THE TELEGRAPH
IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY,
By GEORGE BERGNER.

TERMS.—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

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WEEKLY AND SEMI WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The TELEGRAPH is also published twice a week during the session of the Legislature, and weekly during the remainder of the year, and furnished to subscribers at the following cash rates, viz:

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If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

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Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE

VOL. XVIII. HARRISBURG, PA. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 22, 1862 NO 95.

Steam Printing Office.

Having procured Steam Power Presses, we are prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the country.

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☞ Marriages and Deaths to be charged as regular advertisements.

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMATION, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For Weaknesses
Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse.

ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Head
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face

PALLID COUNTENANCE,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "DIREFUL DISEASES,"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
And the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption,
BEAR AMPLE WITNESS TO THE TRUTH OF THE ASSERTION.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and,
Invigorate the System,
Which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does*
A TRIAL WILL CONVICE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES,

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,

IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

TAKE NO MORE BLASAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES.

In all their Stages, At little Expense;
Little or no change in Diet; No Inconvenience;
And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions.

Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra,

Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and worn-out Matter.*

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form; and

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating and no matter
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of DIURETIC
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicen.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
From 8 to 20 years standing,
WITH NAMES KNOWN TO
SCIENCE AND FAME.

Price $1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.

Cures Guaranteed. Advice Gratis!

AFFIDAVIT:

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBERD, *Alderman,*
Ninth St. above Race, Phila.

Address letters for information in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
Depot, 104 South Tenth St., bel. Chestnut, Phila.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" ARTICLES ON THE REPUTATION ATTAINED BY Helmbold's Genuine Preparation s,
" " Extract Buchu,
" " " Sarsaparilla,
" " Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by C. K. Keller, D. W. Gross, J. Wyeth, C. A. Sannvart.

AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it,
AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

nov18-d1y

DENTISTRY.

DR. GEO. W. STINE, graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, having permanently located in the city of Harrisburg and taken the office formerly occupied by Dr. Gorgas, on Third street between Market and Walnut, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to perform all operations in the Dental profession, either surgical or mechanical, in a manner that shall not be surpassed by operators in this or any other city. His mode of inserting artificial teeth is upon the latest improved scientific principle.

Teeth, from one to a full set, mounted on fine Gold, Silver, Platina plates or the Vulcanite Base.

I take great pleasure in recommending the above gentleman to all my former friends of Harrisburg and vicinity, and feel confident that he will perform all operations in a scientific manner, from my knowledge of his ability. [my3 dtf] F. J. S. GORGAS, D. D. S.

McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

THIS INVALUABLE SYRUP, WHICH Is entirely vegetable in its composition, has been employed with wonderful success for many years in the cure of diseases for the AIR PASSAGES and LUNGS. For any form of the disease such as COUGH, TICKLING of the THROAT, SPITTING OF BLOOD, DIFFICULT BREATHING, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, and HECTIC FEVERS, its use will be attended with the happiest results. It is one of the best and safest medicines for all forms of BRONCHITIS and CONSUMPTION.

No laudnum or preparation of Opium in any shape in this syrup.

PRICE $100 PER BOTTLE.

For sale at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOK STORE.

SUGAR!

100 BBLS. Sugar (Refined and Raw,) of all grades and kinds just received and will be sold at the lowest market prices.

je20 WM DOCK, JR., & CO.

EXTRA family flour, a superior brand, which we warrant to give satisfaction, just received and for sale by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
aug6 Corner Front and Market streets.

EXPENSIVE assortment of glassware just received, and for sale low by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
aug11 Corner Front and Market streets.

Miscellaneous.

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,
Corner Front and Market Streets,
HARRISBURG, PENN'A.,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of the public to their large and well selected stock of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

Including among others,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
TEAS,
COFFEE,
SPICES,
ORANGES,
LEMONS, &C., &C.
ALSO
FLOUR,
FISH,
SALT,
BACON,
LARD,
BUTTER, &c.

We invite an examination of our superior
NON EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL,
The best in the market in every respect, together with all kinds of
LAMPS, SHADES, BURNERS, WICKS and GLASS CONES,
Cheaper than any place in Harrisburg. We keep on hand always all kinds of
CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE
All styles and kinds of
QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,
at the old stand, NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
my20 Corner Front and Market Sts.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS.

THE attention of agriculturists is directed to the following works, which will enable them to increase the quantity and value of their crops by adding science and the experiments of others to their experience:

STEPHEN'S BOOK OF THE FARM, detailing all the labors of husbandry and the best way to perform them. Price	3 50
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THE AMERICAN FARMER'S new and universal handbook, with 400 engravings	2 50
AN EASY METHOD OF MANAGING BEES, by Weeks	20
The Nature and Treatment of Diseases of Cattle, by Dadd	1 00
LEIBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY	75
MILCH COWS AND DAIRY FARMING, and the production of milk, butter, cheese, by Flint	1 50
GRASSES AND FORAGE PLANTS, by Lynch	1 50
SAXTON'S HAND-BOOK, containing the Horse, the cow, the pig, fowls, &c.	1 00
THE FARMER'S DICTIONARY and Practical Farmer, by Dr. Gardner	1 50
ALLEN'S DOMESTIC ANIMALS	75
THE FIELD BOOK OF MANURES, or American Muck Book	1 25
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES, by Jennings	1 00
YOUATT ON THE HORSE	1 25
HIND'S FARRIERY and STUD BOOK	1 00
HORSEMANSHIP and the Breaking and Training of Horses	75

Standard Books, School Books, and everything in the stationery line, at lowest prices, at
BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOK STORE.

THE NEW EDITION
OF
PURDON'S DIGEST
HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED,
PRICE $5 00.

AN ENTIRE new edition of this well known Law Book has just been issued. It is now distinguished by the following superadded features: The laws contained in the various annual Digests published since the date of the eighth edition (1853) have been incorporated in the body of the work. Many thousand new authorities have been cited; the report of the revisors of the Penal Code has been embodied in the notes to the various sections of it, and the appendix contains, for the first time, the Acts of Congress for the Authentication of Records, and the Statute of Fraudulent Conveyances, with full and elaborate notes of the decisions explanatory of them. The work has been prepared by the learned editor, Mr. BRIGHTLY, and its freshness and permanent value will be preserved by the continuation of the annual Digests, which have given so much satisfaction. For sale at
je28 BERGNER'S BOOKSTORE.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
NO. 18, MARKET STREET,
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CAMP WRITING CASES,
CONTAINING
PAPER, ENVELOPES,
PENS AND PENCILS.

Just the thing to carry in the knapsack. Price complete, only 38 cents. For sale at
BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOK STORE.

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S Celebrated PICKLES, SAUCES, PRESERVES, &c., &c. A large supply of the above, embracing every variety, just received and for sale by [j10] WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

OUR newly replenished stock of Toilet and Fancy Goods is unsurpassed in this city, and respectfully confident of rendering satisfaction, we would respectfully invite a call. KELLER,
91 Market street, two doors east of Fourth street, south side.

PRIME Cheese from New York Dairies just received and for sale low by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
jy18 Corner Front and Market streets.

PURE cider vinegar, warranted, for sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
jy 25 Corner Front and Market streets.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Morning Edition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ISSUE OF THE POSTAGE STAMP CURRENCY.

Capture of Major Fitzhugh, of Rebel Gen. Stuart's staff.

The Rebels Improving their Fortifications around Richmond.

Rumored Intervention by European Powers.

NO FOUNDATION FOR THE REPORT.

Gen. Dix Not to take Command of the Department of New Orleans.

WASHINGSON, Aug. 21.

The first payments of postage stamp currency were made by the Treasury Department to-day. It is delivered in sheets, which are perforated like those of the postage stamps. They are printed on the best of bank note paper and are more difficult of separation. The public must be cautious when separating this currency, and not mutilate the notes, as their receipt and redemption by the Treasury are subject to the same regulations now in force for United States notes, namely: if any part of the note is missing, a proportionate amount is deducted from the nominal value.

For some days paymasters will absorb a large share of them.

The first delivery of United States notes of denominations of one and two Dollars was also made to-day. These as well as the postage currency are delivered in the same manner as United States notes.

Major Fitzhugh, Gen. Stuart's chief of staff, has reached Washington from Fredericksburg. He was captured ay a portion of Gen. Buford's cavalry on Monday last, about five miles from Louisa Court House, Va.

Yesterday three hundred and forty convalescent soldiers from the various hospitals were forwarded to their respective regiments, and this morning quite a large number left for a similar purpose.

The returned prisoners, with great unanimity represent that the rebel authorities are by no means relaxing their efforts to complete the fortifications around Richmond, on which as many laborers are employed as can work upon them to advantage.

A colony of colored persons to settle in Central America is being raised in the District of Columbia. Quite a number are engaged in the enterprise.

It is ascertained from the State Department that the current rumors of intervention or mediation by the European powers are without foundation, either in truth or reason.

There is the highest authority for saying that there is no foundation for the statements that Gen. Dix is to be appointed to command at New Orleans, or that the Hon. Reverdy Johnson is to go there as Military Governor.

FROM KENTUCKY.

FROM GEN. CURTIS'S ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.

A letter to the *Republican*, dated Helena, August 14th, says: "The land forces here now, exclusive of Steele's Division, at Clarendon, cannot be less than 30,000. The forces which Gen. Curtis led through his harrassing campaign are recuperated to a great degree. That a movement of his army will soon take place seems to be the general opinion.

"The fact that about twenty-five steamers are here, and retained in government employ, indicates a move down the river.

"General Curtis has retured, and his return has increased the expectation of active movements soon.

"There are some wealthy rebel property holders about Helena, not least of whom is General Gideon Pillow. He owned three plantations in the vicinity, all of which, including the chattels, have been confiscated. He attempted to avoid the law by making sham sales, but it did not avail.

"Several years ago, a northern man, named H. P. Coolidge, went to Helena, comparatively poor. When the rebellion broke out his property was estimated at one million of dollars. The rebels burnt 2,000 bales of cotton for him, and now he loses by confiscation, 300 negroes. The fine mansion of Gen. Hindman is now occupied as headquarters by Gen. Curtis. The building, however, is covered with more mortgages than Hindman ever could pay.

"The sickness on the fleet is exceeding great. On the Cincinnati ninety-three were on the sick list, and take the fleet through, half their crews down. Should this matter not mend, the gunboats will not be able to co-operate very energetically with the land forces in the contemplated movement upon Vicksburg. In the camps back of the bluffs much sickness prevails, which is attributed to the use of the spring water there abounding, said to be impregnated with copperas."

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.

Special despatches from Indianapolis state that the Mayor of Henderson, Ky., has fled to the rebel army. The entire City Council was arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, but were released upon resigning their positions, and giving bonds in $5,000 each.—The property of the Mayor has been seized and a new election ordered.

Ten Indiana regiments, four companies of cavalry and one battery have already gone into Kentucky. Two other regiments were expected to leave last night.

The *Commercial* says that to-day guards will be stationed at the railroad depots, and all other avenues leading from the State, who will require the exhibition of Provost Marshal's passes from all persons leaving.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Accounts of the Baton Rouge Fight.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ARKANSAS.

Lieutenant Reed, of the ram Arkansas, has furnished the *Jackson Mississippian* the following particulars of the destruction of that craft.

The Arkansas left Vicksburg on Sunday morning last, at 2 o'clock, for Baton Rouge. When fifteen miles this side of that place, her starboard engine broke down. Repairs were immediately commenced. At 4 o'clock Gen. Breckinridge opened upon the town. The Arkansas steamed five miles below Baton Rouge, where she cleared for action. At this point the starboard engine again gave out, and she drifted ashore on the Arkansas side, in sight of Baton Rouge. The crew were engaged all night in repairing, but on trial the engines gave out entirely. Next morning at 8 o'clock the look out reported the Federal fleet coming up. The Arkonsas was moved head down stream, ready for action.

At 9 o'clock the gunboat Essex came up and opened fire. The Arkansas' engineer reported the engine ready—steam was put on, and she started down the river and went 300 yards in the direction of the Essex, when her larboard engine suddenly stopped. The Essex at that time was pouring a hot fire into her. The Arkansas opened also, but only with her stern gun. When the Essex was within 400 yards of the Arkansas the latter's crew were ordered ashore, the Essex continuing to fire upon the deserted vessel. After deserting her the torch was applied, and soon communicated to the magazine, and she exploded. Lieut. Stephens was in command of the rebel ram, and says, but for the misfortune to her engines, which were built in Memphis, the Yankees would have been driven from New Orleans in a few days.

A SCORCHING ARTICLE FROM THE RICHMOND EXAMINER ON JEFF. DAVIS' ADMINISTRATION.

The following article we cut from a copy of the Richmond *Examiner* received yesterday:

"One of the most important duties that will devolve upon Congress at its approaching session will be to recruit the strength of our armies. The executive branch of the government has depleted our armies and jeopardized our contest by an easy toleration of desertion and straggling, which have reduced our military force to an alarming extent. It has trifled with the cause of the country; it has ignored the death penalty in our armies; it has neglected its discipline, winked at capital crimes, emasculated the war, preached sickly sentimentalism, and taught the country the misfortune of being saddled with a government that takes a monstrous and unnatural pride in defying public sentiment, in treating the counsels of the people with insolence, and in snubbing advice with the air of autocracy.

"It will be for Congress to repair as best it can the mischief done the public service by a weak and impracticable executive; to look to the reduction of our forces in the field; the decay of military discipline; the demoralization of our armies, and the jeopardy in which our cause has been put by a long course of trifling conduct, childish pride of opinion, unworthy obstinacy, official obtuseness, conceit, defiance of public opinion, imperiousness and despotic affectation on the part of those entrusted with the execution of the war.

"If our armies had been kept whole, if desertions had been puuished with the exemplary sentence of death, and if the great virtue of military discipline had not been abused by the most shameful excesses, there would be no need now of exhortations of Congress to strengthen our armies and to increase their numbers by new acts of legislation.

"The fact is, that Congress and the Legislatures of the different States have exhausted themselves in a spirit of unimpeachable zeal and devotion to replenish our armies; the recommendation of the Executive to raise troops by conscription was responded to instantly; in Virginia alone the militia have been called out four or five times, and in other States the army has been swollen beyond the quota required from them by troops raised for local service, partizan warfare and special exigencies. Notwithstanding this ready end active disposition on the part of the Confederate Congress and the State Legislatures, to keep up the strength of our armies, and the recent levies made under their authority, the numbers of our troops in the field have decreased through the neglect of discipline, the indifference of our military commanders, and the action of the Executive branch of the Government, which, so far from nurturing our armies and encouraging the martial spirit of the country, has demoralized them, relaxed the ordinary rules of discipline, and dampened the ardor of our troops by delay, inaction and uncertainty of purpose.

"It will be for Congress to adopt some new measure to recruit the numerical strength of our army, and to act in the important and vital exigency that is upon us with decision and vigor. We see no alternative but to enlarge the terms of the Conscription law—to extend its operations to persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five or fifty, instead of making the latter term thirty-five, as at first recommended by the President. This necessity will be unwelcome; it may be that it will involve a serious reduction in the producing power of the country and its capacity to sustain the armies raised for its defence. But the necessity, its inconvenience, and its dangers, will have been forced upon the country by the acts of a weak, opinionated and headstrong Executive. It will be useless for Congress to indulge in recriminations on the subject; the public will understand and appreciate the necessity in which it acts; and the legislative body of the nation will consult the highest inculcations of duty in considering the paramount and vital necessity of the country in preference to every other interest or concern.

"It is in this sense that Congress will be called upon to extend the provisions of the Conscription law, and to do it without weak hesitation, without attention to selfish clamor, without punctilio, in the spirit of plain, urgent and patriotic duty. We want more troops. If the issue of this contest is more valuable than any other interest in the country, we must have them at any cost. While the North is swelling its armies ours are being reduced by desertion and straggling; these offences are rapidly increasing through the shameful toleration of them by the Commander in-chief of our armies and his obsequious subalterns.—This inverse proportion in the strength of the Northern and Southern armies, would, if uninterrupted, soon bring the contest to a close. Congress must act with promptness and decision; the ravages and gaps in our armies must be supplied with new troops. If it is necessary, to secure the fortunes of this contest, to make new drafts on our people they can endure it; for what is there of inconvenience, privation, or hardships that is not preferable to the horrors of subjugation.

"While our army suffers from the flux of deserters and stragglers, the North is redoubling its exertions to crush us. If these exertions are not to be encountered by any new ardor in the administration of President Davis, if they are not to be checked by any aggressive movement, any new essay of policy, or any departure from the habits of the back track, Congress will be the only power the country can look to to meet the growing and formidable preparations of the North. It will do so in the most practical and useful way by enlarging the conscription law to the utmost limits, and putting, without delay, the whole available military force of the South in the field.

From the editorial article of the *Dispatch* we take the following extract:

We have a painful recollection of Manassas, of the period of listlessness and inaction which followed that great triumph, and of the almost fatal consequences to which it led.

We cannot believe that our authorities will permit a repetition of the torpor which then invaded them, when they reflect upon the disasters of the last winter. A victory unimproved, is, in almost all cases, equal to a signal defeat. In some cases it is even worse. In all, it inevitably leads to disaster by a rule which is always working, and never knows rest for a moment. Let us not, for God's sake and for our own, fall into the error of last year. Six months afforded the enemy the ample time to recover from the demoralizing effects of Manassas. In six months from that battle he had on foot 700,000 men and an innumerable fleet. In less than that, if he is now suffered to go on recruiting without interruption, he will be more formidable than he ever has been.

Already the same cry begins to be raised that we heard repeated so often last year. We hear continually of intervention as we heard then. Political arithmeticians are again at work to sum up the indebtedness of the North, and prove the Yankees utterly bankrupt. Short-sighted mortals persuade themselves now, as they did then, that they can get no more recruits. All this is fallacious. If trusted too far, it will become ruinously mischevious.—There is no probability of any intervention, so far as we can see. The Yankee Government will be enabled to exact what sums they want, so long as the war continues to be as popular as it is, for the Yankee nation knows that separation from the South is ruin to them. The 300,000 asked for by Lincoln, will be raised before our newspapers shall have done discussing the possibility of raising them. Our hopes lie in the stout hearts and ready hands of our young men. These are the only hopes that have never failed us, and they are the only ones in which we ought ever to confide. All others are fallacious, and lead only to disaster.

LATE FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans papers of the 10th inst., have the following interesting items of information.

[*From the New Orleans Delta, of August 6.*]

TRIBULATION IN CARONDELET STREET—EXCITEMENT AMONG THE COTTON FACTORS.

From the moment that General Butler's Order No 65 became known yesterday, mulcting some one hundred and ninety individuals, corporations and mercantile firms in the snug little sum of three hundred and forty odd thousand dollars, for the purpose of providing employment and food for the suffering poor of this city, the flags of Carondolet street became the scene of unwonted action.

For the first time those many months, the *habitues of la Grand Rue* were awakened from their ancient, snake like legarthy. Sleek old gentleman, whose stomachs are extended with turtle, and who sport ivory headed canes and wear on their noses two eyed glasses rimmed with gold, came out of their umbrageous seclusions from Prytania street, Coliseum Place, and other rural portions of the Garden District, to condole with each other upon the now once more animated flags.

At an early hour yesterday morning, knots of these aldermanic looking gentry, with white vests and stiffened shirt colors, had collected in the vicinity of Col. Bater's Corner, for the purpose of discussing the merits of the order—of that order No. 55, which was destined to disturb the equilibrium of many a cash balance and to cause unwilling fingers to dive into the depth of plethortic pockets long undisturbed by the prying digits of their unctous owners.

It was refreshing to contemplate the sorrowful visages of this funeral crowd. Some of them had been taxed hundreds, and some to the tune of thousands, but all alike bore the solemn aspects of unresisting muttons led silently to slaughter. They had mode their money easy, to be sure, but parting with it was like pulling teeth. Some of these men are worth a million or so; a few, perhaps, as much as ten millions, in real estate, stocks, bonds and expectations; and others again are known as *poor men*, tolerably well to do, worth only from three to five hundred thousand dollars a piece.

For these to be taxed as high as a hundred dollars out of the little saving which they had laid up, by means of two and a half per cent. for advancing on cotton crops, and two and a half per cent. commissions, and yet other per centages for brokerage and stealage, seemed rather hard, at least to them. No wonder that they growled. Jacob Baker's last *growl* at the latest hit of the *Delta* was as nothing in depth and intensity to that which welled up from the little cavernous offices and rolled along the great mart of Carondelet street, on the occasion to which we refer.

But, gentlemen, lamentations won't do. The poor must be employed and fed, and you must disgorge. It will never do to be said that while you lay back in your cushioned divans, tasting turtle and sipping the wine cup, dressed in fine linen and rolling in lordly carriages, that gaunt hunger stalk in the once busy streets and poverty flouted its rags under your aristocratic noses for the want of the privilege to work! Launch out, then, the needful, you favored ones of the higher walks of trade, and let the poor have work.

This slight phlebotomizing of your patriotic purses will feed thousands of the deserving, and you be none the worse. By Monday, the 11th instant, the time limited by the order, we hope to see you all come up to the terms prescribed, and for our part, we shall be happy to give so flattering an account of you.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

Cotton more active—15,000 bales sold at 45@46c. Flour heavy—135,000 bus. sold.—Wheat firm—110,000 bus. sold, red $1 30@1 34½, white $1 38½@1 55. Corn advancing—73,000 bus. sold at 66@51c. Pork buoyant—mess $10 87@12. Lard firm. Whisky firm. Sugar firm at 8½@9¼. Coffee quiet. Molasses quiet. Freights firmer. Stocks dull and easier. Gold 1 15½.

From Philadelphia.

THE RECEPTION OF GEN. CORCORAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.

Gen. Corcoran was officially welcomed at the Hall of Independence, and made a spirited and eloquent response to the address of Mayor Henry. He afterwards was called upon by an immense throng, and made a second speech from the balcony of the Continental Hotel.—He leaves at ten o'clock to-morrow for New York.

Further From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 20, 1862.

Col. Heffron, of the Fiftieth Indiana regiment, proceeded to Gallatin, to-day, without orders, with a force of 250 men, who has been posted at a bridge. He made a number of arrests of civilians.

While Col. Heffron's party were gone on this expedition, the Guerillas burned the bridge at Sandersville and captured 14 men.

Another party was attacked far the purpose of destroying a bridge, which was preserved by the obstinate conduct of Captain Atkinson and twenty men of the 50th Indiana, who killed a number of the guerrillas. This affair occurred within ten miles of Nashville.

Col. Heffron returned here for reinforcements, when he was arrested and placed in olyse confinement, for disobedience of orders, by order of Col. Miller, commanding the post.

The 79th Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Hambright, went up at fifteen minutes' notice, and found the guerrillas dispersed.

Miscellaneous.

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The following are a few examples from the Register:

Policy.	Sum Insured	Bonus or addition	Amount of Policy and bonus to be increased by future additions.
No. 89	$2500	$ 887 50	$3,387 50
" 132	3000	1,050 00	4,050 00
" 199	1000	400 00	1,400 00
" 333	5000	1,875 00	6,875 00

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