The Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1864.

TERMS OF THE PRESS.

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Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

Mr. W. W. Reitzel, No. 504 Ninth street, two doors south of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, is the Washington agent of The Press. Mr. Reitzel will receive subscriptions for The Press in Washington, see that subscribers are regularly served at their residences, and attend to advertising.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 13, 1864.

I. ENGRAVING.—Siege of Charleston—Shelling Secessionville from Fort Strong.

II. POETRY.—"A Dirge for McPherson"—"When I am Dead"—"The Love Cheat"—From Tennyson's Enoch Arden—"The Standard-bearer of Company K."

III. ABOUT A LAZY, IDLE BOY, by Thackeray.

IV. EDITORIALS.—The Message of Governor Curtin—An Attack on Mobile—The Operations before Petersburg—The recent Unfortunate Assault—A Change in the Character of the War—Poor Pennsylvania—The Metropolis of Death—Welcome, Louisiana—From Bermuda to Wilmington—Imperial Troubles in Mexico—Napoleon's Congresses—General Scott's Autobiography.

V. THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—A Plan for Militia Organization.

VI. THE REBEL INVASION.—Circular of General Couch—Proclamation of the Governor—Our Correspondence—Letters from Chambersburg—Retreat of the Rebels from Maryland—General Averill's Victory—Large Capture of Prisoners—Skirmish near Aldie.

VII. THE WAR.—Farragut's Attack on Mobile—Our Fleet Advancing Triumphantly—The Capture of Dauphine Island—The Siege of Atlanta—Sherman in Position to Flank the Town—News from Charleston—Arrival of the Union Officers lately under Fire—How they were Treated.

VIII. THE BESIEGED REBEL CITIES.—Affairs before Petersburg, Atlanta, and Charleston.

IX. INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.—Scenes in the Crater at Petersburg—Incidents of the Battles before Atlanta, &c.

X. GENERAL NEWS.—Life in some Southern Prisons—The Funeral of Colonel Mulligan—A Trip from Chattanooga to Atlanta—The Death of General McPherson, &c.

XI. CITY INTELLIGENCE.—Meeting to Relieve the Chambersburg Sufferers—National Fast-day—Shall there be a Draft? &c.

XII. SCRAPS OF SINGED SENSE.—Jean Valjean—A Coming home-ir m-Church Reverie.

XIII. CHESS DEPARTMENT.—Chess Poems—Problem—End Game—Chess in Philadelphia, in Brussels, in Germany.

XIV. SCIENCE AND ART.

XV. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Specimens of the "War Press" will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is $2 per year. A deduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price five cents.

The Duty of the Legislature.

The special session of the Legislature of this State, which has just been convened by the Governor, has one great object to which to direct its exclusive and earnest attention. The proclamation calling the body together, and the message of the Executive, both set out that fact in the plainest terms: "The taking of some action for the defence of the State." It is important that the members should bear this in mind in entering upon their duties, and not allow other subjects of an entirely irrelevant nature to creep in and occupy the time which should be spent in deliberating over the special business of the session.

We are led to make these remarks from noticing how quickly a variety of miscellaneous bills are threatening an avalanche of civil business upon the heads of the law-makers, who should be occupied in deliberations upon military affairs. In the Senate a move was made in the right direction by the resolution of Mr. Lowry, "that the Senate will not proceed during this session to the consideration of any private bill;" but then follows a proviso, "that this shall not refer to any bill in the hands of the Governor requiring amendment," which does much to spoil the good effect of the resolution itself.

In the House almost the first business done was the recalling of some forty bills in the Governor's hands for the purpose of amending them. This step, it appears, was the subject of considerable debate, but the resolution was passed on the ground that the amendments required were only trivial.

Now it may happen that but little time will be devoted to these civil questions, but as the Bank bill was included in the number so recalled, it looks very much as if a wide field of operations was opening before the real business of the session had been reached. We all know how easy it is for a legislative body to be led away from the main objects which should engross its attention, and we merely suggest that the members should beware of side issues, and recollect that the people of the State are looking to them for but one thing, a well-constructed militia law.

A Great Man's Friends Deserting Him.

The New York *Herald*, which has striven more persistently than any other paper in the land to puff General McClellan into notoriety, with the view of getting him a few complimentary ballots at the Chicago Convention, has begun to discover that he is not the "available candidate" it has labored so earnestly to prove him, and has consequently made another of those changes of base for which it is so celebrated. In its issue of Tuesday, after attacking the *World* for its glorification of the General, it proceeds to speak of him in the following disrespectful manner: "It will be stated as a fact, however, which cannot be denied, that General McClellan's Richmond campaign was a failure, and positively fearful to think of, from his terrible losses in men and all the materials of war. It will be further said that Gen. McClellan, in his movements against the enemy, betrayed too much of the confidence of the inexperienced leader in his promises to his army of 'no more defeats and no more retreats,' and in such despatches as this: that 'We shall drive the enemy to the wall.' It will be said, too, that from the unbounded confidence of the country in these promises of Gen. McClellan the revulsion in the public mind from his subsequent misfortunes was infinitely more distressing and harder to bear than any other disappointments of the war." What cause could have produced this sudden cooling-off of enthusiasm for the foremost martyr of Abolitionism? Last fall, the day before our gubernatorial election, General McClellan wrote a public letter, declaring his political sentiments to be in perfect accord with Mr. Justice Woodward, the candidate of the Peace faction for Governor. This summer the same General McClellan in a classical but slightly ungrammatical oration at West Point, expresses himself in favor of a continuance of the war. Perhaps this slight apparent inconsistency has been remembered to his prejudice, and explains the *Herald's* latest feat in acrobatics!

The Rebels Not Anxious for Peace.

A great many of our disloyal exchanges are making a great to-do about an insignificant article recently printed in the Richmond *Sentinel*. The *Sentinel* is the reputed organ of Jefferson Davis, and in the article referred to makes a suggestion for the attainment of peace, in the following half-earnest, half-bantering language:

"Let peace commissioners be appointed by either section, and, invested with plenary powers of negotiation, meet on neutral territory, and discuss the terms of peace. Let all subjects be open to free discussion and negotiation. We of the South consider independence as the great and first object of the war, and that separation is essential to independence; *yet we shall be willing to listen to what you have to say and propose on the other side.* You may offer us something that will secure our equal rights within the Union; you may propose to give the slaveholding and free States equality of votes in Congress and in the election of President; and partly to effect this you may throw all New England into one State, or give her to England; or, if England won't have her, let her secede. Now, that would be a tempting bait. We don't say it would satisfy us, *but the subject is worthy of consideration.*"

We cannot attach the importance to this extract which the New York *Herald* and journals of similar sentiments have accorded it. It can matter very little what Mr. Davis' papers may say of a pacific nature as long as we know Mr. Davis' self to have said: "We are not fighting for slavery; we are fighting for *independence*; and that or annihilation we will have."

English, French, and American Turrets.

However opinions may differ concerning the best plan for the construction of iron-plated ships of war in their general features, there would seem to be unanimity upon one point, at least, in this perplexing question, viz: the correctness of the turret principle—a principle which, we are proud to say, owed its first application to American enterprise and inventive genius. England, in the person of one Captain Coles, R. N., (the designer of the Royal Sovereign), has, as a matter of course, attempted to share the honor of this great discovery with us, but our monopoly is not to be disputed. It is rather remarkable that the three great Powers of the world—England, France, and America—should be simultaneously building iron-clad batteries upon the turret system; and it is likewise remarkable that each nation has a peculiar plan of turret, of its own devising, which it fancies to be better than any other plan. In the English iron-clads the turrets, instead of resting on brass rings on the upper deck, from which they are raised by means of a screw-wedge, in time of action, have their base and working portion on the lower deck. Less height-surface is thus presented to an enemy's guns. The Royal Sovereign's turrets distribute their weight over a large space, while the turret revolves on bevelled wheels, much in the same manner as a railroad turn-table. In our own monitors, on the contrary, the turrets revolve about a central spindle, which rests upon the keelson, standing out "like boys' peg-tops when spinning," as the London *Times* describes it. Upon what principle the French turrets are constructed, or whether they are intended to revolve, we cannot say. A Bordeaux journal gives a description of a new vessel now in course of construction at that port for the French navy, called the Sphynx. It appears to be a sort of compromise between our monitors and such heavy floating batteries as the Magenta and the Warrior. We are told that the bow, which dips at a very sharp angle, is armed with a powerful spur of cast steel, which is attached to a plating, but whose salient point is placed one meter lower than the point to which the plating descends. This position is given to her spur, in order that she may strike other plated vessels in their vital parts beneath their line of defence. From this it will be seen that she would be very apt to prove a formidable adversary to the English light-draught iron-clad Research, which is not armed with a heavy prow, and is furnished with no armor-plating for a foot above water line. The Bordeaux paper, which does not descend to the minuteness of detail, characteristic of our own and English local reports, tells us unsatisfactorily of the Sphynx, that her deck, which is itself plated with sheets of iron placed between the beams and the planking, is surmounted by two plated towers, which present a formidable means of resistance. "In the fore tower will be placed a pivot gun of the enormous calibre of three hundred pounds, destined to produce, at short range, the most terrible effects, and in fact capable of destroying any iron plating. In the tower aft will be placed two long-range pivot guns of seventy, for fighting at a greater distance. The principle of this armament is to replace by a small number of heavy pieces the ordinary armament, whose force has hitherto been judged by the number of guns of much less formidable calibre." This principle of armament is undoubtedly the correct one, as was proven in the case of our own monitors, as recently as in the engagement at Mobile. As to the turrets, each has doubtless its own advantages and its own advocates, and all are necessarily still in the nature of experiments. In our own case, at least, the experiment has so far proved a success.

Semmes.

Captain Raphael Semmes, traitor and pirate, compared with whom Captain Kyd, the buccaneer, was a virtuous character, has come to grief. A Richmond journal announces that he (Semmes) will probably be reprimanded by the rebel Government for having lost the Alabama, the grounds for blame being that he ought not have risked the vessel, and the special lament being that it will be nearly impossible ever to replace her. Semmes is too thick-skinned, we suspect, to be much, if at all, annoyed by any censure which his fellow-traitors at Richmond may cast upon him. Like them, he is a rebel in heart and in action, but he is a shade worse than some of them, inasmuch as he deliberately violated the oath of allegiance which, as a naval officer, he had taken when entrusted with a naval command. This Semmes could not say that he had been ill-treated or in any way neglected by the United States Government. He had attained the high rank of Commander in the Navy, and was also a member of the Lighthouse Board. Nor did he belong to a seceded State, seeing that his native Maryland, whatever her proclivities at one time, never went out of the Union. He followed the example of his friend Maury, a man whom his country delighted to honor and advance, and, not content with simple treason, added to it the seasoning of perjury and ingratitude.

Why "the so-called Southern Confederation" should call Semmes over the coals for the loss of the Alabama remains to be seen. That vessel, most probably, did not belong to the rebels, as the Sumpter did, which Semmes first commanded. The Alabama, as we have heard and believe, was the property of a set of British sympathizers in Liverpool and London—of Laird, the M. P. who built her; of Lindsay, the M. P. who supplied her provisions; of James Spence, who put on board her cannon, small arms, and ammunition; of Roebuck, the M. P. who rejoiced in her evil successes; of Gregory and Ferguson, the M. Ps. who constantly championed the revolt. *These*, we believe, owned the vessel, and must have made "a good thing" out of Semmes' piracy with her—provided always that Semmes divided the booty fairly. His collecting sixty chronometers at Cherbourg before the battle showed him to have a *penchant* for that sort of plunder, and would indicate that he had especial care of his own interests. No one can call the Alabama a Southern vessel. The rebel flag was rarely seen on her, and though more than two years at sea, this vessel never once entered a Southern port. The Alabama obviously was British-built, supplied, and *almost wholly* officered in and from Great Britain. No wonder that the rebel press should condemn Semmes for putting the Alabama in the way of being destroyed. The whole of this scoundrel's policy had been to bully and maltreat the weak, and to avoid collision with the strong. The moment he saw a vessel larger than his own approaching him, he retired with the least delay, not caring to encounter a ship that might bear the U. S. flag. Who knows—but perhaps the ruffian had a conscience, and did not choose to look upon the glorious flag which he had abandoned and betrayed?

The Alabama fought the Kearsarge because Semmes had no alternative. Captain Winslow had taken his vessel full in front of the port into which Semmes had ran, and would there have blockaded the Alabama until he had forced her into the action. Seldom have vessels been so well matched, but the Alabama had no chance from the first. The Kearsarge had a good cause, and that counts for much in all contests.

The end is, Semmes has taken from Cherbourg the spoil which he deposited there ere he steamed out in the Channel. Not a word more is said of that sword which, under the auspices of Commander Pim, was to have been subscribed for and publicly presented to him. The dinner which the Junior United Service Club talked of giving him is never heard of now. Semmes, when last heard of, was walking on the quays of Liverpool, sadly out of spirits, for Lindsay, Laird, & Company have not made up their minds to give him a new pirate vessel to command. If he get a rap over the knuckles from his friends at Richmond, the poor wretch may take it as best he can. There may be truth in the rumor that he purposes abandoning the profession of piracy, and living among his British friends upon the fruits of his various robberies at sea. Who knows?

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

SIEGE OF PETERSBURG—NOTHING NEW OR IMPORTANT.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated on Tuesday evening, reports all quiet there with the exception of picket firing, which is still kept up, but not so continuously as heretofore.

Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director the disinterment of bodies is prohibited within the limits of the Army of the Potomac until further orders.

BAXTER'S FIRE ZOUAVES.

Baxter's Zouaves will break camp to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at six o'clock. Chief Engineer Dickson, of the United States Steam Fire Brigade, and the members of the same, a committee of Philadelphians residing here, a band of music, and a proper military escort, will meet them at Long Bridge. They will proceed direct to the house of the Hibernia Engine, where they will partake of a collation. They will leave for Baltimore at 12 o'clock noon, in a slow train, and expect to arrive in Philadelphia about Friday at 2 o'clock. There have been a great many telegraphic inquiries made here to-day, and also personal requests, to know the intended route home, and the hour of leaving. This is authentic, as your correspondent has been one of a committee to make the arrangements.

REBEL REPORT FROM MOBILE.

The Navy Department to-night received a despatch containing the following from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th:

"A despatch from Mobile, dated August 7th, two days later than our previous advices, states that the situation had not materially changed since the enemy's victory over the iron-clads on Friday last. The Navy Department received a telegram yesterday morning that the Morgan, the only gunboat which was not either sunk, beached, or captured, has succeeded in getting over the bar and has reached Mobile."

A REPORT OF A 6-20 LOAN CONTRADICTED.

There is authority for stating the report that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates putting upon the market at an early day a 6-20 loan, the interest to be paid in gold, is entirely without foundation. The loans authorized by various acts of Congress, and yet available, are: Under the act of March 3d, 1863, bonds at 6 per cent. for $33,245,800. Tender act of March 3d, 1864, bonds 10-40s, 5 per cent., $125,471,550. Under the act of June 30th, 1864, bonds redeemable in not less than five nor more than thirty years, or if expedient made payable at not more than forty years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding 6 per cent., payable in coin, four hundred millions, or in lieu an equal amount of the bonds last named, not exceeding $200,000 in Treasury notes, payable not exceeding three years from date, or if expedient at any time after three years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding 7 3-10 per cent., payable in lawful money at maturity or semi-annually. Under the act of February 25, 1862, bonds 5-20s in Europe, $4,000,000; total, $562,717,350.

Under the act of June 30th, 1864, in substitution of 5 per cent. legal-tender notes heretofore issued, now withdrawn to be destroyed, there may be issued notes, as above described, $67,639,897, making a total of $630,357,247.

The 5 per cent. interest-bearing notes were issued under the act of March 3, 1863, as follows:

One-year interest, payable at maturity at 5 per cent., $46,040,000; two-year's interest, payable at maturity at 5 per cent., $17,960.

Two-year coupon interest, payable semi-annually at 5 per cent., $150,000,000. Total, $214,000,000. Of the latter $67,639,897 have been withdrawn, as above stated.

Under the act of March 3d, 1863, there have been delivered to the Treasurer coupons bearing interest at 6 per cent., notes amounting to $30,143,000. The loans not closed and offered at the treasury and agencies are the 5 per cent. bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten and payable after forty years, hence called 10-40s; certificates of indebtedness, which are issuable in discharge of current claims upon the Government; three-year six per cent. compound-interest notes; the six-per-cent. loan provided for the exchange of the 7-30 three year notes, maturing on the 19th of August and 1st of October, 1864, and a new loan of three-year notes, under the act of Congress of June 30, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven-thirty per cent. per annum, or one cent per diem upon every fifty dollars of the principal, interest payable semi-annually in lawful money, or convertible at maturity into 5-20 six-per-cent. bonds, interest in coin.

The official statement of the public debt up to yesterday shows the amount outstanding $1,832,550,000, and the interest $74,872,000. Over $50,000,000 of the interest is payable in coin. The unpaid requisitions are $79,723,000, and the amount in the treasury $13,623,000. The statement is signed by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Harrington.

INSPECTION OF CIGARS.

The Internal Revenue bureau has issued regulations concerning the inspection and stamping of cigars. The inspector, in making his valuation, is required to act upon his own knowledge of the market value of the inspected article, exclusive of the tax.

No other person than an inspector duly appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to affix stamps.

Regulations are also issued concerning the assessment of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, in which it is said that considerable sales have been made, and taxes paid according to the rates under the former acts, with the view of avoiding the additional tax required by the act of June, 1864.

The Commissioner remarks: "Sales made by a manufacturer to his foreman, or to some convenient friend or man of straw, with the view of a re-transfer to the manufacturer, or of a sale afterwards to his use, though possession may have been delivered to such foreman or other person, will not affect the right of the Government to the increased tax. Such sale is fraudulent, so far as the Government is concerned, whatever it may be between the parties, and ought not to be recognized as valid by the officers of internal revenue. Upon the sale for consumption, or removal for consumption, or sale or removal from the place of manufacture of such articles, after the 1st of July, the tax thereon became due, and must be paid at the increased rates, pursuant to the last act."

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

The Southern papers contain the news of the wounding, probably mortally, of Captain Michael W. Cluskey, late editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, and a few years since postmaster of the House of Representatives. Captain Cluskey is a son of Mr. Cluskey, the well-known engineer and architect of this city.

TOBACCO YIELD IN MARYLAND.

A well-known planter of Prince George's county, Maryland, who was in the city yesterday, states that the yield of tobacco in that famous tobacco-growing region will not this year exceed a thousand hogsheads. The usual crop in the county is two thousand hogsheads, or one-fourth of the entire product of the State of Maryland.

THE REPORTED CABINET CHANGES.

There are in this city no rumors, as elsewhere, of Cabinet changes. As to the reported resignation of the Secretary of War, the *National Republican* says, "Mr. Stanton denies the report, and so does the President."

THE 7-30 LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, as reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amounted to $660,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Many of our officers have fallen beneath the fire of the sharpshooters, but our sharpshooters are quite as efficient as those of the rebels. The Petersburg correspondent of the Mobile *Register* says that our men kill their artillerists sometimes a mile distant. He states that, the day before he wrote, a spent ball struck the ground in front of General Lee, and glancing struck his heel, and a few minutes after a young officer, standing near Lee, was shot through the lungs.

A lot of rebel prisoners arrived here yesterday afternoon. They were not as destitute-looking as the common run of rebel prisoners.

Captain Fox, of the Navy Department, left last evening for the North, to spend a few days.

Our forces captured a rebel train of twenty-five wagons, loaded with grain, near Aldie's Gap, on Sunday.

The rebel guerillas are getting very bold. They approach within a few miles of our defences, and have commenced gobbling up our straggling soldiers.

Defences of the Northeastern Frontier.

Portland, August 10.—The Congressional Committee on the Defences of the Northeastern Boundary are inspecting the fortifications here to-day.

The Coast-Defence Excursion Party.

Portland, August 10.—The Congressional Committee on Coast Defences held a levee at the City Hall, this evening, and will make an excursion to the islands to-morrow.

The Europa Outward Bound.

St. John's, (N. F.,) August 8.—The steamship Europa, from Boston for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at six o'clock on Sunday evening.

Bursting of the Boiler of a Steamboat—Loss of Twelve Lives.

Chatham, C. W., August 10.—The propellor Racine, for Buffalo from Chicago, burst her boiler last night, off Rondeau Point, Lake Erie. Twelve of her crew were lost. The cabin and upper works of the vessel were burned, and all her cargo of flour, pork, and high wines, was destroyed. The steamer Avon picked up the survivors, and towed the hull to the beach near Dealtown. The names of the crew that were lost have not been ascertained.

Large Positive Sale of 500 Packages and Lots of British, French, German, and American Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c., &c., this day.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the valuable and desirable assortment of British, German, French, and American dry goods, embracing about 500 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in cottons, linens, woolens, worsteds, and silks, including 5,100 dozen cotton hosiery—to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash, commencing this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, to be continued all day, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

Mountain Advertising.—Travellers in the White Mountain region this summer complain that many natural objects of interest are defaced by the advertisements of New York quack medicine men. A purse is to be made up by tourists to employ a house painter to judiciously efface the offensive advertisements by the application of paint, as near as possible to the natural color of the objects disfigured.

Fire Apparatus for Chili.—A firm in Boston has recently sent a handsome engine, two hose-carriages, and 2,200 feet of hose to Santiago, Chili, and have an order for two more carriages. The burning of a cathedral full of people has taught the Santiagans a lesson.

THE WAR.

MORE GOOD NEWS FROM MOBILE.

FARRAGUT FOLLOWING UP HIS SUCCESSES.

FORT GAINES SURRENDERED.

Its Whole Garrison Prisoners in our Hands.

The Stars and Stripes Flying from its Ramparts.

FORT POWELL EVACUATED AND BLOWN UP BY THE REBELS.

REBEL RETREAT UP THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Gen. Sheridan Overtakes them near Winchester.

SKIRMISHING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Explosion of an Ordnance Boat at City Point.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF THE 22d.

A DECIDED VICTORY CLAIMED.

THE REBEL LOSS ESTIMATED AT 10,000.

Return of Part of Stoneman's Raiders.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 10—10.30 P. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

The following report of the success of our operations at Mobile, extracted from the Richmond *Enquirer* of this morning, has just been received by this Department from Major General Butler:

"Mobile, August 8.—On Friday night Lieut. Col. Williams, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the fort. Yesterday and to-day the enemy are shelling Fort Gaines. The people of Mobile are all ready for the fray. The people are satisfied with the conduct of Lieutenants Buchanan, Maury, and Bennett, of the navy.

SECOND DESPATCH.

"Mobile, August 8.—It is painfully humiliating to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines at half past nine o'clock this morning, by Colonel Chas. Anderson, of the 21st Alabama Regiment. This powerful work was provisioned for six months, and with a garrison of 600 men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce, with the sanction of Gen. Page.

"General Page inquired by signal what his purpose was, and received no answer. His attention was attracted by signal guns. General Page repeatedly telegraphed: 'Hold on to your fort.'

"The same night he visited Ft. Gaines and found Anderson on board the Yankee fleet, arranging the terms of capitulation. He left peremptory orders for Anderson, on his return, not to surrender the fort, and relieved him of his command.

"Fort Morgan signalled this morning, but no answer was received except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts of Fort Gaines. Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful."

Despatches just received from General Sheridan report his forces moving against the enemy up the Shenandoah. At 4 P. M. they were skirmishing about ten miles from Winchester.

This morning General Grant reported the explosion of an ordnance boat yesterday, loaded with ammunition, at City Point wharf. No details have been received. Colonel Babcock, of Gen. Grant's staff, was slightly wounded.

No operations before Atlanta of consequence are reported to-day.

Portions of General Stoneman's command are continuing to arrive, and the total loss will not exceed one thousand.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE RETREAT OF THE RAIDERS.

EARLY IN FULL RETREAT UP THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—HIS FORCE ONLY EIGHTEEN THOUSAND.

Four Miles South Side of the Potomac River, Va., Opposite Williamsport, August 9—6 A. M.—[Special to the *Herald*.]—The rebels fell back from the river yesterday afternoon, and are now reported in full retreat up the valley, in consequence of a heavy Union force having got upon Early's flank, thus dangerously threatening his rear and communications with Richmond.

The flank movement was made by order of Gen. Grant.

Those who know say Early will not make a stand in the lower part of the valley unless absolutely compelled to do so. It is thought, though, there will be some fighting in and around the fortifications of Winchester.

Early's force did not at any time during this last raid exceed 18,000. I have facts and figures to prove this, these figures descending even to the strength of brigades and regiments, with the names of their commanding officers.

As I close this despatch there is a report that Martinsburg was occupied by Union troops last night. The road from here to Martinsburg is now said to be clear.

I hear of no heavy fighting. There are reports of skirmishing, and from all accounts there is every indication of a general rebel retreat.

PARTICULARS OF AVERILL'S RECENT VICTORY.

Harper's Ferry, August 9.—[Special to the *Tribune*.]—Gen. Averill attacked the combined forces of McCausland, Johnson, Gilmor, and McNeil, on the morning of the 7th, and, after a spirited fight, completely routed their entire command, capturing all of their artillery—four pieces—a vast quantity of small arms, 400 horses and equipments, and 420 prisoners, including 6 field officers and 32 company officers. McCausland, with his broken and demoralized command, has fled to the mountains. Our loss was comparatively small—7 killed and 51 wounded. Among our killed are Major Congress and 1st Lieut. Clark, of the 3d Virginia Cavalry. They were struck down while gallantly leading a charge. Capt. Kerr was severely wounded while penetrating the enemy's lines.

THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL SHERMAN—THE BATTLE OF THE 22D ULT. BEFORE ATLANTA.

Washington, August 10.—Major General Sherman, in transmitting the following official report of General Logan, says though the number of dead rebels seems to be excessive, he is disposed to give full credit to the report; that though our loss is only 3,521 killed, wounded, and missing, the enemy's dead alone on the field nearly equaled that number, viz.: 2,200.

Headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, before Atlanta, Georgia, July 24, 1864.—General: I have the honor to report the following general summary of the result of the attack of the enemy on this army on the 22d instant:

Our total loss of killed, wounded, and missing was 3,521 and ten pieces of artillery.

We have buried and delivered to the enemy, under flag of truce sent me by them, in front of the 3d Division, 17th Army Corps, 1,000 of their killed.

The number of their dead in front of the 4th division of the same corps, including those on the ground not now occupied by our troops, General Blair reports, will swell the number of the dead on his front to 2,000.

The number of their dead buried in front of the 15th Corps, up to this hour, is 360, and the commanding officer reports that at least as many more are yet unburied, the burying parties being still at work.

The number of dead buried in front of the 16th Corps is 422.

We have over 1,000 of their wounded in our hands, the larger number of wounded being carried off during the night after the engagement by them.

We captured 18 stands of colors, and have them now. We also captured 5,000 stands of arms.

The attack was made on our lines seven times, and was seven times repulsed. Hood's and Hardee's corps and Wheeler's cavalry engaged us.

We have sent to the rear 1,000 prisoners, including thirty-three commissioned officers of high rank. We still occupy the field, and the troops are in high spirits. A detached and full report will be forwarded as soon as completed.

Recapitulation—Our total loss, 3,521.

Enemy's dead thus far reported buried and delivered to them, 3,220.

Total number of prisoners sent North, 1,007.

Total prisoners wounded in our hands, 1,000.

Estimated loss of the enemy, at least 10,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. LOGAN, Major General.

To Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

THE GUERILLA WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

HORSE-STEALING—A BEARER OF DESPATCHES FROM A GUERILLA LEADER NOT RECOGNIZED.

Louisville, August 9.—This morning twenty guerillas attacked a party of men under W. B. Lanord, who were driving sixty horses to Gallatin, from Salt river road, five miles from West Point. The guerillas killed three of our men, and captured forty-two of the horses.

The Nashville *Union* has official authority for the statement that the loss in McCook's raid will not exceed five hundred.

J. Walker Taylor, purporting to be a bearer of despatches, was stopped at New Albany, Indiana, last night, bearing a letter from Col. A. R. Johnson, headquarters of the Confederate forces in Union county, Kentucky, addressed to General Burbridge, asking if he considered the shooting of Confederates in Henderson as in accordance with his order regarding guerillas, and deputizing Major Taylor to confer with him on the subject.

General Emery directed Colonel Fairleigh to write to Colonel Johnson, refusing to recognize Major Taylor, as Johnson was in Kentucky, a State not within the Confederate lines, and in command of but a small force, composed chiefly of irresponsible persons; and as he was acting without any authority known to General Emery, he could not officially transmit his message to General Burbridge, and refused further intercourse. As Major Taylor claimed to be a Confederate soldier, he would send him into the Confederate lines.

Sixty guerillas were encamped at Garrettsville last night.

ASSESSMENTS ON REBEL CITIZENS.

Cairo, August 9.—General Paine has ordered heavy assessments to be made on the disloyal citizens of Hickman, Groves, Vallard, and McCracken counties, in Kentucky, for the benefit of the families of Union soldiers whose property has been destroyed by the rebels. Capt. Paine has gone to Hickman to collect an assessment of $50,000. Poultry, ice, butter, eggs, coal, wood, hay, cattle, sheep, hogs, and furniture are allowed to be shipped within the Federal lines in insurrectionary States. Twenty hogsheads of tobacco, from Paducah, arrived to-day, mostly for New York.

THE INDIAN WAR.

NEW DEPREDATIONS—ALARM SPREADING OVER THE UTAH PRAIRIES.

Omaha City, August 10.—The Indians are hourly committing new depredations, stealing stock, burning trains, and killing indiscriminately. They were within one hundred yards of the pickets of Fort Kearney last night, and fired an arrow at one.

A coach arrived at Fort Kearney this morning. The passengers report passing several trains which had been burned, and eleven dead bodies by the wayside. A party of six whites were killed at Thirty-two Mile Creek last night.

The Indians have stolen all the stock at Cottonwood station, ninety miles west of Fort Kearney. This morning a party of soldiers started in pursuit. It is well known that some renegade whites, supposed from Quantrell's old band, are associated with the Indians.

Fort Laramie, August 9.—The Indians are getting very bold, and great alarm prevails throughout the country. It is feared that they will attack this point. Many emigrants have been killed, and much stock stolen.

CALIFORNIA.

Surrender of Acapulco.

San Francisco, August 8.—The Golden City has arrived with the passengers that left New York July 13.

Acapulco has been surrendered by the forces of Alvarez.

General Uraga has declared for the Empire, but only a few hundred of his men followed him.

A large Liberal force holds Colima.

The blockade of Manzanilla is not enforced.

The mining shares are dull, and the transactions are unimportant.

Australian dates to the 1st of June show a falling off in the gold receipts.

LARGE AMOUNTS OF GOLD DUST—NEW MINES DISCOVERED IN OREGON.

San Francisco, August 9.—The steamer Oregon, from British Columbia and Oregon, brings nearly $500,000 in gold dust, mostly from the Idaho and Oregon mines. The Victoria papers record the finding of rich mines in Snake and Leech rivers, twenty-two miles from Victoria. There is a great rush in that direction.

Idaho is decreasing in population. Mining reports are contradictory.

THE UTAH INDIAN TROUBLES BELIEVED TO BE AT AN END.

San Francisco, August 8.—The Indian troubles in Utah are all supposed to be at an end, General Connor having sent out troops.

An emigrant reports the massacre of several hundred emigrants by the Snake Indians, in Idaho. The story lacks confirmation.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburg, August 10, 1864.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

The following bills were introduced:

One by Mr. Reilly, repealing a section of the act relative to the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill county.

Mr. Connell, one relative to a clerical error in the apportionment bill.

Mr. Hoge, one authorizing the president and directors of the Franklin and Allegheny Bridge Company to borrow money.

NO PRIVATE BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED.

Mr. Lowry offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate will not proceed to the consideration of any private bill during this session: *Provided*, that the resolution shall not refer to any bill heretofore passed and in the hands of the Governor, and requiring amendment; or any bill giving bounties to volunteers.

The vote on this resolution was as follows: yeas 23, nays 7.

Mr. Connell offered a resolution requesting the Governor to return certain bills which had been passed by the Legislature last winter, but needed some amendment before the Governor could sign them.

The resolution was passed.

STATE TROOPS IN NATIONAL SERVICE.

Mr. Wilson offered the following:

Whereas, Great dissatisfaction exists in the 187th Regiment P. V., now attached to the 5th Army Corps, in consequence of an alleged violation of good faith towards them on the part of the War Department, in ordering them into active service, contrary to the terms of their enlistment, contained in General Order No. 20, issued by Major General Couch, on the 24th day of March last; therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor be respectfully requested to communicate to the Senate all the facts within his knowledge appertaining to the said regiment, and the duties for which the same was specially and specifically recruited and mustered into the United States service.

Laid over under the rules for one day.

STATE BOUNTIES.

Mr. Johnson offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the General Bounty Law passed at the late session, and substituting in its stead a State Bounty, in such manner as not to do injustice to such counties as shall have availed themselves of the provisions of said act to fill their quotas for five hundred dollars, and report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate refused to proceed to the second reading of the resolution—ayes 11, nays 18.

The Senate was invited to visit Chambersburg and accepted the invitation.

The Senate then adjourned until 8½ o'clock on Thursday evening.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution recalling some forty bills from the Governor. These were bills which had been passed by both branches of the Legislature, and which needed the personal liability or some other amendment before they could be approved by the Governor.

A general discussion ensued as to the propriety of recalling the bills. It was contended that by so doing the Legislature would be opening the door to private legislation. On the other hand it was argued that the bills to be returned and perfected were really meritorious, and needed only trivial amendments.

Mr. Smith, of Chester, moved also to recall from the custody of the Governor an act enabling State banks to do business under the National law, which the Governor had refused to sign.

Mr. Smith, of Chester, stated that the objection to the bank bill was that it did not require the State organization, before going under the National law, to surrender the specie certificates which they had obtained from the Commonwealth. If this amendment was made the bill might not be objectionable to the Governor. The majority of the State banks were willing to surrender their certificates, and Pennsylvania would thereby be relieved from the burden.

The amendment of Mr. Smith was agreed to, as was also the resolution recalling the bills.

MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINE.

Mr. Searight asked leave to introduce an act appropriating $15,000 to construct a military telegraph line between Connellsville and Uniontown, in Fayette county, a distance of 12 miles.

Mr. Glass argued that a good telegraph line could be put up at $125 per mile.

Mr. Searight had been informed that a greater sum would be necessary.

Mr. Searight obtained leave to read his bill by a vote of ayes 60, nays 30.

INVITATION TO CHAMBERSBURG.

Mr. Sharpe presented a communication from a committee of the citizens of Chambersburg, inviting the Legislature to visit the town and witness the devastation. The invitation was accepted.

A debate ensued as to the proper time to make the trip. It was finally decided to leave Harrisburg at 8 o'clock on Thursday.

A joint committee on the revision of the bounty laws was authorized.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL.

The Governor, and other members of a Committee to Enlarge the Capitol, reported that the plan, as devised by the Legislature last winter, was impracticable. New plans were submitted. Referred to a committee.

Adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

NEW YORK CITY.

New York, August 10, 1864.

A M'CLELLAN MEETING.

The McClellan meeting to-night was the largest one ever held in this city. Fourteenth street from Sixth avenue to east of Union Square was one dense mass of people; Broadway was crowded from Eighteenth to Ninth streets; the Bowery and Fourth avenue were filled for blocks, and Union Square itself was jammed. A large number of buildings in the vicinity were filled with McClellanites. The number present is roughly estimated at from 60,000 to 100,000.

— A new metal called langite, a basic sulphate of copper, has been discovered and exhibited by Professor Maskelyne.

REBEL PRISONERS FOR ELMIRA.

Seven hundred rebel prisoners passed through here to-day from Point Lookout, bound to Elmira.

BOSTON AVOIDING THE DRAFT.

The *Post* contains a detailed statement showing how Boston has been engaged in importing men from Europe, to go as substitutes and volunteers in the army. Three ship-loads, it appears, have been brought over, mostly from Germany.

REPORTED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

The *Commercial* says that private despatches announce the resignation of Secretaries Seward, Blair, and Welles.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

The *Commercial* says the Government has received important official news from Atlanta to-day.

General Hooker and Assistant Secretary Fox arrived here to-day.

An alleged deserter, named George W. Coffin, was shot by Detective Kingsley to-day. Coffin was wounded in the shoulder. He asserts that he can produce an honorable discharge from the Scott Life Guards.

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Scotia, which sailed to-day, took out $59,000 in gold.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, ship Duisberg, Rotterdam; brig Isabella Hunter, Glace Bay.

BOSTON.

Boston, August 10, 1864.

DEATH OF A CONSUL.

Dr. Reynolds, Consul of the United States at St. Marie, Hayti, died there on the 22d of July.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, schr R. Bord, Port au Prince; Planet, St. Marie.

Obituary.

Baltimore, August 10.—Adam Denmead, Esq., well known as the proprietor of the Monument Iron Foundry, died this morning of typhoid fever.

THE BESIEGED REBEL CITIES.

AFFAIRS AT PETERSBURG—A LITTLE ROMANCE—THE SIEGE AND BOMBARDMENT OF ATLANTA—THE CONDITION OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY—NEW REBEL GREAT GUNS.

Affairs still continue quiet before Petersburg. The rebels have mounted some additional great guns upon their works, with which they keep up now and then a vigorous shelling of our batteries. The duels are of varying success, but our guns generally have the balance of "silencings" in their favor. It is asserted that the mine, which has heretofore been represented to have exploded forty yards from the earthwork it was to destroy, did explode in the exact spot the rebel engineers intended. The fort was part of the line guarded by Gen. Warren's (the 5th) corps. A few hours before the explosion deserters came in, informing our officers of the exact spot in which it was expected to take place. The work—an unimportant one—was abandoned before it went into the air. This statement is, however, only a statement, and we give it for what it is worth.

In the absence of any war news, the correspondents are turning their attention to the quieter incidents of military life. One of them details the following little romance, which will afford ground enough for the efforts of half a dozen novelists. Its interest is heightened by the social position of one who figures in the story, who is no less than the daughter of ex-President Tyler:

Just before the army crossed the James river, and while our corps was in the vicinity of Charles City Court House, private John Kick (not a very romantic name for the hero of my brief romance, but "what's in a name?"), of the 2d New York Rifles, was taken sick, and was left at the house of the late ex-President Tyler. An aged relative of the family and Miss Tyler, the President's daughter—a lady young, good looking, and withal strongly rebellious—were the occupants of the mansion, which, I should say, *en passant*, was ransacked to some extent by our soldiers before a guard was stationed to protect it. The army, in course of time, passed away, and the sick man languished in the luxurious rooms of his fair young host, in whose breast pity and sympathy soon emerged into the stronger passion which "rules the camp, the court, the grove." Forgotten was the hated blue of the Federal soldier; forgotten the vandal work which still left its traces behind; forgotten the anger with which of yore Virginia's foemen were wont to inspire all true (?) daughters of that State. She loved the Yankee, and the young rifleman returned her love, as the novels say. Of course, the next proceeding was matrimony. A minister was found, and they were united in the bonds of matrimony—more fortunate, in this respect, than the prototypical Romeo and Juliet.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Whispers come to us that General Foster is preparing for a move on Charleston, more formidable than any its defenders have yet had to oppose. What it is, none know, but it excites great expectations among our officers and soldiers who have so long lain on Morris Island. The bombardment is still kept up against Sumpter, but with no appreciable effect, beyond altering the shape of the great pile of ruins. Two prisoners of war, who escaped from their rebel jailors, arrived a week ago within our lines. They are respectively a captain and lieutenant in the 100th Ohio. A correspondent says they tell fearful tales of the treatment of Union prisoners. We have already informed the reader of the fact that all the prisoners were removed from Richmond, the officers to Macon, and the soldiers to Anderson, Georgia; 1,800 officers being confined in the former and 30,000 men in the latter place. The escaped men report that the Union soldiers had no barracks, no tents, not even a shade tree. The lot confining them is about eight acres. At one time it rejoiced in a few trees. An effort on the part of some of the men to escape brought into requisition some limbs of the trees, when rebel magnanimity and humanity ordered them all to be cut down. The tales of the prison-ships of the Revolution have lost some of their horrors by comparison with this age. All the Union officers have now been removed from Macon to Charleston. On the train from Savannah to Charleston, when near Pocotaligo, the two officers above named leaped from the cars, hid themselves by day, travelled by night, negroes secreted them, bloodhounds were put on the track, and some officers were rearrested. Fortunately Capt. Hunt and his officer escaped bloodhounds and rebel pickets, and reached the ferry. The latter was exhausted and could not swim. So the captain waded the marsh and swam the river, and was greeted by sentinels of the 56th New York Volunteers, Colonel Van Wyck, doing picket duty at that point. The Captain asked for volunteers to cross the river and get the exhausted lieutenant. No time could be lost; it was already daylight. The gallant men of the 56th responded promptly, jumped into a boat, steered for the mainland, and, under sight of rebel soldiers, bore away the almost lifeless lieutenant. They go North by this steamer. Their story should be written, and read by all men in the North.

AFFAIRS AROUND ATLANTA.

Here, too, our operations have subsided into a regular siege. The roar of cannon goes on all day, and breaks out during the night in great gusts and storms. In expectation of this siege the rebels provided themselves with two 64-pounders, which a letter-writer thus describes:

They are the same kind they used at Vicksburg—at least it throws the same description of shell which I frequently saw there—a missile six and a half inches in diameter, acorn-shaped, with expansion metal run upon and around the heel, one and a half inches in width, held on by a projecting flange. The concussion from this gun is very heavy, shaking the heavens for miles around, and the noise of the shell in its flight through the air is like the howl of a demon. One or two of these "pot-metal concerns," as Quartermaster Figgett calls them, have dropped in and about Gen. Schofield's headquarters, and are objects of curiosity. As siege guns for battering down permanent works they are, no doubt, formidable, but for ordinary field practice too unwieldy. A small rifled Parrott is much more useful, and has equal range. These huge guns we calculate to capture, as, without railroad transportation, the enemy cannot remove them. They will probably be spiked and left for Yankee trophies when the "Gate City" is evacuated.

The latest facts concerning the siege appear in our telegraphic column.

Curious Emigration Scheme.

ONE OF BOSTON'S SECRETS—HOW THE CITY FILLS ITS QUOTA—MEN ENLISTED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—THEIR PASSAGE PAID TO THIS COUNTRY—THREE SHIPLOADS ALREADY SENT TO THE ARMY.

The British steamer Bellona, which left this port on Saturday last, had a few days before quietly landed on Deer Island, in Boston harbor, between four and five hundred men. She did not touch at any wharf in Boston, but after leaving the men put out of the harbor and sailed directly for this port, bringing a few bales of rags, which constituted her entire cargo. Two other similar trips have been made. The first vessel came from Ireland, the other from Hamburg. Most of the men brought on these three vessels are now in the Union army, though the emigrants from Ireland did not enter the service immediately, some of them having been persuaded by their friends that they could do better. They began their voyage to the United States, however, with the intention of entering the service, and their passage was taken with that understanding. The failure to do as they had agreed in Boston involved a heavy loss to persons who had paid their passage money. The second company, as soon as they arrived at Boston, put on the Federal uniform, received their bounty money, and went into the ranks; thus providing exemption from the draft for several hundred Bostonians, whose business engagements did not admit of their personal service in the army. Four hundred of the emigrants who came on the Bellona also entered the service, thereby exempting four hundred other Bostonians. A majority of these emigrants had already been trained to the use of arms, and some of them had been in battle. It is believed that they will do good service in our army.

The secret of this business, by which Boston obtained substitutes, and two or three persons obtained a large amount of money, was at first well kept. But it finally got out; a desperate man, a Servian by birth, who arrived on board the Bellona, and was afterwards brought to this city, has divulged the scheme to several unscrupulous individuals, who say they are lawyers, but who possess neither ability nor learning, and are without character or influence—yet they promise him that they will get money for him, and expect to get more for themselves, if he puts the case in their hands. These New York sharpers are unwilling that the gains of the Boston men should be so much, and their own so little; and they threaten to put an end to this kind of emigration by going to Europe and making representations about it, unless the Bostonians pay them for keeping silence.

A part of the story of this curious emigration scheme is not secret, but it is novel and interesting. The men who came in the Bellona were of different nationalities, but were collected in Belgium under the direction of Julian Allen, formerly colonel of the well-known organization called the "Polish Legion," of this city—a regiment which it was proposed to recruit at the beginning of the war among the Polish refugees in this country; but its ranks were not filled in time, and the men were consolidated into other regiments. Mr. Allen went abroad to assist his countrymen in their late struggle for independence, and he is now doing what he can for American interests. Six hundred men were gathered within three weeks, and constant accessions were made to their numbers. It was not difficult to collect them. The people of Europe are acquainted with the efforts making here to obtain recruits; and many persons desiring to come to this country frequently make application to our consuls, supposing, not unnaturally, that some facilities for transportation hither might be afforded by our diplomatic representatives, but those officers, in accordance with the instructions of our Government, reject the proposals. When, however, it became known at Antwerp, recently, that Mr. Allen would receive persons and send them across the ocean, the tidings were quickly conveyed to the principal cities near the seaboard of the continent; and immediately men came from all directions. They walked about at Antwerp in crowds. A part of them were so much elated with the prospect of going to America, that they marched in processions, carrying rags to represent banners, on long sticks like flagstaffs; much to the astonishment of some of the townspeople and the amusement of others, who thought a new society had suddenly sprung into existence, and that ragamuffins were the only members.

The Belgian Government would not permit the embarkation of the emigrants without a careful examination of them, and the signing of a contract by each person, which was to be a certificate that he went by his own desire. This paper (or a copy of it) was to be left with the customs officers, else the necessary clearance for the vessel could not be obtained. The contract bound the signers, when they should arrive in the United States, to do whatever might be required of them; and all the men were asked by the officers if they understood what the contract implied, and if they were willing to abide by it. These questions answered satisfactorily, and the name attached to the contract, completed the preliminaries. Some of the Belgians were unable to write their names, and the customs officers made the required signatures, saying to the emigrants as they did so, that they were going to America and must do their duty.

The Bellona was ready to sail on the 6th of July; but it appears that a dishonest contractor had sent on board a quantity of bad provisions, which were served out to the emigrants, some of whom thereupon marched off the vessel, and were followed by more than half their fellows. It is said even that less than a hundred remained on board. Here was a dilemma. The vessel had been chartered at a high rate. She was to carry seven hundred or eight hundred men. Her owners thought she could carry a thousand. The Belgian authorities had surveyed her, however, and would not allow more than four hundred and twenty-six to go on board. Of these three-fourths had abandoned the vessel, and by their representations would deter others from coming in their places. A summary measure was then resolved on. All the provisions were thrown overboard before the faces of some of the discontented men, and they were promised that the best food in the market should be procured for them, and that they should have double rations. The new food was bought, and was followed on board, soon afterwards, by the runaways. The men had another reason for returning to their places on the ship. They were nearly all rough persons; in anticipation of the trip they had disposed of everything they possessed, even their spare clothing, for liquor, and had had a general "spree." So, now they had neither money nor means of obtaining any; and the want of food admonished them of the propriety of fulfilling their contract. Two of the men who had signed the paper complained to their consuls, saying that illegal efforts were made to detain them, and the ship was detained till the consuls could make an investigation. The complaint was found to be incorrect; the authorities were assured that all the men on board were at liberty to leave the vessel if they desired to do so; and the objections to her departure were withdrawn.

On the 6th of July the vessel sailed down the channel for Antwerp. There were two or three hundred men on the wharf, who desired to go on board; but, for reasons already given, were not permitted. Their demonstrations, as she took her departure, indicated much disappointment. Some of them followed along the banks, waving handkerchiefs, and calling out to the men on deck to have the vessel stopped, and they would come on board in small boats. Of course the request was not heeded; and some of their number were observed to manifest their vexation in tears. Regular drills constituted a part of the daily exercises at sea. A young Pole, who was an officer in our army, but who resigned and engaged with his countrymen in the recent attempted revolution, presided at these drills, and performed important services from the first. Among these emigrants were many Gemans who could sing and play; to the latter were given instruments, and the former assisted the musicians with their voices. These men, with the exception already noticed, enlisted on Deer Island, were examined, and afterwards went to the military rendezvous in another part of the harbor. In four days from the time of arrival, the business was concluded. Nobody not interested was wiser, while three individuals were much richer, and four hundred men were credited on the quota of Boston.

More of these emigrants are coming. Another vessel loaded with them is expected at Boston harbor in a few days. The facts are known in Europe; and this new system of emigration, first made practicable through the wants and the enterprise of men of Boston, appears to be successful. No efforts have been made on the Continent, so far as yet appears, to put a stop to it.

Galignani's Messenger, in announcing the departure of the last vessel from Antwerp, gives no particulars, but says that it contained three hundred and fifty "German recruits for the American Federal army."—*New York Post.*

Barbarous Treatment of Slaves in Kentucky.

Many of the good people of the free States are inclined to be rather incredulous in reference to the reports of the barbarous treatment of slaves by their inhuman masters in the far South, and still try to cover up their dark deeds of villainy to keep them from the public gaze. But we propose to give a few instances of the same kind a little nearer home. The first instance was related in this town a few hours after it occurred, by a young man who has always been pro-slavery in his feelings, and a strong sympathizer with the South. The scene occurred in Kentucky—*chivalrous Kentucky*. Just across the river from Newberg, Ind., there lives a man by the name of George Hill, who owns a large farm and a number of negroes. To the latter, however, he has only a thief's title. One of these negroes expressed a determination to leave his master and join the Federal army. By some means Hill found out the intention of the man, and at once determined to prevent it. It was Sabbath morning that he got the news, and at 10 o'clock he took the poor fellow, stripped and tied him, then took a strap of leather about two feet and a half long and an inch and a half broad. This he perforated with holes, and cut notches like saw-teeth on the edges, then dipping it into salt brine proceeded to the brutal work of whipping. Of course every stroke with such an instrument would produce a horrible blood-blister. Thus he continued, stopping only at intervals to rest himself, until four o'clock in the afternoon, and how much longer we know not, for our informant, who was in the employ of Hill, grew sick at the frightful scene, and left the place, to return no more. During these six hours he could not help evincing strong feelings of sympathy for the poor, suffering one; and for this Hill, with bitter oaths, frequently threatened him with similar treatment. A short time previous to this an older brother of Hill's undertook to whip a negro for some trivial offence, and the negro, thinking that kind of work about played out, offered resistance, whereupon Hill took his rifle and shot him. Fortunately, however, the wound was slight, and the man recovered, and is now in the Union army. Now, these men have talked hard, and cursed bitterly against a certain *imaginary* party of amalgamationists in the North, and at the same time they are holding, working, and abusing as slaves their own half-brothers and half-sisters; children that their father raised by a black woman after he and his wife had separated. This is slavery as it *is*; not as it *might be*. And a person would suppose that such men as these would be the last ones to say aught against amalgamation.

Our second scene was in the same community, and, if possible, more horrible than the first, and is equally as well authenticated, being related by an eye-witness. A man, familiarly known as Corneel McCormick, an overseer for John McCormick, took a negro woman, stripped and tied her, and then proceeded to whip her until he completely exhausted his strength at the fiendish work. Then, after resting himself, he took two little boys, tied them with ropes around the wrists, then hung them up two feet above the ground, stripped them, and then whipped the little fellows until they were so near dead they could not cry. These things are done in Kentucky, where slavery is said to exist in its mildest form—if so, I pity the worst form. If a man in this community were to tie up his horse or ox and wantonly beat him to death, the curses of a justly indignant community would rest upon him. But a demon in human shape can tie up a man—his brother, his *equal*, nay, in humanity his superior—and beat him to death and cast aside his carcass as he would that of a hog, and then walk forth into the community as a *gentleman of high standing* and a clever fellow. And I am sorry to say that there are men in all the free States that are so devoid of all the principles of moral honesty, justice, and humanity, to say nothing of virtue and religion, that they can unblushingly advocate the perpetuity of this most abominable of all systems known in the catalogue of infamy.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

AUGUST 10, 1863.			AUGUST 10, 1864.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
82	93	95½	77	92½	95
WIND.			WIND.		
N.W.	S.E.	S by W	W by S	WSW	WSW

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The U. S. steam-transport Baltic steamed up the river yesterday afternoon, and was anchored below the navy yard. The wounded heroes were taken to Camden on the same night, and were thence transported to the army hospital at Beverly, N. J.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

Chief Engineer Lyle, of the Fire Department, received a telegraphic despatch last evening, that the Fire Zouaves would arrive in Philadelphia at two o'clock to-morrow, Friday. There will be a grand parade of the department to meet them.

DESERTERS.

The following-named soldiers were reported at the Medical Director's office, yesterday, as having deserted from army hospitals in this department:

Haddington Hospital—Jacob Anderson, Company K, 15th New York Heavy Artillery; Oliver E. Barton, Company I, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Charles Bronson, Company K, 71st Pennsylvania; James Bango, Company I, 51st Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Moody, Company C, 82d Pennsylvania.

McClellan Hospital—A. F. Moodington, Company G, 99th Pennsylvania.

DEATHS.

The following deaths of soldiers in the army hospitals of this department were reported at the Medical Director's office yesterday:

Mower Hospital, Chestnut Hill—Franklin Sovy, Company K, 116th New York; Solomon Steinour, Company M, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery; W. G. Trach, Company E, 17th Vermont; George Belsinger, Company K, 2d Maryland.

Cuyler Hospital—David Smith, Company E, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

ENLISTMENTS.

Warrants were issued on Tuesday last to fifty-four men who have enlisted and been credited to the city. Now that the bounty has been increased to $400 the number of enlistments ought to rapidly increase.

NAVAL.

ATTEMPTED DESERTION.

At the Navy Yard, about half past eleven last night, a man attempted to desert from the receiving ship, by jumping overboard. Being discovered he was fired on by the guard and wounded. He was picked up by the ships' boat, and soon found himself, much the worse for wear, upon the vessel whence he started.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS CLUB.

The "Newspaper Convention" reassembled yesterday afternoon in the Select Council Chamber and proceeded to the consideration of the by-laws, which gave rise to a protracted, interesting, and, at times, animated discussion between Messrs. E. W. C. Greene, Thos. M. Coleman, Wm. H. Fisher, H. Wetherill, J. Hassan, A. W. Frick, E. O. Wallace, L. W. Wallazz, C. S. A. McAran, J. R. Booth, Dr. Dunlingson, and Julius Hines, after which the by-laws were approved. The Convention then proceeded to inaugurate the Club. Nominations for membership were made, and each nominee was voted for by the members present. The meeting adjourned until next Wednesday afternoon, at which time the balloting will be resumed. The Convention was in session over four hours.

BASE BALL.

The great game of the week will take place to-day (Thursday)—Atlantic vs. Athletic. The pitchers on either side (Pratt and McBride) are Philadelphians, and both were brought up in the Athletic Club. The play will begin at 3 o'clock precisely at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets. This will be a game of remarkable interest. Seats provided for ladies. The Atlantic play with wonderful skill and power. Yesterday the Olympics played the Atlantics, and at the close of the game the score stood—Atlantic 58; Olympic, 11.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS.

Mayor Henry has appointed the following additional supervisors: Ninth and Tenth wards, James Kelly; Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, Joseph Ash; Second division Twentieth ward, F. M. Poulson; Second division Twenty-third ward, Enoch Foster; Third division Twenty-third ward, Geo. W. Rhawn.

THE BOUNTY BILL SIGNED.

Mayor Henry has signed the bounty bill passed by Councils, last week, giving volunteers $400 bounty, whether for one, two, or three years. Recruiting should go on briskly under the impetus of such large bounties as are now being given to recruits, amounting with pay to $717 a year.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Some days ago it was reported at the Medical Director's office that a man named Weston Briggs had died on board of the United States transport De Molay. Some doubts arising as to his identity, the body was disinterred, and was discovered to be that of a man named Westley Riggs.

COMPLIMENTARY.

A grand complimentary ball will be given to Mark Hassler this evening, at Congress Hall, Cape Island.

CASUALTY.

About half past five o'clock yesterday afternoon, as two men were lowering a heavy bureau from the second-story window of a dwelling-house, in Thirteenth street, above Poplar, the rope by which it was supported gave way and the bureau fell upon a little girl about four years of age, the daughter of David Walker, residing in Heath street, below Thirteenth, breaking both her legs. Her physician says that her injuries are fatal. She was taken to the residence of her parents.

FIRE.

The alarm of fire about one o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of a varnish factory, at the corner of York and Emerald streets, belonging to Chas. C. Phillips & Co. The loss was about $500, and it is covered by insurance.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Shoemaker.]

MORE SHARP WORK.

We yesterday gave somewhat in detail the particulars of the case in which a countryman was robbed. It was slightly novel, and, therefore, interesting, and a careful perusal of it may enable unsophisticated countrymen to keep clear of swindlers. We have another case that does not come up to scientific swindling. A couple of men, giving the names of Ferdinand Huss and Charles Rolfing, were arraigned yesterday on the charge of attempting to extort money. It seems, from the evidence, that the defendants went to a house near Second and Canal streets, and charged a young man living there with being a deserter. He denied the charge, when they attempted to arrest him. They finally agreed to let him up on the payment of $200. He refused, and finally they proposed $100. A couple of police officers arrived, and the intruders were taken into custody. They were committed to answer.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Wm. Donnelly was arraigned before the same magistrate, on the charge of having entered and stolen a gold watch and $25 from the lager-beer saloon of Mr. Weyforth, corner of Lithgow and Canal streets. The timepiece was recovered. The defendant was committed to answer.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Five young women and two half-grown boys were arraigned yesterday afternoon at the Central Station, on the charge of keeping disorderly houses in the vicinity of Mulvaney street and Columbia avenue, in the northwestern part of the city. The police made a descent on the houses on Tuesday night, and made the above arrests. It not being clear that the parties kept the houses they were discharged.

[Before Mr. U. S. Commissioner Sergeant.]

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.

A man giving the name of Max Sidelberg was arraigned yesterday afternoon on the charge of passing counterfeit $50 U. S. treasury notes, commonly called greenbacks. The denomination was altered from $2 to $50. The accused was held to bail.

The Circus and Menagerie ... States Circus and Menagerie ... Noyes was a ... gain filled to overflowing ... The exhibition will positively ... evening. Another matinee this ...

CITY ITEMS.

A Scientific Expedition ... ment is about to despatch a ... the Pacific Ocean. It would be ... of our Government to offer ... depot at San Francisco, in case ... should require refitting while on ... also be as well to inform the officers ... tion that if they should desire ... wardrobes, the Brown Stone Clothing ... hill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 ... above Sixth, furnishes the best ... ing that operation.

Says Southey: "My notions ... much the same as they are about ... is a good deal of amusement ... all one wants to be at rest." ... rest with an ill-fitting suit of ... seeking rest and ease (and ... chase their clothing at Charles ... Price, under the Continental.

If you are so far behind the age as ... used that popular gem for the teeth, Sozodont, put it off on longer, but go to ... nearest Druggist, and get a bottle ... regret it. Sold by all druggists.

Eye and Ear most successfully ... Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist ... cial eyes inserted. No charge for exam...

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

The Girard.

Mrs Boyd, Washington	J Griffith
D C Andrews, N Jersey	E Rowers
C Garretson, York	L Reese
L Le Tout, New York	W H Sear...
C W Dunan, Penna	T Babel
J G Cummins, Media	E L Corn...
J Cunningham, N Jersey	L Burton
T Stewart & wf, Boston	D F Good
W Diderhover, Wash	J Cochran
H Hughes, Baltimore	A H Schultz
G Martin, Baltimore	A T Daniels
J Henderson, Washington	H P Preston
W Boyd, Washington	S Prince, Jr
C Barclay & wf, New York	G L Story
S Tisdal & wf, New York	P Gosler
C Thompson, N Jersey	W Golder
H Jordan, N Jersey	J Porter
P H Murphey & wf, N Y	H Parter
B F Hartwell & fa, Boston	S D Martin
Samuel Duncan, Brooklyn	J J [illegible]
C B Harmon, Portland	S P [illegible]
Henry Hopper, Delaware	Robt W[illegible]
W W Welles, Ohio	J T [illegible]
H C Bergsbresser, Penna	C B [illegible]
Wallace Goss, Pottsville	A J [illegible]
E J Daniels, New York	R C [illegible]
W P Ostrander, New York	C F Albert
J H Bird, Wash, D C	W M[illegible]
P M Dubant, Wash, D C	C C H[illegible]
B Fentress, Maryland	J O M[illegible]
J C Mendrun, Boston	E S D[illegible]
R R Cochran, Delaware	J A Carter
Samuel Pancost, Prov, R I	Jas B[illegible]
W P Rothwell, Prov, R I	Elias B[illegible]
Geo Ratcliff, Boston	E S Parker
H Eckstein, Portland	E Thorn
A M Vanderwerter, N York	Wm C [illegible]
Geo E Leaman, Boston	D E Park
R S McCormick, Franklin	E P [illegible]
John Kerns, Baltimore	Jas T[illegible]
W D Davis, Baltimore	P F[illegible]
Benj B Riley, New York	Mr E B[illegible]
J W Howe, Massachusetts	J W H[illegible]
W Howe, Massachusetts	A H [illegible]
Geo Howe, Massachusetts	John A N[illegible]
C Granier, Delaware	Mrs N[illegible]
H Winkley, New York	John E N[illegible]

The Continental.

R A S Johnson, N Brunsw'k	D A Dangler
Jas H Mann, Lewistown	Miss Dangler
T B Kennedy, Chambersb'g	Geo B Carson
W B Hodgeon, Cincinnati	Dr John F [illegible]
Geo W Dilworth, Pittsburg	Benj Simon
James Benney, Pittsburg	H H Hamilton
N H Crosby, Chicago	C H Beecher
H Blackstone, Connellsville	Mrs W H W[illegible]
Mrs W Neaper, Pittsburg	Henry H K[illegible]
F H Eaton & wf, Pittsburg	C Harwood
J J Davenport, Westfield	J D Hussell
John H Rankin, St Louis	D S S Williams
Mrs Rankin & da, St Louis	Capt E Little
S Piper, Utica, N Y	Mrs J A Adams
H N Ingraham, Providence	Miss E Graves
Geo W Pitcher, Providence	W G Parsons
J Soria, New York	Miss L G Parsons
W B Lane & wf, Easton	Miss A Parsons
John Munhall, Pittsburg	Miss E Parsons
W G Parsons, Jr, N Bruns'k	Capt D R M[illegible]
Miss M Johnson, N Bruns'k	R H Richards
Miss S A Johnson, N Brun'k	Wm Renshaw
Mr R A Johnson, N Bruns'k	J L Haldeman
J Russell Howell, N York	Miss Brinton
N Seeley, New Jersey	Wm Scott
Mrs E A Bigelow, N Jersey	Saml P Scott
Mrs A J Bigelow, N Jersey	Mrs C L G[illegible]
Miss Jane Hatfield, N J	Geo J P[illegible]
Miss E S Clark, N Jersey	E L Cl[illegible]
Miss M Donaldson, N Jersey	A M W[illegible]
W A Wingate & wf, Boston	B F Lowell
A P Wingate, Boston	Mr & Mrs [illegible]
W S Wingate, Boston	Mr & Mrs [illegible]
Geo N May, U S A	C C Eames
A R Curtis, U S A	J W [illegible]
W G Case, Penna	John W Duncan
A L Packer, Bristol	J J Jackson
Henry Crougle, West Va	S S Morgan
Jno Donlon, Wheeling, Va	G E Hoopes
H H Harrison & wf, Tenn	W H [illegible]
Miss Sue Smith, Nashville	Jas B Golder
Mrs A E Trabue, Nashville	Allan C Stimson
H W Oliver, Jr, & wf, Pa	J B [illegible]
S A Atcheson & wf, Ky	J B Rummill
Mrs W Irvin, Penna	P W Lewis
John P Irvin, Penna	S R Struthers
J P Jackson, Kentucky	John Burgess
O W Root, Kentucky	John W Burgess
Chas M Dupuy, New York	John Beggar
Thos Bottomly, Cinn, O	Mrs Updegraph
Elliott Robbins, New York	J H Leadworth
Capt E Little, Maryland	Rev H A [illegible]
F S Curtiss, Wyburg	Geo E Stanton
Jos W Judkins, Baltimore	Miss Stanton
John Sykes, Jr, New York	Miss Arthur
Jacob Rease, Pittsburg	Miss E N Ross
E Simpson, U S N	C W Washington
J Bunel, New York	G F Dunn
Mrs P Gibson, New York	Mrs McPherson
Miss Gibson, New York	Mrs Ross, Maryland
Master Gibson, New York	T H Alexander
Mrs Chatard, New York	J Roger, Pa
Miss Chatard, New York	Master Rogers
Miss Key, New York	Miss Rogers
Master Key, New York	C W Waite, New York
D M Comingon, Cincinnati	T H Haywood
A F Simon, Baltimore	Mrs Haywood

The American.

J B Walker, Salt Lake City	P E Veiller, New York
J M Fogle, Ohio	D E Stout, [illegible]
J N Alrick, Louisville	J F W Dening
T J Holcomb, Indianapolis	J G Larner
W J Walker & la, Wash	J Vanceiver
Geo W Ziegler	Wm Pearson
Thos Wallace, Delaware	R E Carmona
Wm H De Wolf, U S N	F L Along
Geo F King, Brooklyn	Mrs M J Sawyer
B S Okes, Brooklyn	Wm S Wonderly
S W Mead, Brooklyn	E Douglass
W B Simpson, Wheeling, Va	D S Watson & wf
W H Boyle, Chambersburg	W R Gray
W Hassey, Washington	Mrs A Toulman
Geo W McEifresh, Wash	S Read, New Jersey
J M Holbrook, Wash	G B Wright
W R Robbins, Brooklyn	D Reid, Chambersburg
W L Hendrickson, Brooklyn	M A Berry
D H Brower, Harrisburg	S Kahn, Salt Lake
J Langin, New York	J J Farr
C H Richmond, New York	J C Mulford, New York
F Wilkinson, New York	J H Barton
J N Handy, Portsmouth, NH	T H Wilson, Harrisburg
P Bain & wife, Ohio	D J Jones, Cin, O
J Morris & wife, New York	S Dicker
H Donaghey	Miss H Dicker
N Ashcom, Maryland	Mrs Cross
Jos Reynolds, Washington	E H F Horton, Pittsb

The Merchants'.

W H Herbert, N J	Jas A Polk, Mauch Chunk
Geo G Lauber, Penna	D Bertsch, Jr, [illegible]
John Pilling, Newark, Del	L Lobenstein
Geo B Wilson, Wash, D C	A J Boyer & la
J Lucas, Louisville, Ky	M Gumbarts, Harrisburg
H S Bucknor, Louisville	C F Miller, Baltimore
A K Wright, California	M P Payn
Asa Whitcomb, Phillipsb'g	S E Weltchar
A J Baker & wf, Pittsburg	B W Smith
D H Dowring, Penna	B W Sunt, New York
D H Showers, Williamsport	D J S Perkins
Rev W D Malcom, Vt	E Culbertson & family
F G Dittman, Chambersb'g	Mrs M Kennedy
A D Miller, Allegheny	Mrs W L Chambers
Jas S Patterson, Pittsburg	W F Nagle, Milton
Rev J F Ohl, Penna	O B Nagle, Milton
J A Searight, Penna	John N Cooper
Jas M Eckels, Ashland	J C Everhart
W F Johnston, Pittsburg	J Wallace
H H Jacob, New York	Samuel Keefer
W Lake, Honesdale	Jno D Vincent
M Stevens, Towanda	R F Strean
N Warley, Manheim	W T Anderson
A H Ames	H L Clark, Wilkesbarre
Mrs E Robinson, Mexico	Wm H Lord, New York
	E Willner, New York

The Union.

S P Sleppy, Wilkesbarre	Isaac Hicks, Ft Delaware
Sylvester Titus, Penna	R R Duborough
H Bau	Geo Lyman, Virginia
Henry McKay, New York	G Carter & la, New Jersey
Jas Case, New York	W H Bonner
D Potter, Kingsboro, N Y	E Sherwood
S C Bebm	A A Vance, Norristown
W McDonald, Logansport	S E Wellcher & la
J Wolf, Uniontown, O	E Rogers, Cincinnati
J D Jacobs, Chambersburg	M L Ward, Norwich
Miss L Bowden, Chambersb	Chas C Johnson
T R Crooks, Delaware	W B Shaffer, Pittsburg
W Parmell, Youngstown	H W Spang, Reading
Mrs Parmell & ch, Youngsn	J K Funck, Lebanon
W Parnell, Youngstown	Miss Graham, Taylorsville
J F Young, Pittsburg	Miss Lovett, Taylorsville
Capt H B Cope, Ft Del	Isaac Adams, Reading
S B Hastings, Ft Delaware	Jas H McKee, Hazleton

The Bald Eagle.

J Heoch, Jr, Whitehall	Willoughby Fogel
H B Kuntz, Lehigh co	A J Fogel, Penna
J Stoeckel, Lehigh co	D W Schall, Lehigh co
D Allspach, Orwigsburg	Thos Reichelderfer
J S Stoughton, Milton, Pa	Robt Good, Bucks co
Dr D Engleman, Penna	Jas Laubach, Lehigh co
D Berlin, Cherryville	W Miller, Lehigh co
J Fotrp, Jr, Allentown	L L Jacoby, Bucks co
Miss Stopp, Allentown	Capt E Cole Page, D C
Wm Snyder, Penna	S Merkel, Lehigh co
J Lee, Berks co	H F Fegaley, Lehigh co
D Walter, Penna	Henry Shoedler, Reading
E C Robertson, Newark	H Degaring, Lehigh
C Nagel, Easton	Chas Schedt, Lehigh
C Himmelwright, Penna	A S Brown, Lehigh co
H Reidenbach, Lancaster co	S P Brown, Lehigh
H Boyer, Lehigh co	Godfrey Peter, Lehigh
L S Bodder, Pottsville	F F Gearing, Catasauqua
W Gable, Penna	Lewis Roch, Bethlehem
L Reinhard, Penna	

The Commercial.

L J Gardner, Trenton	N A Pennypacker, Ches co
T D Collins, Trenton	W Howard, Chester co
Dr D Ewer, Phœnixville	N H Gillespie, Penna
W H Ellis, Phœnixville	D McClure, Ches co
J M Paleshorp, Jr	C Buffington, Penna
J Cooper, Bucks co	S H Garver, Oxford
J A S Fountain, Baltimore	S Pennock, Ches co
J H Adams, Baltimore	J F Lee & la, Maryland
J Hilton, Baltimore	J P Banta, Pittsburg
J Bryan, Washington	J Hamilton, Montg co
Mrs De Frates, New York	J Campbell, Maryland
A E Bush, Ohio	J G Moses, Phœnixville
R Jones, Ohio	B T Hoopes, W Chester
S W Allen, Ohio	W P Beatty, Del co
J S Ely, Newton	J W Burnett, Stroudsburg

The States Union.

T Dunkin, New York	W E Bonce, New York
C L Colter, Penna	H C Ulman, Phila
Miss M Woodbin, Mass	G W Hewitt, Phila
Miss M Carick, Mass	J Dyer, Penna
Wm Owens, Washington	C F Hustos, Williamsport
J F Jones, Baltimore	E D Reed, Chambersburg
W Vincent, Baltimore	M A Berry, Maryland
D McLaughlin, Penna	J Renay, Baltimore
G R Graeff, California	John McDonald
J Holland, U S A	F Oker, Chester, Pa
G Perry, U S A	A Okes, Chester, Pa
H L Killer, Penna	

The Black Bear.

Wm Miller, Penna	T B Metzger, Allentown
Millen L Schlager, Penna	W Trexler, Allentown
T K Benger, Penna	J McNulty & la, Allentown
A Mitzler, Pennsylvania	Chas Heffner, Lehigh co
Benj Garrett, Penna	L H Liess, Penna
George Coorl, Penna	Mark Hoff, Lebanon co, Pa
A Miller, Penna	P H Stettler, Letzenberg, Pa
Joseph Duth, Penna	P Guth, Letzenberg, Pa
George Duth, Penna	Thos Letzenberger, Penna
C Peter, Slatington	D Knerr, Letzenberg, Pa

The National.

John S Leib, Carlisle, Pa	J George, Lebanon
J C Youngfleish, Minersv	John Bland, Birdsboro
W A Murray & son, Penna	G R Brown, Penna
C B Fisher, Jr, Wilkesbarre	F Rowbotham, Reading
J N Abell, Virginia	Thos Smyth, Penna
Jos Gerkard, Wash, D C	Mrs Smyth & ch, Penna
W S Fenstemscher, Penna	F L Shuman, Beaver Val
J W Dennison, New Jersey	C R King, Lebanon
Jas Fricker, Pittsburg	T W Davis, Milton
L Van Buskirk, Pottstown	S Wolf, Danville
H G Sabold, Pottsgrove	Saml Ware, Danville

The Barley Sheaf.

Jesse Black, Solesbury	Alex McDonald, Montreal
Wm Wright, Jersey City	Mrs McDonald, Montreal
Thos Buckman, Newtown	Sam'l Kitchen, Philada
David Jarnett, Montg'y co	Mr. Richardson, Philada
Mr Jarnett, Montg'y co	H M Stuart, Byberry
L B La Barr, Mt Pleasant	W Black, Hammont'wn, N J
Miss L Hoff, Huntingt'n Val	T Leaveworth, Hammont'n
Mark Jobes, Philada	W Balderson, Bucks co
Amos A Gregg, Bustlet'n, Pa	Mordecai Pearson, Bucks co
Patrick O Conner, N Y	A Stockton, New Hope

The Madison.

Wm Miller, New Jersey	E W Layton, Delaware
E H Chaffinch, Delaware	N Hamison, Delaware
Wm Rowland, Philada	O Runkle & la, N Jersey
Lt H H Spriggle, U S A	Jos Lair & la, N Jersey
M Caldwell, Penna	L Lawrence & ch, N Jersey
F D Hubbard, Delaware	W D Large, Penna
D S Newbold, Penna	Chas Willard, Newton, Pa
L S Vansant, Galena	