FROM the Army of Virginia we have no further important news. The opposing armies have not changed their positions since last accounts. No battle of any magnitude has been fought, as was anticipated, on Sunday, and there are indications that the rebels, having failed in their designs of destroying. Pope's army and entering Maryland, are contemplating a retreat, which, from the strong and threatening position of our forces, will be, at least, a dangerous experiment. In the meantime, General McClellan's army is reinforcing the Army of Virginia, and every avenue of advance is held in considerable force, so that our troops may be ready to move forward at any time, if it be deemed expedient by the Commander-in-Chief. As we predicted some days since, the rebels have been unable to keep a very large army on the banks of the Rappahannock, from a want of means of transportation and supply, and especially as the source of the latter would be threatened from two points probably. Some attention will now be directed to the valley of the Shenandoah, as it is understood that a considerable force of rebels passed through Stannardsville Gap with a view of entering and making raids in the valley. In the main, the rebel advance, setting aside its boldness and the rapidity with which it was executed, has been a failure, and we believe future advices will bear us out in

the line of our defences. THE NEWS. By the Hibernian we have European dates to the 14th and 15th. The news is not important. An advance in cotton of hald is announced. Breadstuffs exhibited a decline in prices, with a down-

ward tendency. Provisions dull. Consols closed in London on the 14th at 93 for money. GOV. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is following the example of Gen. Butler at New Orleans, in forcing those who subscribed most liberally to the Confederate Government to furnish means for the relief of the poor of Nashville.

WILLIAM H. HURLBURT, a noted Times correcondent, has made his escape from Richmond. He say wear to Unanuth to also native minos. Thay on his return thence was detected and seized by a mob, who refused to deliver him on Benjamin's order. Finally, he reached Richmond, under arrest, and was handed over to Governor Letcher, who disliked him, and induced Benjamin to withhold his objection to his further detention. He was confined in prison by Letcher's order until last January, when he was released, and kept under surveillance. Since January he has been residing in a Union family, and acquainted with officials whose loyalty to the Union was sufficient to induce them to wish that they could accompany him on his flight, and give him facilities therefor. He escaped by way of Hanover Court House into the

THE Grenada Appeal of the 15th instant publishes a letter from Captain J. N. Brown, commander of the Arkansas, to Gen. Breckinridge, in which he says the crew and officers, without loss, got on the bank of the river opposite Baton Rouge. They succeeded in getting nearly opposite Fort Hudson, when they were probably overtaken by the enemy's horse. It is believed that Lieut. H. 'R. Stevens, with most of his men and a number of her officers, was captured. The letter states that the reason of the Arkansas not participating in the battle was not because she was aground, but because her machinery would not work. The letter shore and were wandering about, they approached a band of guerillas who ran away out of sight of them without waiting to find out who they were. Afterwards, as Captain Brown supposes, they fell in with a band of Federal horse who didn't run

away, but took them prisoners. · Wz continue our extracts from Southern papers to-day, giving the rebel views of "Jackson's victory at Slaughter Mountain," the cotton crop, and the cartel adopted for the exchange of prisoners. As a matter of history, we present a letter from Yorktown describing the recent retreat of the Army | rate of discount for the best bills is only 15 to of the Potomac down the Peninsula to that point. LATE ADVICES from the Southwest show in. oreased activity in all the Departments. General Rosecraps has taken the field at the head of 30,000 men, and a number of brigadiers have been assigned to active duty by Gen. Wright, commanding in the Western Department.

TRUE to his promise and duty, Gen. Corcoran has returned to Washington. There is every indication that a very fine heavy brigade of Irishmen, to consist of two regiments from New York city, Colonel Heenan's regiment from this, and perhaps an additional one; a regiment from Albany and Troy, and a squadron of cavalry from Massachu. setts and Connecticut, will be raised by the great personal popularity of this distinguished soldier. THE following is a recapitulation of the Union losses at the late battle of Baton Rouge, from the official report of the gallant Colonel Cahill, of the Seventh Connecticut (Irish) volunteers, command-Seventh Verment.....

Total ......79 THE shocking details of savage ferocity in the recent massacre of the white inhabitants of a frontier settlement, by hostile Sioux, are now added to the horrors of the war precipitated upon us by this unholy rebellion. The village of New Ulm. upon which this blow has fallen, is a post-town in Renville county. Minnesota, on the Minnesota river. about two handred miles from its mouth, and not far from Fort Ridgely. The details given yesterday seem like turning a leaf of the past, and a return to the tales of perils and terrors of Indian terest which we shall pay on the advances warfare that once made Kentucky, the "dark and bloody ground," in the early experiences of the pioneer, rife with the barbarisms of scalping, tomahawking, and indiscriminate slaughter.

MISS CLARINE SMITH, Miss Fanny Hopkins, Miss Florida Neal, Miss Norma Smith Miss Emeline Neal, Miss Alice Neal, and Mrs. George Neal, Jr., seven interesting Secesh ladies of Parkersburg, Virginia, were sent to Wheeling for certain causes, and, having plumply refused to take the oath of allegiance, they were all snugly stowed away in one of the rooms of the jail. Towards evening, when the novelty of incarceration began to wear off, they all concluded to take the oath, after doing which they were released.

Br the arrival home of the Hall Arctic Exploring Expedition we have some interesting details of the discovery of many relies of the Frobisher, Franklin, and other expeditions. New and wonderful geographical and topographical facts are to be average rate of interest at which we have borplaced before the public gaze as soon as possible by rowed, and next, the fact that other borrowers Mr. Hali.

Tax civil tribunal of Perigueux, France, has desided the test-case of Father de Lavrière by declaring that there is no French law prohibiting the marriage of a Roman Catholic priest, since he does not, by taking holy orders, lose any of his rights as a citizen. The Code Napoleon declares that marriage is a purely civil compact, and under this law the decision is made. The civil functionaries are, therefore, ordered to publish the banns of Father Lavrière with Elizabeth Fressange.

Mr. Roebuck's Anti-Unionism Mr. Roencek, who has lately joined the small Secession party in the British House of cially among that class who have received Commons, - consisting of Gregory, Sir James | good educations, and whose pride rebels at the FERGUSON, LINDSAY, FITZGERALD, and Lord A. | prejudice and indignities which are ungene. VANE TEMPEST, and abused PALMERSTON at rously heaped upon them in the lind of their the Sheffield dinner, for declaring that he nativity. In Centrel color, and blacks often would not interfere in American affair side occupy the highest political positions. Men --clasely the erra-tion, as old Tharbons has naturally look upwards. They prefer being it. He entered Parliament in 1832, as an ultra- with superiors. Through them they gain Reformer, in which capacity the House of ideas, and add both to their mental and Assembly of Lower Canada appointed him social progress. Educated men of African its salaried agent, in 1835, during its dis- descent have, in many cases, avoided both pute with the Home Government. All through Liberia and Hayti, for the simple reason what was called "The Papinean Rebellion" that the appliances of civilization exist in a of 1836-37, Mr. Robbuck defended Canada greater degree at home. Taken in the and her rights—so vehemently, that his mass, they are more artistic than whites, constituents refused to re-elect him in 1837, and seek the novelty and excitement of on the plea that he was a rebellious firebrand, large cities, where music, plays, and a and he remained four years out of Parliament | daily flood of journalistic literature is to then. Of course, his Canadian salary ceased, so he has ever since worked very earnestly against Canadian interests. With him, it was ment can induce a thousand of their leading "no pay, no alliance." Too lazy to work at his profession of the law, he has, of late years, will entrain a large colony in their wake. entered into a number of speculative joint- Much depends, however, on the pecuniary stock associations, in which his position and prespects offered. Fortunes are here being advocacy as Parliament man have been ac- made by many in stores and restaurants. cepted as the equivalent for the capital which | Hotel waiting and shaving are by no means unhe should bring in. Two years ago, being profitable, and preaching has its emoluments. what in vulgar parlance is called "hard-up," the begging-box was passed round to raise a with golden clouds, we may count on an exosum sufficient to maintain him without labor. due of many thousands, but among the igno-A man in such a needy position is so accessi- rant majority, an attachment to both their ble to pecuniary temptation that, considering homes and the white race will induce them to how lately and how violently he has come into the little knot of Confederate partisans in the House of Commons, one cannot help suspecting that his advocacy is less that of a high. minded politician than of a hungry lawyer pleading for his clients for a heavy fee, and with no other brief than a copy of the memorable one, "We have no case, no reply to attorney."

National Money-Borrowing. Who that has read is likely to forget the downright abuse directed against us by the English press, on account of the "ruinous extravagance," (as they insolently called it,) by which we raised money for the necessary experditure of a war into which we were plunged by the most causeless treason that ever reared its hydra-head in any country. The motive of such attacks is known-we raised the money among ourselves, without the intervention of foreign capitalists. We neither called upon Rornsonied nor upon BARING. We did not apply to Mr. PEABODY, who bestows \$750,000, in hard cash, as a gift to London pauperism, but is so much occupied in entertaining the British aristocracy with white-bait dinners, at Greenwich and Richmond, that he has not yet found time to things they tell us; but their very deceptions think of sending a dollar over to his country- are pleasant, and easily to be endured. Much markets, we could have done any amount of in Virginia would be dispelled did we have a borrowing, greatly to the advantage of Rorns-CHILD, BARING, BATES, PEABODY, and other money dealers. We preferred an appeal to the patriotism and the wealth of our fellowcitizens, and the result, showing the patriotism and the substance of our people, has astonish-

ed Europe. Our National Debt, which has been contracted solely through the rebellion of the South, necessarily involves the payment of annual interest to the lenders, the public creditors of the country. How much may that rate of interest average? About five per cent, per annum on the whole amount, whereas the legal rate of interest in Pennsylvania is course there are many advantages to be six, in New York is seven per cent., and in some other States is still higher. It rarely the assertion. All was quiet during yesterday on happens that the Government of a country | their bread, and consumed their substance. can borrow money at cheaper rates than pri- They are away from their base of supplies vate individuals have to pay for it. Yet, we have done this, and, if needed, we can do it

> Our 7.20 loan, which constitutes not a very great portion of our national indebtedness, is constantly thrown in our teeth by the newspaper scribes who are commissioned to run down our public credit. They fancy, we presume, that we are ignorant or forgetful of the history of British finance. We would ask whether to pay even 7.30 per cent. for every \$100 is not a better bargain than, as in England, during the present century, to receive £75, -money at nve per cent. with the obligation of repaying it in gold-every twenty-one shillings in gold (the old guinea) being worth a pound note or twenty shillings, and seven shillings? Or, to put another case, let us take PITT's famous Loyalty Loan in 1796. Mr. PITT wanted to raise eighteen million sterling, (\$90,000,000,) and to get the whole amount without any deduction. His terms were that every person subscribing £100 should receive £112 in five per cent. stock, which the holder might realize, to be paid at par, at the end of two years. The whole amount was subscribed in fifteen hours and twenty minutes. Considering the fiscal condition of England now and then, this contract was far more costly than our seven-thirty loan. We mention it to show how thoroughly applicable to English writers of this day is the old proverb which suggests the inconvenience of persons who inhabit glass-houses of throwing stones at their neighbora' windows.

> Yet more:-we have not gone into the Stock Exchange of London or the Bourse of Paris to raise money for this war, into which we have been precipitated, and which we must carry on to final and undoubted success present, half a dozen Foreign Powers are negotiating for loans in the London moneymarket. They offer high interest, and, in some cases, rather doubtful security. They will obtain the money, because cupidity is a reigning passion in the money-lending men of the old world, and, owing to the decline of trade there, they can obtain very little for the use of their capital at home. At a moment, an English journalist confesses, "when the  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. per annum, when only 1 or  $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. is obtained for loans on deposit or at call with the banks and discounf establishments, and when the supply of all home railway stocks possessing preferential rights or guarantees is so limited that an investment of magnitude can hardly be effected in them at all, foreign stocks, offering and actually paying rates of interest varying from 5 to 11 per cent. per annum, naturally possess a strong attraction."

> Even 2 per cent., if a small, would be a secure investment, until money came into more demand, and therefore of greater value for the purposes of trade and commerce. At this moment, seven new foreign loans are on the tavis in the London stock market-amounting to about \$100,000,000. The borrowers and Russia, Turkey Arane lowest rate of interest offered being 5 per cent., or four times as much as the banks lend money for, and the highest rate, which is offered by Turkey, being 11 per cent. For \$25,000,000 which Portugal wants, as much as seven per cent. is to be paid. "The sick man," being already largely in debt, and without any reasonable prospec of increased revenue, has to pay eleven per cent. It follows that had we, as a nation, commencing to borrow with a clear financial record, and with a rapidly augmenting money producing population-had we gone to the European money-market, we might have had any quantity of money that we cared to borrow, and almost at any rate. We preferred to use our own resources, and the rate of in-

averages only five per cent. Of course, the seven loans, which are on hand in England, will all be raised. In some cases, most probably, the lenders will finally lose interest and principal, as was the case with the advances to Mexico. The immediate result will soon be apparent. One hundred million dollars exported from England, in specie, to foreign borrowers, cannot fail to affect the circulation there, and we cannot contemplate such a result without apprehension, because whatever affects the financial

and commercial interests of England must react upon this country. The point which we desired to illustrate, of English sneers at our extravagance in borrowing, is made clear by two facts-first, the low are offering greatly more (in one case more than double) than we pay. The gravamen of our offence was, that we did not go to Europe for the money we needed.

It will be seen by reference to our Washington columns that Senator Poweroy, by request of the President, proposes organizing emigration parties of free colored persons for settlement in Central America. The advantages offered are most liberal, and undoubtedly they will be largely availed of, espebe found. The black race are essentially social and dislike isolation. If the Governpeople to adopt its proposition, they If the Central American horizon be tinged

remain. LARGE SALE, OF BOOTS AND SHORS. -The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, trunks, &c., embracing samples of 1,000 packages of first-class sessonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four this action, but be sure to abuse the plaintiff's o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co, auctioneers, Nos.

T. 103d Begiment; SAMUEL B. MONJOR, CO. K. 4th 232 and 234 Market street. The product of the control of the co

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LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, August 25, 1862. It would be useless to conceal the fact that there is some anxiety felt in the city as to the movements of our armies in Virginia. The

announcement of the order of General Halleck, excluding newspaper correspondents from the line, has strengthened this feeling. Those busy and erratic gentlemen, in many cases more sinned against than sinning, have the confidence of the community, and now that there are indications of their going home, people ask anxiously about Virginia. They give us many a delightful paragraph, although not as careful as they might be of giving unauthorized information. We are sometimes at a loss whether to admit or reject the truth of many men. Had we gone into the European money- of the mystery that hangs over the movements morning bulletin of news and opinions from the Special Correspondent. When he ceases to write, it is ominous; he is never silent over good news, and never suffers an interdictory order when called upon to describe a victory.

On the street I hear there has been trouble. but I see no evidence of it; and in quarters known to be well informed, I hear nothing affirmatory or definite. As I intimated in s recent letter, when speaking of this subject, Pope is merely trailing his army around this district, to manœuvre the enemy into a fine position for advancing or retreating. Of gained. Pope has the enemy in an exhausted country. The Federals have eaten they have no large river; our iron-clads control the James, have undisputed possession of the Rappahannock. They are in an exhausted country. They could not improvise the commissary or quartermaster's position. They must drag their artillery long and weary miles. They may have advanced to attack Pope with three days' rations, but if they did the time is upthe rations are consumed, and, instead of an army to cause terror and dismay, they have a hungry, wistful multitude, who think with sorrow of their happy done and something

This is a common sense view of a very embarrassing subject. I am anxious that the people should know precisely what the situation is. We are concentrating all our armies for a contest in Eastern Virginia, and, perhaps, over the very ground around which General Pope is now manœuvring the great battle of the age may be fought. Already, there are great armies on either side, but the armies that are now being enrolled and enlisted are even more magnificent. In a very short time they will be in the fieldface to face in combat such armies as the world has never seen. The issue of this struggle will decide the war-and as the issue of this struggle will certainly be victory, you may soon look for a final, dear-bought, and exterminating triumph.

## FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1862. Rebel Raid-Prisoners Captured On Friday last, during the night, quite a large force of rebel cavalry, under the command of General STUART, crossed the Rappahannock, and, intercepting one of our trains, captured Captain Golding, quartermaster t General Pork, and some twelve thousand dollars, besides quite an amount of property, including several horses. Lieutenant Kernart, of the Kane Rifles, was taken prisoner, with nearly men enough to make one company. Death of Brig. Gen. Bohlen.

I telegraphed you the death of Brig. Gen. BOHLEN last night. I learn since that he was killed at the head of his brigade by a shot from some rebel guerilla across the river. He was bit in the head, and died immediately. His body will be sent to his home in Philadelphia. Arrival of Pennsylvania Regiments.

The Washington journals continue to record the arrival of Pennsylvania regiments. The following are The 123d, 1,030 men, (Col. CLARK,) has arrived, and gone into Virginia. The Keystone Battery, of Phila-delphia, has arrived, bringing with them their battery, onsisting of six 10 pound Parrott guns, caissons, &c. The battery numbers 151 men, who are mostly young and robust, well calculated to stand the hardships of a campaign. The following are the officers: Captain, MATTHEW HASTINGS, first Boutonant, Sr., John V. Oree-LHY; first lieutenant, Jr., STEPHEN B. POULTCOER; 88cond lieutenant, Sr., JOHN ROBERTS; second lieutenants The Colonization Scheme Being Put Into

Practice. Senator S. C. POMEROY, of Kansas, has, by requ the President, consented to organize emioration, the President, consented to organize emioration. of free colored names of the settlement of the settlement of Kanas and Colorado, affords a guaranee of a happy consummation of his present plans. The lovernment proposes to send out the emigrants in good steamships, and provide them all the necessary im. plements of labor, and also sustenance, until they can gather a harvest. The following address, prepared by Senator POMBROY, has been sanctioned by the President: TO THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The hour has now arrived in the history of your settleent upon this continent, when it is within your own power to take one step that will secure, if successful. the elevation, freedom, and social, pesition of your race pon the American Continent. Ti e President of the United States has already signified his desire to carry out fully, in the letter and spirit

Legislature, which made an appropriation to facilitate your emigration and settlement in some favorable locality outside of these States; and at his request, I have onsented and agreed with him to aid you in organizing this emigration and in selecting a locality that will be valuable and attractive to your people in itself, as well as give the promise to you and us that it shall be a suitable location for a great, free, and prosperous people. I now address you as one awake to this momentous revolution in American history, and alive also to you nterests in this conflict of arms, whereby you are led to hope that in thus unsettling established institutions your people may go free. This, then, is the hour for you to nake an earnest effort to secure your social posttion and independence, by co-operating with those who now reach out their hands to aid you. I ask you to do this by the pride you may have for your struggling and oppressed people now among us, as well as by the hopes you may indulge of making smooth and prosperous the pathway of coming generations.

I propose, on the 1st day of October next, to take with e one hundred colored men, as pioneers in this movement, who, with their families, may equal the number of 500 souls, and for whose benefit the appropriations in the act of Congress referred to were made. The President will provide for the means of transportation, and the protection of the settlement. Being familiar with organizing and settling the early emigration to my own State, (Kansas,) I indulge the hope that that experience may be made serviceable to you. I am earnest for the welfare of your people, present and prospective. I want you to consider this as an auspicious period for you. If this travail and pain of the nation becomes the birthday of your freedom, let us plant you, free and independent, beyond the reach of the power that has oppressed you Consider this an opening by the wisdom of Divine Providence, when you are called of God to go with me to a country which your oppressed people are soon to receive for their inheritance. I propose to examine, and if found satisfactory and

promising, to settle you at Chiriqui, in New Granada, with the approyal of the Government, only about one week's sail from Washington, D. C. All persons of the African race, of sound health, who desire to take with me the lead in this work, will please send their names, the number, sex, and ages of the respective members of their families, and their post office address, to me, at the city of Washington Decembers of the colony. white persons will and laborers, earnest, honest, and soher men, for the interests of a generation—it may be of mankind—are involved in this experiment, and, with the approbation of the American people, and under the blessing of Almighty God, it cannot, it shall not fail.

S. C. POMEROY, U. S. Senate. The Death of Admiral Read. NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 22.

[General Order.] This Department announces to the navy and marine corps the death of Bear Admiral George O. READ. He died at the Naval Asylum, of Philadelphia, of which institution he was Governor, on Friday, August 22d. Admiral READ was a native of Ireland, but entered the service of the United States in 1804. For more than half a century he has everywhere, and upon all occa-sions when duty called him, upheld the flag, and maintained the rights and honor of the country. He breathed his last in her service, unwavering in his patriotism and in his attachment to the Union. As a mark of respect, it is hereby ordered that the flags at the several navy yards and naval stations be hoisted at balf-mast, and that thirteen minute guns bo fired, at meridian, on the day after the receipt of this order, and that the officers of the navy, and of the marine corps, wear crape on the left arm, for thirty days. GIDEON WELLES.

Secretary of the Navy. Tribute to the Pennsylvania Relief Association. JOHN FARRELL, Esq., army agent, writes a gratifying letter to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association, with a knowledge of its doings and usefulness in the army, Having been with the army for fifteen months, and having seen it in all its phases, la camp and on the field, and having witnessed the efforts of individuals and sanitary associations, he declares that the Pennsylvania Asociation is the first which is truly utilitarian. He has

individual soldier in his tent, making benevolent distributions to the sick and wounded from that State, Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers. The following are reported to day: ORA L. Oris, Co. D, 83d Regiment; JOHN BRYAN, Co. D, 107th Regiment; BANSOM BARIGHT, Co. E. 112th Regiment; GEORGE Reserves; JAMES WHITE, Co. A, 90th Begiment,

seen its agents in the hospitals, the camp, and with the

Lieut. W. K. CAMPBELL, of the Ninth ennsylvant Cavalry, and who was wounded and taken prisoner in

tle skirmish some time ago with Morgas guerillas near Tompkinsville, Kentucky, and afterwide paroled is in Washington to day.

TAX Collectors. The following appointments under the been made for the State of Bhode Island : k law hav First district\_L. B. FRIERE, of Providen. THOMAS G. TURNER, of Warren, assessor. Second district-WM. P. BRAYTON, of Wrwick. collector; WM. H. PIERCE, of Johnston, assess Suicide of an Officer.

Personal.

Acting Adjutant Bonker Mundoon, of 668th Obio Mental depression is the cause assigned. .....From Alexandria: A gentleman who left Alexandria recently us that the 91st Pennsylvania Begiment, Colonscort. had left to join the main body of the army. As colonel and the regiment were in fine health and spiri. egiments were moving on rapidly. Miss Dix; who had been in Alexandria loting after the sick, left for Falls Church on similar duty oBaturday morning. As she left Alexandria she could by nothing to eat from the Secession citizens; but they ere mos liberal in giving away whicky to the Union solers. A Captured Schooner.

The schooler Sidney Jones, of Baltimore, as been brought hither by the gunboat Resolute, hang been captured in the Rappahannock for a violatiof the Return of General Corcoran

General Conconan has returned to Washingto Affairs on the Rappahannock The news which reaches us to-day contains noing of pecial interest. There have been no cavalry ids of the enemy since Friday last, because of the dispoton of our forces, and the additional fact that a heavy m has swollen the river, which prevents its being easily rded. This morning the last correspondents who left tharmy reached Washington, the order excluding them ving been rigidly executed. Miscellaneous,

Brig. Gen. John P. Slough has been appointallilary Governor of Alexandria, Va. Master PETER HAYS, of Islip, L. I, has been ado cting volunteer lieutenant for gallant conduct. Acting Master's Mate A. G. STEBBINS has been add neign, and ordered to the steamer Monticello. DANIEL McElroy, an old citizen, and for many ars State Attorney, died in this city this morning, or The Troubles in Minnesota.

St. Paul, August 25.-Mr. Goodell, who arrive rom Glencoe on Saturday night, brings the welcomeows that sixty-two persons who were supposed to haveen killed are safe. Among the party were forty-two when and children, and twenty men, and they include rs. Galbraith and family, Mr. Links and family, Mr. Gins and family, Mr. Goodell and family, E. Reder, bhu Gorman, Mr. Miller, Mr. Cramsley, Mr. Hampton, ar As regards the fate of the missionaries, he thinks th about forty families, including those between Large

farmers gathered at Mr. Riggs' house to defend him, h

they must have been overpowered. Sr. Paul, August 25.—A messenger from Headers, says that the half-breed scont Hencier would return.

Fort Ridgeley and give the inmates assurance of reliabeing afforded them, and induce them to hold out. The convalescents who so successfully repulsed the There can be no surrender without annihilation; and the rebels numbered less than one hundred, and were under the surrender without annihilation; and the rebels numbered less than one hundred, and were under the surrender without annihilation. inmates know this.

Colonel Sibley's force was at St. Peter's at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, fifty miles from Fort Ridgeley, but of the rebels, immediately formed in the darkness of the country from Henderson, and may got there ahead of the rebels thinking that a much larger force than they country from Henderson, and may got there ahead of the rebels thinking that a much larger force than they better the rebels of the rebels thinking that a much larger force than they better the rebels of the rebe

## BOLD OPERATIONS OF THE GUERILLAS IN VIRGINIA.

A TRAIN ATTACKED Winchester Bailroad, which left there on Saturday afternoon for Harper's Ferry, was fired into about half way between these points, by a party of fifty guerillas Edward Lucas, express messenger, was severely wounded. The conductor of the train foolishly stopped four seldiers of the 1st Michigan Regiment were taken prisoners. The passengers released the train with its made off with their prisoners.

FROM CAIRO. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS THE SINKING OF THE STEAMER ACACIA.

CAIRO, August-25.—Twelve hundred rebels arrived here last evening from Indianapolis, and will be sent to Vicksburg immediately. ing of the steamer Acacia, below Memphis. The number now stated to be lost is forty, of whom seven were ladies - Infpressment of Slaves. Louisviele, August 24.—A skirmish occurred yesterday between Metcalf's U. S. forces and the rebels at Big Hill, Madison county. Metcalf's troops, after a brief engagement, withdrew to Bichmond. No particulars of

the loss on either side. Ky., has been received since Thursday afternoon Major General Wright has his headquarters at Cincinnati: General Boyle continues here, with his headquarters in this city, commanding the forces not assigned to Gen. Nelson in Kentucky. E Major General Nelson commands the forces at Lebanon and Lexington. General Burbridge goes to Corinth. Generals Jackson, Crafts, and Manson are with General Nelson. General Ward remains in Kentucky. LEXINGTON, August 24.—An order issued on Saturday mpresses 1,200 slaves to repair the road between here Fayette and Madison counties. The loyal owners are paid laborers' wages, but the rebels are referred to the Department at Washington for settlement. It was not rebels are in great distress, many of their negroes having been taken while working in the hemp fields. The loyalists commend the measure as just and wise. The other roads, in various parts of the State, are being repaired by impressing the negroes in other counties. Gen. Cassius M. Clay will be assigned to a command in

a few days, by Gen. Wallace, the commandant at this Further from New Orleans. FORTRESS MONROE, August 21.- New Orleans par of the 15th inst. have been received here by the steamship Cumbria, from New Orleans, which put in here for coal. She is bound to Philadelphia with a mail. The Daily Picayune of the 15th says: "In the Provost, Court several men who have been arrested at the Lake for trying to pass into Secessia

without the necessary military permit, were questioned were disposed of. Thomas McIlheney, who had a wellfilled purse. was sent for two years to Fort Jackson and the money confiscated. Robert Wheeler, Thomas Salobut plenty of determination, were sent to the workhouse for a year. Peter O'Neil, being aided by extenuating circumstances, got off with six months. Thomas Creele, for absenting himself without leave, from the 18th Maine Battery, was sent to Fort Jackson for a year," New York, August 25. The steamer Marion arrived this afternoon from New Orleans. Among her passengers is Judge Bell. She has a large number of arms aboard, which have been sent to the North by citizens of New

Orleans. NEW YORK, August 25 .- The steamer St. Marks fro New Orleans, with dates to the 17th inst., arrived this afternoon.

The health of New Orleans was good, though the weather continued yery hot.

Among the passengers on the St. Marks is the Count de Majan, French Consul.

Reception of Capt. Downey at New York. New York, August 25.—The turn-out of the firemen this afternoon to welcome Captain Downey, of the Eils worth Fire Zouaves, who has been a prisonar since Bull Run the substantial work magnificent ever witnessed in this city. The whole department was out, making a procession nearly a mile in length of red shirts, accompanied by some thirty bands of music. An official re ception will take place at the St. Nicholas this evening when Captain Downey will be welcomed by the Mayor and city government.

From Fortress Monroe. August 24 -- Fresh troops are daily arriving at Fortress Monroe, and hundreds are returning to their regiments who have been away sick. The general health of the army, hereabouts, is improving. All was quiet at Williamsburg yesterday.

communication with the enemy,

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA. EVENTS SINCE FRIDAY.

Unsuccessful Reconnoissance. DEATH OF GENERAL BOHLEN.

REBELS CONTEMPLATING A RETREAT. NO ENGAGEMENT YESTERDAY. THE "PRESS" ACCOUNT CORRECT.

THE UNION LOSS. THUS FAR, 250.

THE AFFAIR AT CATLETT'S STATION. From last evening's Washington Star we publish the following additional details of affairs in the Army of Virginia. The statements are principally confirmatory of the letter of our Special Correspondent on the Rappahannock, published in yester day's Press : "We have the following additional particulars of the Confederate cavelry raid upon Catlett's station: The train waiting upon a switch consisted of two passenger cars and five freight cars. Mr. A. S. Lawrence, of this ott

cars and five freight cars. Mr. A. S. Lawrence, of this city, belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, was on the train at the time; and informs us that the first notice of the attack was the sound of firing outside. Some forty or fifty of the Bucktail Rifles, who were getting something to eat, railied, and fired a volley at the Contederate cavalry as they swooped down upon them; but the cavalry came in such overwhelming numbers that the Bucktails were forced to take shelter behind trees, logs of wood, etc. Some of the passengers in the cars—Mr. Lawrence among the number—had meantime hastily ranged themselves by the side of the Bucktails, to aid in resisting the assault, but were also obligted to take over from the numbers the side of the Bulatter to take cover from the numbers opposed to them. The Maryland Purnell Legion, stationed here, is said to have behaved very badly, and to opposed to them. The marylana rathest region, stationed here, is said to have behaved very badly, and to have run away in a panic.

"The Confederate cavalry took forty or fifty prison.ers, destroyed a number of wagons, variously stated by different parties at from six to thirty, and carried off some two hundred horses, mounting their prisoners can these horses. Among the prisoners were some twenty-five Ohio cavalry, surprised in their tents, who fell into line and surrendered without resistance. Six of the Bucktails were killed and eight wounded. Mr. Lawrence and three of the Bucktails saved themselves by crawling under the platform of the station house, where, they were for some time in the immediate vicinity of a rebel officer, who seated himself directly over them upon the platform during the rain, and shouted to his men to "smoke out the d—d Yankees from their hiding-places." While they were under the platform, Colonel Fitzhugh Lee (son of General Robert Lee), who was in command of the rebel cavalry, rode up to the station and called out to Mrs. Catlett to tell his family "that he was well."

"The enemy's force consisted of detachments of the lst, 4th, and 2th Virgitia Cavalry, some 1,200 strong, ploked men. They crossed the Rappahannock at, Porter's Ford, two willes above the White Sulphur Springs, and lirked in the neighborhood of Warrenton during

and lurked in the neighborhood of Warrenton during Thersday night.

"It is singular that though they stored some hours at Catlett's Station, they did no injury to the railroad or telegraph The train of cars at Catlett's escaped, through the courage of a fireman, who worked the engine of the switch after the engineer in charge had skedaddled in fright. It is believed that the enemy retreated before daylight by the same route they approached.

"Col Olary, chief quartermaster, army, of Virginia, escaped by crawling away upon his hands and knees, pistol in hand, he having declared that he would die before surrendering.

country from Henderson, and may get there shead of Sibley. It is believed that the Indians will get information of the force advancing and hastily leave the fort.

Colonel Cullem writes that further advices from the scene make matters worse than has yet been represented. All the inhabitants are flocking into the towns.

Hon: J. B. Cleveland writes on the 21st, from Mendols, that he staid at New Ulm on the previous night, and saw most horrible sights; in one instance, eight bodies of stalwart men with their throats out from ear to ear, their skulls battered, and their limbs mutilated. He knew some of them, and they were all good citizens.

Our opinion is that not less than 500 have been masacred. A large portion of that section of the State last been depopulated, and the wheat left unstacked in the field, the owners flying eastward for safety.

Inticipated was present, retreated, leaving the lieutenant prisoner and one dead man on the field. Shortly after the attack upon Oatlett's the same Conderate cavalry, or a portion of it, made a dash upon a citor of the same wagon trains, which was guarded by ime eighty invalid soldiers belonging to the 22 deth, of 7th Wisconsin Regiments and 19th Indiana, under Wisconsin Regiments and 19th Indiana, with the sake your arms, boys, run those wagons up and set tree to trem, that's the order," evidently designing to pass himself off for a Federal officer. The reply was, which was guarded by "Wisconsin Regiments and 19th Indiana, under Wisconsin Regiments and 19th Indiana, under Wisconsin Regiments and 19th Indiana, under Wisconsin Regiments and 19th Indiana, will the wisconsin Regiments and 19th Indiana, under Wisconsin Regiments and 19th Indiana, under Wisconsin Regiments and 19th Indiana, will the two forms and the

One of the rebuls killed was recognized by parties in the neighborhood as a Corp sal Pendleton. It is feared that in the raid upon Catlett's Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, Quartermasfer McDowell's corps, and Captain Golden, Disbursing Assistant to Col. Clarr, C. Q. M., Army of Virginia, were captured.
"Lieut. L. C. Hubbs, of the 1st Virginia Cavalry, who was captured on Fridey night, was brought to the city yesterday and zent to the Old Capitol. He admits they had one killed—a corporal—and some ten or fifteen woulded. He also continus the report that Sigel has whole brigade prisoners, with the exception of hose who are killed or wounded. Latest News from the Front "" "The rain of Friday alternoon and night, and Saturday lest, in the vicinity of the Upper Bappahannock, terred to swell the river so as to make it unfordable anywhere below the mountains, a few miles back of War-

anywhere below the mountains, a few miles back of Warriaton Eprings, which, of course, put a stop to efforts of
the rebel army on its western and southern bank to repeat
their apparent attempts of Thursday and Friday last
to cross the river in force. Nevertheless, the artillery
fining at nearly all the fords, from the Springs down to
Fredericksburg, was kept up on Saturday, and yesterday
with more or less spirit, but with no results that haye
been deemed sufficiently important to be reported here
by persons coming hither from that quarter;
"We hear that the 7th Ohio and 23d New York, early
on Saturday morning, crossed the river to the side occujed by the Confederates, and recrossed with difficulty,
Cowing to the 1 ability of the river's risa,) and with some jet by the Confederates, and recrossed with dimension, (owing to the lapidity of the river's rise,) and with some loss from their engagement with the opposing enemy.

At the same time, at a different ford, a rebel brigade, managed to force its way across, and is said to have been mostly cut off from its support by the rising water. We have rumous that two regiments of it were either out up or captured by the portion of Sigel's force opposite whose position they crossed the river.

CULTY Of the ford and railroad bridge with the range mancirity of the ford and railroad bridged or toneral Bonnock station, was killed by a shell.

"It is tems to be believed in military circles here that
up to this forenoon the total Union loss in defending the
fords between Fredericksburg and Warrenton Springs,
from Wednesday last until this morning, will be covered
by 250. We have no data on which to venture an estimate of the rebel loss, though, as they were repulsed
in at least a dozen different seeming, efforts to effect a
crossing in force, the probability is that they must have
suffered largely." This is certainly true, if their late
movements on the river bank mean more than so many
feints, to conceal their purpose, of operating seriously feints, to conceal their purpose, of operating seriously elsewhere. stime, either the position or the movements of our own troops in front of the enemy, we may state that our fear to day is that the latter will retreat, within forty-eigh

to day is that the latter will retreat, within forty-eight hours, in as hot haste as that in which they advanced last week from Gordonsville, taking advantage of the skiting comparatively high stage of the river to enable them to get away, if possible, without instant pursuit. If they genously intended to cross the Rappahanock, there can be little doubt that they will do so, as all their efforts to cross, up to last advices from there, were signal failures.

""We learn that the rebel column that came east by way of Oranga Court House crossed the Nordsen. way of Orange Court House, crossed the Rapiden a Baccoon Ford, and made directly for the Rappahannock at Kelly's Mill and Ford, and the ford at the crossing o the railroad, via Stevensburg and Brandy; thus leaving Culpeper Court House six or seven miles to their left. "Up to Friday morning no robel force had passed through Culpeper Court House, except a body of some 200 cavairy, operating as a sort of flank guard.
"P.S.—We have every reason to believe that there has been but very little, if any, firing across the Bappahannock to-day."

Illinois Protecting Herself. Onitago, August 25.—In order to protect the State from rebels without and rebel sympathizers within, the Governor has ordered the construction of barracks at Quincy for the accommodation of 3,000 troops, at Joneaboro' for 2,000, and at Shawnestown for 2,000, ren regiments have gready been ordered forward in the service. THE PHILADELPHIA COAL OIL CIRCULAR, pub lished by Mr. Michels, has been enlarged and improved and its enterprising publisher has added onsiderably to its usefulness in foreign countries

by furlishing in its columns comments on the marcets, il four languages, viz : English, German, French and Spanish. ATLENTIC CITY .- This famous seaside resort has this seison more than vindicated its claims upon popular favor. The hotels, with few exceptions. have been filled to their utmost capacity for several veeks, and those of the first class, the United States. The Suff, and Congress Hall; have still a large num ber of bearders. Col. Benson, whose proprietorship of the Surf has rendered that admirably located

lous second to no other in America, announces in another column this morning, that he will keep oper for the accommodation of the public for some days to come, and we see no reason why his house should not be well sustained for another month, as the mest pleasant season at Atlantic, for health and pleasire, is now only commencing. AUTION SALES THIS MORNING .- Superior and

elegat furniture, at No. 524 Walnut street. RIAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, at the Exchange; argesale, including a variety of valuable city and county property. Se Thomas & Sons' catalogues and advertise nenti both sales. A Card.

To the Voters of the Third Congressional Dis FE LOW-CITIZENS: Four years ago, you did me the hnor to select me as your Representative in Congess. At the expiration of my first term, you re-elected me. For these marks of your confidence I offer you my sincere thanks, and at the same time, respectfully inform you that I shall not agair be a candidate for your suffrages.

Dring the period I have occupied a seat in the National Legislature most manual questions. of the series who have been away sick. The genise rain-celled of the army, hereabouts, is improving. All control of the army, hereabouts, is improving. All control of the army, hereabouts, is improving. All control of the army and the series of the control of the army and the series of the control of the army and the series of the control of the army and the series of the control of the army in Arkans. The united for the control of the army in Arkans. It is seed, in circles likely to know, that fine seed and speed to be converted to the control of the con

General Rosecrans in the Field. Sr. Louis, August 25 .- The Democrat learns that General Rosecrans, with an army of 30,000 to 40,000 men, proceeded, on Thursday last, southwest toward Gun Town, where about 15,000 rebels under Armstrong were Price is at Tupelo, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad with a force estimated at 25,000. It is probable that on being threatened, Price and Armstrong will combine to

The withdrawal of the forces under Rosecrans does not

leave Corinth exposed, as enough troops remain for all

mergencies. We shall likely have stirring news from General Grant's army in a few days. Movement of New Jersey Troops. TRENTON, August 25.—The 11th Regiment, encamped at this place, left this morning for the seat of war. The other three regiments of New Jersey troops at Freehold, Flemington, and Woodbury, are full and awaiting orders to leave. Recruits are arriving rapidly for the ninemonths service.

The Arabia Outward Bound. St. Johns, August 25.—The royal mail steamer Arabia, from Boston, for Liverpool, passed Capa Race on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, four miles off, but it was impossible for the news yacht to board her, in consequence of the heavy wind and sea. At 11 o'clock on Saturday of the neary wind and see. At 11 o foca of Saturday night the wind was blowing a gale from the south, and a very heavy sea was running, and at that hour a rocket was seen and a gun heard, which was supposed to have been fired on board the Great Eastern, but it was also impossible to board her.

The steamer Jura, from Quebec, passed Port au Basque at 10 o'clock to day, and will probably pass Caps Bac Extension of the Time for Drafting.

AUGUSTA, Maine, August 25.—"The time for making draft in this State is extended to Wednesday, Sember 10.
"ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., Movement of the Massachusetts Troops. Boston, August 25 .- The 39th Massachusetts eave to morrow for the seat of war.

War Meeting at Portland. POETLAND, August 25.—Another enthusiastic war neeting was held here to-night. The last quota has been already filled by this city, with volunteers, in three days. Important from the South, REF DAVIS' ADDRESS TO THE RESEL ARMY-" MC CLELLAN DRIVEN AWAY" - EVERY INCH OF GROUND TO BE RECOVERED, ETC .- THE NORTH-

ERN CITIES TO BE LOOKED AFTER. FORTRESS MONBOR, August 22 -The Richmond Ex aminer of the 19th contains a message of Jefferson Davis, in which he speaks in the highest terms of his soldiers. He says "they have driven General McOlellan from the borders of our capital, and before another autumn sets in they will have recovered every inch of ground that they have lost." He thinks that in future the Union ces will have enough to do to guard the Northern The same paper wants to know where their friends and reporters all are, that used to give them reliable information concerning the movements of Gen. McClellan's army. It adds, "Where are they all? We have heard nothing from them of late! Have they all gone over to the Federals?

## LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernian off Cape Race. Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Declined. CAPE BACE. August 25 .- The steamship Hibernian

ENGLAND. The United States gunboat Tuscarora suddenly left tingstown at half past one o'clock on the morning of the 3th instant. It was reported that the cause of her eaving was an intimation from the collector of the customs that she was required to leave the harbor without delay. Her destination was unknown

At a meeting of the Sheffield Town Council, an address was adopted to Lord Palmerston, on the occasion of his recent visit to that town. A paragraph in the address, favorable to the mediation of England, in the American war, was withdrawn, on the ground that Lord Palmerston had managed the relations of England with such consummate wisdom and ability that he might with such consummate wisdom and ability that he might safely be entrusted with the future course of events. A conference on the subject of cotton supply had ta-ken place in London. A deputation from the Cotton Supply Association met Commissioners from the counries which sept cotton samples to the International Ex India Australia, and sundry South American States were present. All made more or less encouraging representations of what these countries were capable in the production of cotton.

The London Daily News has an editorial on the rapid expansion of the "Emancipation Scheme" in the prose-cution of the American war. It says: "It was not to be expected that the Northern people would see at the meet that the extinction of slavery was their true aim, and the only practicable issue to put an end to the war the master element in the struggle. The crisis is pass-ing. Every mement makes new Abolitonists, and when there are enough of them to satisfy President 7 inches here are enough of them to satisfy President Lincoln, he will speak the word and make the sign which will sav the Republic."

At a meeting of the British North American Association in London, a resolution was passed highly approving of the colonial policy of the Duke of New Castle.

General Concha, the new Spanish ambassador to Paris, had presented his credentials to the Emperor. He ex-pressed the desire of Spain to maintain friendly relations pressed the desire of Spain to maintain friendly relations with France, but made no allusion to Mexico.

The Marquis Peppeli had arrived in Paris from Turin. It was believed that his mission was to submit to the Emperor a plan for the occupation of Rome by a mixed garrison of French and Italian troops.

The Paris Bourse was firm and advancing. The closing price of the Ronies was 68f. 59c.

The Moniteur of the 14th inst. publishes an account of General Concha's reception by the Emperor. The Emperor said:

"I have neglected no opportunity of testifying my lively sympathy for her Majesty the Queen of Spain, as well as my profound esteem for the Spanish nation. I have been surprised as well as grieved at the divergence have been surprised as well as grieved at the divergence of opinion which has arisen between the two Govern-ments. It rests with the Queen alone to find me always a sincere ally, and the Spanish people a loyal friend who

desires their greatness and prosperity. Carlleld had returned to Dalimyetta on the marning It was believed at Palermo that Garibaldi still in tended to embark at Alessina. as the day for a demonstration hostile to France the out Italy.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Turin on the 10th instant, says: "There is still an inconceivable swarming of volunteers from all points towards the South, and the Government authorities find the greatest difficulty in preventing a landing on th Sicilian coast."

POLAND. The anniversary of the union of Poland and Lithuania was celebrated on the 12th instant, by a popular demonstration. There was no disturbance. INDIA. Bombay telegrams to July 24th report that there is a wild excitement, in consequence of the great advance in cotton, equal in some instances to fifty per cent.

Piece goods have so greatly advanced that there are At Calcutts the market is greatly excited. Advances of 15 to 20 per cent. are offered for piece goods, and 10 to 15 per cent. for yarn.
Salt was also higher. Freights were stiffer.
INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA MAILS.—The Calcutta, Chipa, and Australia mails, previously telegraphed, had reached Marseilles.

LONDON MONEY MARKET —In the London Mo-

ney Market, on the 14th instant, the funds were steady closing rather firmer. There was a full demand for dis count at the bank, but there was no advance in rates. Commercial Intelligence. (Per steamship Hibernian.) LIVEBPOOL COTTON MARKET, 14TH.—The sales LIVERPOOL COLTUM MARKET, 14TH.—The saies of Cotton, for three days, reach 15,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer and upward, and all qualities had advanced slightly, owing to the reception of Indian news.

TRADE BEPORT —Manchester advices are favorable than the County and the property of the propert ble, the market for Cotton goods and yarns being still upward. Sales have been small.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, 14th.— LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, 14th.—
The market is generally quiet and steady. Measrs.
Wakindid, Nash., & Co., and others, report Flour quiet
and steady; Wheat quiet and steady; Corn has an upward tendency; mixed 22s 6d.
LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, 14th.—Provisions have a downward tendency, except Bacen, which
remains firm. Messrs Bigland, Athya, & Co., and
others, report Beef heavy; Pork still declining; Bacon
buoyant; Lard firmer at 42s 6d 243s 6d; Tallow advancing; quoied at 46s 24s 6d.
LIVERPOOL PROBUUE MARKET.—Bugar inactive. Rice no cales. Coffee quiet and steady. Linseed
Oil steady at 42s. Rosin quiet at 22s 6d for common.
Epirits of Turpentine quiet, and steady at 115s. Spirits of Turpentine quiet and steady at 115s.
LONDON MARKET.— 3 readstuffs quiet and steady,
Sugar declining. Coffee buoyant. Tea firmer. Rice
steady., Tallow steady at 48s 6d.
LUNDON MONEY MARKET, 14th.—Consols closed
to day at 234 for money.

to day at 93 % for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central shares 50@51 discount; Erie Railway 28% @29%; New York Central 68@70. Latest via Londonderry.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Aug. 15.—The broker's circular reports: The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 50.000 bales, including 18,000 to speculators and 15,000 to exporters. The market is firmer with an advance of \*\*Xo\*\* Ad \*\*B\*\* to on American, and \*\*Xo\*\* Ad \*\*Ad \*\*D\*\* to a American, and \*\*Xo\*\* Ad \*\*Ad \*\*D\*\* to a Speculators and exporters. The market closed firm and upchanged with the follow. The market closed firm and upchanged with the follow. The market closed firm and unchanged, with the follow

Orleans ..... 21d.

Urleans 21d. 19%d.
Mobile 20\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. 19\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.
Uplated 20d. 19\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.
The total stock of Cotton in port is 125,000 bales, inluding 28,000 bales of American.
Breadstuffs have a downward tendency, and all qualities have declined slightly, except Corn, which is steady.

Provisions are dull, except for Bacon, which is buoy-Provisions are dull, except for Bacon, which is buoyant at an advance of is.

Losdon, Friday.—Consols, closed at 93 for money.

Bullion in the Bank has decreased £178,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central shares, 50% 24% discount; Erie, 28% co. 29%; U. S. fives, 66 cos.

LATEST SHIPPING.—Arrived from New York—Raynhayd at Braman. W. H. Could at Malere. Bernhard, at Bremen; W. H. Gould, at Malaga.

Arrived from Baltimore—Roland, at Dungoness.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Eurichietta, at Cardiff. Horace Greeley's Reply to the President's Letter. The admirable letter of the President, in reply to an article publicly addressed to him by Horace Greeley, has elicited the following rejoinder, which appeared in yesterday's Tribune. We do not suppose Mr. Liacoln will

A management of comment of some some some seek and the some seek of the some seek of the sound of the sound of

to subvert and destroy it. Future generations will with difficulty realize that there could have been hesitation on this point. Sixty years of general and boundless subserviency to the Slave-Power do not adequately explain it.

Mr. President, I besech you to open your eyes to the fact that the devotees of slavery everywhere—just as much in Maryland as in Mississippi, in Washington as in Richmond—are to-day your enemies, and the implacable foes of every effort to re-establish the national authority by the discomiture of its assailants. Their President is not Abraham Lincoln, but Jefferson Davis. You may draft them to serve in the war, but they will President is not Abraham Lincoln, but Jeffer on Davis. You may draft them to serve in the war, but they will only fight under the rebel flag. There is not in New York to day a man who really believes in slavery, loves it, and desires its perpetuation, who heartly desires the crushing out of the rebellion. He would much rather save the Republic by buying up and pensioning off its assailants. His "Union as it was" is a Union of which you were not President, and no one who truly wished freedom to all ever could be.

If these are truths, Mr. President, they are surely of the gravest importance. You cannot safely approach If these are truths, Mr. President, they are surely of the gravest importance. You cannot safely approach the great and good end you so intently meditate by shut-ting your eyes to them. Your deadly foe is not blinded by any mist in which your eyes may be enveloped. He welks straight to bis goal, knowing well his weak point, and most unwillingly betraying his fear that you too may see and take advantage of it. God grant that his apprehension may prove prophetic.

That you may not unseasonably perceive these vital truting as they will shine forth on the pages of history—that they may be read by our children, irradiated by the glory of our national salvation, not rendered lurid by the blood-red glow of national confiagration and ruin—that you may promptly and practically, realize that slavery is to be vanquished only by liberty—is the fervent and practically realize that slavery is to be vanquished. nxious prayer of

Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY. New York, Aug. 24, 1862. THECITY

THE BEGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.—The muster rolls of recruits for the old regiments begin to present a more creditable appearance, and the exclusive effer of large Government bounties to those enlisting in these orlarge Government bounties to those enlisting in these organizations will materially assist in filling up the decimated ranks of the noble corps now representing Pulladelphia in the army. The withdra val of competition in this respect will be productive of the greatest benefit, and, as the time allowed for the continuance of bounty money to the new regiments has just expired, it is probable that this consideration will exemplify itself in the rapid increase of immediate reinforcements for McOlellan. All necessary arrangements have been completed for forwarding the new recruits to their destination with the least possible delay. Upon being mustered into service, they receive at once the bounties of the General and State Governments, with the premium awarded by the Attest: EDWARD H. EAST. Secretary of State. city, making a total of \$85. To this is added one month's pay (\$13) in advance, upon their arrival at camp. The men are previded with comfortable barracks in this city until sent to join their different regiments; ample rations are also furnished, and every provision made for their comfort. The new barracks are located in Swasson street, below Obristian; the large building used as a storehouse for packing hams, etc., having been set apart for the purpose. First Lieutenants O. B. Griffiths and J. S. Biehl are in command.

The number of men received yes'erdsy at the barracks was 56, making the total at present awaiting transportation 203, of which number about one hundred will be sent forward to day. The preference in recruiting generally appears to favor Rush's Cavalry, Gosline's Zonaves, and the 5d Reserves, with a moderate sprinkling of recruits olk, W. W., \$150; Vanlier, A. W., \$200; Holling appears to favor Rush's Cavalry, Gosline's Zonaves, and the 3d Reserves, with a moderate sprinkling of recruits for other regiments of the Beserve Corps.

The 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, composed exclusively of companies from this city, has been seriously diminished in numbers by its creditable participation in the recent b tiles before Richmond. Captain P. McDonough, Co. B, and First Lieut. John Curley, Co. D, have opened a recruiting station at No. 108 South Sixth street, where those desirous of joining a praise-worthy organization of disciplined soldiers will obtain all the information they desire. PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1369

all the information they desire.

Our citizens will remember this regiment as having been almost incapacitated for the field, by the desertion of nearly one half its force, at Sandy Hook, Md. Its original complement, when leaving Camp Washington, Easton, was 970 men, of which number about 400 sadd place. deply decamped, after reaching the above named place. So complete was the stampede, that in one company but twelve men were left. This company (B) was afterwards recruited in Philadelphia, an officer of the regiment being immediately detailed for that purpose. Colone McCandless, a well-known Philadelphian, assumed company of the regiment immediately ment of the regiment immediately ment to regime the regiment. mand of the regiment, immediately upon the resignatic of Colonel William B. Mann, and greatly distinguished of Colonel William B. Mann, and greatly distinguished himself for gallantry and ability in the late severe contests with a deeperate enemy. He is highly spoken of as a tactician, and fully relied upon by his men in the hour of danger.

The present force of the regiment, including a company of about 80 men from Lancaster, which arrived at Harrison's Lancing upon the exodus of the army from its praying regions elitation, does not axeed 500 men. list of killed, wounded, and missing in the "seven day battles" foots up 116 names. Captains Finney, Nidy, and Smith were wounded while nobly rallying their men-Smith were wounded while nobly rallying their men; Lieutenant Fletcher, of Co. E, was killed. Major G A. Woodward, now lieutenant colonel of the regiment, and Lieutenant Conner, of Co. A, were also wounded. The history of brave and noble deeds performed by this body of our citizens reflects one more ray to the credit of our city. Well may she be proud of her representatives in the field.

On Saturday morning last, the Rev. Dr. Kingston at 10 4. 66 was bid and 70 a Goddard delivered an excellent sermon to the members of the Corn Exchange Regiment, at their camp on Falls lane. During the afternoon the camp was visited by a large concourse of people, the number being estimated at æ17.

large concourse of people, the number being estimated at over 5,000 persons.

Four hundred Philadelphians, including a number of the most gallant and intelligent young men of this city, started for the rendezvous of the Anderson Cavalry during the past week, and on Saturday were mustered into the United States service, at Camp Alabama, together with one hundred and fifty young men of the same stamp from varieus counties throughout the State. The time spent at Carliele Barracks, awaiting a complete equipment, will be improved by the assistance of the excellent drill sergeant of the regular army, detailed for the duty, through the courtesy of Capt. Hastings, commanding that post. Conducted, as this organization will be, by Wm I. Palmer, it is a privilege to belong to the corps, which yet has a few vacancies for superior men. Drexel & Co. quote :

THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY .- The embers elected to the City Committee of Superinten ance of the National Union party, met at the Count following wards handed in : iloving wards named in:
(i. E. A. Merrick,
(i. W. B. B. Selby,
(ii. Albert C. Hober)
(ii. Albert C. Hober)
(iii. Wm. H. Kern, 16. James Sayers, William Linker

John G. Butler, 19. Samuel A. Miller, 20. James J. Allison, 21. Thomas S. Darling, 22. Frederick Emhard, . James Dick, Samul Bel', Jr., Joseph T. Vankirk, A. C. Roberts were appointed a committee on per-organization, who, after consultation, offered a ommending the following persons as permanent officer

of the organization:

President—Wm. H. Kerns.

President—Wm. H. Kerns.

President—Thos. J. Darling and Jas. Rhoades.

Secretaries—John J. Franklin and Henry B. Gardiner.

On motien, the report was adopted.

Considerable discussion then gross as to the time of opening and closing the polls for the delegate elections in the different precincts, which are to be held this evening. It was, finally, left to the different wards or precincts.

On metion, the names of all the delegates elected by the City Convention are to be forwarded to the city Executive Committee as soon as possible, so that they may be enabled to have them printed at an early date.

On motion, the chairman of the Executive Committee was instructed to prepare a circular, and address it to each precinct officer, urging the formation and perfection of their organization, and the enrollment of all loyal citizens in their precinct. zens in their precinct.
On motion, the committee adjourned to meet on nex Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at a place hereafter to be designated by a special committee appointed for the pur-

DEATHS OF VOLUNTEERS .- The folowing named soldiers have died at our army hospitals ince Saturday last;

GRESTER, PA.

Jas Buchenan, Co. F, 57th Pennsylvania.

Abm. McKinsteo, Co. G, 1st. Minnesota.

J. E. Slavin, Co. E, 1st Ehode Island Artillery.

Geo. Schuman, Co. D, 7th New Jersey.

Chas. G. Agallius, Co. M, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

EDISCORY. Reiscopal.

Robt. J. Allen, Co. I, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves.

Jos. Evans, Co. F, 4th Maine.

J. H. Moore, Co. C, 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry.

J. H. Maguire, Co. C, — Massachusetts Artillery. BROAD STREET.
Jesse Cain, Co. C, 6th New Jersey.
J. P. Wilson, Co. B, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery. MASTER STREET.
Bernard Carverin, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts
Leonard Huff, Co. E, 32d Massachusetts.

WEST PHILADELPHIA. Martin Dunlap, Co. B, 7th Maine. Thos. Haley, Co. I. 5th United States Infantry. Peter Masier, Co. K, 6th Vermont. PENNSYLVANIA.

Jos. H. McIntyre, Co. 0, 103d Pennsylvania.

John L. White, Co. 1, 7th Maine. And Bosenberger, Co. K. 50th New York.

THE COURTS .- The United States District Court met yesterday morning, but transacted A court of Nisi Prins was also held by Justice Read, but little business was done.

On Monday next the September term of the District Court commences. Acknowledgments of sheriffs' deeds will be taken, and a judgment will be rendered in cases where no affidavits of defence have been filed.

DROWNING CASE .- Washington L. Gallagher, aged 30 years, fell from the yacht David M. Lyle, on Surday aftercoon, into the Delaware, and was drowned. The accident happened off the Pea Shore. CAPTURE OF POGS -During the past week eighty two dogs were captured, only ten of which were redeemed by their owners THE LATE GENERAL BOHLEN. - General Henry Bohlen, who was killed during a recent skirmish on the Rappabannock, was a Philadelphiau. His father was the founder of the old house of Ben

Bohlen, in 1786, which for many years was in the Holland and East India trade. He succeeded to the business on the dath of his father, in 1836, and remained so employed until the breaking out of the war. DROWNED. - Early 5 esterday morning, a colored man, engaged as cook on board the Government transport Kennebec now lying at Neafle & Levy's wharf, Keneington, while walking across the plank from the wharf to the vessel, was suddenly precipitated into the water, by the plank breaking in two parts. Efforts were made to rescue the unfortunate individual, but they were unavailing. The body has not yet been recovered. HEBREW EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Yesterday morning the pupils of the Hebrew Educa-tional Society's school, located in Seventh street, near Wood, after a vacation of five weeks, resumed their regular course of studies: The school is at present under the principalship of Mr. John McClintock, A. M. and is now in a very flourishing and prosperous con-dition. Mr. Noot, the Hebrew teacher, has recently re-signed from the institution. A MARYLAND UNIONIST. - Amongst

the arrivals at the Continental Hotel yesterday, we noticed the name of the Hon. Mr. Berry, of Baltimore, a staut ch. Unionist, and the speaker of the Maryland Heuse of Delegates. Becently Mr. Berry made a strong Union speech at Congress Hall, Cape May, on the occasion of a dinner being given to General Burns by the oyal citizens congregated at the hotel. RUN OVER .- The coroner held an inquest yesterdey on the body of John Henry, who was run over and instantly killed by a wagon in Germantown. He resided in Bowman street in that village.

CAUGHT'IN A PICKER .- John Dorsfield, aged 17 years, was badly injured yesterday by being caught in a picker, at Medowcroft's cotton mill, in Letterly street. One of his arms was torn from its socket. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital. A FRIGHTFUL FALL. John Donnelly, aged 12 years, fell through the hatchway of a store five stories high, in Third street, near Spruce, yesterday afternoon. One of his legs was fractured, and he was otherwise seriously injured. Taken to the hospital. ARRESTED. A man named Patrick

Coyle, charged with having stelen a horse belonging to a Mr. Henderson, of Chester, was arrested endeavoring to dispose of the animal at the horse market, in the Fifteenth ward. He was committed to prison by Alderman Hutchian. DELEGATE ELECTION OF THE DEMO-ORATIO PARTY.—The delegate election of the Democratic party, to explace yesterday atternoon and evening.
The nominating conventions meet to day.

From the Nashville Union, August 20th. The following order addressed by Governor Johnson The following order addressed by Governor Johnson number of our wealthy disloyal citizens, requirement of them to contribute a specified sum to Judge Whitem of the Davidson county court, for the relief of a number of destitute families, who have been red to the most deplorable want, in consequence of inhuman rebellion, will receive the hearty apprition of every humans person. The justice as well a humanity of the order will be apparent when we rethat the sufferings of our poor people, who would humanity of the order will be apparent when we read that the sufferings of our poor people, who would glady work for a living, if the disasters of civil war had not thrown them out of employment, are directly charges, ble to the influence of such persons as those whese name are appended in the list below. Some of these may have given immense sums of money to the reliable to their had so it is the cause; others have exerted their influence to safe heads of femilies into the rebel, ranks, whose wives an children are now starving at home; and others have used little power they possessed to bring the regular authorities into odlum and contempt, and to excite a morbit aympathy for rebels and law-breakers. The levy made upon these citizens, therefore for the banks. upon these citizens, therefore, for the benefit of the victims, is just as well as philauthropic—justice as well as charity approves and senctions the ceed as righteous These men are all wealthy, abundantly able to give a In see men are an weattry, abundantly able to give an or ten times the amount of their assessment, to the ray ged and famished sufferers, whose cries of anguish piero our cars daily. One of these gave \$25,000 to the Coaft deracy not long since. The sum assessed is placed opposite the name of the individual to whom the following note was addressed: nte the hands the new that the hands when the sandfressed:

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

NASHVILLE, August 18, 1892.

SIR: There are many wives and helpless children in the city of Nashville, and county of Davidson, who have been reduced to poverty and wretchedness in consequence of their huebands and fathers having been forced into the armies of this unholy and nefarious rebellion. Their manufactures are the come so manifest, and their demands so cresities have become so manifest, and their de cresities have become so manifest, and their demands for the necessaries of life so urgent, that the laws of justice and humanity would be violated unless something was done to relieve their suffering and destitute condition.

You are therefore requested to contribute the sum of the next five days to James Whitworth, Esq. Judge of the County Court, to be by him distributed among these destitute families in such manner as may be prescribed.

Bespecifolly, &c., FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE. MILITARY MATTERS-RECRUITING FOR

Respectfully, &c., ANDREW JOHNSON LIST OF PERSONS ASSESSED. Bass, William, \$150; Beach, A. C., \$100; Beach, A. B., \$150; Beach, L. F., \$150; Brown, Aria, \$100; Garter, Daniel F., \$150; Oheatham, Archie, \$100; Chaster, Daniel F., \$150; Cheatham, Archie, \$100; Chastham, F. R., \$100; Cockrill, Mark R., \$200; Cuntins, ham, Enoch P., \$50; Dortch, W. B., \$150; Dortch, Byrd, \$500; Duncan, Andrew J., \$100; Ensley, Kock, Byrd, \$500; Duncan, Andrew J., \$100; Frazier, Hant, \$150; Gardner & Co., \$300; Hagan, William H., \$10; Hamilton, James M., \$100; Manlove, J. E., \$100; McGavock, Jacob, \$360; McGavock, David H., \$150; McGavock, Jacob, \$360; Williams, John, \$100; Wardley, W., \$100; Wardley, A. W., \$200; Hollins, \$100k, Wardley, A. W., \$10k, Wardley,

The Frigate Niagara. BOSTON. August 25 —The workmen have com-razee the United States frigate Niagara. BFINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

When the act of July 17, 1862, making postage stamp a species of currency, was passed, hundreds of our bust-ness men, especially among the smaller dealers, arails hemselves of the opportunity for a supply of analy bange by using these already issued, supposing the were what was contemplated in the bill; and the eng was not noticed, and the sale for business purposes pro. ibited, until thousands of dollars of them were put in circulation, most of which remain in the hands of igna-cent parties, and a class of persons who have little or us orrespondence to absorb them; and, as no provision bu can made for their redemption, we would suggest to the Post Office Department that they arrange to exchange those of a larger denomination for the three and one-cent mes, which can be readily disposed of, and save from los very worthy class of our community. No expense would be entailed, save the printing, and it would have a terdency to make those about to be issued more popular Stock operators are very anxiously waiting news fro our army in Virginia, in the absence of which we have to notice a very dull market, with but little change in prices. United States coupon sixes, '81, opened at 100%, and sold up to 100%. For the 7.30 loan 103% was bit and 104% asked. City loans were steady at 102 for the new and 97 % 2097 % for the old issues. State loans wen rather firmer. Camden and Amboy Bailroad was firm a 128%. Pennsylvania Railroad shares fell off %, but the bonds were unchanged. Reading Railroad improved \ and the other fancies were rather firmer, but there as peared very little disposition to enter into any speculative movement. 77% was freely bid for North Pennsylvania Bailroad sixes, and 100% for the chattel bond without finding sellers. Bank shares were without change. Passenger railway securities generally with ield stiffly. West Philadelphia sold at 53, and Race and and Third streets. Spruce and Pine streets closed at Gold and silver and demand notes were very active

o-day, at about Saturday's rates. New York Exchange..... Boston Exchange pare 110 pren.
Baltimore Exchange pare 4 dis
Country funds. 3-10 m4 10 dis WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BARES Aug. 18. | Aug. 25. Aug. 19, Aug. 5 84,056,000 \$4,088,000 \$854,000 \$354.0 hiledelphia. 4,259,244 4,212,884 673,258 550,01 5,207,173 6,270,596,1,106,3751,101,31 1,834,000 1,841,000 253,000 253,00 2,136,000 2,136,000 224,260 224,56 1,150,535 1,137,484 913, 228 916,870 913,228 916,870 1,006,817 1,043,686 1,840,997 1,917,578 1,542,490 1,592,575 703,364 607,996 2,330,799 2,851,500 174,319 393,749 146,088 166,197 307,366 Western..... Man & Mech dirard.... Fradesmen's ... Donsolidation.

2,330,160 2,351,500 756,150 788,887 920,665 912,625 895,839 927 334 556,738 658,560 751,000 721,000 129,709 113,682 124,331 76,075 100,000 69,000 Total.... 33,526,039 33,731,575 5,660,187 5,483,05 DEPOSITS. | CIRCULATION Aug. 18. Aug. 25. Aug. 18. Aug. 2 Philadelphia. \$2,538,000 \$2,436,000 \$339,000 \$310,00 2,650,462 2,753,197; 601,643; 531,624 4,540,748 4,682,820 209,115 209,533 1,164,000 1,169,000 389,000 405,000 1,168,000 1,189,000 389,240 347,333 1,556,000 1,516,000 133,000 128,000 \$,002,020 209,115 1,159,000 389,000 1,189,000 339,240 1,516,000 132,000 1,116,187 68,655 965,358 307,698 876,221 202,608 Southwark.... Kensington.... Penn Township 1,564,914 1,662,454 847,823 884,605 634,427 607,608 1,572,763 1,482,230 Man. & Mech... 102,005 412,949 162,875 lirard..... 600,794 417,954 417,954 298,926 544,788 233,710 277,885 276,917 204,000 211,000 250,000 251,000

297,346 554,000 311,000 551,000 325,000 Total ...... 24,047,814 24,237,662 5,006,351 5,002,4 Clearings Balant 326,025 35 163,667 0 234,750 81 

183,495 0 330,280 5 \$18,287,689 88 \$1.461.96I S The following statement shows the condition of the sanks of Philadelphia at various times during the last few months : 1862. Loans. Specie. Circul'a. Bepost 1. 6. 31,046,337 | 5,688,728 | 2,145,219 | 21,395,014 2. 3 30,335,119 | 5,884,011 | 2,144,398 | 20,985,39 22,393,356 | 5,881,108 | 2,343,498 | 15,511,39 ril 7 28,037,691 | 5,886,424 | 3,378,970 | 16,835,39 14 28,076,717 | 5,912,870 | 3,496,420 | 15,112,54 27 28,246,778 | 6,448,789 | 2,468,420 | 15,112,54 ...29,793,116 6,052,327 3,613,394 20,223,55 .29 324,432 6,049,635 3,759,592 21,316,6 .29,966,347 5,738 0,28 8,367,20 23,092 3 .31,121,563 5,529,221 4,045,696 23,335,93 . .31,538,603 | 5,587,012 | 4,186,055 | 23,973,95 . .31,747,070 | 6,583,482 | 4,335,012 | 21,381,61 . 31,747,076 5,683,482 [4,335,012 [2],831,61 .31,951,715 5,632,007 (4,354,569) £1 975,61 .32,132,654 55,5609,926 [4,224,735] 22,1807,057 .32,564,655 [5,609,926 [4,324,735] 22,113,31 .32,911,657 [5,545,007 [4,749,220] 21,307,73 .33,118,502 [5,579,945 [4,856,921 [2],133,51 .33,183,838,373 [5,579,745 [5,055,276] 24,1764,231 .33,388,373 [5,579,788 [5,055,276] 24,764,231 .33,517,900,5860,971,5026,700,21,583,23

. 33,556,878 | 5,652,730 | 4,997,935 | 24,217,8 . 33,526,039|5,552,605|5,006,351|24,017,810 . 33,526,039|5,552,605|5,006,351|24,017,810 . 33,731,575|5,483,051|5,002,418|24,337,66 The steamship Ariel, which arrived at New York of Sunday, from Aspinwall, with the California mails, ha ver a million in specie, as follows: 

A. Rich & Brother. 9,500 | Schelle Bros. 23,930 |
M. Lederer. 3 663 | Wells, Fargo, & Co. 348,030 |
J. & M. Goodman. 5 000 | Total \$1,033 | 11 |
H. Cohn & Co. 37,000 | FROM ASPINWALL. 500 |
J. Strauss, Bros., & Bibon & Mules. \$1,030 |
J. B. Newton & Co. 18,111 |
Marcus C. Hawley: 3,000 | Total \$1,500 | The exports of specie from New York to foreign ports,