## The Press

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1862.

FORNLY'S WAR PRESS-THE CORCO-BAN BEUEPTION -THE WAR PRESS for SA CUR-DAY, AUGUST 80, is now out. Among its contents PORTRAITS OF GENERAL COROORAN and GENERAL MCCOOK, (recently murdered by the rebets ) THE PEST OF NAPLES, an original translation from the French of Alexander Dumas, by John R.

EDITOBIALS.-General Corcoran-Colonization Mr. Roebuck's Anti-Unionism-Pelawar - Death of Maryland-Mr. Hughes on his Knees-The President

as a Letter-writer\_8, mpathizers in Council\_Garib del in the Field-France, England, and America-Penn-LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL." FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA .- The Betreat from Onlpeper. THE COLUCIAN OVATION.

A WEER'S SI'MMARY OF NEWS.

WAR WIT AND HUMOR.

LATEST NEWS FOOM THE SOUTH. TATEST NEWS FROM EHROPE. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM MISORLLANE JUS .- Wendell Phillips and the Union -Religious Intelligence-News and Other Items-Our Iron clad Fleet-The Ball Arctic Excedition-The War and Slavery: The President and Horace Greeley, &c. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL-The Money Market-Philadelphia Markets, &c., &c.

09 PARTICULAR NOTICE In this week's War Press the e are some new Preminms offered, to which attention is called. The new werk, by EDMUND KIBKE, of "AMONG PHR PINES; OB, SOUTH IN SEPESSION-TIME," will be sent (in addition to the War Press for a year) to every person remitting Two Dollars. A BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM AND

THIRTY PORTRAITS Will be sent to any person who will raise a Club of Twenty and remit Cwenty four Dollars. TERMS OF THE WAR PRESS .- Single copies. FOUR cents, out up in wrapper , ready for mailing : to be had at our counter, as well as of all newsdealers. Two dollars per annum, when sent by mail.

THE WAR.

WAR begets rumors, but never was more prolific than at present. Rumors are current everywhere of the occurrence of great battles, the death of distinguished officers, the capture of armies, of raids, advances, retreats, and disasters, creating much excitement and concern among the people, and stirring times among the stock brokers and money changers, but yielding no satisfaction to the intelligent masses. This is but the first great disadvantageous result of excluding correspondents from the army lines. It is the duty of the public journalist to furnish the people with the latest news in the most reliable shape, and to do this an immense expenditure is sustained by the leading newspapers of the country to send out correspondents with every division of the army of the Republic for the purpose of sending by telegraph or mail the earliest and fullest details of everything that may transpire. When a battle has been fought, a movement made, a victory gained, or a retreat sustained, can there be any harm in apprising the people of the facts? Is it just that loyal men, good and true, endeavoring to serve the public interests; risking their lives in the presecution of their profession, while submitting to all reasonable regulations, as these same newspaper correspondents, should be looked upon as spies? In the extremity to which we have been forced, we must have a good cause—but it may be injured by a time. When we cannot get news legiti- | candidates, and they will be elected—but | and merching on our rear. The river was so high tha mately, we must take up the rumors of Washingten and Baltimore, and sift them down so as to | mere politicians, or office-seekers-their canget as near the truth as possible. When the telegraph office is closed against us, we must use the mail; and when the editors' pouch is excluded from the mail car, we must employ special messengers until the Government shall take military possession of all the railroads, and deny us this privilege. The account which we published in Monday's Press concerning the capture of a rebel brigade by Sigel, has been fully confirmed from various sources. It appears, however, that many of these prisoners effected their escape by some means. The rumor which we published yesterday, to the effect that General Sigel had shot General McDowell, although generally believed and mentioned by the correspondents of the New York papers, is denied by a private despatch from high authority in Washington. The startling intelligence which reached us last evening, that the honored remains of Brigadier General Bohlen had been ruthlessly taken from the possession of Mr. Zeigler, of this city, not very far from the city of Washington, by rebel guerillas, is, to say the least, both mortifying and astounding, and can only be classed along with such acts as the brutal assassination of General McCook in the Southwest. It shows, too, what we are pained to announce, that the rebels are infesting the country about Manassas, but we hope it may prove only a tem orary and unimportant raid. Again we would direct the attention of the people toward the Valley of the Shenandoah. We may expect important news from that quarter at any moment. Whatever may occur, we shall publish no false sensational matter; rumors and facts will be winnowed from general report, and designated always in our columns. We cannot close our "War article" this morning without publishing the fact that as we write, and as the reader peruses these lines, great events are transpiring in Virginia. "God defend the right and save the

Union!" WE print to-day some important diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Secretary Seward and Earl Russell, upon the subject of the present rebellion. The despatch of Mr. Seward puts the matter

before the world in an able manner, and the good effect upon the foreign Powers will be instantly and powerfully evident. FROM the Southwest we learn that Magruder contemplates an invasion of Kentucky, with a force of 15,000 rebels, and is about to carry his designs into execution. Our Southern news to-day is late and important,

but the Southern newspapers are not allowed to publish a word of military news. Ex Governor Winslow, of North Carolina, is dead. Monz iron-clads have been commenced. The keels of two were laid near Pittsburg, Pa., on Saturday. These are intended for river service chiefly. The Government is also negotiating for the purchase of two Mississippi steamboats, with the view of making mailed ships of them. The Choctaw and Fort Henry (iron-clads), now pretty well advanced at St Louis, were not originally in-

make very serviceable craft, nevertheless. Nearly a hundred vessels have been chartered recently for temporary service by the Navy Department. THE foreign news by the steamers Persia, Teutonia, Kangaroo, and Great Eastern is highly imnortant. In another column will be found the news in detail. The London Times is as bitter as ever on American affairs. The movements of Haribaldi in Italy are beginning to attract the whole atten-

tion of nearly all the European Powers. An important order has been issued by the War Department, and forwarded to the special provost marshal of New York yesterday, relative to the procuring of substitutes in anticipation of a draft. By the terms of the order, all attempts to procure substitutes in anticipation of the draft will be regarded by the War Department as discouraging enlistments; and the persons who make such attempts, and their aiders and abettors, are liable to arrest under the order of August 8th. By the same order, the sublication of advertisements with a view of siding such attempts will bereafter ren-

der the publisher liable to arrest. marshal, Mr. Millward, excites some interest among corpus in this case yesterday, returnable to day at

THE attack upon Mesers. Zeigler and companions, by rebel guerillas, while engaged in the holy duty of bringing home the remains of the brave and lamented Boblen, is one of the most humiliating and disheartening events of the war. Every one will read our special despatch, giving the details of the effair, with a shudder, and the bitterness of the Northern people will be augmented to a fearful degree. Soldiers, remember Baker, McCook, and Bohlen:

THE postponement of the draft until the 15th proximo will afford ample time for the people to fill up the old and new regiments. The draft must come unless volunteering is very brisk during the next twenty days, and our quota is filled. Only about 15,000 men are to be raised to fill the State quota under the late volunteer and draft requisitions.

WE publish to day several important letters from correspondents who have just arrived in Wash. angton from the battle-fields in Virginia, and who have participated in the scenes recently enacting there. These letters will be found highly interest-

POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS .- The attention of purchasers is invited to the general assortment and artillery and infantry had crossed, the order was of foreign and domestic dry goods, Canton flannels, tickings, tosiery, shirts and drawers, hoop skirts, stock of goods, &c., embracing about 350 lots of staple and fancy articles, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four months, com- the empty cars were filled, and what was left was massed mencing this morning at 10 o'clock precisely, by together and the match was applied. The amount of John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and stores destroyed was not very large, but still it was better

A Word to our Friends. We desire to say a word to the representatives of the layal recople of Philadelphia, who meet to-day in Convention to nominate candidates for various offices. They have a duty before them which must be discharged with fidelity and care. The task is to unite the elements of the new popular organization upon a healthy and honorable basis. The example of the Convention at Harrisburg. and the appeal contained in the address of the State Committee, should not be forgotten. What the State Convention has done for the State, the city Convention should do for the city. They should take the high ground of the State Central Committee's address, so admirably illustrated in the letter of Mr. Amos. Acmiral Read-The free states-The Union Men of BRIGGS, which we published yesterday, and in the letter of Mr. F. C. BREWSTER, which we publish to day. Both of these gentlemen display good sense and excellent temper. Mr. Briggs declines an office to which he had been nominated, for the sake of harmony. Mr. BREWSTER professes his readiness to decline an office to which the partiality of his friends invite him, if it will serve the cause. Their desire for the triumph of our cause is paramount to any personal ambition, and however pleasant it might be to serve the State by

holding an office, they serve its best interests by suppressing any such des re. We have no preferences in the choice of candidates to-day, but there are one or two suggestions which occur to us. We should have none but good men in nomination. We want men of character, talent, experience, and lovaliv. We want men who are true nowwho have been true from the beginning. We want the Conventions also to consult the original sentiments of those composing their ranks. They must be in truth Union Conventions. There are thousands who will gladly support the nominees of their Conventions if they only meet proper encouragement. There are thousands who supported the Deme cratic party in the last elections-but who have been disgusted by the treachery of the successful candidates. Their preferences are entitled to some re-pect. They supported Douglas, and they now support his princ ples. Place representative Douglas men on the tickets to be nominated to-day and we pay a comp'iment to these men which they deserve and which they will properly appreciate. Lut rated their flight. Our batteries shelled the woods to the them see that we do not forget the energy with which they fought a corrupt Administration, and the devotion with which they fight the rebellious allies of that Administration

Let our friends remember that they have an unscrupulous and well organized foe to fight. We must not underrate the obstacles that surround this campaign. Thousands of loyal men are going to the field of battle, and there are few enough at home to fight the battle at the fer some time, when our two batteries got its range, and ballot box. It will require the utmost caution on the part of our friends to secure success. Every interest must be conciliated, every loyal man must be invited to co-operate with us, shell burst so rapidly around it that they were forced to every element of enthusiasm must be invoked. Let our politicians lay aside any hopes or wishes they may have, and so counsel together that the good of the country will be secured. Above all, let good men be chosen. Let us have men of honor, and integrity, and standing-let us have representative men. There is a necessity in this which all good men appreciate, and which we earnestly hope will be considered by each Convention. We ask the indulgence of our readers for bad men. Let our Conventions select capable was burned, so as to prevent the rebels from crossing should they select men without characterdates will be beaten, as they deserve.

## THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Another Attack Upon Catlett's Station.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

AFFAIRS AT WARRENTON. LETTER FROM ALEXANDRIA.

RUMORS AND NEWS FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

Another Rebel Raid.

Fitzhugh Lee at Manassas Junction, BRIDGE OVER BULL RUN BURNED.

WHAT IS SAID IN WASHINGTON. &c., &c..

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 27, 1862. On the night of the 26th instant, the rebels again attacked our trains at Catlett's Station, and captured FROM WASHINGTON four of them. The locomotive Rapidan was coupled to a train at the time of this last attack, in which were some sick and wounded soldiers. The engineer put on a full head of steam and escaped with the train; but un-

fortunately another was standing on the track at the watering station, near Manassas Junction, and the result, of course, was a fearful collision in which cars were piled up and smashed. Several persons were injured whose names I could not learn, owing to another serious disaster which occurred higher up on the road. The bridge at Bull Run creek had been partially destroyed, and the engine President was precipitated into the creck. The rebels had out the telegraph wires previous to their attack on the trains, so as to intercept all aid and communication until the work of destruction was completed. I saw the wreck train and workmen go out th's morning to clear the track, and, as

the route will soon be put in operation. All communication below Fairfax station is at present interrupted. This at ack, like the first, was made by a portion of General Stuart's Cavairy, who came on behind our troops as in the former case, and by a proper exercise of cantion could have been avoided. The doings of ou simy on Satu day I here omit, as they will be furnished by another correspondent. Though it may seem very odd, and no doubt it is, that we should suffer such destruction of property under our very noses, yet such is

the strength and position of our army at present that in a few days I hope to be able to communicate such news as will throw this piece of annoyance so completely in the shade that it will be deemed scarce worthy of notice. H.

[From our regular Washington Correspondent ] The city was startled this morning by the sensation rumor that the enemy were at Manassas Junction. On inquiry it appeared that there was some ground for the tended for Government duty, but are expected to statement, the rebel cavalry having succeeded in making another of its bold dashes on the railroad, but not burning the small bridge as reported, and only destroying some property and frightening three trains laden with stores. The cavalry were in quite large force, and probat ly crossed the Rappahannock during Sanday night, under con mand of General Stuart. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1862. One of your special correspondents having given you a Rappshannock up to Friday evening, it will not be my purpose now to recapitulate the history of those three days (from Wednesday to Saturday), but merely give you a history of the events which occurred from Saturcay norning until Tuesday. On Saturday morning the rebels planted a battery opposite General King's di.i. sion, and commenced shelling the woods. A New Hampthire batter, and four thirt; two pounders rapidly replied, when the rebels brought forth another battery, and opened fire. The cannonading was kept up for two hours, and was the most terrific firing I have yet heard. The shot and shell flew thick and fast around our artiller, men, and both men and horses were killed THE re-arrest of Mr. Charles Ingersoll, by our in a short time they completely silenced the rebel batteries, and no doubt created great havoo in their rank . the people. Judgo Cadwalader issued a habeas The infantry in General King's division were easer to be engaged, but the rebel infantry would not make their appearance and give our boys a show. The rebels, finding their attempts here futile, moved

further on towards our right, but here they met the batteries of Sig-1, and were again, by the accurate and rapid firing of our guns, forced to retire from within range The rebels finding they could not cross here or silence our batteries, moved several of their batteries to our left, at Rappshaunock Station, and andsciously placed them in front of our fort at this point, and commenced shelling us. Our batteries promptly replied, and the cannonading was kept up for several nours. The rebels also advanced a brigade of infantry who attempted by a bold dash to carry the bridge and heights by storm, but our troops, mostly composed of Colonel Harts uff's division, poured into them such deadly volteys of musketry, and two of our batteries such sweeping charges of grape and canister, that the rebels became panic stricken and left the field in a disorganized and demoralized condition. The sought shelter in the cover of the words, but they did not stay long here, for our cavelry made a dash on them and drove them on to the main body of the rebels, a mile or two to the right of the railroad. Conscious that the rebels would not again make an attempt at this point to cross the river, but would endeavor to do so several miles further up, the order was given for our troops, who were across the river guarding the railroad, to retire. This was done in an orderly nanner, the troops filing across the bridge in splendid style and in the best possible spirits. After all the cavalry given to blow up the bridge, and in less time than it takes to note the fact, the match was applied, and the bridge, which had been built by us only several weeks before, was a mass of ruins. On this side were an immense

amount of commissary and quartermaster stores. All

to destroy it than to let it fall into rebel hands.

All the troops who were stationed here were moved FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA. visible, and immediately a few excited ones spread it along Our Troops Destroy the Rappahannock Bridge.

towards the right. They had not proceeded over a mile

the lines that the rebels had crossed the river on our left.

and after burning our stores were marching a large force in our rear. As might naturally be supposed, such a re-

port as this would create a great excitement in the ranks

and would, perhaps, create a papic. But it did not: at.

though the report was generally believed, there was

scarcely a man who did not preserve his equanimity, and

who did not declare that he would be satisfied with the movement. For the provious three or four days, the fight-

ng was confined principally to the artillery on both sides,

the Confederates not exposing their infantry, but the

little fight in the morning between the infantry had

given our boys a thirst for the same kind of affair again.

and they were perfectly indifferent whether the rebel in-

fentry attacked them in the front, flank, or rear. All

they wanted was to have a "show," and they did not

care how soon it came. After the report was contra-

dicted our troops were greatly chagrided, but the offi-

cers comforted them with the assurance that they would

have pierty of work to do in a few days. After march-

ing a few miles Genera's McDow-ll's, Banks', and Reno's

divisions encamped for the night, while General Sigel,

with his main force, moved rapidly to the vicinity of the

White Sulphur Springs, six miles from the town of War-

Strong pickets were thrown out, who were attacked in

the night by the rebels, but none of our men were

captured. As morning dawned the rebels were

observed by General Sigel to have crossed the

iver in considerable force. He immediately

brought two batteries into pecition and opened fire,

using shell and grape and capister. The rabel

also placed several batteries, which replied vigor.

ously, and for several hours the cannonading was ter-

tific. Our batteries were placed in naturally strong po-

sitions, so se to cover the whole country within a mile of

the Springs, and our artillery practice was some of the

beat I ever saw. At each discharge of our pieces terrible

gaps were made in the rebol ranks, but they were soon

the rebels, hoping to make a diversion in their favor on

the right, planted two batteries on our extreme left, and,

in consequence of the immense amount of infantry con-

gregated at this point, and who were on a perfectly level

field, without any protection at all, a large loss of life

was anticipated by our officers; but General Stevens, of

General Beno's division, commanding our rear guard,

brought several batteries to bear on the two belonging to

the rebels, and in about half an hou 's time the rebels

had such a hot fire concentrated on them that they were

obliged to leave the field in quicker time than they came

on it. The loss of life here, on our side, only amounted

the springs on the right, and your correspondent hastened

to that point: Battery was replying to battery, and

everything was completely enveloped in smoke.

Gradually the rebel fire became less rapid, and it soon

ceased altogether. As soon as the smoke had cleared

away the rebels were observed to be retreating. General

Sigel sent parting shots after them, which greatly accele-

rear of the springs for several minutes, when General

Sigel purbed bis, ploneers forward for the purposes of

bridging the river. They were preceded by our sharp

shooters. In an incredible short space of time the

bridge was thrown across, and everything was got

in readiness to cross and pursue the rebels. I

was now about the middle of the afternoon. It

was renerally supposed that the rebels would

fight, and consequently all our troops were brought up

and everything got in resdinces for action. Our batterie

again commenced to shell the rebels, and were replied t

by one battery situated in the margin of the woods to

the left of the springs. This battery replied vigorously

poured such a cross fire into it that artillerymen aban-

doned their guns, and took to the woods. Every now

and then two or three of them would boldly emerge fro

the woods, and try to fire off another round, but our

desist, and, if they did succeed in firing a load, they

generally peid the penalty by losing their life before they

The rebels, seeing that the case was hopeless here

noved forward to the right, with the intention of crossing

at Waterloo. But here, too, they were doomed to dis

apprintment. They no sooner made their appearance here

than they were greeted by such a storm of shell and shot

that admonished them that our forces were wide awake

for them. This was on our right. Conscious that the

moved their main body to our right, our troops

were moved in a corresponding direction, but, befor

doing so, the bridge over the Rappahannock at the spring

Our troops were moved forward a few miles, where

they encamped for the night, and the next morning

(Monday) a further movement was made, but in conse

quence of the order of General Halleck I was admonish.

ed that I had staid within the lines long enough, and

was, therefore, obliged to let the army go on without ac-

companying it. Of its subsequent movements I am not

conversant, but your readers can rest assured that all

oes on smoothly. When your correspondent left the

chals had been outgeneralled at every point, and out

So far as I can judge, I do 1 ot think that during the

whole day's fighting I witnessed. our forces lost over 300

killed or wounded. Gen. Bohlen was the only officer

high in rank who fell. He was killed by a robel sharp

an accomplished gentleman and a brave soldier Hi

brigade were devotedly attached to him, and he had also

von the esteem and confidence of officers lagber in rank

I learn, and my informant is well posted, the reber

army has or is undoubtedly retreating. They have tried

our lines at all points, and found them impregnable

They had the best general in command, General Lee

together with the bulk of the Richmond army. From

all the deserters and prisoners I have conversed with

they affirm that the rebal army when they started fel

confident of being able to annihilate Pope's army, and

then march into Maryland and Washington. Jackson

has been detached, and has gone off in another direc

tion. He has probably gone to Little Weshington, and

thence by turupike to Front Royal, when he can strike

But all are confident, both in the army and here, that

no matter what moves the robel generals may make, our

Special Despatches to "The Press."

ASTOUNDING NEWS!

The Body of Gen. Boblen Captured by

Rebel Guerillas.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. ZEIGLER.

As Mr. Zeiglen and his companions were pro-

seeding toward Washington to-day, with the body

of General Bonuan, they were attacked by gueril-

as, and forced to abandon the remains, and take

to the woods, where they stayed for a long time,

the rebel sentries being in sight. They finally

made their escape with great difficulty, under cover

From Fredericksburg-Rebel Retreat.

An officer in one of the Pennsylvania regiments ar

everything quiet in that vicinity. The stories of the

enemy falling back from the Rappahannock are credited

General McClellan.

General McClellan visited Washington for a brie

time sesterday, returning to his headquarters in the eye-

The New Currency.

The Treasury Department paid out large amounts

the new postage currency to-day. The application

made for them are immense, and it is all the clarks of

do to supply the demand. In addition, thousands of dol

lars are sent to the Assistant Treasuries in the different

Extension of a Valuable Patent-Sharp's

Rifle.

This application for an extension has been under con

SON, the attorney for the patentee, has just informed us

that the difficulties experienced by Mr. Shanes is intro-

ducing his fire arm, and the popularity of that for

tents to extend the patent for seven years.

midable weapon, have induced the Commissioner of Pa-

Miscellaneous.

The following appointments were made under th

direct and excise tax law, for Wisconsin : First Dis-

trict-Thomas J. Emerson, of Bacine, collector : Ch

A. Brownson, of Milwaukee, assessor. Second-Edwin

B. Wadsworth, of Beloit, collector; David Atwood,

Madicon, assessor, Third-J. H. Warren, of Albany

collector; Barnard W. Brisbois, of Prairie du Chien,

assessor. Fourth-James H. Rabcock, of Beaver Dam.

collector : Oram Hatch, of Oakfield Centre, assess

Fifth-Horace Mernam, of Berlin, collector; George

Gary, of Oskosh, assessor. Sixth-Wm. S. Price, of

Black River Falls, collector ; James B. Gray, of Hud-

ector; Joseph H. Burbank, of Falls City, assessor.

figures, the denomination of the stamp.

For Nebraska.—James Street, of Nebraska City, col-

The following additional regulations have been made

in regard to stamps for preparatory articles under the

bank or corporation notes below the denomination o

five lollars, will be strictly enforced after the 20th c

September, and offenders prosecuted according to the

statute. The Government issues will supply, the defi-

ciency, and consequently exclude foreign notes of a ques-

tionable or counterfelt character, as well as the genuine

A General War with the Indians-the

California Mail.

WASHINGTON, August 27 .- A despatch receive I s

the Post Office Department, dated Salt Lake, yester-

"A general war with nearly all the Indian tribes wea

of the Mississippi river is close at hand. An interrup-

tion of the overland mail is daily expected, and nothing

but prompt and decisive action on the part of the Go

vernment will prevent it. The lines should be protected

by soldiers at intervals of a hundred miles Genera

Paige's force is too small for this, while Colone

Copner's force is four hundred miles west, travelling

Owing to the information centained in the above de

spatch, the Post Office Department has instructed the

postmasters to send the California mails to New York

Capture of a French Ship.

BOSTON; Aug. 27.—A French ship has passed Wood's.
Hole for this port, a prize to the ship Juya... She cleated from New Orleans for Bordeaux, with a small cargo, and twenty-three days after was captured off Carolina with a full cargo of cotton.

ideration at the Patent Office for some time. H. How-

to a certain extent, the indications leading to that belief

ived here to day from Fredericksburg, and reports

of darkness, to-night.

ning at Alexandria.

BOD. BEBESSOT.

direct and excise tax law :

ones of small denominations.

day, says :

elowly."

till further directed.

Washington, August 27, 1862.

uthorities are prepared for them at all points.

ver into the Shenandoah Valley.

shooter while gallantly cheering on his brigade. He was

roops are confident and sanguine of success.

reached the woods.

to ford it was impossible.

than himself.

In the meantime the firing bad become more rapid at

to three or four killed and about fifteen wounded.

filled up. It continued thus for at least two hours, where

THE REBELS REPORTED FALLING BACK. Affairs on the Rappahannock.

ALEXANDRIA, August 28 - From passengers arriving here to day, it is accertained that on Sacurday the rebalcommenced operations with a will, using their artillery at Happahannock Station. It soon became evident that this position would have to be abandoned, and about 9 o'clock the bridge crossing the river was burned, and the abutments blown up. Orders were also received to remove our stores and but the houses at Rappahannock Station, which was accomplished. We sustained no casualties on our side. Every thing was quiet at Warrenton and Warrenton Junction both on Sunday and yesterday. The latte place is nine miles from the former. Our troops are rapidly gettieg into position, and everything goes on well. This side of the Rappahannock is

now entirely clear of rebel forces, or was at the last ac There is no definite information as to the actual posttion or numbers of the enemy. It was currently reported in Warrentor, however, that the rebe's were falling back beyond the Rappahannock, towards Onlpeper. General Bigel captured a large number of prisoners on Thursday, but the most of them managed to escape, owing to an advance of rebel reinforcements far superior to the number of our own troops, and the want of a sufficient number of soldiers to hold them. Some prisoners. however, were brought to Bealton Station, and will be

Important Order—The Draft Postponed Till September 15th. HARRISDURG, August 27 .- The following important order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, August 27, 1862. GENERAL ORDER, NO. 32. The time for making the draft in this State has been postponed till September 15th, 1882, until which time lunteers will be received for the regiments in active service before the last call for troops was made by the President, and will be credited to the township, borough, or precinct where they reside. By order of

A. G. CUBTIN, Gyvernor.

A. L. Russell, Adjt. Gen. of Penna. HARRISBURG, August 27 .- The Governor has placed the details and work of preparation for the draft under charge of Colonel A. K. McClurg, a gentleman whose ability to perform the important duties is well and favorably known throughout the state. Three more regiments were organized to-day, and will go forward to-morrow. The material for the formation of three or four more is also in camp. These will be organized and sent forward as soon as their arms arrive. Companies from all quarters are constantly arriving. I he time designated as that upon which the draft was to have taken place has been changed, because of the impossibility of procuring in time correct assessmen lists from all the counties of the State. This postpone ment is no evidence whatever against the certainty of its taking place

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE. August 26 -The steamship Daniel Webster, Captain Blother, arrived this morning, and is waiting orders. The transport Elm City has been discharged from Government service, and goes to New Yorl to be repaired. There have been no disasters as yer heard of during the storm, which has now cleared away, and

business has resumed its usual briskoess. An order has been issued that all the buildings on Old Point Comfort are to be immediately removed, or torn down, in ithe vicinity of the fort. The Hon. Mr. Seger, one of the proprietors of the Hygeis Hotel, leaves for Washington to-night, having had notice of the removal of the buildings, which is to take place in four days. FORTRESS MONROK, August 26.—General Sumner' orns all embarked from Newbort News this morning. General Keys' corps will romain at Yorktown and vi-

Important to Volunteers. WARRISHURG Anougt 27 -The tollowing additions rebels had abandoned the Sulphur Spring, and order has just been made; HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA; HARRISDURG. August 27, 1802.

GENERAL OBDER: No. 33. It is ordered that, under authority of the following de spatch, received from the Secretary of War this morning, volunteers may be received into the regiments beretofore accepted until the 1st of September, under the terms and conditions mentioned therein. Mustering officers will continue to muster in volunteers

presented for the accepted regiments until the 1st of Sap-WASHINGTON, August 27-10 A. M - To Gov. Curtin No advanced pay or bounty can be allowed to any recruits for the new regiments after the period specified in the order of the Department heretefore issued. If the regiments are full by the 1st of September they will be accepted, but without bounty to those recruits enlisted after the specified date. The condition of enlistments in the different States requires the order of the Department to remain unchanged.

E. M. SCANTON, Secretary of War. By order of A. G. CURTIN. Governor : A. L. HUSSELL, Adj. Gen., Pa. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of Morgan. LOUISVILLE, August 27 - The Journal learns that fifty of Morgan's men went to Scottsville on Monday, where they made several arrests, and carried off a large quantity of goods from several stores. They left in the afternoon, premising to return that night with their Great excitement exists among the people at Glasgow.

Morgan is reported to be still at Hartsville, with 2,000 Successful Navas and Military Expedition to the Yazoo River-Official Reports. WASHINGTON, August 27 .- The following official despatches have been received:

HELENA, ARK. Aug 24, vis CAIRO, Aug. 26. To Major Gen. Halleck, General in Ohief : Satisfactory news is received from the navy and army expedition sent down the river near Milikon's Bond. The rebel transport boat Enirplay was captured with a large cargo of arms and emmunition. A rebel force was nurried by the troops to Monroe, Louisiana, where there is a railread and telegraph.

i. The corot was burned and telegraph destroyed, outfing off the communication and connection of Vicksburg with Little Bock and Provid nce, La. Thirtyfive prisoners were taken, and a large number of negross, who were in the rebel force, brought away. Eleven hogsheads of engar, three baggage wagons, and six trucks were destroyed, our troops not having the means of transportation to bring it to the river. A portion of the force, with the rame, entered the Yazno river, where a bathly of forty-two pounder; and two field pieces were faken, the enemy fleeing without firing a gun. The heavy pieces were destroyed, and the field pieces brought away. The expedition accended the Yazoo above Sunflower, and returned up the Mississippi. The troops are scouring the shores, and scattering the guerilla camps with grea

This is the substance of Col. Wood's report. Much credit is due to Acting Flag Officer Pueles, who commanded the naval force; Col. ELLET, who commanded the ram fleet, and Col. Wood, of the 76th Ohio, who commanded a brigade of the Fourth division of this

CAIRO. Illinois, August 26—9 30 P. M. To Hon. Gideon Welles. Secretary of Nany.

The combined nava and military operation planned by General Curtis and my seif before leaving Helena has returned to the latter place, having accomplished its work with great ancess. with great success.

The rebel transport Fairplay has been coptured, containing twelve hundred new Endeld rifles, four thousaid new muskets, with accourrements complete, a large quantity of fixed ammunition, four field guns, mounted howitzers, and small arms.

Col. Woods landed and captured the encampment of Col. Woods landed and captured the encampment of the 31st Louisians Regiment, with arms the elemy flying, before him. He captured another camp with tents, beggege, and provisions, burning the depot and eightens, and destroying the telegraph. The combined expedition proceeded up the Yazoo, where it captured a battery consisting of sixty four pounders, forty two pounders, and thirty-two pounder guns, and twenty-four and twelve pounder field pieces, with seven thousand pounds of powder, and one thousand shell, shot, and grape.

Colonel Woods dispersed the rebel forces in several places. I will send further particulars by mail to-morrow.

O. H. Da VIS, Commodord.

GREAT WAR MEETING AT NEW YORK ARBIVAL OF THE NEW YORK 69th.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The 69th Regiment, with General Corcoran, arrived here at four c'clock this af ternoon. I hey were received by a muliitude of people with the greatest enthusiasm, and murched through the Park, where the mass recruiting meeting was going on, and thence to the armory, attended by a packed throng. Most of the principal stores in the city are closed this afternoon in order to enable their employees to attend the great meeting in the Park. The war meeting was an immense and enthusastic demonstration. A number of speeches were made by The London Times on the Seward-Rusprominent citizens, and resolutions were adopted, pledging our faith, fortunes, lives, and honor to crushing the rebellion, calling on the moneyed and other corporations to contribute largely to the recruiting funds, and on business men to close their stores, as far as possible, at three

Seventh. Where printing in more than one color is desired, the additional expense must be borne by the spirited letter from Governor Morgan. General Corcoran highth. Each stamp must bear the words, or a proper was one of the speakers. abbreviation of the words, "United States Internal Re venue," and the name of the article; also, in words and News from Rebel Sources. MEMPHIS, TRAN, August 25.—The Grenada Appeal The law of Congress passed several years ago, forbidthe 21st inst. says that the British steamer Racer ling the circulation, in the District of Columbia, of

touched Charleston, S. C., on the 20th inst , leaving despatches for the foreign consuls there. She then sailed southward. A fierce quarrel between General Bragg and the Mobile and Vicksburg papers is progressing. A long correspondence has taken place between them, which is pub-A manufactory for Colth revolvers has just been started in Macon, Georgia. The Vicksburg Whig gays that the Federal gunboatshave taken away six heavy unmounted cannons from Marquas Bluff, on the Yazoo river. Rumors from Becession sources state that the Federal gunboats had also captured a steamer laden with five hundred stand of arms, near Milliken's Bend, and that

the arms, were destined for General Hindman's forces at Little Rock. The Gueritla Warfare. CHICAGO, August 27.—A special despatch from Cairo to the Tribune of this city, dated on Saturday last, says a train of cars on the Memphis and Charleston Bailroad, when three miles beyond Cortland, was attacked by guerillas, numbering four bondred, who destroyed the train which was in charge of a detachment of the 42d Illinois Regiment. Right robels were killed. The Federal loss was two wounded and two missing.

Markets. BALTIMORE, Aug. 21. Flour dull. Wheat active; white \$1.5001.65; red \$1.2501.83. Corn steady at 650 69c for white, and 62064c for yellow. Oats firm; Pennsylvania 60061c. Provisions dull. Whisky firm at 32c.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. ABRIVAL OF THE PERSIA, TEUTONIA, KANGAROO, AND GREAT EASTERN.

ENGLISH PRESS ON THE DRAFT.

What Garibalds is Doing:

ITALIANS FLOCKING TO HIS STANDARD. NEW YORK, August 27.—The Persia arrived up at 11 firs advices are to August 16th, two days later than before received.

The news relating to Garibaidi is very vague and contractictery. Ac collision is yet reported.

Therete day of Napoleon, August 15th, passed by
without anything of political significance being unered before received in the Imperial peech.
It is denied that the Tuscarora left Eingston by the Government orders. It is rumo ed that the received a despatch from Liverpool that the sheamer Two Hundred and Ninch; was in the Channel, and hence her depar-ture. Hhe was expected back at Kingston ture. She was expected back at Kinston
The London Times continues to give a gloomy ploture
of Anestions brists, and says there is no likelihood of a
termit attent of the war by ordinary courses, the lonly
chance of peach bring a suddon and unexpected interferrerce of common sense.
The Marning Post regards drafting as an issue in which
failure would be into. certain and defloire. failure would be rain, certain and definite.

The Daily News attacks E-rl Russell's response to Mr. Seward as inconsistent with dignity and self-re spect. It argues that after Mr. Roebuck's upparallel in out to the Northerners before the Prime Musicar, a in the to the Northerners before the Prime alluster, at Sheffield, the less that is said about hos its demonstraions the better.
The Army and Navy Gazette regards the military The Army and Navy Gozelle regards the military prospects of the bouth as less bopeful, and teinks they should be making offensive demonstrations before the new Northern levies are taised.

The New-York correspondent of the Times charges the North with loss of enthusiasm, and says that if some signal humilisation befull McCllethan or Pope, the independence of the South would be secured. endence of the South would be secured.

Napoleon's fete day passes off without political significance. Be nade no speech. He reviewed the National Guerd on the 14th, the first time since the coup d'état. The Bourse was closed on the 14th and 15th.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of 7.250.000 france.

The Patric thinks that after the Franch tropps compute city of Maylor books, was present to apple coup. the city of Mexico, Spain may prepose to again place the Mexican question on the basis of the London Con-ITALY.

FRANCE.

The statements relative to Garibaldi's movements ar ague. He had quitted Castro Grovanni, and arrived at luza with volucters, who, it is asserted, did not number nor than 3,000.

The hoyal troop continued to advance. Some politicions believe, notwithstanding appearances, that there is at the Dottom a complete accord between Garibaid and Victor Emmanuel Ricasoli is said to favor Gari-baldi's advance on Rome PRUSSTA. The Government was in dilliou ty with the military

budget. The military commission of the Chambers have rejected the expenses for the reorganization of the army. THE LATEST. [By telegraph to Quienstown.]

Kingeron, Aug. 17, Sunday morning.—the U. S war
steamer Tuscarora left the bay at an early hour this neruing.

LONDON, Aug. 17 — There is no news of importance Pauls, Aug. 16—P. M.—The Bentes closed to day at LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—Evening.—The Asia arrived to-The New York on the 14th.

The sceneship Great Eastern sailed for New York at alf past two o'clock this afternoon, with a large number of passengers and a good cargo.

LOND N. Saturday evening—The Times has an editorial combathing and dayling all Mr. Seward's premises in his last despatch to Mr. Adams, and discenting from his conclusions. It reiterates its arguments again at any interference, and proclaims that England is no obstacle in the way of rease.

the way of peace.
The true obstace is to be found in those who stimulate the passions they ought to blay; and urge on, with all their might, the catastrophe which they clearly fore-see, and are yet able to prevent. FRANCE. The Emperor's fête was for the first time marred by favorable weather, heavy rains falling most of th A French steam frigate, from the equadron on the Atantic coart, has arrived at Toulon.
It is reported that the officers of the equadron employed watching Garibaldi's movements are a tively at worl

night and day, and that the decks of the vessels are cleared and held in resdinces for action. INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN. ALEXANDRIA, August 15.—The steamer with the Cal-cutta mails of July 233; passed Jubal Island yesterday. SHANGHAE, July 3.—The rebels remain quiet. The alk marker opened said closed excited The American ship Union star has blown up. Soveral res were tost. The American Minister has arrived in Japan. COMPAY, July 30 -- Cotton is tending downward: I Wist )8 appea per pound.

CALCUTTA, July 31 — The indigo crop is estimated a

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, August 16.—Cotton.— Tie tales to day were 15.000 bales, including 12.000 to speculators and experiers. The market closes buoyant, with an advance of ha on American. There has been quite an excitement since the arrival of the Asia. thread excitement fince the arrival of the asia.

Liverpool, August 16—Flour has a downward tenincy, with a slight decline, chiefly on inferior qualities.

Wheat is quet, with a decline of 1@2d \$\mathread{P}\$ contail. Corn firm; mixed 29a 6d @29a 9d. Provisions — Beef dult Pork heavy. Bacon active. PROVISIONS—Dreit unit Fork neavy, 5acon actve, and sevenced it was 6d: Lard firm. Tallow ness atownward tendency, and h quered at 47s 6.:

PRODUC — Super deil and declined 6d. Coffee and Bice steedy ashes active. Bosin trregular—common 200/:28. Spirits T. reenities firm.

LONDON, August 16.—Breedstuffs firm. Iron stoady; Broton Pig advances to 548 9d. Sugan dull. Tea stendy. Utffee stead. Spirité l'arpentine firm at 115\(\pi\)120s. Américan Scorrités prin. Brió hailroad, 29; N. Y. Central, 69@71; Illinois Central, 50% @49% per cent

England and America. THE ENGLISH JOURNALS AND THE DRAFT. The news of the order for a draft had reached England and the London papers publish elaborate comments upon t. The Times warns the British consuls in this country not to allow themselves to be compromised by persons liable to the draft who may apply for certificates of British citizenehip, and adds? of In the cases likely to arise the domestic allegiance will be or nied, not claimed, she the domestic allegance will have to obcounter the adverte testimony of the chief witness in the case. The British Government will not be anxious to interfer for the protection of men who, to all practical purposes, are lost to this country, and have really cess of to value its ellegiance; but it will be obliged to consider what the American Government would have done under similar circus stances.

\* \* \* " It will be simply impossible to extend the British agais to the myriad, who may just want its mamentary protection. The United States is the land of their choica, they must abide by its laws; they must runther its of its positios; they may fight for it it they like, and they must fight for it if they like, and they must fight to it if they must for Union or for cisunion, as they may happen to be placed. If they are not satisfied with these conditions, and if they prefer a quieter life they can easily cross the border to British America, and enjoy the plenty and epace of the New World, with the good order and peace of the Old. The sooner they make their choice the better. It is in their own interests we make thosuggestion, for some of them with be-no a quantion to the British provinces. But it is much better they should really and deliberately resume their old all egiance than merely run into the office of a British control and at empt to obtain the certificate of a fact which they have themselves almost forgotten, and hither oaltogether disregarded."

The Dairy News says of our new call for troops:

"The Federal preparations for another campaign, from the mignitude of the scale on which they are conceived, no ceasarily occupy a considerable amount of time. It is felt throughout the Northern States that, in the effort to crush the rebel ion they are now about to make, economy would be waste, hesitation treason; and bell measures the certain means of losuring total loss. The spirit of Gevernment and people repadiates all temportzing countels and expedients. Experience has taught many tea-cone during the last twelve moutes that in many tea-cone during the last twelve moutes out now en over important than this: that in great affairs the truth is manifold, not single, and that, however emperier one system; or class of expepients, may be, it can never be so much better than sal the rest as to reader it safe or wise to rely upon it alone. The military organization which had its origin in the spontaneous which had its origin in the apontaneous enthusism of the nation form hed the Executive, in an incredibly brief spece, with the material of an army was in num-bers, and by the advission of the unfriendly critics, un-surpassed in the qualities that redeem masses of men, under discpiline, from being mere m-chines."

The Civil War in America. [From the Times, August 15.] If the object is to durage the South, and to inflict as much damage to property, and loss to life as possible, then no doubt, the President may go on giving bluw for blow tor several years to come. Men can always fight with one wer pon or another, so long as they are alive and able to use their limbs. It is a mistake to suppose that money, or credit, or tolerable supplies of food, clothing, and, ordinary comforts, are necessary to the work of cutting throats, blowing out brains, and burning houses.

The aborigines of America, as of most other countries, The aborigines of America, as of most other countries, have simost exterminated one another; without money or credit, without stocks of provisions, without money or credit, without stocks of provisions, without clothes, without artillery, without any modern appliances, except the rifle. There are sew things so cheep as manelaugitor and incendiarism; and if a man has but a penny in his pocket he can buy a bex of lucifers, cut a stake from the hedge, or pick up a big stone from the road side. So we resily see no likely termination of the Olyil War in America by any of the ordinary courses which compel, reasonable men to patch up; a quarrel. We see no chance of peace, except by the sudden and unexpected inverventon of Common Sense. That be night and useful power has long been installed in a foremost place in European affairs. Her very humility gives her a hearing when the greatest potentages are put out of the question. By this time very humility gives her a hearing when the greatest potentates are put out of the question. By this time several armies have been sacraficed, one after the other, two hundred mivilions of money have been thrown away; every month looks blacker than the last, and the only people gratified are those who shate both the helligerents—they cannot say which the most—the latter sit down, draw a long breath, wipe the sweat, and the sunpowder, and the blood from their brows, and sulkily aboke hands. The Federals and Confederates will come to that at last. When they do, it is their own affeir, and we will not be so impertinent, or so regardaffair, and we will not be so impertment, or so regard

lete of their feelings, as to suggest that the lat of Sep-tember next would be a very good day for the ceremony. But we beg to remind them once more that they must come to this at last, and it is for them to consider whether, they would prefer first to destroy half a million more lives and throw away one hundred million more dollars. sell Correspondence. [From the I ondon Times, 16th.] On the 28th of lest May Mr. Seward thought that a period had arrived in the American civil war which fairly entitled him to undertake the instruction of the

cess men to close their stores, as far as possible, at three o'clock P. M. till the 13th prox.; also asking the President to authorize General Corcoran to raise a legion of the struggle. In default of any memorable event upon which to have this discourse, Mr. Saward takes notice that the English ships at Nassau are supposed to be writing to take advantage of a relaxation of the President's regret at being unable to attend also a spirited letter from Governor Morran. General Corcoran or the blockade. Another favorable circumstance noted by Mr. Seward is, that the "pirates"—that is, the ships-of-war of the Southern States which have occasionally sought refuge in friendly ports—have with-drawn, from the ocean. Having thus construed for himself, with more ingenuity then solidity, what he considers a favorable platform, Mr. Seward proceeds to remind us that the industrial systems of Western Europe and of America are to be regarded less as distinct nationals stems then as one general combination of agricultural, occumercial, and manufacturing ascencies. The principle is undoubtedly true, philauthropio, and truthful, but when we ask for its application, we are met by protection, or rather, prohibition, in its narrowest form—by laws framed, not on the principle of combination, nor yet of national rivalry, but rather on principles of rigorous exclusion and bitter hostility. As far as tariffs go, America is already, at war with England, and all these high-sounding phrases can neither conceal nor extenuate the fact Mr. Seward mentions, with what may be very sincere regref, that the civil war in America has been injurious to European industry, and draws the very reasonable conclusion that it is for the interest both of America and Europe that the civil war should be brought to a close. conclusion that it is for the interest both of America and Europe that the civil war should be brought to a close. So far we can go heartily with our Mentor, but here the divergence begins, for, while America considers the only possible conclusion of the war to be the restoration of unity, Europe has been rash enough to think that the execusion can only be found in the duality, or, perhaps we might say, the phrality of States. This opinion Mr. Seward requests European statesmen to review, and we can have no objection to accede to his invitation, especially as, in addition to other advantages, it offers us a most signal instance of the vanity of human wishes and the unsoundness of human expectations. mest signal instance of the vanity of human wishes and the unsoundness of human expectations.

We are first falled upon to observe how much stronger, the position of the Federal Government is than it was a year ago. The Federal Government, we are told, has retaken all the positions on the seaboard it so early lost respecially, we suppose, Mobile, Pensacola, Unarieston, and Savannah. It possesses the Missis-ippi, especially, we suppose Vickeburg and Baton Bongo. It has forced the insurgents to battle in the most insocssable part of the insurgents to battle in the most insocssable part of the insurgents of the Federals are inexhaustible and ingressing; these of the Confederates are idminishing and nearly exhausted—slikough the terrible-diesas before Richmond are excused on the plea that the Federals were outnumbered in every battle.

Other grounds of confidence are the strength of the Union section and in Maryland—where Battleore is still kept down by armed force; the carnestness in the same cause in Massauri—where terror is felt to be so requisite.

American Vessels Seized by the French Blockading Squadron—The Difficulties of Commerce cause in Missauri—where terror is felt to be so requisite that men are shot on their own thresholies, without accusation and without trial; the neutrality of Kentucky and its firm devotion; o the Union—white, in fact, the State is covered at higherita parties, and has seen ithe traid its fordings for the Union by the invasion; fithal traid its fordings for the Union by the invasion; fithal Tennessee, North Carolina, and Louvisiana—aspecialty, we suppose, New Oleans—acquisees under Tederal and the other and constant the New York and County at the New York and conclude the control of the Carolina and Carolina a therities; and, generally, Mr. Seward concludes it lies simple fact that logally reappears everywhere just at fact as the Government is able to protect it. As every one of these statements requires the qualiition of a negative to bring it into accordance wit act, we may not unreasonably claim the right to suz gest the same modification in the concension which the are introded to prove, and to assert that, whatever be the case with the Confederates, of whom we know so little except by their actions, it is certain that the Fe-deral recources are not increasing nor inex acuted. Mr. Sward urges, though as yet facts do not hear him out in his opinion, that the struggle, if continued much longer, must tradinate in a servile war. Let us grant him this, for the esse of argument. It will not follow that the North will benefit because the South are injured.

E. We are told that every fugitive slave brings a bonofit to the North in the shape of an increase of productive labor. But are the North sensible of this benefit? Do they wish for an increase of their readantical to the shape of an increase of productive labor.

they wish for an increase of their productive labor such terms? If so, why is it that from many States such terms? If so, why is it that from many States the negro is absolutely excluded, and in many others his porition is so miserable that expolsion itself had been more inerciful than such hospitality? The failure of foreign importation is, we are told, bineficial to the meanisetures of the North; but just in the same degree it is injurious to the consumers of those manufactures, and adds to the other misories of war toe carse of dearness and sarcity of articles of necessary consumption. Immigration is, we are told, accelerated by the war and the demand for labor. We greatly doubt the fact. Immigrants are, as Mr. Seward would say, like other new; they go to America in search of freedom. other n.e.; they go to America. in search of freedom, chespness, peace, and plenty. For freedom they are offer-ed the suspension of the habeas corpus act, supplemented by a convergion; for cheapness they have the exclusion of all foreign commodities; of peace we need say nothing not drow their pay from the treasury of an insulvent Ga-vernment. Though it thus appears that there is hardly a word in Mr. Seward's letter in which it is possible to serie, we yet o-rdially subscribe to his conclusion, that, as things now stand, any idea of intervention would be quite absurd; nor, as he argues because it would use-lestly protract the miseries of a nesless struggle, but be-caure, things below exactly the contrary of that which he asserts them to be, we may wisely and safely leave that bich was begon without our advice to work it elf on without our interference. When the apples are ripe the We are neutral, and neither the loss of the raw material of our nanufacture, nor the hard measure which has been dealt out to Britinh subjects accused of intending to break the biockade, will induce us to quit our present attitude of neutrality. There is nothing more to be said. The Government of America need not seek to work upon the susceptibilities of the masses by a po work upon the succeptibilities of the masses by a pre-neural recurrence to the topic of foreign intervention. They beast that they are able speedily to finish the war; let them apply themselves to the task, for it will need all their strength and all their courage. We will give them no present for the reconiting of their attenuated tegions, no wind from this quarter shall fau the dying embers of their military critic high heart in a fagrally a year that military spirit which burnt up so fiercely a year

age, and now seems to have sunk so low.

We will been as patiently as we can those misories which have tallen on a portice of our population, and which have afforded so much imposent pleasure to the press and the people of the Atlantic cities. We are grateful to the American secretary of State for thus taking as into his conficence, and giving us so clear a view of the highly estisfactory position of his awa affairs. We are perfectly convinced that the proraction of the struggle which he so reasonably deprecates, and so feel ingly deplores, mut depend, not on anything that we do or say, but on it e taker or speedier conversion of the Go vernment, of which he is the orga . fr m the franti policy in which is has unhappily emparked. to obstacle in the way of peace. The true obstacle is be found in those who etimulate the passions they ought to allay, and urge on with all their might the curatropne which they clearly foresee, and are yet able to prevent. THE "DAILY NEWS" ON MR. ROBBUCK.

From the London I sily Naws, August 12] Happily Mr. Boebuck's political copinions have long but himself. They only require to be 0, prossed to ex-cite the prompt reprobation of honorable minds. He said at Sheffled that he 'did not dare' to utter his sen-tments on American affairs in the House of Com-mons, and no of a can wonder at it, for there, at least, injurious errors would have been expo his unworthy proposal indignantly repudiated L is satisfactory to find that at a dinner-party amongst his constituents, where he is no oriously treated with the utmost indulgence and allowed to talk to the top of his bent, his massleyous times exhausted the patience of his hearers, and excited them to instant and emphatic pro-test. Anything like a formal answer to such views and Bialements is out of the question. But considering what Mr. Boebuck once was, his deliberate statement on the most important question of the day may, perhaps, for the sake of others, if not for his own be entitled to the curtery of a brief exposure and denunciation. Mr. Ruetest of a brief exposure and denunciation. Mr. Ruebuck's alleged facts are in reality the wildest misrepresentations. He uges for example, that we ought to recognize the south at once, because, forsooth, they are Englishmen, and we may make them our friends." They are Englishmen," he repeats, "and not the scum and reduce of Europe." Is this raging nonsense it e result of genuine or affected ignorance? What is the fact? While the older States of the North wave regularly colonized not only by Englishmen, but by some of the noblest elements of English acold and but by some of the noblest elements of English social and political Rie, the States of the South, with the exception political Ric, the States of the South, with the oxception of Virkinia, which is only partly Southern, were not colonized by Englishmen stall. A considerable section of the Southern colonists were bitter enomies of English and their occupation is perpetuated in the names of towns and districts, such as New Orleans and Louisiana, throughout the Southern and Western States. In fact, there is hardly a pure moneyel confusions than that of the slave states. more mongrel population than that of the slave states in the whole continent of America. Mr. Boebuck's true-born Englishmen of the South are largely made up of Frerch, Sparish, Mexican, and Indian elements. So much for the question of race, which, in Mr. Roennek's eculiar system of othics, is to override all moral cons devations, all principles of public justice and interna-tional law, and lead us to grasp in eagor friend-hip the violent and pulluted hand of the Flave Confederacy.

FTALY. THE GREAT CARIBALDIAN MOVEMENT. Volunteers are swarming from all parts of Italy to join Garibaldi. A correspondent of the London Morning Star, writing from Genea, under date of August 12, says:
"Yesterday a special messenger arrived from Garinaldi's camp, bearing a letter from the general, with fresh
instructions to the executive committee of the Genoese

Emuncipation Association. The date is Alia, August 6 The us we brought by the messerger, who was one of the thousand, and of whom Garibalci writes, "He enjoys my entire confidence," is good. Garibalci fels sure of success in crossing to the continent, and if I might tell you the means to be employed, you also would share his hopes. The tidings at the desertion of the officers of the aimy to Garibaldi are, unroubtedly, exaggerated. It is, indeed, Garibaldi's earnest wish that they should not desert, but 12 main at their posts, and thus by their industrial than the contraction of the ence binder any possible conflict.

"The skirmish between the troops and the volunteers near Girgeni did take place. It happened thus, Some volunteers who were in the rear of Carrari's column caming up with about twenty of the regulars, began caming, but I feer, insulting them; four words they placed to blows and it is not yet known who fired the first shot, but six of the resulars were wounded, and two rounteers were. I think, mortally At this moment Enrico Carreri, the ore wounded in the head in Sicily in 1860, reached the spot threw himself between the com-bassits, and addressing bitter reproaches to the volunerrs. and courteous entreaties to the regulars, succeeded in effecting a frank reconciliation.

"It is undeniable that the Sicilians, official and nonofficial are for their liberator. Batazzi's organ denies tois, and the Opinione, the journal of the Moderates, butterly repronches the Monarchia Nutionals for its useless duylicity. The feligraph, says the Opinione of this morning, amountees Garibald's arrival at Oalta-nisotta, but has omitted the fact that he was wel-comed by the people with shouts of joy, that the Na-tional Guard was drawn up to receive him; and that the ocal authorities flocked to meet him. \* \* \* Is is incontestible that the personale needs urgent changes; in the Questura and other offices it is i upossible to count that the incjurity are for Garibaldi; they aid and favor the movement; they even deceive many families, who, but for their influence, would never have allowed their sore to join Garibaldi. If those cylls are not remedied we shall incur consequences for which we are pared. Our letters from Palermo, writt n by persons of the most moderate ideas, confirm there statements." A CIRCULAR TO THE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATIONS. A circular, signed by Crispi (for Garibaldi), Campu-nella, Grillenzoni, Cimeo, De Boni, Masto, Nicotera, Dati, Libertini: Sacchi, Bertani, Saffi, Canolli, Mario, Mazzoni, Miceli, Ju-ca, Cadalini, and Savi, hus been addressed to the Democratic Italian associations. reply to the ministerial proclamation, and begins by repudiating any debt of gratitude to France sufficient to tie the hunds of the prople. It then proceeds to contend that, under the present circumstances of Italy, the peo-ple have a right to take the initiative. At recalls the fact that the initiative of Garibaldi and the people made the kingdom of Italy in 1860, and thus concludes: "Two years have passed since that compact was made, and in Bome the Pope still reigns, and foreign troops are still encamped there. Instead of Rome we have brigated age in permanence, anarchy in the Administration, finances in ruin, discontent and bad government everywhere, the nation cisarmed, a caste from the old pro-vinces of the kingdom which seeks to dominate the country, and the perpetual fear that what has been out; up by the people with so much heroism and sacrifice will fall to the ground. In two years three Mustries have succeeded one another, leading Italy from hope to hope, till at last she despaired of having Rome from their hands. These we call abnormal conditions. At last comes hands These we call abnormal conditions At last comes the Turin preclamation. It speaks of Rome as the name towards which all efforts and yows tend. 'I shall know how to preserve intext the dignity of Grown and P stianuce in order that I may have the right to ask of Europe entire justice for Italy. From whom in Europe ? Diplomatio Congress only recognize accumplished facts, and Bome, the capital of Italy, is very far from being an accomplished fact. It must become such speedily, for the country is in peril. And if the Government and Parliament are impatient to conquer Rome for Italy, we believe that the right of saving the country belongs to the people the tought of the lights, the surgery of the Apricals. the fount of all rights, the authors of the plebiscite

The prope, not fettered by obstacles and enquette, fear and protocols—the people, led by Garibaldi—will know how to liberate Rome from the Pope and proclaim is the capital of Italy." ARRIVAL OF PRINCE CARIGNANO AT TURIN. Another letter from Turin says: "Prince Carignano prived to day from Paris. His presence is very welcome, because the people arout the King are not quite what they enght to be, and his Majesty seems not be exactly informed of the true state of affairs. Be reads little, and therefore does not supplement the defective information conveyed to him by his confidents and conveyledors. Former Continuous end confidents and counsellors. Prince Carignauo can tell him what is said about Italy in England and France: and in a few days he will be able to tell him what is said in Turin about the present difficulties, their causes and possible renedies. Some of the causes Victor Emmanuel might easily divine if he would take the trouble to think riously; and perhaps he would regret that he had not trusted enough, first in the genius of Cavour and after wars in the thorough integrity of Bleas li." A French steem frigate, from the squadron on the Atlantic coast, has arrived at Toulon. She reports that the officers of the equadron employed in watching Garibaldi's movem ms are actively at work night and day, and that the decks of the vessels are cleared and held in readdings for active the same active to the same coast of the same

RUMORED UNDERSTANDING BRIWEEN GARIBALDI AND VICTOR EMMANUEL. The latest telegraphic news from Italy received by the The fairet lengt spine none available.

The Times' Paris correspondent writes: "In spite of Victor Emmanuel's proclamation against Garibaldi, and Garibaldi's disregard of it, not a few here are convinced that at the bottom there is complete accord between Confirmation has been received by the authorticity of Ratazzi's circular, announcing that Italy would cause the laws to be respected, while at the same time it warm the French Government of the peril consequent on the continuance of the occupation of Rome by the French troops.

Baron Ricasoli is reported to have written to the Buron, kicasoii is reported to nave written to the King and various public men, suggesting the propriety of joining Garibalds in his march into Rome, even admitting that their advance should be opposed by the French troops. The letter had been extensively circulated at Turin, whince it had found its way to Paris, and Private Nagalage had written to Garibald, justing culated at I urin, whence it had found its way and Prince Napoleon had written to Garibaldi, urging mcdration. Garibaldi is said to have told his follower. that if they are prevented from embarking for the Calabrian coast, he will go alone to Naples, and there appeal to the people. A Spanish frigate had oven sent to Civita Verchia to be placed at the Pope's disposal.

The Italians in Parts words that it The Italians in Paris report that it is the fixed idea of The Italians in Parts report that it is the fixed idea of Garibaldi to provoke, in person, a collision with the French at Bome, and if cut down or shot by these foreign troops, to leave a legacy of formidable fury to the Italian nation, so as to bathe Nepoleonic designs.

The new French journal La France, says France will insist upon three things: 1. The independence of Italy.

2. The maintenance of the Papacy. 73 The influence of Frence. It is remarked, however, that the two itrter propositions are absolutely incompatible with the independence of Italy.

The official Turin Gazette, of the 15th, devices a current report that a demonstration had, been made by the The official Turin Gazette, of the 15th, device a current report that a demonstration had been made by the Italian equation of Palerize, by means of placards bearing the words "Rome or death." The authorities had taken means to prevent a great demonstration which was being prepared in Meesins.

A demonstration took place in the streets of Milan on the 15th. The people abouted "Garibaidi and Victor Emmanuel forevu!" A tew cries of "Down with Ratezzi!" were beard. The troops were called out, and the crowds immediately dispersed.

In consequence of the actitation in Italy, it is stated that the Austrlans are strengthening all military posts on the frontiers of their Italian territory, garrisons: are being changed, and troops concentrated, bartical sily on the line of the Po. The forts round Lovezo are being proceeded with rapidly, and all the houses within range of the gus laye been published.

proceeded with rapidly, and all the houses within range

of the guns have been pulled down,

NEW YORK, August 27 .- The brig Balser and schoone Torro thiorado, both from this pert for Tampico, were seized off the Mexican coast by a french blockader and aken to Vera Cruz, as prizes. They had assumed the Mexican colors to avoid the rebal pirates.

Great War Demonstration at Boston. BOSTON, August 27 -All the places of business were losed at an early hour to-day, in consequence of the great war demonstration on the Commons. The procesion was nearly a mile long, and the streets through which it passed were thronged. Speeches were made from three sience, by Gov. Andrew, Edward Everett, Bobert C. Winthrop, and others. Their patriotic utterances were loudly applanded Interesting from "The Front" of Gen. Pode's Army.

From the Washington Republican 1 Pr. James Sawyer, formerly surgeon of the 10th Maine Regiment, but now detailed for special duty at the hospitals about Warrenton Junction, arrived in this city yesterday in charge of about one hundred sick and wounded soldiers, belonging to various divisions of the Army of Virginia. Fifteen or sixteen of these men were wounsed in the skirmishes on Saturday and Sunday last; ten of these are very badly wounded. From Dr. Sawyer and the men in his care we zero enabled to glean a few facts of interest from "the front." Dr. 3. west down to Warreston in the cars on Satur-day, and throughout the latter past of the route it was xpecies an attack would be made on the train, as (i ill be recollected; it was only the night pray nch an attack was made at Carlett's star ous begange was left this side of Bull Bun, and it was fluous begange was lett this side of this thu, and it was then reperted that the enemy was in tront, with such an overwhelming force as to compel General Pope to retroat to the famous battle ground of Bull Bun. However, nothing of starting interest occurred until the train arrived at Warrenton Junction. Immediately on the arrival of the train, the party in the cars were overloyed to fine-sciolonel—, on General Pope's staff, who was reported to have been captured by the rebels. He had should the rebels, and sleat in the words for the night. elnded the rebels, and sleet in the woods for the night, cating and Sunday heavy firing was heard nearly all day on and hear the Bappabaunock river, about cight miles below the Junction. The fighting, it was ascertained, was an artillery duel across the river. But few of our men were killed or wounded. The effect on the rubels was unknown, but it is believed that the enemy lest more than our ewn men, as they were more exposed.

The reported capture of a large number of rebels by Gen. Sizel is confirmed by these men, who heard it at Warrenton on Sunday.

Dr. Fawyer expresses the ufflest confidence in Pope's ability to hold his position, and to take the offensive whenever be feels disposed to do so. The army of Virginia feel fully confident that the cry of "On to Richmond!" will again soon be raised, and when the shout goes up it wilt mean something. One of the most severely wounded men who came up with Dr. Sawyer, was a young, healthy, and an intelligent contraband. He was wounded on the field by shell, which struck him in his legs and back, bruising him in a shocking manner. On the way up in the carathe Poctor says his sufferings were intense, yet he bore them with the fortitude of a hero. He is now in the Armory equare hospital with all the other bad cases in the same lot, who are now well cared for. Interments of Soldiers at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 25, 1562.—Names of sol-

diers interred in the burying ground at Chesapeake Hos-

pital, up to August 25, 1862: itel, up to August 25, 1802:
Aston Fell, G. 57th Penosylvanis; died, August 13.
Lieut. J. B. Gránoy, E. 24th Virginia.
S. G. Smith. A. 95th Penosylvania.
John W. Manner, I. 105th Pen sylvania,
M. E. Howell. A. 24th Virginia July 26.
Hugh Dare, teamster. Salem, New Jersey.
J. L. 24th Virginia. Hugh Dare, teamster. Salem, New Jersey J. L. Strickland, C. 24th Virginia.

James Mooreland, G, 58d Pennsylvania. James Mooreland, G. 1836 Pennsylvania.

A Phillips, G. 85th Pennsylvania.

M. W. Brigge, G. 24th Virginia; July 19.

G. B. Brown, G. 7th Pennsylvania.

Peter 5; 1800, G. 95th Pennsylvania.

Peter 5; 1800, G. 95th Pennsylvania.

Peter 5; 1800, G. 95th Pennsylvania.

Henry Hennemann, F. 4th New Jersey.

O. H. Stevens, E. 6th Pennsylvania (Javalry; May 4.

William Lannon, I. 95th Pennsylvania; May 16.

Mich. Orrigan, F. 18th New Jersey; May 16.

John Mitchell, B. 31st Pennsylvania; April 13.

Milton Sulfers, E. 104th Pennsylvania

Themas Merony, I. U. S. S., White Hall; March 9.

D. C. Day, B. 8th New Jersey; May 14.

John Gault, H. 8th Pennsylvania Oavalry; May 12.

Jacob Wyke, G. 101st Pennsylvania; April 12.

Thos. Pierce, 7vith Pennsylvania; April 12.

Thos. Pierce, 7vith Pennsylvania; April 8. M. Farley, I. 63d Pennsylvania; April 8, Henry Ditsel, 31st Pennsylvania; April 8, Wm. Burford, I. 105th Pennsylvania; April 21, A. Hildebruid, G. 62d Pennsylvania; April 21, A. Interorum, 9, 523 - Fennsylvania; April 21.

James Rickert, 0, 48th Pennsylvania; N. v. 11, 1861

Samuel G. H. Johnson, A, 11th Penna. Cavalry.

J. Kimble, A. 11th Pa. Cavalry; May 21, 1862.

Nathaniel Wademan, K. 11th Pa. Feb. 26, 1862.

David Andrews, L., 11th Pa. Cavalry.

J. B. Frankord, A. 5th Naw Leaven. B. Freeland, G. 5th New Jersey David O Hughes, F. 11th Virginia. Robert Batch, E. Sth New Jersey. Robert Haich, E. Sin New Jersey.
W. G. Leake, K. 5th New Jersey.
Jno. Wygal, F. 11th Pa Cav.; May 30, 1882.
E. G. Barber, H. 17th Virginia. D. Harris, H. 27th Propaylyania: June 7. H. D. Morgan, D. 6th New Jersey. J. Williams, B. 105th Pennsylvania George Divens, I. 115th Pennsylvania. George Bertley. B, 104th Pennsylvania. James Furney, K. 105th Pennsylvania. Sames Filmy, N., 10211 Pennsylvania.

Sergeant Peter Scrickland. A, 57th Pennsylvania.

V. A. Pailey, B, 57th Pennsylvania.

John J. Woodson, I, 3d Virginia.

Peter Schneider, O, 98th Pennsylvania.

Benry Mason, F, 33d Pennsylvania.

Laac W. M. Her, K. 195th Pennsylvania. Wm. Bradley. — 100th Pennsylvania.
John R. Baur. K. 103d Pennsylvania.
Jasper Mulum D. 8 n Virginia.
Lutt Orr. G. 49th Pennsylvania; August 21st.
Patrick O'Brien. F. 26th Pennsylvania; August 19. Benry Girard, G. 72 | Pennsylvania: August 19. David B-celion, H, 102d Peopsylvania; August 20. Leoner E: Freeman, 1st New York Battalion. Leoner Barrett, A. 87th New York. E. E. Davis, F, 1st Minnesota.

ETHE BOLL OF HOLOP.—Two hundred and ten youn adies of Syracuse and Onondaga county, New York, have published their names and residences under a pledge o take the places of the clerks and salesmen in the ounty who will collet for the war.

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE. EUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CITIZENS' BOULTY FUND FOR VOLUNTEERS—The tollowng were the receipts to the Citizens' Bounty Fund, on lednesday, August 27 : Chas. H. B. Triebels... \$25 | Neafie & Levy......\$2,000 FROM FIFTH WARD. Joshua P. B. Eddy ...... 5 David Warren ... FROM EIGHTH WARD. Robert Donnell & Son....25 James Steple......

Mrs. D. A. King. 25 William Idler. Jehn Corry. 25 J. B. Buckworth. John Scuder 25 Cash from five persons...

James McCarthy 10 FROM SENTH WARD. FROM THIRTEENTH WARD. Christopher Bockius ... 100 | George Beckius .. FROM SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Meias \$5 each..... Alexander Lawson.... E. smith Jared Co-pig, John Farron, FROM TWENTY SECOND WARD.

Thomas Bunting ..... \$2|Chas M King ...... \$1

John Felton..... Trainer & Shi ers..... Augustin Singly.....
Aug. Singly. Jr.
Benjamin W. Taylor. Hilers Krickbaum John B. Kvans ..... 100 Mrs. Shoenberger.... 100 M. Shoenberger..... Wm. Alien & Sons.... 120 M. Ridgeway & Bufe.... 100 D. John Armstrong...
James Gotes & Co...
Edward Wade
E L. & W. C. Roysl
Aaron Jones...
William Stallman;
William Green William Green..... 25 Enos pringer...... 25 V. K. Pierce..... William Mills..... 25 H. B Bruner..... 25 H. S. Borer..... 25 sam. Ugelby..... 20 P. Seatia..... 10 H. McFaddin..... James E. Sewars..... J. T. Somers. Wm. E. S. Baker..... r Loverdge..... L. C. Bauman..... Vincent Perry..... H. Barkinson Famuel H. Beeger.... 5 D. Harmer, Jr......\$2.5 

North.... John Dickinson ..... hn Wagner.... John Fuiss..... G. H. Royal.... Joseph King, Jr.... E S Bicbards.... Lewis Jack B. Engle..... William Taw.... George F Burgin.... Samuel Harvey, Jr.... 5 George D Smith.... 0 5. R. Coggshall.... 7 O. W. Wolf. 5 John Leibert. Wm H. Clough.... ferse Bochius..... o samuel Nyce..... J. W. Boyce J. H. Frick Thomas Holloweli Jace b Tyson W J Chaplin..... 5 C. N. Johnson.....

FROM TWENTY-FOURTH WARD. B. B. Comegys......20 | Clash, two persons..... RECRIVED AT INDEPENDENCE HALL.

25 G. W Carr & Co...

Enthusiastic War Meeting in Ken-SINGTON —Last evening, a large and enthusiastic war inteting, composed of residents of the Sixteenth, Seven-teenth, and Eighteenth wards, was congregated at the junction of Girard avenue and Frankford road, to testify their loyalty to the Government and their devotion to the Union. Upwards of two thousand persons were in attendance, and the addresses delivered were frequently interrupted with loud and hearty cheers. A band of music was also in attendance, which enlivened the year assumblage with patriotic airs. Bey John Hell, of the at a mblage with patriotic airs. Bey John Hall, of the Twelfth Bap ist of urch, presided, and delivered an able and forcible address, which elicited great applause, percheasers also delivered by Wm. M. Bull, Est, C. B. F. O'Neill, Esq., Mesars. Hibberd, Green, Legan, and others. At the conclusion of the meeting three cheers were given for the Bey. Mr. Hall, three more for the other speakers, and three more for themselves. The audience dispersed very quietly, and nothing occurred to mar the meeting. A general good feather. mar the meeting. A general good feeling prevailed. WAR MEETINGS IN MONTGOMERY

COUNTY .- A large meeting of the citizens of Pottstown was held on Tuesday eyening at the citizens of Pottstown was held on Tuesday eyening, at which everal young-men came forward and had their names put down as volunteers. This evening another meeting will be held, at which, several prominent men from Norristown will be present. The meeting on Tuesday evening was called without distinction of party, and the absence of party spirit was trikingly manifest. An address was delivered by Mr. Herman Bokum, of Tenressee. Honor THE BRAVE.-Col. Pierce (Brigadier General Pierce, of Big Bethel notoriety,) passed through Philad-lphia last night, on his return to his regiment in McClellan's army. In the seven days fight he lost his right arm, fighting at the head of his re-

The Speech of General Corcoran PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1852 To the Editor of The Press: Sir: As all earts of arguments are in circulation with regard to the speech delivered by Goneral Corcoran at the Continental Hotel, on Physics

evening, the 21st inst., and a report of which peared in the different papers of the city, I the liberty of asking you a question. There is sentence which is misreported by some of the pers, and which, a good many are inclined lieve, was incorrect as it appeared in  $The P_{res}$  the words of which are as follows: "I have always been a Democrat. [Applause] | 1 mg going to say that I am still one." &c. The Ledger has it as follows: "I have always been a Democrat. [Applause,] I a Now, sir, you will do a great act of justice

your paper, as also its readers, by noticing matter, as otherwise the charge will be laid at door of The Press.

I find the report of said speech in this day's New York Irish American, which seems to correspond with that of The Press. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient the A SUBSCRIBER. The general accuracy of the reporters of The Press is our best reason for endorsing whateve, they furnish. If our correspondent has any doubt the fact that the Irish-American verifies our re port should satisfy him. In addition to this, other city parers report it as it was reported in The Press. Our cotemporary, the Ledger, is, as a gote. ral thing, reliable, but there can be no doubt that in this case it misunderstood, and, consequently incorrectly reported, the words of the Kalla General.—Ed. The Pass.]

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. This place amusement reopens for the season on Saturday eve. ning. Mr E L Davenport will appear as Damon and Mr. E. L. Tilton (a new performer here) a Puthias, in the well known play. Mr. Davenpert 'stars" for a fortnight to be followed, we ha lieve, by Mrs. Emma Waller. The company re. mains much as before, with the addition of Mis Josephine Tyson, Mrs. Wilford, and Mr. Whiting. Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Cowell, and the Misses Johnson, Perry, Porter, Clara Reed, and Nichols, with Messrs. J. S. Wright, Vining Bowers, Bascomb Hemple, B. Young, Johnson, &c., resume their old places. Mr. J. P. Price, from Boston, is engaged as stage manager, and Mr. John T Donnelly will continue to act as treasurer and business agent. AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOPS The attention of buyers is called to the large and desirable assortment of 1,000 cases boots and shoes, brogans, &c., to be sold by catalogue this morning at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co, and tioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market and 522

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869

Commerce streets.

Stocks were again better to-ony, and an advance with some on the list with a general upward tendency. For United States coupon 6s 101% was freely bid, and the 7-30 loan closed at 104% 104%. State loans were firm at 104 for the ts, 89% for the 5s, and 92% for the coupons. City loans were without change. 128 was bid for Cam. den and Amboy Bailroad shares, 100 for the bonds of '64, and 95 for those of '67. Hacrisburg Bailroad wasa shade better. Pennsylvania Railroad bonds and shares were very stiff, with sales of the latter at 49%. In 2011. ing Railroad there was quite a spirited movement at an advance of 1, and the other fancies improved out little 67% was bid for Schurlkill Navigation loan. 4% for the mmon, and 14% for the preferred stock; 51 for Lehia Navigation, 29 for the scrip; 43 for Morris Canal 100 for the bonds; 4% for Su quehanna Canal, and 34 for Delaware Division. In passenger railway securities th streets at 40.

Drexel & Company quote: New York exchange..... parcel-10 di The following is a statement of the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the

week ending August 23, 1862: Week. Proviously. Total.

Tons. Cwt. Tons. Cwt. Tons. Cwt. 5.932 05 83 650 09 89 563 0 Hazleton. 5.932 05
East Sugar Losf. 3,727 01
Council Ridge. 2,517 13
Mount Pleasant. 229 03
Spring Mountain. 2,170.05 66,965 17 70,692 18 45,182 15 45,020 09 3,447 13 3,676 19 60,358 18 62 5,3 93 Harleigh 1,552 16 21,931 12 36,437 63 Gorman Penna 1,684 08 19,764 06 21,431 B Ebervale. 1,046 14 17,900 03 18,997 9 Milnesville 938 00 19,99 15 18,928 15 Other Shippers 35 15 713 10 752 65

Total......27,768 05 517,067 10 544,833 15 Corresponding week last year.......15,095 09 507,006 07 522,101 15 The following is the statement of coal transported over the Hazleton Railroad, for the year ending August 23 | 1862: Week. Previous. Total. | Tons. Cwt. Tons. Cwt.

Diamond . . . 1,055 92
East Sugar Loaf . . 4,145 14
Council Rudge . . . 2,637 13 Mount Pleasant ... 229 03 4,071 1 2,102 0 42 061 0 3,842 15 

 Ebervale.
 1,149 17

 Harleigh.
 1,918 10

 Milnesville.
 1,015 00

 Jedd:
 2,978 09

 19,952 10 40,142 15 18,014 12 60,139 09 19,02) t 63,112 t Total......20.959 00 361,189 08 382,099 03 Correspond'g period last lear.....15,855 07 401,617 05 417,472 12 Increase..... 5,103 13 Increase....... 5,103 13
Decrease....... 40,471 17 35,374 of
The New York Post of this evening says:

The New York Post of this evening eass:
The stock market is very strong, and higher. The fa
vorable military news, together with the abundance of
money and the large traffic returns, has brought into the
matket heavy buyers for the rice. The firmest of the
railways are the Erie, Michigan Southern, Reading, and
New York Central. Heavy operations at private and
have been effected vectorial. have been effected yesterday and to-day. railway stocks are scarce, especially New York Central railway ctocks are scarce, especially New York Central, which has been largely oversold.

The market closes eteedy, with a good demand for the leading speculative stocks. New York Central 2250 225; Erie 35 26 2825; do: preferred 69% 069%.

The list of railroad bonds again shows a decided alwance. Hadson seconds have risen 126 per cent, Michigan Central eights 25, Evic thirds 2, Michigan Southern Sinking Funds 25, Chicago and Northwestern bonds 12. Tolego and Wahash seconds 1. onds 1%, Toledo and Wabash seconds 1. Reading rose to 62. against 60 vesterday. Michiga outhern 32%, do. Guarantied 64%, Burlington and Quincy 86%. Illinois Central was higher after the Board, the Pets's from London, bringing advanced quotations for the stock in that market. At the close 62% was bid. Government scortities are firm, with a small business. The sixes of 1861 are strong at 101%; the 730 notes at 104% 5104%. The fives of 1874 at 90% 090%. Greenbacks are rather higher to-day, but quiet at 107% \$107%. Fix per cent certificates are quoted firm at 99% \$99%.

Money is easy at 3% at per cent, on call. We have of but little doing at 3m3% per cent, 4 per cent being the ruling rate. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 27 [Beported by S. E. SLAYMARE, Phile, Exchange.]
FIRST BOARD.
50 Penna B...... 49% | 100 Reading B. b5wn 30 75 Reading B..... 31 | 3000 Reading 6: \$5... 9)
25 Arch st B..... 25 | 5. Western Bank... 60%
SECOND BUARD. 

Philadelphia Markets. August 27-Evening.

Breadstuffs were dull to-day, and for Flour the de mand was limited, and prices about the same; sales it clude 62700 bbls at \$5 for superfine, \$5.37% 05 retailers and bakers are within the same range of pricely and high grade family and fancy brands at \$6.25@7 bbl, as in quality. The receipts and stocks continue light. Bye Flour is scarce, and selling in a small way at \$3.50 \$ bbl. Corn Meal meets with a limited in quiry, and Pennsylvania Meal is dull at \$3 25 30 bb. GRAIN —Whoat is less active, but 10011,000 bust found buyers at \$1.2901 31 for Pennsylvania and W found buyers at \$1.29 ml 31 for Pennsylvania and Western reds, in store, and \$1.32 affoot; including Jersey st. \$1.33, Delaware at \$1.35, and white at from \$1.49 to \$1.55, the latter for choice Kentroky. Rye is in the demand at 78 of 79 for old, and 73 m 75c for new. Corall better, with sales of 4.000 bushels at 64 m 55c for primayellow, the latter affoat, and inferior at 62. Oats are dull, and new Southern meet with limited sales at 35 c. 75c, old are very scarce. old are very scarce.

BARK is firm, and 1st No. 1 Querettron is in steady demand at \$82.50 \$\phi\$ ton.

COTTON:—The market is firmer and rather more settly, with a small business doing at very full prices.

GROCENES are dull to-day, but no sales of any mo-

Bark Myra, (Ital) Fre cents, from Liverpool July 6th, with salt to John E Penrose.

Brig Thomas Walter, Howitt, from St Martin, 15th Brig Thomas Walter, Howitt, from St Martins Lainst, with Eugar, selt, skins, &c. to Jauretche & Livergne. Left at Martinique 4th inst, brig Baron de Castine, for Turks Island Sth.

Schr W P Phillips, Smith, 6 days from Boston, in less to Tyler, Stone & Co.

Schr & B Wheeler, McLaughlin, from Salem, in being J R Blaktston.

Schr T B Carter, Mattson, 1 day from Smyrna, Politicate the Le Parent & Son. with oats to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schrs Sophia Godrey, Bussell, Black Diamond, Yough

ment are made public.

Provisions.—There is more doing, and holders of the Hog product are firmer in their demands.

Sarbs continue quiet, and Timothy is selling moderately at \$1.62% 21.75 \$P\$ bushel.

Whisky is unchanged, bbls selling at 31232c, and drudge at 28c drudge at 28c

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. In brig Thomas Walter, from St Martins—Mcs Mar. S Huntington and child, Mr Gilbert C Huntington, Miss Ulrica M Rey, Mr Thomas Carstairs. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SO SER FOURTH PAGE.

nght to took me right arth. Inghiring at the nead of his re-giment, and now returns to share its dangers in the fights scop to come off. After the Sig Bethel affair, he re-turned to his native State, determined to retrieve his wounded henor, even if he had to enlist as a private; and nobly has he kept his resolution.