TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA OFF CAPE RACE.

The U. S. Steamer Tuscarora Looking After a Rebel Steamer.

The Vigilance of Our Cruisers Justified by Earl Russell.

NEW TALK ABOUT MEDIATION.

Departure of Gen. Forey for Mexico.

WARLIKE PROCLAMATION BY GARIBALDI.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool on Saturday, Aug. 2, via Queenstown on the 3d, was boarded by the News Yacht off Cape Race at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

Her advices are two days later than those by the Jura.

The Scotia has 200 passengers, among them Archbishop Hughes.

The United States sloop-of-war St. Louis was at Madeira July 22.

The Tuscarora was at Queenstown, supposed to be looking after the new steamer known as "No. 290," bound from Liverpool for Nassau, declared for the Confederates, which had put into Holyhead, where all her men left her.

Various rumors were current, especially on the continent as to intended mediation in American affairs.

The Independance Belge asserts that France, Russia, and England are negotiating. The two former have made propositions to England, but had received no final reply.

Another rumor is that England has sent a special envoy to Washington to urge President Lincoln to take the initiative toward peace if he wishes to avoid offers of mediation. Another unlikely rumor from Paris is that England is secretly negotiating with Washington to counteract a possible establishment of the great empire of Mexico and the Southern States under French patronage. All these must be taken for what they are worth, the authorities being wholly untrustworthy.

The Army and Navy Gazette has no faith in English mediation for some time to come.

The Bishop of Oxford has recommended his clergy to pray for peace.

Forty merchants and shipowner of Liverpool having memorialized Earl Russell relative to the alleged violation of international law by the Union cruisers, in the Bahama Waters, Russell replied through Mr. Layard, in effect justifying the proceedings of the cruisers, owing to the practice of sending vessels to the Bahamas for the purpose of running the blockade. He recommends strict attention to the Queen's neutrality proclamation.

Gen. Pope's proclamation that his army must henceforth subsist on the country in which it is, had been construed into the adoption of a system of rapine, and provoked some unfavorable comments by the press.

Sir F. B. Head, advocates in *The Times* that the cheapest defense for Canada is for England to proclaim a system of retaliation, such as if the Americans invade Canada and burn Toronto, England will bombard and burn Boston, &c.

There had been a party debate in the Commons. Messrs. Cobden and Disraeli reviewed and generally deprecated the Ministerial policy during the past session. Lord Palmerston spoke in its defense. The hasty action in the Trent affair was denounced and defended.

There were rumors of the early marriage of the Prince of Wales, either to a Danish or Prussian princess.

France.

Gen. Forey left Cherbourg on the 29th for Vera Cruz. The embarkation of troops for Mexico was progressing briskly.

The Bourse was heavy. Rentes 68f. 70c.

Spain.

Gen. Concha would leave Madrid for Paris on the 2d. His mission is reported to include an endeavor to establish an understanding between France and Spain regarding Mexico.

Other Continental news is unimportant.

India.

Bombay telegrams of July 12 report a rise in cotton and cotton goods.

Latest—*Via Liverpool.*

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—The steamship Europa, from Boston via Halifax, has arrived.

The United States steam frigate Tuscarora left Queenstown on the evening of the 1st, destination unknown.

The London Spectator treats the last news from America as the most disheartening yet received by the friends of the North, as it shows the loss of heart has come over the Northern people. It thinks, that however silent the masses are, they may yet arise in their strength for a last grand effort. The same journal also (Saturday) reviews, while others denounce Archbishop Hughes, for his speech in Dublin.

At a public meeting in Liverpool for the relief of the distressed in the manufacturing districts, upwards of £15,000 were subscribed on the spot.

The Paris Bourse is firm; Rentes 68f.10c.

The French have reoccupied the Roman frontier, recently evacuated.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation to volunteers to assemble at Sicily, announcing that the time of action has arrived. The destination of the expedition is unknown.

Commercial Intelligence.

[The weekly Cotton market was received by the Jura.]

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Aug. 2.—The market closed quiet on Friday. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richard, Atkins & Co. reports: Flour tending downward; American 24@30. Wheat quiet, with a partial decline of 1d ⅌ cental: Red Western, 9@9 11/; Red Southern, 11/@11/6; White Western, 11/6@11/10; White Southern, 11/@12/6. Corn is active and slightly higher. Mixed 29/3.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The market is generally dull. The above-named authorities report Beef dull and unchanged. Pork heavy. Bacon active at 39/@36/. Lard quiet at 42 @43/6. Tallow has a downward tendency; sales at 47/6 @48/.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' circular reports Ashes quiet. Pots 32/6; Pearls 34/9. Rosin easier; sales of common at 2/@2/6. Spirits Turpentine at 110/. Sugar active, and 6d higher. Coffee firm. Rice quiet, but steady. Cod Oil inactive. Whale Oil steady at £93. Linseed Oil firm at 42/ @4/6.

LONDON MARKET.—Barings' circular reports: BREADSTUFFS have a downward tendency. IRON firmer; Rails and Bars, £5 10/@£5 15/. SUGAR buoyant. TEA steady. COPPER buoyant. RICE steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 105/. LINSEED OIL firmer; sales at 42/. TALLOW steady at 49/.

AMERICAN SECURITIES were still declining. Baring quotes Illinois Central shares at 51@50 discount; Eries, 26½@27½; U. S. 5s, 65.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 93½@94 for money.

LATEST MARKET, July 31.—COTTON sales of the week 9,000 bales; market quiet but firmer; New-Orleans fres ordinaire, 25d., do. bas, 23½d.; stock in port 40,000 bales.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, 3d.—COTTON.—The sales on Saturday were 10,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm, with an upward tendency, though quotations remain unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firm.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull, except for Bacon, which is active and upward.

LONDON, 3d—Consols closed on Saturday 93½@93¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Shares 51½@56½ discount. Erie Railway 26½@27½.

[The following, by the Jura, from Cape Race, reached us too late for our morning edition of Saturday.]

The Jura has 75 cabin and 202 steerage passengers.

The Times (City Article) draws attention to the fact that, within a short period, United States 5's have fallen from 80 to 63, and 65 being the lowest point ever touched.

NEWS BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

[Sailed 30th.]

The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* believes that the American question occupies the most serious attention of Napoleon, and that a Council of Ministers had been held upon it. He would not be surprised if the matter were laid before the English Government in a still more pressing manner, with a view of a speedy solution. He urges that the movement must be speedy too. Our mission would be of effect, in view of the possible re-election of the present Congress. He says: I do not pretend to say whether the movement will be followed by any immediate effect; whether France will take the lead, with the expectation that England cannot do otherwise than follow, or whether both will not at the same time. I only know that France is convinced that the present moment is the most opportune for united action. He insinuates that Lincoln and some of his advisers would not object to some gentle pressure.

The Times editorially continues to point out the Union prospects as more gloomy, but *The Daily News* contains such views, and speaks of Northern policy with continued confidence.

Most of the London journals allude to the financial crisis in America, and reiterate their strictures upon the false financial policy of the Government. Even *The Star* charges the Washington Cabinet with the most deplorable ignorance of true economy.

The Times argues that, if the position had been been reversed, the Americans would never have recognized the blockade as England had done, but would have broken it, under a plea of self-preservation.

Some of the journals attack Archbishop Hughes for certain revolutionary remarks which he made in a speech in the Dublin Parliament.

Chinese affairs had claimed attention. The Ministers defended their course, asserting that they only interfered so far as to protect the ports devoted to commerce, and had no intention of going further.

The Queen contributed, as Duchess of Lancaster, £2,000 to the funds raising by the wealthy landowners in the manufacturing districts.

It was asserted that the French Government addressed a circular to the European powers who recognized Italy, urging the necessity of the European Congress to settle the Roman question.

The Bourse was firm, at 68f. 90c.

The Italian canton of Ticino threatens to secede from Switzerland. The Federal Diet had determined to prevent the withdrawal.

It was asserted that Garibaldi's projected expedition to Rome is given up.

The report of a conspiracy being discovered at Warsaw is confirmed.

Omar Pasha claims decided victories over the Montenegrins, but the accounts were contradictory.

The Cuina mail shows the reported disasters to the Allies unfounded. They had, however, withdrawn their forces to Shanghae.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Connecticut.

The U. S. steamer Connecticut, Commander Barnett, from New-Orleans July 31, Mobile Bar Aug. 1, Pensacola 3d instant, Port Royal 5th, and Fortress Monroe 9th, arrived at this port this morning. She brings a large mail from New-Orleans, and also from the blockading fleet on the Southern coast.

The city was quiet and orderly.

The health of the troops at Pensacola remained good. It was rumored that several cases of yellow fever had occurred at Key West.

At Port Royal, Gen. Hunter and Commodore Dupont were making preparations to encounter the ram that was daily expected to come down the Savannah River to attack the fleet off Port Royal. The health of the blockading fleet was good.

The U. S. flag-ship Hartford, Com. Farragut, in company with the frigates Richmond and Brooklyn, and several gunboats, arrived on the 29th from Vicksburg, and anchored in front of the city.

The Connecticut brings the following passengers from New-Orleans:

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Col. Cuthbert, B. Judge, Dr. Thos. Cattman, C. Rosellin, Mr. Cash.

Left at Ship Island, Capt. A. Manderson.

A severe storm occurred on the 28th. *The Picayune* says:

"The storm yesterday was for a time 'grand, gloomy and peculiar.' From all that we can learn in relation thereto, we are inclined to suppose that the city was never more thoroughly overflowed from the effects of a single shower. All the principal streets, especially in the rear of the city, could easily have been navigated by skiffs and even by small-sized steamboats. Wooden bridges were swept away in every direction, and it will take some time to have them thoroughly repaired. When the storm was at its height the thunder and lightning were very violent. A three-story house on Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets, was struck by the subtle fluid, knocking out several bricks, and splitting the front and end walls. No person in the house was injured. A tree at the corner of Delord street and Tivoli Circle was also struck and severed into fragments, but to the people and houses near the tree no damage was done. The section of the storm was altogether eccentric. Yesterday, again, we were visited by a heavy rain, and at the time we write, there is every prospect for a wet night."

The Delta of the 27th gives the following illustration of the devilish character of the Rebels:

The steamer Empire Parish had been sent by the Union authorities here with a cargo of provisions—the common necessaries of life—to relieve the starving poor of Baton Rouge and its vicinity. Relying upon its errand of mercy, that would command the respect and sympathy of even a band of savage Indians, a number of planters with their families took passage on the boat for their homes, fondly dreaming that they and their little ones were secure against any danger except the elements. They were, however, a little mistaken, for when a little off Donaldson they were fired into by a band of robbers or guerrillas, from the banks of the river, and the unprotected boat was compelled, with its helpless and unarmed cargo of women and children, together with the food intended for the destitute poor, to put back, its whole errand of mercy and love frustrated.

The steamer Ceres, Capt. Mitchell, arrived on the 30th from Vicksburg, which place she left on the 23d July. We earn from Capt. Mitchell, says *The True Delta*, that on the day previous (22d) she was sent to a point about twelve miles below Vicksburg, with some three or four hundred negroes, who have lately been in the employ of the United States Government, with the purpose of returning them to their owners. After landing them, and while returning to Vicksburg, the Ceres was fired upon by three pieces of artillery stationed along the shore—thirty-two shots being fired in quick succession, consisting of grape, 6-lb. balls, and scalds. Eight shots passed through the boat, one charge of grape landed in the hull, one 6-lb. round shot went through the hull six inches below the water line, six shots passing through between her upper and lower decks, and one through her cabin, killing Capt. Brooks of the 7th Vermont Regiment. Capt. Mitchell further reports that about 12 o'clock last night, which six miles below College Point, close in shore, came in contact with the steamer Southerner, Capt. McQuoid, which left this port yesterday at 4 o'clock, bound up the coast, striking the Southerner amount midships, sinking her in a few minutes. Neither were lost. The officers and crew came down on the Ceres.

ANOTHER BANK CASE.

In the Provost Court yesterday a case was decided of considerable importance. J. F. Pepin, a resident in France, brought suit against the Bank of America in the sum of $60,000, alleged to be due and owing to him. It appeared that Mr. Pepin is a stockholder in the Commercial Water Works and empowered Mr. Labatut, President of said works, to draw a check for the above sum, and it is alleged the Bank refused to pay over anything but Confederate notes. The counsel for the Bank objected to the suit on the ground that the payee of a check or bill of exchange must bring satisfactory proof of the genuineness of the document, if he is no himself the depositor of the funds. That Mr. Labatut, the present payee, had not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and that his ostensibly giving the check to a French subject was an attempt to evade the requirements of Gen. Butler's order. It was an attempt of the Water Works to do indirectly what he could not do directly; that is to say, to draw money out of the Bank without taking the oath of allegiance. Furthermore, it was denied that payment had been offered in Confederate notes. Judge Bell said he did not construe the order of Gen. Butler to mean that a Secessionist could not pay a debt to a loyal citizen. That Mr. Pepin, being a resident of France, could not be required to take any oath, but must be considered for all practical purposes as a loyal citizen. That unless collusion to evade the requirements of the order was shown, it must be deemed a bona fide proof of an intention on the part of the President of the Water Works to satisfy a just debt. The counsel for complainant then introduced the check signed by Mr. Labatut, in favor of Mr. Pepin, for $60,000, and also the pass-book of the Company, showing a clear balance in his favor of more than the amount drawn for. The chief point raised by the defendants was that it was not Mr. Pepin, but Mr. Labatut, who had cause of action against the Bank, as the drawee of the check had not accepted the same, or under certain conditions—the receiving of Confederate notes in payment. A condition acceptance, not agreed to by the interested party, was, in effect, no acceptance at all. Counsel for plaintiff, Mr. Rosenhus, then entered into an able argument to prove that the Bank was liable both in law and equity. The case is held under advisement. [Delta, 26th.

THAT EMANCIPATED SLAVE.

It will be remembered by our readers that a slave woman named Amaise came into Court, the day before yesterday, and obtained her emancipation by stating that her mistress had told her "to go to the Yankees." Yesterday, Mrs. Josephine Nicholson, the owner of the freed woman, entered into Court and somewhat turned the tables on her by a plain statement of the case. It appears that Amaise had been owned by Mrs. Nicholson for the last 22 years, and had had several children during that time, all of whom were well raised in the family. Out of regard for these children, her owner, who appears to be a rather benevolent old lady, had refrained from punishing the mother for a number of flagrant offenses. Amaise had permission to work for herself, giving to her mistress the sum of 60 cents per day; but when hard times came on, she was asked only to pay 50 cents. Soon after, Amaise, not satisfied with this, wished to pay only 40 cents per diem, which was peremptorily refused, her mistress saying she had better stay at home with her, or hire herself out by the month. It appears that the negress had been getting gradually discontented, having got a notion in her head that she could obtain her freedom by going to the Provost Court and a little jaunt house-swearing. She threatened her mistress with this, who replied: "Very well, go and make your complaint, and I will make mine, so that the Court can decide between us." She had never told her to go the Yankees or anywhere else, but she did give her permission to make a complaint if she chosed. Under the new light thrown upon the case by the testimony, the emancipation papers were immediately revoked, and Amaise was committed to the police jail to await the determination of the Court.—[Delta, 26th.

NEW-ORLEANS MARKETS.

NATIONAL ADVOCATE OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET, TUESDAY EVENING, July 29, 1862.

"What of the money market?" is often asked, even under the existing depression of finance and trade. There is no real money in circulation. There is representative money of a local character, which, it is presumed, answers all necessary purposes. There are some Half of a States Treasury notes, but they are, like the gold and silver, considerably above par, or the standard of currency. There were advices received to-day from New York quoting gold, on the 15th inst., in that market, at 100@117, and Sterling Exchange at long 129¾. Money, in the open market, was quoted at 5 and 6 ⅌ cent on first-class securities.

We have nothing to remark on our local market. In and about the banks it is quiet—a few deposits are made, and some transactions to augur going on. There are a few deposits made daily, with renewals on maturing obligations occurring. We have nothing to quote in regard to gold and silver. Gold commands 12@12½; United States Demand Treasury notes, 100@125; Legal Tender notes, 108@111; Exchange on New York, at sight, ¾@1 ⅌ cent prem.; Time bills, sixty days' sight, on demand. They might be cured off at par to 1 ⅌ cent premium for the highest grade of signature, though there is no best transactions in bills of lading drafts, but we are not advised of the rates. Our banks say they are doing nothing in Time bills, nor are they doing much in Demand bills. We are informed that our banks, which are all business in favor of the Confederate States, or to the credit of the Confederate Treasury, have paid the amount—it being remitted to Air Gen. United States Treasurer, at New-York, a few days since. It amounted to $238,000.

We do not learn of any movements in foreign exchanges. There is a small supply of France on the market at from 4.85 @4.90@4.—the latter for sixty drafts. As for Sterling, it is sufficient to raise a quotation; we might quote Bankers as covering small sums for remittance. The produce now going forward to England has been paid for long since, and, of course, the shipments furnished nothing for a basis for exchange transactions.

The most important sale which has transpired for months past was the sale of real estate belonging to the succession of the late Philip Aversan. The amount of the property sold, as per bids, was $370,100, on the sale of terms—one-third cash, the balance at one and two years' credit, with interest at the rate of 8 ⅌ cent from date.

SUGAR—We have again to notice a dull market, owing to the want of freight room. The only sales reported to-day were 50 hhds. Fully Fair, from second hands, at 9½c., and 60 hhds. Prime, from first hands, at 10½ ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—We have again to report a very dull market and no sales. The last were at 11c ⅌ gallon for Fine Fermentiling.

HAY AND BRAN—The market is bare of these articles. A supply would command very high prices. The last sales were at $95@100 ⅌ ton for Northern Hay, and $14 ⅌ 100 lb for Bran.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The supply is very light and high prices are being realized for all descriptions of Provisions. Nearly all of the cargo of the steamship Philadelphia, which arrived this morning, was sold at private sale, mostly at $19 ⅌ bbl for Flour, $15 ⅌ bbl for Mess Pork, $22 ⅌ bbl for Mess Beef, 23c ⅌ lb for Sugar Cured Hams, $2 ⅌ bush. for Oats, and $3 for Corn.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

NEW-YORK.

The Buffalo Commercial says:

Walter T. Chester, son of Rev. Dr. Chester, and B. B. Hamilton, late teller in the International Bank, enlisted yesterday as privates in the 94th Regiment, Col. A. R. Rost, now at Little Washington, the county seat of Rappahannock County, Va., twenty-five miles from Warrenton. They departed this morning for Albany, and will proceed thence to the camp of the regiment.

Mr. Chester, we are informed, refused a commission as lieutenant in order to take his place in the ranks, both himself and Mr. Hamilton believing that the list of privates is more in need of filling up than that of officers. This example is a noble and unusual one to young men of their class in life, and we hope it will be emulated. They go honored in the opinion of their friends. With all our heart we wish them a safe return.

At Walcott, Wayne Co., 124 men were enlisted in the space of eight days.

The Monroe County Regiment has now nearly 900 men mustered into the service, and others are anxiously awaiting a chance to be examined by the surgeon.

Wyoming County has her first full company in camp at Portage, under Capt. Hills, a brave young Methodist minister, who has a surplus of 8 or 10 men over a full company. Recruiting is going on briskly in other parts of the county, and meetings for that purpose are held daily. The people are fully awake to the subject.

CONNECTICUT.

The 14th Regiment of Connecticut now numbers about 800 men in camp. The 16th is filling up rapidly, now numbering about 500 men in camp. Recruiting throughout the State leaves no doubt that the quota will soon be filled up.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Our town has ever been the banner town of Secession in Connecticut, as its patronymic would imply.

Those who stand by the legally constituted Government have ever, until the last time, been outvoted two to one.

On Monday last, we voted, two to one, to pay volunteers $100 extra bounty—notwithstanding twice within two or three months we have been jeered with stupid lectures by our namesake, Seymour. Not for political effect. Oh, sir!—here was not one word said about it; but the count paraded his ineffable smirks before us and label them Lecture on Russia, and thus give us to understand that we were yet to follow our "file leaders." "Drawn into mild," it did n't go down. Oxford, Southbury, and Woodbury are with us, ready to respond to the second call without grudging. I need not add Old Derby's first quota is also filled to overflowing.

Yours, HUMPHREY.

Seymour, Conn., Aug. 7, 1862.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Many of the merchants in Boston have signed an agreement to close their stores and counting rooms every afternoon during the week of next week, to assist in filling up the quota of Boston under the call for 300,000 three years' volunteers.

The Evening Traveller contains also the following agreement, which has the signature of 658 firms:

We, the undersigned, merchants of Boston, realizing the importance of an immediate response to the call of the Government for an additional military force, hereby agree that the young men in our employment who may enlist in the service of the United States shall, on their return from said service, be entitled to the situations they occupied previous to their enlistment.

Natick has raised her quota and twenty-four more. At the war meeting, on Monday evening, forty-seven recruits were obtained, among whom were some of the most substantial citizens of the place. Natick has over 500 enlisted men, her total population being about 5,000.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ingraham, of New Bedford, has signified his willingness to command a regiment of colored soldiers, if the request comes from the proper authorities. *The New Bedford Standard* says:

"A regiment of colored men could be easily raised in this State. From one to two hundred would enrol their names in this city, whenever the President should announce the war policy in accordance with the spirit and intention of the recent acts of Congress."

Col. Dike of Stoneham offers to organize, fit and drill a colored regiment, if Gov. Andrew will imitate Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, and call for the men.

The 34th Regiment, now in camp at Worcester, will leave for the seat of war on Tuesday next. The following is a correct list of its officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, George D. Wells of Boston; Lieutenant-Colonel, William S. Lincoln, Worcester; Major, Henry Bowman, Clinton; Adjutant, Samuel F. Woods, Baltimore; Quartermaster, Charles H. Howland, Plymouth; Surgeon, Rowse R. Clarke, Northbridge; Assistant Surgeon, Cyrus B. Smith, Granby.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major, Chas. B. Cutter, Clinton; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Charles P. Trumbull, Worcester; Commissary-Sergeant, George W. Marsh, Leominster.

Captains—Harrison W. Pratt, Worcester; Andrew Potter, Pittsfield; Alonzo D. Pratt, West Boylston; Geo. W. Thompson, Springfield; Wm. B. Bacon, Worcester; Charles L. Chandler, Brookline; Dexter F. Parker, Worcester; Daniel Holden, Ware; Wm. H. Cooley, Pittsfield.

First Lieutenants—John A. Lovell, Worcester; Lafayette Butler, Pittsfield; Frank E. Leach, Northborough; James W. Smith, Hadley; George B. Macomber, Oxham; Charles W. Elwell, Greenfield; Chauncy R. Chauncey, Northampton; Henry P. Fox, Worcester; Alexis C. Soley, Worcester; L. W. Van Loan, Pittsfield.

Second Lieutenants—Levi Lincoln, jr., Worcester; Wm. L. Coble, Lancaster; Robert W. Walker, Boston; Henry Bacon, Worcester; J. Austin Lyman, Ware; Thomas W. Ripley, Greenfield; Jeremiah Horton, Westfield; Albert C. Walker, Worcester; George E. Goodrich, Fitchburg; S. H. Bisbe, Pittsfield.

Lowell has obtained her quota, within 80 men, for the first call. For the second call, the four companies of the old 6th, belonging in that city, will probably volunteer.

The Boston Journal says:

"Enlistments are now said to be going forward throughout the Commonwealth at the rate of about a thousand a day."

It is said that in Truro the quota assigned to the town has been enlisted from one family, consisting of four sons. They received a bounty of $325 each—total $1,300—clubbed the funds, and purchased a farm for the "old folks," whom they leave in possession while they go to the war.

MAINE.

Ten thousand volunteers have been obtained in Maine, the quota of which, under the first call for 300,000, is only 7,000. The State will not be obliged to resort to a draft for its second quota of 7,000 men.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of German citizens was held at Philadelphia on Friday evening. Oscar Reichenbach presided. Addresses in German were delivered by Messrs. L. A. Wollenwebber, J. Kohlen, Capt. Lyon (brother of the late Gen. Lyon), Mr. Herman Bokem, Lieut. Col. Chas. Wilson, Messrs. G. Seigman, F. Dutman, and others. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we do fully indorse the resolutions adopted at the war meeting held in Independence Square.

Resolved, That all adopted citizens of German birth will cheerfully sacrifice their lives and fortunes for the preservation of the Union, and that we consider those foreigners who have been living and prospering for many years under the Government of the United States, and who now claim the protection of foreign powers, as ungrateful and selfish.

Resolved, That it is our agreeable duty to acknowledge, on this occasion, the patriotism and the merits of our brave countryman, Gen. F. Sigel, and that we advise and beseech our countrymen to join the regiments under his command.

Resolved, That our hearty thanks are due to those of our countrymen who are now fighting the battles of the Union.

Resolved, That we consider the patriotism of the people, and therefore believe that the required number of soldiers will be raised, and a conscription will not become necessary.

Resolved, That experience and justice demand that a conscription, if it should become necessary, should be carried out in such a way that young men are not called into active service, according to the rule observed by all military nations.

Resolved, That we urgently appeal to the wealthy Germans of Philadelphia to contribute to the Recruiting Fund, and to provide for the families of those who are now fighting the battles of the Union.

The total amount of the merchants' subscriptions to aid recruiting for the army, is $278,120, and continues to increase.

OHIO.

From Dayton we have the intelligence that Col. Charles Anderson's new regiment is full, and from every part of the State come the cheering intelligence that Ohio's stalwart sons are flocking to the rescue of free institutions from the attacks of Rebellion.

INDIANA.

Indiana's regiments are all full except two, and these are just approaching completion. On being apprised of the fact, Secretary Stanton sent back the message: "Well done, Indiana!" A sentiment which every loyal heart will echo.

WISCONSIN.

The new Wisconsin regiments are to be officered from privates who have fought the enemy during the past year. I can hardly be doubted that men thus raised from the ranks will give a good account of themselves and their commands when they do battle on the field.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

The Excitement About Drafting.

DETENTION OF THE STEAMSHIPS ETNA AND SAXONIA.

Great excitement has been caused in this city by the late orders of the War Department relative to a draft of the militia. It is believed that many persons liable to military duty have escaped to other States and to Canada. For the purpose of thoroughly enforcing these orders, Superintendent Kennedy has been appointed by Secretary Stanton Special Provost-Marshal for the Metropolitan Police District. Annexed is the order issued to the respective Captains of Police:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, New-York, Aug. 9, 1862.

Capt. ——, —— Precinct. Under authority conferred by virtue of a letter from the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, dated Aug. 1, 1862, appointing the undersigned Special Provost Marshal for the Metropolitan Police District of New-York each officer and patrolman of the force is hereby constituted a member of the Provost-Marshal's force, and is every duty connected with enforcing the orders of the War Department, dated July 31, 1862; they will regard themselves in that capacity.

Inspectors Daniel Carpenter, John S. Folk, George W. Dilks and James Leonard are appointed deputy Special Provost-Marshals, and will be respected accordingly.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent of Metropolitan Police and Special Provost-Marshal.

The unprecedentedly large number of tickets sold for passages on the steamships Etna and Saxonia led to the belief that many of the holders were attempting to evade the drafting orders. Superintendent Kennedy thereupon detained the vessels, and the following order was promulgated to the Captains of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Precincts:

No person whatever, without a proper passport, must be allowed to go on any vessel bound to a foreign country at the time of sailing, except the officers and crew proper of the vessel, and the owners or agents of such vessels. This to take effect forthwith.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent of Police.

At 9¼ o'clock the following message was sent to the Third and Twenty-eighth Precincts:

Let your men at the steamers notify passengers that passports are only to be obtained from the Secretary of State in Washington. I have to authority to issue any. Allow none to return from their respective Consuls.

JOHN A. KENNEDY.

At 10:40 o'clock another order was issued to the same Precincts as follows:

Ladies and children may be allowed to go as passengers without passports to-day, but not to go on board as seamen.

JOHN A. KENNEDY.

These orders created the wildest excitement among the would-be passengers. The Saxonia was at Pier No. 2 North River, while the Etna lay at Pier No. 44. About 1,100 tickets had been sold, and but a small part of the holders had supplied themselves with passports. The clerks of the British Consulate were in attendance, and were busily engaged in making out certificates entitling them to British protection. The police headquarters were literally overrun with anxious inquirers. The majority of the passengers of the Etna were Irishmen, whose intentions in returning home were clear as noonday. After the ticket holders had obtained their passports the steamships were permitted to depart. Both sailed during the night.

In relation to passports, the annexed order has been promulgated:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1862.

Notice is hereby given, that upon the completion of the War Department on the several States for quotas of their militia shall have been completed with, no passports will be issued from this Department for any male citizen of the United States liable to be drafted into the service.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE STATE QUOTA.

From the impetus recently given to recruiting in this city and throughout the State by the offer of liberal bounties we believe that our State's quota of troops required under the new call—32,000 men—will be nearly filled by the end of this week. The city, it is said, is behindhand; but the deficiency has been made up in the interior. We learn from almost every section that recruiting is still progressing rapidly, and hopes are entertained that the men required under the 300,000 volunteer call will be furnished by the Empire State without resorting to the disagreeable necessity of a draft. In order to further facilitate enlistments it has been suggested that an assistant State Paymaster be stationed in this city for the purpose of paying recruits the State bounty as soon as they are sworn in. As it is now the enrolment and other papers have to be sent to Albany before the Paymaster-General gives a check for the money. This is well enough, except that it occupies three or four days' time, during which the recruit discourages others by stating that he has not received his bounty—and the offer is merely looked upon as a trap. Every man thus far has received his bounty, yet the delay in paying it ought to be remedied.

On Saturday, the most encouraging reports relative to recruiting were received at Gen. Arthur's office. The Rensselaer County regiment, it is stated, numbers 500 men, and is increasing rapidly. The Rochester, Goshen, and Kingston regiments are reported full. The Elmira regiment is ready to march. The Auburn regiment is also full, and has made applications to be enlarged to a brigade, which request has been granted. The 6th Oneida has 600 men, and in St. Lawrence and Jefferson Counties great numbers are enlisting.

Gen. Arthur went to Albany on Friday night, in order to confer with the Governor upon military matters, and should a draft be determined upon, the orders in relation thereto will doubtless be furnished to-day. It is hardly probable, however, that the Governor will resort to conscription, since he is known to be opposed to it. At least two weeks or more must be totally lost in arranging the matter, and an extension of that time would add thousands to our volunteer list who otherwise would not be obtained, thus precluding the necessity of a draft.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S.

The office of Gen. Arthur has not been closed for a fortnight. Two distinct sets of clerks and laborers are employed, and even these are almost inadequate for the work to be done. Great inconvenience has arisen from the lack of tents, to remedy which Brigadier-General Quartermasters have been instructed to erect temporary barracks wherever necessary, until their wants can be supplied.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

On Saturday a detachment of recruits for the Irish brigade received the United States bounty from Captain Larned. A further sum of $10 a man has been specially appropriated by the Committee of the Produce Exchange as an additional inducement for the next 300 men enlisted from the 9th inst. for the brigade.

HEAD RECRUITING OFFICE, IRISH BRIGADE, No. 298 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 2.—Col. Robert Nugent, commanding 69th (1st Regiment of the Irish Brigade), having obtained leave of absence for a few days, will take charge of the entire business of this office—will have full and absolute control of it—and will be respected and obeyed accordingly, the undersigned resuming this evening to his command.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Brigadier-General, Commanding the Irish Brigade.

HEAD RECRUITING OFFICE, IRISH BRIGADE, No. 298 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 1.—All officers and privates of the Irish Brigade, at present in this city or neighborhood, are hereby ordered to report themselves at this office on Monday, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock a. m., precisely, and produce the necessary papers authorizing their absence from the brigade.

Every officer and private failing to do so will be reported instantly to the Police, and be published and dealt with summarily as deserters. Those officers and privates who are confined in hospital or to their homes, by wounds or sickness, will, of course, be excused for not complying with this order.

Such officers and privates, however, must send to this office, on the day and by the hour specified, a certified statement of the fact, which relieves them from the obligation of reporting in person.

The undersigned is determined to adopt the promptest and most rigorous measures to have the absentees of his brigade compelled to return to their duty who do not at the time herein mentioned produce the most satisfactory explanation of their absence. By order of

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Irish Brigade.

HEAD RECRUITING OFFICE, IRISH BRIGADE, No. 298 Broadway.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.—Subsequent to the issue of the above order (No. 1) I have received information which determines me to depart promptly, in company with Lieut.-Col. Patrick Kelly, and other officers of my brigade, for the Army of the Potomac, by the Government transport Key West, which leaves here Sunday, at noon, or Monday morning.

All of the Irish Brigade, who are liable to return to duty, are hereby required to be duly in attendance.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding the Irish Brigade.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The rollicking company forming at No. 398 Broadway, called the Monitors, Capt. Wm. Howland, is to be united with the above regiment. Col. Gurney presented six members of his regiment with $25 each, they having been mustered into service previous to the offer of the State bounty.

STANTON LEGION.

This corps is progressing finely. There are already some 350 men in camp. Col. Olmsted of the Hudson Weed Guard will annex his command to the legion, he becoming Lieutenant-Colonel by the consolidation. He has been in service for the entire Rebellion as Major of the 5th Regiment Excelsior Brigade, and is a competent, brave, and deserving officer.

TEN OR TWENTY MEN WANTED—EXTRA BOUNTY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Allow me to state through your columns that I will give $10 each, extra bounty, for five or ten new recruits who will come forward and enlist on Monday or Tuesday next. I am not particular what regiments they join, as long as they get into the service before the 15th inst. Col. Wm. H. Allen, headquarters at No. 174 Grand street, is organizing a regiment, and I know him to be a brave officer. I am unable to go abroad to look for men, which is my reason for taking this course to procure them.

A responsible friend authorizes me to say that he will pay the same extra bounty for ten new recruits.

S. H. WALES.

Office of the Republic American, No. 37 Parkow, Aug. 9, 1862.

BROOKLYN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The first regular inspection of Spinola's Empire Brigade took place at the Union Barracks, East New-York, on Saturday. Nine hundred and eighty-six men were in line and presented a most creditable appearance in every respect. Inspector-Gen. Van Vechten stated that he never saw a finer set of men, and expressed himself highly pleased at the appearance of the Brigade, which now number a total of 1,000 men. There not on parade were on guard and on recruiting duty. A number are on furlough, and some are sick. The first Regiment, of Brooklyn, numbers 550 men. Col. Jourdan is expected from Baltimore to-day to take command. Yesterday a bounty of $10.00 were distributed among the men in bounties. The recruiting offices were all open yesterday, and did a fair business.

RECEPTION OF GEN. SWEENEY.

The Common Council Committee, who some time since were empowered to make arrangements to give an official reception to Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney, a resident of this city, who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Pittsburg Landing and in other engagements in the South-West, announce that the ceremony will take place in the Governor's room, City Hall, on Monday (to-day), from 1 to 2 o'clock p. m. A sword on behalf of the city authorities will be presented to the General on the same occasion.

THE MILITIA AT WORK.

The officers of the 23d Regiment, militia, are making every effort to fill their ranks, in anticipation of the order calling for men to serve for nine months. The regimental district, if a draft is made, will consist of the First, Second, and Third Wards. The officers thus far selected are as follows: Colonel, Wm. Crosdell, jr.; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward L. Molineux; Major, John A. Elwell; Engineer, James H. Frothingham; Quartermaster, Charles M. Stoddard; Adjutant, John M. Pratt; Company A, Capt. Henry A. Washburn; Company B, Capt. Edwin Beers; Company C, Capt. Stephen