

MOVEMENTS OF THE FLOTILLA.
TRANSPORTS ATTACKED BY GUERRILLAS.
RAISING THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG
The Confiscation Law in Memphis.
GENERAL VILLIPIQUE ON COTTON DEALERS.
THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.
The Rebel Chief Jeff. Thompson Routed.
A BATTLE IMMINENT.

From Our Special Correspondent.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, August 4, 1862.
MOVEMENT OF GUNBOATS.
The gunboats Essex and Sumter having passed below Vicksburg in the recent attempt to capture the Arkansas, are now stationed at Baton Rouge. The Benton, Louisville, Cincinnati and Bragg, with the ram fleet and transports, left the anchorage above Vicksburg on Friday evening the 29th ult., and came to anchor off the mouth of the Yazoo, until Saturday afternoon. It was believed the Rebel gunboat would steam up and come out to watch the movements of the Union fleet, but no such desired opportunity to capture her was granted to Flag Officer Davis.

At one o'clock p.m. on Saturday the fleet got under weigh, and started for Helena. Nothing occurred to disturb the progress of the flotilla during Sunday and Monday, though a sharp look out was kept for the Arkansas in the sea and field batteries on the shores. GUERRILLAS ATTACK THE TRANSPORTS.
The line of march was about two miles in length, and arranged with the Louisville and Cincinnati and the ram Sampson in front of the transports, and the Benton, Bragg, and the ram Switzerland in the rear.

Half a mile below Greenville, Miss., a party of guerrillas, numbering about 300 mounted men, made their appearance and fired into the transports from the east side of the river. The transports were unarmed and could make no defense, and the gunboats were a mile in the advance or the same distance in the rear.

A SURPRISE.
Fortunately "Jack" McDonald, the gunner from the gunboat St. Louis, was on board a "tag" armed with a 12-pound bowitzer, and at the time of the attack, precisely in the right place. The little propper immediately headed for the shore, and McDonald lost no time in bringing his bowitzer to bear on the enemy—being an experienced gunner, his well-directed charges soon taught the enemy that they had woken up the wrong passenger; and concluding that good running was safer than bad fighting, the astonished chivalry chose that method of getting out of a tight place.

Having fired ten rounds the enemy fled in confusion. The Benton and Bragg shelled the woods for some distance, but with what effect is not known. PRESENT POSITION.
On Thursday morning the fleet anchored at Helena, and will remain there to cooperate with Gen. Curtis and keep open communication through "White River Cut Off" to the Arkansas River above Napoleon.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG RAISED.
The forces under Gen. Williams accompanied Farragut's fleet down the river, and because the withdrawal of Davis's flotilla was a total abandonment for the present of the siege of Vicksburg.

THE CAUSE.
It has long been an admitted fact that Vicksburg could not be taken by the gunboats without a cooperating army. For reasons best known to the War Department, a force sufficiently large could not be spared from points already occupied. The camp of our soldiers and the anchorage of the fleets were surrounded by swamps and destitute of water, save the warm and dirty water of the Mississippi. The effect was already visible; some of the gunboats had half their crews on the sick list, and the army hospitals were rapidly filling with sick soldiers. The position being of no special strategic importance, was therefore properly abandoned, and in the right time will be captured and held by our Western army.

REBEL CANARDS.
The sensationalists have not yet ceased from their labors. The story of a large army reported to be advancing on Bolivar, Tennessee, under Bragg, proves to have been based on the circumstance that a small band of guerrillas were collecting between Jackson and Bolivar. They made a demonstration against Brownsville and Humboldt with slight success, but have since been overtaken and dispersed.

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FROM GEORGIA.

AN ATMOSPHERE FULL OF RAMS.

RAMS AT SAVANNAH.

RAMS AT CHARLESTON.

Preparations to Receive the Rams.

CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS AT HILTON HEAD.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Aug. 7, 1862.
Intense excitement prevails here, and all preparations to receive the Rebel Ram are being vigorously pushed forward by Maj.-Gen. Hunter on land, and Flag-officer Dupont in the harbor.
Last night the Ben de Ford lay on spring cables, with her fire ready, and everything cleared away to make a charge at the Ram in case of its appearance.
The signal officers have been busy cutting a direct road through the woods to Bradlock's Point—the nearest signal station to Pulaski. A perfect system of rocket-signals has also been concerted between Gen. Hunter's headquarters and the Navy, which will give information from the gunboats now stationed above Pulaski of every movement of the Rebels in the Savannah river.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

The Rebel Attack at Ozark, Mo.—The People Arousing against the Guerrillas—150 of them Killed at Kirksville.

Springfield, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 4, 1862.
At daylight on the morning of the 24, Col. Lowther, with a band of 125 Rebels, attacked Capt. Buch's command of 75 Union troops at Ozark. Capt. Buch having been apprized of the meditated attack, fled and abandoned his tents, and withdrew into the brush soon after, which the enemy rode into by the light of the burning camp, and called up near them to surrender. Buch responded with a volley of musket balls, and emptied several saddles, in the Rebels broke and ran; losing most of their arms and a portfolio containing the muster rolls and correspondence.

The enemy had two killed and several wounded. After retreating forty miles from Forsyth, on the White river, Buch attacked them at daylight on the morning of the 4th, and killed three of them, wounded seven and captured 25 horses, 20 guns, most of the clothing and saddles of the men, with 200 letters, and the original authority from the War Department of the "Confederate States, authorizing Colonel Lowther to organize a regiment of partisan rangers for service in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois."

Colley, Hughes and Tracey are making strong efforts to get a footing in the State, but the activity of our troops has so far prevented it.
The citizens are being rapidly enrolled in the State militia. Fifty-five companies have already been organized, fifteen of which have been armed, and are now chasing guerrillas, and assisting our troops to maintain quiet.

There is an excited state of feeling, and death to the guerrillas is the motto. Seven guerrillas were hung in one day by a party of citizens, who joined together for a fox-chase. The time for resort to law, or waiting for the Government or troops, has gone by, and loyal citizens are determined to take matters in their own hands and rid the country of lawless marauders and guerrillas.

HEROSM, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.
Col. McNeill's forces came up with parties of guerrillas, a few miles north-west of Kirksville, in Adair County, yesterday morning, and followed them, skirmishing, into the town, where a general fight ensued, in which the Rebels lost 150 killed, 40 wagons of supplies, and ten wagon-loads of arms. Porter's forces are scattered.

Gen. Merrill, during active operations against guerrillas in the North-East, will call able bodied loyal men to his assistance, and enlist his command of the Secessionists. The jurisdiction of the Provost-Marshal General of this State has been extended over Illinois and Iowa.

Recruiting in this city is progressing very satisfactorily, and there is but little doubt that the eight regiments called for under the President's first proclamation will soon be full. Recruits from the country are coming in rapidly, and people are fast placing themselves on one side or the other.

Advices from the Indian Territory report that Col. Cross and his Rebel force retreated from Fort Davis, toward Bragg Depot, and Fort Gibson is now held by the Federals.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.
Col. Hovey's Regiment is stationed twenty-three miles south of Helena. In a skirmish, six miles below on Saturday, they lost one killed and one wounded. The Rebels had several killed.

It is reported that a fight took place on Sunday between two companies of Unionists acting as escort to a provision train of 60 wagons, and a large body of Texan cavalry, at the mouth of St. Francis River. The former were dispersed, and many of the captured wagons destroyed.

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Col. Williams of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding the Post of Hilton Head, has been busy with large fatigue parties of men mounding heavy guns to receive the 'expected stranger' with due honors. A powerful battery of 11-inch Columbiads has been erected in the extreme northern angle of the work, just beyond Gen. Hunter's headquarters; and many guns of the same caliber are being placed in position on Fort Welles.

These labors fall heavily on the men and contractors—all the horses of the Department being in a sick and dying condition, owing to the delay of the Quartermaster's Department in furnishing forage.
The requisitions drawn for hay, oats, &c., have been systematically rejected; and the result is that all the horses here are now turned out to graze as best they can on the leaves of the swamp brushwood, the rank grasses of the marsh, and the tassels of the few withered corn-patches on the "plantations" around us. Of sixteen of the strongest horses ordered yesterday to aid in dragging some of the ordnance from the Ordnance Yard to Fort Welles four fell before advancing one hundred yards—so weakened have they become by want of the food which the authorities North have failed to supply.

The Rebel ram is said to have the heaviest armament and most perfect armor afloat, and the Rebels of Savannah are in high glee at the prospect of clearing out Port Royal harbor and destroying the immense depot of ordnance, quartermaster's, and commissary stores at Hilton Head. The guns on Fort Pulaski can offer no effective resistance to the seaward passage of such a vessel, but, possibly, the heavy metal of the Flag-Jones and the other gunboats sent up by the Flag-officer, together with the 11-inch Columbiads which Gen. Hunter is causing to be mounted at every available point, may suffice to retard her.

This ram is the English steamer Fingall, which ran the blockade last Spring with a large cargo of English rifles, Blakely cannon, Armstrong guns, and gray uniform cloth. She has been cut down and massively roofed and armored with railroad iron, taken from the roads converging at Savannah; and should she do what she expects, the position of the command in the Department of the South will be critical in the extreme.

Under cover of her guns, the Rebels, who have massed large forces at Savannah, Hadenville, Blinton, Grahamsville, &c., &c., can cross in the innumerable flat boats which they have built in their shallow inland-running creeks; and the weakened garrisons of Hilton Head and Port Royal Island will have to fight for their lives—superior forces of the enemy pressing them into their lines of creeks from the mainland side of the islands; and the ram, in rear of their works if they manage her dexterously driving them out. We have only the comfort of knowing that Gen. Hunter is the kind of officer who will give them a hard fight for it before they can replace the stars and stripes with the stars and bars.

Under the pre-emptory call for re-enforcements to aid McClellan, the weak force of this department having then not nearly enough effective men to guard two hundred miles of sea coast, with countless islands—was reduced by nearly half its regiments—its best regiments, under its best Brigade Commanders, Gens. H. G. Wright and J. J. Stevens. McClellan's call was for so many thousand men, that, if supplied, it would scarce have left us sufficient garrisons to keep up a decent show of guard mounting and picket duty; but these absurd instructions were countermanded by a late steamer from the North, and the many regiments from this Department now joining away their time to no profit at Newport News, are all that are to be taken away from Gen. Hunter's command.

Even the withdrawal of this force, in obedience to that policy which has persistently stripped and endangered nearly every command in the country, caused the immediate evacuation of two important islands, Edisto and Dawtuskie, both sown with corn and cotton by the labor of plantation hands. By the exertions of Gen. Wright, the negroes have been removed from these islands previous to their evacuation, and are now scattered over St. Helena and St. Simon's Islands; and there need be no apprehension that the corn and cotton planted by Uncle Sam will fall into the granaries of the Rebels, as the islands are completely under the present command of our gunboats, and will be reoccupied the moment Gen. Hunter is supplied with re-enforcements.

If nothing else can be done, and should the ram get out and threaten the gunboats, a force can at least be landed to destroy the present crops, and insure that if we cannot have these products ourselves, no one else shall—which will be a sort of dog-in-the-manger compact.

Commodore Dupont has trustworthy information that the two rams being constructed in Charleston harbor are nearly finished, if not quite so; and he expects that a concerted demonstration will be made by the rams of Charleston and Savannah, acting in conjunction with the powerful land forces under command of Major-Gen. (your late Surest Commissioner) G. W. Smith. Gen. Hunter entertains no present apprehensions that he will be unable to hold his works and repel the attack of the land force;

but little security can be given for the vast depots of combustible stores in the combustible storehouses of this place. A few red-hot shot or bursting shells would give us a bonfire of truly alarming proportions.

Urgent requisitions, it is said, have been made by Flag-officer Dupont for a large steamer with which to run down the ram, and for one or more iron-mailed floating batteries of the "Monitor" class for service here and at Charleston. Of course if it be thought that the Army of the Potomac's commander can by any possibility reason himself into a belief that every floating battery and steamer in the country may eventually be needed to secure his line of communications on the James River, not a vessel or battery will be sent, McClellan's exigencies having heretofore overridden the most urgent demands of all other commanders; but as the navy will have a voice in the matter of supplying its own favorite Commodore, we are not without hope of obtaining the aid so vitally and indispensably needed. If it be not the deliberate wish of the authorities to have this whole command re-enforced, let there be no delay in pushing down re-enforcements and sending us a floating battery or two.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

Affairs in the City.

New-York City is now a grand military depot, gorgeous with banners and thronged with soldiers. At every turn the white tent and gray uniform of the recruiting officer meet the eye. Every park and public square is enlivened with the music of the drum and fife. Young men from all sections of the city and country are hastening to enrol their names on the proud list of honor. From every point of the compass, by river and by railroad, hundreds of men whose furlough has expired, are hastening to the seat of war to rejoin their regiments. Several officers who had distinguished themselves in civil life, and who have made themselves still more distinguished on the field, are in the city, stirring up the patriotism of the people.

New-York is alive with military men. She is indeed the Empire City of the Empire State. How freely have her merchant princes poured out their treasures to sustain the Government. How nobly have her sons volunteered to defend the Union and put down Rebellion. A few weeks ago several regiments responded to the call of the President and hastened to the seat of war. They are now armed and equipped and ready to meet the enemy.

This fact suggests a question which has not yet received a satisfactory solution. Are the gallant men who left us at that time to be absent three months to be considered a part of our city quota, or must New-York, because she is brave and magnanimous, bear more than her share of the burden?

Her firemen, her mechanics, her clerks, her professional men are enlisting, filling up old regiments, and creating new ones, while Secession is at work silently endeavoring to provoke riots, and striving to discourage enlistments; but New-York has too much patriotism and intelligence to be swayed by men who deserve to swing as high as Ham-did.

Notwithstanding the display of stately banners, the echo of martial music and the great display of patriotism on every hand, there are thousands of young men whose names do not appear in the directory or on the poll list, or the militia roll, who will escape the risk of the draft and thus dodge a responsibility they should share with the rest. To remedy this evil we suggest that our police force be authorized to take the matter in hand and procure without delay the names of all the able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 who are not exempt from military duty. Justice to all parties demands such course as this. The list now in the hands of the County Clerk is very imperfect and will be a source of great complaint unless it is revised before drafting commences.

Fair play is a jewel. Give us all a fair chance.
PROGRESS OF RECRUITING.
The high bounties offered by the United States and our own State have given an impetus to recruiting during the week now drawing to a close. Since Monday last great accessions have been made to the ranks, and there is a probability that in a week or so longer the thirty-two regiments—one from each Senatorial district—will be raised by volunteering.

The quota of our State towards the 300,000 men first called for (the three years men) is about 52,000. Should the thirty-two regiments be raised by volunteers—of which there seems to be little doubt—there will remain a deficiency of about 39,000 on the first levy. To this add our quota of militia (nine months men), and we have about 70,000 men to be raised in this State by conscription. Other calculations fix the number still higher, figuring up the grand total at 106,246.

The enrollment lists which have recently been made up under the new militia law foot up, it is stated, about 330,000. Should these be made the basis of the draft, nearly one-fourth the number will be drawn, leaving the State in an almost unprepared condition. On looking at the census of 1855—that of 1860 not yet being printed—we find the number of males in the State between the ages of 18 and 45 as follows:

Between 18 and 45.....	394,666
Between 16 and 18.....	175,141
Total.....	569,807
The increase of population since 1855 has doubtless carried the number above.....	200,000
From which deduct soldiers already sent from this State, including the 32 regiments, say.....	130,000
.....	639,807
Deduct for recruits under law of Congress, say.....	50,000
.....	689,807

Leaving a total of.....689,807.
This statement gives 600,000 men liable to draft, double the number that are on the enrollment list. It is clear that the enrollment, as far, is very imperfect, and it behooves the authorities to exercise the utmost care in making them as perfect as possible, in order that the burdens of the war may fall fairly upon all who are liable to draft. We know that in this city hundreds of young men have escaped enrollment through the fears of their mothers that their sons would be taken from them. There are, furthermore, hundreds of young men about the city, having no visible means of support, and living nobody knows where. These young men, under proper discipline, would make excellent soldiers. At present they are mere idlers and loafers. Let their names and habits be handed in to the authorities. In order to assure as fair a levy as possible, every citizen should constitute himself a committee of one to see that the rolls are revised and perfected. But no one can now get access to the rolls to see if A, B, or C is recorded or not. This ought to be corrected as soon as possible.

We understand that Gov. Morgan is opposed to drafting, and he will if possible raise the required number of men without having recourse to the conscription act. It remains, therefore, for every one possessed of means to put his shoulder to the wheel

and aid in filling up the ranks, as the quota must be raised, if not voluntarily, by conscription.

THE 107TH REGIMENT.
The regiment from Elmira, Col. Van Valkenburg, has reached the minimum standard, and been officially designated as the 107th Regiment N. Y. S. V., and they will sail for Washington next Wednesday. In the 4th Oneida Regiment over 600 men have been mustered.

THE NEW-YORK 6TH MILITIA.
Under the nine-months call another city militia regiment has tendered its service to the Government. At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the 6th Regiment (Governor's Guard) Thursday evening, at their rooms, Centre Market, it was unanimously resolved, "that this regiment tender their services to the Government for a term of nine months, and that they ask only for sufficient time to recruit their regiment up to the regulation standard." All honor to the noble Sixth! They patriotically did their duty on the first call for three months' volunteers in 1861, under the command of Col. Joseph C. Buckley (now commanding of the 6th Regiment N. Y. V.), and they will add fresh laurels to their fame by the nine months' service under command of Col. Joel W. Mason. Other militia regiments in the city will follow suit, doubtless, and we shall have in all probability before they are required, 4,000 or 5,000 men ready to take the field.

JOINING MILITIA REGIMENTS.
Several instances have come to our knowledge where persons liable to military duty have attempted to attach themselves to those of our militia regiments now serving for three months, and whose respective terms of service will expire on or before Sept. 6. These questionable patriots met with a rebuff. In deference to the late orders for drafting, no recruits will be received for those regiments.

FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
This battalion has 329 men in camp at East New-York, and from 20 to 25 are daily enrolled. Colonel Barker is laboring energetically for its completion. The headquarters are at No. 534 Broadway.

RECRUITING FOR REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.
The recruiting officers for regiments now in service are enrolling men remarkably fast. The extra bounty of \$2, however, is a mere shadow when compared with the prestige obtained by their baptism in the fiery ordeal of battle. The reputation of a regiment like Duryee's Zouaves, for example, is of more value or resulting purposes than an extra bounty of three times the ordinary amount. An inexperienced civilian, placed in an old regiment, immediately becomes a soldier.

METROPOLITAN GUARD.
Under the auspices of our energetic and patriotic Police Commissioners, this regiment is progressing rapidly toward completion. It is the intention of Col. Trumbull that all the line officers shall be selected from regiments now in service. Next, but not inferior in laboring energetically for its completion. The headquarters are at No. 534 Broadway.

MUSTERING OFF.
Capt. Larned is now paying the \$25 advance bounty, and recruiting is greatly stimulated thereby. A large number were yesterday mustered into service.

THE POLICE TO BE DRILLED IN LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS.
The Police Commissioners have determined that the entire force shall be drilled in military tactics. At the Centre Market yesterday, the Broadway squad were initiated into the mysteries of Hardee.

POLICE ENLISTMENT FUND.
The address issued by President Bowen to the members of the Police force, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, for the purpose of creating a fund to defray the expenses of raising two regiments under the auspices of the City of Police, will have the effect of drawing forth a very respectable sum for this patriotic object. By its terms, on the next pay day, Inspectors in the Department pay \$30 each, \$120; Chief Clerk, \$30; six Deputy Clerks, \$15 each, \$90; five Sergeants, \$25 each, \$125; 37 Captains, \$20 each, \$740; 101 Sergeants, \$10 each, \$1,010; 1,265 patrolmen, \$10 each, \$12,650; 83 doormen, \$8 each, \$664. Making a total of \$25,831. Beside this, President Bowen has contributed \$200. Commissioner Bergen, \$300. The Superintendent is at present out of town, and has not had an opportunity to make his contribution. This exhibit of patriotism taking a tangible form is certainly very creditable to the police. Contributions have also been received from other sources, which were acknowledged yesterday at a meeting of the Commissioners by the passage of a resolution tendering thanks to the following gentlemen for their donations of \$100 each for defraying expenses in raising the Metropolitan Guard: Henry Chaney, No. 42 1/2 street; Shepley and Gandy, No. 57 Water street; Lythor C. Clark, No. 51 Wall street; John H. Harbeck, No. 129 Pearl street; Wm. H. Harbeck, No. 129 Pearl street; Irving Gruesel, No. 78 South street; Moss, Taylor, No. 41 South street; John G. Jones, President Atlantic Insurance Co., Joseph Galliard, No. 34 1/2 street; E. H. Mills, No. 1 Exchange street; Isaac Bell, Com. Charities and Correction; Fred Tracy, of the firm of Tracy, Irwin & Co. Altogether this makes a fund exceeding \$25,000.

In addition to this the address proposes to raise a fund for the families of policemen who are now in service, or may hereafter volunteer.

RECRUITING IN WILLIAMSBURG.
The order for a draft appears to have had a good effect in Williamsburg as elsewhere. The business of recruiting has improved wonderfully during the past week. Yesterday there were twenty enlistments for the 1st Long Island and the Metropolitan Regiments, most of the recruits coming from New-Town, Flatbush and Jamaica.

The War Committee recently appointed at Washington Hall, feeling that they could not work on their own hook exactly, are now doing what they can to help Capt. Van Ness of the 1st Long Island Regiment, who has been detailed as a recruiting officer in Williamsburg. This Committee offer something in addition to the State and Government bounty.

A Rebel Force to March into Kentucky—Recruiting in Indiana—The Murder of Gen. McCook, &c.
CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.
Special dispatches from Indianapolis say that a gentleman has arrived there from Knoxville, who reports that a Rebel force of 15,000 infantry, with proportionate artillery and cavalry, are at that place expecting to march into Kentucky at an early day.

All the Indiana regiments but two are full. There is considerable excitement in all parts of the State. Recruiting progresses with unusual rapidity. All the regiments authorized will be full this week.

The 93d Ohio Regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Anderson, brother of "Sumter" Anderson, is now full, a thousand men having been recruited in fifteen days in Montgomery, Butler, and Preble Counties.

FROM GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Gen. Hooker Retires from Malvern Hill

THE REBELS REOCCUPY THE POSITION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Aug. 7, 1862.
Gen. Hooker remained at Malvern Hill until 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, when he fell back to his encampment, leaving strong guards at Haxall's. The Rebels moved down from Richmond on three roads, concentrating their forces near Malvern. They thought our whole army was moving toward Richmond, when our movement was merely a reconnaissance in force.

The gunboat Southfield, which has been aground for some days above City Point, was got off yesterday. The Rebels are reported as having appeared in considerable force. They made no further demonstration than to drive our men a short distance.

The Order for Drafting Inspires the Army—The Reconnaissance to Malvern Hill—The Army Leaves its Way—It is Guided to the Right Road by a Slave—The Promotions of Brigadiers—Disstress in Richmond.
From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP NEAR HARRISBURG'S LANDING, Friday, Aug. 7, 1862.
My letter of yesterday morning came to a premature end. Writing on board the mail boat, in the midst of a sentence, the gangway plank was withdrawn. I had only time to hand the fragment to a trusty messenger and leap ashore. The abrupt cut-off proves fortunate. I meditated a half-column exhortation upon the necessity of a resort to drafting. The papers received last night, apprised this army that Government had ordered drafting. The exhortation would have been decidedly *ex post facto*. Besides, it would have contained not even a suggestion that another call for 300,000 should be made. The army is shouting happy over the news. These soldiers had felt the injustice of eleventh hour men receiving large bounties, while they, having borne the heat and burden of the day, get but the monthly stipend. The eleventh hour laborers in the Parable are usually considered lucky in getting the same wages as those who commenced in the morning. To have given them more would seem outrageous.

Six hundred thousand fresh men coming into the field! Those who were despondent are now confident. And then the greater exertions we make the prouder we shall be when it over.

The situation is unchanged since yesterday. We hold Malvern Hills unharmed, and since driving away the enemy on Tuesday morning we have not molested him.

It is not that it is in violation of parole to state, at this late day, that the movement upon Malvern was to have been made two days earlier. The troops actually started and marched several miles. They returned because they had needed the way. It was a night movement. The guide, a small farmer of the vicinity, was ignorant or treacherous. The guide who two days ago conducted them, rightly is black as the ink I write with, and gains his freedom under the late emancipation act if justice be done him.

It would require but a small force to hold the positions we have so elaborately entrenched there. Before the late movement, in reply to the remark that it was a strong position, a Major-General growled out, "Yes, originally strong." Even should a large proportion of the present force be sent elsewhere we should be perfectly secure. The emergency may arise when this fact will prove an insupportable advantage.

It is understood that the Division Generals who were promoted from Brigadier to Major-General, on the 4th of July, were far from expecting the honor that each was completely surprised. In nearly every instance the recognition is deserved, more particularly as in all the other armies, after a battle, Generals commencing their careers have given the proper rank for such command.

The officers of Gen. Slocum's Division made his promotion—emphatically one of those richly earned—the occasion of a demonstration of confidence in him as an officer, and regard for him as a man. They tendered him a dinner. The General declined the compliment. He preferred to die them—all the officers of a large division. The festivities were appointed for night, before last, and were duly celebrated. Some 200 officers assembled at the General's headquarters, in a long, arched prepared for the occasion.

It is often said, and truly said, that army officers harbor more and meaner jealousies and malice than are found in any other class of men. Slocum's Division is an exception, and has always been. I do not wonder that the General seemed to dwell upon this fact with very gratifying than upon any other point of his very fitting speech.

Another thing surprised me—these rough-looking soldiers talk so well. There were perhaps twenty-five brief at-orator speeches, and not one but was better than those of which Aldermanic tartle is the precursor. Gen. Newton, a finished gentleman and soldier, one of the few irreverent Virginians of the old army, said, "I am particularly happy whether in patria or in ex-patria, and good luck to my experience of camp life. I thought it wonderful that such rare eating and drinking could be provided. This Division lost 2,300 at Gaines's Mill by sheer tenacity of courage. Gen. Slocum is temporarily in command of Franklin's Corps in the absence of that officer, the Division at the same time devolving upon Gen. Newton.

The Pennsylvania Relief Association has established a depot of supplies at Landing under an account of a certain John Kane, who attends to their distribution among the Pennsylvania regiments. It were well if New-York would put such an association into the field.

Three thousand and six red-neck prisoners arrived here last night from Richmond. Those that are able will immediately rejoin their regiments. They have suffered untold misery, hunger, thirst, and disease. Not one bit could be done for them. They are being sent to the State Prison at Richmond as terrible. Families formerly wealthy are destitute of food save the coarsest and meanest. To add to the horror of the situation, disease, a most to the extent of a pestilence, is sweeping away hundreds.

WORK OF OATH SUBMITTERS.
I do voluntarily and solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all their enemies or opposers, whether domestic or foreign, and will yield full faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any resolution, law, or ordinance of any State, Convention or Legislature whenever to the contrary notwithstanding. That I renounce all allegiance to the so-called Confederate States of America, and that I will not in any manner give aid, advice, comfort, or intelligence to the enemies of the United States. And further, that I will use all the means in my power to assist the Government of the United States in the restoration of the Union, and the execution and enforcement of the laws now in force, made in pursuance of the Constitution thereof. And further, that I do in any manner give any aid, advice, comfort, or intelligence to the enemies of the United States.

The citizens have since been coming in daily at the rate of from 15 to 20, and taking the oath.

Volunteering in Pennsylvania—The State Will Fill Her Quota.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.
Volunteers are pouring in by thousands. By Saturday next there will be a sufficient number for fifteen regiments, which, with the regiments in Philadelphia, will fill the State quota for Volunteers. Several regiments, completely organized, armed and equipped, will start for the seat of war early next week.