WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862.

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

THE WAR. RECRUITING for the old and new regiments is still brisk in every State in the Union, and many of the State Governors have asked an extension of time to fill up their quotas by volunteering, thus avoiding the draft, which, for some reason or other. meets with disfavor among the people, not so much because the draft in itself is unpopular, but because the laws governing it are loose and very inapropos, in some cases entirely inapplicable, and very orude and confusing. But a draft must be resorted to, and that almost immediately, if we wish to increase our armies promptly and effectively, and crush the rebellion at once and in toto. Judging from the news which we publish this morning, General Morgan's position at Cumberland Gap is threatened in a very serious manner. If it be true, however, that he has ample commissary and ordnance stores, and is an able general, he can hold the Gap against any force antil assistance arrives, which is already on the way, no doubt. Cumberland Gap may yet prove the Thermopyle of the Great Rebellion.

One of our most reliable correspondents, who, excluded from the lines of the Army of Virginia, is posted temporarily at Baltimore, sends us a rumor that General Sigel had shot General McDowell on the battle-field. A similar report was extensively circulated in this city last evening and believed by many. We give it publicity as a sensational report, for what it is worth, not being able to contradict it, improbable as it may seem to be. in the absence of either private mail or telegraphic advices from Washington. THE NEWS.

FROM the Department of the South we have an account of the rebel rams, affoat or building at Charleston and Savannah. The rebel monster which recently appeared in the vicinity of Fort Pulaski was not the Fingal, as reported—the Fingal not yet being finished. The Charleston rams will be ready for action about the first of September. It is a satisfaction to know, meanwhile, that our naval authorities are putting forth every energy to counteract the machinations of the enemy.

THE burden of news from the Department of the Gulf consists, as usual, of official correspondence, General Butler enacting the leading role. Count Mejan, the French consul, having objected to the French residents surrendering their arms, on the negroes, the General replied that the authority of the United States Government was a sufficient guarantee that no such contingency could occur, and that the arms mus: therefore be delivered. The correspondence with the Spanish consul relative to the quarantine is likewise of interest. As a matter of historic value, we publish the regimental organization of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Volun-

THE rumor that Yancey has started for Europe via Canada is hardly probable. A correspondent, writing from Buffalo, announces the arrival at Niagara Falls of a "way-worn and extremely seedy man," who walked to the Clifton House, and en tered his initials, and his residence as "Dixie." Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, came into the office at the instant, and the seedy tramper him warmly by the hand, and in turn whispered to a number of other Secesh rebels in the room. The stranger was surrounded and welcomed with the warmest demonstrations. Who could he have been? As FAR as the means of transportation are concorned, Gen. Pope will not be apt to suffer, either for supplies or reinforcements of troops. A monster locometive, weighing about twenty nine tons, and costing about \$10,000, has been built by a Massachusetts firm for Government use, probably on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad. It is of the most modern and massive construction, and is intended for freight work. The Chief, as it has been hamed, being literally an engine of war, is appropriately decorated in his "war paint." This is the second locomotive of this class recently constructed for the Government by the same company. THE Most Rev. Archbishop J. B. Purcell arrived

in Cincil nati on the evening of the 22d inst., on his return from Rome. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm by his friends, and an imposing procession paraded most of the public streets of the city in his honor. The Archbishop subsequently delivered an address at the cathedral to a large as-

WE hear that the work of recruiting is going on in a much more satisfactory manner in the northern section of New Jersey. In Bergen county, at a meeting of the Board of Freeholders, the bounty money to be paid to each recruit by the county was raised from \$75 to \$100.

On the evening of the 13th. Commodore Farra gut hauled down his flag from the mizzen and raised it on the mainmast, which act announced to the fleet that the hitherto flag-officer had assumed the functions and dignity of rear admiral in the United States navy. A salute was fired on the occasion, and in the evening he was serenaded. An army salute was fired in honor of Admiral Farragut's promotion, by the chief of artillery, Captain

THE quota of Hudson City, N. J., 120 under both oalls, has been filled. Twenty-five of the ninemonths men left for Trenton yesterday. THERE are now fifty regiments organized in the State of New York. These lack fourteen thousand men to fill them up to the maximum number, but it is calculated the number will be filled during the next ten days. There will then remain nine thousand deficiency on the first call for 3000,000 volunteers. These, with the 59,000, New York's quota on the call for 300,000 conscripts, will leave 68,000 men to be raised in the State.

Address of the State Central Committee. The address of the Union State Central Committee to the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, which we publish to-day, is a document which none can read without profit, and which deserves to be applauded for its high, loyal character, temperate tone, and true sincerity of purpose. It is not a partisan document. We find in every paragraph a broad, national spirit, beyond the reach of party platforms or political pronunciamientos. In this spirit we rejoice to see the campaign opened by the Union State Central Committee, who in earnestly inviting the co-operation of all loyal citizens, without reference to obsolete party lines, have the complete assurance of their success at the ballot-box in the coming election. The candidates, Hon. Thomas E. COCHEAN for Auditor General, and Hon. WM. S. Ross for Surveyor General, are both gentlemen of tried ability, and unwavering devotion to the Government. In their representative character, as the only candidates who faithfully represent the loyal sentiment of the State, they will be universally supported against the adversaries of the Government, even supposing their personal fitness for the offices named should be ignored. Though rarely given to the utterance of prophecies, we may safely predict, relying on the temper and determination of Pennsylvania, that the candidates named by the Union State Central Committee will be designated for the respective offices by an overwhelming majority at the next election.

Mr. Charles Ingersoli. Saturday evening last. That veteran statesman | And what is there so formidable and shocking departed this life a few months ago, and the to the sensibilities of the loyal citizens in responsibility of the speech aforesaid attaches | the idea of involuntary enrollment? We can to his son, CHARLES INCERSOIL. This gentleman, until within several years past, has not or depreciative of his rights. He is empanbeen much of a politician and very little of a | nelled on a jury, and serves without an objec-Democrat. He blossomed into a partisan tion. Why should he object to serving on the under Buchanan's Administration, and ripen- Grand Jury that is to pass judgment on the ed into a sympathizer under Lincoln's. His sentiments, taken down from his own lips by one of our reporters, and published under our local head yesterday, are so offensive and unjust, that we do not marvel that the public authorities should have construed them into a deliberate attempt to prevent, enlistments in the to be selected. In the war of 1812, one Phiarmy. When we recollect that Mr. INGERSOLL has heretofore been a quiet observer of public wielded by the traitors in the free States. through social and commercial relations. to the worst purposes of any Government now going to raise six hundred thousand more troops;" that "bere we are, on this 28d day of hitherto, has been to free the nigger;" that United States, and has been seldom seen in The "Regulations for the enrollment and any European part of the world;" and that draft of the militia," issued by Adjutant Go-"it is necessary to go to the older regions of neral Tuoxas on the 9th of August last, how- country contemporary.

Asia to find as much corruption as exists in this Government of Mr. Lincoln." When conservative men utter such sentiments as these, in the name of Democracy, no one need be surprised that they are received with indignation and punished by arrest.

There was an Independence Hall during the Revolutionary War, and an Independence Square. Suppose the Tories and sympathizers with Great Britain had held a meeting in that square while our soldiers were suffering at Valley Forge, and some gentleman like Mr. INGERSOLL had uttered such a speech as that which fell from his lips on the evening of the 23d of August, or suppose that such a demonstration had been made in the second war with that great Power, how long do Mr. In-GERSOLL and his friends think that such treason would have gone unpunished by George WASHINGTON and JAMES MADISON? A fair comparison between the present assailants of the Government of the United States and our old British enemy, would end in an emphatic verdict in favor of the latter. Long and laboriously as our forefathers toiled to propitiate the mother country, they did not go so far as we have gone to propitiate the slave- of the ability of the Government to susholders. In both cases the ties of consanguinity and home, a common literature and common ancestry, prevailed to weaken the that the detrimental leniency which has who were enlisted on the right side of the question, and were seized by the ingrates and the oppressors on the wrong sideas pretexts for unexampled aggression and unprovoked bloodshed. How wonderfully alike our English foes in the past and our slavery foes in the present! The hatred of acted upon, the sooner we shall write the free institutions that excited George III. is imitated by those who, having received slavery from him as a curse, now go to war with the people of a Christian nation who refuse to recognize it as a blessing. Mr. JEFFERSON's Declaration of Independence said that the "history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries usurpations:" but these atrocities

have been equalled and surpassed by the leaders in the present rebellion. Like the British monarch, "they have endeavored to prevent the population of these States;" like him, they "obstructed the laws for the naturalization of foreigners," by enforcing a new oath of allegiance; like him, they have "obstructed the administration of justice;" like him, "they have plundered our seas, ravished our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people;" like him, "they have constrained our fellow-citizens to bear arms against our country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hand;" and, like him. "they have endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Inground that they would be at the mercy of the dian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions."

Is it not marvellous that a citizen like Mr. INGERSOLL should so far boast of his sympathy with the men guilty of these crimes as not only to utter no complaint against them, but to denounce, deride, and depreciate the magnanimous Government with which they are at war? His conduct, however, is a matter of his own. He can adjust it at his leisure with the Federal authorities; but when we are told by our reporter that his sentiments were cheered by the Democracy we must put in a modest protestandum in their behalf. Whatever may be said of their leaders, they, at stepped right up to him and whispered in his ear. least, are not traitors. It is only necessary to Bleetrified with astonishment, the Governor shook | hold the mirror before them in which Mr.

his associates are hideously seen, to warn them away from the frightful gulf into which their leaders would hurry them. They do not believe what Mr. INCERSOLL has said. They are not indifferent to their country. They do not see the sufferings of their fellow-citizens on the battle-fields with out feeling that they deserve their gratitude. In the good old by-gone days the Democracy regarded England as the hereditary foe of the Republic. Are they ready now, not simply to hail England as an ally against that country, but to applaud outrages and inhumanities, on the part of the rebels, of which England herself would be afraid and ashamed? Whatever may become of Mr. INGERSOLL, let us hope and believe that he does not speak the sentiments of the Democratic masses, and that, if his speech has no other effect apart from preventing enlistments in the army of the Republic, it will at least open their eyes to the designs of leaders, who, if they had lived in the days of the Revolution, would undoubtedly have been Tories, as at this hour they are sympathizers with a monarchy far worse than England, and a despotism more extreme than Asia.

.The Impending Draft.

If the exigencies of our situation could be gnored-if the laudable ambition of the several States of the Union to fill their quota by voluntary enlistments alone could be enter tained without incurring fatal delay-it might be feasible, and, for the sake of our national reputation, advisable, so to extend the time for enlistments that "the six hundred thousand more " needed by the Government might be raised without a conscription. But, in our present situation, with the guerillas swarming the free States of the West, and Indian massacres just commencing in the Territories and Washington none too well secured against the rebel hordes massed for miles along the Rappahannock, and Mor-GAN so completely environed at Cumberland Gap, that all his supplies and reinforcements are cut off-in such a condition of affairs as this, it becomes more painfully apparent than ever, that the magnitude of the struggle has not been over-estimated, and that if we ever hope to end it successfully, our efforts must be on a scale of equal magnitude. The time for a temporizing policy has long since passed. If ever procrastination jeepardized any cause, it now jeopardizes ours. If the life of the Union were not at stake, or if it were merely desirable for the sake of hollow pomp to make a parade of our military strength and patriotism, for the States of Europe to gape at and applaud, the Government might properly withhold a conscription, and leave the matter to its holiday soldiers. But we are not parading our strength for barren display; we are marshalling our forces to battle for the most beneficent government on earth, closely pressed and menaced by the most malignant foe that ever strove to plot away the liberties of freemen. Why should we hesitate, when only promptitude can save us? Let us have the draft on the third day of September next, without fail. The War Department has been lenient, necessarily. It has extended the prescribed day from the 15th of August to September 1st and again to September 3d. In the State of Maine the time has been extended to September 10th, and Indiana has been granted to the 15th to complete her quota. This leniency has no doubt been rendered imperative, to allow time for the arrangement of details. It has undeniably yielded some good results, and has done much to lessen the force of the conscription in many States, enabling several of them to fill their The New York Times and the New York | quota under the first call. But we shall have Tribune both state that it was CHARLES JARED | better, far better results—less loss of life and INGERSOLL who was arrested for making a treat treasure, and a speedier crushing of the war sonable speech at the Breckinridge meeting on | by the enforcement of the conscription act.

see in it nothing derogatory to his character,

leaders of the Southern rebellion? As far as

our city is concerned, the individual chances

of being drafted are so exceedingly slim, that

substitutes will be had without any difficulty

whatever. Out of 80,000 names of able-bodied

males, probably not more than 3,000 will have

ladelphian out of every five was compelled to shoulder his musket. Has our patriotism deaffairs, we can better understand the influence, generated in the last fifty years, that our brave men should grow querulous, and our cowards seck to skulk away to Canada and Europe? Think of such a gentleman coolly stating Every sensible and patriotic citizen will sub-"that this Government has raised the mit with good grace to a measure of national largest sums of money, and applied them salvation, which he knows to be inevitable, and which, indeed, as an evidence that the that ever disgraced power;" that "they Administration is in earnest, should inspire began with seven hundred thousand, and are all loyal men with hope and confidence. It must be admitted and regretted that our State and National laws on this subject, thanks August, 1862, without accomplishing any re- to the patchings and tinkerings of successive sults towards the suppression of the re. Congresses and Legislatures, are not only unbellion;" that " the whole object of the war, harmonious, but in some features actually irreconcilable. Their inconsistencies have been "a more corrupt Government than that heretofore adverted to in these columns, and it which now governs us was never in the is needless to dwell upon them at present.

ever, will, we presume, be mainly adhered to, and much difficulty and dissatisfaction will thus be avoided, as far as difficulty in the execution of the details could arise. But we fear that in enrolling all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 the department is somewhat too impartial, if not unwittingly unjust. French conscription laws exempt the sons solely supporting their sisters or widowed mothers, and never take more than one son of a family at any time. Cannot our legislation be shaped with as just discrimination, without doing violence to our intensely democratic notions of the civil proprieties? While the ties of country, in such a crisis as this, should be stronger in every bosom than those of family, it will not do for any Government, and least of all, this Government, founded on the immutable principles of civil liberty, to subvert the laws of "domestic" tranquillity, or weaken the fealty of the humblest citizen to his own hearthstone and kin. In a speech delivered at Washington, last evening, Dr. O. A. Brownson, the celebrated Catholic scholar, urged the importance of an immediate draft, as an evidence tain and defend itself against its enemies without and within, and as an assurance thus far characterized our councils will be discountenanced in the future. Dr. Brownson has expressed sound views, which should engage the attention of every intelligent patriot, in the present juncture of our national affairs. The sooner they are understood and epitaph of the rebellion.

National Debt.

Mr. CHARLES INGERSOLL is a poor oratoruncertain, stilted, and of the true forciblefeeble style. Still, his figures of rhetoric are better than his figures of arithmetic. In his speech on Saturday, he said "We are at this time the most indebted country in all the world. We have the largest debt, the heaviest debt—a debt for the payment of which there is the least probability, for by the middle of the year '63 we shall be the heaviest taxed people in the world."

Now, the whole United States Debt, including six loans between 1842 and 1860, and every liability up to the middle of July, amounts o \$626,000,000, the annual interest on which is \$26,000,000. On the other hand, the whole National Debt of England is \$4,473,220,000, and the annual interest thereon is \$130,900,000. How, with any degree of truth or information, Mr. INGERSOLL could declare that the American is greater than the English Debt, when it is not one-seventh of its amount, we leave him to explain—if he can. We further add that our present Debt is not as much as what it cost England, between 1776 and 1782, to combat against Freedom on American soil.

Non-Intervention. A late number of the Richmond Enquirer, taking for its text the debate in the House of Lords on Monday, August 4th, on a motion by Lords Campbell and Stratheden, with Earl Russell's reply, pretends that the latter is highly favorable to the interests of the Southern Confederacy." The motion was that the British Government should produce copies of any correspondence that had taken place between Her Majesty's Government and Mr. Mason, the envoy of the revolted States. The reply was that this could not be fficial character had taken place. That My Mason had fired a battery of letters into the Foreign Office is notorious, but Lord RUSSELL could not help that, and had treated Mason as a mere "outsider." Lord Russell followed up his reply by demolishing (what we had exposed long since) the miserable canard of the Independance Belge that negotiations had taken place between France and Russia in order to effect the recognition of the South, but that England, which had originated the idea, was holding back to perplex France. He rather ridiculed Lord CAMPBELL for his easy credulity in accepting such a rumor as true. The Richmond Examiner says, in effect, there may be no official negotiations of the nature referred to, but there have been some, and Lord Russell admits it. If so, words must be taken to mean the reverse of what they say. Here are Lord Russell's: "I have had no communication with any foreign Power stating any wish, or making any proposition, with regard to the recognition of the Southern States of America." If this positive averment leave the South one wing on which its hopes may soar, we are ignorant of the value of language. We take occasion here to affirm, in contradiction to a statement by the Paris correspondent of The Times, (that Mr. SLIDELL had had an interview with the Emperor Naroleon, at Vichy), that the Emperor, up to this time, has declined receiving any Southern emissary,

elsewhere. The Thunderer a Blunderer. To find the omniscient and infallible London Times at fault, up to its neck in a morass of ignorant blundering, is something to talk of. An instance has just occurred, at which European journalism has been triumphantly making

has not had an audience of him, at Vichy or

merry. The German Zollverein, or Customs Union, was originated by Prussia, which continues to lead it. The design was to make an Union of the German States for purely commercial purposes, and to secure an uniform rate of Customs through all their frontiers. In the Great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, the Confederacy of the Zollverein massed together contributions, and this is so well known that any one desiring to see what Prussia had sent would at once proceed to the department of the Zollverein. This is Austria, has only now oined the Confederation, bringing under compact the whole of its territory, and 35,000,000 of people—thus virtually abandoning a capricious and prohibitive system for one of mo-

A fortnight ago, The Times startled its European readers by opening a leading article with the words, "Prussia has entered the Zollverein;" a statement as rational as to declare that England had lately joined the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or that Austria had absorbed Hungary. Nay more, The Times proceeded to argue on the advantages likely to result from Prussia joining the Zollverein, one being the extension of Free Trade, whereas Protection is the elemental principle of the Zollverein; the Northern German States abutting on the Baltic which still hold aloof from the Zollverein, doing so

on the ground that they are Free-traders. which the Confederated States are not. Next day, The Times corrected its fatal blunder, and made another in doing so, like the gipsy tinker who, having an eye to business, never mended one hole in a saucepan without making two. It said "the negotiations which are on foot refer to the entrance of Austria into the Union, Prussia being not only a member already but having of late taken a most active part," &c., and " Austria alone of the German States is not included in the Zollverein." To say that only of late has Prussia taken an active part is absurd, seeing that Prussia originated, has supported, and heads the Zollverein, and so far from Austria alone having stood aloof from the Zollverein, there are at least seven other German States (the free traders alluded to) which are not included in the commercial Union. Here is blunder upon blunder. These mistakes of The Times will go far to destroy its prestige. "Prussia has entered the Zollverein" is

vastly more absurd than the famous New

York prattle about "the elbows of the Min-

That The Times should have made a confession of its ignorance must have startled its constant readers. Its policy hitherto has been to "let the tree lie where it fell," and say nothing about any misstatement. In this, no doubt, its conductors remembered what happened in a small town in the north of Scotland, blessed with a weekly journal, in which was announced, with expressions of deep regret, the suicide of a leading inhabitant-hanker and deacon. The reported defunct waited upon the Scottish editor, and requested him to report, in his afternoon edition, the utter untruth of the statement as to the suicide. The man of the pen gravely shook his head, and answered, "I am vera glad to find you well Mr. L ..., but its clean impossible that I can contradik the paragraph. It would never do for any editor to admit that he was wrang in anything. But, if ye wish the folks to ken how it is wi' ye, and that ye're still in the land o' the leal, I'll just say that the rope broke, and that your life was maist providentially saved thereby." The Times, having blundered about the Zollverein, would have acted wisely by following the example of its North

Special Despatches to "The Press."

There is a suggestive resolution among those adopted by the meeting of the Breckinridge Democracy in your city on Saturday last. It shows that the apostles of the new creed are in a terrible way about disciples. Jefferson and Jackson have been stricken from their calendar, and we have another dozen of saints with epaulets on their shoulders. The resolution, which I know you will excuse my repeating, says "That our Democratic brothren. McClellan, Halleck, Butler, Dix, McClernand, Geary, Logan, Hancock, Corcoran, Meagher. Mulligan, Fitch, Shields, Sickles, Burnside. as well as the tens of thousands in the ranks who are members of our party, and the soldiers of the Union army generally, of whatever political faith, deserve our warmest thanks for the sacrifices by which they have illustrated their devotion to the cause of the country." These "Democratic brothren, who are so warmly welcomed in this Breckinridge congregation, will feel astonished to find themselves applauded by the men who applauded Mr. Ingersoll for comparing the Republic they are fighting to preserve to the despotisms of Asia, and denouncing the President, whose name signs the commissions, as corrupt and inefficient. The fact that these soldiers have exhibited so much devotion and courage should have preserved them from the contaminating flattery of those to whom devotion and courage are unprofitably exhibited in a "war for the negro." Unfortunately, however, for the justice of this piece of ready-made history, these "Demo-

cratic brethren" have spoken for themselves,

and have records as distinct and bright as the

page that chronicles their valor and intrepidity.

McClellan, their chief favorite, although by

no means an anti-slavery man, does not hesi-

tate to welcome contrabands into his lines, and

put them to many excellent uses. Halleck

has shown, by the rigid manner in which he

executed the confiscation laws, and his seve-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL"

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1862.

his duties as a "Democratic brother." Butler has horrified every "true Democrat" in the land by his course at New Orleans, and we find that consistent "Democrat," Mr. Davis, expressing his disgust, in very forcible terms, in a late communication to the Richmond Rebel Congress. Dix has written one of the imperishable legends of our race, and is universally known as an opponent of the present Democratic organization. McClernand omits no occasion to express his contempt for the men who ruined. Douglas, as the preliminary steps to their treason, and has no sympathy with the men who are attempting to convert Illinois into an ally of the Southern Confederacy. Geary is at his home, near Harrisburg, and can speak for himself. The eloquent words of Corcoran are fresh before us. His zeal, his suffering, his bravery, and his earnest enthusiasm in addressing the people during his recent journey, were decidedly unbecoming a "Democratic brother." "I am for the President of the United States exercising the fullest authority, says Corcoran; the President is corrupt, despotic, and tyrannical, say his brethren. Meagher has spoken for himself, and his recent speeches in New York will contrast strangely with those of his "Democratic brethren" in Philadelphia. Mulligan gave his opinions in a letter which you published in The Press a few days ago, and they sadly disagree with what done, inasmuch as no correspondence of an the brethren published to the world in Indeare. "Destroy this Govern ment," says Mulligan, "and what safety remains for our homes, what honors in our history? For the past is the memory of greatness; in the future we see anarchy, self-contempt, and foreign scorn." These are strange words for a Democratic brother. But what shall we say of General Sickles? This brother made a speech recently, which will disgust every traitor in the land. "We shall never have peace," he says, "until slavery is eliminated from our institutions: we are never to see the possibility of placing this army on a peace-footing until slavery is destroyed." This would generally be called Abolitionism, but

as a brother and worshipped as a saint of the new dispensation. But while these men are honored, we look in vain for other names of Democratic fame. Where is Andrew Johnson? He is a brigadier general and a Democrat—but is he not a brother? Where are Col. Owen, Col. Cake, and Col. Taggart? They are all eminent Democrats, and have been honored by the party in other days—they are soldiers of the Repubhe now. They contend for an active, energetic, and exterminating war; they call treason by its proper name, and fight it with a proper weapon; they are ardent lovers of the country. Why are they banished from the Democratic fraternity in such a summary maneven in an unofficial character. Mr. SLIDELL | ner? Is it not because they refuse to follow Mr. Hughes and his false gods, because they abandoned party in drawing the sword, and have been consistent ever since in their devotion to the Union and their opposition to all party schemes for its degradation and destruc-

nevertheless the General is gladly welcomed

OCCASIONAL. Publications Received. From James K. Simon, (successor to the late John McFarlan, 33 South Sixth street,) The Rebellion Record, Part XXI -with fine portraits of Col. E. D. Baker and Secretary of

tiou?

Var Stanton. From W. B. Zieber, South Third street, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for August: American edition.—Among its more striking articles are the Seventh Part of Mrs. Oliphant's Chronicles of Carlingford;" a further portion of Bulwer's "Caxtoniana;" a slashing notice of the first part of "Les Miserables," by Victor Hugo; a strong argument against the "Rights of Woman," and a very favorable summary of Napoleon's domestic policy since 1852. On the whole, a very good number. Eclectic Magazine (Bidwell, New York), for

September, with a variety of selected articles from the leading British periodicals, and a well-engraved portrait, on steel, of the Empress of Russia. This Magazine is deservedly popular. Peterson's Counterfeit Detector .- The number

for September 1 will be published to-day. It contains descriptions of forty new counterfeits issued in August-twenty-two within the last fortnight. Six of these are upon banks in Pennsylvania.

PATENT LIMES FOR THE ARMY. - A board of me-

dical gentlemen was convened on Wednesday last,

by Surgeon General Hammond, of this State, for

the purpose of considering and deciding upon the best patent limb for Army use. The board adjourned to meet this day (Wednesday), in the city of New York, when it is supposed that final action will be had upon the subject. The humanitarian character of an invention has seldom been more strikingly exhibited than it has been since the commencement of this war in the application to the maimed of patent limbs, a large majority of which, we are pleased to say, were made and applied by our own ingenious townsman, Dr. B. F. Palmer, whose name is associated all over the world with the best substitutes for natural limbs. There is likely to be considerable competition at the meeting referred to, between sundry makers of artificial legs and arms, though it is not at all probabls that the competent board-composed of surgeons of the highest respectability-will fail to give their unanimous preference to the Palmer article. Professors Gross and Pancoast, of this cityboth members of the board-have given it their unqualified endorsement, and a letter has been adto-day. The practical views of the latter, no matter what limb may be adopted, will be of great

service to the board in their deliberations. The Guerilla War in Kentucky. Madisonville, near Hendersen, August 25.—A body of United States cavalry were attacked two miles from here by a party of guerillas, who were lying in ambush. The cavalry fell back until they gained an opportunity to dismount, and then advanced on the rebels, and drove them back a mile. They then halted, and waited for a reinforcement of infantry, two companies of which soon arrived on the ground. After fifteen minutes' firing, the rebels broke and fled. Five rebels are reported to have been killed. The number of their wounded has not been ascertained. Seventeen prisoners were captured. The loss of the Federals was six wounded, two of them mor-

Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, of the 65th Indiana Regiment, commanded the infantry and Saptain Platter the cavalry. The rebels are preparing for another attack. DANVILLE, August 26.-Last night two hundred guerillas encamped on Shelby farm, six miles from here, near the line between Boyle and Lincoln, were eating and feeding their horses when the Harrodsburg and Danville Home Guard, sixty strong, surprised them, killing three, wounding eight, and capturing thirty horses They are still pursuing them. The Federal loss was ne killed and two wounded. Louisville, August 26.—General Wright left for Frankfort to-night. Nine recruits in this county, on their way to join Mor-

gan, were captured this morning. Great numbers are leaving Kentucky to join the Confederates since the promulgation of the draft for the United States army. GUERILLAS AT HOPKINSVILLE -We have in GUERILLAS AT HOPKINSVILLE—We have information from Hopkinsville to the effect that a party of five or six hundred rebel guerillas entered Hopkinsville, Christian county, on Saturday evening last, and took possersion of the place. They selized all the arms they could find in the place, including fifteen Henry rifes, and thin left for the South. The guarillas were commanded by "Col. Johnson, of the Breckinridge Legion."

Louisville Journal

-Louisville Journal.

FROM WASHINGTON, STARTLING RUMOR!

Washington, August 26, 1862. The Free-Black Colonization Scheme. Professor BROWNSON addressed a large crowd to-night expressing himself ardently in favor of the President's free black colonization scheme. Apart from this, how ever, he regarded emancipation as a necessary war measure. The two races should be geographically separated, for there could be no equality among them, nor did he desire it. So far, the defence of the country has been a voluntary act, but advocated a draft because it would thus be made a duty, the foundation of true nationality A nation is never lost till manhood is extinguished. He regarded this war not as a judgment, but as sent in nercy. He should not despond, but ever remember that we have a country which shall be maintained against whatever toes may be combined to overthrow our Go

vernment. It should be upheld by boldness and energy, for timidity is worse than treachery. It should be said o our defenders: "There is your work-go and do it. and sweep away the rebels from the land of Washington and Jefferson." Sacrifices for the country will render it dearer to its inhabitants. Professor Brownson and his remarks were applauded

broughout. Numerous applications have already been made enator Pomeroy for passage to Central America by fre clored persons, who are anxious to be among the first to enjoy the benefits of the proposed colonization.

Arrival of Robert Small-Condition of

Contrabands at Port Royal.

Rev. Mr. FRENCH, agent of the Government for conrabands in the Department of the South, reached here, o-night, in company with ROBERT SMALL, the colored pilot who ran the rebel steamer Planter out of Charles ton. Mr. FRENCH had an interview with Secretary CHASE, and states that there are some fifteen thousand Slaves within the military lines of that department a present. He represents them as improving in the sel cols quite rapidly. SMALL has got his prize money, and has invested twelve hundred dollars in Government Publishing Contracts.

racts, &c', made to the various departments during each week, is being faithfully carried out. To day the Navy epartment publish that WILLIAMS & Co., of Boston, offer to sell a steam ferry-boat for forty thousand dollars cash. C. GORDEL and GODECK, of New York, offer to furnish the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing with a lot of black silk handkerchiefs, &c., at reasonable prices. Extension of Time for Filling Up Our Quota. Hon. Thos. E. Franklin, Hon. William B. Fordnay,

The law requiring a list of all the propositions, cor

rity with the guerillas, a wicked disregard of len. SCHAEFFER, late Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, and S. Burr, Esq., of Lancaster, arrived nere to day from Pennsylvania, as a delegation to urge n the Government the propriety of extending somewhat the time for volunteering, in order that the quotas of the State may be filled without a resort to drafting, if possile. The indications are favorable to the mission, though decisive result has been arrived at. Internal Revenue Regulations. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has established

> for the proprietors of articles in schedule C of the ex-First. Every proprietor can furnish a design for stamp, which, if approved, will be engraved by the Government engravers at the cost of the proprietor. Second. In such case the proprietor will be entitled to the discount specified in the 102d, section of the excis-

ne following regulations in regard to individual stamp

Third. If the designs do not exceed in superficial are hirteen-sixteenths of an inch for the denomination of and 2-cent stamps, or sixty-three seixty-fourths of an inch for the denomination of 3 and 4 cent stamps—these being the size established by the officer for the above spesified denominations—there will be no additional charge o purchasers. If, however, the proprietors desire to in crease the size of the stamps for the denominations abov nentioned, then an additional charge will be made for the cost additional of paper and printing. This additiona charge will be 10 cents per thousand fer stamps of 31/2 nches superficial area, and a proportional sum for inter

Fourth. Every stamp must be rectangular in form. Fifth. All dies and plates will be retained by and un er the exclusive control of the Government. Sixth. The general stamp must be cancelled by writin thereon the initials of the proprietor of the stamped article, and the date of the cancelling, while the private stamp must be so affixed on the package that on opening the same the stamp shall be effectually de-

pared to issue stamps by the 1st of September for the ar ticles known as proprietory articles specified in schedul C of the excise law. The manufacturers of such articles will be required to use this general stamp until they severally furnish a design for individual use. Orders for such stamps may be sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which will be filled as soon as the stamps are ready for delivery. Appointments.

The following appointments have been made for th Internal Bevenue law for Minnesota: First District .- Collector, John H. Hall, of Menkalo assessor, George W. Baker, of Rochester. Second District.-Collector, Thos. G. Jones, roka; assessor, H. G. O. Morrison, of Pinebend. The following officers have been ordered to the U. S. steam sloop-of-war Juniata : Second Assistant Engineer FRANCIS CRONIN and WM. POLLARD, and Third Assis. tant Engineers J. T. KELSHER, JOHN H. AMES, R. H. DODGE, and CHARLES S. HUNT. WM. EMMONS, of Wilmington, Delaware, has been pointed third assistant engineer, and ordered to the steamer Mount Vernon; Acting Ensign O. L. S. Ro-

BERTS and Master's Mate D. LLOYD ROGERS have been ordered to the steamer Mount Vernon. Arrival of Wounded from the Rappa hannock. The following soldiers are among those wounder during the recent skirmishes in Virginia. They are at the different hospitals in Alexandria: Lieut. Fred. Hicks; Privates Gotfried Pritzhaue Instavus Schaeff, Fred. Water, Wm. S. Hane, Mathias Buck, John McIntyre, Henry Whittle, Ernest Miller, Jasper Filacre, Oliver Schaar, and Frank Isley, of th 74:h Pernsylvania.

Corporal Jas. B. Drew, E. G. Bainey, George Kent. Samuel Bowe, and Stephen Welch, of the 61st Ohio. Wm. Work, of the 1st Ohio Battery. George McPherson, 2d Ohio Battery. Corporal Blaze, and Sergeant Jacob Black, of the la Chas. Wienderlich, of the 4th New York Cavalry. Remains of Gen. Bohlen Coming.

GEORGE K. ZEIGLER, Esq., of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day to receive the remains of the late Brig. Gen. BOHLEN, which will be sent forward in his care to his aconted city. Movements of Gen. Corcoran. Gen. Corcoran, baving completed his arrangeme at the War Department for raising his brigade, left for New York in this evening's train. He was preceded several hours by his old regiment, the 69th, whose term of service for three months expired to day. Gen. Con-CORAN will probably succeed in obtaining a regimen

from Philadelphia, and also one in Boston. He goes to Boston direct from New York, at the invitation of Gov. Andrew, and will make a speech in the cradle of liberty, "Old Fancull Hall." Remains of Officers Going Home. The remains of Lieut. Col. CRANE, and Capt. M. OBEthis afternoon, in charge of Quartermaster O'BRIAN. The Colerel's body will be conveyed to Belort, and the Captain's to Milwaukee. These officers died from wounds

eceived at Cedar Mountain. Arrival of Rebel Prisoners. Twenty-nine of the rebel prisoners captured at Cedar Mountain were brought here to-day.

Passengers from Virginia report that there was an enregement at Warrenton, on Sunday, in which the United States troops were successful, having driven the rebels The rebel forces engaged in the recent fights wer nainly cavalry.

Return of Captain McMichael. MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., met his son, Captain Mc MICHABL, here to night, on his return from Richmond. where he has been a prisoner for some time.

Collector THOMAS reached here to night from Phila leiphia. Promotions for Merit. The following non-commissioned officers and privates have been promoted by Governor Cuntin for meritorious

Collector Thomas in Washington.

conduct in the field, to be commissioned officers in the new regiments : Sergt. P. D. Haines, 49th Regiment P. V.
Sergt. Wm. F. Gardner, O, 2d Cavalrs.
Private E. Ford, 96th Volunteer Regiment.
Private J. P. Wilson, F. 10th Pennsylvania R. C.
Private D. G. Noble, 96th Pennsylvania. Corp. Collards, 9th Pennsylvania R. C. Sergt. J. F. Patterson, I, 5th Pennsylvania R C. Private John Strickler, E, 1st Pennsylvania R. C

Private A. T. Schell, Anderson Troop.
First Sergt C. H. Hand, E., 75th.
Corp. G. C. Wilson, I, 5th Pennsylvania.
Corp. B. S. Slaymaker, 87th P. V.
Private Wm McCling, A, 9th P. B. Private John Donnals, A, 9th P. B. Private B. P. Henderson, A, 7th P. B. Private G. A. Shaffer, I, 72d P. V. Miscellaneous Major General DIX remains in command at Fortress fonroe, whither he returned a day or two ago. This

puts at rest the rumors that he was to supersede Major General BUTLER, at New Orleans. The State Department has been officially informed o the death of Dr. CHARLES CLARENCE BROWNELL, of Hariford, Conn., while engaged in Mr. PETHERICK'S expedition in search of the head-waters of the Nile. Dr. BROWNELL arrived in Egypt in the early part of last winter, and until his death was occupied in his travels up the Nile. Twenty-one prisoners of war, and about as many of

State, have just been released from the Old Capitol pri-

son, en the usual conditions. Upwards of three hundred are still retained there, among them O'BRIEN and MEARBURY, who had been discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance, but afterwards arrested while carrying a rebel mail from Maryland to Virginia, and Capt MATTHEW CLARKE, also of the former State, who was letected in recruiting for the enemy. The extensive prison in Georgetown is for deserters and stragglers, who are from time to time returned to their respective regiments. From information received in various quarters, thouinds of men have passed over into Virginia, princlpally from the eastern counties of Maryland. An entire company of cavalry left Mentgomery county, on the upper Potomac, last week, and squads are continu moving into Virginia.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRUSS MONROE, August 21 .- A torm has been raging here all day.

All is quiet up the James river and in the army. The buildings appropriated to the Post Office Department at Old Point are being extended for the much seeded accommedation of the clerks employed. Adams' Express Company is also making additions for the stor ing of freight.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 25 -The storm has been se severe as to put a stop to all army movements at present. There have been no disasters, however, and the storm has subsided.

Trouble Between Generals. ESCAPE OF GEORGE N. SANDERS HE IS DISGUISED AS A RELEASED PRISONER.

Mail Bespatch to The Press. BALTIMORE, August 26.—Passengers from Washing on report that a rumor existed there to-day that General Sigel had shot General McDowell through the head, or the battle-field, near Warrenton, killing him instantly, This rumor, preposterous as it seems to be, gains great credence, and creates much excitement, especially among the sympathizers with Secession here. The notorious George N. Sanders was entertained by ssionists here on the 14th instant, and sided in his passage North by them. He came to this city in the garb

of a released Union officer, and is said to have copies of Jeff Davis' message, instructions to rebel agents in Europe, and an earnest appeal to the European Powers in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, on Squads of rebels are forming here, and escaping South, n order to avoid the draft. There are many rumors on the street, but seem to l vague and unfounded in every particular. I have only time to send you thus much as the mail

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. Repulse of the Rebels at Fort Donelson.

GENERAL MORGAN'S POSITION BRAGG, FLOYD, AND SMITH, SURROUNDING HIM. Repulse of the Enemy on the East Side.

CINCINNATI. August 26 .- A special despatch to the Commercial, from the chaplain of the 71st Ohio Regiment, dated Fort Donelson, 25th instant, says that the rebels, under Colonel Woodward, the same that to Clarksville, made an attack on the fort, and were repulsed with a loss of 30 killed and wounded. Colonel Woodward's horse was killed under him, and his saddles and pistols are now in our possession. The rebels sent a flag of truce previous to the attack. and demanded a surrender. The question was put to the officers, and every man voted " No." The force of the rebels consisted of four hundred and

fifty infantry, three hundred and thirty-five cavalry, and The fort was under the command of Major Hart, with four companies of the 71st Ohio Regiment, Col. Rodney Mason's regiment. The Commercial's Lexington (Ky.) despatch says that there is no occasion for alarm about General Morgan's position. A courier has arrived who reports that there is no fear of starvation among his forces. The rebels have fifteen thousand men in front of him and thirty thousand in his rear, commanded by General

Bragg, Floyd, and Kirby Smith.

Cassius M. Clay left to-day with his brigade. General Nelson has relieved General Lew Wallace who will take the field. Colonel Charles Anderson, of the 93d Ohio, has bee appointed commander of this port. The negro brigade raised to repair the several rail roads leave to morrow.

second district of Kentucky, will take the field imme distely. The Gazette's Frankfort correspondent says that an arrival from the mountains gives more cheering news Gen. Morgan has repulsed a large force of rebels o the other side of Cumberland Gap, and has provisions and forage enough to last him thirty days. He is in no Col. Garnard has had several skirmishes with the en-

my, repulsing them every time. The War in Missouri-Defeat of a Rebel GREENVILLE, Mo., August 25 .- Major Lippert, of the 13th Illinois Cavalry, with 200 men strong, met with a body of 350 rebels yesterday, between Bloomfield and Cape Girardeau, and after a fierce engagement routed them. Thirty men were killed, fifty wounded, and sixteen taken prisoners. A number of horses, several wagons, a quantity of arms and ammunition, and their entire camp equipage, were taken. woods, and it is not probable that they will again come ocether. Parties of Union troops, thoroughly equipped for guerilla chasing, are after other rebel bands. General Blunt has probably, ere this, engaged Coffee's

forces, provided the latter gained sufficient courage to

stop running after forming a junction with Bain's forces at Greenfield. GREENVILLE, Mo., August 25 .- Since the battle at Lone Jack Gen. Clunt, with a formidable force, has been pursuing the combined rebel bands, under Coffee and Quantrell. It was expected that they would form a anction with Bains at Greenfield, and offer him battle, and all hoped that such would be the case, as Gen. Blunt had sufficient forces to dispel any feelings of alarm as to the result being other than victory for the National arms. The guerillas would also have had almost their entire force in the engagement, and with their defeat and dispersion would naturally end the querilla raid in Missouri. But the rebel Bains was not at Greenfield, and the bands of Coffee and Quantrelli fied. Arkansas alone promised safety, and that was gained as

General Blunt having found further pursuit useless. has sent his artillery and cavalry to Fort Scott. His infantry still remains in the vicinity of Greenfield, where all is at present quiet. In Arkausas, Coffee and Bains have formed a junction and are recruiting and reorganizing, evidently for the purpose of further depredations. Gen. Blunt's force is so disposed that it can keep close watch, and be nabled to move speedily to any point required. With the exception of small roving bands, the State at present may be considered free from Confederate forces, though they are only waiting for a favorable opportunity t

again swarm over it. The Troubles in Minnesota-The Chippewas Rising. ST. PAUL, Minn., August 26.—The latest dates from New Ulm state that on Saturday night the village was mostly burned up. An arrival from Crow Wing direct brings the intellisence that Hole-in-the-day, the great Chippewa chief, has issued a proclamation that he would not be rearons; ble for the conduct of the Indians after Tuesday, and warning the whites to leave the country before that time. Hole in-the-day has sent a message to Commis sioner Dole and Judge Cooper to come and make

treaty. The Chippews agent, Walker, against whom complaints have been made by the Chippewas, it is reported has committed suicide in a fit of insanity. The Chippews difficulty following so closely upon the Sloux raid, cause great alarm. The northern part of the State is making Despatches from Gov. Fibley, on the 25th, state that he arrived at St. Paul on the 22d, and has been actively en-

gaged in affording all possible aid to the beleaguered vil-Major Fowler, with fifty mounted men, made a recon noissance at Fort Ridgely, on the route of the previou day, and returned to St. Peter's at three o'clock on the morning of the 25th, bringing the bodies of severa women who had been killed. Within twenty miles of St Feter's he reports that the destruction of property is be-

The Indians attacked New Ulm on Saturday. The fight continued until late in the evening. Nothing has been heard from there since. Gov. Sibley asks for a ful resiment to be at once sent up, armed and equipped. He thinks that a larger force will be needed before the In dians are subdued, as they may have four or five thou-Major Evans, of St. Cloud, writes to the Governor that a committee of reliable citizens appointed to visi the scene of the recent murders had just returned. They

went as far as Pineville, and found that some two hun dred persons had been killed in the vicinity of tha place and Morway Lake. The Governor is receiving painful pelitions for aid, to protect lives and property in Stearns, Mesker, and Monongahela counties. Many persons had been driven from their homes, leaving their crops but partially har vested.

Arrivals in this city from New Ulm report, as usual, shocking scenes too horrible to recount CHICAGO, August 28 .- The St. Paul Press of the 24th says: "A careful consideration so far forces the conviction of influence of white men at the bottom of the Indian massacre. For weeks past, white men, chiefly Missourians, have been among them. The facts that remote tribes like the Yanktonias and Lentheads are moving in concert with the Sloux, and that a large force attacked a fortified artillery post like Fort Ridgely, which is an attack without precedent in Indian history, and that the Indians are butchering the missionaries who have spent their lives among them, and who would, in ordinary disturbances, possess great influence over them, forces us to the conclusion that this outbreak is a part of a deliberately concerted plan, its purpose being to embarrays and distract the General Go vernment, by alarming it for the safety of the frontier, and requiring the retention here of a large number of troops who might otherwise be differently engaged.

Destructive Fire in California. SAN FRANCISCO. August 26 -The whole business portion of Jackson, in Amadas county, was burned on the 23d, and 2,000 people were rendered houseless. The loss amounted to \$400,000, on which there is very little insu-

From Port Royal. NEW YORK, August 26 -The U. S. gunboat Unadilla arrived from Port Royal with dates to the 20th. All was aniet. The health of the squadron and troops was The excitement about the rebel ram at Savannah had ubsided, deserters having reported her failure. She leaks badly, and could not be steered.

Charged with Discouraging Enlistments TRENTON, N. J., August 26.— By an order from Washington, Keigler and Wright, now prisoners in Burlington county jail, for discouraging enlistments in Hunter-con county, in this State, are to be removed to the Washington city prison, to be tried by a military com-

The Loss of the Acacia.

MEMPHIS, August 24 -No list of the passengers los

MINIMIS, Alkeus 22. And Market and Mrs. Richardson, wife of aptain Bichardson, of the 53d Ohie Regiment, are lost, is ascertained that not more than thirty persons War Meeting at Boston. BOSTON, August 26.—The 88th Massachusetts Beginent left for the seat of war this afternoon, by the Nor

ment left for the seat of war this afternoon by the Nor-wich route.

Great preparations are making for the war meeting on the Common to morrow afternoon. The various societies, trades' unions, &c., of the city, will oin the procession, which is to march through the principal streets. Edward Everett, Gov. Andrew, and other distinguished speakers, will address the assemblage. Movements of Breckinridge.

MEMPHIS. August 24.—Breckinridge is reported to be moving his entire army to Santanobia. His cavalry are scouring Northern Mississippi, and pressing every man under fifty years of age. Drafting in Memphis. MEMPHIS, August 24—General Grant has ordered the non-residents here to be enrolled, and in case of a draft in their respective States, an appropriate draft will be made among them. The persons thus drawn will be assigned in regiments in their own States. FROM EUROPE.

Important Despatch from Earl Russell. FATHER POINT, August 28.—By the steamship Hib nian, which passed this point this morning, we have reeived the following highly interesting letter, written by Earl Russell to Mr. Stuart, in reply to a despatch from

Mr. Seward :

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. STUART. FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, July 28th, 1862. Sin: I have left hitherto unarewered and unnoticed the despatch of Mr. Seward, which Mr. Adams delivered more than a month ago. I have done so partly because the military events referred to in it were, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, for from being decisive, and partly because there was no proposal in it upon which her Majesty's Government were called upon to which her Majesty's Government were called upon to come to any conclusion.

Events subsequent to the date of Mr. Seward's letter have shown that her Majesty's Government, in their opinion of the first of these points, were not mistaken. Victories have been gained. Beverses have followed. Positions have been reached in the near neighborhood of the capital of the rebels, and these positions have been accompanied by great loss of life in battle and in the hospitals. While such measures as the confiscation bill have passed through both Houses of Congress, and, with the proclamations of Gen. Butter, at New Orleans, bear evidence of the increasing bitterness of the strife, the the proclamations of Gen. Butter, at New Orleans, Dear evidence of the increasing bitterness of the strife, the approach of a servite war, so much insisted upon by Mr. Seward in his despatch, only forewarns us that another element of destruction may be added to the loss of property and waste of industry which already afflicts a ountry so lately prosperous.

Nor on the other point to which I have adverted have Nor on the other point to which I have anyerted have I anything new to say. From the moment that intelligence first reached this country that nine States and several millions of inhabitants of the great American Union had seceded and had made war on the Government of President Lincoln, down to the present time, her Mejesty's Government have pursued a friendly and consistent course. They have been neutral between the two parties to civil war. Neither the loss of raw material of manufactures or present to a great parties. material of manufactures, so necessary to a great portion of our people, nor the insults constantly heaped upon the British name in speeches and newspapers, nor a rigor beyond the usual practice of nations with which the Queen's subjects, for attempting to break loose from the blockade of the Southern ports, have been treated, have nduced her Majesty's Government to swerve an inch rom an impartial neutrality.

At this moment they have nothing more at heart than Madame, in default of \$2,000 bail, to answer to see that consummation which the President speaks of in his answer to the Governors of eighteen States namely, the bringing of this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

As to the course of opinion in this country, the Prestdent is aware that perfect freedom to comment upon all public events is, in this country, the invariable practice sanctioned by law, and approved by the universal sense of the ration.

Lam. &c.

RUSSELL.

of the nation. I am, &c., RUSSELL. The American Flag Insulted at Nassau. New York, August 26.—A letter from Nassau, N. P., states that the American consul's flag has been frequently hauled down and trampled on by the Secession sympathizers in that neutral British city.

From San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—The French corvette Galethe, of 25 guns and 250 men, having recently cruised Mazatlen and Acapulco, has returned. Trade from first hands is exceedingly quiet. There is

Arrived, ship Mary, from Boston. The Irish Regiment at Buffalo. BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—The Irish regiment recruiting ter, by Col. McMahon, has been assigned to Genera

Arrival of the Steamer Teutonia at New NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The steamer Teutonia arrived below at midnight, and will be up in half an hour. Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, August 26.—Flour dull. Wheat steady. Corn quiet, at 65æ68c for yellow. Whisky dull at 31% @320. Mess Pork \$11 25. Lard 9% @100.

Ship News. New York, August 26.—Arrived—Ship Victoria, from London. Below—Ship Constitution, from Liverpool. LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of The Press.] New York, August 26, 1862. Three more new regiments have passed through this city to day—the 14th Connecticut, Col. Dwight Morris the 18th Maine, Col. Daniel Chaplin; and the 9th Massachusetts, Col. Enoch Q. Fellows. They numbered over 3,050 men. They were well equipped and armed, and well officered. All were hearty, and determination t fight to the death was depicted in every countenance. The meeting in the Park to morrow promises to be on of the largest and most important ever held in this city Over one thousand names of merchants have been signed to the call, and prompt and decisive action will be had. The old 69th, it is intended, will arrive in time to parti-

British bark Astoria, of Liverpool, under th ing, in consequence of the death, by yellow fever, of he ang, in consequence of the death, by years lever, of he captain, second mate, and four of her crew, during the passage. The Astoria left Nassau, N. P., on the 9th bound to Quebec. The first death was on the 15th David Stuart, seaman, of Dundee, and W. Edgar, seaman, of the same place. On the 17th, L. Lamb, second officer, died. On the 18th, W. Morris, spamsun, of Dundee, died. On the 12th, W. Morris, spamsun, of Dundee, died. On the 22d, William Bruce, commander of the vessel, died. He was a native of Frazerboro, Scotland; his age 40 years. The vessel has been anchored in the Lower bay, near the Nightingale.

The following ware the sales of stocks at the Second

The following were the sales of stocks at the Second 5000 U S 6s '81 coup.101% 800 Erie Bailway... 39 50000 Trea 7.30 Notes.104% 300 do...... b10 39 3000 do...... 104% 1000 Erie Preferred. 69 3000 California St 7s.100 250 Harlem Bailroad 189 1000 Virginia St 6s... 56 25000 Tol & Wab 24 m 71 200 Read'g Railroad 59 10000 Ch & NW As Bd 53 1000 Chic & NW 21 m 31 100 Hudson Biver.. 53% 350 do 54 50 Pacific Mail 110% 50 do 530 110% 25 do 830,109% 50 do 110% 200 Cleve & Toledo. 533 300 Chicago & Rk Is 68

The current prices for the week at the cattle market Ordinary quality
Common quality First quality..... Ordinary quality..... Inferior quality..... 25 428 VEAL CALVES. First quality & lb..... Prime quality. \$\pmu\$ head. \$4 50\pi 5.00
Ordinary quality. \$3.75\pi 4 50
Common quality. \$3.00\pi 3.00\pi 3.75

Corn-fed, ₩ fb....

Still-fed.....

THE MARKETS. ASHES.—The market is unchanged; sales of Pots at \$581.06.87; and Pearls quiet at \$7.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for the low and me-FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for the low and medium grades of Western and State Flour is steady, but is very quiet; the medium and better grades are firm, and in fair request.* The sales are 14,700 bbls at \$475.05 for superfine State and Western; \$5.05.05.20 for ordinary extra State; \$5.10.05.30 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.40.05.50 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra 0.010; and \$5.00.06.25 for trade brands do.

Canadian Flour is heavy—the domand limited; sales of 1,100 bbls at at \$5.05.05.25 for the low grades of extra . and \$5.30.06.25 for trade brands. tra, and \$5 30@6.25 for trade brands. Eouthern Flour is very quiet, especially the low grade family brands only are saleable. The sales are 670 bbls at \$5.25.5.75 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$5.80.07 for trade brands.

By e Flour is in fair demand and steady; sales of 200

bbls at \$3.50.

Corn Meal is in fair request; sales of 450 bbls at \$3.50 for Brandywine, and Western on private terms.

WHISKY—The market is without change; the demand is fair; sales of 60 bbls at 30.30% for inferior to good State bbls, and 32 for Ohio.

Grain.—The Wheat market is irregular at the close, and less active, owing in part to the want of a good assortment. The demand is moderate for milling. Choice amber Winter is rather firmer. but Spring closes heavy. Sales of 77,000 bu at \$1.1021 19 for Chicago Spring; \$11421 21 for Milwaukee club; \$1.22 for amber Iowa, &c; \$1.2021 32 for red Western: \$1 3321.35 for amber Reference part new state of common white Ohi \$1.502151 for white Kentucky. Barley and Barley Malt are scarce and nominal. Oats are quite scarce, and in demand at 55.2559; Western and Canadian, and 600 for good State.

Western and Canadian, and 60c for good State.

Rye is inactive, and prices are nominal.

Corn is less active, but prices are without change to note; sales of 96.000 bns, at 46 m53c for hot and warm; 54 m57 %c for Southern mixed; 590 for new Sound mixed; 60c for choice old do, and 62½; for extra do.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is lower, and closes dull; sales of 10.000 bbis at \$10.75 for Prime Mess; \$10 for some do: \$9.93 m10.25 for Prime, the latter rate for or some do: \$9 99 \$10 25 for Prime, the latter rate for resh inspected, and \$11 75 \$11.85 for Mess. at \$13.75@14 for Prime Mess, and \$14.75@15.12 fo. Best Hams are firm; sales of 25 bbls choice at \$16.50 Bacon is scarce. Out Meats are steady; sales of 240 boxes at 6 x 26 % c for Hams, and 3 x 24 % c for Lard is steady, and in fair demand; sales of 87 bbls at 9@9%c. THE DREW FAMILY. It is with deep regret we chronicle the mortality list of the patriotic family of the gentleman who is now fulfilling a successful engagement at the St. Louis Theatre. Two of his brothers have fallen while in the service of their country—one while

rallying his men on the field : the second, of disease con rallying his men on the neid; the second, or disease contracted while on military duty. Yesterday morning Mr. Drew received the painful intelligence of the death of his brother, George Drew, private in the New York Fortyninth, who died of typhoid fever at Fortress Monroe, last Sunday, 17th inst.

It will be remembered that his brother John, the greatest of all Irish comedians, died on the 21st of May. ast in Philistelphia; while, on the 2d of July, his pro-her Edward, captain in Berdan's Sharpshooters, was silled, while gallanty leading on his men in one of the terrible engagements befare Richmond. Scarcely has he had time to recover, in a measure, from these two shocks, when he loses George, the youngest of them all. Thus, the short space of three months. Frank is left the only surviving male member of this gifted family .- St.

ANOTHER NEGRO RIOT.—There was snother riot ANOTHER NEGRO BIOT.—There was another riot on New street last night. A negro, named George Brown, cut an Irichman, named Larkin, in the face very soverely. Larkin's neighbors and friends pursued the negro, who, with his brother Oyrus, took refuge on the roof of a hoese. The Irish population, furious with indignation, clamored for revenge, and began to bombard the house with brickbats. The police were quickly at hand, but were unable, on account of the bombardment, to enter the house. The police finally managed to reach the Browns, and took them into the street, when the crowd made a rush, and momentarily not paraesiste. the crowd made a rush, and momentarily got pos of Cyrus, whom they would have killed had the police failed to drive them off. The prisoners were finally locked up in the Hammond-street station-house.—Cincinnati Gazette, 24th.

THE REBELS IN TUCKER AND RANDOLPH—GENERAL KELLEY AFTER THE I.—We published on Saturday morning an account of a raid recently made upon St. George, Tucker county, causing Captain Hall, commanding that post, to beat a hasty retreat towards Rowleaburg, on the Baltimore and Chio Railroad. It is now ascertained that this was the advance of quite a large force under the robel General Imboden, who seems to be approaching from Pendleton county. General Relley, on Friday last, went up towards St. George, from Rowlesburg, with quite a large force. He also ordered up toops from other points, numbering about three thougand, with from other points, numbering about three thougand, with the view of reinforcing Colonel Harris, of the 10th Vir-ginia Infan-ry, who is threatened by Imboden. We should not be surprised to hear of an engagement in that quarter soon.—Wheeling Intelligencer, 22d.

FIRE. - An alarm of fire was caused Ist evening by the burning of a stable in Fitter street, in the Nineteenth ward, and a frame building, owned and occupied by Francis McDevitt, city contractor. The buildings were entirely destroyed, as were about one hundred dollars in city warrants, a lot of logs, furniture, &c. Mr. McDevitt's loss, is about \$1,000, without insurance. A frame building, occupied by Amos Freeman, was destroyed, with its contents. Adjoining on the west was a frame, dwelling, owned, and occupied by Kitty McDustay, which was desagged to a considerable. McClusker, which was damaged to a considerable ex-tent. Various other small tenements were injured. The total loss by the fire will be about \$2,000. RETURN OF THE 69TH NEW YORK

REGINERNT.—Colonel Keenau, of the 116th Pennaylvania Regiment, recived a despatch yesterday from General Corcoran, stating that he would leave Washington in a special train with the 69th N. Y. O. M. The gallant 69th will all again enroll themselves under Genoral Corc

THE CIT FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE A FORTUNE-TELLER COME TO GA

The demen Competition has been said to plate the position of human beings in a cauldron, trying to depress his fellows, that he may ke head above water. Various, thus, are the least at the purpose of insuring existence which are far from commendable. Among the cited fortune-lelling, Government contracting auctioneering, and other swindlers. It is upon these virtuous pursuits that we now fouch took place yesterday by officers Taggart and 1006 Shippen street, of a certain Eliza Goop herself Madame Bemore, charged by her sea Anna Connelly, with the larceny of \$49 from Madame purported, to be one of those brilling whose advertisements we sometimes see, offeritell future events, more especially upon the subjects of love and marriage. These commanders inverted throughout the State, obiefly in subjects or love and marriage. These communare inserted throughout the State, chieff in voted to the interests of slavery, as possessing a stapider readers than those of a contrary policy, are far more easily guiled Gentlemen are charge, ladies but twenty-five, and thus long eared as bouncing maidens from the rural districts, ample addition of city Biddies, flock engerly lightcoment. To the two latter the glowing lightenment. To the two latter the glowing a future lord is depicted, with facts as to the first theocolor of the eyes, of the first other items blissful to the female heart. A fivestment of twenty-five cents takes the visitor where the likeness of her intended is made to ap the shape of a chance photograph, and she leave or desponding at the sight, as her taste may dict In the case of Madame, "love powders" inistered, at a charge of twenty-five cent. in sure a return of affection. The localities property were indicated, ladies interestingly were attended during illness, and, according charge of Anna, the dark crime of prevent hood was often committed.

It seems that the woman had accused her sen of intimacy with her husband, and, moreover, her with having had a child in Ireland, which is had revealed itself by "cards." The gir was requested to leave, but a search of her trust insisted on. This was refused. The girl h her savings among its contents, and, dreading occult power, feared that it would be "spirited if even the lid was merely opened. She therefocked, went for a porter, and removed it; but, of at her destination, found the money gone, charge before alderman Beitler, and the communication of the lides of the

RECRUITING FOR THE OLD MENTS.—Recruiting for the old regiments fairly started. Yesterday ninety-three men we tered into the service. The difficulties surround old regiments in the field have now been remoy sides this, the Government bounty has been cut the new organizations, for which recruiting he been suspended. Yesterday not a single man were the first the new regiments. The time for tered into the new regiments. The time for for Colonel Ellmaker's Regiment has been a e first of September. An order extens The committee directing the distribution of Zens' county tune nave resolves that, should any organization of parts of companies which made up to the full complement, and the privat choose to volunteer in any of the old Philadelp ments now in the field, the committee will all such city dellars as an adjustment fear and fifty

uch six dollars as an enlistment fee and fift county—time limited to the first of Septe committee have also agreed that the captains or organizations, or, on failure of there being a capta lieute-part commanding, be entitled to, and shall rive dollars for each man of his company he institute that the captains of the company he institute that the captains of the ca DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION The Democratic County Convention yesterday p

themselves and candidates to the support of the falling principles:

1. In favor of such a vigorous prosecution of the as will suppress the rebellion, no matter what it cost, either of blood or treasure.

2. That our sympathies are due, and are heartly dered, to our brave soldiers now in the field vindicate the supremacy of the Government.

3. That this war is, and ought to be, prosecuted a for the purpose of preserving the Constitution as storing the Union.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND DRAFT.—A member of a firm doing United States in this city, visited the War Department at Washing a day or two since, to procure exemption papers boring persons of the firm, on the ground that the indirectly employees of the Government. The I ment refused to comply with his request at pres-zaid hereafter those actually drafted might pos-exempted, if the firm made affidavit that the lat necessary for the fadvancement of the work, substitutes could not be procured to fill their pla NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

evening, the citizens of the different wards elected gates to represent them in a National Union Convergence for the nomination of congressmen, representative city officers. The polls were open from six to o'clock, and were well attended. The election was tended by those of all political creeds who are demined to unite in support of a ticket for the wellare. FELL FROM A TREE.—Yesterday,

boy, named Bobert Moses, fell from a tree, back of rard College, and broke both his arms. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET. AUGUST 26,13% This has been a busy day at Assistant Quarter Orosman's office, being the time for opening bits upplying the new levy of six hundred thousand si with clothing and equipments. The crowd was us ally large, and a very great interest was manifested who were to be the successful bidders, and when we ke at a late hour this afternoon, the Colonel and his ass ants were still busily engaged, while a very large in ber were yet unopened. The amount necessary will be immense, furnite employment for thousands of hands in their manufact

and the use of millions of capital that has lain icen for the last few months, which will be hailed with is sure by our banks, bankers, and business men, whole had large balances unoccupied. Philadelphia manufacturers were largely represent and, as they stand No. 1 with the Department, no do will come in for a large share of the patronage to be i ensed, and to which they are eminently entitled. There was more activity at the Stock Board to the with an improvement in prices. United States come 63, '81, sold at 101 %, and the 7.39 loan at 104 %, which an improvement. State loans were 1/2 better-the are 189% and the coupons at 91. City loans sold at 11 97. The better class of railroad bonds were offered to sparingly, and were generally held for higher figure The six-per-cent, bonds of the North Pennsylvania Etroad sold at 77 %. Pennsylvania Railroad share % higher. Lehigh scrip fell off %, but the main c onds were held with increased firmness, and are to go higher, as the repairs to the canal are being rapid ompleted. Reading Railroad was decidedly better, it but the other fancies were very dormant. There is but little doing in bank shares, but as the vidend period approaches we look for a general strange in prices. They hold large amounts of Governments curities, which are paying them handsomely, and cok for the usual, and, perhaps, increased divident nains inactive, with rather a downward tendency. the last news from Europe we have a decline in bris stuffs, and that before the arrival of the immense an interest and the immense ecently shipped had been thrown on the market. Swell the demand fall off and prices still recede, it will make ally check further shipments, the rates of foreign

change will advance, and we shall see the premiuz: gold as high, if not higher, than it has yet been. Old demand notes are in request, and our important quite large. We shall see them steadily advance will re being rapidly withdrawn from circulation. Drexel & Company quote: New York exchange..... parel-li re exchange..... the steamer Ecotia, from New York, as follows: " 3 days.
Paris, 60 days sight..... Antwerp, CO days sight 4f.37 x 64 Bremen; 60 days sight. Hamburg, 60 days sight. Doiogne, 60 days sight. Leipsic, 80 days sight. rlin, 60 days sight..... msterdam: 60 days sight...

The following is the coal tonnage of the Shamekin ley and Pottsville Bailroad Company: The official averages of the banks in the city of York, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 23.1 aresent in the aggregate the following changes from previous weekly statement of Aug. 16: Increase of loans.....\$2,525,973

Frankfort, 60 days sight.....

Increase of specie. 286.76
Increase of circulation 121,49
Increase of undrawn deposits. 1,213,20 Including the exchanges between the banks the the Clearing House, and including, also, the Sub-It sury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following the general comparison with the previous weekly rep and also with the movement of this time last yest: Aug. 24,'61. Aug. 23,'62. Aug. 1 Gross deposits.....182 280 645 167,957,189 165.33

The New York Evening. Post says: The stock market is firmer to-day, but not very at The railroad shares and bonds are strongly held, all The railroad shares and bonds are strongly held amost cases prices are & & & per cent, better that yedgy. The large earnings of the railroads and the ease in money imparts to the market a firm feelings few stocks are offering at the quetations.

Among the strongest of the railroad plat are North Central, Erie, Hudson, and the two Michigan of Michigan Guarantied was in good demand an effect one of the striking features of the market strength of the railroad bonds. Erie firsts and strength of the railroad bonds. Erie firsts and strength of the Tailroad Bonds. elg'ts, 112; Fort Wayne firsts, 98%; do. seconds. Hudson seconds, 107.

The market after the board was steady but quiet. York Central sold at 94; Eria, 38%; do preferred 6. 26%; Michigan Central, 68% 669; Gold, 115%, all. The "Fire twenties" were called up at the 6. 10 day. For the coupon issue 99% is bid, 100 askedithe registered 100 is bid.

Governments close firm at 101% for coupons of 1 and 104% 2013%; for 7-30 notes. The various issue fives are 100% 49 cent. higher.

Money is quoted easy, at 3% 64 49 cent. on call. I deposits with Mr. Clisco on 4 49 cent. interest are owing to the scarcity of legal tender notes. Call is without special change to-day. Nearly all sales of the morning have been at 115%, and this is closing figure.

Dutiable demand notes are quiet at 107% 610%, six-per-cent. certificates are also dull at 99% 699. Exchange on hondon closes steady for the morrow at 127 % 20127 % for best bills.