell into the hands of the enemy. Buell's quarters were entered and demolished. Oaptain Thomas, who formerly belonged to Nugent's regiment, was killed in his room, his body horribly mangled, and kicked down stairs. He was a German, and about fifty pears oil. It is impossible now to tell how many of our men were killed. The officers were taken prisoners, the men paroled.

The rebels are exultant, and it is certain that the rebel force is constantly receiving accessions. Their commander is said to be Quantrell, and their number five hundred; but these things are not known. It is not pleasant to have to record that Col. Barris received no reinforcements whatever from the people of Kansas Uity. The guerillas have more friends there than the Union soldlers.

At 4 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Col Burris started [From the Leavenworth Conservative, 13th.] The guerilas, nave more friends there that the Cholesoldiers.

At 4 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Col Burris started for Independence, his men full of spirit and enger for a fight. He has with him no tents, no blankets, no trainmothing to prevent a rapid march. Our boys want a fight, and will get it, if the guerillas are four times as numerous. If forces are nearly equal, the rebels will take to the brush, and this expedition will be as fruitless as the thousands that have gone before.

TWO CENTS. ARREST OF THE EDITOR OF THE DUBUQUE HERALD-"HIS PROCLAMATION." From the Dubuone Herald.

[From the Dubuque Herald.]

ON BOARD STEAMER BILL HENDERSON,
DUBUQUE, Aug. 14, 1862.

Readers of the Herald, and fellow-citizens of lowa:
I have been arrested, this morning, by an arbitrary order
from the War Department, on what grounds I know not,
except it be for the expression of my sentiments through
the Dubuque Herald, sentiments which, as true as God
lives, I believe to be loyal to the Constitution of my
country. I have only to commend my wife and children
to your case and protection. to your care and protection. Your friend and fellow-citizen D. A. MAHONY.

As announced in the above, Mr. Mahony is new the hands of the United States Marshal of this State prisoner, charged with no crime and guilty of no alleged or known misconduct.

* * * * * * *

The principles which the *Herald* enunciated and sup-The principles which the Herald enunciated and supported, it does not shrink from now. Neither does Mr. Mahony, though immured in a dungeon for his temerity. Neither does the writer, nor the thousands whose political bond binds them within the same broad fold.

* * * * * * * *

There is no probability of the suppression of the paper: There is no probability of the suppression of the paper; we have that assurance from the proper authorities, but our readers will pardon us. If for some time to come, we content ourselves with faithfully presenting the current news with such extracts as we see proper to make, leaving editorial comment to be indulged in at some future time, when it ceases to involve so much of interest to both ourselves and our subscribers. Hoping that a renewed support will be given to the paper, and that its old friends will not relax in their endeavors, I close.

STILLSON HUTCHINS.

Our Iron-clad Fleet. A summary of the resources of this country in iron d vessels, built and building, is as follows: 2 frigates, afloat. 1 Monitor, afloat. 2 gunboats, afloat (Galena and Naugatuck).

gunboats on Western rivers, affoat. gunboate on Western rivers, purchased and mailed 9 Monitors, building. 1 Monitor, for California, building. 0 gunboats for the protection of Ohio and Indiana. and gumboats for the protection of Unio and Indian:
3 Mississippl gumboats.
1 tremendous ram, to be plated with 6 inch iron.
1 gumboat, to be built at the navy yard.
1 gumboat at dry-dock.
1 gumboat at New York (Thirteenth street).
1 gumboat at Boston.
1 gumboat at Greenpoint.
1 gumboat at Philadelphia.

2 new Ericsson vessels. Total, 49. Of these, one building at Philadelp Of these, one building at Philadelphia, two at New York, one at Greenpoint—and possibly others—are to be xclusively iron. The following is the actual force of our iron fleet afloat

I vessel supposed to be building secretly by Mr.

The following is the at present:
Vessels.
New Ironsides.
Roandke.
70 (about) 400 300 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 Jalena.... enton(about) arondolet(about) O. Tyler..... Total................15,370 1.800

Battle of Slaughter's Mountain, Culpe-OFFICIAL LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISS-ING OF 109TH REGT., P. V.

There may be one or two more of smaller dimensions

Special Correspondence of The Press.] CULPEPER, VA., August 15, 1862.
Cel. H. J. Stainrook, wounded by shell in the groin.
Major W. A. Gray, side.
Adjutant Mac Adam, right shoulder.
Captein E. Switzer, F, calf of leg.
1st Lieutenant L. W. Balston, F, abdomen.
2d Lieutenant M. Veale. F. him fa prisoner. 2d Lieutenant M. Vesle, F, hip, [a prisoner.]
1st Lieutenant D. B. B. Nevin, K, supposed to be killed. Private Wm. G. Bussinger, A, killed by minie ball.
Private Harry Rice, C. do. do. Color Sergt. Lewis Shaw, C, do. Corporal Wm. H. Blye, C, do. Private David Seely, C, do. Private Robt. Montgomery, D, do. Private Thos. Cochran, Jr., D. do. Private Albert Williams, D., do. Private Joseph C. Bethell, E., do. Private James Aiken, F, Private Dennis Tinsley, F, Sergeant John H. Loves, G, Private John Johnston, G Invate John Johnston, G, lat Sergeant James Corkin, I, Sergeant John Long, I, Corporal A. J. Rex, K, Private John Warren, K, Private David White, K, Private Chay Basedelvare, K Private Wm. Selfridge, K,

Private John B. Maggi, A, arm. Private David Botworth, A, log. Private Wm. Brysnt, A, leg. Private Martin Latcham, A, finger shot off. Private John Goldsmith, A, arm. Private John Ditzell, A, leg. Corporal W. J. Durborow, B. back. Orporal Wm Hawk, B, head.
Private George Meyer, B, thigh.
Private Jas O'Neill, B, thigh and foot. Private Wm Olevenger, B, hand. Corporal Thomas Pohlman, C, right breast Private Thomas Sweeney, C, abdomen. Private Thomas Sweeney, G, abdomen.
Private Albert Haley, G, right arm
Private Joseph Rough, C, left shoulder.
Private John W. Leighbart, C, left breast.
Corporal Wm. S. Emery, D, wounded.
Corporal Isaiah Ashbridge, D, wounded. Corporal Isaiah Agnoridge, D. Wounded.
Private Reese Shenneman, D, wounded.
Private Wm Mathers, D, wounded.
Private John McCarty, D, wounded.
lat Sergeant J McFadden, E, left breast.
Corporal Oliver H Hays, F, leg.
Private John Morrison, F, right shoulder.
Private John Morrison, F, right shoulder. Private John Iander, F., shoulder. Private John Iander, F., shoulder. Private Michael O'Donnell, F., thigh. Private Robert Mason, F., left breast. Sergeant B. Sutherland, G. wounded. geant Frank Sullivan, G. wounded. Private David Brown, G, wounded.
Private Wm. Coogan, G, wounded and prisoner.
Sergeant Wm. W. Thomas, H, right hand.
Corporal Jos. Gulbertson, H, arm.
Private Henry Poulson, H, right breast, Private Henry Poulson, H, right legs.
Private Edward Peak, H, right legs.
Private James Haggerty, H, leg and hand.
Private George McIlvain, H, knee.
Private G. A. H Duvall, leg.
Corporal Joseph Murray, I head.
Private John Duross, I, thigh.
Private B. Merriman, I, left leg. Private B. merriman, I, lett leg.
Private Arthur Doherty I, shoulder.
Private James Jamison, I, arm.
Private Peter U'Nelli, I, limbs.
Private Daniel Tanney, I, left ancie.
Private Bobert Wallace, I, abdomen.

Private Bobert Wallace, I, abdomen.
Private Jonn Cook, I, right arm.
Private Jacob Moritz, I., right hand.
Corporal Jacob Guiger, K, hand and knee.
Private John McGinly, K, right foot.
Private John Reed, K, right hand.
Private James Box, B, right arm.
Private James Johnson, K, right leg.
Private John Emmons, K, head.
Private Lawrence Leafy, K, arm.
Private M, Lutz, K, left arm.
Private M, Lutz, K, left arm.
Private M, McCullough, K, hip.
Private Wm. Black, K, hip. Officers..... Men......6

Corporal Thomas M. Antrim, H., missing. Private Charles Daniels, H., missing. Private Bobert Wallace, H., missing. Private Thomas Flick, H., missing. Private Horaca P. Hill. H. missing. Corporal John Greenwood, I, missing.
Private Edward Barry, I, missing. Wounded....

Missing We went into action with less than 300 men, and we have lost nearly half our number. W. R. M. A.

English Fire Insurance Offices The following table is compiled from the official returns of the English Government for 1861, by which is turns of the English Government for 1801, by which is a ports which had been circulated, that the Government tained the pre-eminence ever all competitors exhibited in 1860, and again heads the list, showing that it has, slone, a much larger amount of new business than any office in Great Britain, and, in fact, more than one-sixth to his wishes, and that a civil war would be avoided.

The Chamber after a phort digration, a pressed its. of the entire increase of the remaining forty-four offices, Loodon and Provincial. The Royal Insurance Company has maintained an investment in the United States of over a half million of dollars, in the stocks of the United States Government, during the rebellion. It has, moreover, declared its intention, in case of war between the two countries, to meet all engagements in the same prompt manner as in time of peace, and with its large investments in the United States, is no doubt amply able to do so. Of these investments, one hundred thousand dollars is deposited in the Insurance Department of the State of New York, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the hands of trustees in New York city, and cannot be withdrawn as long as the Company has any of the entire increase of the remaining forty-four of

9 Norwich Union. 1,829 33 United Kingdom 10 County. 149 Provident. 149 11 West of England. 1,685 33 Hesses and Suffolk. 109 13 Leeds and York- 36 Sheffield 98 sbire. 1,465 37 Midland Counties. 87 14 Provincial. 1,295 38 Salop. 59 15 do Londen 1,209 39 Birmingham Dis- 16 Union. 945 trict. 54 17 Royal Exchange. 907 40 London Union. 52 18 General. 880 41 Emperor. 39 19 Law Union. 860 42 Shropshire and N. 26 20 Scottish Previnc'l 791 Wales. 26 17 Royal Exchange. 907 40 Lendon Union. 52
18 General. 39
19 Law Union. 860 42 Stropshire and N. 26
20 Scottish Previnc'l 791 Wales. 26
21 Caledonian. 685 43 Norwich Equitable 25
22 Lancashire. 518 44 Preserver. 21
23 Yorkshire 437 45 District. 6
The Liverpool Mail, of the 28th of July, from which we take the foregoing' figures, says: "They prove unmistakably the continued advance of the 'Royal' in the confidence and good opinion of the public. That advance has been, from the beginning, as remarkable as it has been rapid, and we confidly congratulate the directors and shareholders upon it, because we regard it as the just reward of prudeat, management, of liberal and hoborable dealing, and of undoubted stability."

GENERAL FREMONT AT A CAMP MEETING .-General John Charles Fremont, accompanied by Major-fisskell, attended the Methodist camp meeting at Hamil-ron, on Friday afternoon. The General made a speech on war matters.—Boston Herald.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PARSS will be sent to subscribers by 5.00 44 46

§..... 8.00 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 100 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to not as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Si

lines constitute a square.

Important Debate in the House of Lords. EARL RUSSELL AND THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS. THE QUESTION OF RECOGNIZING THE SOUTHERN STATES On the 4th instant a debate occurred in the House of Lords, on the question of recognizing the Southern States, of which the following is a report:

States, of which the following is a report:

Lord Campbell then rose to move for copies or extracts of any correspondence which her Majesty's Government had received from Mr. Mason, the Southern envoy, relating to the acknowledgement of the Confederate States of America by Great Britain. He said, as the Gevernment had already laid before Parliament, in the first number of the papers on America, the despatch of Col. Mann and Mr. Yancey, demanding the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy in 1861, and had also laid before Parliament a despatch of Mr. Mason, at the beginning of the present year, on the blockade, there could ginning of the present year, on the blockade, there could be no technical objection to present any correspondence ginning of the present year, on the blockade, there could be no technical objection to present any correspondence of a later period.

Earl Russell said: I am sorry that it is not convenient to give the papers which have been moved for. The envoy of the Southern States has never been officially received here, and, as the correspondence has been entirely of an unofficial character, I do not think it would be advisable to produce it. There is, however, a despatch of Mr. Seward'a, communicated to me by Mr. Adams, and another to Mr. Seward in reply, in which the views of her Majesty's Government are stated. We remain as we were a few months age; we have not aftered our position, and there is little more than that fact contained in the despatch. In the event of adopting any new line of policy, I should think it necessary to communicate with the maritime Powers of Europe before taking any steps. My noble friend seems to understand that the maritime Powers wish to recognize the Southern States, and that some objection on our part has prevented the recognition. Now, I have had no communication from any foreign Power stating any wish or making any proposition with regard to the recognition of the Southern States of America. Under these circumstances, I hope my noble friend will not press this motion, as it would not be convenient to give the papers now; though I may produce them hereafter. [Hear, hear] I do not doubt that the opinion of the maritims Powers of Europe would carry much weight with the Government of the United States, but it is very desirable that all the great Powers should join in any representations that may be made. With researt to France. Powers of Europe would carry much weight with the Government of the United States, but it is very desirable that, all the great Powers should join in any representations that may be made. With regard to France, all I can say is, that hitherto there has been an intimate and unreserved communication between her Mejesty's Government and that of the Emperor of the French, and I do not recollect any instance in which a difference of opinion has arisen between them on this subject. With reterence to the Government of Russia, I am not in the same censiant communication with that Government; but, if I were to state the inclination of my mind, it would be that Russia would be ready to consider any step that might be thought necessary, and that both Russia and France would weigh, in a most imparital spirit, any proposition that might be made to those Governments. With regard to the other powers of Europe, I should say that they are disposed to take the same view. If, however, I thought it my duty, and if her Mejesty's Government thought it their duty to make any such communications, they ought very deliberately to consider the matter before any such step is taken. Unfortunately, an opinion prevails in the United States with regard to this country which is not justified by any conduct on our part, because it has been as friendly and as straightforward as possible. [Hear, hear.] as straightforward as possible. [Hear, hear.]
The motion, after a few words from Lord Stratheden.

THE LONDON TIMES! PLEA AGAINST INTERVENTION. [From the London Times, 6th.]

The House of Lords, in its recent conversation on American affairs, has given very faithful expression to the feeling of the nation. We are all most anxious for the termination of a civil war as useless as it is horrible. We are anxious to know what view the Government entertains of the case; but we are at the same time thoroughly convinced that the cause of peace will gain nothing by public discussion, and that the best course we can adopt is to leave all action upon it in the hands of the Government, and not to fetter them by pledges; or embarrass them by specific declarations.

A general impression seems to exist in favor of a policy of expectation—in favor of leaving things to take their course, without premature interference. All men agree IFrom the London Times, 6th.] course, without premature interference. All men agree ties. The only question is as to the means by which that end may be most readily and certainly attained. We think it would not be difficult to show that were Ge-vernment to take any step whatever at the present me-ment, it would be taking the step most likely to blast the What is it in our power to do consistently with good faith and a strict observance of the law of nations? We have no right to break or disregard the blockade which is regularly declared and strictly enforced by the utmost is regularly declared and strictly enforced by the utmost power of one of the belligerents. From that blockade the last semblance of illegality has been removed by the tardy recognition of the South by the North as a belligarent, and the agreement of the two Governments on a cartel for the exchange of prisoners. But we are urged to recognize the South. What advantage would be derived to the cause of peace from such a step? It would doubtless be a great encouragement for the court to persevere in their resistance. But such oncouragement does not appear to be needed, nor, were it needed, is it the duty of this country to give it. We recognized belligerent rights, because, unless we had South to persevere in their resistance. But such oncouragement does not appear to be needed, nor, were
it needed, is it the duty of this country to give it.
We recognized belligerent rights, because, unless we had
done so, we must have been involved in a great number
of legal difficulties—such, for instance, as treating persons engeged in open and public war as pirates—difficulties which must necessarily arise from the attempt to
treat a state of things actually existing as if it did not
exist. That act was the result of a necessity. But no
necessity calls upon us to recognize the Southern Confederacy as a separate State. Such a recognition
would not give us the least right to interfere with the
blockade, and would tend, as use think we can show,
rather to prolong the war than to accelerate peace.
But there is one objection to any interference on our
part at the present moment, whether by way o recognition, intervention, or mediation, which we have reserved to the last, because it is incomparably the most
important of all. The last few mails from America have
brought us intelligence which gives some hope that the
end of the struggle is approaching. The war seems
likely to burn out for want of material to consume. It
has already swallowed up those classes, to be found in
every large community, who, pressed by want and impatient of regular labor, offer the readiest material for the
recruiting sergeant. The 300,000 men now called for by
the President must be furnished, if furnished at all, from
those laborers who produce the wealth, and, indeed, supply the subsistence of the country. The acuse of oredit
may anticipate the resources of a country, but those resources are in its labor, and if that labor falls, seciety thself is dissolved. A desperse conflict is going on at this
moment between the Government of the United States
and the private employer of labor. The Government
offer high bountles and pay, such as private soldiers
nover received before. But the private employer offers
double the da It is to this difficulty of getting recruits that we trace the attempts, so frequently made, and so earnestly per-severed in, to persuade the people of America that Eng-land is hostile to them, and that there is immediate dauthe people of the United States really believed these stories, the difficulty of recruiting would have been over at once, and the war would have gone on a briskly as ever. But the stories were difficulty of stories were as the stories were as the stories were not believed, simply beas ever. But the stories were not believed, simply because there was nothing on our part to give them the
slightest confirmation. The extreme anxiety of the
North to mix us up in the quarrel tells us plainly what
we should, and what we should not do. If we wish to
to give the Civil War a new impetus, to recruit for the
North with a vigor, with which they never can again
recruit for themselves, we have only to take some step,
we do not say what step, but any step which can be
represented as being an interference on our part in the
quarrel. The spirit of conquest is worn out, but we
know the Americans too well to doubt that the spirit of
national indevendence is as strong as ever.

national independence is as strong as ever. MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI. The following proclamation has been issued by Garibeldi, dated Bois Fienzi:

The holy cause of our country unites us again to-day. Without asking where we are going, with smiles upon your lips, you have hastened hither to fight against arrogant foreign rulers. I ask only of Providence to preserve me your confidence. I can promise nothing but tolls and troubles, but confidently rely upon your self-denial for well do I know you, O mutilated remnant of glorious battles! It is unnecessary to ask of you bravery in the fight; but I must ask you to preserve discipline, without which no army can exist. The Bomans, by their discipline, were enabled to become the masters of the world. Strive to gain the affections of the people, as you knew how to do in 1850, as well as the esteem of our vallant army, in order to bring about the unity of the baldi, dated Bois Fienzi: our valiant army, in order to bring about the unity of the country. Upon this occasion the brave Sicilians will be the forerunners of the great destinies to which the coun-try is called.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE KING. The King has issued the following proclamation: The King has issued the following proclamation:

TO MY PEOPLE: At the time when Europe is rendering homage to the wisdom of the nation, it is painful to see young people carried away by illusions, and, forgetful of the duty of gratitude due to our best allies, make of the name of Bome—that name which is the desire of all—the signal for war. When the hour for the accomplishment of the enterprise shall arrive, the voice of the King will make litelf heard. Every other summons is that of rebellion and of civil war. The responsibility, and the rigor of the law will fall upon those who will not listen to my words. I shall know how to preserve the dignity of the Crown and of the Parliament, in order to have the right of demanding from the whole of Europe justice for Italy. In the Chamber of Deputies, explanations from the clamation.

Signor Batazzi replied that the manifesto was occasioned by the enrollment of volunteers, and the false reports which had been circulated, that the Government was secretly in favor of them. It was requisite that the

The Chamber, after a short d approval of the noble and firm words of the King, and passed to the orders of the day. ANOTHER CELTICATERICAN ROW .- On Saturday a riot occurred, which at one time threatened most serious consequences. It appears that a gang of laborera applied to the captain of the schooner Meridian, bing at her dock in the river near Twelfth street, to unload at her dock in the river near Twelfth street, to unload her cargo, offering to do it for \$75. The usual price for such service was \$15 and they finally agreed to do it for \$15. Pending the settlement, a squad of negroes came along and took the job for \$13, the captain offering the other crowd another job. The crowd, however, became indignant, and immediately set upon the negroes, when a general riot ensued. The police, who were promptly sent for, quelled the riot. After their departure, however, it broke out again with renewed violence. The officers returned, took possession of the yessel, and threatened to shoot any person who came on board. Another posse arrived, under Captain Nelson, and by vigorous measures again stopped the riot by the arrest of eight of the ringleaders.—Chicago Journal. GEN. GEARY.—We previously announced that Brigadier General Geary, who was wounded in the recent battle with the rebels near Culpeper Court House, had arrived at his residence in New Cumberland, three miles below this city. We learned yesterday from his attendance. below this city. We learned yesterday from his attending physician that the General is slowly recovering from.
the effects of his wounds, but that he needs at least three
case privacy and repose to insure his complete restoration to health. The doctor, therefore, expresses the hope
that the friends of the [General will delay their visits to
him until he is in a better condition to receive them.—

Harrisburg Telegraph 19th.

BRIGADIER GENERAL STONE BELEASED BRIGADIER GENERAL STONE RELEASED.—
It is announced that Brigadier General Charles P. Stone,
who has been long conflued in Fort Lafayetts, has been
released, and is now with his family in New York. The
circumstances of his arrest led the public to believe that
he was a traitor scarcely less than Arnold. As the Government, has released him without a trial, it is to be
presumed that it is satisfied of his innocence.

IN LITIGATION.—The celebrated Congress Spring at Saratoga is, in litigation. The value of the property is alleged in complaint at \$400.000. A Mrs. Shehan, survivor of the heirs of one of the owners, asserts that the papers by which she conveyed her share in the springs property were obtained from her by misrepresentation and fraud. The annual yield of the spring is from \$40,000 to \$60,000.