DAILY POST.

—The Union as it was;
The Constitution as it is!

Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ISAAC SLENKER, Union County.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JAMES P. BARR, Allegheny County.

Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1862, St. Charles Hotel.

The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence met at the St. Charles Hotel at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Thomas Donnelly Chairman.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be instructed to call a Convention of the Democracy of Allegheny county to meet at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 13th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices, Members of the State Legislature, and Members of Congress.

Resolved, That the Democracy of each District in the county be requested to meet at their usual places of holding Primary Elections on Saturday, the 9th day of August, to elect two delegates to said Convention; the meetings in the Townships to be held between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M., and in th Wards and Boroughs, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

On motion, adjourned.
THOS. DONNELLY, President.
SAM'L HARPER, Secretary.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 29.

Reading matter on every page.

EXCITEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

On Saturday we received a dispatch from St. Louis, which was published in yesterday's paper, stating that great excitement existed there. "The British Consul's office was crowded by a large number of persons claiming the protection of the British flag, to exempt them from enrollment in the militia, under the recent order of the Governor. An excited crowd gathered around. Many indignant citizens were present to punish the perfidy of the American residents, having families and their business permanently located here, who, in the hour of peril, seek to sneak from their duty by enrolling themselves subjects of Great Britain. Several persons who attempted to get protection papers were roughly handled by the crowd. Numerous arrests have been made. Several affrays and struggles occurred between the disturbers and the policemen. One or two attempts were made to resist the arrest of parties. A detachment of the Provost Marshal's guard was ordered out, and by their timely exertion suppressed the outbreak.

We have looked into the St. Louis *Union* of Friday, to ascertain the facts of this extraordinary proceeding, and to our amazement see that among those who are endeavoring to abandon the flag of their country for that of Great Britain, are several unnaturalized Irishmen, who have lived in St. Louis for nearly a quarter of a century; and who have grown rich in the land they now purpose to abandon.—Strange as this may appear, it is nevertheless true, for the craven proceedings of these degenerate sons of Erin have aroused the loyal Irish population of St. Louis, a large number of whom are out in a call for a public meeting, to denounce this baseness. Alluding to this case the *Union* observes:

"Fourth street, yesterday, in the neighborhood of the British Consul's office, was the scene of much excitement. At an early hour, a larhe number of people were gathered in front of the Consul' office, for the purpose of obtaining protection papers from that official. This fact was soon noised throughout the city, and by ten o'clock a large number of patriotic Irishmen, indignant at the conduct of so many of the crowd as were Irishmen, were also mustered in the aforementioned neighborhood, some prompted by curiosity, others breathing revenge.

At about half past ten or eleven A. M. the feeling on the part of the latter became so intense that fears were entertained of a riot. A squad of the Provost Guard was sent for, but before their arrival several fights had occurred—the protection men in every instance getting the worst of it. As the latter descended from the Consul's office they were met by loyal Irishmen, who upbraided them for seeking protection from a government they had always professed to hate. One Irishman who remarked that he had never voted, was made to confess that he did vote for Barrett, and the confession was the occasion for a blow which sent the "protectionist" sprawling upon the ground. Another as he held his paper triumphantly over the heads of the crowd was made to kiss mother earth in double quick.

The *Union*, commenting upon these proceedings the day after they occurred, editorially remarks:

"The recreant conduct of those Irishmen who have sought the protection of the British flag, in order to shirk the duties of good citizens, has very justly aroused the indignation of their countrymen, in whose bosoms beat the true spirit of the Irish character, and a meeting to wipe the stain from that chivalrous race is called for this evening. Never can he who loves the memory of O'Connell and Emmett, and whose heart thrills over the heroic deeds that enrich the history of Ireland, permit his countrymen to play the recreant coward without rebuke. The true Irishman instinctively scorns such conduct. No people in the world can boast a brighter page in the roll of the gallant and chivalrous than the sons of Erin, and it is due to the historic fame of that high-toned race, due to the memory of the heroic dead, and due to the courage that is now giving additional lustre to American battle-fields, that this disgrace should be removed ere it has made a permanent impression."

The Irishmen who in this emergency would crave protection of the British flag to escape his share of responsibility to the government is worse than a rebel against the United States; he is a traitor to this country, to that which gave him birth and to all the traditions and memories of that oppressed Island, where suffering has made her name great throughout the world. Such a traitor knave is no follower of Emmet or O'Connell. Castlereagh and the villians who sold out the Irish Parliament, are made the prototypes of these degenerate bastards, who would seek protection of a government, which has for centuries bathed in the blood of Irish martyrs.

But we suspect that these Irishmen are but nominally such; true, they may have been born upon the soil of Ireland; but we all know that the worst enemies that country ever had, were those born and reared upon her bosom. But they were not the followers of Emmet or O'Connell; they were always opposed to the cause of their country, while in Ireland, which was and is the cause of liberty; they were generally the sworn adherents of England, and we suspect that, if the truth were known, they regard their allegiance to that country now paramount to their duty to the United States. If this be so, instead of this class being legitimately Irishmen with Irish principles, they are, on the contrary among the worst enemies that the cause of liberty throughout the world ever encountered.

GEN. POPE.

Major General Pope may be a very good man, a capital tactician, a dashing fighter, and a "bowld soger boy," but he should confine himself to his profession and issue fewer orders from Willard's Hotel. He has published more orders within the last two weeks than General M'Clellan did in a year. He had better take the field where his "smashers" will be more profitable to the country than at a first class hotel, and when orders become necessary, give them to his army first and not to the public.

H. P. Mueller, Esq., in a card published in the *Dispatch*, states that J. J. Seibeneck was the only speaker, out of six who spoke at the great Mass Meeting, in German, who opposed the volunteer system and urged drafting, and this not for the purpose of getting more men but that substitutes would get more money than is now offered by way of bounty. There must be some mistake about this surely Mr. Seibeneck could not have opposed the wishes of the Government in regard to volunteering.

The Democratic State Central Committee meets to-day at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK IRISH BRIGADE—MEAGHER'S APPEAL.

The Irish Brigade, under the patriotic Thomas Francis Meagher, suffered awfully in the late fights before Richmond. Three full regiments when the fight began, they now number less than one-fourth their original number. The reorganization of the Brigade is Meagher's object now. At a tremendous outporing of the Irish and Irish-Americans of New York city on Friday evening last, Meagher made a speech, recounting the exploits of his gallant command, and closed with the following strong appeal to his countrymen to join his heroic standard. He said:

Come, then, Irishmen; since neither insufficient nor unsound food, nor insufficient clothing, nor excess of work, nor disease, nor any injustice, blunder or neglect, have been the causes of those red gaps in the ranks of the brigade, which this day, on the battle fields of the New World, transmits the military reputation of our race, and so redeems, by a page of honest valor, the cotemporary history of a people from whose political sceptre, in the ancient palace, the pride and power seem to have passed away—(cheers)—since to their own own fidelity, their own courage, their own utter disregard of life in the discharge of their duties, the decimation is owing which I have come here to endeavor to repair; and since it should be the vehement desire and the intense ambition of every Irishman who has one chord within him that vibrates to the traditions of that old lyric and martial land of his, not to permit its flag, so vividly emblematic of the verdure of its soil and the immortality of its faith, to be compromised in any just struggle in which it is displayed. (Cheers.) Since these things are so, I here this night call upon my countrymen in this city to throw themselves forward, pledging themselves in life and death to it, to stand to the last by that noble little brigade which has been true to its military oath, true to the republic against the enemies of which it strikes, true to the promises of its unfaltering friends, and true to the memories, the pride and the hopes of Ireland. (Prolonged applause.) Come, my countrymen, fling yourselves with a generous passion into the armed lines over which waves with achieved and admitted honor the flag that was once borne in wrath and triumph by the O'Neill beyond the mountains and the fords of Ulster against the stateliest and most stalworth foes of the Irish race—(cheers)—the flag which flew in defiance from the walls of Limerick until neither towers of granite nor hearts of oak could avail for life and freedom—the flag which Robert Emmet—(loud cheers)—the last of the consecrated martyrs of our race, lavished his wealth, his genius, his life, and above all denied himself eternally the promised happiness of a home radiant with the light and love of a wife in harmony with his own grand nature, so that he might plant it high above the stronghold of the enemy of his country, and from that eminence announce to the world, through the flashings of its emerald folds, the redemption of what in history may be one of the oldest, but which, in resources, in hope, in faith, in heart, in all that infuses and perpetuates a national vitality, will ever be the youngest nation of the world. [Tumultuous cheering.] Come, my countrymen, one more effort, magnanimous and chivalrous, for the republic, which, to thousands and thousands of you, has been a shelter, a tower of impregnable security, a pedestal of renown and a palace of prosperity, after the worrying, the scandals and the shipwreck that, for the most part, have been for many generations the implacable destiny of our race. Come, my countrymen, in the name of Richard Montgomery, who died to assert the liberty, and in the name of Andrew Jackson, who swore by the Eternal to uphold the authority of the nation. As you exult in the gallantry of James Shields—(cheers)—and as you point with the highest pride to the staunch loyalty, the patient courage and stern nerve of Michael Corcoran—(tremendous cheering)—and as each and all of you should emulate their example, as you are inspired by it, follow me to the James river, and there cast your fortunes with that brigade which, to the credit and glory of Ireland, has already, on seven battle fields, proved its devotion to this Republic, under the command and chieftanship of the fearless, the gifted, the indomitable young general of the Army of the Potomac—General George B. McClellan—(tremendous cheering, again and again renewed)—to whom that army is thoroughly and unanimously devoted—(renewed cheering)—and whose great and good heart has been its inspiration, as his splendid genius has been its salvation in the most critical of times.

General Meagher retired amidst a perfect storm of applause.

A Soldier Killed.

Seargeant Broughfle, of Company D, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, was killed in camp at Norfolk, on Saturday morning, by Sergeant Vincent, of the same company. A letter says:

"On Friday evening both men were somewhat intoxicated, and a quarrel ensued in relation to some liquor, during which Broughfle struck Vincent over the head with a bottle, inflicting a severe wound over the left eye. On Saturday morning, while Broughfle was engaged in policing the camp, Vincent emerged from his tent with a loaded musket, and, taking deliberate aim, shot his late antagonist in the neck. The unfortunate man died in about twenty minutes. He leaves a wife and family. Vincent was immediately arrested and is awaiting trial."

Honor to Mr Peabody.

From the London Times, July 11.

Yesterday afternoon, at a Court of Common Council, specially convened for the purpose at Guildhall, and at which the Lord Mayor presided, the honorary freedom of the city of London, in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas, in conformity with a unanimous resolution passed on the 23d of May, was presented to Mr. George Peabody, "in grateful recognition"—adopting the language of the resolution—"of the princely munificence displayed by him in devoting the sum of £150,000 towards the relief of the needy and deserving poor of this metropolis, and of the Christian liberality of sentiment which dictated that the fund thus created should be administered irrespective of the dictations of nationality, party, or religious belief."

The ceremony took place at 3 o'clock in the Council Chamber, which was especially prepared for the occasion, in the presence of his excellency Mr. Adams, the American ambassador, the Lady Mayoress, Lord Stanley, Sir J. E. Tennant, the members of the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, all the principal officers of the corporation, and a great number of ladies. The aldermen and sheriffs wore their scarlet robes, and the members of the Common Council their violet gowns. A great number of people, unable to obtain admission, lined the approaches to Guildhall to witness the civic procession, and to catch a glimpse of the man whose extraordinary munificence has been a theme of conversation for months past. The Lord Mayor having taken the chair Mr. Peabody was introduced to the meeting by Mr. Charles Reed and Alderman Phillips, the mover and seconder of the resolution conferring the honorary freedom. As he modestly made his way through the crowd to the seat assigned him on the left of the chief magistrate, the Honorable gentleman was received with every mark of respect by the whole assembly.

The town-clerk (Mr. Woodthorpe) having read the resolution to which the Council was convened to give effect, and Mr. John Sewell (an officer of the corporation) having reported that Mr. Peabody had been recently elected a freeman and liveryman of the ancient Company of Clothworkers, Mr. Scott, the Chamberlain, made the presentation speech.

After alluding in very complimentary terms to Mr. Peabody, he concluded:

And now, sir, permit me to offer you the right hand of fellowship, as the first American to whom the compliment of honorary citizenship has been accorded by this city (cheers), and to request your acceptance, in the name of this honorable court, of this humble souvenir of their esteem. In returning to pass the remainder of your days in the land of your birth, may you be the harbinger of returning peace to your distracted country—peace based upon the enduring foundation of liberty and equal rights to all. (Renewed cheers.) May the evening hour of your useful life be spent in the enjoyment of health and tranquility, your happiness augmented by the consciousness that, although far removed from us in person, your munificent gift is daily diffusing much good in this our city—"The poor your clients, and Heaven's smile your fee." (Cheers.)

The gold box, enclosing the formal document relating to the freedom is handsomely chased, and, in pursuance of the terms of the resolution, is of the value of 100 guineas.

Mr. Peabody was greeted with cheers. He said—his voice at the time faltering with emotion: My Lord Mayor and gentlemen of the corporation, I accept at the hands of the chamberlain, with deep sensibility, the very great honor bestowed upon me this day by the city of London. But I am conscious that I do not altogether deserve the generous praise you have attached to the act which has been the occasion of this distinction; for I am not unmindful of the fact that my ability to make a gift for the benefit of the poor of London is less due to my own merits than to the kind Providence which has so highly favored me in the acquisition of property; and I should have neglected an obvious duty if I had failed to employ a portion of my means for the advantage of others. (cheers) It is but just to say that in my efforts to do good I am not a pioneer, but a follower of many public benefactors whose munificent charities have illustrated your history. I have always held the opinion that among those who had special claim to participate in whatever good fortune I might enjoy were the communities in which I acquired the means of being useful to my fellow men; and I should indeed be ungrateful if, in carrying out my long cherished design, I should forget the great city where I had experienced so much kindness and passed so many years of happiness and prosperity. (Cheers.) But, my Lord Mayor, I cannot deny that the fulfillment of my resolution as an American resident in London is peculiarly grateful to me. I remember with gratitude and satisfaction the kindly relation which has for such a length of time subsisted between my native country and this ancient city. From the birth of the nation to the present time, America has seldom failed to find in this stronghold of civil and religious liberty a willing response to her own emotions of fraternity and good-will; [cheers] and it is likewise to me a circumstance of unexpected happiness if my gift, by reason of the particular time at which it was made, tended in any degree to soften asperities of feeling which had unhappily arisen between the two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon family. [Cheers.] If it has reminded the people of both countries of their common origin and natural sympathy, [hear, hear.] I am fortunate indeed, and more than repaid.

I am gratified, my Lord Mayor, to learn that in banishing distinctions of party or creed from the application of this gift for the benefit of those who are less favored than myself, I have met with the approval of your distinguished body. Such distinctions fade away in the presence of the common claim of human nature, [cheers] and it would be unnatural, indeed, were I to exclude from my regard on such narrow grounds any portion of those with whom my early disadvantages ought to place me in perpetual relations of sympathy and good will. (Cheers.) I have never forgotten, and never can forget, the great privations of my early years; and to encourage and stimulate to exertion the youth of this great city and country who have no reliance except on their own characters and exertions to raise themselves in society, allow me to say that there are few persons among them whose opportunities for a prosperous life are not better than were my own at their age. (Hear.) Let me, then, once more, my Lord Mayor, acknowledge the signal honor which you have bestowed on me—an honor grateful to me both as a citizen of the United States and a resident in the great city by whose corporation it is conferred. I reciprocate most sincerely the friendly sentiments you express with regard to my native land; and most heartily do I respond to the aspiration that her present trials may result in the permanent triumph of liberty and good government. (Cheers.) Most fervently do I pray that my country, governed in the spirit which animated the illustrious Washington (cheers,) and yours, under the guidance of your good and beloved Queen, (renewed cheers,) may advance through coming years, hand in hand, promoting those great interests of civilization and humanity which have ever been espoused by those two great and kindred nations. (Cheers.) I thank you, also, for your good wishes for my health and happiness, and, although I could desire that your generous praises were better deserved, I cannot refuse to accept your kind words. The rememberance of them, together with this memento of your good will, will ever be treasured by myself and those near to me, and so long as heaven prolongs my life and grants me power for free action it shall be my aim to attain the exalted character which you have been pleased to ascribe to my humble name. (Loud cheers.)

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SECESSIONISTS ARRESTED.

Important Papers Found on Them.

Vallandigham Implicated.

ITEMS FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

Rebels Concentrating on the Line of the James River.

War Meeting at Johnstown, Pa.

ENGLISH FRIGATE CAPTURED.

GEN. POPE'S FIVE CENT REWARD.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Tribune has received a special dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, which states that the Rev. Dr. Brooks, of St. Louis, and Rev. Dr. Hoyt, of Louisville, were arrested on Friday night, at the house of the notorious rebel, Judge Clark, of Ohio. It is reported that important papers were found on them, implicating Vallandigham, who will be taken to Cincinnati.

The Governor has issued orders to the assessors to have an enrollment made of all the able bodied men in the State, to be ready by the 18th of August. If there is not enough volunteers by that time drafting will be commenced.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Late Richmond papers contain the proceedings of the court martial on Com. Tatnall, on the charge of the culpable destruction of the Merrimac. They award him an honorable acquittal.

The Enquirer, of the 24th, has an editorial headed "Lincoln's Double Policy—His Perjury," in which it says that the usurpations of the government that sits at Washington have been so great and radical as totally to dissolve any bonds that may have been supposed to bind us to the Northern States. The people are called upon to endure the most extreme distress, and to make any sacrifice, even of life itself, sooner than yield to a foe so disgusting and malignant.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.—I am credibly informed that large rebel forces are now being concentrated on the line of the James river, above the junction of the Appomattox and James rivers. They came down from Richmond by the Richmond and Petersburg railroad. It is believed that they already number from fifty to seventy thousand, with Gen. Jackson in command, notwithstanding the rumor that he is in pursuit of Gen. Pope. My informant is very confident that the rebels are now making a bold stand at the above named place, and are bringing in all their forces they can spare from Richmond, and does not believe that Suffolk is long safe from a attack, as the rebels are said to be within twenty miles with a considerable force.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Commander Porter, of the mortar flotilla, arrived here this morning, via Fortress Monroe—a fact which is considered of significant importance.

The Navy Department learns that the blockading fleet recently captured the Tubal Cain, a large iron-clad English frigate, off Charleston, while attempting to run the b[illegible]ade. She was heavily loaded with a[illegible]d ammunition. The prisoner has [illegible]dered to New York.

An army [illegible] board, comprised of surgeons Brint[illegible]and Clymer, and assistant surgeon Webster, U. S. A., for the examination of brigade surgeons and staff volunteer surgeon, assistant surgeons, and contract physicians, has met in this city. The examination is a thoroughly practical one, both with regard to surgical operations and bedside experience, and is calculated to test the knowledge of the candidates.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Gen. Pope's order, offering a reward of five cents for the apprehension of a certain captain, having been telegraphed throughout the country, it is due to the officer so disgraced to place his reply before the public through the same medium. It is as follows:

To the Editor of the New York Tribune—Greatly to my surprise my attention was directed to an article in the evening papers of Saturday, advertising me as a deserter from my company, which is wholly untrue. My resignation, unconditional and immediate, was written to, and accepted by, the Colonel commanding, a day or two previous to my leaving.—Said resignation was necessitated by an injury received while in performance of my duty, rendering me totally unable to discharge the duties devolving upon me. Therefore, by the advice of many of my fellow officers, including both the surgeons of the regiment, I resigned. For no other cause could I have been induced to leave the army. I am fully satisfied that the commanding Generals have been most grossly misinformed, otherwise such an order would never have emanated from Major General Pope.

SAMUEL L. HARRISON,
No. 66 West Thirty-Seventh st., N. Y.
June 27th, 1862.

JOHNSTOWN, July 28.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic mass meetings ever held in Cambria county convened in this place at four o'clock to-day. Patriotic speeches of great power and burning eloquence were made by the Hon. G. S. King, Hon. C. L. Pershing, A. Kopelin, Esq., D. M'Laughlin, Esq., Col. T. H. Heyer, Gen. Jas. Potts, Prof. James E. Giffin, Rev. D. Mitchell, Rev. B. L. Agnew, and Rev. Arinfelt, which were responded to with the most deafening applause. Five thousand dollars were raised on the ground as a bounty for those willing to enlist. As the result of this glorious effort a full company will leave this point for the seat of war the ensuing week. Add to this the four full companies already in the field, and little Johnstown has nobly responded to our country's call. Treason can find no abiding place in Southern Cambria.

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CALL AT BORLAND'S, AND BUY your Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters. jy28

Second Edition.

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

Later from Fortress Monroe

Union Prisoners Arrived from Richmond.

THE REBELS BUILDING THREE NEW GUNBOATS.

SCHOONER BURNED.

FIVE HUNDRED CATTLE CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

New Orleans Items.

Immense War Meeting in Chicago.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

HARRISBURG, July 28.—The following letter and important General Order have just been made public:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 28, 1862.

His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania—SIR: I have been directed to advise you that the system of enlisting recruits for nine and twelve months adopted in Pennsylvania has produced great dissatisfaction in other States, which have confined themselves to enlistments for three years or during the war. This system, as you are aware, was adopted without any intention on the part of your Excellency or of the General Government to make an unfair distinction between the States The War Department entertains an earnest desire to act in entire harmony with the State governments, and a strong sense of the earnest and efficient aid which it has always promptly received from your Excellency, and it is only because the Department is fully satisfied of the inexpediency of short enlistments and the impossibility of extending the system to other States, and the justice of the complaints already adverted to, that a change is proposed in Pennsylvania. Hence the Secretary of War is compelled to, ask your Excellency to change your system of recruiting, and let your regiments go to the field on an equality in every respect with those from other States.

The mustering in officers will continue to muster into service recruits enlisted for nine and twelve months until the 10th day of August next, at which time it is supposed the change suggested will have been completed.

By order of the Secretary of War.
C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brig. Gen., and A. A. G.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 31.
HEADQ'RS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, July 29, 1862.

1st. In pursuance of the foregoing communication from the War Department, no more authorities to recruit men for the nine months term of service will be issued from these headquarters.

2d. All persons now engaged in recruiting squads for that term of service under general orders numbers 28 and 30 of this series are ordered to report their squads, whether complete or incomplete, to Capt. Wm. B. Lane, U. S. A., mustering and disbursing officer at Harrisburg, before the 10th day of August next, that they may be mustered into the service of the United States for the nine months for which they have been enlisted, and receive the month's pay, premium and bounty to which they will be entitled. After that date all enlistments for new regiments, under the late call of the President, will be for three years or during the war.

3d. Authorities to recruit for three years or during the war, will be issued under General Order No. 30 of these Headquarters, and all persons to whom authority has already been granted, can continue to enlist men for three years or war term of service.

4th. Persons enlisted for nine months may change their term of enlistment for that of three years or during the war, at any time before they are organized into companies. By order of

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander in Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General of Pa.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 27th.—The steamer State of Maine arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning at 7 o'clock, from City Point, with 350 Union prisoners from Richmond. They were brought down to City Point in baggage cars, in charge of Dr. Cullen, Medical Director of Longstreet's Division, and Captain Hopkins of C. S. A., and of Col. Swertzer, of Gen. McClellan's staff. Every courtesy was shown them, and every possible favor was shown our sick and wounded while in prison.

Dr. Barrett, Surgeon in charge of the State of Maine, says: "We were visited at Harrison's Landing by Gen. M'Clellan and one of his staff officers, and the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, Dr. Setterman, to examine the condition of the vessels. Gen. M'Clellan conversed freely with large numbers of our returned prisoners, and appeared very glad to see them. One of the soldiers said to the General that he intended to get well and come back to help take Richmond, when the General remarked, 'Then you will have to return very soon.'"

The rebels apologized for bringing our prisoners to City Point in baggage and cattle cars, and gave as a reason that their passenger cars were engaged in conveying troops to Gen. Jackson; and on being asked where he was, they answered that no one among them knew where he was.

Our prisoners saw five trains of rebel soldiers being conveyed from Petersburg toward Richmond. Captain Hopkins is acting as Colonel at City Point. He said no one knew where Jackson was, but that they knew enough of him to reinforce him.

At Richmond the rebels are building three iron clad gun boats. One the new Merrimac is nearly completed and ready for the guns to be put on board. Another called the Lady Davis is now being iron clad, and the third one on the stocks not so far advanced. A rebel soldier and officer remarked that their camps were about three and a half miles back from the James River, and said, we keep back out of the way of your shells, for we don't like your gunboats.

On Sunday evening the rebels crossed over the river a little above Harrison's Landing, and took a captain off of a schooner and burned the schooner, and then went and drove away five hundred cattle belonging to the army of the Potomac, and these cattle were said to have been at least a mile within our picket lines. Owing to this loss, no beef could be obtained at Harrison's Landing for those on board of the State of Maine.—This boat is in fine condition, and attracts our attention for the order and neatness with so many sick and wounded on her decks.

Doctor Jacks, of Pennsylvania, is on board sick from over exertion while among the suffering soldiers.

There has been, and now is, a considerable rebel force along the James river, between City Point and Richmond, and also at or near Petersburg, but they appear, by the movements witnessed within the last two or three days, to be moving the Petersburg troops North, but we can obtain no proof that they are going beyond Richmond.

The city of Richmond is in a very good condition, great care having been taken of cleanliness of streets. The filthiest part of the city is said to be the tobacco storehouses, which are now used as prisons, so many being crowded away in them that they soon become filthy and not fit for human beings to inhabit.

Night before last a company of rebel cavalry came down on Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, and seized and carried off a lot of contrabands that had accumulated at that place, and also forced into the rebel army all the male inhabitants that could be found there capable of bearing arms. They then set fire to a lot of ship timber, and taking with them their trophies took their departure.

The rebel cavalry are almost daily prowling about that region, seeking plunder of any kind, and pressing into the rebel service all the men they can find, who can be of any use to them. Similar depredations are being committed in the immediate vicinity of Williamsburg, whether by guerrillas or the regular confederates it is hard to determine, for the guerrillas often go clothed like the regular confederate cavalry, as by this disguise they assume authority which they otherwise could not, and commit depredations in their masked characters upon the civilians, telling them they have authority, being commissioned, and a detachment of the regular confederate cavalry.

All quiet on the James river. No news from the army.

Yesterday a man obtained a pass in Norfolk for the pretended purpose of going to North Carolina. He was watched by an officer, and followed several miles out from Norfolk, when he took a wrong road and was steering his course towards Richmond. The officer rode up and arrested him and found upon him about $2,000, which he was about to convey to Richmond. He was taken back to Norfolk and lodged in jail to await his trial. He admitted and stated that he received $2 a piece for conveying letters between Norfolk and Richmond. This will stop the avenue by which letters and papers have passed to and fro.

The steamship Massachusetts arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day from Port Royal on her way to New York. She reports all quiet on the South Carolina and Georgia coast.

The steamer South America left Fortress Monroe at 4 o'clock this afternoon for James river, crowded with contrabands.

The following is a list of the Union prisoners taken from City Point, on Friday, July 25th, on board the steamer State of Maine, Capt. Allen, surgeon in charge:

H S W Burritt, G C Peasy, G, 13th Pa.; Jno Baker, Q M Serg't, 39th Pa.; Lieut Adam Ray, F, 7th Pa; Joseph West, D, 7th Pa; James Snowden, I, 61st Pa; J Colsenberker, G, 6th U S Cavalry; Benj Lizon, G, 6th U S Cavalry; J J Henderson, K, 6th Pa Cavalry; Serg't J M McCauley, 7th Pa; Jno Mifer, D, 63d Pa; James McGraw, A, 2d R. I.; R S Fuller, D, 14th U S I; Thomas P Down, A, 11th Pa; D F James, A 11th Pa; J J Gillespie, A, 11th Pa; Wm A Hill, I, 83d Pa; Anthony Ginley, E, 6th Pa; Jas Leach, 5th U S battery; corp A R Barnes, H, 10th Pa Res; corp Wm A Leary, A 11th Pa; H V Vandeusen, A, U S I; James Shaw, K, 9th Pa Reserves; Samuel Mason, E 9th Pa Reserves; James Barker, E, 19th Pa; Simeon Hunt, B, 6th U S Cav; Pat Carrick, D, 7th Pa; J H Sleau, E, 10th Pa Res; Daniel Cherry, U S Chasseurs; Jno Porter, E, 102d Pa; D Gilmore, K, 8th Po; H J Cowan, K, 6th Pa Cav; W B Hazard, H, 6th Pa Cav; Sergt C F Fredericks, A, 3d Pa Res; Wm Oster, G, 1st Pa; Chas Atwater, E, 6th Pa Cav; Joseph Donahue, D, 6th Pa Cav; M Bussecks, E, 14th Pa; H Chubbuck, F, 5th Pa Res; J P Ross, D, 7th Pa Res; H B Palmer, C, 106th Pa; A T Rheinfeldt, I, 4th Pa; William Bell, D, 6th United States Infantry; Thomas Fliott, D, 81st Pennsylvania; Jno. Snyder, F, 67th Pa; U. T. Johnson, G, 49th Pa; E. Fox, C, 7th Pa. Res; Saml. Daman, I, 72d Pa; Danl. Kupp, H, 6th Pa. Cavalry; N. G. Garwood, B, 83d Pa; P. Pierce, D, 6th Pa. Cav; W. J. Cookly, 10th Pa. Res; E. Carnes, Hospital Stew'd, U.S.A.; J. W. Wheeler, A, 5th U S A; Thos Swope, D, 6th Pa Cavalry; B F Stevenson, D, 11th Pa Res; E McVey, M, 2d U S Artillery; Sergeant C McLaughlin, 10th Pa Res; Raif Snyder, Battery C, 5th U S Artillery; Joshua Narin, G, 10th Pa Res; W S Rest, F, 72d Pa; Serg't J A Moyer, G, 6th Pa Cavalry; R Q Snodgrass, F, 83d Pa; M C Reem; E Daly, H, 105th Pa; W H Piefer, H, 95th Pa; Theo Scott, H, 53d Pa; G S Johnson B, 83d Pa; W H Fuller, B, 83d. Pa; A Carroll, K, 49th Pa; David Machamer, K, 49th Pa; John Rosenburg, C, 11th Pa R; R Cooper, 6th Pa cav; Henry Blakisler, B, 6th Pa cav; sergt G B Bauman, B, 1st Pa Res; Frank Adamson, I, 31st Pa; Geo Verner, F, I. G'Voor, B, 6th Pa cav; J H Hazenburg, H, 49th Pa; M Stalz, E, 23d Pa; Wm Gray, I, 11th Pa; M R Armour, E, 83d Pa; G S Webster, E, 83d Pa; P McLaughlin, E, 10th Pa Res; Sam Wesley, E, 10th Pa Res; S S Wilson, E, 10th Pa Res; A Kennell, K, 9th Pa Reserves: Adam Keller, I, 81st Pa; Albert Herman, F, Pa. Bucktails: B. Stevens, C, 11th U. S. Infantry; W. J. Bayne, B, 14th U S Infantry; C Westfield, Sergt, I, 20th Pa Res; C C Kohler, A, 1st U S Cav; T G Swan, Sergt, A, 5th U S Art; J J Mallen, 5th U S Art; Michael Dreny, 35th U S Art; Thos Carnelly, Corp, M, 63d Pa; Jno Wegdel, D, 1st Pa Res; W J Kilpatrick, B, 23d Pa; J Lightner, 10th Pa Res; G M Brooks, Orderly Sergeant, I, 4th Pa Res; O M Laughlin, C, 9th Pa; Jno Wehade, G, 12th U S I; E Dyer, sergeat, E, 12th U S Infantry; J W Quinn, D, 5th U S Cavalry; O Wren, G, 2d U S Infantry; R C Wright, K, 1st U S Chasseurs; W E Sirock, H, 7th Pa Res. W A Horton, C, 10th Pa Res; J Israel, C, 6th Pa; Jas Hopkins, B, 103d Pa; W G Knight, I 3d Pa Res; H E Phillips, K, 3d Pa Res; W Sowellewiad, F, 93d Pa; Dan'l Whittman, E, 1st U S Chasseurs; John Black, B, 98th Pa; John Miller, B, 96th Pa; C Murphy, B, 1st Pa Res; Chas Kyser, I, 6th Pa; W Jackson, company I 6th Pa Cavalry; David Prince, Brigade Sergeant; J N Seibert, Corporal, G, 93d Pa; Jno Hetzell, Corp'l, K, 3d Pa Res; Ben Warner, E, 105th Pa; J Warren, K, 105th Pa; F R Twielag, B, 1st Pa Res; C F Cummings, E, 83d Pa; Wm Fisher, I, 6th Pa; George Ochs, B, 1st Pa Res; G W Bennett, C, 15th Pa; Daniel Ford, H, 1st U S Cavalry; Jno Heptonsan, D, 5th U S Artillery; Fred Wolf, I, 2d U S Infantry; P Ford, Sergeant B, 2d U S Infantry; A Greiger, C, 31st Pa; George Bosan, E, 106th Pa; M McGurrity, E, 1st U S Chasseurs; J A Anderson, Serg't K, 105th Pa Res; B Campbell, F, 10th Pa Res; J Yoder, E, 10th Pa Res; C Pearce, K, 10th Pa Res; J J Lyons, C, 83d Pa; M O'Brien, B, 81st Pa; R H Erye, K, 10th Pa Res; H M Shannon, C, 62d Pa; E W Decker, G, 57th Pa; M Millet, A, 93d Pa; Peter Boys, corp, G, 57th Pa; W Weider, H, 3d Pa Res; J Fisher, 3d Pa Res; Wm Byrnes, D, 12th U S I; corp F D Wagner, B, 23d Pa.

EASTON, Pa., July 28th.—The County Commissioners of Northampton county have appropriated $80,000 for bounty and the support of the families of volunteers. Her quota will be ready in a few days.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The following army order has just been issued:

1st. The recruiting detail for each volunteer regiment in the field will consist of two commissioned officers from each regiment, and one non-commissioned officer or private from each company. Paragraph third of General Order No. 105 of 1861, is amended accordingly. Regimental commanders will at once select the additional men herein authorized, and the order for detail will, as before, be given by the Commanders of Departments or Corps D'Armee.

2d. One commissioned officer of the detail will remain constantly at the general recruiting depot, to receive the recruits when sent from the rendezvous, and to exercise care and control over them after arrival, until they are ordered to their regiments.

3d. Recruits for regiments now in the field will be permitted to select any company of the regiment they may prefer. Should the company they selected be full when they formed it, they will be allowed to select another.

4th. All men who desire singly or by squads to join any particular regiment or company in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves to any recruiting officer, when they will be enrolled and forwarded at once to the general depot for the State or district, there to be duly mustered, and to receive the bounty allowed by law. In such cases enlistment papers and descriptive lists will be forwarded, as directed in General Order No. 105, of 1861, from this office.

LEAVENWORTH, July 27.—More reliable advices from the South state that our forces found Ft. Gibson abandoned by the rebels. A reconnoissance showed them posted, five thousand strong, under Gen. Cooper, on the south bank of the Arkansas, at the mouth of the Grand river. Their force is composed of five hundred Arkansas troops, and one thousand Texans, with two batteries of artillery, and the remainder of Indians, mostly Choctaws and Creeks. The route from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson is entirely free from rebels, they having retreated across the Arkansas as our troops advanced.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—A grand Union Mass Meeting to-night is now in progress in Monument Square. Gov. Bradford, chairman, and Gen. Wool and Staff are on the stand, which is beautifully illuminated, with the inscription: "Our country as our fathers made it. We will sustain it." The Square is densely packed with Union leagues marching with innumerable flags and transparencies. Bonfires and fire works are lighting up the square. Gov. Bradford's speech was enthusiastically received, and his allusion to the course of President Lincoln and the commendation of his patriotism was loudly cheered.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The Democrat is informed, on good authority, that a party of four or five mounted rebels started yesterday morning from Georgetown, twelve miles from St. Louis, and proceeded to Manchester, where they were joined by a similar party. The entire force then moved toward the Southwest, intending to join some guerrilla band, or gathering corps of confederates. Mounted troops have been despatched in pursuit.

KANSAS CITY, July 28.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 18th, has arrived. It brings no news of importance.

J. Howe Watts, of Santa Fe, has been appointed Major in the volunteer service, and will be assigned to the duty of Paymaster of New Mexico.

PATTON, Mo., July 27th.—Lieut. Cheveaux, of Co. F, 12th M. S. M., with one company of State Militia, came upon a band of guerrillas 200 strong, of whom he had received information, five miles south of this place. He attacked and completely routed them, killing and wounding a number and taking Capt. Patterson, their leader, prisoner. We also took another prisoner. Our loss is 3 men wounded.

LEAVENWORTH, July 28.—General Blunt has directed the military authorities to notify persons coming to this department from Missouri, in order to avoid the military laws of that State, to leave this Department. In case of refusal to comply, such persons will be arrested as rebels and vagrants, care being taken not to interfere with persons coming here on legitimate business.

Arrivals from the Southern expedition report the Federal troops near Fort Gibson, but found no enemy there.

The 3d Indiana regiment had been formed from those lately joining the command.

Brig. Gen. Soloman, late Colonel of the 9th Wisconsin, is now in command.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The steamer Marion with New Orleans dates to the 20th arrived at three o'clock.

The health of the city was good. Two hundred men were employed in cleaning the streets.

The news of the exploits of the rebel ram Arkansas caused a good deal of excitement, but soon quieted down.

Beauregard is very sick as reported by the Mobile papers. The papers contain no news.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 24th has the following:

"Two more negroes were hung at Kingston, North Carolina, for recruiting for Burnside.

"An agent from North Carolina states that the Yankees being oppressive at Roanoke Island, the negroes rose and killed a large number. Subsequently the Yankees massacred about eight hundred of the negroes and evacuated the Island."

[This story is a canard, as it is known a large number of the negroes had been sent from there to Gen. McClellan, which may account for the evacuation.—REPORTER.]

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Three reverend rebels, Elliott, Ford and Baldwin, of Nashville, sent by Andy Johnson to Gen. Boyle, arrived this evening and were committed to jail. They will be sent to the Indiana Penitentiary to-morrow.

The rebel Col. Bullitt, with 200 recruits for Morgan, from Owen county, reported as having passed through Flat Rock, Bourbon county, en route South.

Gen. W. T. Sherman has issued orders that no more gold shall be paid for cotton, and venders refusing the current funds of the place shall forfeit half their cotton.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The war spirit is fully aroused in this city, three regiments and a battery are nearly filled under the auspices of our Board of Trade. This county has subscribed two hundred thousand dollars, for war purposes. An immense war meeting is being held here to-day. All business houses are closed; bells are ringing, and minute guns are firing. There will be no drafting in the Sucker State.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 28.—The Commissioners of Lehigh county to-day appropriated $10,000 for the bounty to volunteers under the new call, being $50 for each man.

SODA PILLS, for Acidity of the Stomach.
Oxygenated Bitters, contain no alcohol;
Covel's Pills, for Rheumatism;
Lindsey's Blood Searcher, genuine;
Bunion and Corn Plasters, warranted;
Insect Powder, certain death to Roaches, &c.;
Benzine, purified removes grease, &c.;
Holland Gin, in stone jugs;
Bedford Water, fresh from the spring;
Bininger's Gin, 50 dozen;
Elixir of Bark, a tonic and stimulant;
Magnolia Balm; removes pimples, &c.;
Orange Flower Water, very fine;
Patent Medicines, largest assortment in the city. Sold by SIMON JOHNSTON, corner Smithfield and Fourth street. jy29

STATE SENATE—E. D. GAZZAM is a candidate for the nomination for STATE SENATOR. my5

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—JOHN H. KIRKPATRICK will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, before the next nominating Republican County Convention.