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We can take no notice of anonymous commi pications. We do not return rejected manuscript 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 Oity, 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

A General View of the Situation. Few people can fully appreciate the advantages of a simultaneous move of our army at all points of its investment of the rebel Confederacy. It has grown to be a favorite idea that the massing of our forces, by necessarily compelling the rebel generals to mass theirs, is a speedy road to the end of the war. Our superiority in strength and resources, it is claimed, can then be brought into play, and the rebellion crushed in two or three so-called decisive battles. This theory would be very well, were it only to be carried out in practice. But our experience of the war has taught us that the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. The skilful arrangements of General GRANT for a grand coup de grace at Petersburg all vanished in nothingness, through causes so debateable and so uncertain that a courtmartial is talked of to decide them. The Red River expedition had strength and courage to favor it, but it failed; so with half a dozen of our schemes that proved abortive just at the time the highest hopes were excited. Massing our armies against rebels with communications intact, protected by fortifications upon which they have spent years and all their skill to strengthen, and in as strong force as we are ourseives, is not the clearest or surest way of conquering them. The careful observer who has marked the progress of our two grand armies during the past two months will, while he notes the marvellous similarity between the plans regulating their advance, see that massing against rebels, who, though really weaker, can at will make themselves stronger than we, by their interior lines of communication, and by immense defences, is not likely to produce the speedy and good results hoped for by every loyal man. We may be reminded that their interior lines and their fortifications have done them no service, as they have been stendily driven from them all. But the state of things to-day shows that the war has resolved itself into a contest between rebel earthworks and the brave battle lines of our noble soldiery. This has been the end to which all our successes have been naturally tending, as a parallel between the movements of our two grand armies will fully show.

marvellous similarity between the circumstances of their advance. Both have had about the same difficulties to contend with, though perhaps a little different in nature. The mountains and unfordable streams over which Sherman was compelled to advance might seem to render his enterprise the more hazardous of the two, but when a powerful army under an able leader. while SHERMAN drove before him a weak army directed entirely by retreating strategy, we will understand that the difficulties besetting each were about alike. Both followed the same plan in getting rid of them. Both flanked, and by seeming to endeavor to avoid, compelled the enemy to retire before them to the very cities they had assigned for the culmination of their campaigns. Both now lie before those cities, and both seem at last to find flanking neither easy nor safe. The time that has elapsed since Grant sat down before Petersburg, the effort he has made to breach the enemy's works, are pretty conclusive proofs that repetition of any flanking moves is out of the question. SHERMAN has remained before Atlanta two weeks. and events show that flanking there is also extremely difficult. The fate of both cities depends on the cutting of a single line of railroad, but circumstances have so interfered as to render that desirable consummation hard to reach. The Danville road from Petersburg, and the Macon road from Atlanta, are the great arteries giving life to the garrisons, and until they are destroyed the garrisons can bid us deflance. But even when they are cut, the rebels are not appreciably injured. The cities they defend may fall, but they have an hundred avenues of escape. The common roads in the rear are all open, and inasmuch as they can retreat as quickly as we can pursue, it is evident that the main object of the war and their destruction or

disintegration is not accomplished. Both GRANT and SHERMAN have endeawored to destroy, or at least to cripple these important iron ways, and both have in a measure failed. Damage was inflicted on the roads, but the peculiar iron used, and the rebel facilities for repair, opened the roads to travel again in a very short time. Besides, the cavalry raiders to whom this duty of destruction has been assigned have very often been roughly handled. The history of the expedition of KAUTZ against the Danville road is still fresh in everbody's recollection, and even now we are reading details of the reverses to McCook and STONEMAN in their forays on the Macon road.

The master-mind who is directing our operations, has, no doubt, foreseen all this, and has provided against it. For as soon as the two great objective vital points of the campaign have been reached, and the rebel forces are centred in each, we hear of an attack on Mobile and of projected movements against Charleston. These points are to the rebels quite as important as Petersburg and Atlanta, and they are compelled, from sheer self-preservation, to detach troops to defend those points. Their numbers thus weakened, then our superior besieging strength is useful. Our lines can be stretched until they cut and cover their communications, and if the rebel chieftains imitate our movements, the further they extend themselves the weaker they grow. They are then forced to leave the works that invite assault but to slanghter, and meet us in open combat, where numbers again favor-us, or to languish

within to an early surrender. Such is the undoubted effect of simulta neous assaults at many places on the long rebel frontier, and it grows every day more and more evident that by that plan, and that only, can the rebellion be speedily

RECEPTION OF THE ZOUAVES. - The streets of the city were crowded ver with firemen and citizens, who had turned out to receive with due honor the 72d Fire Zouaves, returning from the field after three years of constant and arduous service. The display of the firemen was exceedingly good. For the first time the steam fire engines participated in a gala procession. We give full details of all occurrences and incidents in our local columns.

The reception must have been peculiarly flattering to the brave soldiers, whose hearts must have warmed with a new patriotic fire when they beheld the enthusiasm of their fellow-citizens meeting them at every step, thanking them in flags and wreaths and eulogizing them in cheers and impromptu orations for the work they had done and the dangers they had faced in the storm of battle. Our soldiers in the field will learn from what happened yesterday that they are not forgotten, nor are their services unnoted.

" Manhattan.? The Morning Herald, established in 1781, (four years before the first number of The Times appeared,) and the Standard, which was commenced to resist Catholic Emancipation in 1828, are usually spoken of, more saucily than flatteringly, as the Mrs. Gamp and Mrs. Harris of the London press. They are daily journals,—the Herald appearing in the morning and the Standard n the afternoon. Technically speaking. the same "matter" appears in both; the afternoon Standard being a repetition of the morning Herald, with a column or two

of later news. The Herald has considerable pretence, for it assumes to be the organ of the Earl of DERBy and his party; but, in office, that statesman certainly has never acknowledged it. Indeed, its clumsy advocacy, in which zeal outstrips judgment, makes it a very undesirable friend. Its political articles are empty assertion or insolent abuse, unrelieved by force, freshness, or wisdom. As a mere vehicle for the publication of news, it is so slow, that Punch once had a cartoon, representing a gentleman, at an eating-house, saving "Waiter, let me have yesterday's Times," and getting for answer, "It is in hand, sir, but here's to-day's Herald, which is all the same."

When the Rebellion broke out in this country the leading London journals sent special correspondents to report what might occur. Thus we had Dr. RUSSELL, who made such a graphic account of the battle of Bull Run-which he did not see. Thus. too, we had Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, Mr. DAY, and several others. After Dr. Rus-SELL had returned home, the somewhat slow proprietors of the Herald and Standard resolved to have a correspondent of their own. To this determination the world is indebted for the somewhat remarkable letters, from New York, signed "Manhattan." Of this correspondence, the London Illustrated Times speaks as follows: "Amongst the numerous 'own correspondents' whose letters have furnished the British public with information on American affairs, those of 'Manhattan' in the Standard have attained the greatest degree of notoriety. They were, in fact, just the kind of letters to secure popular attention, since, while they were evidently written by a person who was on the scene of, and possessed an intimate acquaintance with, the public events which he described, they were altogether remarkable for a power of terse illustration and pithy unscrupulousness of comment which, in these days of fine writing and subdued individuality, were singularly at- if, in "Manhattan," mind and aspect were tractive. The style of many of these letters was, of course, to a great degree careless, and their diction vulgar and sometimes repulsive in its strong personality; but it was always effective, and, even in its wildest flights and most unscrupulous contradictions, the writer seemed always o be aware of some damaging fact on which his prophecies were founded. There was once a class of literature in London which in many respects resembled these famous letters; and though probably few of our readers will be acquainted with its most striking example in the Town, that unscrupulous and frequently—as most people thought it—disreputable print, contained articles which showed a great similarity of

style to the recent correspondence of 'Manhattan.''' It has been known for some time that There is, as we have before remarked, a 'Manhattan' was the nom de plume of a certain literary loafer, born in South Carolina half a century ago, who latterly nonored New York with his presence. He secretary to the late John C. Calhoun. He had graduated as a newspaper man, on the New York Herald, in its most unecrupulous and least decent days, and esablished a paper called The Picayune, which became respectable in the hands of the late Mr. LEVISON, author of "Black Diamonds," and it is said that "he lived for some time in England, and was occupied with some literary work, though not holding any very well recognized position on the press." To The Leader, a forcible journal edited by the late John Clancy, of New York, Er. Scoville contributed articles on the Old Merchants of New York. which were full of tittle-tattle, much slander, and a little truth, jumbled up together without form or method, and were subsequently collected and published in two volumes by Mr. CARLETON. It is not much to the credit of the Court of Aldermen of

> "Manhattan," in his letters for the Lonlon market, showed himself most uncrupulous. He wrote for an organ of the Confederate party, and every sentence showed a bitter animus against the Union and all who wished for its continuance. He invented two or three rebel victories and two or three Union defeats for each letter. He showed a surprising independence not alone of fact, but even of probability. He affected a rough-and-ready style, which was wholly devoid of grace, and entirely superior to the trammels of grammar. He peppered his letters with the meanest personalities, and disdained any thing so common-place as truth. A little before his death, which took place on the 25th May, he was arrested by General Dix and cautioned against sending further misrepresentations to the London press. JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE Was, to all intents and purposes, the very worst sort of a traitor, for he maligned for hire. As a man of letters, although he had been writing all his life, "Manhattan" occupied the very lowest rung on the ladder. His gossipping volumes about the Old Merchants sold-because people were curious to know what was said about their neighbors. He then wrote a novel called Vigor," which was printed, but scarcely published, in New York. The moment that Mr. CARLETON became aware of the real character of this work he stopped the ssue and sale, and it is doubtful whether more than a hundred copies got into circulation. Infamous as this work is, shameless in all respects, and bitterly assailed as such in the Times, a London house reproduced it, in three volumes, under the name of "Marion," and two large editions have been sold in London. Some of the newspapers there spoke of it as a "picture of

New Yorkers, by one of themselves." The London Illustrated Times says "that the story, which mainly consists of the supposed adventures of a number of infamous people at New York, should have been repudiated by the inhabitants of that city as a picture of society there is scarely to be wondered at; and the very power and apparent truth with which the book is written makes such a denial by no means inexpedient; but it seems to have been all the more necessary, as the characters in the book are most of them actual living people, already notorious, and the reality of the work would scarcely be injured in England by the fact that the names of other wellknown but highly respectable persons are introduced incidentally in such a way as to convey an impression that the aspect of New York morals was correctly depicted." has had no circulation in this country.

We have already stated that the book Among the characters in roduced, without disguise of name, are Mr. PRIME, the banker; JAMES GORDON BENNETT, to whom the work is dedicated; Mrs. McMahon, the amateur actress; and among the persons sketched and libelled under feigned names are the late H. W. HERBERT and the late FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN.

A New York correspondent of the Lon. don Reader indignantly denies that this lascivious fiction is a true picture of life in New York. The following is a part of his racy criticism:

ineld the enthusiasm as meeting them at them in flags and the not by one of themselves. And, indeed, it is not a little amusing that its British critics did not see of whom chiefly "Marion" is a picture. Let us look. Mr. Pitt Granville, whose sins, in the Reader's well-chosen words, are "pride, selfishmess, and ingratitude," is the grandson of a Speaker of the House of Commons, as full-blooded Briton born and bred. "British," he says, "I was born, and a Briton I will die" (chap. ix.)—for which, by the way, we honor him. John Granville, who "leaves his wife to go and live with Clara Norris," say rather to be kept by her, is this Briton's brother. Coloned Maeneill, such an unserapulous man of business as almost to have the reputation of a swindler," and who is also a sys-

tematic seducer. is, the author tells us, "a Sootchman of good family, whose father commanded a regiment of Highlanders at Waterloo." Nordheim, perhaps the most loatheome and vulgar villain of the many loathsome and vulgar villain in the book, is a German Jew, as his physiognomy and his speech betray (ohap. vil.). Falsechinskit, the "tribiess gambler," is a Polish count. In John O'Doemail, the "Irish adventurer," the "thorough and utter rogue," in James Gordon Bennett, the Scotchman born and bred, who edits the New York Heraid, which is known in New York as The Sewer and The Satanic Press, and in Mr. Cedar, "that precious soamp," we have three more British subjects. And Col. Benson, who sells his daughter in marriage like a sack of wheat or a negro slave, is specially called "the British merchant," he having sold his commission in the British army to become a commercial man. Francis Gaillard, who, in the author's words, is "the most accomplished and successful seducer who ever wisted New York," is a South Carolinian. Mrs. Northerim, whose nauseous conduct with Marion at his is hardly advented for by her after generosity and self-denie, is also a South Carolinian. And, finally, Marion himself, who, 'takes kindly to a disreputable kind of Hig." is another born-and-bred South Carolinian. Who were an exception, the only other characters are Clara Norris, a notorious courtessan, and Mrs Woodruff, an equally notorious procuress. Thus we find that, of the Curteen more of less depraved people in this "picture of the New Yorkers," one is a German Jew, one a Polish count, two are notorious women, and three are South Carolinians; but that seven, or fifty per cent. of them, are British.—English, Scotch, and Irish—born and bred! A somewhat strange collection of New Yorkers, it must be confessed! But is there not one New Yorkers, it must be confessed! But is there not one New Yorkers, it must be confessed! But is there not one New Yorkers, it must be confessed! But is there of his own story. He is Marlon Monek, the South Car

neighbor;" but how can they avoid the other hor of the dilemma—that they have been "taken in an done for" by the worthy secessionist who, having n-right to the name, signs himself "Manhattan ?" This is strongly written, but it was proper that England, which has adopted "Manhattan's" novel, should know how entirely it was scorned and repudiated here. By the way, the Illustrated Times favors its readers with a memoir and portrait of "Manhattan." The latter, from a photograph, by FREDERICKS, of New York, is a good likeness, and shows repulsive features, not much unlike those of Aaron Jones, but with a bad expression, which the ex-pugilist's face never had. It would appear as

WASHINGTON.

very much in accordance.

WASHINGTON, August 12. NAVAL EXPEDITION-CAPTURE OF GEORGIA

CITIZENS. The Navy Department has information of the success of an expedition sent from on board the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, lying in Doboy Sound, Georgia, for the purpose of capturing the male inhabitants of McIntosh county, Ga., who re ordered to meet on the 3d of August, at the court house, for the purpose of forming themselves into a coast guard. All engaged in the meeting were captured, and the summary of what the expe prisoners and twenty-two horses and buggies. Two bridges were destroyed, and a large encampu which the enemy greatly needed for the protection of his forces, was burned. Among the prisoners were several who held important offices. The Department has also received intelligence er Potoriska, that an expedition from that vessel destroyed two salt mines on a creek leading out of Black river, six miles from its mouth. The mines were completely destroyed. When the expedition had, at one period of his life, been private were in the march bordering the creek. The tide the boats over the mud. They returned the fire of the enemy, and our men being armed with the Spencer rifles, fired so rapidly that we succeeded in driving them off. The groans of the wounded were distinctly heard, and several of them were shot while retreating. Five of our men were wounded-

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK. The Secretary of War has replied to the letter of Governor Szymoun of the 3d inst., submitting the report of the Provost Marshal General, which he trusts will satisfy him that the objections made against the quotas assigned to the State of New York are not well founded. The Secretary does not feel authorized to appoint a commission there is no fault found by the Governor with the enrolling officers, nor any mistake, fraud or neglect on their part alleged by him requiring investigation by a commissioner. The errors of the enrolment, if there be any, can readily be corrected by the board of enrolment established by law for the correction of the enrolment lists. The commissioner would not have, nor has the Secretary of War, or the President, power to alter the basis of draft prescribed by the act of Congress.

The commission would operate to postpone the

New York that Scoville held some draft, and perhaps fatally delay the strengthening of our armies now in the field, thus aiding the enemy and endangering the National Government. Every facility, he says, will be afforded by the War Department to correct any error or mistake that may appear in the enrolment, and no effort will be epared to see justice done to the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and to apply the law with equality and fairness to every district, and in every State. Solicitor Whiting, in his last opinion on the subject, says, when the time comes for calling out the forces of the respective districts, the enrolments thereon which have been previously subjected to correction must be taken as the basis for ascertaining and assigning the quotas. This is the positive requirement of the acts of Congress, and to adopt any other mode of estimating or computing quotas would be a plain and unjustifiable violation of law. To increase or diminish the quote by abandoning this standard, erected by the statutes, will be an exercise of power which can find no legal excuse in any alleged error of the enrolment.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING. Mr. SERGBANT, Commissioner of Customs, will leave Washington next week for the frontier, to smuggling. These, he says in his circular, have revenue laws have been evaded, and the very lax manner in which they have been enforced by some of the officers of customs. The examination of traveilers' baggage will, under any circumstances, be a very unpleasant and annoying duty, but never-theless it must be performed. The American peo-ple are not accustomed to being stopped and to hav-ing their trunks or travelling sacks opened and ex-amined, and may at first exhibit some impatience under the operation, but it is expected that no officer who may have this duty to perform will suffer himself to exhibit the least irritation, but at all times will maintain self-control and a placid demeanor. In examining trunks, travelling sacks, etc., the officers of customs will be careful not to disturb their contents more than is necessary to ascertain whether they contain any goods liable to duty, and upon which duties have not been paid. The examination must, however, he sufficiently thorough to ascertain whether they contain such goods, including laces and jewels or not. Baggagé passing from the United States through Canada should be put in some place where it can be sealed up and go through without being disturbed. When this is done such baggage need not be inspected when delivered i The regulations, amongst other things, require that in closing and sealing trunks, boxes, bales barrels, or other envelopes or packages of any kind, the proper officers, in order to guard against false bottoms, may ship him and a same against false oms, movable hinges, and other fraudulent cor trivances, will take care the same are so secured by cords or wire and additional seals that they cannot be opened, nor any part of the contents taken from them without removing, breaking, or cutting such cords, wires, or seals. Scals are to be used for sailing vessels, steamers, boats, cars, and other vehicles engaged in trade b tween the United States and other countries.

Trunks, travelling bags, boxes, and everything co taining articles of wearing apparel or other pers nal effects, or purporting to do so, must be opened and their contents thoroughly inspected by the proper officer of the customs, who shall remove the seal from the car containing such baggage. No trunk travelling bag, valise, or other envelope is to be de livered or taken away until thus inspected, and all baggage among which may be found secreted as ticles liable to duty upon which the duties have no been paid, must be seized and retained. THE POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The instructions to postmasters, clerks, &c., required in the operations of the money-order system authorized under the act of Congress of the 17th o May last, have been mainly prepared by the Post Office Department, and are now in the hands of the public printer. The preparation of the instructions was found to be a work of exceeding intricacy. the principal embarrasments being the want of a central metropolitan bank with local branches, to facilitate the prompt return of the funds accumulating in the hands of postmasters, or to supply funds in case of necessity.

In England and in Canada, where a money-orde

system is in successful operation, they have these bank advantages, but in this country it has been found necessary to adopt substantially the Posl Office Department system of drafts and deposits using the post offices in lieu of banks. It is confidently expected that this arrangement will mee the requirements. Certainly it is the only one which can be made under the existing laws. The design of the Department is that operations shall commence on the 1st of October, and no efforts will be spared to accomplish the commencement of the system at that date.

A WOMAN SOLDIER.

MARY E. Wier, a female private of the Sath Indiana Volunteers, presented herself at the Paymaster General's office this morning, and drew her pay for two years' military service. She was in numerous engagements in the West, and wounded three times, the last at the battle of Lookout Mountain. The ball took effect in her shoulder. She was dressed in male attire, and was conveyed from the A WOMAN SOLDIER. dressed in male attire; and was conveyed from the battle field to the hospital. On the surgeon coming ound to dress, her wound her sex was discovered, and she was mustered out of the service.

THE WAR.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS IN LOUISIANA.

APPEARANCE OF A LARGE BODY NEAR NEW ORLEANS.

GENERAL DICK TAYLOR IN COMMAND. HIS MEN BUILDING FORTIFICATIONS ALL THE NEGROES IN NEW ORLEANS

PUT UNDER ARMS. The Guerillas Active in Kentucky and Tennesse

CONSTANT SERIES OF RAIDS AND BOBBERIES

Rebel Pirate off Sandy Hook. Five Vessels Destroyed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. STRONG REBEL FORCE WITHIN SEVEN MILES O NEW ORLEANS. NEW YORK; August 12.—The Express says passed gers by the Evening Star, from New Orleans, report the rebels in strong force outside of Algiers, within six or seven miles of New Orleans, fortifying the place and constructing entrenchments, apparently with the intention of making it a base of offensive They are commanded by General Taylor.

The Teche district is also occupied by the enemy in large force in order to prevent another advance f our troops through that region to Texas. The Secessionists in New Orleans say it is of mportance if Mobile is lost to the rebels. It is stated the rebels are erecting batteries a Brownsville to protect the contraband cotton trade on the Rio Grande. SUCCESSFUL GUNBOAT EXPEDITIONS—THE REBELS IN NEW ORLEANS ORDERED UNDER ARMS. New YORK, August 12.—The steamship Evening Star, from New Orleans the 5th inst., arrived at thi port this morning. Among her passengers are Mrs. General Banks and family. Our gunboats made an expedition up Grand

Lake on the 26th ult., and destroyed a large number

of flat boats just completed by the rebels and several in the course of construction. A quantity of small arms and accoutrements left by the rebel cavalrymen were captured. On the 28th, the same gunboat destroyed two saw mills, and captured two boat leads of valuable timber. She then returned to Berwick Bay. On the 29th, a party of General Ullman's scouts had a fight near Morganzia, resulting in the flight of the rebels, leaving a rebel captain and several men dead, and a number of wounded, besides several prisoners in our hands. Gen. Canby issued new trading regulations on the 2d inst., by which no trading boats are allowed below Cairo, no commerdial intercourse beyond the national lines, and trade stores are restricted to

permanent military posts.

Gen. Banks issued an order on the 2d, enlisting all able bodied colored men in the department, be-tween 18 and 40 years of age—the same to be put into existing colored regiments. Six steam transports from Brazos Santiago ar rived at New Orleans on the 5th, probably laden Cotton was active, at New Orleans, at \$1.65@1.67 for middling.

Flour had advanced, and was quoted at \$16 for choice. Sugar dull, and molasses steady.

Colonel Appleton, of the 81st Colored Infantry,

formerly of the 12th Maine, has resigned. It is reported that the steamer Rob Roy, with 1,000 bales of cotton, had been captured and burned, on the Ouachita river, by Texan guerillas. A GENERAL CALL TO ARMS. CAIRO, August 11.-General Canby has ordered all able-bodied men, between is and 45, in the Department of Arkansas and the Gulf, and the disricts east of the Mississippi, to be enrolled for military service. Nentral foreigners will be enrolled as a separate class, to be used when necessary as a local police force. Deserters from the enemy and persons subject to the rebel conscription are not to be sent or allowed to go within the rebel lines. The fami-

es of rebel soldiers sent over our lines to find greater safety and comfort will hereafter be sent back; thos now in the lines will be returned. Refugees in good faith will be received and kindly treated, and will not be allowed to remain in or about any fort organ The suppression of the Memphis News has been [SECOND DESPATOR.] CAIRO, Aug. 11 .- New Orleans papers of the 4th quote low middling Cotton \$1.60; middling \$1.65;

Molasses 91c@\$1 ; Flour \$11.95@14. The steamer Henry Ames, lately sunk above here, has been raised, and will soon be running again. Thirty-three hogsheads of tobacco have been received here from Paducah to go to New York. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST TREACHERY AND MURDER. Мемриіs, August 9.—Yesterday a citizen came

into our lines near Lafayette, and applied to the commander of the post for protection and permis-sion to remove his household goods inside the lines. A guard of eight men was sent to bring them in. After entering the house the man fled, and on at tempting to come out the guard was surrounded by twenty-five or thirty guerillas. Five of our mer escaped, but the other three surrendered, after which the guerillas murdered them. The men be-ARREST OF A SYMPATHIZER. Sr. Louis, August 12.-A letter to the Democrat from Mexico, Missouri, says: Congressman W. A. Hall was arrested here on ednesday for saying at the railroad depot that

he held President Lincoln to be as much an enemy to this country as Jeff Davis. Hall arrived here under guard this evening. GUERILLAS SWARMING IN KENTUCKY—AN ATTACK ON A TOWN ON THE CUMBERLAND. ST. Louis, August 12.—Sadena, on the Cumberland river, twelve miles above Smithland, was attacked by two hundred rebel cavalry on Sunday morning. They were repulsed with a loss of six killed and twenty wounded. A thousand guerillas are reported in Union county, Kentucky, under Colonel Johnson; also, a large number in the western part of the State, near the Tennessee line. General Paine has gone down there to clean them out. The General has levied a tax of \$125 on each bale of cotton, and 25 per cent. ad valorem on each hogshead of tobacco, belonging to disloyal men, for the benefit of the families of

this tax will yield \$300,000 in six months. MORE RAIDS AND DEPREDATIONS. CAIRO, August 12 .- The rebels, under Col Outlaw, dashed into Hickman, Ky., yesterday, and burned all the cotton and tobacco there, and committed great depredations. planters in the vicinity of Helena. The guerillas are expected to be troublesome along the Ohio river.

robbed and murdered Union men. It is expected

AN ATTACK ON BRANDENBURG Louis ville, August 12 —About daylight yesterday morning twenty guerillas, under Dufoster, entered Brandenburg, Ky., and were driven out by five Home Guards, armed with double-barrelled shot gurs. The guerillas then sent in the following HOME GUARDS. We demand an immediate surrender of the town, and if there is a shot fired at us from any person in the town, we will burn the place and shoot every citizen who is caught bearing arms.

Captain BRYANT, Commanding the Confederate forces in Meade county, Kentucky. The Home Guards refused to comply, but prepared defend the town. firing was heard, and it is supposed an engagement was progressing. Further particulars are not ob-Sixty guerillas passed through Grahamtown. Meade county, yesterday morning, with a detach-ment of thirty Union troops, under Capt. Grow, in Last night the guerillas robbed the store of Mr.

Malone, in this county. More Rebel Piracies. THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE OFF LONG ISLAND-JAMES PUNK CAPTURED. FIRE ISLAND, August 12.-While one of the sailing boats attached to the Surf Hotel was cruising outside, this morning, it discovered a yawl-boa making for the shore. Upon coming alongside six teen persons were found on board, who belonged to the pilot-boat James Funk, of New York. They report that the brig Estelle, brig Sarah Boyce, brig Richard, bark Bay State, and schooner Atlantic, were all captured and destroyed by the rebel pirate Tallahassee, commanded by Captain John Taylor Wood, off the coast, yesterday afternoon. The sixteen men found in the yawl boat start for New York this afternoon.

NEW YORK, August 12 .- A pilot who brought up an Italian bark this afternoon reports as follows: On Thursday, at 9 A. M., when about sixty mile outheast of Sandy Hook, saw a steamer showing the American flag. She came close under the bark's stern but did not hail. She then sighted the pilotboat James Funk, and hoisting the rebel pirate rag, othered the pilot-boat, but a pirate crew on board. and then steamed off toward Montauk Point, the pilot-boat following. At the same time saw a schooner three miles to the windward, all sails cut cose, and sinking, the pirate evidently having scut-The pirate craft is a small neutral English-built

straight stern, fore and aft schooner rigged, painted white, with red bottom; carries a pivot gun forward and aft, and four broadside guns. She is very slow, and the pilot boat was apparently able to cutsail her. A passenger by the steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans, reports that she was chased for four hours yesterday by a pirate, who fired three shots at her, but the Evening Star outsailed her. This fact was not included in the purser's report to the press. Accident on the Baltimore Batiroad—A Soluter Drowned.

HAVRE DE GRACE, August 12.—Nine freight cars. owing to the neglect of the brakesman in fulling to put on the brakes, ran overboard off the steamer Maryland to-day at Perryville. One soldier was drowned. There is no detention of the passenger

The Congressional Excursion. BATH, Me., August 12—The Congressiona nittee visited Sheepscot river and Bath and Brunswick to-day. They had a public reception at Combia Hali, in Bath, to-night, and leave for Rock-

tand in the morning.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, August 12, 1964. The Senate met at 10% A. M. nmerous petitions were presented from interior townships and boroughs, in reference to boun-

GOVERNOR'S VETO. The Governor notified the Senate that he had vetoed two supplements to the Petroleum and Venargo Banks (under the free banking law). The manner in which they proposed to extend their capital stock was not in accordance with the free banking law. The vetoes were sustained. 187TH REGIMENT. Resolutions relative to the 187th Regiment (offer

ed yesterday by Mr. Wilson) were passed.
Mr. Worthington presented 37 petitions from Montgomery county, in favor of a reduction of the tax levy to ½ per cent. per year.

Messis. Kinsby, McCandless, and Stein introduced bounty bills for certain townships in Bucks, Butler, and Northampton counties. REGULATING ELECTIONS.

Mr. Johnson read an act regulating elections by

soldiers in active service. Adjourned. HOUSE. The House met at 10 A. M. Mr. Watson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill of seven sections.

Section one authorizes the Governor to borrow not exceeding \$3,000,000, payable after three years.
Section two authorizes the Governor to pay ex-

penses of making the loan.

Section three authorizes the Governor to appoint (with the consent of the Senate) "one person, of military education, experience, and skill," as major eneral-pay same as that of a United States major eneral; also, two brigadier generals. Section four provides for the supply of troops with ommissary stores, etc. -Section five provides for the organization of fifeen reserve regiments—term of service three years. Two of the regiments to be cavalry, and one light

rtillery. Pay and organization same as United States troops.

These regiments to be "liable to be called into the service of this State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary for the purpose of suppressing insurrection or to repel invasion." Section sixth provides for hospital arrangements eizure of trains by Governor, &c., when necessary Section seventh authorizes the Governor to make an immediate enrolment of militia, and draft the

fifteen regiments if necessary.

The bill was ordered to be printed. SOLDIERS VOTING.

Three hundred copies of the Senate bill prescribing the manner of voting by soldiers were, on motion of Mr. Brown, ordered to be printed. REVENUE LAW. Mr. REED, from a committee to revise the tax laws of the State, made a report, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

laws of the State, made a report, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

TAXATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

A message was received from the Governor, veting "a supplement to the act incorporating the City of Philadelphia." (The act authorized the city to make general taxes on stocks, loans mort.) city to make general taxes on stocks, loans, mortgages, moneys at interest, etc.) The message is as OHOWS: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, August 12, 1884.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of Penn-

Sylvania:

Gentlemen: I return herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "A further supplement to an act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia," with my objections to the same rate the city of Philadelphia," with my objections to the same.

The power of taxation is one of the sovereign rights of the Government, and ought not to be carelessly granted to inferior authorities. Municipal corporations in England have, it is believed, no general power of taxation. Until near the close of the last century no municipal corporation in Pennsylvania had such a power.

In the city of Philadelphia rates are authorized to be levied for watching, lighting and paving. Authority was afterwards given to the corporation to levy taxes generally for city purposes. The subjects of fuch taxation, however, were limited to real estate and visible personal estate within the city. The present bill proposes to extend that power to the subjects of stocks, loans, mortgages, moneys at interest, &c., &c. At this time the people are heavily pressed by the necessary taxation imposed by the General and State Governments, yet other taxes are insignificant when compared with the crushing burden of the local and municipal taxation to which unwise legislation has exposed them.

posed them.

I will not consent to increase that burden. To enlarge the power of municipal taxation is simply to encourage waste and extravagance. A moderate tax on real estate and visible personal property would at all times be sufficient for the expenditures would at all times be sufficient for the expenditures on a scale of judicious economy, of municipal corporations. If they will not confine themselves within these bounds they ought not to be allowed to exhaust the resources of the State to make up a deficiency. The subjects to which the power of the city of Philadelphia is now proposed to be extended are already taxed by the Commonwealth, and she must probably look to them to supply further means to support her treasury.

already taxed by the Commonwealth, and she must probably look to them to supply further means to support her treasury.

In my opinion they never should have been made liable to any local taxation, and I would cheerfully approve a bill for repealing all existing laws (if any but here be) which have made them so liable. But I cannot approve this bill, which would subject them to municipal taxation in the very portion of the State where they Loost abound, and from which the Commonwealth may hereafter derive the largest revenue from them if they be reserved, as they ought to be, for her use, which is a public use. A reference to the act of 1854 will show that in fact the Legislature never had a deliberate intention of subjecting this kind of property to local taxation. The preamble to the thirty-second section of this act recites the necessity of making provision for paying the interest on the State debt, and for that purpose the section enacts that the subjects in question, as well, as real estate and visible personal property, will be subject to taxation "for the purposes above mentioned," and them are added the words, "and for all State and county purposes whatsoever."

These last words are at variance with the whole declared purpose of the section, and were probably slipped into the act by an amendment in committee of the whole without attracting the attention, of the House. I think so because the clause is not only inconsistent with the preamble to the section, but wholly in conflict with the forty-eighth section, which expressly provides that the whole amount of revenue to be raised under the provisions of the act shall be irrevocably appropriated to the payment of local taxation in such cases are foreibly illustrated on the present occasion. Philadelphia is the greations, but for the means of making public improvements of various kinds in other parts of the State. At the same time her local taxation is very heavy, I amounting, it is believed, to some two per cent. of the assessed value of property.

If a res

to a countryman, on mortgage or otherwise, or take the loan or stock of a railroad or other improvement company, in the interest of the State, without being subjected for his investment to such local taxation, it will at once be perceived how great would be the discouragement of such investments.

An individual is injured by placing obstacles in the way of his free use of his personal credit, or of that which his estate gives him. Why should a resident of Bucks, or any other country, be so injured by an ordinance of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia? They might as well be authorized to levy a tax on the purchase money of all lands within the Commonwealth bought by a resident of Philadelphia. The effect on the interests of the owner of the lands would be similar.

So in the cases of corporations of various kinds operating in the interior of the State. Why should the local authorities of Philadelphia have the power of diminishing their capacity to obtain capital, either on their stocks or loans; by partially or wholly shutting them out of the market where capital most abounde, and indeed, for extensive and most valuable enterprises can alone be found in sufficient

able enterprises can alone be found in sufficien Such would be the effect of this bill if the tax were paid. But there can be no doubt that it would either be eveded or that the capital would be driven frem Philadelphia, for its owners could not be exfrom Philadelphia, for its owners could not be expected to remain there with it subject to such enormous municipal taxation.

The same reasons apply, though in a diminished degree, to such local taxation in the counties. They do not apply to State taxation, because the State has a right to the persons and property, and corporations in every part of the Commonwealth. I observe, also, that this bill proposes to give the city authority to provide by ordinance a system for the assignment and collection of the taxes on the subjects in question, thus giving to a municipal corporation the power to make local laws on subjects hitherto provided for by general legislation, and which certainly the interests of the State require should continue to be so provided for.

No other city or municipal corporation in the Commonwealth has any of the powers conferred by this bill in the city of Philadelphia, and to approve it would, in my opinion, be to make an invidious distinction. My general views on the whole subject are briefly expressed in my message of the 7th of January last, returning to the Senate, with my objections, the bill entitled "A supplement to an act incorporating the borough of Bethlehem, in the county of Northampton." For these reasons I have withheld my signature from this bill.

MULTUAL CLAIM AGENCY. sected to remain there with it subject to such eno.

MUTUAL CLAIM AGENCY. The Governor also notified the House that he had vetoed an act incorporating the "Mutual Claim

and Collection Agency," as being prejudicial to the interests of the people. The veto was sustained by a vote of 77 to 1. PHILADELPHIA REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION. This bill was vetoed by the Governor, on the ground that real estate speculators should act on their personal responsibility. The veto was sus-

BILLS INTRODUCED Mr. SMITH, of Chester, authorizing Courts to appoint guardians in certain cases. Mr. SHARPE, incorporating the Franklin Imvement Association, to rebuild Chambersburg. Mr. SCHOPIELD, revising the grade of Bridgewater and Bridge streets, Twenty-fourth ward. Mr. Jackson, regulating fees of Recorders of Mr. GLASS, incorporating the Aladdin Oil Com-Mr. PRICE, authorizing Chester to borrow money to pay bounties. Passed.

Mr. SPANGLER, relative to local bounty in York

Mr. PATTON, authorizing School Directors of Green county to borrow money to pay bounties. Mr. SMITH, of Chester, authorizing School Directors of Lower Oxford school district, Chester county, to borrow money to raise volunteers. Passed. NAVY YARD. A message from the Governor was received, en losing a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, ask ing the Legislature to give the National Govern-ment right to purchase and hold a small strip of land (from Front street to the commissioner's line) i add to add to the navy yard, in conformity with

ap act of Congress of last session. Referred to Comvittee on Federal Relations. The Surveyor General, through the Governor, asked for power to appoint more clerks. Referred committee. The following bills, which had been recalled from e Governor for purposes of amendment, were nended and passed. Incorporating the American Oll Company.
Authorizing York to pay damages sustained from

It authorizes the Town Council to borrow money repay those who paid General Early's deman ring the rebel raid.]
[neorporating Excelsior Improvement Company Incorporating Mineral Company. Incorporating Philadelphia Coal and Iron Com Incorporating National Oil Company; the Inde-indent Oil Company; the Garrick Oil and Mining mpany; the Maxwell Oil and Mining Company i-pried uptil Monday atternoon at 40 olook.

BAXTER'S FIRE ZODAVES. GREAT RECEPTION OF THE 72d RE GIMENT OF VETERANS.

SPLENDID AND PATRIOTIC DISPLAY OF TH PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN. Grand and Thrilling Panorama of Lively Scenes and Incidents.

With the exception of the intense heat of the veather, yesterday, the time was propitious for out door display. The reception of the Fire Zouaves by the Philadelphia fremen will make a pleasant page in the history of the rebellion. The firemen had made ample arrangements to give the veterans an ovation due the greatness of the occasion, and right well did they succeed. As a general thing, the apparatus of the companies in line were tastefully decorated, in a patriotic style. Some of the companies turned out very strong, numerically; everything passed off creditably, and as a whole it was a great success.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE DEPOT.

The regiment arrived at the Baltimore depot at half past one o'clock, and were received by Mr. F. G. Wolbert, chairman of the Committee of Councils on Reception of Regiments, and by the members of Councils. An immense crowd greeted the returned warriors; wives, sisters, and sweethearts pressed anxiously around; tears of joy fell thick and fast from soldiers and from friends alike; the handsshakings, the kissing, and the welcomes, which can be felt but not spoken, are almost beyond description. The smiles of joy which lit up the weather-beaten faces are sights which are not often seen. The heart-throbblings, the pulsations of highest joy which beat in the bosoms of these men and the noble women who, through the heat and dust, went forth to welcome them, can possibly be imagined by some who have been placed in like circumstances; they cannot be described on paper. After the first joy at the sight of these men was over, the line of march for the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon was taken up. The line was headed by members of Council. THE ARRIVAL AT THE DEPOT.

COMMITTEE FROM WASHINGTON The following committee from the Steam Fire Department at Washington also accompanied the repartment at washington also accompanied the re-turning regiment:

Wm. Dickson,
Francis Fox,
Oharles H. Graffin.
The regiment returns home with one hundred and ninety men, and the following officers: OFFICERS BETURNING WITH REGIMENT. Colonel—D. W. C. Baxter. Lieutenant Colonel—H. A. Cook. Major—John Lockhart. Adjutant—Charles W. West. Quartermaster—J. B. Allen.

Guartermaster—J. B. Allen.
Surgeon—Martin Rizer.
Assistant Surgeon—Wm. Jones.
Lieut. Wilgus in command of Company A.
Capt. Boland, " B.
Lieut. Sparks, " C.
Capt. Siewart, " " C.
Capt. Robrer, " E.

THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE REFRESHMENT SALOON Upon the arrival of the regiment at the Refreshment Saloon the greatest enclusiasm prevailed. A cannon was stationed just outside the Saloon, and was fired at intervals of only a few seconds. The men were drawn up in front of the Saloon, the band played "Johnny Comes Marching Home," and the men then entered the Saloon.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

As soon as the men were inside the building an affecting incident occurred. Samuel Boyer, of Company B, who has been in every battle in which the regiment engaged, and who has never been home since his departure, though quite seriously wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, was met by his mother, wife, and family, and the joy exhibited by all upon their reunion, the shedding of tears by hearts that have heard so dreadfully, and have hoped so anxicusly, was affecting in the highest degree, and would have moved a heart of adamant to tears. There was great bustling at the saloon; women, whose whole souls were in the work, moved hurriedly forward, supplying the returned veterans with the necessaries and luxuries under which the tables groaned. Clean towels were adjusted on the racks, basins and water were put in order, and everything that could conduce to the comfort of the men was supplied. After partaking of the dinner prepared for them, the regiment then proceeded over the route in the order hereafter set forth. The whole was under the direction of F. G. Wolbert, Esq. chairman of the committee of Councils on Reception of Regiments. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Wolbert for the ears and precision with which the whole reception was gotten up and conducted. AN APPECTING INCIDENT.

the whole reception was gotten up and conducted.

SCENES AT THE COOPER SHOP.

The Cooper Shop was tastefully decorated. The ceiling was wreathed with evergreens, and starspangled banners were suspended in many places from the girders. The tables were all set out and well-filled, and beautiful bouquets placed upon them. The disappointment of the matron and ladies in charge, when they learned that none of the soldiers would arrive there, was great and apparently well-grounded. We are informed that it was agreed, by the firemen's committee of arrangements, on last Saturday evening, that half of the regiment should be received by the Cooper Shop Saloon and the other half by the Union Volunteer establishment. The first intimation the managers of the Cooper Shop had of any different course was by a note from the other saloon, different course was by a note from the other saloon, different course was by a note from the other saloon, different would be the austs of the Union Volunteer] Refreshment Saloon.

It is an ill wind blows nobody good, however, and the refreshments prepared for the Zouaves served for their escort, the manuf firemen. Meats, vegetables, fruit, and coffee, were liberally served out, and discussed in a manner which showed an ample appreciation of the good things on the part of the guests. The tables were emplied to be refilled time and again, as the different companies marched in and out again, to make room for their comrades. The musicians and Committee of Arrangements were also made to partisk of the bounteous fare. On the street, outside of the saloon, as, indeed everywhere near the scene of festivity, crowds of men, women, and little children, were josting each other to and fro, mestly in good humor, but cocasionally, with feelings of irritation not too delicately expressed. One young girl, who thought she war rather too rudely showed by another, turned upon, and, with a flushed face, threatened to employ her fingers upon the other's face. She was responded to in a rather warlike manner, but the SCENES AT THE COOPER SHOP WECCAOOE ENGINE COMPANY.

Red shirts, white hats, and black pants formed the equipments of the members of the Weccacoe, who turned out about 120 in number. The front of the carriage was most elaborately beautified with flags and festoons, in the midst of which was a white silk cap of liberty bedecked with spangled stars. The rear part of the carriage was finished with red and blue festoons. The handsome steamer was drawn by four gray horses, and the whole contribution on the part of this celebrated company was creditable.

WISTERN HOSE COMPANY.

The apparatus was very prettily arranged with flags tied up with crape, in respect to the memory of a departed member. The steam engine was drawn by six handsome horses, the gong striking at every revolution of the wheel. The members were out in goodly numbers.

GOOD WILL ENGINE COMPANY.

This company was numerically the strongest in the perade, reaching the number of one hundred and thirty-two. The members are a robust-looking set of fellows, and the chief director must have felt justly proud in his position with the great silver horn recently won at the United States Sanitary Fair. The company was led by pioneers with axes, torches, and sections of branch-pipes, thus showing a system of organization altogether admirable. The beautiful steamer was drawn by twelve gray horses, each decorated with red, white, and blue plumes. These animals were loaned for the occasion by the liberal proprietors of the United States Circus, Messrs. Thayer & Noyes. This display was one of the greatest features in the procession. This company brought up the rear of the third division. fat woman or else one of her progeny, if such sh has. The person in question (also in a crowd) seeme nncomfortably warm, as well she might, for even those who had less excuse were exclaiming about ne neat.

From the Cooper shop Saloon the different com-panies who had there partaken of refreshments filed RETURNED VETERANS.

The following is the Committee of Firemen or COMMITTEE OF FIREMEN. President—Wm. Zelner, Friendship Engine.
First District—Wm. R. Drane, Chairman, Hope
Hose Company; Wm. N. Toy, Weccacoe Engine
Company,
Second District—Wm. McCloy, Good Will Engine
Company; James M. Roberts, Columbia Engine Company, James M. Rouelts, Commons Engine Company.

Third District—J. G. Englehart, Secretary, Neptune Hose Company; Andrew J. Koockogey, Assistance Engine Company;

Fourth District—Geo. W. Dull, Cohocksink Hose Company; George McEwan, Mechanic Engine Company.

Seventh District—J. H. Young, West Philadelphia Engine Company.

THE PROCESSION. THE PROCESSION.

The companies comprising the escort formed on Washington avenue, Setween Fourth and Ninth streets, the right resting on the latter, being the turning point on the countermarch to the left, and thence down on the south side of that wide thoroughfare to Third street. It may be said, in fact, that the procession proper began at Third and Washington, for at this point the veterans were halted until the First, Second, and Third Divisions had passed. The returning Zouaves here fell into line, and their left was brought up by the right of the Fourth Divisions. FOURTH DIVISION. The returning Zouaves here fell into line, and their left was brought up by the right of the Fourth Division. This method of reception was admirable, and it was done in perfect order. At quarter past four o'clock the line of march was taken up at Third and Washington streets, in the following order:

Band.

Carriages containing members of the Select and Common Councils.

Barouches with Members of the

PHILADELPHIA PRESS CLUE.

Committee of Arrangements in Carriages.

Carriages with President and Secretary of the

BOARD OF FIRE DIRECTORS.

Liberty Boak Liberty Band.

Chief Marshal,
David M. Lyle, Esq.
Special Aids,
William N. Toy, Weccacoe Engine; Anthony H.
Reynolds, Schuylkill Hose; John G. Englehart, Neptune Hose; David A. Nagle,
Hibernia Engine; James Jenner, Spring Garden Hose.

FIRST DIVISION. William H. Gilbert, of the Hope Hose Company Marshal. Riter's Band. HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY.

The powerful first-class steamer belonging to this company being in service in Washington, the members paraded with their carriage, well filled with the dest quality of fereing hose. The apparatus was beautifully decorated with American flags on the front, the staffs being crossed and festooned together with a very pretty bouquet of fresh flowers, surmounted with a red liberty cap handsomely worked. On the top of the cylinder a large-size glit eagle spread its wings, thus completing a very handsome picture. The members wore black pants, red shirts, and green hats (New York style), and altogether made a creditable appearance.

GOOD INTENT HOSE. This company made an excellent appearance. The carriage was literally covered with fiags, arrayed in a very pretty style. The members were red shirts and black pants. The hook-and-ladder truck was wreathed in red, white, and blue trimmings; a handsome banner wreath adorned the centre, and flags displayed their patriotic beauty on each end. The scene was nest and appropriate. GOOD INTENT HOSE.

EMPIRE HOOK AND LADDER. Bapd.

This company made a creditable and showy display. It was the first hook and ladder company formed in the present Fire Department, and the members desiring to make the apparatus number one in appearance as well as in name, spread themselves for the work, and accomplished the undertaking. The archways, near the ends of the trucks, were embellished with flags in a tasty style. The great emblem of our liberty was handsomely festooned beneath the long range of ladders. The signal lamp, a beautiful plece of workmanship itself, was gaily bedecked with patriotic emblems; the American ensign pending from crossed flag staffs, neatly fastened with a bunch of pretty and fragrant flowers. The members wore dark blue pants, red shirts, and hats of the New York style.

VIGILANT FIRE COMPANY. Bailey's Band.

The steamer was drawn by four black horses, and the carriage filled with forcing hose, by hand. The arch springing over the bells in the front of the carriage was decorated with a series of flags, and the back locker was embellished with a red, white, and blue wreath of natural flowers, of varied color and fragrance. With this company the splendid ambulance was drawn by four black horses, noble-looking animals. Bailey's Band. HUMANE HOSE COMPANY.

Philadelphia Brigade Band. The arch over the bells was gaily arrayed with small fings, while on the four corners of the upper frame-work sllk fings of a larger size waved in the breeze. The front of the carriage was also embellished with bunches of natural flowers, six in number. The members wore black pants, red shirts, and the New York styte of hats. BELIANCE ENGINE COMPANY, The carriage of this company was very hand-somely put into parade order, and drawn by hand. The members made a very creditable appearance. NEPTUNE HOSE COMPANY. Jefferson Cornet Band, The Neptune made a very pretty appearance, the carriage being very elaborately decorated with red, white, and blue.

ABSISTANCE BRGINE COMPANY.

The steamer was gay with flags; the golden stag; on top being wreathed in national emblems. This company brought up the rear of the first division.

SECOND DIVISION. H. J. Mointyre, of Philadelphia Esgine, Marsh H. J. Mointyre, of Philadelphia Edgine, Marshal.

HOPE HOSE COMPANY.

The front of the carriage of this company formed a marked feature in the procession, it being decorated with red, white, and blue plumes of ostrich feathers, that gracefully waved in each passing breeze. The rear of the carriage was tastefully adoined with flags, with a handsome bouquet forming a centre piece. A detachment of men bore sich the battle-torn flags presented to the Zouaves by the Fire Department when the regiment was first organized. The steamer of this company was drawn by six light gray horses. The apparatus was adorned with two handsome flags. The members appeared in their new style of hat, red shifts, and black pants. They turned out very strong in numbers.

UNITED STATES HOSE.

UNITED STATES HOSE. The carriage of this company was elaborately decorated with the emblems of our country, arranged profusely and in a very tasteful style. The cylinder was covered with an American flag. The front of the gallery or upper works were adorned with a series of flowers, in the midst of which appeared a gilt eagle holding in its beak the Union Jack, and streamers with stars. Bed shirts, black pants, and the New York style of hats, made up the uniform of the members. AMBRICA STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

AMERICA STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

The figures 1790 in white on the red shirts of the next company in order attracted more than ordinary attention. The beautiful steamer of the America was drawn by two gray horses. The hose carriage was prettily adorned with patriotic designs. A gilt eagle on the front, lianked right and left with American flags, presented an appearance that at once appealed to the patriotic spectator. The members made an excellent display. excellent display.

Franklin made a very imposing appearance. Their steamer was drawn by four beautiful horses, two light grays as leaders, and two handsomelymottled animals. They attracted more than ordinary attention. We learned from the driver, Mr. John Agan, that the animals had been kindlyloaned for the occasion by Messrs. Thayer & Noyes, the proprietors of the United States Circus. Beside the steamer, the Franklin also had out their old hand-engine, drawn by four handsome gray horses. The hose carriage was drawn by hand, the members appearing in red shirts, black pants, and New York hats. The carriage was decorated with white and green wreaths, with handsome groupings of the American flag.

of the American flag.

NIAGARA HOSE COMPANY.

The members in their appearance rather brought to mind the scenes of former days. They appeared in the old style of equipment, consisting of drab-cloth coats, blue capes, and blue hats, old style. The apparatus developed the fine taxte of the members, in arranging the embellishments, consisting of a profuse display of flags, with yellow frings. The signal lamps were handsomely decorated with little streamers. FRIENDSHIP ENGINE COMPANY. Next in the line of events came the apparatus of the Friendship, drawn by a couple of grays. This was a hand engine, the pride of former days. Before getting into line the tongue was broken by accident, but the necessary repairs were speedily made. The equipments made a striking contrast with the almost universal red shirts, the members some time since having adopted azure blue as the color.

PHILADELPHIA ENGINE COMPANY. The steamer, prettily decorated, was drawn by four handsome horses. The carriage was decorated in front with festoonings of white, green, and gold, with an array of flags for the patriot's eye to look upon and glisten with delight, the whole surmounted with patriotic trimmings, in which might be seen the figures 18. The members, like many others in the line, wore red shirts, black pants, and the latest style of head gear. NORTHERN LIBERTY HOSE COMPANY,

Band. The hose carriage and steamer were very pretty. In their decorations, and the members looked well. They were awarded general credit in the remarks of the spectators.

COLUMBIA ENGINE COMPANY. The carriage of this company was tastefully adorned, and elicited universal praise as it passed along in line. This company brought up the left of the second division.

THIRD DIVISION.

George T. Chapman, of Assistance Engine, Marshal. INDEPENDENCE HOSE COMPANY.

There was very little decoration on this great and serviceable steamer. The apparatus was drawn by four horses, and the members looked remarkably well. Several small flags were arranged on the front of the apparatus. The new and serviceable steam apparatus of this company was drawn by a pair of very handsome silver gray horses. The carriage accompanying it was wreathed in a splendid style with various flowers, and above all there appeared a blue shield, with white floral wreath or edge, the figures "17" in silver in the centre. The display of the Hope was eminently creditable.

The next in the catalogue of passing events, that came under our personal inspection, was this company, with their apparatus presenting quite an ornate appearance. A clever-sized flag in the centre of the arch over the bells was based upon a series of smaller emblems of our nationality. The side supports were embelished with real, white, and blue catrich feathers. The sides of the earriage were beautified with wreaths or bouquets of flowers, and the rear or hind locker had an admirable display of flags and flowers.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSE COMPANY.

THE SCHUYLKILL HOSE. This company made an excellent display of their well filled carriage, the whole being neatly though not elaborately decorated with the American ensign. Red shirts, black pants, and the new style of hats made up the uniform of the members, many of whom carried bouquets in hand. WECCACOE ENGINE COMPANY.

GOOD WILL ENGINE COMPANY.

The 72d Regiment P. V., Baxter's Fire Zouaves, here fell into line in regular order, carrying with them their battle torn flags.

AMBULANCES.

The following ambulances followed in the order as named. They were filled with returned soldlers from the hospitals and the sick and wounded of the Zouaves:

from the hospitals and the sick and wounded of the Zouaves:

Vigilant Engine.
Assistance Engine.
Weccacce Engine.
Southwark Engine.
Philadelphia Engine.
Mechanic Engine.
Independence Hose.
Diligent Engine.
Cohocksink Hose.
Northern Liberty Hose.
United States Engine, (new and beautiful.)
Some of these ambulances were handsomely festoned with the American flag. Not a few of the convalescent soldiers riding in them sang in full chorus "Johnny Comes Marching Home." They were a lively set of men.

Wm. P. Morris, Northern Liberty Hose, Marshal. MOYAMENSING HOSE COMPANY. In point of numbers this company made a fine appearance, the members being robust looking and active. The carriage was tastefully enlivened with an array of flags, and thus made a pretty picture. WEST PHILADELPHIA ENGINE COMPANY. Band-Drum Corps of the Satterlee Hospital. Band—Drum Corps of the Satterlee Hospital.

The next in the order of the programme was the serviceable steam "machine" from the "West End." It was drawn by a couple of famous black horses whose wonderful powers of endurance have been the theme of much comment. A beautifully-worked wreath on the top of the engine contained the figures 25, which mean that this was the twenty-fifth steam engine admitted into the Fire Department. This company is one of the most valuable in the department, and has rendered the most efficient service at many fires.

PRANKLIN HOSE COMPANY.

PRANKLIN HOSE COMPANY. The steamer was drawn by four horses. It was elaborately decorated with patriotic devices, and attracted many an eulogistic remark as the grand and mighty pageant moved on. The members were the old style of hat, red shirts, and black pants. GOOD INTENT ENGINE. Next in line was the apparatus of this well-known company. The members were habited in black costs and black hats. The engine was drawn by two white horses; the sir chamber was set off with flags, arranged in a horizontal manner.

KENSINGTON HOSE COMPANY. The old "Kensy" was led off with ploneers, the members appearing in the old style of hats, red shirts, and black pants. The carriage was a beautiful picture of flag grouping and festooning. The steam engine was drawn by two handsome white horses, the whole being robed in red, white, and blue. GLOBE ENGINE COMPANY.

The carriage and engine of this company wor reathed with craped flags, in memory of departed aembers. The display was entirely creditable. SPRING GARDEN HOSE. This company displayed their hook and ladde truck, which was finely bedecked with the glorion emblem of the free. The signal lamp, an ornal structure itself, was handsomely decorated with national signs or emblems. FAIRMOUNT ENGINE COMPANY.

The steamer was grawn by a pair of horses. It was very tastefully arrayed in paper flowers of red, white, and blue. Pending on a wire stretching from the air chamber to the smoke stack was a wire, bearing in floral letters the name of the company, "Fairmount." This company brought up the extreme left of the Fourth Division. FIFTH DIVISION Marshal, J. H. Young, of W. Philadelphia Engine SHIFFLER STEAM HOSE COMPANY. This company having the extreme right of the division, came first in the order of parade, and, with their new style of equipments made an imposful distheir new style of equipments, made an imposing display. The carriage was drawn by two horses. It was draped in mourning for a departed member, Sergeant Matthew Trout. In silver letters, on the front locker draped covering, were the words: "We cherish his memory." The apparatus was wreathed in red, white, and blue flowers and plumes, and made, decidedly, a very creditable display. The Shiffler has become a very strong and efficient fire company.

SOUTHWARK STEAM ENGINE. Band.

The steamer was drawn by four pretty black horses, and it occupied a considerable share of attention, because of its showy or bright appearance. The brass work has the rich color of gold. The members appeared in black pants andered shirts. The carriage also displayed the handwork of the lady friends of the Southwark. The wreaths and other decorations were handsomely worked and beautifully arranged.

SOUTH PENN HOSE COMPANY. SOUTH PENN HOSE COMPANY.

The members added variety to the general picture by appearing in blue shirts, red hats, of the New York style, and black pants. The apparatus was handsomely wreathed with flowers of every hue. MECHANIC ENGINE COMPANY. The steamer was drawn by four horses. It was certainly very tastefully arranged with patriotic devices.

UNITED HOSE COMPANY. UNITED HOSE COMPANY. The carriage was drawn by two horses, and also beautified with pretty fioral devices. WESTERN ENGINE COMPANY, Next came the apparatus of the Western, patri-otically dressed, and very attractive.

COHOOMS NK HOSE COMPANY. It was sasigned to this company to bring up the rear of the parade, and in a very happy manner it was done. The members appeared in the old style of equipments. On the car rage, amid patriotic devices, were perched a couple of Indian children. In front was a banner wreath, containing "Welcome, 72." The steamer was drawn by four beautiful horses. ADDITIONAL COMPANIES.

The following-named companies, not named in the programme, reported on the ground, and were sesigned positions by the Ohief Marshal: AMERICA HOSE COMPANY. AMERICA HOSE COMPANY.

A couple of very pretty horses, rather small in size, but admirable for profiling and wonderful for powers of endurance, passed along in the moving line, bringing up to view the hose carriage of the America. This apparatus was handsomely ornamented on the front and sides with flowers of varied hue and of delicate flavor, overfooking which was a spread eagle. Two flags, with staffs crossed, had a position on the rear locker, and thus gave a very clever and patriotic finish. Redehirts, black pan's, and "sou'wester" hats made up the un iform of the members: DILIGENT PIRE COMPANY.

Four beautiful gray horses next came in the thrilling and exciting panorama, bringing ale ug with them the big steamer Diligent. The only a viole of extra adorament observable on this apparat us was a bouquet on the top front of the boiler. The hose carriage next followed, with severel silk flags. Such that worn by the members gave a refreshing variety to the scene generally.

LAPAYETTE HOSE COMPANY.

The carriage of this company was well covered.

The carriage of this company was well covered and arranged in American flags, and presented a neat and admirable appearance.

PHILADELPHIA HOSE COMPANY.

PRILADELPHIA HOSE COMPANY.

Band.

The apparatus, besides being adorated in a patriotic manner, was craped in memory of Major Cal. Supplee, a member of the company as well as of the 72d Regiment. The steamer was drawn by four handsome horses, two grays and two blacks. The festions in crape the emblems of mourning, were very neatly arranged. While forming into line, the swingle-tree of the leading horses was broken, and it was necessary to obtain another before moving. This was accomplished in a few moments, and everything was proclaimed all right. The members appeared in the New York style of hats, red shirts, and black parts.

Scenes Alono the line of the procession. SCENES ALONG THE LINE OF THE PROGESSION.
At the new sub-post office, at No. 502. Washington avenue, the stars and stripes were tastefully arranged, and decorated the entire front of the buildavenue, the stars and stripes were tastefully arranged, and decorated the entire front of the building.

The house of the Southwark Hose Company was gaily decorated with flags. The Marion Hose had two carriages stationed at Third and Queen streets, the belis of which were rung merrily while the parade passed. The Franklin and Southwark engine houses were also gaily decorated. The chime of belis at St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets, played "Yankee Doodle" in excellent style. At Third and Arch the Philadelphia Hose was stationed; and its bells rung out a merry welcome. The chime of belis on Christ Church pealed forth merrily. At different points of the line the Perseverance, Reliance, Neptune, Pennsylvania, Spring Garden, and Diligent hose carriages were displayed, and their/bells rung in a lively manner. The house of the United States Engine was gorgeously arrayed with flags, &c.

The Union League house was covered with bunting, and the word "Welcome" stood out in the misst of them all in bold relief.

Chestnut street was literally wrapped in bunting, and it would be unjust to mention one of the buildings which was tastefully decked without mentioning all.

As soon as the gallant Fire Zouaves made their appearance a general waving of flags, handkerchiefs, &c., and a universal cheer greeted them from the multiudes assembled on all sides to see them. The whole city literally turned out to see them. The whole city literally turned out to see them. The whole city literally turned out to see them. The whole city literally turned out to see them. The whole city literally turned out to see them. The whole city literally turned out to see them. The whole city literally turned out to see them. The whole city literally turned out to see them. The whole city literally turned out to see them. The whole city literally turned out to see them. The whole city literally turned out to see them. The whole city literally turned out to see them. The whole city literally turned out to see them. The whole city literally turne

ARRIVAL AT INDEPENDENCE SQUARE. ARRIVAL AT INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

The head of the procession reached Independence Square at about half past 7 o'clock, and the 72d Fire Zouaves were allowed to proceed forward to the stand erected at the south entrance to Independence Hall. The other firemen followed, and soon the Square was a dense mass of human beings. As soon as order was to some extent restored Mr. F. G. Wolbert said:

Colonel Baxter and men of the 72d: It affords me great pleasure to introduce to you Dr. William Uhler, of Select Council, who will welcome you back to your homes on behalf of the city of Philadelphia. [Cheers for Dr. Uhler and the Councils of Philadelphia.]

SPERCH OF DR. WM. UHLER.

Dr. Unler shor Dr. Unler and the Councils of Philadelphia.]

Dr. Uhler then came forward, and said: Men of the 72d, soldiers of Baxter's Zonaves, you need no higher title than that. The Councils of Philadelphia now desire, through me, to offer you a most hearty welcome to the city of Philadelphia and to your homes. Although you have been absent from us, your deeds are known to us all, and your fellow-citizens will never forget the claims you have on the city of Philadelphia, and they desire to thank you here for all your devotion to them and to your country. Your wives and children will never forget them, they will be ever mindful of your glorious actions, as we and you are mindful of the patriotic actions of the heroes of the days of 75s, when that bell tolled out liberty to all the land, and to all the intions, as we and you are mindful of the patrious actions of the heroes of the days of '76, when that bell tolled out liberty to all the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof.

The city of Philadelphia has never lost sight of those who have gone forth to defend the liberty proclaimed by, our forefathers on the 4th of July, 1776. How you have defended that liberty is told by your demolished numbers. You went forth from here three years ago 1,500 strong, and you return with less than 200. You have been fighting for a principle too great for tongue to tell. You have not been fighting for a mere intrinsic idea of liberty, but for a principle as broad as the world is big. Thousands yet unborn will look upon your fallen comrades as martyrs, for the principle that one man is as good as another, and for the right to be maintained the world over that man is man. You have demonstrated your adhesion to these principles, and it is not for me to discuss it any longer; but City Councils through me bid you welcome back again to your komes. You have sacrificed much; many of your companions have fallen. Peace be to the dead. They have died as soldiers should die, and though no monumental marble may cover their graves, their memories are entombed in the hearts of a grateful people. But a long speech, can convey none of the feelings which agitated your hearts; but I may be allowed to say, go forward and gain fall the honor due to trne soldiers as you the Fire Zouaves of the efty of Philadelphia have been. Onward until the final trump shall call you, and you shall hear sounding in your ears—"Well done good and faithful servants, enter into the joy of the Lord." No better evidence of the true and loyal hearts of the Fire Department of Philadelphia can be had than is shown by your thinned ranks. The Fire Department fight at home a fearful element, and they sacrifice themselves again and again to save the lives of women and children. Blessed are they that have such representatives as you are. In the name of Philadelphia I wish you

introduce to you Mr. Geo. S. Willetts, one of your own number, s member of the Fire Department.

Strech of Mr. Willetts.

Officers and Mrn of the Seventy-second: I am not here to unnecessarily occupy your time. I am not here to unnecessarily occupy your time. I am here for the performance of a pleasant duty, and that is to welcome you to your homes on behalf of the Fire Department of Philadelphia. Since your departure, three years ago, we have closely scrutinized your progress, and we are proud of your representation of the element in the Department always ready to breast any element in behalf of your country and of your wives and children.

During your absence progress has marked every walk of industry. Workshops have been teeming with work, and, for the first time in my memory, employers have acknowledged that the laborer is worthy of his hire. Whom have we to thank for these privileges of going forward and carrying on our workshops and our factories and our places of business but yourselves, you who on the field of Antietam showed what true stuff you were made of; and who, when again the traftors polluted the soil of Pennsylvania, drove them back to their fastnesses in the mountains of Virginia? Who, I say, but you men of the 72d? When we all look into your faces, bronzed on many a battle-field, we see many whom we recognize. There are many who are not here today. Where are they? The affiwer may be found in the hearts of fathers, mothers, wives, and children; and if we inquire at the hospital, the answer will come that they are here, and if we go to prisons in the Southern States we will see them there also, and they look forward to the time when they shall have the privilege of shaking hands with their loved ones and their neighbors at home. When the history of this war shall be written, you will find no body of men present a more brilliant record than that of the 72d Fire Zouaves. There is one more duty you will have to perform when you go home and rective to your wives and children the history of hard-ear

SPEECH OF COL. BAXTER.

Cel. Baxter said:
Sir and Gentlemen: It is with feelings I cannot control and but feely express that I return thanks on behalf of my regiment and for myself to the firemen of Philadelphia for the manner in which they have received us this day. Three years age we took our departure hence. Since then we have suffered much, as our thinned ranks will prove; but through all our vicissitudes and trials we have not forgotten the Fire Department of Philadelphia. The long and weary marches; the hungerings and the thirstings we, with the 67th, 71st, 72d, and 106th, the old Philadelphia brigade, have had, are all forgotten now, for we know from what we have reen to day that we have fought for a loyal people, who love and honor us more than we have deserved. In a few days we will cease to be soldiers; but if ever the soil of Pennsylvania is polluted by the rebel foot, the Fire Zouaves will be ready to drive the invaders back whence they came. Men of the Fire Department, I thank you. SPEECH OF COL. BAXTER. THE ZOUAVES DISMISSED.

After his speech, Col. Baxter informed the men that they were dismissed; that he would not be able to inform them when it would be necessary to again assemble, but notice thereof would be given in the public newspapers.

Cheers were then given for the Fire Zouaves, for the Fire Department, Col. Baxter, &c., and the firemen and soldiers slowly separated for their homes. Burning of the Propeller Racine—Ten Lives Lost. BUFFALO, August 12.—The propeller Racine, owned by the Western Transportation Company, bound for Buffalo, took fire on Wednesday, about 18 miles from Dealtown, on the north shore of Lake Erie. Ten of the crew were lost in the rush for the small boats. The propeller Avon towed the burning steamer to the land, about eight miles from Rondean, Canada West, where she was scuttled and sunk, after burning to the water line. The cargo

will be saved in a damaged condition. She was insured in the Columbia Insurance Company of New York for \$25,000. The Avon took the surviving passengers and crew to Port Stanley. Fires in Massachusetts. Boston, August 12.—A fire in Northampton to. day destroyed Damon's grist mill and saw mill. ent of insurance was \$10,000. The loss by the fire in East Boston last night will ot exceed \$40,000.

All Quiet in Grant's Army.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac represents all quiet; with the exception of the picket firing along the line of Burnside's corps.

along the lipe of Burnside's corps.

The Fires in Maine.—The people in many parts of Maine have suffered terribly, both in apprehension and actual loss, from the fires which have been reging in that State. A correspondent of the Springfield Republican writes from Winthrop, Maine, during the prevelence of the fire: The State seems shrouded in a heavy pall of smoke. We are cut off from the light of the sun. We hear that in our towns and cities the people are really preparing to fice before this worse than rebel foc. Many homes have already been destroyed, many fruitful fields swept over by the flames. In one instance, where a member of the family had just died, the fire came so swiftly that there was not time to remove the country of the family had just died, the fire came so swiftly that there was not time to remove the country of the family had just died, the fire came so swiftly that there was not time to remove the state of things; even at noon we cannot, on some days, see a quarter of a mile in the distance, and the birds seem ominously thick and tame about the house; but nights are fearful. We are wrapped in darkness that can be felt and smelt, and that stitles and slakensius. "We cannot see the fire till it is instrupon us," said a little maiden, saidy, one night this week, when we had started up from our beds alarmed at an appearance of sparks flying about how which way to go," "and when it comes we shall not know which way to go,"