FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Union Prisoners—Re-enforcements for the Army—Dr. Denniston Drowned.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 22, 1862.

The Union prisoners who arrived at Fortress Monroe Yesterday on the steamboat Kennebec, were from Richmond, and will all remain in the hospitals at and near this place for the present. There were about two hundred of them on the boat, and most of them are doing well.

They say that they were very well treated by the Rebels while imprisoned by them, only they were kept closely confined, and their food was bad; but this was not so much from design as from necessity.

They say that our surgeons at Richmond have acted nobly and in a self-sacrificing spirit toward our sick and wounded prisoners—going wherever they were sent, and remaining with them while in prison, taking the greatest care of them both night and day.

I sent forward the names of several Union Surgeons yesterday, who volunteered to remain in Richmond with our prisoners still there.

Union troops are almost daily arriving at this place, making a short stay, and then passing up the James River to join Gen. McClellan's or Gen. Burnside's Division.

The weather continues cool, and the sick are rapidly recovering. Many are now convalescent who would have lost their lives had the excessive warm weather continued for a few days longer.

The dispatch-ship Rhode Island came up the harbor to-day, and is at anchor in the Roads, nearly abreast the fort.

All is quiet on the James River to-day.

The following is a statement touching the fate of Dr. Denniston, who was drowned off the steamer John Tucker, July 22, 1862:

Dr. Denniston, who had been engaged as a Volunteer Surgeon at the General Hospital located opposite Harrison's Landing, was attacked with typhoid fever, and his safety seemed to require his removal. This morning he was carried in an ambulance to the boat and placed in a state-room. He occupied the lower berth, and a man was detailed to take care of him.

When near the Chickahominy River, the cry was raised that "a man was overboard." Instantly a light boat was manned and on the water in search of him. The search, however, was unsuccessful. On the return of the boat we immediately missed our friend Denniston, who had vacated his state-room. A thorough search was then made for him through the boat, but we failed to find him on board. Papers found floating on the water, and brought back by the small boat, revealed the sad fate of Doct. Denniston. Inspecting his room, we found two purses, a case of surgical instruments, and his watch. His spectacles were left with his coat and vest in the upper berth. Several of his friends had visited him frequently and found he had taken the upper berth.

It is proper for us to add that moderate delirium had marked his case the night and morning before, but the delirium being mild and at no time of a wild nature, no apprehension was in any way excited in regard to him. This statement is made for the information and gratification of his distressed relations and friends, and an interested public. We need not say that this most unhappy incident has filled us with the deepest sadness, and that we tender to his afflicted friends our deep and heartfelt condolence.

S. G. L. COOK,
J. B. HERRON.

To the Hon. ROBERT DENNISTON, Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

LATEST FROM WHITE RIVER.

SKIRMISH WITH GUERRILLAS—EIGHTY OF THEM KILLED—THE RIVER CLEARED—SINKING OF BARGES.

From The Memphis Appeal, 18th.

The New National and the tug Spitfire arrived from White River at 4 p. m., yesterday, and report everything quiet up the River as far up St. Charles.

It is said that Col. Fitch had a skirmish with a heavy guerrilla party last Tuesday, in which 80 of the bandits were killed and wounded, after which the guerrillas retreated.

The river can now be navigated safely, the hanging of the hostages, and the stern, wholesome severity of the Colonel having awed the scoundrels into decency.

Three Government barges laden with forage, running against a snag, sank with their freight.

MORGAN STILL RUNNING.

ANOTHER BRUSH—SMITH TWO HOURS BEHIND.

From The Louisville Democrat, July 22.

We learn by last night's train from Lexington, that a fight took place near Winchester, Sunday morning, between Gen. Clay Smith's forces, 2,500 men, and the rear body of the notorious Morgan's band, in which they had several killed and a number taken prisoners, with not a man lost on our side. Morgan and his main force skedaddled toward Richmond, which place they left in double-quick time yesterday morning toward Lancaster. Gen. Smith is still in pursuit, being only two hours behind him in his terrible flight. Eleven prisoners, who were captured by our forces, were brought into Lexington yesterday morning. It is supposed to be a fact that Jack Allen, who was reported paralyzed at Midway, was severely wounded, being hauled about ever since their visit to Midway in an open ambulance.

The above is the substance of the reports at Lexington yesterday afternoon, when the cars left.

If Morgan is pushing from Winchester to Richmond, and thence to Lancaster, his aim is evidently to reach the State line at or near his point of entrance. Whether he will succeed or not in the effort, remains to be seen. Gen. Smith can press upon him so as to give him no time to feed, unless it be at night, and then in some by-road; and his horses will not be able to bear up under such treatment, nor will he be allowed time enough to steal fresh horses, if he were even disposed to leave the stolen bloods behind. To our notion, Gen. Smith, though two hours behind him at last reports, has decidedly the advantage, and we hope to be able yet, before the close of the week, to chronicle the capture of Morgan and the destruction or dispersion of his entire gang.

A NEW ORDER BY GEN. BOYLE.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES IN KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, July 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—The following General Order is issued to be enforced by military commanders in the District of Kentucky:

No person hostile in opinion to the Government and desiring its overthrow will be allowed to stand for office in the District of Kentucky. The attempt of such a person to stand for office will be regarded as in itself sufficient evidence of his treasonable intent to warrant his arrest. He who desires the overthrow of the Government can seek office under the Government only to promote its overthrow. In seeking office he becomes an active traitor, if he has never become one otherwise, and is liable both in reason and in law to be treated accordingly. All persons of this description who persist in offering themselves as candidates for office will be arrested and sent to these Headquarters.

By command of Brig.-Gen. BOYLE.
JOHN BOYLE, Capt. and A. A. G.

SKIRMISHES IN KANSAS.

A detachment of the 3d Wisconsin Volunteers, while scouting in the Grasshopper country one day last week, came upon a nest of Jayhawkers, capturing one named Burtwell, and his companion, a man by the name of Cobba. Both were armed to the teeth, but happened to be some distance from their wagons, where they had six guns, all well loaded and capped, ready for immediate use. These were taken possession of by the soldiers, together with eleven horses and mules, and several other articles of plunder. The Jayhawkers were sent to Fort Leavenworth.

A detachment of the 1st Missouri Cavalry, escorting a paymaster from Harrisonville to Independence, encountered, near Pleasant Hill, a body of guerrillas, supposed to be portions of Quantrell's, Zeogher's, and Hays's bands. A spirited skirmish ensued, in which the Unionists lost nine killed and fifteen wounded. Six of Quantrell's men were killed, and five mortally wounded. *The Leavenworth Times* says there was a rumor that a paymaster was taken and robbed of what cash he had with him, though that was variously estimated at from $15,000 to $300,000. [Lawrence Journal, 17th.

HOW GOV. YATES PROPOSES TO TREAT TRAITORS.

A few days ago Governor Yates received a letter, in which the writer complained that traitors in his town had cut down the American flag, and asking what ought to be done in the premises. The Governor promptly wrote him "to shoot such offenders down, and I will pardon you for the offense." We give this letter below:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, July 15, 1862.

JOHN W. BOSWORTH, Oskaloosa, Ill.:—DEAR SIR:—I have just received yours of 10th July, in which you say that the pole from which floated the Stars and Stripes on the 4th of July, was cut down by secessionists, and that at a pic-nic which you are to have, it is threatened that the flag shall be taken down, and you ask me who her you would be justifiable in defending the flag with fire-arms?

I am astonished at this question. As much so as if you were to ask me whether you would have a right to defend your property against robbers or your life against murderers.

You ask me what you shall do? I reply, do not raise the American flag merely to provoke your secession neighbors—do not be on the aggressive, but whenever you raise it on your own soil, or on the public property of the State or county, or at any public celebration, from honest love to that flag, and patriotic devotion to the country which it symbolizes, and any traitor dares to lay his unhallowed hand upon it to tear it down, shoot him down as you would a dog, and I will pardon you for the offense. RICHARD YATES, Governor.

LYNCHING OF LEGRAND HALL.—The readers of this paper have had the particulars of the tragic death of a young lady—Miss Hall of Franklin County, who was shot dead some days ago, while ministering at the sick bed of her father. The circumstances were such as to implicate very conclusively her own brother, Legrand Hall, and he was forthwith arrested and lodged in jail. On last Friday, the prisoner was removed to the Court-House, to have his preliminary trial, but before the examination began, he was forcibly taken out by an excited crowd, and conducted to a tree not far off, where he was hanged, preparations having been made beforehand for the execution. He had no friends, and met with very little compassion. [St. Louis Republican.

NAVAL.

The keel blocks of another new iron-clad were laid in this city on on Monday. She is to be larger than any of the iron-clads now under way, and will be constructed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Ericsson. The house for her accommodation while building is nearly finished. It is 300 feet long, 70 feet wide, and 20 feet high, which gives an idea of the ship's dimensions. She will be much faster than any of the other vessels, and be a perfect beauty in her own way. A large number of workmen are now employed in preparing for the new monster. Her machinery will be got ready in this city, so she will be a regular New-Yorker.

The machinery, consisting of a large load of engines, bolts, &c., for one of the iron-clads in course of construction at Greenpoint, has been put on board that vessel. She is progressing rapidly, and instead of being three months more on the stocks, will be ready for launching before five weeks. They are all alike. The new Ironsides, which should have been turned over to the Government on the 15th inst., will be ready for her officers and crew in a few days. The former are even now reporting at Philadelphia. The plating will, it is said, be finished before the expiration of the present week.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The steamboat C. Vanderbilt reached her moorings in the stream at the foot of Cedar-st. about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Having been detained by stormy weather, her stock of provisions was nearly exhausted, a fact which soon became known to Col. Johnson, the United States Agent, who immediately ordered supper to be sent on board for the 650 patients. About 8 o'clock Col. Almy, who had visited the Astor House, the Park Barracks, and the New-England Relief Association Rooms, in pursuit of substantials and delicacies for these sick and wounded men, returned to the boat on a tug, bringing with him an ample supply of ice-water, coffee, wine, brandy, beef, bread, and all that the patients needed to make them comfortable.

On Thursday morning, a good breakfast was furnished to the men by order from the Quartermaster, and about 9 o'clock, the C. Vanderbelt hauled up her anchors and accompanied by the tug, steamed away to the foot of Twenty-sixth street, where she landed 300 men, who are now nicely cared for at the Bellevue Hospital; the remaining 350 patients were taken to David's Island Hospital.

The Fulton cast her anchors in the stream opposite Dey street about 7 o'clock Wednesday evening. She had a number of passengers and 400 discharged soldiers on board. The passengers came ashore on the Quartermaster's tug on Wednesday night, and the soldiers were taken to the New-England Relief Rooms on Thursday morning. Many of these men are sick, some are wounded, and all are discharged as unfit for service.

The Military Governor of Louisiana, Gen. Shepley (as announced in Thursday morning edition), was a passenger on the Fulton. He was anxious to proceed at once to Washington, but being too late for the train, he ordered rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and left early this morning for the capital. While the tug was taking off the baggage from the Fulton, the Arago arrived with passengers and soldiers from Port Royal. She dropped her anchor in the stream within hailing distance of the Fulton.

These vessels brought about 1,200 disabled soldiers to our port. The discharged men have been sent to their homes—and the others to the different hospitals.

THE BLACK MEN IN THE REVOLUTION AND WAR OF 1812.

The return of the festival of our National Independence has called our attention to a matter which has been very carefully kept out of sight by orators and toast-drinkers. We allude to the participation of colored men in the great struggle for American freedom.

* * * * * * * * *

Of the services and sufferings of the colored soldiers of the Revolution, no attempt has, to our knowledge, been made to preserve a record. They have had no historian. With here and there an exception, they have all passed away, and only some faint tradition of their campaigns under Washington, and Greene, and Lafayette, and of their crusings under Decatur and Barry, lingers among their descendants. Yet enough is known to show that the free colored men of the United States bore their full proportion of the sacrifices and trials of the Revolutionary War.

The late Gov. Eustis of Mass., the pride and boast of the Democracy of the East, himself an active participant in the war, and therefore a most competent witness; Gov. Morrill of N. H., Judge Hemphill of Pa., and other Members of Congress, in the debate on the question of admitting Missouri as a slave State into the Union, bore emphatic testimony to the efficiency and heroism of the black troops. Hon. Calvin Goddard of Conn. states that in the little circle of his residence, he was instrumental in securing, under the act of 1818, the pensions of nineteen colored soldiers. "I cannot," he says, "refrain from mentioning one aged black man, Primus Babcock, who proudly presented to me an honorable discharge from service during the war, dated at the close of it, wholly in the handwriting of George Washington; nor can I forget the expression of his feelings when informed, after his discharge had been sent to the War Department, that it could not be returned. At his request it was written for, as he seemed inclined to spurn the pension and reclaim the discharge." There is a touching anecdote related of Baron Steuben, on the occasion of the disbandment of the American army. A black soldier, with his wounds unhealed utterly destitute, stood on the wharf just as a vessel bound for his distant home was getting under way.

The poor fellow gazed at the vessel with tears in his eyes, and gave himself up to despair. The warm-hearted foreigner witnessed his emotion, and, inquiring into the cause of it, took his last dollar from his purse and gave it to him, with tears of sympathy trickling down his cheeks. Overwhelmed with gratitude, the poor wounded soldier hailed the sloop and was received on board. As it moved out from the wharf, he cried back to his noble friend on shore, "God Almighty bless you, Master Baron!"

"In Rhode Island," says Gov. Eustis, in his able speech against Slavery in Missouri, 12th of Twelfth Month, 1820, "the blacks formed an entire regiment, and they discharged their duty with zeal and fidelity. The gallant defense of Red Bank, in which the black regiment bore a part, is among the proofs of their valor. In this contest it will be recollected that four hundred men met and repulsed, after a terrible and sanguinary struggle, fifteen hundred Hessian troops, headed by Count Donop. The glory of the defense of Red Bank, which has been pronounced one of the most heroic actions of the war, belongs in reality to black men; yet who now hears them spoken of in connection with it? Among the traits which distinguished the black regiment was devotion to their officers. In the attack made upon the American lines near Croton River, on the 13th of the Fifth Month, 1781, Col. Greene, the commander of the regiment, was cut down and mortally wounded; but the sabers of the enemy only reached him through the bodies of his faithful guard of blacks, who hovered over him to protect him, *every one of whom was killed*. The late Dr. Harris of Dunbarton, New-Hampshire, a Revolutionary veteran, stated, in a speech at Francestown, New-Hampshire, some years ago, that on one occasion the regiment to which he was attached was commanded to defend an important position, which the enemy thrice assailed, and from which they were as often repulsed. "There was," said the venerable speaker, "a regiment of blacks in the same situation—a regiment of negroes fighting for our liberty and independence, not a white man among them but the officers—in the same dangerous and responsible position. Had they been unfaithful, or given way before the enemy, all would have been lost. Three times in succession were they attacked with most desperate fury by well disciplined and veteran troops, and three times did they successfully repel the assault, and thus preserve an army. They fought thus through the war. They were brave and hardy troops."

In the debate in the New-York Convention of 1821 for amending the Constitution of the State, on the question of extending the right of suffrage to the blacks, Dr. Clarke, the delegate from Delaware County, and other members, made honorable mention of the services of the colored troops of the Revolutionary army.

The late James Forten of Philadelphia, well known as a colored man of wealth, intelligence, and philanthropy, enlisted in the American Navy under Capt. Decatur, of the Royal Louis; was taken prisoner during his second cruise, and, with nineteen other colored men, confined on board the horrible Jersey prison ship. All the vessels in the American service at that period were partly manned by blacks. The old citizens of Philadelphia to this day remember the fact that when the troops of the North marched through the city, one or more colored companies were attached to nearly all the regiments.

Gov. Eustis, in the speech above quoted, states that the free colored soldiers entered the ranks with the whites. The time of those who were slaves was purchased of their masters, and they were induced to enter the service in consequence of a law of Congress, by which, on condition of their serving in the ranks during the war, they were made freemen. This hope of liberty inspired them with courage to oppose their breasts to the Hessian bayonet at Red Bank, and enabled them to endure with fortitude the cold and famine of Valley Forge. The anecdote of the slave of Gen. Sullivan of New-Hampshire is well known. When his master told him that they were on the point of starting for the army to fight for liberty, he shrewdly suggested that it would be a great satisfaction to know that he was indeed going to fight for his liberty. Struck with the reasonableness and justice of this suggestion, Gen. S. at once gave him his freedom.

The late Tristram Burges of Rhode Island, in a speech in Congress, First Month, 1828, said, "At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, Rhode Island had a number of slaves. A regiment of them were enlisted into the Continental service, and no braver men met the enemy in battle; but not one of them was permitted to be a soldier until he had first been made a freeman."

The celebrated Charles Pinckney of South Carolina, in his speech on the Missouri question, and in defense of the slave representatives of the South, made the following admissions:

"They (the colored people) were in numerous instances the pioneers, and in all, the laborers of our armies. To their hands was owing the greatest part of the fortifications raised for the protection of the country. Fort Moultrie gave, at an early period of the inexperienced and untried valor of our citizens, immortality to the American arms; and in the Northern States numerous bodies of them were enrolled, and fought side by side with the whites at the battles of the Revolution.

Let us now look forward thirty or forty years, to the last war with Great Britain, and see whether the whites enjoyed a monopoly of patriotism at that time.

Martindale of New-York, in Congress, 22d of First Month, 1828, said, "Slaves, or negroes who had been slaves, were enlisted as soldiers in the war of the Revolution; and I myself saw a battalion of them, as fine martial-looking men as I ever saw, attached to the Northern army in the last war on its march from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor."

The Hon. Charles Miner of Pennsylvania, in Congress, Second Month 7th, 1828, said, "The African race make excellent soldiers. Large numbers of them were with Perry, and helped to gain the brilliant victory of Lake Erie. A whole battalion of them were distinguished for their orderly appearance."

Ex. Clarke, in the Convention which revised the Constitution, of New-York, in 1821, speaking of the colored inhabitants of the State, said—

"In your late war they contributed largely toward some of your most splendid victories. On Lakes Erie and Champlain, where your fleets triumphed over a far superior number and engines of death, they were manned in a large proportion with men of color. And in this very House, in the Fall of 1814, a bill passed, receiving the approbation of all the branches of your Government, authorizing the Governor to accept the services of a corps of two thousand free people of color. Sir, there were times which tried men's souls. In these times it was no sporting matter to bear arms. These were times when a man who shouldered his musket did not know but he bared his bosom to receive a death wound from the enemy ere he laid it as de; and in these times these people were found as ready and as willing to volunteer in your service as any other. They were not compelled to go; they were not drafted. No! your pride had placed them beyond your compulsory power. But there was no necessity for its exercise; they were volunteers; yes, Sir, volunteers to defend that very country from the inroads and ravages of a ruthless and vindictive foe which had treated them with insult, degradation and Slavery."

On the capture of Washington by the British forces, it was judged expedient to fortify, without delay, the principal towns and cities exposed to similar attacks. The Vigilance Committee of Philadelphia waited upon three of the principal colored citizens, viz., James Forten, Bishop Allen, and Absalom Jones, soliciting the aid of the people of color in erecting suitable defenses for the city. Accordingly, 2,500 colored men assembled in the State-House Yard, and from thence marched to Gray's Ferry, where they labored for two days almost without intermission. Their labors were so faithful and efficient that a vote of thanks was tendered them by the Committee. A battalion of colored troops was at the same time organized in the city under an officer of the United States Army, and they were on the point of marching to the frontier when peace was proclaimed.

Gen. Jackson's proclamations to the free colored inhabitants of Louisiana are well known. In his first, inviting them to take up arms, he said: "As sons of Freedom, you are now called on to defend our most inestimable blessings; as *Americans*, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support: as fathers, husbands, and brothers, you are summoned to rally round the standard of the Eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence."

The second proclamation is one of the highest compliments ever paid by a military chief to his soldiers:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF COLOR.

"Soldiers! When on the banks of the Mobile I called you to take up arms, inviting you to partake the perils and glory of your native fellow-citizens, I expected much from you; for I was not ignorant that you possess qualities most formidable to an invading enemy. I knew with what fortitude you could endure hunger and thirst and all the fatigues of a campaign. I knew well how you loved your native country, and that you as well as ourselves had to defend what man holds most dear—his parents, wife, children, and property. You have done more than I expected. In addition to the previous qualities I before knew you to possess, I found among you a noble enthusiasm which leads to the performance of great things.

"Soldiers! The President of the United States shall hear how praiseworthy was your conduct in the hour of danger, and the representatives of the American people will give you the praise your exploits entitle you to. Your General anticipates them in applauding your noble ardor."

It will thus be seen that whatever honor belongs to "the heroes of the Revolution" and the volunteers in "the second war for independence," is to be divided between the white and the colored man.

* * * * * * * * *

"What right, I demand," said an American orator some years ago, "have the children of Africa to a homestead in the white man's country? The answer will, in part, be found in the facts which we have presented. Their right, like that of their white fellow-citizens, dates back to the dread arbitrament of battle. Their bones whiten every stricken field of the Revolution; their feet tracked with blood the snows of Jersey; their toil built up every fortification south of the Potomac; they shared the famine and nakedness of Valley Forge, and the pestilential horrors of the Jersey prison-ship. Have they, then, no claim to an equal participation in the blessings which have grown out of the national independence for which they fought? Is it just, is it magnanimous, is it safe, even, to starve the patriotism of such a people, to cast their hearts out of the treasury of the republic, and to convert them, by political disfranchisement and social apprehension, into enemies? [Whittier's Works.

BOSTON RACE MEETING.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, July 22, 1862.

The races commenced to-day on the Franklin Park Course, about six miles distant from the city. The weather was favorable, although the heavy, cloudy sky threatened rain in the early part of the day. The track was rather heavy in consequence of the rains on the preceding Sunday. Between three and four thousand people were present, including a large number of the leading citizens of Boston who, with their families, attended in their private carriages, and who appeared to feel the greatest interest in the exciting contests between the high-mettled thoroughbreds. This race meeting was the first that had been held in Boston for the last half century, and the interest felt was consequently very great. The citizens had come forward most liberally, and subscribed among themselves the whole amount of the purses announced to be run for, and which exceeded $1,000.

Three races were on the programme for the first day; two handicaps and a three-year-old race of mile heats. The latter was the first for decision, all the three entries coming to the post. These were Mr. John Hunter's br. c. Sunshine; P. C. Bush's ch. f. Aerolite, and Zeb. Ward's bay filly by Lexington. The latter was the favorite in the pool betting, bringing in $100 pools, $72; Sunshine was next in estimation, bringing $60, and Aerolite $14.

FIRST HEAT.—Aerolite took the lead, with Sunshine and the Lexington filly in attendance in the order named. Before reaching the quarter-pole, in 30 seconds, Sunshine deprived Aerolite of the lead, and on the second quarter the Lexington filly took the second place. At the half-mile they were all close together, and a pretty race ensued; Sunshine at the last turn showing in front, and, maintaining his lead up the home stretch, won cleverly by three-quarters of a length in 1:54. Aerolite was a bad third.

SECOND HEAT.—Aerolite, as before, was the first off, and kept in front to the half-mile. Here Sunshine went up, passed her, and carried on the running the remainder of the distance, winning easily by three lengths in 1:52½; the same distance separating the daughter of Lexington (who was second) from Aerolite.

The next race was a four-mile handicap race, single cash, for a purse of $600. Mr. Lloyd's Throgsneck 80 lbs; Mr. Ward's Reporter, 103 lbs.; and Dr. Weldon's Bettie Ward, 104 lbs., were the contestants. Reporter was the favorite, and Throgsneck was so little esteemed that on $100 pools he only sold for $8 and $10. The light weight he carried, combined with the heavy state of the track, served him materially. He took the lead from the start (closely attended by Reporter for the first two miles and a half, when Bettie Ward, making a tremendous rush, became second), and without ever being headed, won easily by ten lengths, in 7:54¼.

The last race was a handicap, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $400. Throgsneck and Laura Faris who were entered, were drawn—the owner of the latter not being satisfied with the weight imposed on her. Hillsborough and Avalanche were consequently left to fight out the battle between them. Betting was about even, Avalanche being taken for choice. Hillsborough won the first heat in 1:02, and Avalanche the next three heats, after some capital racing, in 1:52½, 1:56, and 1:52.

SUMMARY.

FRANKLIN PARK COURSE, Boston, July 22, 1862.—Purse $300. Mile heats for 3-year olds.

John Hunter, br. c. Sunshine, by Balrownie, dam imp. Comfort	1	1
P. C. Bush, ch. f. Aerolite, by Revenue, dam Rhoda	3	3
Zeb. Ward, b. filly, by Lexington, dam by Yorkshire	2	2

Time, 1:54—1:52½.

SAME DAY.—Purse $600. Single dash, 4 miles, handicap. Second best receive back their entrance money.

C. S. Lloyd, b. f. Avalanche 4 years old by Revenue, 108 lb.	Drawn.
C. S. Lloyd, g. g. Throgsneck, 7 years old, by Crocker, dam Sallie Ward, 80 lb.	1
Dr. J. W. Weldon, b. m. Bettie Ward 5 years old, by Lexington, dam by Whitehorne, 104 lb.	2
Hon. Zeb Ward, ch. c. Reporter, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam by Eclipse, 103 lb.	3

Time, 7:54¼.

SAME DAY.—Purse $400. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, handicap.

C. S. Lloyd, br. c. Avalanche, 4 yrs. old, by Revenue, 97 lb.	2	1	1	1
C. S. Lloyd, g. g. Throg's Neck, 7 years old by Crocker, dam Sallie Ward, 80 lb.	Drawn.			
Dr. J. W. Weldon, imp. b. c. Hillsborough, 4 years old, by Steckwell, 90 lb.	1	2	2	2
Capt. T. G. Moore, br. m. Laura Faris, 6 years old, by Lexington, 117 lb.	Drawn.			

Time, 2:02—1:52½—1:56—1:52.

DEATH OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., Thursday, July 24, 1862.

Ex-President Martin Van Buren died at his residence at Lindenwold, at 2 o'clock this morning, in the 80th year of his age. His health has been declining for the past year.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, Dec. 5, 1782. He was descended from an ancient Dutch family, his ancestors on both sides having been among the early emigrants from Holland to the colony of the New Netherlands. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and unable to give his son the advantages of education, except to a very limited extent. After acquiring the common rudiments of learning, Martin became a student in the Kinderhook Academy, which he left at the age of fourteen, in order to commence the study of law. For this purpose, he entered the office of a lawyer in his native village, and soon attracted attention by his aptness for extemporaneous speaking and literary composition, and his keen interest in public affairs. Even at this early period, he was frequently employed in the management of cases before a Justice of the Peace, and it was not long before he became an ardent and active politician of the Democratic party. When only in his eighteenth year, and before completing his legal studies, he was appointed a Delegate to a Convention for nominating a candidate for the Legislature. Such marks of the confidence of his political friends were not uncommon while he was yet under one-and-twenty years of age. The last year of his professional studies was spent in the City of New-York, in the office of Mr. William P. Van Ness, a distinguished member of the bar, and famous for his intimate friendship with Aaron Burr, at that time Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Van Buren was thus introduced to the acquaintance of Col. Burr, and at once became a favorite with that wily and unscrupulous politician, by whom he was initiated into the system of party tactics of which he was a conspicuous and successful representative in subsequent life.

In November, 1803, Mr. Van Buren was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Kinderhook. In 1807 he was admitted as a counselor in the Supreme Court, and in 1808 was appointed Surrogate of Columbia County, soon after which he removed to the City of Hudson, where he resided for the next seven years. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General of the State, at which time he had attained an eminent rank in the profession and a large and lucrative practice.

Mr. Van Buren was married in 1806 to Miss Hoes, a distant relative of the family, who died twelve years after of consumption, leaving four sons; since which time he remained a widower.

In 1812, Mr. Van Buren was for the first time the candidate for an office in the gift of the people, having been nominated as Senator from the counties then comprising the middle district of the State. He was elected over his opponent, Mr. Edward P. Livingston, by a majority of about 200 in an aggregate of 20,000 votes, after a sharp and violent contest. After taking his seat in the Senate, he supported the electoral ticket which gave the vote of the State for President to De Witt Clinton. At the same time, he was a strenuous advocate of decided measures against Great Britain, during the session of Congress in 1811-'12, including the war, which was declared in June of the latter year. At the session of the Legislature which commenced in 1813, his political relations with Mr. Clinton were dissolved, and never again resumed. In 1816, he was reelected to the Senate for the further period of four years. During that year, the project of the Erie and Champlain canals, which was brought before the Legislature, received his cordial support.

In 1818, Mr. Van Buren engaged in the organization of that portion of the Democratic party who were hostile to the administration of De Witt Clinton as Governor of the State. From this arose the political association known as the "Albany Regency," with which the name of Mr. Van Buren has been identified, although his participation in its counsels has been sometimes denied by his friends.

In February, 1821, Mr. Van Buren was elected to the Senate of the United States, and during the same year, was chosen a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of New-York. In this Convention, he took an active and prominent part. He was in favor of moderate changes in the Constitution, of the extension of the elective franchise, and the abolition of the freehold qualification for voters. On the proposition to restrict the right of suffrage to *white* citizens, he voted in the negative, but subsequently supported the provision requiring colored voters to possess a freehold estate of the value of $250. He opposed the election of Justices of the Peace by the people, and proposed a plan by which the appointments should be controlled by the Executive of the State, through the Judges of the County Courts.

Upon taking his seat in the Senate of the United States, in December, 1821, Mr. Van Buren was placed on the Committee of Finance, and on the Committee on the Judiciary. He supported the abolition of imprisonment for debt in actions in the United States Courts, proposed amendments to the judiciary system, and advocated a general bankrupt law, to include corporations as well as persons. He was in favor of vesting the public lands in the States in which they were situated, on "some just and equitable terms."

In the presidential election of 1824, Mr. Van Buren was a decided and active supporter of the claims of Mr. Crawford, and, upon his defeat, took an active part in the opposition to John Quincy Adams which was organized immediately after the election of the latter. He opposed the mission to Panama, and most of the bills for internal improvement, although, as his constituents were generally in favor of protective duties, he voted for the tariff laws of 1824 and 1828.

He was re-elected to the United States Senate in February, 1827, for another term of six years, but having been chosen Governor of the State in November, 1828, he resigned his seat in that body. He entered upon the duties of his new office in January, 1829, and in his first Message directed the attention of the Legislature to the subject of banking and currency. Soon after, he proposed the celebrated safety-fund system, which was finally adopted by the Legislature. He remained but a short time in the Chief Magistracy, resigning the office in March, 1829, in consequence of his appointment by President Jackson as Secretary of State of the United States. In June, 1831, he retired from the Cabinet, was appointed Minister to Great Britain, was received at the Court of St. James in September; but his nomination was subsequently rejected by the Senate. In 1832 he was elected Vice-President, and in 1836 President of the United States.

In 1840 he was nominated for re-election by a convention of his political friends, but was defeated by Gen. Harrison by an overwhelming majority in the electoral colleges. An attempt was made to effect Mr. Van Buren's nomination for the Presidential election in 1844, but without success; and in 1848 he was the candidate of the Free-Soil party, and was defeated.

From that time Mr. Van Buren remained in private life, residing, for the most part, on his estate called Lindenwold, in Kinderhook. In the Spring of 1853 he visited Europe, and after an extensive tour in Great Britain and on the Continent, returned in July, 1855.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the North Star with $878,834 12—Mosquera's Successes in New-Granada—French Men-of-War at Acapulco—The Mexicans Preparing to Attack Them.

The steam-ship North Star, A. G. Jones commanding, with passengers, mails, and specie to D. B. Allen, esq., arrived on Thursday morning. The North Star left New-York on the 1st inst. at 12 m. and arrived at Aspinwall on the 10th inst. at 7 a. m.; sailed again on the 16th inst. at 3 p. m. and arrived at this port at 11 a. m. on the 24th.

On the 23d inst. at 6 a. m. lat. 36 31, long. 74 31, spoke the bark Grace Warrington.

The following is the specie list of the North Star:

Order	$11,010	Baker & Merrill	$20,000
Am. Exchange Bank	20,000	Colin C. Baker	10,000
P. Naylor	9,000	Marcus C. Hawley	2,000
Wm. Meyer & Co.	6,400	John B. Newton & Co.	8,000
Dewitt, Ritle & Co.	10,000	Jansen, Bond & Co.	3,000
Rich. Pettick	20,300	Frank Baker	8,500
Neustadter, Bros.	18,000	Isaac Hecht	9,200
Wm. Keller & Co.	14,000	Scholle & Bros.	41,300
Wm. Seligman & Co.	33,500	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	22,000
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	104,000	Shiby, Byrne & Co.	6,000
Wm. F. Weld & Co.	8,500	C. H. Mallory	4,000
J. Heller & Bros.	19,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	274,500
J. G. Parker & Son	15,000	John Phelan	10,250
Jennings & Brewster	18,000	Eug. Kelly	49,468
Baker & Morrill	5,000	Allen McLane	5,000
H. Cohn & Co.	50,500		
J. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	40,000	Total	$872,969

FROM ASPINWALL.

Mrs. Mary Duvall	$275	Cologne & Hoffman	540
S. A. White	400	G. C. Knoeptel	1,150
Order	1,250		
Parsons & Pettit	1,200	Total	$5,865
Simon A. Asch	1,150	From California	872,969
Grand total			$878,834

Advices from New-Granada are not very important, as the war is drawing to a close by the continued successes of Mosquera. He has lately raised $100,000 for the purpose of carrying on the war, which he promises to end in three months. He has issued several important decrees, the principal of which relates to emigrants. This provides that the moment the emigrant arrives in the country he becomes a naturalized citizen, and assumes all the rights and duties of one, but for twenty years will not be called upon to do perform military duty, except in case of foreign invasion, and is exempt from taxation, except in his municipal district. Foreigners also who marry in the country can hold real estate. News have reached Carthagena that a great battle has been fought between Arboleda and two of Mosquera's Generals, which resulted in the total defeat of the former, who was himself taken prisoner with his army of 1,700 men.

Six hundred men are reported to be ready at Carthagena, to re-enforce Santacoloma at Panama, if necessary; and they will probably be sent, for the Governor of Panama, who lately fled from that place, on arriving at Santiago issued a decree calling for 2,200 men, to recover possession of the State, but with what success is not known. Mosquera had sent $5,000 worth of his paper money to be issued in Panama; but it will meet with much opposition there. Meantime, Panama is to abide by the Guardia Morillo treaty till the Convention can decide upon it, which meets soon at Carthegena. A number of refugees came on by the North Star, driven away by Mosquera, on their way to Europe. Some of these barely escaped with their lives, and others were permitted to leave only by paying from two to eight hundred dollars for their passports.

At Acapulco there were two French men-of-war, and a body of Mexicans under some General who has fought with Garabaldi, had erected a battery of six 32-pounders, with which it was their intention to sink the two vessels. The battery is said to be upon such an elevation that the guns of the French vessels cannot bear upon it.

The English sloop-of-war Styx lay at Aspinwall, but was to leave in a few days for Greytown.

We are indebted to Mr. J. P. Wheeler, Purser of the North Star, for favors.

The Panama Star and Herald of the 12th inst. says:

Trouble appears to be breaking out at Pese, in the Department of Herrera, in this State. The newly-appointed Prefect, Senor Villala, attempted to take possession of his office, when he was fired upon by the retiring Prefect, Senor Rosas, and his sons, and seriously wounded.

The friends of Senor Villala have mustered nearly 500 men, and were, it is said, about marching on Pese for the purpose of shooting Rosas. If any resistance is made, we may expect, in a few days, to hear of bloody work there.

A very fine specimen of the Vacuna, a rare animal resembling the Llama, was lately taken from Panama to England. It yields about half a pound of wool annually, worth about one dollar. The exportation of the animal is forbidden by the Peruvian Government; and this is said to be first specimen ever taken to England.

The Star also notices the arrival at Panama of Mr. Robert Joy, an old resident of that city. Mr. Joy is at present largely connected with the steamers on the Magdalena, of which he is the manager, and is now en route for the United States on business connected with the line.

FROM PANAMA.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

PANAMA, July 15, 1862.

There is little local news since the sailing of the last steamer. Nothing has occurred to disturb the public tranquillity, although the population remain in a state of anxious suspense to see what is to come of the late turmoil.

The Governor remains in the interior raising troops. He has procured 500 from Veragua, and 500 from Chiriqui, who are under the command of two ex-Governors of the State, Señors Fabriga and Abaldia. The Governor has also made a call on other departments for 1,200 men. With what he already has, it