Peninsula.

THE WAR.

We are learning the art of war as thoroughly as any of the old nations of Europe, which have made it the end and aim of all their history and govern. ment. The Navy Department have just printed in a pamphlet the official reports of the naval engagements on the Mississippi, which resulted in the capture of New Orleans. These reports are accompanied by some very interesting maps and sketches, among which we observe one of very singular character. This is an accurate plan of Fort Jackson, made by some of the assistants of the Coast Survey, showing every hole made by a shell or shot. The entire work and its surroundings are dotted over with these marks, as if sprinkled from a peppercastor. A great deal of the ground near the fort and wi hin the outworks was overflowed, and no less than three thousand three hundred and thirtynine shells are computed to have fallen in these parts. Eleven hundred and thirteen, however, were counted in the solid ground of the fort and levees, and eighty-seven round shot. One thousand and eighty shells exploded in the air; about seven thousand five hundred having been expended in all. The casemates were cracked, and in some places broken through, and the outer walls cracked from top to bottom. A letter from a well-known ordnance officer says that this map exhibits something that was never before attained by the vertical fire of mortars.

From an official statement, we learn that the total rebel force in the battle of Cedar Mountain was 24 913, thus confirming our first news, that the rebel strength had been exaggerated, as it almost invariably is. We said, commenting upon this battle, "the rebel strength has been variously estimated at from twenty to fifty thousand men. The former estimate is probably nearest the truth." One of our greatest faults, in the conduct of the war, has been to underrate our enemy before an engagement, and to overrate him after. In the official statement referred to, Jackson's di. vision is oredited with 5,450 men as follows: General Winder, 2 300; General Jones, 1,050; General Taliaferro, 2,100. Ewell's Division comprised 5,663, as follows: General 1 1xey, 2,150; General Taylor (Hay-s), 2,463; General Trimble, 1,050. General Hill's Division comprised 10,500. allotted, as follows: General Archer, 2,300; Colonel Williams, 2,350; General Fields, 1,900; Pender's Brigade 1,750; South Carolina Brigade, 2,200. The total infantry force was, therefore, 21,613. To this must be added Ashby's Cavalry, 2.300 strong, and 1,000 artillery men, making a the seven thousand men under General Banks. So much for the "indomitable valor" of the enemy, and the strategic skill of Stonewall Jackson.

THE NEWS. A complete account of the batle at Baton Rouge, where our forces, although outnumbered, as usual, more than ten to one, gained so signal a victory over the enemy, appears on our first page. THE exports of domestic produce from New York continue on a very large scale; for the last three weeks the aggregate is nearly twelve million dollars. Last week the amount was \$3,697,657, against \$1,587,985 and \$1,895,058 in the corresponding weeks of 1860 and 1861.

Wook is now higher than it has been for fortyarmy goods, and to the advanced price of cotton. It will not soon fall so low again as it has been of late years; and we shall be surprised if the flooks upon our New England hills are not greatly in-

THE business men of St. Louis are getting ready to defend themselves. They have called a meeting to perfect a plan for military organization and training, and one part of it is the closing of stores at a certain hour of the day, to allow all persons to improve in military drill.

Mr. Corper, of Henry county, Iowa, has nine sons, and has sent eight of them to fight the battles of his country. One was in the glorious Iowa lat, and fought at Wilson's Creek. He has now enlisted again. Seven of them are in the various Iowa regiments, or rather six, for one of them was killed at Shiloh. Mr. C. has home with him on'y ene son, about ten years old, too small to go. THE Brazilian Government is now discussing the question of opening the Brazilian ports to the navies of the world, and of declaring free trade in all parts of its vast empire. According to private letters from Rio Janeiro, the measure would extend to the inland trade all along the course of the Ama-

MR. JOHN GORMLEY, a member of the 1st California Regiment, and a refugee from the South, has furnished us a very entertaining account of an print it in another column.

In London there is now an average of one thousand one hundred and fifteen deaths per week, and one thousand seven hundred and fifty births. Of the births, nine hundred are boys, and over A PIECE OF LAND Was recently sold in London at

the rate of £1,900,000 per acre—sufficient to cover it with silver equal to half a dollar in thickness. IT IS STATED that a valuable bed of pure plumbago has recently been discovered near the village of Warrensburg, Warren county, N. Y. Br a recent act of the New Hampshire Legisla-

ture, introduced by Mr. Conn, of Portsmouth, one sewing machine belonging to a debtor, or his family, is exempted from attachment on mesne process, or levy on execution. STATEN ISLAND is all alive with enthusiasm for the war. The people there are putting their shoulders to the wheel with an energy and effort which promise to save them from conscription.

A rousing meeting was held at Castleton on Monday evening, at which the handsome sum of \$3,000 In regard to the suit between the Camden and

we learn, by a special despatch from Trenton, that Chancellor Green denies the application for a preliminary injunction, on the ground that the defendants specifically deny that the connection being formed is to be used for through business. The Chancellor affirmed the claims of the joint companies to the entire through business during the period of their chartered ; rivilege, and intimated that he would grant an injunction at once if this right was attempted to be violated.

The Aid-de Camp of General Breckinridge Obeying Orders.

Every general must have his aids: but General Breckingidge has aids as well as comforters, North and South. He is lucky beyond his years. The chairman of the Breckinridge "Democratic State Committee" in Pennsylvania, who enlisted under the Breckinridge banner at Charleston in 1860, has resolved to be worthy of the confidence of his chief. He served him in 1860, and has not deserted him

in 1862. The two addresses of Mr. Hugnes have inclined many good people to the opinion that he is insane. We have seen men who fancied themselves great emperors, great physicians, great scholars. But their misfortune was, that nobody believed them to be sensible, however they may have believed themselves to be sincere. Such lunatics have many to pity, and few to follow them. HUGHES is, however, an exception to an almost universal rule. He has those who confide in and follow his hallucination that the Constitution is being assailed by the Abolltionists, and that it is the duty of the Democracy to rescue the Constitution from these assailants. The Southern Democracy, with whom army, led by John C. BRECKINRIDGE. They are certainly doing their duty against the Abolitionists. Content with their efforts, Mr. Hughes turns his attention to that other portion of the Democracy in the North which he leads, and asks them to be equally effective against the Abolitionists. Both the Breckinridge wings agreeing in this war upon a common enemy, it is natural that their sympathy for the Constitution should be equally genuine! Neither Chairman HUGHES nor Brigadier BRECKINRIDGE believes that the South began this war. That was the work of the Abolitionists. And whose disputes this great truth is not only out of the Democratic party, but a Black Republican."

The aid de-camp of General BRECKINBIDGE in his last order calling for Democratic meetings in all the counties of the State, closes with the following paragraph:

Come, fellow-countrymen, as you value the great principles of the Constitution—as you love the Union of these States—as you would avert despetism or anarchy—as it is your right to defend the Constitution against all its foes, and as you have the power to do so, devote the 17th of September pext to such demonstrations of the septemper pext to such demonstrations of the popular heart as will give moral support to all the friends of the country and serve to guide the policy of the officers of the Government in opposition to deadly and fatal counsels. I need not add the counsels which the Abolitionists seek to give. Next to the possession of our constitutional rights, we should strive to secure the most thorough observance of order, and the personal rights of every citizen. Our enemies seek to impute to use willingness to produce a collision of forces. If, by this, is meant merely a determination to have our rights under the Censtitution, at whatever sacrifice, let us assure them that while we feel that to surrender these rights would of bad causes and forlorn hopes. Nominally

degrade our manhood, and, therefore, no such sur- a Liberal, and elected to Parliament as such,

will yield everything but our honor and those rights to avert such collision. We will appeal to, we have the right to expect, and I trust and hope, yea, believe, we shall have the help of the officers of the Government to aid us in protecting our rights and averting such collision. Let us show these enemies that we well understand the baseness of the hearts that, determined upon monstrous wrong, would persist in such wrong, and impute direful catastrophes which they may thus occasion to the friends of the Constitution—of the laws, and, therefore, of the preservation of perfect order. Standing up, as we do, only to resist aggression ipon our rights, upon the heads of the aggressors must be the responsibility of any consequences of evil. But, which may you, my countrymen, and ers of the Government co operating, guided y kind Heaven, avert. F. W. HUGHES. From this it appears that Hughes calls his forces together to prevent riots! He anticipates bloodshed at these meetings of his oyal followers. Is he terror-stricken by the recellection that the only real attempt at oopular turbulence, in this State has come rom his own fellow-partisans? He may answer, that after the fall of Sumpter the people rose against the traitors in our midst, but this vas an outburst to punish the sympathizers with the common foe. Does he fear another such outburst? Are he and his followers to prate for the Constitution under guise of hostility to the Union? And are they to rush to arms if exposed and suppressed? He may be well assured that the public order will be maintained at all hazards, and that none of his disciples will be permitted to run into violence against the Union, or to find an excuse for

violence by provoking others to interfere with The "Democrats" of the Hughes school in this quarter, having received his instructions, are circulating a call of which the following is

MASS MEETING. The undersigned, citizens of the city of Philadel-phia, call upon the Democracy and other National Men in said city, to assemble in Mass Meeting in Independence Square, on Saturday, August 23d, 1862, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to express our firm purpose to stand by the maintenance of the National Constitution and our devotion to the American Union, and to declare our hostility to the policy and measures of all who seek to prostitute the country to the purposes of Abolitionism and to express the intention of the Democratic Party to do, as it has always hitherto done, viz. support the Federal Government in the exercise of its constitutional power, and to defend it, at whatever peril, against the insidious and treasonable teachings of Abolitionism. Prominent speakers from this and other States, will be present and address the meeting.

We are informed, upon the best authority.

that this call, as originally drawn, contained a sentence invoking the Democrats to come prepared to resist violence, turbulence, &c., in the language of the direct instructions of the aid of General BRECKINRIDGE, F. W. HUGHES, but the offensive and scandalous invocation to riot was withdrawn when the projectors of the call were assured it would lead to mischief. The call as it stands, however, does not contain one syllable against the rebels grand total, as above stated, of 24,913. Yet this and traitors who seek the life of the Republic force was kept at bay during the whole action by | and of the Constitution, and who are taking the lives of our own friends and relatives. The Hughes hostility to the Abolitionists is so strong that there is nothing said against the traitors. The only foe to the Constitution is made the Abolitionists, and not the armed assassins of the white men of the free States. To our shame be it said that Pennsylvania is the only State in which appeals so monstrous and treasonable as that of HUGHES have been issued or permitted, and also that Philadelphia is the only city in which such a call as that above quoted has been signed and circulated. To complete the outrage and to aggravate the intitution, the Union is to be insulted and the Government weakened.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON, a Democrat of the old school, who supported BRECKINRIDGE in 1869, defines the difference between the true men and the false in this dark hour, in a letter under date of the 1st August, thus:

"My views are, to day, what they were when this hell-born rebellion assaulted the glorious flag of our country's pride and hope at Sumpter—that it must be rut down without regard to cost of blood or treasure; put down by the strong arm of a Government sustained by the material power and cheered by the moral energy of a great, free peo-ple; put down upon the theatre it selected for the inauguration of its diabolical treason—the field of blood; and put down, too, by severing the head of the loathsome serpent from its body. It is not a mere rebellion or outbreak. It is the result of a dark and malign conspiracy, conceived and prose-cuted by a worse combination of evil spirits than assembled at Milton's 'Infernal Conference.' It will never relax nor yield until it has overthrown the Government or been crushed into the earth beyond hope or prospect of resurrection; and not only to its overthrow, but its annihilation, should we, as a people, address ourselves. There can be, there should be, but two parties

to this contest in the loyal States—the first, em-bracing those who, regardless of all other considera-tions or consequences, will prosecute the war and sustain the Administration, for the purpose of punishing treason and vind cating the supremacy of the Constitution, and the other, those who sympathize with rebellion, and either justify it by open advocacy or lend it aid and comfort and encouragement, by nods and winks and stolen glances of approbation, by ill concealed apologies for its course, and by assaults upon the Government for prosecuting a war against it.".

The followers of F. W. HUGHES and the followers of John C. BRECKINBIDGE need no better admonition and instruction than that contained in these strong and eloquent words. Non-Intervention.

Apprehension of early intervention may be dismissed. Lord PALMERSTON declared, at the close of the Parliamentary session, and since at Sheffield, that England had no pretext of interfering in American affairs, no right to do so, no intention of putting herself into trouble by doing so. Lord Russell has given the Liverpool sympathizers a smart rap on the knuckles, which shows his present feeling on the subject. He warned them of the danger and cost of sending supplies to the South, to be got in by running the blockade, and recommended them not to risk money in such a pe-Amboy and Delaware Bay Rai road Companies, rilons and unlawful trade. Evidently, whatever may have been the intention of the British Government—and it looked very suspi-

cious at one time-the present policy is not to

meddle with other people's affairs.

Notwithstanding sundry paragraphs to the contrary, there does not seem any good cause for believing that, in this matter, France will adopt a different policy. The last news mentions an interview between the Emperor NA-POLEON and Mr. SLIDELL, described as "one of the Southern Commissioners," in which the Imperial interlocutor declared that the time had arrived when Southern Independence ought to be acknowledged, and that France had urged this upon England, but without effect as yet. The credibility of this romance is endangered by the notorious fact that NA-POLEON has not only steadily refused to acknowledge Mr. SLIDELL in any official capacity, but has positively declined seeing him at all. The dialogue between the Emperor and the Traitor, however racy, labors under the slight disadvantage of being impossible. SLIDELL has had no audience, publicly or privately, of the Emperor Napoleon since he Commissioner. He pesters M. THOUVENEL with a perpetual shower of letters, praying and pressing for intervention or recognition; but these epistolatory missiles do not receive notes at bis residence in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, may fancy himself an approximation to an Ambassador, but, in the opinion of every European statesman, he is merely a troublesome bore, whose neck is in safety, sixty men were poisoned by eating pies which they owing to the safe distance between it and the bought from a woman who was selling them on the

scene of his treason, the country which he ground, and another positively stated that he had and his co-mates have betrayed and disgraced. It was asserted, a little time ago, that Russia, influenced by France, was about suggesting to our Government the expediency of ending this war, by making terms with the rebels. That means, by submitting to their dictation, and by endorsing their perfidy and robbery as loyal and honest. It was most improbable that, of all countries in the world, Russia would act thus-for her policy, sometimes pushed to the extreme, as in Poland, has ever been to put down rebellion with a strong hand and ready weapon. It turns out, on the authority of an official denial published in St. Petersburg, that the Czar not only has no intention of interfering in American affairs, but that he was never approached on that subject by the French Emperor. The statement thus officially negatived is, therefore, a mere canard: as it originated in the Independance Belge, notoriously the greatest storyteller of the European press, its character might have been conjectured from the first. We notice that, at the public dinner in Sheffield, where Lord PALMERSTON advocated non-interference in American affairs, Mr. ROEBUOK expressed different views, strongly urging that the claims of the South were such as entitled them to recognition by England as an independent country. We can only say that Southern interests must be at a

render ever will be made, yet as good citizens we he has gone so much beyond his party as, like vaulting Ambition, to have leaped over to the other side, and, however he may speak, his votes, on all important questions, are given with the Tories. A Queen's Counsel and a Bencher of the Inner Temple, this gentleman never has the good fortune to be entrusted, as lawyer, with the advocacy of any client's nterests. He is chiefly famous, in and out of Parliament, for a biting and sharp oratory, which spares neither ally nor opponent. He is ever in the extreme—usually winding up by becoming the champion of tyranny and wrong. It was John Arthur Roebuck, member for Sheffield, who, last year, seriously oulogized the mildness of Austrian Government-especially in Venetia, and complimented the Ex-King of Naples on the paternal clemency and merciful justice of his reign. His advocacy of the so-called Southern Confederacy" can only have the effect of throwing ridicule and

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

The resignation of Governor Magoffin is not

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1862.

contempt upon it.

n itself an impertant event. The Legislature of Kentucky, before its last adjournment, took care to take from him the power of doing any mischief. He has virtually been a nonentity in his gubernatorial chair at Frankfort, and did nothing but write insolent letters to Mr. Crittenden and the War Department, and throw impediments in the way of the military for?" authorities of the United States. Many of his manœuvres excited much amusement. When Colonel Noble undertook to administen the oath of allegiance to the officers of the local courts at Paducah, the Governor became extremely indignant, denounced it as an invasion of the rights of the people of the State, and demanded the removal of the offending officer. This was his last paroxysm. The invasion of Kentucky by the bandit Morgan had filled the people with alaim. It was necessary that some measures should be taken for the defence of the State. A call for a meeting of the Legislature was made. Magoffin hesitated, prevaricated, and reluctantly consented, accompanying the summons with an insolent and angry message, reprinting all the old arguments about State rights, an armed neutrality, united action of the Southern States, constitutional demands, Federal tyranny, and Abolition. After this he resigned, and a good Union man occupies his place.

We shall have no more of this Border State opposition to the Administration. Magoffin was the first of the Southern Governors to insult the Government in its hour of weakness. and the first to become obsequious and craven when it exhibited signs of returning strength. How such a man kept out of Fort Warren is a source of wonder. His ingenuity surpassed his insolence. He invited the raid of Morgan by taking no method to preserve the State when our army had driven the rebels beyoud the borders, and occupied Tennessee. When that bold robber was attacking Murfreesboro, he sat undisturbed, and wrote letters to the War Department about unfortunate rebels who refused to take the oath of allegiance. Morgan rode from town to town, burning, murdering, imprisoning, and plundering, but Magoffin took no steps to defend the State. Kentucky was compelled to submit once more to the humiliation of having the rebels in undisputed possession of a great part the woods. Through the woods by day, and along sult, Independence Square is the place chosen, of its soil, while her own people were passive the highways by night, guided only by the pole and non-resistant. Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio arose in arms for her defence, but she did little or nothing to defend herself. Magoffin sat upon her sword-arm, and it was powerless. Nor did the General Government possess the power to compel his performance of a sacred

Another principle must certainly be embodied in our reorganized form of government. The men who shape the legislation of this country, when the war is past, must remember that what we want is power and strength. The problem will be to combine the forms of a republican government with the powers of a monarchical government. What I mean to say is this: that the republic must be so organized and protected that it can defend itself as well from foes within as from foes without. We cannot expect always to dwell in peace. The life of our nation will not always be a pleasant summer's day. I think I can trace a great part of this rebellion to the weakness and timidity with which it was first treated; and it is not too much to say, that our weakness and timidity were in some degree occasioned by the irresponsibility of the executive power. We must concentrate and centralize our national forces. When this is done we shall have liberty and law; we shall be free, and possess the power of preserving our freedom; we shall be the model Republic of the world. Mighty and respected, like Rome in her greatest days, we shall be free from the errors and vices which corroded the heart of the Roman Republic, and ended in its decay and death.

Magoffin's resignation is a reluctant concession to this principle. He was an apostle of State rights, and, as such, he has been banished from his gubernatorial chair, and sent into obscurity. With him we have the end of everything that looks to a State antagonizing the Administration. With him we have the end of an old, an inefficient, and a false policy. Experience teaches us that the new one is the true one, and the sooner we adopt it the better for ourselves. OCCASIONAL.

Letter from Harrisburg. Correspondence of The Press. HARRISBURG, August 16, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF PRESH TROOPS—SKETCH OF THE CAMP. Fresh volunteers are arriving daily. There is a constant stream of men rushing to the great rendezyous, Camp Curtin. From undoubted authority we learn that there is not less than 12,000 men now encamped at this place. Regiments are leaving at the rate of two a day, yet the cry is still they come, as fresh recruits march in to fill up their places I visited the camp and learned a few facts that may be interesting to the general reader. Camp Curtin was formed August 1, 1861, and is situated about a mile outside of the city proper. It is reported to encompass over 40 acres. The enclosure is thickly studded with tents and wooden harracksthese latter being occupied, by the three years men, of whom about 400 are now in camp. This camp of rendezvous is known as the Eighth Army Corps, and is under the general superintendence of Major General Wool. Captain Tarbutton is the commandant. He is a very affable, gentlemanly officer, and is well suited to the important post he now fills. Considerable trouble has arisen in the camp by the neglect of the officers of the different companies and squads in preparing their men for their departure to the seat of war. Major General Wool has, however, issued an order which has produced the desired effect. reached Paris, in the capacity of Southern This order we have already published.—Ep. The 129th Regiment left Camp Curtin this morning, and the 125th Regiment left this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The 127th and 128th leave to-morrow (17th); and four other regiments are completed and will be on their way to the seat of war by the slightest attention. Mr. SLIDHLL, inditing | Monday evening. These regiments are all nine-CONFUSION-A CANARD.

There is great confusion caused by the constan arrival and departure of troops. Some of the soldiers on the camp ground informed us that some cut an apple in two parts and found a large lump of strychnine in it. The post surgeon of the camp, J. P. Wilson, contradicts the statement as a wicked fabrication, and informed us that the camp was unusually healthy, and that there had not been a single death in camp, or any sickness, excepting a few mild cases of cholera morbus caused by eating unripe fruit or vegetables, since the gathering of the recruits now in camp.

AMUSING INCIDENT. The camp ground is the scene of many amusing incidents. Upon arriving at the entrance-gate to-day, we asked to see Captain Tarbutton, the commandant. The sentry did not know him, but told us to go to a large building about the centre of the ground and we might find him there. Arriving at the place designated, we were about to enter when we heard the word halt, given in stentorian tones, and on casting our eyes around to see from whence the sound proceeded, we found one of our brave Teutonic so diers pointing his bayonet at us and motioning us to back out. Upon uestioning him as to the whereabouts of the comandant, the only answer we could obtain was Nichte forstheye." Finding it impossible to gain any information from him, we proceeded down the ong row of tents and took a survey of their occupants. In one tent, marked "Wyoming Tigers," (by the way, all the tents have names given them,) was a party of volunteers striking up the pathetic ba'lad of "The Girl I left behind me;" in another the occupants were busily engaged writing letters to loved ones far away; a little farther on was a stout son of the old Keystone delivering the martial speech of "King Henry before the walls of Harfleur" to a crowd of admiring friends-and so on down the whole array of tents a general feeling of good will seemed to predominate.

were greeted by hearty cheers. Well may we be proud of such a Governor. He is beloved by every son of Pennsylvania, whether in the poisonous swamps of the Chickshominy, the sands of Key West, the mountains of Virginia, or here in Camp

Eight Months in the "Land of Cotton."

WHAT A PHILADELPHIAN SAW AND HEARD THERE His Escape from Raleigh, N. C., Jail.

HOMEWARD TRIP, VIA EAST TENNESSEE,

Mr. John Gormley, a member of Company ___, o the 1st California Regiment, Col. Wistar, reached this city on Sunday from the South, whence he has managed to escape, only after enduring eight months of imprisonment, ill-treatment, and privaion. Mr. Gormley has furnished for our columns the annexed statement of the terrible experiences through which he has passed: On the 12th of July, 1861, I was taken prisoner with a comrade at Hampton, near Fortress Monroe,

while out on a blackberrying excursion. We were taken to Yorktown, kept there several days, and then transferred to Richmond, and placed in the obacco warehouse on Main street. A CONVERSATION WITH JEYF DAVIS.

One day, who should come stalking into my cell but Jefferson Davis, who, to ge: a cheap reputation for philanthropy, occasionally visited the prison. "My friend," said he, "what are you fighting I answered him : "For the Union, for the Con-

stitution, and for the enforcement of the laws

against rebellion in every section of the country.' "Oh! come, be honest with me; aint you fighting for the old stars and stripes, more than the "Mr. Davis," I answered, "myself and our whole

army fight for the Constitution, with the stars and He was silent for a while. At length he observed : "You can better your situation at once, if you want to. I'll tell you what I am willing to do for you, and I would not make the same proposition every day. If you join our army I will guaranty

not only to release you this evening, but give you

I answered: "I would rather be a prisoner i vour jail than an officer in your army." 'Yes, yes, you are prejudiced against us, now; ut you'll find us a different set of people than your papers have represented us. Why, the South can never be subjugated! It's impossible!" With that he turned away, and presently was buzzing in the next cell—as I afterwards learned, repeating his "proposition." My comrade answered him substantially as I had done, and we saw no more of President Davis.

WE START TO RALEIGH. After remaining in the tobacco warehouse four lays, we were removed to Raleigh, N. C. Here. for the first few days, the ladies treated us with remarkable courtesy and kindness, furnishing and cooking us provisions. Gradually the enthusiasm in our behalf abated, and our rations began to dwindle down to two meals per day. On the 8th of November I came to the conclusion that this was ustifiable ground for attempting an escape, and so the atempt was made. We had been confined, with forty other Union prisoners, in the 'agricultural department' of an enclosure that had previously been used as a fair ground. Guards being stationed all around this building, escape was no easy matter, but our constant presence had engendered familiarity, if not confidence, between us, and by degrees their vigilance, like the rations, dwindled down. So on the day above mentioned, four of us climbed a fence fourteen feet high, and cut off. Striking a road that ran northeast, we tramped along about two miles, and then took to and dreading apprehension constantly. Next day, as luck would have, we met a negro

boy coming down a path leading through the woods to a plantation. He stared at us in a half-stupid, half-suspicious manner, but shuffled along whistling a lively air, that completely disarmed our fears of him. All that day it was tramp, tramp, tramp, and precious little to cat but a few persimmons here and there. After halting a while to rest, we resumed our journey after nightfall, glad that we had got thus far, and fearful that we could not manage to clude pursuit much farther. Suddenly, on the road behind us, came the " clackity-clack" of a horse's heels. We were pursued beyond a doubt! Crouching down beneath the hedge that skirted the road, we lay awaiting the resuit. The tramp of hoofs grew fearfully distinct, and in a few minutes a detachment of twenty-five mounted men, headed by the sheriff of Wake county, came trotting by. We could hear them conversing, so close were they to us. The sheriff, who led the van, remarked assuringly to the others: "A nigger boy seen 'em in the woods, and they can't be far ahead." This inference was fair enough, but 1 thanked Heaven that his logic was so much at fault as to lead him past our lurking-

They had not passed us more than 30 yards, when they encountered a negro man. They asked him if he had seen four Yankees, explaining to his dull comprehension that four Yankees had escaped from Raleigh prison. "No, massa." So the sheriff and his party rode on.

That night we travelled with marked caution,

scarce'y snapping a twig beneath our feet. We were beginning to feel the stings of hunger, too, and, fer sufficient reasons, "perused" every promising field we came to, in search of sweet potatoes At last perseverance found its reward. About midnight we came to a dwelling. One of our number scaled the fence, gently broke in the door, and reported the discovery of about fifty bushels of the edibles, one bushel of which we confiscated. Having eaten as much as we wanted, we lay down and slept soundly until daybreak. We rese with the sun, and held a council of war to discuss the "situation." It was finally decided that one of seven hundred men, and was originally intended to enter us should go out in the road and make a reconnoissance in force, come weal or woe as a consequence. Mr. Hought, of New York, volunteered to undertake the mission, and in a very short time had made the acquaintance of a widow lady, living (like Mrs. Gummidge, "a lone-lorn creatur'") in a way side cottage. The widow, who expressed a greater respect for Yankees (her husband was one) than Secessionists, was entrusted with our secret, and not only furnished us with a very acceptable repast, but so directed us that we might come out again on the Raleigh road. Having got eighty miles from Raleigh, we fancied ourselves safe; but the sheriff had put the whole country on the look-out for us, and in a short time we were surrounded by 150 rebel cavalry, were manacled and placed aboard the train under guard, who conducted us to our old

ORDERED TO SALISBURY—AN ESCAPE. On the 15th of December we were ordered to Salisbury, N. C. On the 2d of the ensuing February, I escaped by donning a citizen's suit, and made tracks for Morganton. On my way to that town, I was frequently questioned as to my business, etc. but managed to avoid detection, by representing myself as a cattle-drover, journeying to East Tennessee to drive 200 head of cattle to "our troops on the coast." From a conversation which took place in the cars, I learned that the people of Carter county, Tenn., were uncompromising for the Union, and I determined to proceed thither, although my original intention had been to go to Knoxville, and have a talk with Parson Brownlow. After difficulties innumerable, and hair-breadth escapes, that I cannot now pause to relate, I reached Carter county, where I was kindly received, and remained some five months. Thence I came directly North to Philadelphia.

"THE DIAL."-This nest and useful little daily has turned the sharp corner of its existence. Yesterday it entered on the third month of its career, with promising auspices. It is devoted to finance, stock sales, foreign and domestic markets, exchanges, specie quotations, &c., and is a reliable monetary and commercial journal, edited by Mr S. E. Cohen, 712 Chestnut street. " The Weekly Dial" will be issued immediately.

Guerilla Warfare in Virginia. BALTIMONE, August 19,—A despatch from General Kelly, at Cumberland, Md., says that our pickets were fired on at the bridge on the Romney road, yesterday afternoon, and one man mortally wounded.

A force sent in pursuit overtook a party of bushwackers, attacked them, and killed the notorious guerilla. Bob Edwards. The rest escaped to the mountains. Movements of Morgan, the Guerilla Chief

NASHVILLE, August 19.—Morgan is reported to be at

The train which left Bowling Green this morning has arrived. It met the up train from Nashville at Red river, and exchanged passengers. Arrest of Disloyal Men. BALTIMORE, August 19.—The steamer Balloon, which left here on Sunday night on special service, returned this afternoon with a dozen citizens of Caroline county,

charged with disloyal acts. All were landed at Fort Mo-

Delaware Union Convention. DOYER, Del., August 19.—The State Convention of the Union party was held here to day. Wm. Cannon, of Sussex, an old Democrat, was nominated for Governor, and the Hon. George P. Fisher renominated for Congress by acclamation.

Great enthusiasm prevailed. The immense crowd present was ably addressed by Colonel John W. Forney, the Hon. Mr. Fisher, Jacob Moore, and others. The resolutions adopted endorsed the entire course of President Lincoln, and condemned Senators Bayard and Saulsbury as sympathizers with treason. The meeting

Union Nomination. CHAMBERSBURG, August 19.—The Union County Convention met here to-day, and nominated the Ron. John Rows for re-election to the Assembly. Our members in the next Legislature were instructed to support the Hon. A. K. McClure for the United States Senate. The Europa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, August 19.—The steamship Europa arrived this evening, with 66 passengers. She will sail for Boston at midnight. Maine Volunteers for the Seat of War. Governor Curtin and Adjutant General Russell Boston, August 19.—The 18th Maine Begiment arrived at 6 o'clock this evening, and left at 8, bound South.

The second secon

were on the camp ground this afternoon; they FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, August 19, 1862. From the Army of the Potomac.

A gentleman who left Fortress Monroe last evening arrived here this afternoon, and gives us the following information: The Army of the Potomac had all arrived at the lower end of the Peninsula, without being molested on the way in the slightest degree. Gen. McCLELL IN, it was understood, was at Williams burg yesterday morning.

Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S division, which was on the

pposite side of the James river, has also come down the

Gen. Bunnside arrived at Fortress Monroe from Washington on Sunday, and went up the James river as far as the Chickshominy, to see how operations are going on. He returned yesterday morning to the Fortress, and reported everything going on most satisfactorily. .The weather was cool and delightful, and most favora ble for the movement of troops. Of the precent position and desi of course nothing can be said.

Most of the gunboats have come down the river, but ome remain to guard the pontoon bridge across the Chickshominy, over which the army passed on its way down the Peninsola. Major and Brigadier Generals.

The following is a list of appointments of majors and xigadier generals, just made by the President: Brigadier General H. A. WRIGHT, of U. S. Engineers, to be a major general; Colonel MICHABL CORGORAN, of the New York 69th Volunteers, and Colonel ORLANDO M. WIL cox, of the 2d Michigan Volunteers, to be brigadier erals. Also, Brigadier General G. W. Cullon, not confirmed by the Senate through an accidental omission, is reappointed to be brigadier general. There have been filed in the Pension Bureau, under the act of July 14, 1862, about twenty-two hundred invalid applications for pensions, growing out of services i the current war. Brigadier General J. J. BARNARD, U. S. Volunteers

Appointment of Midshipmen. The President, in accordance with a late law, has ap-

has been assigned to the command of the fortification

ound Washington, and the troops assigned for their

pointed the following named midshipmen, he being an thorized to select two from the District of Columbia and ten at large, and three yearly selected from boys enlisted in the navy : At Large-Wn. F. HALL, of the District of Columbia ALFRED F. ROBINSON, of New York; LYMAN G. SPALD. ING, of New Hampshire; THOS. G. WELLS, of Connectiout; EDMUND M. FMITH, of Maryland; DOWES L. WIL. son, of the District of Columbia; John E. Pillsbury, of Massachusetts; Lawis W. Frost, of Massachusetts EDWARD LINSEE AMORY, of Massachusetts; Robr. H

BUSHNELL, of Illinois.

Enlisted Boys Appointed-THOMAS S. FLOOD, WM DATES, and FREDERICK M. WISE. Capture of Rebel Recruits. Capt. WM. CLARK, of the 37th Virginia Regiment, was aptured near Leonard town, in company with a number of recruits for the rebel army, a few days ago. They were in wegons, and well armed. On the appearance o our cavalry they took to the woods, but were pursued and fired upon. Nine of them were captured, including the captain. The entire party were brought to this city

and lodged in the old Capitol prison. Gen. McClellan's Army. In Washington and elsewhere great anxiety is felt for e movements of General McClullan and his army of the Potemac, on which more depends at the present writing than ever before. The public at large are profoundly ignorant of their exact location and proposed march, and also whether they are moving with the decision and celerity necessary in the existing state of

The robels are doubtless straining every nerve to be able to venture an attack upon the army of Virginia before the army of the Potomac shall have arrived within supporting distance of it, while the authorities here are doing the same to insure that Pope shall be simply supported if attacked. If Gen. McClellan is moving as he should move, the rebels will take due care not to

Philadelphia Contractors. The War Department is in receipt of the following Mesers. Acolph & Keen, of Philadelphia, propose furnishing felt hats in quantities of one, two, or three thou- drafted into the Federal army to join his camps, where sand per day, at 125 to 150 cents each. William Anspach, of Philadelphia, proposes exchang ing standard clothing for irregular clothing, but names

William L. Gilroy, of Philadelphia, proposes furnish ing the army with canteen tubes for filtering water Charles E. Miller, of Philadelphia, proposes to alte the old tents to any style desired. De Courcy & Hamilton, Philadelphia, offer 219 wall teuts at \$48, and 250 Sibley tents at \$54. R. B. Fitte, Philadelphia, selicits orders to furnish h patent army bucket in large quantities. S. Macferran, of Philadelphia, proposes to furnis iron bedsteads..

Commander William D. Porter. The destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas by Com mander WM. D. PORTER is warmly commended in official circles, and the service thus rendered will be suitably acknowledged. This officer was among the sufferers by the action of the Naval Betiring Board, which was subsequen ly reversed. Last year he was deprived of his mand, owing to a charge of disloyalty, but promptly rectored on his showing that the allegation was predicated on forged letters. By his gallantry on the Mississipp

Colonel CORCORAN has concluded to furnish the material for the publication of his experience in Southern prisons. Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia, will probably be the publisher. The Postage Currency. The first delivery of postage currency was mad vesterday in exchange for coin. Parties offering coin in

Colonel Corcoran's Experience.

exchange will have the preference at the Treasury De Mustering Officers. Captain Thomas Henderson, Sixth U. S. Infantry and Captain FRANCIS H. BATES, Fourth Infantry, have been ordered to report—the former at Harrisburg, Pa., and the latter at New York, to assist in mustering troops into the U.S. service.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers. A large number of sick and wounded from the army of Virginia were to day brought to the hospitals in Washington and its vicinity. Acceptance of Another Philadelphia Regiment. The War Department to day accepted Scorr's batta

lion as a regiment of infantry. It now numbers over the service as a battalion; but its rapid increase led the officers to apply for its formation into a regiment, which was effected to-day by the Philadelphia Committee. Internal Revenue Appointments. The following appointments under the tax law have

been made for Michigan: First District .- L. G. BERRY, of Adrian, collector, and JOSEPH R. BENNETT, of Adrian, assessor. Second District.-ALLEN H. MONSON, of St. Joseph collector, and ELIJAH J. HOUSE, of Paw Paw, assesso Third District-IRA MAYHEW, of Albion, collecto Fourth District AARON B. TURIN, of Grand Rapids collector, and Alonzo Sessions, of Ionia, assessor, Fifth District-GILES HUBBARD, of Mount Clemens ector, and LUTHER STANLEY, of Burlington, assessor Sixth District-Samuel N. Warren, of Flint, col The Departure of Colonel Corcoran.

lector, and Townsend North, of Vassar, assessor, Judge Daly, Richard O'Gorman, John Savage (formerly editor of the Washington Union), and WILLIAM J. KANE, arrived here to day from New York, as a committee on behalf of the citizens, to welcome Colonel CORCORAN to his home. Arrangements are in progress for his departure for Philadelphia to-morrow, where he is to meet a most cordial reception. Colonel Taggart Reinstated.

Colonel John H. Taggart, who resigned a short time since, was to-day reinstated colonel of his old regiment, the 9th Pennsylvania Reserve, the War Departme making an exception to his case from the recent order issued relative to the reappointment of old officers.

The Military Départment of Ohio. WAR DEPARTMENT AND ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OF-FICE, WASHINGTON, August 19, 1862.—General Orders, No. 112.—1. The Department of the Ohio, hereby cre ated, will be composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan. Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, east of the Tennessee river, and including Cumberland Gap and the troops operating in its vicinity. 2. Major General H. G. WRIGHT is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio. By order of the Secretary of War.

M. D. TOWNSEND. War Gazette. GENEBAL ORDER No. 107. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S UPFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 18, 1862.

1. Officers of the regular army will, as a general rule,
receive leaves of absence to accept the rank of colonel
in wilinteer regiments, but not of lower grades. Nonor mmissioned officers and privates will be discharged on 2. The oath of allegiance will not be administered to a y person against his own will. It must, in all cases, be a volunt-ry act on his bart, nor will any compulsory parole of honor be received, but oaths taken and parole given, to avoid arrest, detention, imprisonment, or expul-ion, are voluntary or free acts, and cannot be regarded as compulsory. All persons guilty of violating such oaths or paroles will be punished according to the laws and usages of war.

3. The laws of the United States and the general laws of war authorize, in certain cases, the seizure and one-3. The laws of the United States and the general laws of war authorize, in certain cases, the seizure and conversion, of private property for the subsistence, transportation, and other uses of the army; but this must be distinguished from pillage, and they taking of property for public purposes is very different from its conversion for pivate uses. All property lawfully taken from the enemy, or from the inhabitants of an enemy's country, instantly becomes public property, and must be used and accounted for as such. The fifty-second article of war authorizes the penalty of death for pillage or plundering, and other articles authorize severe punishments for any officer or soldier who shall embezzle, misapply, or weste military stores, or who shall permit the waste or misapplication of any such public property. The penalty is the same, whether the offence be committed in our own or in an enemy's country The penaty is the same, whether the offence be committed in our own or in an enemy's country

4. All property, public or private, taken from alleged enemies, must be inventoried and duly accounted for. If the property taken be claimed as private, receipts must be given to such claimants or their agents. Officers will be held strictly accountable for all property taken by them, or by their authority, and it must be retained for the same as any other public property. them, or by their authority, and it must be retained for the same as any other public property.

5 When forsging parties are sent out for provisions or other stores, the commanding officer of such party will be held accountable for the conduct of his command, and will make a true report of all property taken.

6. No officer or soldier will, without authority, leave his colors or ranks to take private property, or to enter a private house for that purpose. All such acts are punishable with death, and an officer who permits them is equally as guilty as the actual pillagers.

7. Commanding officers of armies and corps will be respective commands.

By command of Major General Halleck commanderin chief of the army:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist, Adj. Gen. GENERAL ORDER No. 105. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GEN. OFFICE,

WAR DETAILMENT, ADDITING USE OF THE MARK, ADDITING USE OF THE INSPECTION OF All cavalry forces, preparatory to their being mustered into the service of the United States, shall hereafter comprise, in addition to the usual personal examination, a test of horsemanship, to be made under the direction of the mustering officer, and no person shall be mustered into the cavalry service who does

not exhibit good horsemanship and a practical knowledge of the ordinary care and treatment of horses.

By order of the Secretary of War:

B. D. TOWNSEND, GENERAL ORDER No. 106. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GISERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, Aug 14 1862.
Captain Lyman M. Kellogg, 18th Infantry, having
tendered his resignation while unfer charges for drucksomess on duty, disobedience of orders, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, is, by direction of the President of the United Staces, harcby
dismissed the service, to take effect August 11th, 1852.

By order of the Feoretary of War:

R. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, Aug 18, 1862. GENERAL ORDER NO. 2. 1. The attention of the troops of this command is called to the following article of war, No. 54:
All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves or drily in quarters, and on their march, and whoever shall commit any waste, or spoil either in walks, of trees, paras, warrens, fish ponds, houses or gardens, corn fields, enclosures of meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any proverty whatsoever belonging to the inhabitants of the United States, unless by order of the then commander in chief of the armies of the United States, shall, besides such penalties as they are liable to by law, be punished according to the nature and degree of the offence, by the jungment of a regimental or general court martial.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADS,

2. The recent Presidential order, directing the selzure of the enemy's property in an orderly manner, n no degree modifies the meaning of the foregoing article of war, but is directly in accordance therewith. Marsuding indiscriminate pillage, and acts of violence towards unarmed men, women, and children, are as un-worthy the character of the Union soldier at injurious to the nuble cause he defends. Such practices, alike destructive of personal honor and military discipline, are strictly forbidden. trictly forbidden.
3. The enforcement of the foregoing article of war

is particularly enjoined on regimental commanders.

By order of Brig. Gen. SILAS CASEY.

B. WALLER WEST, Acting A. B't Adj't Gen.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Movements of McClellan's Army,

FORTRESS MONROE, August 17 -A great number o teamships, steamboats, and schooners, are now lying in his harbor loaded with disabled soldiers and commissary fores; also, camp equipage, tents, &c., from Harrison's Landing. They are awaiting orders. The Harrison Landing mail boats made their regular rips up to resterday, when they were hauled off. Nothing has been heard from General McClellan's army to-day, but last evening they were successfully crossing the Chickshoming, en route for Williamsburg where his advance had arrived, and last night their aggage train was passing through Yorktown in the

frection of Fortress Monroe.

THE LATEST. A RUMOR OF BURNSIDE TAKING McCLELLAN'S COMMAND.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 18.—The old bridge across lampion creek was rebuilt to-day, and a pontoon bridge was laid scross, near to it. A force of cavalry arrived at Hampton about noon to-A large number of troops are in camp about two miles this side of Newport News, to-night. A large baggage train is now at Hampton.

General Burnside is now at Fortress Monroe, and here is some talk of his taking command of the army Low under General McClellan That a portion of this army must remain on the Pensula, especially between Hampton and Yorktown, is evident, as there are 20 acres of land covered by hospitals at Hamp'on, and a railroad is now being completed be tween that point and Fortress Monroe.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI. LEXINGTON NOW SAFE. Arrival of Gen. Lane's Army.

LEXINGTON, Mo., August 18 - Brig. Gen. Lane has reached here with reinforcements, rendering the safety The gunboat Warner, which can do valuable in protecting the city in case of an attack, is also here. Some of Quantrill's general orders have been found near here. They ask all persons wishing to escape being the Federal troops at every possible point. They also state that every man who is liable to be lrafted into the United States army, who is found going to any Federal military post, or any person who is known to have reported to any military post the whereabouts of the Southern army, shall be shot, wherever found; also, any one known to have paid money to the Federal Government to exempt him from military duty is liable to have his property taken for the use of the Southern

These orders emanated from the commander of the forces, recognized as regular soldiers by the rebel Secretary of War. Reported Federal Defeat.

Sr. Louis, August 19.—The city was full of vague comors, yesterday, that a fight occurred on Friday last, ear Lexington, between about 800 Federal troops and the guerillas of Quantrill, Hayes and Hughes, in which the Federals were repulsed; but no official advices have yet been received. Passengers by the Pacific Railroad, however, bring reports that a fight did occur on Friday, in Jackson county, about twenty miles southwest of Lexington, hetween

State trops, 800 strong, and about 3,000 rebels under Quantrill and other guerilla chiefs, resulting in the defeat f the State forces, with a loss of 200 killed and wounded. and two pieces of artillery. The official accounts are expected to day. The Hon. John S. Phelps, Military Governor, and W. . Switzeler, Secretary of State for Arkansas, left yesterday for Helena, Ark.

Colonel S. McNeal and Colonel Guitar have been pronoted to brigadier generals of the enrolled militia, for gallant conduct in the recent battles with the guerillas.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES. FEDERAL OCCUPATION OF BAYOU SARA, AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, August 16 .- The Grenada Appeal of the 13th states that the Federals took possession of Bayou Sara on Monday, the 11th inst., seizing all the sugar and olasses, and quartering a garrison there. Also, that the rebels have been reinforced in Arkansas, that their ordnance stores have been increased, and that Gen. Holmes has assumed the command in that State The Appeal contains a long editorial, in which it says: ntervention, the better for all concerned." The writer also designates Vallandigham, Wood, Pierce, and Seymour, of Connecticut, with some half a dozen other prominent men, as the only true friends the

The Destruction of the Ram Arkansas. WASHINGTON, August 19 .- The Navy Department is in receipt of veluminous despatches from Admiral Far ragut, among which are the following:

ragut, among which are the following:

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
BATON ROUGE, August 7, 1862.

Sire: It is one of the happiest moments of my life that I am enabled to inform the Department of the destruction of the ram Arkansas, not because I held the iron-clad in such terror, but because the community did. On the 4th inst. I sent the Tennessee up to Baton Rouge with provisions for Commodore Porter and the gundoats stationed at that place. On the night of the 5th she returned with information that the enemy had made a combined attack on Baton Bonge by the ram and two gunboats—the Webb and Music—and calling for assistance. At daylight the Hartford was under weigh for this place, with orders for the other vessels to follow me as fast as they got ready. I arrived here to-day at 12 M., in company with the Brooklyn, Westfield, Clinton, as fast as they got ready. I arrived here to-day at 12 M., in company with the Brooklyn, Westfield, Clinton, Jackson, and Sciota.

I had sent the Cayuga up before me, agreeably to a request of General Butler, in consequence of the guerillas firing into some of his transports. On my arrival, I was informed by Commander W. D. Porter that yesterday morning, at two o'clock, the enemy's forces, under General Breckinridge, attacked General Williams, drove in his pickets, etc. General Williams having had ample warning, all was prepared for him. The fight was continued with great energy on both sides until ten o'clock tinued with great energy on both sides, until ten o'clock A. M., by which time the enemy had been driven back two or three miles; but unfortunately the gallant General Williams, while cheering on his men, received a minic bell through the heart.

Gen. Williams had informed Lieut. Commanding Ransom, the evening before, of his plans, and requested him not to fire a gun until he notified him; and when he did so, our gunboats Kineo and Katabdin opened with fine offect, throwing their shells directly in the midst of the enemy, producing great dismay and confusion among them. Lieut, Bansom had an officer on the State House, hem. Lieut. Ransom had an officer on the State Mouse, which overlooked the adjacent country, and could direct

the fire of every shell.

As soon as the enemy was repulsed, Commander Porter went up the stream after the ram Arkansas, which was lying about five miles above, apparently afraid to take her share in the conflict, according to the preconcerted plan. As he came within gunshot he epaned on her, and probably soon disabled some of her machinery or steering apparatus, for she became unmanageable, continuing, however, to fire her guns at the Essex. Commander Porter says he took advantage of her presenting a weak front towards him, and loaded a gun, with incendiary shells. After his first discharge of this projectile, a gush of fire came out of her side, and from that moment it was discovered that she was on fire, which he the fire of every shell. a gush of fire came out of her side, and from that moment it was discovered that she was on fire, which he continued his exertions to prevent from being extinguished. They backed her ashore, and made a line fast, which soon burnt, and she swung off into the river, where she continued to burn until she blew up, with a tremendous explosion, thus ending the career of the last iron-clad ram of the Mississippi.

There were many persons on the banks of the river witnessing the fight, in which they anticipated a triumph for Secression; but on the rature of the Essex pages and the secretary of the Essex pages. or Secession; but on the return of the Essex not a soul was to be seen. I will leave a sufficient force of gunboats here to support the army, and will return to morrow to New Or-leans, and depart immediately for Ship island, with a light heart that I have left no bug-bear to torment the

mmunities of the Mississippi in my absence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARBAGUT, D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag Officer Comd'g W. G. Block Squadron.
Hon. Gibbon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washinston, D. C.
Com. Porter's despatch to Com. Farragut is thus given:

"Sir: This morning at 8, I steamed up the river, and at 10 A. M. attacked the rebel ram Arkansas, and blew her up. There is not now a fragment of her left."

Lieuts. Bansom and Roe, and Commander W. D. Porter, each give a circumstantial account of the affair. Roe says that the enemy are still hovering in the rear of this place, Baton Rongo.

Information is received that, in addition to the six thousand rebel troops already in the vicinity, four thousand are approaching from Manchac, and others from asnd are approaching from Manchao, and others from
Yi kaburg.

I keep in constant communication with the commander, in chief of the troops here, ready to open fire when
and where he may desire. Perfer says the Arkanasa had
a crew of one hundred and eighty men, and mounted ten
guns, six 8-inch and four 50-pound rifles. The gunboat
Essex, commanded by him, mounts seven guns, and had
only forty men on duty at the time of our going into action.

The following is the rebel account of the Arkansa, as submitted to the Secretary of the Navy by Admiral Farregut:

FLAG-SEIP HARTFORD, NEW ORLBANS, August 10. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, NEW ORLEANS, August 10.
Sir: Since forwarding the reports of Lieutenants Fairfex, Bansom, and Roe, we have picked up a number of prisoners from the ram Arkansas, all of whom I have ca techized very closely. They agree very well respecting her exit from the Yazoo and her passing the fleets. They also agree as to the number killed and wounded on each of these occasions, making in all eighteen killed and a large number wounded. At Vickeburg, they plated the deck with iron, and fortified her with cotton inside. She then came down in command of Lientenant fl. K. Stevens Brown having taken sick at Vicksburg—with the intention of making a combined attack with General Breckinridge upon Baron Runge; but her portengine broke down. They repaired her in the course of the day; and went out to meet the Essex. The next morning they naw her coming up but the statograf gare way and the course of the day; and went out to meet the

Essex. The next morning they saw her coming up, but

the starboard engine gave way, and they ran her ashore,

she being perfectly unmanageable. They say that when the gurbeats were seen coming up and the gunboats were seen coming up and the Besex com-ced firing, the captain set the ram on dire, and told the crew to run sehore. They also state that the gun-boats Webb and Music were sent for to tow her up the iver, but they did not arrive, and neither of them had SONVILLE, LA.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN OF DONALD SONVILLE, LA.

Admiral Farragut, also under date of August 10, thus addresses the Secretary of the Navy:

"Sirs: I regret to inform the Department that at the town of Donaldscnville, on the Mississippl, they have putted a uniform practice of firing upon our steamers passing up and down the river. I sent a message to the inhabitants that if they did not discontinue this practice I would destroy their town. The liast time I passed up to Baton Rouge, to the support of the army, I anchored about six miles above Donaldsonville, and heard them fire upon the vessels coming up—first upon the Sallie Robinson, and next upon the Brooklyn. In the latter case they made a mistake, and it was so quickly returned that they ran away. The next night they fired again, upon the 8t. Charles. I therefore ordered them to send their women and children out of the town, as I certainly intended to destroy it on my way down the river, and I fulfilled my promise to a certain extent. I burned down the hotels and wharf buildings; also, the dwelling house and other buildings of a Mr. Philip Sandy, who is said to be a captain of guerillas. Se fired upon our men, but to be a captain of guerillas, sie fired upon our met they brought him off. We also brought off some t twelve of his negroes, and cattle and sheep fro mander Wainwright died the 10th, after an ill-

Additional Foreign News by the Europa St. Jouns, N. F., August 19 .- The interruption of the Nova Scotia line prevented the transmission of a portion Nova Scotta line prevented the transmission of a portion of the Europa's news last night. It is as follows:

The steamship Persia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 9th.

The United States ateamer Tuscarora arrived at Kingston on the after oon of the 9th. The London Times of Laturday has an editorial expatiating on the diminutive paper currency in America. In another article it reviews the conduct of America in

egard to the commerce of Nassau. It questions the policy of carrying out their powers to the full extent, but says that Lord Palmerston is perthe run extent, but says that Lord Palmerston is perfectly right in tolerating a claim which may be hereafter the interest of his own country to enforce.

The Confederate steamers Merrimac and "290" both succeeded in escaping from the Tuscarora.

It is stated that Garibald references anuel's proclama ion It is also stated that he held a uncil of war on the 4th, at which it was determined to merch on Rome, notwithstanding the remonstrance from Turin. The enthusiasm for Garibaldi in Sicily is tre-

dour. It is reported that he will soon be at the head ENGLAND. The Confederate steamer "290" was last seen by the teamer John Bell, which arrived in the Clyde on the th. She was steaming at the rate of 14 or 15 knots per A grand banquet was given at Sheffield to Lord Palmerston, who, in his speech, regretted the prevailing ditress in the manufacturing districts, but thought that would admit the windom of the Government in not temptifg do relieve that distress by interference. He considered that interference would only make matters, and the Government would therefore maintain strict neutrality. He hoped that the evils now existing

would soon have an end; that a charitable feeling would yet prevail on the other side of the Atlantic, and that acother year would not see a continuance of the present deluge of blood.

Mr. Roebuck made a long speech. He said he had Mr. Roebuck made a long speech. He said he had no doubt that America would be divided in two, and he thought, ultimately, in five parts, and forever cease to be the United States. He denounced the conduct of the North as an immoral proceeding, totally incapable of success. [Cries of "No, no"—" Yes, yes."] Thus they would never be required. The war was a mere waste of blood; it was no war against slavery.

The American correspondence of the Times and other papers represent recruiting as a failure, but the Star's correspondent says there is no doubt that in a fay weaks ent says there is no doubt that in a few week the President's call would be fully responded to. He represents General McClellan's army as stronger than it was before the late battles,

The Bourse was firmer, closing on the 8th at 69f. 10c.

for the Rentes.

The Morning Post has a leader on the subject of the commerce of Nassac. It says that the Federal cruisers, by stationing them elves just outside of the prescribed limits from the shore, bec me an organization for the express purpose of setting the Anglo-American Conven-

Mr. Slidell had an interview with M. Thouvenel sub-sequent to the audience with the Emperor, and M. Thou-venel is asserted to have alleged that the unwillingness of England was the principal reason why France did not act at once in American matters. The recognition of the independence of the South was regarded as pretty pertain in Sectssion Circles.

Many of the French Journals speak with great anxiety as to Italian affairs and Garibaldi's movements.

The Opinione Nationale deplores the fatal hesitation which makes the French Government shrink from the secessary solution, viz: the evacuation of Rome.

FBANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News asserts hat Garibaldi has positively refused to obey Victor Emhat Garibaldi has positively refused to obey Victor Em-nanuel's proclamation.

The rumous that the English fleet was ordered to join the French equadron in interference with Garibald proved false.

A letter from Palermo says the enthusiasm for Garibaldi is so great that the young men were disappearing bald is so great that the young men were disappearing bald. at Ceffala on the 4th, at which it was resolved to march on Bome, notwithstanding the remonstrance from Turin The volunteers numbered six thousand. Garibaldi has chartered six large vessels. His plan is said to land in the Gulf of Palermo, there to be joined by an auxiliary force, and march on the Bonan States. The official Turin Gazette says the Garlbaldian volun-The official Turin Gazette says the Garibaldian volunteers would leave for Messina instead of Palermo. They number three thousand, and are divided into three columns, one conducted by Garibaldi in person.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 8th, M. Ratazzi said there was a rumor, not officially confirmed, that an encounter had taken place between the troops and a

The Calcutta mail of July 1st, and Bombay of July 12th, has been received. The American portion is on Commercial Intelligence. The sales of Cotton on Saturday, the 9th, were: 5,000 ales, closing firm; the sales to speculators and exporters were 3,000 bales.

Breadstuff closed quiet but steady on the 9th inst.

Provisions inactive, except bacon, which was firm.

LONDON, August 9.—Consols closed at 93% 293%.

INDIA.

LONDON, August 9.—Consuls change the change.

American recurities firmer, without quotable change.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from Baltimore, ship Allen Stewart, at Havre; ship Patteson, et Liverpo Arrival of the Steamer Glasgow. New York, August 19.—The steamship Glasgow has seen signalled below. Her advices have been anticipated

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORS, August 19.—Flour steady; Howard-street \$5 62\pi6. Wheat active; white, \$1 55\pi1.65; red, \$1 30\pi1.85. Corn quiet; white, 65\pi60c; yellow, 62\pi64c. Olts—Old Penns, 1vania, 56\pi65c. Provisions dull: Pork, \$11. Lard, 9\chickmodelar \pi10c. Whisky dull at 32c.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, August 19, 1862.

The arrest of Mr. David Plunsh by the Provost Marshal, Kennedy, yesterday, is likely to lead to an examination into said Kennedy's operations in this city. It is known that John A. Kennedy is a Sachem of the Tammany S.ciety; that he associates with the Grand Sachem, and is in high favor with others of the Sachems whose sympathies are on the side of rebeldom. He boasts loudly of his personal influence with the Sacretary of State; speaks of the immense things he is accustomed to say in the hearing of that sagacious statesman; tells what points he has given Mr. Saward to caable him to steal the march on foreign Governments; boasts of having been an Abolitionist for thirty-where he was born and bred; an Abolitionist for thirtywhere he was born and bred; an Abolitionist for thirty-five years, but, of course, very judicious—never makes a mistake—is always positive in the right. His determination for a week past to arrest an Abolitionist and a Secessionist has made old Tammany ring with joy, and now that he has accomplished the feat of playing with liberty by the arrest of two innocent men—for neither the Abolitionist nor Seressionist so-called is other than a loyal man, so bursteth Kennely's big bubble, and rebel Tammany seeks consolation in siching a loyal man, so bursteth Kenneiy's big bubble, and rebel Temmany seeks consolation in sighing.

I have just arrived from Central Park, where I witnessed the grandest sight I ever saw. There was the embryo lake—then the nucleus, and I left as the flood of good, clear water was gushing, and gurgling in to form the lake, which is to be at once the adornment and great servant of our city. I thought, if we could only flood out Secessionists by that torrent of water, its power would be greater than gunpowder. Now, thank God, New York has got in her veins the blood that makes men sprightly, clean, lively, and keeps them moral. New York has got in her veins the blood that makes men sprightly, clean, lively, and keeps them moral.

Over four hundred recruits from Boston arrived in this city at seven o'clock this morning, by the steamer Metropolis, of the Fall-river line. They are now quartered on the corner of Franklin street and Broadway, where they will remain until this evening, when they will leave for Washington by the Camden and Amboy line. With but few exceptions, they are all fully uniformed and equipped. A majority of them belong to the 14th Massachusetts Regiment, now a part of the Army of and thirty years of age.

To day eight hundred bales of cotton and other goods prising the cargoes of two vessels, the schoolers gnolia and Andromeda, confiscated on account of attesting to run the blockade, were sold by D. H. Bur-

under the direction of prize commissioners. The amous realized was \$166,203.63. The official prices for the week at the cattle market BREF CATTLE. Ordinary quality 7 55@8.25 Common quality 7.00@7.50 Common quality.... First quality & b.... Ordinary quality. Common quality Inferior quality SHEEF AND LAMES.

Prime quality. \$\psi\$ head. \$\psi\$ 4.50\prime 5.50

Ordinary quality. \$\psi\$.75\psi 4.50

Common quality. \$\psi\$.00\prime 3.00\prime 3.00

Inferior quality. \$\psi\$.50\prime 3.00 Corn-fed, P 1b.

for R. & D.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is without much change;
the demand is fair, but there is a poor assortment of
Spring. The demand is mainly for export and part to arrive.
The sales are 113.000 bush, at \$1.10% 0\$1.21 for Chi-The sales are 113,000 bush, at \$1.10 \ 331 21 for Ohircego Spring; \$1.23 \ 51.24 for Milwaukee Olub; \$1.24 \ 51.26 for Amber Iows; \$1 26 \ 51.26 for Amber Green Bay; \$1.27 \ 51.28 for Red Westero; \$1.37 for Amber Green Bay; \$1.27 \ 50 \ 1.38 for Red Westero; \$1.37 for Amber do.; \$1.40 for White Indiana and \$1.85 for choice White Indiana.

Oats are acarce, and in demand at 48 \ 55 \ 10 for Western and Canadian, and 51 \ \cdots \ 52 \ \cdots for State.

Bye is scarce, and in demand at 78 for Western, and \$2 \ \tilde{

ALBONI'S SPIRIT. Madame Alboni recently re-ALBONI'S SPIRIT.—Madame Alboni recently received an invitation to a ball from a lady moving in the best circles of Paris society. The celebrated songstress wrote in reply to inquire whether the invitation was addressed to Madame Alboni or to the Countess Popoli, as Alboni charged \$200, and was paid in advance, when she went out to spend the evening, and the Countess charged nothing. This would be hostess replied that she invited Alboni. Alboni begged to be excused. Bravo, Alboni!

wine refraction best 150000 m liver to

CBITICISM .- An English paper gives the following exhibition anecdotes: A "cotchman, after having inspected Gibson's painted Venus, was overheard to exclaim, "Heh! that woman manu be Jeezebel!" The remark of snother on seeing the Pandora of the same artist
was, "And what could a man mean by making a young
woman taking a pinch of snuff!"

THE CIT FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PA

THE WAR EXCITEMENT—PROGEN OF BEORUITING.—The business of recruiting for new regiments now in course of organization c with unabated alscrity, and, judging from the exertions made by the officers of these rapidly, exertions made of the authorities of the vernment, and materially increased by the praises action of our citizens, we trust that the resort to a dra may ere long be removed from the mind of the may ere tong be common and the common nity. The daily exhibit of enlistments in the differ regiments is encouraging, and would seem to give assurance that the quota of Philadelphia may indeed made up without a compulsory process. Howe thing definite can be determined on in this part until more explicit information is given by the Wat D partment as to the number necessary to constitut quota of the city under the two last requisitions total of 600,000. When this matter is settled, it will to seen whether the patriotism of our citizens is equal to the emergency of immediately filling up to the reco

The present week has opened with quite a respect nflux of recruits, the number enlisted yesterd ceeding that of any previous day since the comm nent of the present enlistments. Colonel Ruff, the cruiting offier, submits as the results of yesterday's listments the names of 331 men mustered into the rious regiments organizing throughout the city. The following will show the total number of sworn in, up to last evening:

Colonel Elimsker, 119th Regiment. Colonel Biddle, 121st Regiment..... The following is the number of recruits mustered in

the different regiments on Monday and yester the sum total of the former day being 239, and of latter 331—viz: Colonel Tippen......33 Colonel Prevost The remaining regiments, during the past two day have at least kept pace with their above named con petitors, the aggregate of those enlisting amoun 162, as follows :

| 102, 28 101-15. | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 While there is no falling off, in the aggregate daily id ditions to the respective commands at present underway yet it is evident, from the present rate of enlistment scarcely more than half the whole number of these can mands will receive their full complement by the 23d in the day appointed for the withdrawal of bounty pay. The military excitement of the first days of the wa nas been thoroughly revived, and the martial music of he fife and drum echoes through our streets, keeping alim the enthusiasm of the day; the gaudily-dressed Zena and more modest looking blue coat flit hither and thither along the public thoroughfa.es, while the recruiting ab tions hourly send forth squads, and sometimes compani of able-bodied men to enter upon the duties of a cam life. After the present week, we shall miss these sigh and scenes, but the spirit of the times is such that change in the hum-drum of popular excitement can m terially affect it, and the same enthusiasm in the cau of volunteering will doubtless continue to be shown whether a draft be ordered or otherwise. Union prisoner, in our midst, will have the effect of stimulating enlistments, particularly among our Irish p ulation. The brave and gallant General is sincere

THE RECEPTION OF THE GALLANT SENERAL COROORAN.—Brig. General Michael Cor oran is expected to arrive in this city en route for h home in New York, where he has not been since he le for the war, at the head of the gallant Sixty ninth. will be remembered that a few weeks since, when his re lease from Richmond prison was appounced soon to take place, City Councils passed an ordinance to exter to him the hospitalities of the city, and appointed a join committee of twelve for that purpose. Mr. Dickson, Select Council, was chairman.

his advecacy of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and his stirring appeals will touch the hearts of his heares

therever he may speak.

The committee were in session most of the time yes terday, perfecting the details of the military and cirk display. It had been the purpose of General Corcora, as announcid, to reach the city this afternoon, but despatches received yesterday indicate that he will leave Baltimore by the early train to-morrow, arriving her about twelve o'clock. In the meantime, the committee of arrangements have despatched a spat corneits. have despatched a anb. c sisting of Messrs. Freeman, Ginnoto, and Leigh, ts Washington, to consult with General Corcoran as to his movements, and the balance of the committee will meet him to-night, and accompany him to this city. The whole matter of the military display, and the arrangewhole matter of the military display, and the arrangements of the procession, has been placed in the hands of Colonel Beenan, of the 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and it is anticipated that three or four thousand men of the various regiments now recruiting in this city will participate in the parade, as well as many civic societies. The various Irish societies will participate in the procession. The Fenian Brotherhood has appointed the following committee to represent that association: John Mahoney, Chairmo; Jas. Gibbons, Pres.; and Messra. Jno. Combes, Pat. Murphy, Jas. O'Brian, Jeremiah Cambler, Jas. Degan, Hen. Wallis, Major T. Byan, Co'Brian, Felix P. Mulboland, N. Frull, Michael Shein, T. Sloan, F. Hughes, Jno P. O'Brian, M. T. Haunigun, Jno. Kane, J. Bergin, Andrew Hynne, Chas Wolpes Jno. Kane, J. Bergin, Andrew Hynne, Chas. MoDon nough, and Jno. McLaughlin.

The firemen have also been invited to join in the pa-

The military will form on Washington street, the left resting upon Broad street, and the right extending essiward. The various civic societies, &c., participating in the procession, will form on Broad street, and other streets adjacent thereto. Upon the arrival of the train at the depot, Broad and Prime streets, Gen. Corcoran will be received with an appropriate military relationship. received with an appropriate military salute, and will then be escorted to the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. in Otsego street, an invitation having been extended to and accepted by him from that organization, the procession meantime halting at Front street. Upon leaving the Refreshment Saloon, the procession will see that the procession will see that the procession will see that the procession when the procession was the procession opon neaving the herresoment Saloon, the procession will again move forward, passing up Front street to Christian, up Christian to Third, up Third to Yins, up Vine to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Arch, down Arch to Fourth, down Fourth to Chestnut, up Chestnut to Independence Ball, where Gen. Corcoran will be formally welcomed to the city by Mayor Henry.

The military will then march to Market street, where they will be dismissed. After the recention in Indexes The military will then march to Market street, where they will be dismissed. After the reception in Indepen-dence Hall, General Corcoran and suits will be escorted by the committee to the Coatinental Hotel, where quar-ters have been provided for him and he will probably there make a public address. The General will ride in an open barouche, in order that all may have a fair oppor-tunity of seeing him.

VOLUNTEER BOUNTY FUND -The subscriptions yesterday to the Citizens' Bounty Fand, for volunteers, were as follows: or volunteers, were as follows:
S. W. Leinan, \$50; Charles Lewars, 25; Frankford
Mutual Insurance Company, 100; Clement L. Hughes, 300.
From Fifth Ward —Patterson & Bolton, \$100; L. Isaac, 5; S. Washbaam, 3; Ed. Walden, 10; S. Fuguet, From Eighth Ward -Edward Shippen, \$100: Janu W. Queen, 100; Edwin Olinton, 100; Samuel Broadbank 60; T. W. Proctor, 25; Theodore Mann, 10; G. W. Har-ris, W. L. Golfey, W. Watson, Louis V. Helmbold, Wm. Eisenloir, B. W. G. Perstern W. W. Helmbold, Wm. 50; T. W. Proctor, 25; Theodore Mann, 10; G. W. Harris, W. L. Gol'ey, W. Watson, Lonis V. Helmbold, Wm. Eisenloir, P. M., O. Burnham, Elias Durand, 35 sach, 40; Mrs. M. Brown, 2; T. Partridge, 2; J. Morlet, Elias Steel, A. & E. Howard. Mrs. Shivors, 31 each, 4; Oash, 20.

**Prom Tenth Ward.—Charles A. Repplier, 325; John H. Parker, 25; J. S. Erben, 10; J. F. Rodine, 25; M. A. Kellog, 5; J. A. Needles, 10; Matainger & Bro., 25; M. A. Kellog, 5; J. A. Needles, 10; Matainger & Bro., 25; Eichard stokes, 25; M. M. Riter, 10; Wm. P. Hibberd, 20; Jacob Olein, 5; Jeseph Newman, 5; Mies Mary Stewart, 10; John King, 5; Wm. Armstrong, M. D., 6; M. H. Langstroth, 25; J. Hinike, 10; Samuel Oreswell, 10; George Hamilton, M. D., 25; Joshua Speering, 25; D. R. Burr, 10; James Potts, 10; Sarah A. Brown, 10; C. M. Oresson, Mr. D., 10; Charles S. Hales, 10; J. W. Gwens, 10; T. G. Shinden, 10; George Kraft, 10; Henry Bumberger, 25; Sichell & Weyl, 25; W. R. Attwood, 10; Wm. Eisenbrey, 25; E. Fest, 6; S. E. Kister, 6; Mr. Underwood, C. J. Hooker, George Stroup, Joseph Olbert, Robert Smith, Capitain John Penrose, Isaac Low, Wm. Lonnerstadter, Wm. Kraukopf, Edward Gasch, C. IL. Ingram, J. T. Iredell, 5 each, 60; various amounts, 52.50

amounts, 52.50

From Twelfth Ward—John Hallowell, 250; Levis De Belair, 50; Jacob Detwiler, 5; Mrs. Clore, 5; John A. Bauman, 6; Jacob Stearly, 5; James Cress, 10; 10; W. Heines, 5; M. Nippes, 5; Mrs. Palethorp, 10; David Nawton, 5: James Yeager, 5; Edward White, 6; A. Bauman, 5; Jacob Stearly, 5; James Cress, 10; A. W. Haines, 5; M. Mippes, 5; Mrs. Palethore, 100; David Newton, 5; James Yeager, 6; Edward White, 6; John Dislogue, 20; Wur. A. Piper, M. D., 20; John Wendel, Jr. 5; John N. Siner, 20; William H. Staulling, 5; John H. Parker, 5; Dr. Krotzer, 5; A. W. Wood, 10; Benjamin H. Stuckert 5; Charles Back, 5; William J. Maun, 15; J. B. Hooper, 20; James S. Watson, 50; Bewim McGalla, 20; Moses Backer, 25; H. L. Brohm, 15; Jacob H. Smith, 10; Lewis Poh, 5; Charles Hiddenger, 5; John A. Newman, 26; Mrs. A. Budman, 20; William C. Budman, 25; Miss E. Boyd, 5; E. Withsan, 25; Bundry persone, 41.55; Philip H. Horn; 50; John M. Pleis, 50; John M. Pleis, Jr., 10; Musselman & France, 50; Riebel & Lincoin, 50; John H. Goldbeck, 25; J. T. Browne, 5; William Eutton, 5; Charles B. Abel, 5; Mrs. Hoover, 10; David hensicker, 5; Henry Riehl, 10; James Penrose, 5; Mr. Jackson, 3; John F. Curry, 10; Frederick Richman, 5; Samuel Young, 5; Sandry persons, 39.48; Thomas Irvin, 50; Henry Safford, 20; Michael Ulman, 5; Dr. Rattemen, 5; William Nesl, 100; Charles M. Nesl, -100; William Nesl, Jr., 50; Jesse W. Nesl, 50; Charles Fuller, 100; George H. Suterly, 50; George Bilger, 5; George Cobb; Julius Stern, 10; Stephen Biegel, 15; E. W. Williams, 5; George Butz, Jr., 10; Samoel Hecht, 10; Charles F. Orum, 10; Cash, 376; James Seisingberger, 5.

From Thirteenth Ward,—Peter Seiger, \$200; Waterly, 50; George Miger, 50; George Miller, 10; Charles B. Miller, 10; William Burney, 10; J. O. Nippes, 10; Samuel Betcher, 10; O. J. Warner, 10; Charles Hogan, 10; Besfer & Dash, 10; J. H. Bruster, 10; Charles Hogan, 10; Besfer & Dash, 10; J. H. Bruster, 10; Charles Hogan, 10; Besfer & Dash, 10; J. H. Bruster, 10; George, 10; Milliam Steph. A. LaBarth, Mrs. Smith, T. E. Lippincott P. Williams on D. Bentley, G. W. H. & Seach, 65; John McMurtrk, 3; W. E. McCall, 3; J. C. W. F. B. Post, J. Bauersach, 20 and 10 and 10 and 10 and 10 and 10 and 10 and 20 wall amounts, 9.

From Sixteenth Ward.—John Butcher, \$5; John B.

Samuel Thomas, 50; Lewis Albertson, 100; eight other persons, 30;

Received at Independence Hall—Wm. D. Albright, \$25; Henry Tijge & Co., 100; N. P. Holland, 5; Samuel BiFinch, 5; Wm. A. Drown & Co., 150; Thomas Funk, 10; Stanhope & Suplee, 100; from the operators of the police and fire alarm telegraph, 100; Noble, Oaldwell, & Co., 500; J. Frick, 10; John W. & W. F. Simes, 100. Beceived on Tuesday, \$6,360; total to close of Tuesday. MEETING IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD .-The National Union Meeting, of the Fitteenth Ward, was held last evening, at the corner of West and Coates streets, and was largely attended. John W. Stokes was chosen chairman, and James Sheridan and Charles Adams, secretaries. George Sturgis, Esq., was elected tressurer. The meeting organized into a permanent organization, and elected Wm. H. Kern to serve in the General Committee of Superintendence.

PRESENTATION CF COLORS. - A splen did standard of colors will be presonted to company G. Osptsin Robert Winslow of the Scott Legion, on Thursday afternoon, by the ladies of Frankford. The presentation will be made by Mr. Thomas W. Duffield, and the colors received by E. W. O. Green, Esq. Company I is the color company of the regiment.

RUN OVER .- Howard Sofer, aged years, was run over last evening, in the vicinity of Twentieth and Pearl streets. The driver of the wagon was arrested and held to answer. MAJOR GENERAL WOOD arrived in this city last evening from Baltimore. He left Harrizburg on Bunday, and is now on his way back.