## THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862.

The Press THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862.

We can take no notice of anonymous communica tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Winntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE WAR.

"Actions speak louder than words," is an axiom for war as well as peace times. We have heard a great deal of the extraordinary strength of the rebels in Virginia, and even after their recent immense losses on the battle-field and by sickness, we are told that the rebel army outnumbers our own three to one. We say such statements are made. but the actions of the rebels do not substantiate these reports. If the rebels had 350,000 men about Richmond, they could have launched a force of 200,000 sgainst McOlellan in his recent retreat across the Chickahominy, and yet it appears that they did not even harass his rear-guard with a regiment of cavalry. At the same time they could have given Stonewall Jackson a column of one hundred thousand men at least to operate against Pope's army in Virginia, and yet they only gave him 30,000, at most. With all this, a large army of 50,000 men would have remained as a reserve in and about Richmond. The truth is, either. the rebel force around the rebel capital has not numbered over 150,000 men since the battle of Malvern Hill, or else a heavy column has been sent to the Southwest for active operations there. It will be discovered in the course of time that the South cannot now. and n:ver could, raise the number of men actually reported to be under arms in the Cotton States-that she cannot arm and support them in the field. Beauregard has acknowledged a loss to his army of the Mississippi of over 50,000 men, from sickness and Datue, mounded dying for want of proper surgical treatment, and war mond. The rebel loss on the Peninsula was always much greater than our own, because we acted generally upon the defensive and were attacked, and because of the superiority of our arms and men, [and the superabundance of our destructive artillery. In view of these facts, together with the size and rapidly increasing proportions and efficiency of our armies, under hoped-for good management in the future, we shall be enabled to everwhelm the Southern traitors, and cause the bogus Confederacy to pulvorate away like a Virginia black corn fungus under a stiff autumn

## breeze, within the space of nine months. THE NEWS.

Our foreign news by the steamers Glasgow and Angle Saxon, this morning, will be found full of interest. The Times exhibits its ignorance of American affairs again by speaking of the raid of the rebels into the State of Ohio, and the refusal of the people of that great State to rise and defend themselves.

. IT is said that no less than twenty full regiments of volunteers from New York, New Jersey, and the New England States will pass through this city, on route for the seat of war in Virginia, during the coming week. A battalion of regulars will also pass through this city to morrow. Our extracts from late Southern newspapers

will be found highly interesting. General Jackson's official despatch of the battle of Slaughter's

rights" and avoid a "collision of forces," were prominent in a movement to mob lyceum lecturers who differed from them in sentiment. The recollection of those disgraceful proceed. ings is fresh in the memory of all, and we should be as prudent in dealing with their authors now as we were when they threw vitriol over women and children, and attempted to commit violence on a popular speaker.

Caribaldi in the Field.

cleus of an army with which he proposes to

doubtful.

ABBIVAL OF BELEASED PRISONERS. SOUTH BANK OF JAMES RIVER.

There is a prospect of Italy again being in-MURDER OF GENERAL McCOOK. olved in war, and, if Italy, of Europe soon being in battle array. GARIBALDI has actually

THE ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA. raised the standard of civil war in Italy. Dotermined not to wait for the slow action of Old Point Bristling Up. of intrad diplomacy, he has rallied around him, near Palermo, a regiment of 800 volunteers, the nu-

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 19, 1862.

attack Rome. This is a small force, but he The army of the Peninsula is still on the move. had not more than 400 men when he quitted and will embark for the new base from various Genoa, in 1860, for the conquest of Sicily and points, which it will be improper for me here to de-Naples-an object which he achieved. VICTOR all. A certain number are now here awaiting EMMANUEL has issued a wait-awhile Proclamaransportation, which they will speedily obtain. tion warning people not to be led away, but to Various rumors are afloat regarding attacks upon trust that, when the time came, his own voice Hooker's and Sumner's divisions by scouting ca would make itself heard, and that every other valry parties of the enemy, but none are yet subsummons is that of rebellion and civil war. It stantiated, and probably Gen. Sumner has been disappointed in his hopes. A remark often made would seem that GARIBALDI's time-piece is by army officers is, that "Old Sumner is always considerably faster than VICTOR EMMANUEL'S. spoiling for a fight." He seeks one on every occa-At any rate, GARIBALDI treats the King's proion, and is crusty for a week whenever he misse clamation with magnificent contempt, and by

this time is raising an army in Naples, with It is supposed that the rebels will endeavor t the view of proceeding against Rome. The make a "gobble" shortly at Norfolk, for the purissue of his action, wo must say, appears pose of bagging our force there, with the ammunition and stores, but this festive recreation will be

It is impossible to determine, as yet, whether duly provided against. I regret to state that considerable marauding VICTOR EMMANUEL has relinquished the idea was done along the line of march through the of annexing Rome to his dominion, for he ap-Peninsula by straggling parties of troops, who peared to dicountenance GARIBALDI's movebroke the furniture in several handsome vacant ment of 1860 against Sicily and Naples, but houses, drove off mules and cattle, stole fowls, and immediately profited by its success. At premoreover sacked Charles City Court House, seizing sent, however, there is this difficulty: he was on old records of two hundred years back, and lately recognized, by Russia and Prassia, as scattering both them and more modern documents King of Italy, on condition of his promising to the winds. The host from Yorktown this morning brough

not to attack Venetia or Rome, and it was said here Thomas G. Foster, a rebel citizen, who had in that France and England joined in a guarantee his possession a package of letters to Richmond, that he would observe this condition. Thererested yesterday near Yorktown, and market any hostile action of GARIBALDI's against through the roads here, with chains on his legs, to Rome, he must incur the displeasure not only undergo an examination by General Dix. He is a of Russia and Prussia, but also of England and harmless-looking animal of the farmer breed, and will not, probably, be severely treated. He ap-In effect, should GABIBALDI proceed to pears in great tribulation for fear he will be hung

carry out his extreme views, and he has or shot. Colorel Halliday, 99th New York Regiment, died chosen a very untoward time for the attempt, he virtually becomes a Rebel against the here to-day of fever. A number of officers, recently confined at Salisauthority of VICTOR EMMANUEL, his sovereign. bury, N. C., arrived this morning from Aiken's He who, in 1860, annexed Sicily and Naples Landing, on the James river, having been duly exto that sovereign's dominions, will now heohanged at the same time with Col. Corcoran and come his chief difficulty-for it will be hard others, who were liberated shortly in advance of to convince Russia and Prussia that VICTOR them. From a conversation with Lieutenant W. EMMANUEL has no complicity in this new ex-T. Baum, of this city, ordnance officer in Hooker's pedition of GARIBALDI. A large force may division, and others of their number, I learn that ultimately gather round GARIBALDI, provided all are highly indignant with the hard fare and unthat he escape the French and Italian warsourteous treatment they experienced, though the civility of several rebel officers formed exceptions vessels sent to prevent his crossing from to the rule. Lieutenant Geo. M. Emack, of Bel-Sicily to the Kingdom of Naples. Once on tonville, Md., was most particularly insulting. the continent, he can march on for Rome, The 1,500 privates of the Union army, still at with as few obstacles as NAPOLEON encoun-Salisbury, are shortly expected at Richmond, on tered in 1815, when he had his ovation from their way here. Cannes to Paris. If successful, it is doubtful The returned officers rode from Salisbury

whether the great Powers of Europe would permit VICTOR ENMANUEL to dispossess the Pope and make Rome the capital of the Kingdom of Italy. Virtually, GARIBALDI'S expedition against

Rome would be against the Emperor NAPO-LEON also, whose troops garrison the Eternal City. GARIBALDI's speeches have lately held up NAPOLEON to hatred and contempt, scorn and | yard. During his dying moments, the officer in

France. This is a serious contingency.

Lieut. Samuel On-kaden, 524 Pennsylvania, Lieut. E. M. Croll, 104/h Pennsylvania, Lieut. J. O. Linton, 299h Pennsylvania, Lieut. James Farrar, 1at Kentucky. Lieut. James Farrar, 1at Kentucky. Lieut. M. F. Dempey, 66th Ohio. Surgeon John B. Hoffman, U. S. A. FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND THE SOUTH. Lieut, M. F. Dempey, voin Onto. Surgeon John B. Hoffman, U. & A. Lieut, C. R. Gillugham, let Maryland. Lieut, R. E. Fisher, 5th Ohio. Lieut, William Neil, 20th Pennsylvala. Lieut, William Neil, 20th Pennsylvala. Lieut, J. W. Watkins, 66th Ohio. Lieut, B. F. Ganson, 66th Ohio. Lieut, Hamblin Gregory, 29th Ohio. Liant, E. R. Woodbury, 29th Ohio. Our Wounded from Cedar Creek.

Lient E. B. Woodbury, 29th Ohio. Lient, Orroy H. Russell, 29th Ohio. Lient, Babert Neely, 1st Maryland. Lient, David V. Buskirk, 27th Indiana. RICHMOND EXAMINER ON NORTHERN DEMOCRATS. Lieut, Andrew Luke, 7th Indiana. LEFT BEHIND SICK, ALREADY DELIVERED. Colonel Corcoran. Lieut: Colonel Bowman. Major Vogdes. Rev. Mr. Stockton, August 11 Bev. Mr Eddy.

Rev. Mr. Eddy. Rev. Mr. Dodge. Ber. Mr. Bohreiner. Surgeon Stone, United States Army. Surgeon Gray, United States Army: Surgeon Williams, 5th New York Artillery. Surgeon McGregory, 1st Connectiont.

CREW OF THE UNION. John J. Gervin, captain. Thomas A. Palmer, first officer. John T. Bradley, second officer. Joseph L. Parry, chief engineer. Jas: O. Shochley, first assistant engineer. Francis L. Hand, 24 assistant engineer. Alexander M. Bankin, third assistant engineer. J. P. Kester, purser. All the above gentlemen proceeded to-night t

[From the Associated Press.] FORTRESS MONROR. August 19 .- Last evening one

Washington for orders.

undred and sixty Union officers, who have long been incarcerated in Southern prisons, arrived at Fortress Monroe. They are from Salisbury, N. C., and other Southern prisons, and came here via Bichmond. They make bitter complaints of their usage and hard fare. They left for Washington this afternoon by a special boat, and the following extracts from Richmond papers in their possession :

The Richmond Examiner of August 16 says : "We have no news of interest from the enemy on the south elde. The Petersburg Express, whose columns for a tim teemed with the vory latest from Oity Point and innum rable other points, now comes to us with the admission that we could learn nothing of the enemy's movement on James river yesterday."

From the Bichmond Examiner, August 16th.] Two hundred wounded Yankees, who fell into our hands at Cedar Creek, were conveyed to Charlottesville The majority of them are said to be too seriously wounded to warrent much expectation of recovery. There are smore than a day of the commissioned officers. A colonel has had a leg and an arm amputated. The same paper, in speaking of the latest foreign news,

claims the strongest sympathies of France and England, and, in speaking of the proclamation of President Linccin, and Congress authorizing him to draft, says : "There is an election this fall, and they want to carry it. They want to draft Democrats. They will draft them to prevent their voting. They have the power, and can so

Gen. Buell is announced to have hung five respectable citizens of the Bouth in retaliation for the death of Gen. McCook. This is declared to be a brutal and bloody murder. Fiendish acts are declared to have been committed on the people and property in the locality of the attack on Mc-Cook. General Suell being known as one of the most lenient of the Union generals, the fact proves that these acts of arson and hanging emanate from headquarters They allege outrages upon widows and orphans, and upon the privacy and feelings of women, and wholesale plunder and destruction. It adds: "Something must be done to put an end to this insolence, these grievances, and insulting outrages. We have the subjects upon which to inflict the terrible retribution. The public mind is convinced that unless full and tierce retaliation is inflicted, this system of murder and outrage will go on. How can we hold demons in awe unless we treat them as demons

The same paper, speaking of the election in North Ca. rolina, claims a victory in the election of Vance over Richmond in cattle cars, drawn, according to Johnson by 30,000 to 40,000 majority, and says no imporslave-State principles, by an old engine of "one tant principles respecting the settlement of the present war have been decided, the platform of principles of both coffee pot power." They were three days on the passage, owing to a breakdown, and would have parties being identical. been delayed much longer were it not for the en-

Old Point Comfort presents a lively scene, being growd ed with officers of every rank, with a sprinkling of sol diers, and several hundred sutlers. The harbor is also filled with steamers and schooners, many of the latter belonging to the sutlers.

OBITUARY.

Ninth District-John F. Dodds, of Logansport, collec-LATER FROM EUROPE. or; David Turner, of Orown Point, ass Tenth District-Warron H. Withers of Fort Wayne ollector: W. Williams, of Warsaw, ascessor PARLIAMENT PROROGUED. Eleventh District-Delvit U. Ohipman, of Noblesville ollector ; Stearns Fishers, of Wabash, assessor THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE.

THE "TIMES" ON THE CIVIL WAR.] THE MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS THE ITALIAN TROUBLES. ATTACKS UPON BAILBOAD TRAINS. WHAT GARIBALDIIS DOING.

o the 6th of August, and Cork papers to the 7th. (

The Civil War in America.

What has actonished Europe more than anything else in this contest has been that no great intellect has yet come to the surface There has been hitherto no Grom-well; no Washington, not even a Garibaldi. The South

well, no washington, hot even a Garibald. The South is beginning to give promise. Beguregard has shown strat gy, although he has not yet exhibited that highest of improving to the utmost any acquired success. In "Stonewall" Jackson, however, they seem to have produced a great general of daring enterprise, and now a certain General Morgan is rising: into fame as one of those soldiers who can not only use armies, her now a certain femeral though the families armies.

As already announced, Parliament was prorogued o

THE QUEEN'S SPRECH.

my Londs AND CENTLEMEN: We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to convey her Ma-jesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the session jait brought to a close. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her rela-tions with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and thet her Majesty travis there is no danges on

and that her Majesty trusts there is no danger of an

and that her Majesty trusts there is no danger of any disturbance. of the peace of Europe. The civil, war which has some time been raging among the states of the North American Union has usfortunately continued with unabated intensity, and the ovils with which it. has been attended have not been confined to the American

continent, but her Majesty having, from the ontset, de-

MY LORDS AND CENTLEMEN : We are commanded by

ool till 8.30 on the morning of the 6th.

From the London Times, August 4 ]

Tennesseans to be Prisoners of State.

Niseville. August 18.—The train, from Huntsvill was fired into to-day near Oulumbia. A woman and hild were killed, and two of the 3d Kentucky Regiment The rebel forces are reported to have evacuated Chat-

ancega; and are making a northern movement. Ne houses were burned at Gallatin by Morgan. The Union refugees from Gallatin, arrived to-day, are content to renain here, awaiting the issue of events. inication will soon be restored between Nashville and Louisville. Prices of everything have advanced 25 per cent. since

argo The river is high enough for low-draught transporta MASHVILLE, August 19 .--- The report of the evacuation

hattanooga by the rebels lacks confirmation. The train from Louisville, is through, the passengers nais, freight, &c., being got across Red river by skiffs indtemporary foot bridges. lighty, thousand letters went North in the mails to I is reported that a camp of instruction for eight

thosand to one hundred thousand Western troops is to be peated near Nashville. LATER.

as the enlistment still continues to be "somewhat inactive," we are also forced to the belief that the reluforcements are not more than sufficient to sustain the remnant of the "beeleging" army, and to susply the waste created by one of the most unbealthy positions in which a military force could be encamped. After six days of sanguinary contest we have no right to be surprised at an interval of inaction, and there is nothing in this fact to aid our judgment as to the ulti-mate fate of the invesion. But delay is always prejudical to an invader, whose business is to press on and con-quer. Daily shiploads of wounded and sickly soldiers are not symptoms of the conqueit of a mighty conn-try. That camp on the James tive bids fair to be to the North what Sebastopi was to Bussia, and what Spain was to Napoleon the Great—a continuous drain which draws away all the strength of the distant empire. We naturally look for some change in the fortunes of such awar as this. The successes of the Confiderates have been 'for many weeks's of frequents and continuous that we have been expecting something, at least of a minor kind, to make the beam vibrate or keep up the usual see-saw of military courts. But, 'although the Federals have the lens in their own haude, nothing seems to have oo-curred which they can even magnify into victory. We might have anticipated that the audactous stem the Confederate force is still upon the sacred soil of Ohio. The Governor of that free State is at his with's ends: The ditizens seem unvilling to Volunteer owne to result an in. TASHVILLE, Angust 20 --- It is rumored that the enemy a evacuated Chattanooga, and is moving his troops orards Knoxville and Bichmond. here is great activity here in military circles. Treop constantly arriving.

There have been no mails from the North for several A despatch from Adjutant General Thomas to Governo

onnson says that the East Tennesseans, now held in ate. Governor Johnson has a corresponding number Contederate torde 18 still upon the sacred soil of Ohio. The Governor of that free State is at his with and. The citizens seem unwilling to volunteer oven to resist an in-vader; and a produmation threatening a conscription has been found necessary, even in an invaded state un-doubterly loyal to the Northern Confederacy. I traitors in custody for an exchange.

Unsatisfactory Western News. two Steamers Burnt by the Guerillas,

THE REBELS THREATENING FORTS HENRY AND DONELSON. Capture of Clarksville. Tenn.

CATRO. Ill. Angust 20.-The steamers Skylark and Ollie were burned by the guerillas on the night of the 1th inst., at the mouth of Duck creek, fifty miles above

rt Henry. The Skylark was heavily laden with Governmen states. She got aground, and her officers had unloaded a portion of the stores, when they were attacked by a party of thirty guerillas. The crew being unarmed were compelled to surrender. The guerillas, after removing the furniture and silver ware, set fire to both

At Pitteburg Landling he was saved from annihilation only by the timely arrival of his gunboats, and at Oorinta he was befooled by Beauregard, who disspeared, like a mist, and left General Halleck rubbing his eyes and looking in vain for, his foe, II Mcollelan is not the Na-The crews were released on parole. The steamer Dickey, from Helens, Ark., reports the all 's quiet there. A slight skirmish took place or the Bth, thirteen miles from Memphis, with a part of poleon we thought him to be, neither can we think that Halleck is the coming man. Jeff Chompson's cavalry. The rebels were routed, with a lost of one killed and two wounded.

A despatch from Smithland, dated the 19th, isays a rebe the 6th. Below we give, without abbreviation, force, six bundred strong, had taken Clarksville, Tenn. and were advancing on Fort Henry.

A despatch from Fort Donelson confirms the captur of Clarksville, and says the rebels are moving on that sition. There were only 150 efficient Federal troop there, and reinforcements are asked for. The Grenada Appeal, of the 14th, contains Stonewal Jackson's official report of the battle of Jedar Mountai

in which he claims a brilliant victory.

## THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

NEW MADRID, August 20 .- A force of cavalry from

Emmanuel ? But it is precisely in virtue of this merit of his that Garibald: must prive himself obstight to the bis that Garibaldi must prove himself obelient to the laws. If the General quits the path of legality, if he wants to spisk in the name of the country, and endanger by his sets the fate of the nation, then General Garibaldi by ins sois ine take of the halton, then the barrat Garbaldi shall fail under the stroke of the law. For my part, I am convinced that the words of the King, whom he has always respected, will convince him that he has not the right to do what he dees. I am, therefore, full con-fident that of it war will be avoided. I repel the idea of a coup d'stat.

a coup d'etat. Mazzinian committees, at the head of whom are Ber-tani, Giavoli, Mario, Miceli, and Mosto, have sent forth from Genes a circular addressed to all the democratic so-cleties in Italy, taxing every member of each of them to the amount of one franc, the money to be employed for the liberation of Bome and Venice. A despatch, dated at Naples on the evening of August

5, says: "General Ougla sent to the Duke de la Vierdivia and Deputy Lallogia to Garibaldi with the proclamstion of the King. He replied to their entreaties, and would not even receive a letter from his friend General Medici. It is said that he is marching into the interior of the island, pursued by the troops. On the Bonan frontier an Italian battalion encountered some brigands, sup-ported by Papat Zonaves," after defeating them the Italian troops pursued them into the woods of Castro, in the Papal territory. They now remain in possession of "the territory occupied." SBYB : The steamship Glasgow arrived at New York yesteray, from Liverpcol, bringing full files of London papers The Great Eastern arrived off the bar of the Merse bout midnight on the 5th, but did not go up to Liver

From Caufornia. BAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—Arrived, ship Thacher, Magonn, from Cork. Sailed. George Lee, for Hong Kong with wheat, &c., and \$170 000 in treasure. Trade is dull. Butter 27c; Tobacco firm; Candles Jean

[From the London Times, August 4] Another, pause seems to have taken place in the great American struggle. A fortnight ago McOlellan and the Army of the Potomac were still encamped on the James river, under the protection of the Federal gunboats, and the general was still receiving reinforcements and writing "interesting news" to Washington. As this interesting pews was not of a nature to be communicated to Europe, wey must conclude that it does not promise an early occupation of the capital of Secrets; and; as the solisiment still continues to be "somewhat inactive," we are also forced to the beliet that the reinforcements are not more than sufficient to Trace is duil. Butter are; toracto him, canned slack. James Donahue, one of the wealthiest pioneers of Cali-fornia, died on Saturday. It is believed by the passengers who were rescued from the Golden Gate, that her treasure is deeply buried in send, and there is scarcely any possibility of saving any

The news from British Columbia, reports that the

mining in the Carriboo district is favorable. Provisions

mining in the Carriboo district is favorable. Provisions were scarce there. SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—The steamer Pacific ar-rived to day with \$100,600 in treasure, from British Co-lumbia, and \$64,000 from Oregon. The ship Mary L. Sutth sailed for New York, with a cargo of 1,400 bales of wool, 20,000 hidos, and a variety of domestic products. The Flying Eagle sailed for Hong Korg, with a cargo of wheat and flour, and \$146,000 in treasure. kt. George's Hotel, at Sacramento, was damaged by fre on the 17th.

ire on the 17th. A waterspout burst over the sparsely settled portion A waterpool, burst over the sparsely settled portion of Los Angeles county, on the 18th, fifty miles from the Pacific, filling a long ravine with water fourteen feet deep. A man and woman, who were riding along in a carriage, were caught by the flood. The woman was drowned, but the man floated over a mile to a place of safety.

From Aspinwall-Arrival of the Steamer Champion.

Champion. Nxw York, August 20.—The steamer Champion from Aspinwall on the 11th inst, arrived at this port to night. She waited six days for the steamer Golden Gate without hearing any tidings from her. She has \$21,000 in specie and seventeen passessogers from Aspinwall. Carthagons dates show considerable activity in the Interior, and an 'engagement was soon expected be-tween Mosquers and Arboleda. The Indians were being armed to oppose Mosquera. A parsgraph in the Panama Star states that the French blockade of the Maxican ports is understood to be only

lockade of the Mexican ports is understood to be only or the purpose of proventing arms and ammunition eing landed, and will not interfere with legitimate trade. being landed, and will not interfere with legitimate trade. The steamer Grusader, from Liverpool, arrived at As-pinwall on the 8th inst.

The steamer Lima was totally lost on the 11th of July, 55 miles south of Cobiga, but the mails and passengers were taken to Cobiga by the ship Moonlight.

but who can create them. These are the men for anci a war as this, and a people who can produce such gene rals at need may well look forward to ultimate victory McClellan, on the other hand, has been neither fortanate Reception of Gen. Corcoran at Baltimore BALTIMORE, August 20.—General Corcoran received the citizens of Baltimore this evening, at the Eutaw House, which was thronged from 5 to 7 o'clock with an immense concourse anxious to see the martyr patriot and welcome him to the city. A large number of Irish citizens also called, to whom General Corroran made her upat in past to sortige their McOlellan, on the other hand, has been neither fortunate nor enterprising; he may be a man of great science, but he is not a man of military genius. The Northernera, in their disappointment, turn away from their young Na-poleon, and transfer their confidence to General Halleck, who is now, as it seems, the commander-in-chief of the Federal armies. Mr. Lincoln must be very desponding or very sanguine when he makes such a change. Halleck has been both beaten and out generalled by Beauregard.

General Oorcoraa made perional appears to arouse their countrymen at Baltimore to rally to the standard of the Union. It occusented to address the people to night at Monument Square, and thefront of the court house was beautifully decorated and illuminated for the occasion. Mayor Chapman presided, and introduced General Cor coran, who was received by the immense assemble nearly filling Monument Square, with long and repe

SPEECH OF GENERAL CORCORAN. SPECH OF GENERAL ODEORAN. General Corcoran returned thanks for the enthusiasm of the reception, which he attributed rather to the glo-rious cause in which he was identified than to any personal merit. He then proceeded to give an ac-count of his imprisonment, and detailed a number of in-cidents of outrages committed at Bichmond, Charlestou, Columbia; and Salisbury He described the prison at Salisbury, which contained three hundred Union citi-zens. Among them he found a number of Irishmen, who had refused to fight under any other flag than that to which they had sworn ellegiance on their arrival in this which they had sworn allegiance on their arrival in this which they had sworn allegiance on their arrival in this country. Their treatment was more brutai than that of the military prisoners, and among them were old gray-haired men, bowed down with antifering and sorrow, but firm in their allegiance. The deaths among them have averaged two a day for the last six weeks. He appealed to all who loved the old flag and hated tyranny to rally with him to the succor and relief of these suffering martyrs. He gave a graphic description of the condition of Richmond under the rule of the arch-flend and traitor, Jeff Davis, and declared that liberty no langer existed there, and would never be vouchsafed

and women and children dressed in m

pression of the rebellion. He may write his addresses is all the vigor of a pestiferous demagogue, or gloss that mass of loyal Democrats will view them in no other light than the seminations of a disaffected trader in polities, whose fidelity to his party has never been above su-pleion. What is it that so troubles the minds of the favorites of Buohanan that their sympathy should be entirely with the South? It needs no prophet to answe-this question. The political supremacy of an South once destroyed, leaves these self-styled leadors to a push-ment worse than death—the contempt of an outraged nation. We have had from them the kiss of Jadas, and are not prepared to accept the judgment of Pilate The Fouthern lave-country throw dear

ment worse than death—the contempt of an outrage nation. We have had from them the kiss of Julas, and are not prepared to accept the judgment of Pilate The Fouthern slave-owners have thrown down the altars which our forefathers ersoted to mercy, and cannot therefore, claim their protection. The very nature of the social, institutions compels, their to govern will haughtiness and to decide with tyranny. Will the Da-mocratic party bow submissively to the dictates of the coll for the Democratic meeting on Saturday noxt, in Independence Square. Not one word in favor of the appression of the robellion, nor a single line of sympa-vanis now enrolled in the service of their country. How callous must, be the heart of their country. How callous must, be the heart of their country. How callous must, be the beart of their country. How callous must, be the beart of their country. How callous must, be the beart of their country. How callous must, be the beart of the readiness to volum. The call for the Union: the Benocratic masses. They are for the war, as shown by their readiness to volum. teer, even to the extermination of the leaders of the re-bellion, unless they submit to the luntority of the lead Government of the Government. The war power is now in the hands of the Administration, and to cripple the latter is to destroy the effectiveness of the former. Do the semi-traitors of the Buobanan school desire to averat the war Hingeringly over the reasting period of Presi-dent Lincoln's iterm of office, in the hope that the Demo-creoy will succeed at the next Presidential effection -What a failecious ideat: The chronicles of our nation-brief history mark the destiny of subsected traitors.

dent Lincoln's term of office, in the hope that the Damo-creey will succeed at the next Presidential election? What a fallecious idea "The chronicles of our nation's brief history mark the destiny of suspected traitors. By Abelitionist in your patriotic efforts to maintain your country a unit. The terms have become as unmeaning as the infegrity of those who use them. Let us do justice to the Governor of Pennsylvani, even though we may not be of his party. for the putriotic cash he has exhibited in rallying the noble spirits of all parties to the defence of the Union, by giving him our earnest and unceasing support in the righteour cause of liberty. Whatever may be his faults, the recollection of bis devotion to the Union will hide them forever from view in the light of his out? "Can do more for his memory than will his deeds for the suppression of this barbarous rebellion. So, too, may "we just! say of the National Administration. The President and his advisers, with the aid of the people, will not let this nation die in the very pride of the people, will not let this nation die in the sup of the scific of or filters and fortunes, and both as Democrats and Bepüblicans we should not heal-tate to 'sink party' names' that the Union may be saved. We aball not verish in the freshness of our prosperity by an ignominious surrender of our bonor and our strengti. Even before the dawn of 'the horoic sees man began the atrugic to achieve the purpose of his creation. Capitar Large to achieve the purpose of his creation. The spirate transity was led from the purpose of his creation. struggie to achieve the purpose of his creation. Casim Israel was led from the house of bondage by a hisher power than man. The pillar of fire and the conspicuos power than man. The pillar of fire and the completions cloud directed the way, and the righteous Judge of Heaven has better things in store for this nation, and the oppressed of every other clime, than to let desclation and decay mark its early history. If, however, it be our let a particular the store of the store of the our let

to perish, let us fall as becomes men-With our back to the field, and our face to the foe ( And, leaving in battle no blot on our name, Look proudly to heaven from the death-bed of fame.

Mr. Webb then introduced to the audience Uol. J. w Forney.

Colonel Forney was received with enthusiastic cheer. ing. He spoke as follows :

SPEECH OF COL. J. W. FORNEY.

SPEECH OF COL. J. W. FORNEY. It is, I believe, my fellow-countrymen, some for years since I had the pleasure of speaking from this very spot At that period the Administration of Jamas Buchanan had begun the series of measures which ini-tiated the civil war in which we are now engaged. A few independent mon attached to the Democratic party, appalled by these tyrannies, shecked by these naure-tions, took up arms against the organization of the party, and from 1857 down to 1861 maintained an almost solita-tor. and for a long period an unsatisfed resistance to the and its of a long period an unassisted, resistance to that Administration and its controllers. And now, to night af-ter there years have elapsed, I am before you to plead for the relief and rescue of that country which he and his myrmidons plunged into fratricidal strife. I make this my muchas plunged into instriction strife. I make this allusion, my countrymen, to this historical period for the purpose of calling your attention to the patent cry that this war was began by the Abolitioniste. That is the charge of the men in our midst, who, usurping the or ganization of the Democratic party, and desocrating is time-honored principles, cover their treason by trying to evade the issue, and to falsify the true history of the war by charging its origin upon the Abolitioniste. to evade the serve, and to falsify the true history of the war by charging its origin upon the Abolitionists, in order that the honest masses of the Democratic party may be misled from their duty, and that our gallant men now in the field of battle may be induced to falter in the discharge of theirs. Among all the infamines to which the opposition to this war has given rise, there is none more infamous than the charge that this war was not heaving out provided and given rise, there is none more infamous than the charge that this war was not begun, was not provoked, and was not precipitated by the slaveholders of the South. History contains some amazing pages, but there is ne page so amazing as that which is now being written in the blood of our countrymen; and which preserves to immortal abame the names of those who commenced this war. And when the future historian comes to write from the data of to day, and comes to adjust the isaus if the even balance of an unprejudiced judgment, he will be startled alike at the audueity of those who tried to charge the responsibility of this war from the short.

and cool. The Petersburg Express, the only "independent" newspaper ever established in the South, grows hopeful over recent events.

The decline in the price of specie has been tempororily arrested by the demand for ready money for fall business. The market for gold closed dull yesterday, with quotations at 1144.

A-LONG letter from our special correspondent with Gen. Curtis' army gives a fu'l epitome of the war news in Arkansas. Our next letter will, no doubt, contain full particulars of the late battle on the White river, between Hovey's division and Hindman's rebel army, of which we have published some particulars by telegraph.

Oun lett'r from Gen. Burnside's corps d'armee of the grand army of Virginia alludes to an immediate movement of that entire army, and the imminence of another battle in that region increases hourly.

ANOTHER stringent order is about to be issued by the War Department, directed at newspaper correspondents and other civilians. All are to be exoluded from the army hereafter, and not allowed to return.

WARD meetings for encouraging enlistments are being held in this and other cities, and are exerting a most salutary effect among the people, and recruiting is rather brisker than ever before.

OUR citizens will be pleased to hear of the release of the gallant Colonel John K. Murphy, of the 29th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. ANOTHER monster war meeting is to be held in New York city in a few days. Every effort is being made throughout the country to fill the State quotas without drafting.

ONE hundred and fifty of our officers who have been imprisoned in North and South Carolina have | and sending them to the war Governor CURTIN just been released by the rebels. Many of them will no doubt take command in the new regiments that are raising.

THE news from the Southwest is not growing any more favorable to the Union cause. Hartsville, Tennessee, has been captured by the rebels, and Forts Donelson and Henry are threatened.

FROM the Southw.st, we have the official report of the bandit Morgan, covering his entire operations during is late raid, which will form a black page in the history of the war. Let us hope that in this report Morgan has written his own deathwarrant.

A MAN giving the name of Charles Reynolds has been arrested in London on a charge of threatening to assassinate the Messrs. Rothschild.

THE colored people of Salem, Massachusetts, are to hold a meeting to take into consideration the subject of the President's address concerning emigration to Central America.

THE Union Congressional Convention of the Tenth district of Ohio met at Toledo, on Tuesday, and nominated Mr. R. Waite for Congress. There will also be another Union Convention, at the same place, on Saturday, which was previously called, and which will probably renominate General Ashly, the present able and patriotic Representative of the old Fifth district.

THE harvest was progressing in the south of England, at the last accounts, and it was considered that. if the weather continued fine, there would be a fair average yield of wheat. The weather had become rather unsettled, and heavy rain-storms had prevailed in some sections.

TT is stated that the French Council of State is occunied in trying to devise some means of render. ing France independent of America for her supply of cotton. Reports have been made by Government commissioners of the possibility of raising cotton in Senegal, the French Antilles, Guiana, Corsica, Algiers, and Madagascar.

CHIRF JUSTICE HINMAN, of Connecticut, has 'just decided that a man who enlists while he is thoroughly drunk, or between sunrise and suns t on Sunday, is not legally enlisted. THE " exempts" in Albany, N. Y., have begun

the organization of a regiment to be composed entirely of men over forty-five years of age. COLONEL H. B. ARMSTRONG, the son of John

Armstrong, Secretary of War under President Madison, and one of the harnes of the war of 1812. now seventy years of age, has visited Washington to tender to the Government the services of himself and two sons in the present emergency. GENERAL CORCORAN will realize about fourteen hundred dollars in extra pay, by reason of his commission as brigadier being ante-dated to July 21st, 1861.

The Meeting on Saturday. The promised meeting of the Breckinridge

Democracy, on Saturday afternoon, is exciting

ridicule. Whatever NAPOLEON'S shortcomings may have been, the present independence and nationality of Italy were mainly achieved through his aid, and GARIBALDI has shown ingratitude as well as bad taste in uttering such hostile and vulgar tirades. If GARI-BALDI should march against Rome, he may expect there to meet more French soldiers than he reckons on, for NAPOLEON, with his wonted energy, will augment his garrison there. If war be now commenced in any part of Europe,

it will spread, like wildfire, over the continent. Under such a contingency, European interest in American affairs cannot fail to become a secondary consideration.

Pennsylvania.

The intelligence from Harrisburg will be read with pleasure. It will be seen that Pennsylvania is doing nobly. Governor CURTIN writes to friends in this city that the enthusiasm of the people throughout the State is unprecedented in the history of the war. It even surpasses the patriotic devotion manifested during the Fort Sumpter crisis. Men of all classes, and from all parts of the State, are forming in the ranks of war. New men are going into the fray ; men who had interests to protect and families to raise, and who were kept out of the contest by home, associations, and kindred. The additional danger in which

we live, however, demands from them every sacrifice, and they are boldly and bravely doing their duty. In massing these troops has shown a wonderful degree of energy. He has labored untiringly, and with a determination to keep Pennsylvania as she has beenalways in advance in every good and noble

work.

Wendell Phillips and the Union. Wendell Phillips, Esq., the well-known chamion of the Abolitionists in this country, has written a long letter, under date of August 16, to the New York Tribune, defining his position, and denying many charges that have recently been laid at the door of the "silver-tongued orator of America." We quote a few paragra, hs of the letter :

"Allow me to state my own position. From 1848 to 1861 I was a Diruntonist, and sought to break this Union, convinced that disunion was the only righteous path, and the best one for the white man and the black. path, and the best one for the white man and the black. I scught dismion, not through conspirately and ylolence, but by means which the Constitution itself warranted and protected. I rejsice in these efforts. They were wise and useful. Sumptor changed the whole question. After that, peace and justice both forbade dismion. I new believe three three.

. "I. The destruction of slavery is inevitable whichever tection conquers in this struggle. "2. There never can be peace or union till slavery is

"2. There never can be peace or union till slavery is destroyed.
"3. There never can be peace till one Government rules from the Gulf to the lakes; and having wronged the negro for two conturies, we owe him the prestruction of the Ution to gnard bis transition from slavery to freedom, and make it short, easy, and perfect.
"Belleving these three things, I accept Webster's sontiment, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Gladly would I serve that Union—giving it musket, sword, voice, pen—the best I have. But the Union, which has for twenty-five years barred me from its highest privileges by demanding an oath to a pro-slavery Lie down lot in Yrginia, and every dollar now spent there, nitre waste. I cannot conselection of the out of the out one, and there is the the down in the present there. 14 think, makes every life, now lost in Virginia, and every dollar now spent thore, ntter waste. I cannot conscientionsly support such a Union and Adminiatration. But there is room for honest difference of opinion. Others can support it. To such I say-Go; give to the Union your best blood, your heartiest support. "If the press had not systematically eulogized" a general, whom none knew, and few really trusted, we should have saved twelve months, five hundred millions of dollars, and a hundred thousand lives. In my opinion, had the *Tribune* continued, last August, to do its duty and demand vigor of the Government, you would have changed or controlled the Uabinet in another month, and saved us millions of dollars, thousands of lives, and unfold disgrace. Such criticum is slaways every think-fog men's duty. Wer excases no man from this daty; least of all now, when a change of public sentiment to lead the Administration to, sad support it in, a new policy, is our only hope of saving the Unicol. What Tight has he or any official-our servants-to claim that I shall crase criticiang his mitakes, when they are drage able the grace drage of claim that is pre-

I shall crass criticiang his mistakes, when they are desaging the Union to ruth I. I hid grave lauits in Pre-sident Lincoln; but I do not believe he makes any such claim. •• I said on the lst of Angust that, had I been in the

• I said on the 1st of Angust that, had I been in the Senate, I should have refneed the Administration a dol-lar or a man until it adopted a right policy. That I re-pest. Had I been, in that way, a part of the Govern-ment, I should have tried so to control its action. You were bound as a journalist, I think, to have impressed that duty on the Republican party, which holds the Ad-ministration. Such a course is right and proper under free Governments But when Congress has decided, and under its authority, or by his own, the President de-mends soldiers, the hour for such effort or protest is gene. We have no right then to 'discourage enlistments,' as a means to change public opinion, or to influence the Ad-ministration. Our remedy is different. If we cannot actively aid, we must submit to the penalty, and strive, meanwhile, to change that public thought which alone Capt. Thos. J Buxton, 66:h Ohio. Capt. B B. Smith, 29th Ohio. Capt. John B. Shelmire, 1st New J Capt. John H. Shelmire, 1st New Jersey Cavalry Capt. Henry E. Clark, 1st New Jersey Cavalry. Capt. Chas. B. Penrose, commissary. Capt. H. E. Symmes, 5th Ohio. Capt. G. W. Dawson, 60th Pennsylvania Capt. Vincent E. Vonhover, 1st Maryland Cavalry, Capt. Wm. F. Davis, 21st Indiana. Ospt. Wm. F. Davis, 2181 Indiana. Ospt. Wm. Millheuse, 1st Virgicia Volunteers. Capt. C. Strous, 46th Penns, Ivania. Ospt Amos H. White, 5th New York Cavaly. Capt. David E. Hurlbit, 29th Ohio. can aller the action of Government. "That duty I try to do in any measure. My criticism is not like that of The Boston Courier and its kindred, meant to paralyze the Administration, but to goad it to more activity and vigor, or to change the Cabinet. I olaim of you, as a journalist of broad influence, that you resume the post which I think you deserted last summer, and basten the ripening of that necessary public purpose by constant and fearless criticism of the whole policy of the Administration, civil and military, in order to svert tears of war, to say a howards of lives to grand the live. years of war, to save thousands of lives, to guard the in dustry of the future from grinding taxes. and complete Justice ... on beyond hezard. "Respectfully yours, "WENDELL PHILLIPS." speady and complete justice for the negro, and to put the Union beyond hazard.

charge enforced the regulation against allowing lights in the prison after a certain hour, and caused the sufferer to close his earthly moments in the dark, while those around were unable properly to attend upon him

The Union feeling was reported strong in Raleigh, though suppressed, and the prisoners were often given to understand that a certainty of security only was required to insure a very large manifestation of loyalty throughout North Carolina. The officers were accompanied by a black dog, named Jack, who had belonged to the 1st Maryland Regiment, and had been in five fights in the Shenandoah valley. -He took particular pleasure in running after fragments of shells, after an exploeion. During his captivity he would nover obey the call of a rebel, and confined his obedience

gineers of the Union steamer, among their number,

The only death among them was that of Lieut,

Spencer, 3d Wisconsin, who lies buried in a tan-

who repaired damages.

solely to Union men. The severe treatment of Gen. Prince and associats officers in Richmond is indignantly combeing a remarkably bandsome man in form and mented upon, and, being without a change of clothing, the returning officers supplied their needs, and ' also enabled them to hoist blankets, surreptitiously, to their windows. It is doubtful whether they will be allowed to rotain the gifts. money from Irishmen in the South, which he would

not accept, but borrowed sufficient to provide himself with many comforts. A small excitement was created, shortly before the prisoners left, by the sbooting, by a sentinel, of a Newfoundland dog of Col. Gordon, in command at Salisbury. The man said he called on the dog for the countersign, but he would not give it, and insisted on passing. He therefore shot him. A Union private in Richmond, having lost his leg, being sick, and much in need of comforts, begged Capt. Warner, a rebel commissary there, for assistance. Warner agreed to supply him if the man would prick, in Indian ink, upon the stump of his thigh :... This is a victim of Lincolnism. Manassas, July 21, 1861." The man did so, and is now well provided for. died.]

Old Point continues lively with shipping and constant arrivals. A considerable force will remain FROM WASHINGTON both here and throughout the Peninsula, to guard

against emergencies. I subjoin the list of returned army officers from Salisbury, including officers from the Union steamer, wrecked on Bogue Island, near Fort Macon, the crew of which have returned home : Colonel Peroy Wyndham, 1st New Jersey Cavalry. Colonel John S. Crocker, 93d New York, falsely

Colonel John S. Grocker, 93d New York, false ported as having deserted. Colonel John K. Murphy, 29th Pennsylvania. Lieut. Colonel Lewis Benedict, 73d New York. Lieut. Colonel R A. Coustable, 75th Ohio. Lieut. Colonel Rm. Curry, 106th Pennsylvania. Lieut. Colonel George W. Neff. 2d Kintucky. Lieut. Colonel N. T. Dushane, 1st Maryland. Lieut. Colonel N. T. Dushane, 1st Maryland. Lieut. Colonel N. B. Clark, 27th Ohio. Major James Decatur Potter, 38th New York. Major George F. Smith, Glat Pennsylvania. Major George F. Smith, 61st Penneylvania. Major A. Von Steinhansen, 68th New York

Major A. Von Bieinhansen, 68th New York. Surgeon John McGregor, 34 Connecticut. Surgeon L. H. Stone, U. S. A. Cept. J. P. McIvor, 69th New York. Capt Mortimer Griffin. 18th New York. Capt. Mortimer Griffin. 18th New York. Capt. Richard H. Lee, 6th New York. Capt. Ben Price, 70th New York. Capt. Martin Willis. 74th New York. Capt. L. G. Camp. 68th New York. Capt. Botticher. 68 h New York. Capt. Botticher. 68 h New York. Capt. John J. Garvin. U. S. steamship Union. Capt. N. N. Davis, 34 Kentucky Cavalry.

Capt. A. N. Davis, 33 Kentucky Cavalry, Capt. James Boutzo, 6th Ohio, Gapt. Thos. Cox, 1st Bentucky, Capt. G. W. Shurtliff, 7th Ohio. Capt. Ed. W. Jeebins, 99th New York. Capt. Leonard Gordon, 11th Massachus Capt. Ros. A. Fish, 32d New York. Capt. Thos. Hamblin, 38th New York. Capt. John Downey, 11th New York. Capt. John Downey, 11th Now York. Capt. Wm. E. George, 1st Maryland. Capt. George W. Keugler, 1st Maryland. Charles H. Baker, sogineer. U. S. N. Capt. Timothy O'Meara, 47th New York. Oapt, J. D. UTHTENGEN, A. 22 Maine
Capt J. P. C. Emmons, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
Capt G. H. Benn, 1st Vermont Cavalry.
Capt J. W. Diobinson, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.
Capt J. Be. A. Betts, 5th Connectiont,
Capt. Harris. 25th New York.
Capt. Thes. G. Baker. S7th New York.
Capt. H. Nichols, Corb. New York.

We learn, with sincere regret, from Fortress Monroe of the death, at that place, of Col. Halliday, of the 99th New York State Volunteers. (Union Coast Guard.) Col. Halliday was one of the most accomplished foreign officers in our ser-

> vice-he was learned in the art of war, brave, generous, and faithful. He was born in Sweden and at the time of his death was about thirty. five years of age. Early in life he entered the Swedish navy and distinguished himself upon several occasions, rising rapidly, until, unfortunately, a trouble arose between himself and a fellow-officer, which resulted in a duel, the result of which was the death of Col. Halliday's antagonist. Resigning his commission instantly, he changed his name to Halliday, and, in a disguise, came to America. When Lieut. Bartlett commenced raising the regiment called the Naval Brigade, Halliday enlisted as a private, but by his great talents, education, and military bearing,

feature, he rose rapidly in ranks. When the " brigade" was transformed from sailors to soldiers at Fortress Monroe, Halliday was made a captain, then major, and finally lieutenant colonel of the Col. Corcoran was constantly offered presents of | Coast Guard. In appreciation of his ability, Gen. Wool appointed him commander at Fort Wool, Rip Raps, and the General had only one fault to find with him, which was that he was too anxious to disturb the rebels at Sewell's Point against the orders of the Government. When the attack was made upon that point by the fleet, Colo-

nel Halliday opened with his Sawyer and James rified guns, and the vicinage of the rebel batteries attests, to this day, the superiority of his artillery practice. With every species of artil ery he was very familiar, a-d never aimed his gun at an object without striking it if the piece was true. He has gone to his grave mourned by many friends and admirers; but, alas! his real name is not known,

and his relatives will never know how or where h

Special Despatches to "The Press.

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1862. Col. Murphy in Washington.

Col. MURPHY and Lieut. RICHARDS, of the 29th Pennylvania Regiment, reached here to day from Richmond and also Lient. LEVIN, of the 28th Regiment, and Lien BAUM- of the 26th.

Another Order Against Correspondents. Orders for the exclusion of all civilians from the army, correspondents included, are about to be issued.

Arrival of Released U. S. Officers from Charleston. Captains DOWNEY, IRVING, and GRIFFIN, and Lieutenants BAGLEY, GANNAN, and other officers, amounting to 160 in all, who have been confined in the Charleston jall, arrived here this morning. They are all well.

Washington Items. At a dinner party recently a prominent Louisianian said, in the presence of BEVERDY JOHNSON, that with the latter as Governor of Louisiana, and General Dix in place of BUTLER, the people would rally, and, through a convention, bring the State back into the Union. From this private remark, doubtless, has risen the rumor that such an arrangement is to be consummated. It has no other basis. General CORCORAN left Washington at eleven o'clock this morning for the North. General PURNSIDE is here. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, has made hi

eport to the Government upon the points in the adminisiration of affairs in New Orleans he long since went thither to investigate, and the President has approved his conclusion. It is understood that he recomm return to the consul of the Netherlands of the eight hundred thousand dollars seized by General BUTLER in his hands; that the seven hundred and sixteen thousand be returned to the French consul ; also, that a large amount of sugars and other merchandise be relinquished to the reek, British, and other foreign merchants domicited in New Orleans, as, according to Mr. JOHNSON, these seizures cannot be justified by civil or military law.

A number of recruits for the rebel army reached here to-day, and were imprisoned, having been capfured by our cavalry in Maryland. Another military priton has been prepared. It is a flour warehouse in Georgetown, capable of accommoda-

ting from 500 to 600. About one hundred are at present confined there. About eighty returned prisoners, of all grades, from Southern prisons, arrived here to-day.

BRADFORD RIXFORD of Wisconsin, has been appointed a special agent for the detection of frands in the Pension Office.

Under authority of the act of July 1st. 1862, to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines to the Pacific Oceau, the Secretary of the Interior has appointed the following named gentlemen to be commissioners

dition to Charleston, attacked a rebel camp on White Oak ridge, west of Hickman, and killed four of the enemy and took nineteen prisoners, including three captains. He also cantured twenty-seven horses and about a hundred stand of arms.

Captain Moore and one private were wounded, bu none were killed.

KARSAS OITY, Mo., August 20.-The Federal loss the ergagement at Lone Jack, on Friday last, is under stood to have been 150 killed, wounded, and missing The balance of the force escaped to Lexington. The section of artillery lost in the fight was taken and retaken four times, and was finally spiked and aban doned by the Federals.

In the fight at Independence, on the 11th, General Hughes, who commanded a rebel regiment at Carthage and a brigade at the battle of Wilson's Greek, wa killed, and the notorious and brutal Colonel Boyd and onel Thompson were wounded, the former fatally.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY

A Freight Train Thrown off the Track and Destroyed.

OINOINNATI, August 20.-A freight train Covington and Lexington Railroad, which left Ooving ton at 10 o'clock last night, after passing Garnett's Station, ran over obstructions which had been placed on the track and was precipitated down a steep enbankment Henry D. Smith, the engineer, and Abe Tamer, a brakes, man, were instantly killed, and the locomotive and eleven cars completely wrecked. It is supposed that the design of throwing the train off the track originated with the Secessionists, under the impression that a number of troops would pass over the road last night.

trade, and her Majesty trusts the co-operation of the United States navy with her own navy will go far to ex-tinguish the crime egainst which that treaty is directed. Her Majesty ennectly hopes that the steps which have been taken for rendering more effectual the aid provided by Parliament for the extension of education gmong the porer classes of her subjects will tend to promote this great object of great national importance. Her Majesty has given her willing assent to many mea tree of gubic utility which you have submitted to her during this seston. The severe distress which prevails in some of the manufacturing districts has inspired her Majesty with deep concern and warm sympathy, mingled with ad-The 12th and 16th Indiana, and 45th Obio Regiment passed through this city to-day. Unfounded Report of General Nelson's

Capture-A Skirmish. LOUISVILLE, August 20 - The rumored capture of Gen, Nelson by the rebels, near Gallatin, on Monday, is utterly felse. Tolerably well authenticated reports say that Gol Garrard, with six or seven hundred men attacked Scott's with deep concern and warm sympathy, mingled with ad-miration of the manly endurance and exemplary fortitude with which the pressure has been enduced. Her Majesty trusts that the act for enabling the Boards of Guardians to provide additional means of revief will mitigate that dis-tress. The act for rendering more easy the transfer of land will add to the value of real property; will make titles more simple and secure, and will diminish the ex-pense, atteoding purchases, and sales. The act for the better regulation of parochial assessment will tend to the more equal distribution of taxation, while the act for the better administration of the highway will, her Majesty

Louislana Cavalry yesterday at Laurel Bridge, near Linden, and after quite a severe fight he defeated them, splitting the rebel troops in two parts, and causing the to skedsddle in different directions. No particulars have been received of the losses on either side.

**RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.** 

Thirteen Regiments Already in the Field

OTHERS FORMING.

TWELVE RAISING IN PHILADELPHIA

THIRTY-EIGHT REGIMENTS TO BE READY BY THE 22D.

IHABRISBURG. August 20 .- The work of formin egiments is still going forward with unexampled ra-Thirteen full regiments have already gone forward,

and four others are in process of formation in Camp Curtin. Material for three regiments is now in camp at Pittsburg, and will arrive here in a few days.-

Twelve regiments are being raised in Philadelphi and six at various other points in the State, making in all thirty-eight regiments which, it is expected, will be ready for the field by the 22d inst., the time fixed by the War Department for the acceptance of new regiments. The reising, organizing, equipping, and transportin of an army of over 40,000 men, by one State, within the space of thirty days, is an achievement at once glorious,

and probably never before equalled in military annals

General Corcoran at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, August 20.-General Corcoran will arrive here at 1 o'clock. He will address his Irish fellow-citizens this evening.

New Jersey's Quota. TRENTOR, August 20.-The following are the quotas by counties due from the State to make up the State quota of the last call for 800,000 men :-MBN |-ME

Cumberland county ... 471 Ocean county Somerset county ..... 530 Warren county ..... 613 Total..... 10,478

Huntingdon county.... 600 The following towns and wards are exempt from the

Interpolation and the second provided and the second p 

ounty. The grotas are made out by townships. The Republican Convention, for the ne The Republican Convention, for the nomination of a Republican candidate for Governor, will be held in this

termined to take no part in the contest, has seen no readhered. Disturbances bave taken place in some of the ontier provinces of the Turkish Empire, and her Maje y has instructed her ambassador at Constantinople to at-end a conference to be held in that city, by the representatives of the Powers who were parties to the treaty of Paris in 1856. Her Majesty trusts that the ques-

of Paris in 1856. Her Majesty trusts that the ques-tions to be dealt with in the conference will be set-tled in a manner consistent with the treaty engagements of the Allnes, and in accordance with the rights of the Sultan, and the welfare of the Ohristian inhabitants of his dominions. Her Majesty's forces in Ohina, together with those of the Emperor of the Franch, have been em-ployed in co-operating with those of the Emperor of China, in protecting scome of the ohief seats of British commerce in China, from injury by the war, which us laying waste peritons of that vast empire. Her fisjesty, commercial treaty with the King of the Belgians, by which the trade of her Majesty's subjects in Belgium will be placed generally on the footing of the most favored nation. If any of his hearers sympathized with the rebellion it was only necessary for them to see what he had seen to drive all such feelings from their hearts. He verily believed that no such tyravny and oppression existed on the face of the earth as the despotism of the Southern Confederacy. Confederacy. He concluded with a strong appeal to his countrymen of Baltimore, who he could not believe were distoyal to the country that gave them freedom, liberty, and cliizenship, to raily to the support of the Govern crushing the rebellion. as followed in eloquent speeches by Richard n, Michael Connelly, and Councilman Stephen son, of New York.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS : Her Majesty WAR MEETING IN THE FIRST WARD. commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledg-ment for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and her Majesty thanks yon for having also made provision towards placing her Majesty's dockyard and arcenais in a permanent state of peeches by E. G. Webb, B. Walker Jackson.

with deep concern and warm sympathy, mingled with ad

nde-the welfare and happiness of her people.

on the 3d of August :

King accl

GABIBALDI AND ITALY.

THE KING'S PROCLAMATION.

d by the nation, I am well aware of my

nty, and I shall know how to preserve in its inte

CARTRALDI'S MANIFESTO.

Col. Forney, R. Shelton Mackenzie, and others. MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Her Majesty com-MT LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Her Majesty com-mands us to express to you the admiration with which she has witnessed the undiminished zeal and the patiolic spirit which continue to animate her vo-lunteer forces, as well as the military efficiency which they have gained. Her Majesty has obs.rved with satis-faction the kindly intercourse which has subsisted be-tween her Majesty's subjects and the numerons foreigners who have been attached this year in the United King-dom, and her Majesty trusts that the interchange of mu-tional friendship and good will. Her Majesty has given her ready assent to an act for carrying into effect the treaty which her Majesty trusts the co-operation of the save trade, and her Majesty trusts the to correct on the United States navy with her own navy will go far to ex-A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of th First ward was held last evening at the intersection of Second street and Moyamensing road. The best citizen of the southern wards were present, and not a few ladies graced the occasion with their smiles. The meeting was called to order by Robert G. Simpson, Esq., who non

nated the following officers : PRESIDEN EDWARD G. WEBB.

VICE PRESIDENTS. Wm. F. Hughes, Jas. Hancock, Fugh Cassidy, Jas. P. Webb, Geo. G. West, Jos. B. Lyudall, John McCarthy, Henry Pearce, Chas. Welsh, Samuel Mitchell, Oscar Thompson, Henry Dubosque, Armstrong S. Flome O. V. Fort, Henry Hoover, Chas. Paullin, Philip Fitzpatrick, Wm. H. Knowle Curtis Myers, Philip Power, Jos. Megary, Wm. H. Ketchum Jacob Plant, John Winters, Chas. S. Close, Michael Maginnis, Charles C. Wilson O. W. Zimmerman George Miller, Joseph Sass, Charles Tisdell, Wm. Ballenger, James M. Hoffman, Tr.-Andrew Nebinger, John B. Savery, John Welsh, Obarles M. Sandgrar. SECRETARIES.

Samuel McZamara Peter Lamb, R. C. Smith, Benjamin L. Berry, Wm. C. Stevenson, • Thomas Manderfield, James Smith, Thomas H. Olark, James Simpson, Sr., Lake Duffiel, John Kingsto Bichard Sharp,

John Kingston, Thomas M. Plowman, Rev. Mr. Carroll, of the M. E. Church, delivered an impressive prayer, after which the chairman, Mr. Webl spoke as follows:

more equal distribution of taxation, while the act for the better administration of the highway will, her Majesty trusts, be the means of communication in many parts of the country. The act for establishing an unit rmity of weights and measures in release with apply a reinsury to inconveniences which have been much felt and complained of, as affecting the trading transactions in that part of the United Kingdom, and the act for amend-ing the law relating to the new will be the taxed to the that part of the United Kingdom, and the act for amend-ing the law relating to the pcor, will extend to the poorer classes of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland further means of obtaining relief and medical attendance. The act for the better regulation of merchant shipping, her Majesty truists, will prove advantageous to the marline com-merce of the country. In returning to your several counties, you will till have important duties to perform. Her Majesty prays that the blessing of Almighty God may assist your efforts, and direct them to the at-tsinment of the object of her Majesty's constant solici-tinde—the welfare and happiness of her people. FPEECH OF EDWARD G. WEBB, ESQ. FELLOW. CITIZENS OF EVERY SHADS OF POLITICS: When he liberties of our country are in danger from the ruthless sesults of a pampered and intolerant Southern aristoracy, it would be criminal in any one to draw offensiv orsey, it would be criminal in any one to araw organize distinctions between political creeds, where all are pa-triotic and loyal, except the bafiled leaders of a traitorous faction. Who can doubt the loyaity of the masses ?. Let the forty thousand gallant spirits that have volunteered from our city alone to defend, the nation attest the deep the forty thousand gallant spirits that have volunteered from our city alone to defend the nation attest the deep sincerity of their motives. Let the two hundred thou-sand equally particitic citizins of our State who are now prepared and preparing to fight the battles of the Be-public, against all assailants, confirm the righteousness of our cause. If I understaad the object of this large and respectable meeting rightly, it is for the purpose of giving our earnest support to the Government of the United States in its righteous efforts to suppress the most abrochas—beckase the most upprovked—re-bellion that ever had a place in the history of mankind. The down-trodden people of Europe have repeatedly risen in rebellion to acquire the natural rights which we in the free States all possess. It was the only-remedy for the evils under which they groaned for centuries. Can you find an instance like the present, where the ab-solute rulers of the country for more than seventy years have rebelled against themselves and the work of their own hands? There is no such other anomaly in human actions in all the records of time. Nothing but the blasting influence of slavery could have so depraved the hearts or perverted the minds of men. What epoch of modern bistory is so pregnent with good or evil to man-kind (set that which is now upon our nation ? Liberty and alavery are on their trial; not the negro alone, but the mind and body of the laboring white man are the matters at issue. You all know that white labor in the south is the badge of degradation. We have been told by one of the ablest Senators from South Carolina, on the floor of the Senate, that we are the mudills of so-ciety, simply beccuse labor and traffic are our vocations; and for this sole reasen, notwithstanding our intellectual and moral superiority, we are held by them as an inferior race of mortals. The following is the official text of Victor Emmanuel's proclamation against Garibaldi's new movement, issued ITALIANS! At the moment when Europe renders ho-mage to the wisdom of the nation, and recognizes its rights, it is painful to see inexperienced and misled youths forgetting their duty and the gratitude due to our best al-lies, putting forward as a signal for war the name of Bome --that name towards which all our efforts have been tead-ing. Fauthful to the Constitution sworn by me, I have held sloft the liag of Italy, rendered sacred by the blood and glorious by the valor of my people, who will not follow that which violates the laws, and gives a severe blow to liberty and the judge of its destiny. Ita-ting, fauthful to the Security of the country, by constituting itself the judge of its destiny. Ita-lians, be on you guard against culpable acts of impa-tience and imprudent against culpable acts of impa-tience in the subject of the severity of the law will fall en those persons who do not listen to my word. As a King acclaimed by the nation, I am well aware of my duty, ard I aball how hav to prozee in the interest. ITALIANS! At the moment when Europe renders ho

uuty, and 1 shall know how to preserve in its integrity the dignity of the Grown and the power of the Partia-ment, so as to have a right to demand from Europe full and entire justice for Italy. (Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL. (Countersigned) DUBANDO. and moral superiority, we are held by them as an inferior race of mottals. Among freemen, labor is dignified, because from it springs the wealth of nations. Were the South to pre-vall in this contest, what would become of your spacious school branss and the handred thousands of children who are now receiving that methal and moral instruction raco of mortals. On the same day Garibaldi issued the following proclaare now receiving that mental and, moral instruction which will qualify them for rulers of the nation in after line? The school-houtes would probably be converted into establishments for the manufacture of negro cloths and cotton bagging, and the rule skill of the negro slave-be substituted for the intelligent labor of the white man, while the scholars would be scattered broadcast over the land, to live in penury and degradation, as has long been the lot of the poor and liliterate whites of the South. The same day Garibain Tauch the following procla-mation calling upon the south of Italy to rise: "Young Courades: The holy cause of our country unites us again to day. Without asking where we are going, with smiles upon your lips, you have hastoned hither to fight, against arrogant foreign rulers. I ask only of Providence to preserve me your confidence. I can promise nothing but toils and trowble, but confidently rely upon yeff self-denial; for well do I know you, oh ! mutilated remnant of glorious battles ! It is unnecessary to sek of you bravery in the fight; but I must ask you Slavery has always been aggressive. It must, of necribe its limits, and it will soon perish of its own plepreserve discipline, without which no army can exist. he Romans, by their discipline, were enabled to become

that succeeded the fall of Sumpter, when there was no compares in earlier when here was connelled to art in-stantly or allow the Government to go down-what but the fact that he toek the responsibility-wast but that saved the country from instant anni-hilation? These gentlemen were then bewalled the fate of the Constitution; and I remember very well when the called "seasion came togethers and when the acts of President Lincoin came before Congress, I remember very well the very handsome and very courtly and very elegant and eloquent gentlemas who spoke daily and almost hourly in regard to this importiled Constitution; who opposed every resolution that was offered conferring authority upon the Pres-dent for the future, or sanctifying and confirming his sets in the past. He was then the most lamenting ber many of these who; the other day, claimed to be parte-cellence Democrats. He made precisely the same argu-merts, they make; precisely the same argu-merts they make; Dereisely the same lock the same lock that was offered 2. And where do you think this gen-Two-thirds of the Southern white people are unable to Two-thirds of the Southern white people are unable to read and write. These have no more voice in the affairs of Government than the lawse upon the plantations, They have but two classes in society—the rich and the poor—and the social chann between the two is as wide and deep as that between the master and his alave. The Southern traitors boast that the strength of their rebel-hon lies in the consolidated effort they can make through the enforced labor of their negrees. As this is acknow-ledged to be the chief source of their power, the same in-strumentality should be consolidated against them, if ledged to be the chief source of their power, the same in-strumentality should be consolidated against them, if there be no other means of suppressing the rebellion. Recollect, fellow-citizens, that this Government was not instituted for the people alone who inhabited the territory of the United States at the formation of the Union. All the dwellers upon the face of the earth were invited to our shores to share with us the blessings of liberty wrung from the oppressor. One of the leading charges in the Declaration of Inde-pendence ag inst George the Third, was that he endea-vored to provent the oppulation of these States by obpendence ag inst George the Third, was that he endea-vored to provent the population of these States by ob-structing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, and refused to pass others for the encouragement of emi-gration. The door to preferment has been thrown wide open to the native of Europe alike with the native of the United States, with the single exception of the office of President. Every clitzen and every man who intends to become a clitzen is equally interested in the preservation of the Union. There is more Irish blood in the veins of our people at this day than flows in the veins of all the inhabitants of Ireland Neither Austria proper, nor Prussia within her German limits, possesses as much German blood as is contained in the veins of the people of these United States. Prussia within her German limits, possesses as much German blood as is contained in the veins of the people of these United States. Whose or untry and whose institutions are we then called upon to detend? Every inhabitant of the Union bas the same vital interest in crushing the present re-bellion, and should give the utmost of his zeal and means to bring it te a speedy conclusion. Do not be cejoled by the hypocritical cry of rigid adherence to the provisions of the Oonstitution. You have a country to save, and this must be effected by every means within the reach of the Government. If slavery be the barrier to success, then slavery must gease to exist that the nation may live. Becoliect that society had an existence before con-stitutions sprang from the mind of man. Had our Con-stitutions been rigidly observed when organized armites of traitors marched upon Washington in order to over-throw our institutions, what would have been our liberties? The beel of the Southern op ressor would have been nor our necks, and desolation held her car-pival over our smouldering homes. Baware of those who attempt to draw nice distinctions between the Admini-stration and the government. It is the first movement towards becoming a traitrr. As a Derwcerat of more than thirty years' standing. trush, will be conveyed to you, and which, I rush, its rise. from these sources and evidences of per Union, will swell into a volume that will repeat th tories on the battle-field at the ballot-box in 0.5 The Convention that sat while the mass meeting a The Convention that sat while the mass meeting for Governor, and they re-combated for Congressitie for Governor, and they re-combated for Congressitie present Representative, Mr. Fisher, Isang a Breckinde Democrat," and I dwell upon that title with more pleasan because, when I see a man who perceives the wrong or committed in voting for that arch-traitor, and is on found under the flag of our country, I reader him a found under the flag of our country, I reader him a found under the flag of our country. I reader him a found under the flag of our country, I reader him a found under the flag. Mr. Channo was oue of the grateful and homest praise. Mr. Channo was oue of the grateful and homest praise. Mr. Channo was oue of the state of the present United States Senators from that State cane of the present United States Senators from that State both by his own means and exertions, to the election but when he has we that the leaders of the Demorrish but when he saw that the leaders of the Demorrish tratks of the Union party, and is now, as I told yoo, it standard bearer of that party in the coming causain and will combites be elected. In these ranks I trust I am how addressing many with The Convention that sat while the mass meetin being held placed in nomination a Breckinridge De revolution." The corrected report of Ratazzi's speech in the Italian Parliament contains this prasage: "General Garibalt has not given the kingdom of Italy to the Honse of Savoy; he does not repr. sent Italy; he has obly powerfully contributed toward its formation, and he has done so by his programme: 'Italy and Victor'

no longer existed there, and would never be vonchsated to the people until the old flag was restred. The streets presented a most described and sorrowful condition. No able bodied man dared walk ou the streets unless pro-vided with a military pass, and all that was to be seen on its thoroughfares were jaded and ragged soldiers,

to change the responsibility of this war from the shoul-ders where it rightfully attaches, and to attach its what is colled the Abolition party. My countrymen, was it the Abolition party that cheated the people of Kansas out of their rights? was it the Abolition party that forced the Lecomptoniconstitu-tion upon the people of that State? that invented the English bill? that perscuted hundreds and thousands of Democrate for the uterance of their opinions? that ejected good men from office because they dared to stand by what they belowed to ba right? Ob 1 no. It was the by what they believed to be right ? Oh ! no. It was the men who are now engaged in armed opposition to the flag of our country, and those in your midst who are en-gaged, dsly, and nightly, in attempting to defeat you and to assist them. Was it the Abolition party, gentle-men, that pursued with such unslaked ferocity the dis-tinguished Robort J. Walker, that patriotic Damerat, who in going to Kansss-as you all remember-for standing by the rights of the people of that Territory was ejected from his position, and brought home u.der an attempted discrace by President Buchasea? These were buttee initiatory steps to this great drama, and when you come down to a late period. I may well by what they believed to be right ? Oh ! no. It was the

These were but the initiatory steps to this great drama, and when you come down to a late period, I may well ask you whether it was the Abolition party-my count-men---whether it was the Abolition party that fired upon the Star of the West? whether it was the Abolition party that refused to garrison Fort Sumpter? whether, in a word, it was the Abolition party that turned traitors in the Cabinet of the President, and which, in the very last hours of that Administration, parmitted the plentpo-tentlaries, the emissaries, the commissioners of the tyrants and Secessionists to visit different Southers States for the purpose of sweeping them out of the period referred to, was a contemptible minority. The Begubilican party never was an Abolition party, in any

period referred to, was a contamptible minority Tay Bepublican party never was an Abolition party, in any sense, and the distinguished zentleman who now presides in the Presidential chair, Mr. Lincoln himself, although assailed prior to his election as being the author of the theory that this nation intust in the end be all stave or all free, has, if possible, been more moderate; (I will not eav more conservative. for if there is a word in the Eng-lish language for which I have a supreme contempt, it is that one.) but who has been more moderate, more fair, more forbeering, and more indulgent than this same Ropublican President. You will pardon ms for referring to this patent charge of the foo-called Democratic party; but you who are here present, you who meet these me and hear their constant accusations against what are called the Abolitionists, should remember to refresh this bistory in your own minds, so that you may crush these

bislory in your own minds, so that you may crush task with the argument that cannot be answered. Why, if these men are permitted to go on and make this a party war, as I heard a friend say not an hour ago, the reba

war, as I heard a friend say not an hour ago, the rebai will have easy work of it. If this Democracy-I will not say the old time Democracy, and I desire, is an-ment, to co unstice, full, and generous, and ample justice to the brave Democracy in the army who are fighting under the flag-but if this Democracy is permitted to go on and make these party issues, that you may be di-vided, then, notwithstanding all our wast resources and all our wonderful unanimity, nothing can prevent the triumph of the rebellion. A party war! Why, fellow countrymen, look 'at the facts !. My friend, Dr. Mackenzie, referred with issues

facts !... My friend, Dr. Mackenzie, referred with sized facts !... My friend, Dr. Mackenzie, referred with sized felicity to the generous manner in which the Presiden of the United States honored that glorious changion of the Green Old Isle, Michael Corcoran, by making him

a brigadier general. There is one of the theu-sand manifestations, not simply of his liberality but of the fact that this cannot be a party wat.

but of the fact that this cannot be a party wat. And, to-morrow, as yon see the tall Irishnan, stand-ing six fect two; in his stockings, rassing through your streets, the honored guest, not simply of hi own countrymen but of all the people here, the grate-ful people ask him whether he regards this as party war-ask him whether he thinks the finis-men of the Loyal States should hold back in this con-test-ask him if he thinks this war is prosecuted for abolition purposes ask him what he thinks of President Lincoln, and he will tell them and you, as he told the 69th Regiment, the other day, in Washington, in a single

9th Regiment, the other day, in Washington, in 8 510

69th Regiment, the other day, in Washington, in a sussessmeta.ce, comprising our duty, and the duty of the Greenment itself. He said substantially, "I have just returned from the South. The Southern rebels have clothed their President, or their chief, with unconditional power; they have given him the right, the authority, the date of the losses, to crush the Government of the Unital States, and what I ask," says Obscoran, "is that you and the same present income the same transform of the same transform."

do as he pleases, to crush the Government of the unre-States, and what I ask, "asys Corcoran, "is that yorabil confer the same power upon President Lincola." [Ap-planse.] These genilemen-for it appears that he leaders of the Democratic party or the Democratic ar-ganization, like the principles, have nodergons a great change, and now, instead of the old-fashioned Demo-crate, whom we recollect in days gone by, we find the old Democracy marshalled by men like William B. Beed, George M Wharton, and people of that sort-these gen-tlemen are greatly exercised by what they call the prils that surround the Constitution, and they are calling their partisans together on Saturdy in xt for the purpose of taking stops to protect the Constitution from violation. I wish oue of these men would call upon this face Irishman to mor-row, and ask him what he thinks of this new ides of helalog, the goutlemen connected with the Administr-tion responsible for violatios, the Constitution. He power, and if the Constitution does not give him enough. Let him exercise that power which is necessary to present the G-vernment from annihilation." I though all the power, and if the constitution does not give him enough.

much attention. People are asking why such a meeting should be held at this time, or, in- can alter the action of Government. deed, why any meeting should be held whose purpose is to discourage enlistments and embarrass the Administration? We are told that this meeting will "denounce Abolitionism," and "sustain the Constitution;" but when Abolitionism is understood to mean such loyalty as that of CORCORAN and WILCOX, and the Administration is sustaining the Constitution by the bayonet and sword, we can see no necessity for such assemblages. Its way of meeting is very offensive. Aid-de-Camp HUGHES took pains to invite what he calls a "collision of forces," by asking his followers to come prepared to "assert their rights," or, in plainer English, to come armed; and every effort has been made by the disloyal members of this abandoned Democratic organization to create a riot or a disturbance of the peace. We have received abundant evidences of this determination on the part of the leaders, and usual. from what we know of the men they are desperate enough to carry their designs into execution.

We sincerely hope that no provocation will be given to these bad men. Let this meeting be held. If its leaders are disposed to talk BLANKETS, CLOTHING, &C.-The attention of purtreason, 1 t them do so. They will be watched by our authorities, and if they offend any law they will be punished. It is not for us to gloves, hosiery, hoop skirts, stock goods, clothing, enter into any dispute with them-above all, to do anything that may lead to a street riot or an infraction of the law. Not many mon hs this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, by John B. ago, the men who are prominent in this meet- Myers & Co.; auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market ing, and who now meet to "assert thair street.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK .- The September number of this popular periodical has reached ng The frontispieco, finely engraved on steel, is admirably illustrated in a story, by Sutton Elliott, entitled "Contrition." Among the poetry, a charming lyric by Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly; and we notice part of a humorous prose sketch by the author of "Miss Slimmins." Fashions, patterns, music, &c., further enrich this number of Godey. The colored two page fashion-plate is strikingly attractive, as

GENERAL CORCORAN.-McAllister & Brother have brought out a very striking carte de visite portrait of General Corcoran.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, LINENS, ARMY chasers is invited to the large assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods, housekeeping linens, kid jewelry, &c., embracing about 650 lots of staple and fancy articles, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four months, commencing

Capt. J. G. Palmer, 66th Ohio. Licut. Geo. W. Califf, 11th Massachusetts. Licut. W. F. Banm, ordnance officer, Hooke's Div. Licut. John W. Bagley, 60th New York Lieut. John W. Bagley, 60,h New York Lieut. Abram H. Hasbrouch, 5th New York Lieut. Wm. H. Clark, 4th Maine, Lieut. J. W. Deford. Signal Oorps. Lieut. J. Nevin, 28th Pennsylvania, Lieut. D. B. Gordon, U. S. A. Lieut. Jasac M. Church, 23 Hhode Island. Lieut. James Gannon, 69th New York. Lieut. J. Ford Kent. U. S. A. Lieut. J. Ford Kent. U. S. A. Lieut. O. W. Tillotson, 99th New York. Lieut. A. O. Ohlid, U. S. N.. Lieut. M. H. Kinley, 6th New Jorsoy. Lieut. Wm. H. Kinley, 6th New Jorsoy. Lieut. Arthur T. Wilcox, 7th Ohio. Lieut. Wm. H Kinley, 6th New Jersey. Lieut. D. L. Chamberlatu, 8th Illinois Cavalry. Lieut. D. L. Chamberlatu, 8th Illinois Cavalry. Lieut. Timothy Swan, 7th Maine. Lieut. Jas. 8: Baer, 1st Maryland. Lieut. Das. 8: Baer, 1st Maryland. Lieut. D. H. Goldsmith, 22th Pennsylvania. Lieut. H. G. Lumbard, 8th Illinois Cavalry. Lieut. Fred. Mogebach. 7th New York. Lieut. Jon C. Freez, Tolegaraph Ongator. Lieut. John C. Fregg, Telegraph Operator Lieut. Chas. Walter, 1st Connecticut. Lieut. S. B. Kettridge, 21 Maine. Lieut Samuel Irwin, 2d New York State Millita. Lieut. Frank S. Scheaffer, 6th Ohio. Lieut, J. B. Hutchison, 12th Pennsylvania. Lieut, A. E. Welsh, 1st Minnesota Lieut, A. E. Weish, 1st Minnesota, Lieut, Ohas Glimer, 66th Ohlo, Lieut, John K. Skinner, Jr, 2d Maine, Lieut, Ellas O. Keen, 5th Kentacky, Lieut, M. J. McGarter, 93d Pennsylvania, Lieut, John L. Walters 3d Kentucky, Lieut, J. B. King, 1st Ohlo, Lieut, Geo. E. Johnson, 29th Pennsylvania, Lieut, Frank M. Collier, 1st Maryland, Lieut, Frank M. Collier, 1st Maryland,

George Austin, 2d Kentucky

A. H. Drake, 33d New York.

Kenniston, 5th Maine. Bailey, 100th New York

J. H. Nichols, 90th New York.

Capt. Wm Rickards, 29th Pennsylvania. Capt. Wm. D. Rickards, 29th Pennsylvania.

Capt. B. L. Kilpstrick, 6th Ohio

L. Davidson, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry. . D. Oriitenden, A. 2d Maine

Lieut, Frank M. Collier, 1st Maryland. Lieut, Andrew Luke, 7th Indiana. Lieut, Josoph Maguigin, 20th Pennsylvania. Lieut, Timothy Lynch, 100th New York. Lieut, Maurice Allbaugh, 1st Maryland. Lieut, J. E. Fleming, 11th Peunsylvania Cavalry. Geo. D. Slocum, ossistant surgeon U. S. N. Lieut, O. F. Gardner, 100th New Yors. Lieut, W. M. Brenovet, 1st Michigan Lieut. Wm. M. Brevoort, 1st Michigan, Lieut. Auton Schner, 3th New York Lieut. Andrew B. Welle, 3th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Lieut. W. A. Sampson, 66th Ohio. Lieut. Thos. W. Nash, 29th Ohio. Lieut, Ephraim Giddings, 31 Wisconsin. Lieut, J. B. Celony, 1st Maryland Lieut, John Waye, 3d New Jersey Cavalry.

in conjunction with the other commissioners named in the act, viz: SAMUEL J. FELTON and HENRY W. POOR, of New York; WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD, of Indiana; Ro. BERT W. LATRAM, of the District of Columbia; and Dr. O. M WOSENCRAFT, of California.

When the forces of Major General BUTLER were filted out. his quartermaster became indebted to some fifty leading mercantile houses of New England on that account. He was rejected by the Serate, and another man took his place, who was instructed to send all the accounts to Washington for settlement. This was done The merchants protested against the cutting down of their bills, without remedy, for months. But this week the merchants app aled to Senator SUMNER, who came hither, and having satisfied the Secretary of War of the equitable character of the claims, the latter ordered the payment of the entire amount-over half a million-s pirt of it here and the remainder in Boston. The appointment of collectors and assessors, under the

internal revenue bill, for Now York, will probably be completed to my rrow. Letters have been received here by Rev. JAMES MITCH-ELL, Agent of Emigration, from Rev. H. H. GABLAND, of New York, and other colored men of influence at the North, warmly seconding the plan of the President for the colonization of free negroes in Central America. The following appointments for the State of Indiana under the internal revenue law, were made to day : First District Horace B. Shepperd, of Vincenne collector; John Pither, of Mount Vernen, assessor. Second District-Daniel Zelgier, collector ; Thomas S. Slaughter, assessor. Third District-John S. Hunter, of Bloomington, collector; William S. Brewning, assessor. Fourth District-James L. Later, of Osgood, collector N. V. Kyger, assessor. Fifth District-Caleb Johnson, collector ; John Yaryan Bichmond, assessor. Sixth District-Theodore P. Haughey, of Indianapoli

collector; William A. Bradshaw, of Indianapolis, as Stanor. Seventh District-John G. Cram, of Bockville, collector; James Farrington, of Terre Haute, assessor. Eighth District-John L. Smith, of Stockville, collector; Joseph Potter, of Delphi, assessor.

dity to morrow Two persons, Kugler, of Frenchtown, and Wright, of Milford, in Hunterdon county, have been arrested by the Deputy United States marshal, and confined in the Burlington county jsll, for interfering with enlistments.

Another Monster War Meeting in New Y ork. NEW YORK, August 20 .- Arrangements are being

made for another monster war meeting, to be held here within a few days. Recruiting in New York.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Becrniting is very active in this city. The Commercial says the quota of the city and Brocklyn., as well as the State at large, will be filled

No California Steamer to Sail. NEW YORK, August 20.-There will be no steamer for Dalifornia to morrow. If the steamer Champion arrives

n season she will probably sail on Friday. Subscription for the 7 30 Treasury Notes.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A subscription for three mil-lion dollars of the 7.30 treasury notes was opened at the sub treasury to day, and soon filled us at four and a balf per cent. premuum. Thompson Brothers headed the list by a subscription of a million, and the balance was soon taken by the leading bankers. NEW YORK, August 20.-A subscription for three mil

More Sick and Wounded NEW YORK, August 20.—The steamer Atlantic arrived from Fortress Monroe this morning, with 616 sick and wonr ded.

Maine Regiments Moving. ROSTON, August 20.—The 16th Maine Regiment, which left here yesterday, will be followed to morrow by the 17th; on Monday by the 18th; Wednesday by the 19th, and on the Saturday following by the 20th.

Sailing of the Arabia. BOSTON, August 20 -The Arabia sailed at neon with passengers for Liverpool, and \$18,400 in specie.

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, August 20 -Flour dull; Howard street, \$5.5006. Wheat firm. Corn firm; wilte, 66207; yel low; 61232. Whisky has advanced 1c; sales at 52% 5 33c. Provisions very dull.

The Romans, by their discipline, were easiled to become the masters of the world. Strive to gain the affections of the people, as you knew how to do in 1860, as well as the esteem of our valiant army, in order to bring about the unity of the country. Upon this occasion, also, the brave Sicil'ans will be the forerunners of the great desti-nies to which the country is called. "Bois Fienzi. GARIBALDI." GARIBALDI TO THE MATRONS OF ROME.

The *Italia* publishes an address from some of the Ro-man ladies to Garibaldi, in which they say that ' Rome may now be called the land of the dead,' but that they look for deliverance to Garibaldi. The following is Ga-

1006 for deliverance to (karlbaid). The following is Garbaid's reply: "Boman Matrons: Rome or death! I have heard these words resonnd from the lovely slopes of Sebeto to the piled up rocks of the Alps., Rome or death! That is the cash taken by the prond some of Palestro and Palermo. Women! do not blaspheme by calling Rome the land of the dead., Bow could there be death in the heart of Italy, in the heart of the world? The ashee of Rome. The asnee in the heart of the world ? The ashes of Rome, the asnes in the near, of the world'. The anes of isome, the sames of her subhapy sons have been buried, but these sames are so impregnated with life as to be able to regenerate the world. Rome is a word that will arouse proples as the tempest raises the waves. Rome the mother of Italian. grandeur! Was it not its bistory of glants, its wonderful ruins, that kindled in my young soul the flame of the beautiful, the arcor of generous designs ? Rome! oh. Bonne i who is not urged by thy very name to take arms for thy deliverance? Who feels not thus has not detoring universance of the motion in the second seco

GARIBALDI AND THE HUNGARIANS. A correspondent of the Brussels Independance con-arms the report that Garibaldi has issued at the same

firms the report that Garibaidi has hanned at the same time a manifesto to the Sclaves, which would scene to indicate, if his language is to be interpreted literally, that it is in that quarter he is to attempt an expedition. The manifeste of the Litalian parifot is said to be almost equivalent to an appeal to the Hungarian people to rise in the same time.

THE PROSPECT. The French have reoccupied the positions upon the Roman frontiers which they recently evacuated. A letter from Turin states that serious events are de-cidedly to be expected at once. "The shell," says the writer, " must soon burst. A vell of mysters still covers the projects of the General. The Government is, no doubt, informed of them, but it hides its knowledge under the most absolute secrety. A great number of theores have most absolute secrecy. A great number of troops have left for the south. In a word, we can see here the movement which has always preceded the great crisis of Italian

mer ts they make; precisely the same logic thef ntter he nttered. And where do you think this get tleman is now? This handsome, courtly, and pi-triotic gentleman is the same that was whipped the other day at Baton Ronge, fighting in the ranks of tresson [cheers] and his name is John O. Breckinridge. [A volke "Three groans for him." The groans were accordingly iv Three groans for him." The groans were accordingly constitutional power we would have had no government at a'l; Washington would have had no government this beautiful city itself, would have fallen sacriders bits power; and if there is one motive for which President Linceln is entitled to the gratitude of his country, it is Linceln is entitled to the gratitude of his country that which inspired him, after enduring those dark h the state Orbital Solution of the second state s o issue his proclamat