FROM WASHINGTON.

THE COMMANDERS OF THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

The New-York Tax Law Appointments.

STRAGGLING OFFICERS HUNTED UP.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE WOUNDED.

Civillians' Services Not Needed on the Battle-Field.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMIES OPERATING IN VIRGINIA.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 30, 1862.

Gen. Burnside commands his own corps, except those that have been temporarily detached and assigned to Gen. Pope.

Gen. McClellan commands that portion of the Army of the Potomac that has not been sent forward to Gen. Pope's command.

Gen. Pope commands the Army of Virginia and all the forces temporarily attached to it.

All the forces are under command of Maj.-Gen. Halleck General-in-Chief.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1862.

THE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

There is intense anxiety in the hotels and streets, to gather incidents of the recent fights, but the reports are so indifinite as, up to this afternoon, not to justify their repetition.

GEN. HATCH NOT KILLED.

Gen. Hatch is not dead but seriously wounded.

GEN. KING WOUNDED.

Gen. King was wounded

REBEL PRISONERS.

Five hundred Rebel prisoners are at Fairfax Station.

LOOKING FOR STRAGGLING OFFICERS.

Col. McKibben and Maj. Halpin of Gen. Halleck's staff visited the city hotels to-day, looking up straggling officers. All found without a proper pass were put under arr st until morning, when, if they cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, they will be dismissed from the army.

ROOM MADE FOR THE RECENTLY WOUNDED.

Most of the sick and wounded soldiers who have been quartered in the hospitals around the city were removed to the convalescent hospitals to-day to make room for the wounded in the late battles.

RETURN OF CITIZENS WHOSE AID WAS NOT NEEDED.

Eight hundred clerks and citizens who went to the front in an ambulance train last night for the purpose of acting as nurses came back to-night on foot, the ambulances having been detained and their services not being required.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1862.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. M'DOWELL.

Secretary Chase received this afternoon, through Gen. Pope's messenger, the following note from Gen. McDowell, dated on the battle-field at 6:15 morning:

"DEAR GOVERNOR: Please telegraph to Mrs. McDowell that I have gone through a second battle at Bull Run, on the identical field of last year, and unhurt. The victory is decidedly ours.

"Very sincerely, IRVIN McDOWELL."

RELIEF FOR THE ARMY.

Hundreds of the convalescents of the various hospitals reached their quarters to-day, and will be sent out of Washington to make room for patients from the recent battle-fields, who are already arriving.

The conduct of Major-Gen. Pope is highly commended in Government as well as in other quarters.

Between five hundred and a thousand Government clerks repaired to the battle-field, in compliance with a request from the War Department, not in pursuance of an order, as erroneously stated in a previous dispatch, this afternoon, the report having reached here that the dead and wounded on both sides needed attention.

Col. Pinkerton, the military agent of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Major Gillihard and Pinkerton, and a number of other Pennsylvanians, left immediately on the receipt of the news for Manassas, with large supplies of stimulants and hospital stores for the wounded.

The Pennsylvania Relief Association also sent off with alacrity quantities of stores in the charge of agents.

Dr. Page of the Columbian Hospital left this evening for Centreville, in charge of two hundred ambulances and the citizen nurses from the different Government departments.

Dr. Webster of the Douglas Hospital also left for the battle-field in charge of a large train of medical supplies and the citizen volunteer surgeons of this District.

Gen. Wadsworth has taken possession of all the hacks in this city and sent them forward on a train to transport the sick and wounded to this city.

REBEL SCOUTS SEEN NEAR CHAIN BRIDGE.

Gen. Pope's statement that Heintzelman's corps would move on the enemy at daylight to-day is doubtless verified, as heavy firing has been heard from that vicinity. Rumors of various successes have reached here, but need confirmation.

Yesterday Rebel scouts were seen at Langley's, in the vicinity of Chain Bridge.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent a surprise in that direction.

The impression prevails that the Rebels have been entrapped, and the result of the recent maneuvering is looked for with intense eagerness.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1862.

TO THE LOYAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF THE UNITED STATES.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Aug. 31, 1862.

To the Loyal Women and Children of the United States.

The supply of lint in the market is nearly exhausted. The brave men wounded in defense of their country will soon be in want of it. I appeal to you to come to our aid in supplying us with this necessary article. There is scarcely a women or child who cannot scrape lint, and there is no way in which their assistance can be more usefully given than in furnishing us the means to dress the wounds of those who fall in defense of their rights and their homes.

Contributions will be received in

Boston, by Surgeon A. McLaren, U. S. A.; New York, by Surgeon R. Satterlee, U. S. A.; Newark, Assistant Surgeon Janeway; Philadelphia, Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, U. S. A.; Baltimore, Surgeon C. C. Cox, U. S. A.; Washington, Surgeon C. J. Kenn, U. S. A.; Cincinnati, Surgeon Oliver Pollock, U. S. A.; Louisville, Surgeon J. Foster Head, U. S. A.; St. Louis, Assistant Surgeon C. S. Alexander, U. S. A.; or by any other medical officer of the army.

WM. A. HAMMOND, Surg.-Gen. U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1862.

Forty-three Wagon-loads of hospital supplies left here on Saturday evening for the battle-field. Medical Inspector Coolidge, Surgeon Webster, and other medical officers of the army and private physicians, have proceeded to the same locality.

PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will not be able to furnish proprietary stamps until about the 10th of September. On and after the 1st of September, and until the proprietary stamps can be supplied, manufacturers of articles mentioned in Schedule C will be required to keep accurate account of all articles manufactured, sold or removed from the premises of the manufacturer, the account to be verified by oath, and payment to be made thereon.

NEW-YORK TAX LAW APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made under the direct and excise tax law for the State of New-York:

FIRST DISTRICT—Collector, George F. Carman of Patchogue; Assessor, Henry W. Eastman of Roslyn.

SECOND DISTRICT—Collector, A. M. Wood of Brooklyn; Assessor, John Williams of Brooklyn.

THIRD DISTRICT—Collector, Henry C. Bowen of Brooklyn; Assessor, Wm. E. Robinson of New-York.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Collector, John Mack of New-York; Assessor, Pierce C. Van Wyck of New-York.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Collector, Joseph Hoxie of New-York; Assessor, George F. Bellows of New-York.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Collector, Wm. Orton, of New-York; Assessor, George F. Steinbrenner, of New-York.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Collector, George Putnam, of New-York; Assessor, Anthony Bleecker, of New-York.

NINTH DISTRICT—Collector, Edgar Ketchum, of New-York; Assessor, Homer Franklin, of New-York.

TENTH DISTRICT—(Not yet made).

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Collector, John G. Welkin, of Middletown; Assessor, James E. Curtis, of Cochecton.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Collector, Joshua S. Waterman, of Hudson; Assessor, James Mackin, of Fishkill Landing.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Collector, Wm. Maxton, of Kingston; Assessor, Fred. Cooke, of Catskill.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Collector, Thos. Townsend, of Albany; Assessor, John G. Treadwell, of Albany.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Collector, Gideon Reynolds of Rensselaer County; Assessor, Philip H. Nehr of Grandville.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Collector, Walker A. Foxon of Chestertown; Assessor, Lawrence Myers of Plattsburgh.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Collector, Erasmus Brooks of Potsdam; Assessor, Uriah D. Mecker of Malone.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Collector, James H. Burr of Gloversville; Assessor, George T. Hanford of Schenectady.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—George W. Ernst of Cooperstown; Assessor, Russell Ransford of Norwich.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.—Collector, Lawrence L. Merry of Hoosick; Assessor, Nelson J. Beach of ——.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—Collector, Thomas R. Walker of Utica; Assessor, Charles M. Dennison of Rome.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—Collector, Ralph H. Avery of Wampsville; Assessor, Leonard Ames of Manlius.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—Collector, Alfred Wilkinson of Syracuse; Assessor, William Cander of Pompey.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.—Collector, William A. Hulsey of Port Byron; Assessor, Joseph W. Gates of Ontario.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Collector, M. H. Clark of Canandaigua; Assessor, Lewis Peck of Phelps.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Collector, Simon C. Hitchcock of Binghamton; Assessor, Alfred Welles of Ithaca.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Collector, Seymour F. Denton of Corning; Assessor, John I. Nix of Elmira.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Collector, John Van Voorhees of Rochester; Assessor, John W. Graves of Medina.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.—Collector, John B. Halstead, of Castile; Assessor, James P. Murphy, of Lockport.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.—Collector, Philip Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; Assessor, Otis F. Pressburger, of Buffalo.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—Collector, Milton Smith, of Mayville; Assessor, Henry S. Woodruff, of Franklin County.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—Sheridan Shook, of New-York; Assessor, S. H. Gilbert, of New-York.

The fourth Congressional district of New-York comprises seven wards, and is the largest in the city, as well as a very wealthy and important district. It has been divided into two collection districts, the 3d, 5th, 6th, and 8th Wards being numbered the 4th district, and the 1st, 2d, and 4th wards the 3d district.

FOR THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Collector, James Harding of Philadelphia; Assessor, Washington Keith of Philadelphia.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Collector, John H. Deibl of Philadelphia; Assessor, Thomas M. Sweeny of Philadelphia.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Collector, Wm. J. Wainright of Philadelphia; Assessor, J. Fletcher Bude of Philadelphia.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Collector, John M. Riley of Philadelphia; Assessor, David B. Southworth of Philadelphia.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Collector, John W. Cowell of Doylestown; Assessor, Ed. T. Chase of Philadelphia.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Collector, David Newport of Willow Grove; Assessor, Samuel McIlhose of Allentown.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Collector, Wm. Baker of West Chester; Assessor, Thos. W. Cheesney of West Chester.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Collector, Diller Luther of Reading; Assessor, Alexander F. Tutton of Reading.

NINTH DISTRICT.—Collector, Alexander H. Hood of Lancaster; James R. Alexander of ——.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Collector, James A. Innes of Pottsville; Assessor, John Early of ——.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—Collector, Edward T. Foster of Mauch Chunk; Assessor, Samuel Oliver of Easton.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—Collector, Joseph H. Scranton, of Scranton; Assessor, Wm. Jessup, of Montrose.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—Collector, H. Lawrence Scott, of Towanda; Assessor, Benjamin P. Fortner, of Tunkhannock.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—Collector, Adam E. Fahnestock of Harrisburg; Assessor, Daniel Rendig of Middletown.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—Collector, Levi Kauffman, of Jonestown; Assessor, Thomas P. Campbell, of Huntingdon.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.—Collector, Lindsey McHall of Newberry; Assessor, George Ball of Lewisburg.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.—Collector, J. W. Douglass of Mercer; Assessor, Daniel Livingston of ——.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.—Collector, William F. Clark of Mercer; Assessor, David N. Derrickson of Medesville.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—Collector, Jacob M. Thompson of Uniontown; Assessor, D. W. Shybock of Greensburg.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—Collector, John Shea of Pittsburgh; Assessor, Henry A. Weaver of Pittsburgh.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—Collector, David N. White of Pittsburgh; Assessor, Samuel Marks of Butler.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.—Collector, David K. Sankey of Newcastle; Assessor, Daniel Davenport of Beaver.

FOR THE STATE OF OHIO.

FIRST DISTRICT—Collector, Thomas Spooner; Assessor, Charles D. Fordyke.

SECOND DISTRICT—Collector, R. M. W. Taylor of Cincinnati; Assessor, James Pullen of Hamilton County.

THIRD DISTRICT—Collector, John T. Martin of Middletown; Assessor, William Miner of Deerfield.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Collector, F. M. Wright of Urbana, Assessor, James Walker of Belleforntaine.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Collector, John Wakup of Wapakoneta; Assessor, George W. Berry of Upper Sandusky.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Collector, David Sanders of Washington; Assessor, Chambers Baird of Ripley.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Collector, A. H. Stone of Columbus; Assessor, Isaac M. Parrett of Spring Valley.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Collector, Henry C. Hedges of Mansfield; Assessor, C. S. Hamilton of Maysville.

NINTH DISTRICT—Collector, John F. Dewey of Norwalk; Assessor, Luther A. Hall of Tiffin.

TENTH DISTRICT—Collector, S. A. Raymond of Toledo; Assessor, E. Graham of Perrysburg.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Collector, John Campbell of Trenton; Assessor, H. S. Boudy of Read's Mills.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Collector, Nathan Dunn of South Bloomfield; Assessor, Charles F. Schaeffer of Lancaster.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—Collector, Albert A. Guthrie of Patterson; Assessor, Benjamin Grant of Mount Vernon.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—Collector, N. B. Gates of Elyria; Assessor, Aaron Pardner of Wadsworth.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—Collector, El. H. Moore of Athens; Assessor, J. R. Waters of Marietta.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—Collector, Charles J. Albertson of Cambridge; Assessor, John H. Barnham of New-Philadelphia.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—Collector, Joseph R. Arter of New-Lisbon; Assessor, Joseph McLeary of Warrenton.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.—Collector, Richard C. Parsons of Cleveland; Assessor, John E. Hurlburt of Richfield.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.—Collector, Henry Fassett of Ashtabula; Assessor, Horace G. Bushbee of Ravenna.

The State of Kentucky has been divided into four Collection Districts, and the following appointments made:

FIRST DISTRICT—Collector, George D. Blakely of Russellville; Assessor, Charles Todd of ——.

SECOND DISTRICT—Collector, John Mullen of Richmond; Assessor, Wm. M. Spencer.

THIRD DISTRICT—Edgar Needham of Louisville; Assessor, Harrison A. Williams.

FOURTH DISTRICT—William Aperson; Assessor, Hamilton Gray of Maysville.

THE IMPORTATION OF MEDICAMENTS TO SPAIN.

The following dispatch is published for the information of those whom it may concern:

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF SPAIN AT WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1862.

In view of the frequency with which some private persons, as well Spaniards as foreigners, are in the habit of striving to import remedies or medicaments into Spain, and for the purpose of preventing the losses which might be occasioned through a want of knowledge of the Spanish laws on this subject, the undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, has received directions from his Government to communicate to that at Washington, for the information of the merchants of the United States, that according to the tariff now in force the importation and sale of every remedy, medicament, galenic or compound from foreign countries which is not found set down by name in the tariff of customs are prohibited; and in order that any one may be thus set down, the application of a professor of medicine or of pharmacy will be requisite, to which application shall be shown the exact composition of the foreign medicament whose importation is desired. To decide in regard to these applications which must be addressed to the Minister of the Interior, a report will first have to be obtained from the Royal Academy of Medicine of Madrid, and also the opinion of the Board of Health.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to reiterate to the Hon. Secretary of State the assurance of his highest consideration.

GABRIEL G. SASSARA.

To the Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State, United States.*

A Prize.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31, 1862.

Schooner Mary Elizabeth arrived to-day. She was captured by gunboat Stars and Stripes on the 24th inst., off Wilmington, trying to run the blockade. She was from Nassau.

Another Iron-Clad.

On Saturday at 12½ o'clock the U. S. iron-clad gunboat Passaic, which has been known as "Ericsson's Battery No. 2," (the Monitor being No. 1), was successfully launched at the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint. As the affair had been advertised to come off, a considerable assemblage was present. The Navy was pretty largely represented. Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Commodore Ringgold of the Sabine, Rear-Admiral Gregory, General Superintendent of new Naval Vessels, Chief-Engineer Stimers, the Superintendent of the Machinery of the new iron-clads, Naval Constructor Pook, Gen. Hall, Mr. Cushman, and Mr. Quintard, were on the platform. Mrs. Stimers, wife of Chief Engineer Stimers, Christened the craft, but was too nervous to stand on the ship, and broke the bottle of champagne from the platform, amid tumultuous applause. Mr. Stimers acted as master of ceremonies.

The Passaic is an iron-clad steam-gunboat, 1,000 tons burden. She is 150 feet long, 45 feet wide, 12 feet deep, draws 9 feet of water now, and will draw 9½ when laden. These figures would give a good idea of a wooden vessel—they can convey no impression of this one. She looks like a huge coal barge with a sloping house on deck. She is as thick as two ordinary vessels. The iron, which is laid on a hull of extraordinary strength, is 5 inches thick. The turret is covered by wedges twice as heavy, being no less than 11 inches thick. The mail covers the entire craft, and goes beyond the bow, where it becomes a ram. It also extends 3½ feet, or half the entire draft of the vessel, below the water-line. In action, then, a ball cannot strike an exposed part, because there is no part exposed. Even the prow, or ram, might be broken clear off without serious damage to the vessel. Under each deck-beam of the forward part of the vessel, from the turret bulk-head, there are three rows of stanchions of 23x4 bar-iron, fastened by one inch bolts. Aft of the turret bulk-head there is only one central row of stanchions.

Rope stanchions are placed around the vessel at intervals of 10 feet, to be made of wrought iron, with an eye at the top for receiving the rope-rail. A series of powerful strong bolts are also introduced all around the vessel.

The vessel is provided with six water-tight compartments, connected with each other by suitable doorways. They are formed of ½ inch plate butt-jointed and riveted flush.

The turret is 21 feet internal diameter. The plates, which are 11 in. les thick, are applied in 20 sections, and joined vertically in such a manner that there is only one joint at any one place. The turret-plates rest on a flat ring, made of composition metal, 1½ inches thick and 12 inches wide, provided with a vertical flange on the inside 2½ inches high, and 1½ thick. The top of the turret is formed of wrought-iron plates ½ inch thick, resting on forged beams and railway bars, placed three inches apart, inside the turret. Certain portions of these plates are perforated with holes one inch in diameter. In the center of this plating a circular aperture is made, 6 feet in diameter, over which the pilot house, of equal diameter, is to be placed. The armament will, of course, be in the turret, which is intended for two 15-inch Dahlgren guns.

The machinery consists of two engines, which are on board. They were built at the Delamater Iron Works, and have cylinders 40 inches in diameter and 22 inches stroke. The blower-engines and blowers are of greater size than those of the Monitor, and instead of being placed in the engine-room are applied under the turret-roof, and forcing air into the boiler-room and other parts of the vessel.

Two boilers, of Martin's plan, are attached, of 10 feet long, 9 feet 3 inches high, and 12 feet 6 inches long, with three furnaces in each. These boilers rest on French floor plates, to be fitted and heated, and furnished with all approved appurtenances. The propeller is made of cast iron, 12 feet in diameter, with 16 feet pitch.

The Passaic cost $400,000, which is the price to be paid for all her sister ships. The next to be launched will be the Montauk, now known as Monitor No. 3. She will be ready for sea in ten days.

After the launch the party adjourned to the office of Mr. Rowland, where a luncheon was in readiness. Among the toasts proposed were those of Rear-Admiral Gregory, Mr. Stimers, and Mr. Rowland, which were acknowledged in fitting terms by those gentlemen. There were several ladies present, the greater portion of them being friends of naval officers.

The names of the other two vessels building at Greenpoint are: Montauk, Ericsson Battery No. 3; Catskill, Ericsson Battery No. 4. Work on both these vessels is progressing, and they will soon be ready for launching.

The Arrest of the Rebels at Tangiers.

The following is an account of the arrest of Myers and Toustell, at Tangiers, Morocco, by James De Long, esq., United States Consul:

The French steamer Vila de Malaga arrived at Tangiers, from Gibraltar, on its way to Cadiz, on the 19th day of February, 1862, having on board Henry Myers, Purser of the pirate Sumter, and Toustell, ex-Consul at Cadiz, of Secession proclivities, both of whom were arrested by order of James De Long, American Consul. They were detained in irons six days, when they were put on board the United States sloop-of-war Ino, and conveyed to the United States as prisoners, being confined at Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, where Myers still remains, Toustell having been liberated on his parole.

The circumstances of the above arrest reflect the greatest credit on our Consul, who took a bold and firm stand, being threatened by a foreign mob, composed of English, French, and Spanish residents, who were clamorous for the discharge of the prisoners.

Consul De Long applied to the Prince of Morocco, who furnished a guard of soldiers and had the prisoners conveyed to the beach, where United States marines were stationed for the purpose of taking them in charge, and having them conveyed on board the United States sloop-of-war Ino. No bribery or threats could deter the Consul in the course he was determined to pursue, although in a foreign land.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.—Maj.-Gen. Wright has arrived in Cincinnati, from a brief visit to Kentucky, and has established his headquarters here. The General is of medium size, compactly built, looking under forty, though confessing to more, impresses civilians favorably, and has gone to work in a business way, without flourish of trumpets, to get his important Department and the fine army now pouring into it, in order for active operations. He has a fine opportunity for service and distinction, and has the hopes of the generous people who are now sending the noble material for an army into Kentucky.

[Cincinnati Gazette.

MR. LEWIS BALLARD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: It is due to one of the gentlemen named in the list of those arrested for discouraging enlistments by obtaining substitutes, to say that he did not know it was forbidden, and that excellent persons advised him to undertake the business. The order of the 7th of August forbade discouraging enlistments, but said nothing about obtaining substitutes, and it was only after the arrest of the persons now imprisoned that an explicit order was made forbidding such acts.

Mr. Lewis Ballard is one of the most patriotic citizens of the Twelfth Ward, and a Radical Republican. He was one of the largest contributors at the war meeting held in Harlem last year, and is Treasurer of the meeting held at Lake Mahopac on the 16th of August, reported in *The Putnam Free Press*, at Carmel, of August 23, as "a large and enthusiastic meeting to stimulate recruiting and sustain the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion." As the principal of the Mercantile Agency in this city of Lewis Ballard & Co., he was on the 20th of August recommended, in writing, by nearly a score of the very first mercantile names in New-York. It is clear that by offering more for a substitute than the Government is giving as a bounty, men will naturally be induced to refrain from volunteering; but it must be conceded that such offers might be made by the most patriotic citizens without reflecting upon this tendency of the act, and without the shadow of a purpose to prevent volunteering. B.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 29—5:30 p. m.

Sailed this morning, ship Star, for Hong Kong.

The market is quiet. The jobbing trade is fair from first hands. Sales of 8,500,000 pounds of crystallized Sugar at 14½c. Eastern Lard 14c. Butter 27½c. Groceries generally unchanged. There is little disposition to speculate in merchandise.

Many extensive investments have been made in mining stocks, some of them realizing fortunes in a few days, causing considerable inflation in the market for such operations, which continue to receive an impetus from the handsome dividends declared by the principal Washoe mining associations.

A train of wagons recently arrived at Carson Valley from Salt Lake, bringing 50,000 pounds of flour, and 75,000 pounds of butter, for a market. This is the first competition California has met for supplying the miners on the Eastern slope.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 30, 1862.

The Democratic County Convention convened here to-day. The Hon. John M. Jaycox was appointed Chairman, and the Hon. George T. Comstock was selected as the Delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

A resolution asking for the nomination of the Hon. Horatio Seymour of Oneida, for the office of Governor of the State of New-York, was unanimously adopted, amid loud and enthusiastic applause.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 30, 1862.

Ex-Gov. Horatio N. Seymour was to-day elected Delegate to the State Convention called by the Democratic State Committee.

The Governorship of New-Jersey.

THE NOMINATION ACCEPTED BY MARCUS L. WARD, ESQ.

From The Newark Advertiser of Saturday evening.

It will be perceived by the following correspondence that Mr. Ward accepts the nomination of Governor, tendered to him by the Republican-Union Convention, which met at Trenton on the 21st inst.:

ATSEY'S, 28, 1862.

HON. MARCUS L. WARD—*Dear Sir:* It is our pleasant office to inform you of your nomination by the Republican-Union Convention, held at Trenton on the 21st inst., as the candidate of the friends of the National Administration, and all others in New-Jersey who desire the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution, for the office of Governor for the term next ensuing.

The Convention which thus designated you to the people as a conspicuous representative of the loyal sentiment of the State, was characterized preeminently by the feeling that, in this crisis of our nation's history, the country is far above and beyond mere party; and its resolutions, adopted in that spirit, constitute, as it seems to me, a platform upon which all loyal men can unhesitatingly take a stand.

Hoping, sir, you will be able to accept the nomination so tendered, we remain, yours very sincerely,

EDWARD A. REEDER,
WILLIAM S. SHARP,
R. H. SHREVE,
N. W. VOORHEES,
ANZI DODD,
} Committee, &c.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 30, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of the 28th inst., announcing my nomination to the office of Governor of this State by the Republican-Union Convention, held at Trenton on the 21st instant.

Diffident as I am of my qualifications for the office, I feel that at a time like the present, no citizen has a right to decline any responsibility which is within the scope of his utmost abilities; and I feel assured that in the important duties which will devolve upon the Executive, the loyal hearts of the people of New-Jersey will give him their earnest encouragement and cooperation.

The national life is passing through its most trying period. Every energy must be put forth, and only with unflinching earnestness, but with as much prudence and husbandry of resources as may be compatible with the necessities of each hour.

A heroic people engaged in a great cause, on which their national existence is depending, must be endued with perseverance as well as energy—perseverance not to be allayed or weakened by spasmodic efforts or reckless expenditure. We have before us a public duty of the greatest magnitude, on the performance of which depend the gravest consequences that can affect a people. We must not flinch from performing it faithfully and well. The Federal Union must be preserved, the authority of the Constitution must be vindicated, the Government must be sustained. This is the one sentiment that should pervade every heart; and it seems to me that no other decision of policy can be put in place at this time. We must ignore party lines and party issues, and it is determined whether we are to have a country fit for us to live in, which to defend them. If on this question any men hesitate or waver, or show back, no loyal soul can have any pleasure in or sympathy with his kind.

Upon the suffrages of the people of New-Jersey call me to the Executive chair, I should deem it a duty paramount to all others to carry out these views. Should those suffrages call upon another, whose views should tend to the same great objects, I would not, therefore, remove of my post as a private citizen, intent on doing what in me lies in that capacity toward its accomplishment.

Thanking the Convention for the confidence they have manifested, and you selves for the manner in which you have communicated the result of its action, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, MARCUS L. WARD.

To Messrs. E. A. Reeder, W. S. Sharp, R. H. Shreve, N. W. Voorhees, Anzi Dodd, Committee.

The Indian Massacres.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

A dispatch from Columbus, Nebraska, to-day, says that four or five hundred Yankton and Sioux attacked the Pawnee villages on their reservation on the 27th, killing twelve or fourteen squaws and children, and wounding several. The whites who are in the neighborhood show no alarm, as the Sioux had not molested them yet. Later reports from Iowa lead to the belief that the former report of Indian troubles is exaggerated. There is no confirmation of the statement that Springfield is burned. Arms and ammunition have been sent to Fort Dodge from Davenport for the defense of the northern counties in case of need.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1862.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at 9½ o'clock this morning, with 29 cabin and 93 steerage passengers.

PRESENTATION TO MR. LEWIS LELAND OF THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—A very enthusiastic affair came off at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Friday evening last, on the occasion of the presentation of a magnificent chronometer watch and chain, rich service of silver plate, and sundry other articles of expensive jewelry, to Lewis Leland, esq., who this day leaves New-York in the steamer Ariel, to take charge of the Occidental Hotel at San Francisco. The Occidental is considered by many to be one of the most gorgeous edifices for the reception of guests, that ever has been built on the American continent. Mr. Leland has received and accepted the offer from the capitalists and bankers who erected it, of a princely salary to assume the charge of its management. His departure from New-York is regretted, however, by an extensive circle of friends who were in part represented at the supper given in his honor on Friday evening, and who in token of their gratitude for the hospitalities and unwearied attentions of fifteen years, contributed to purchase the munificent gifts which were then offered for his acceptance.

MURDER IN THE FIRST AVENUE.—Last evening, about 5 o'clock, Martin Gallagher and William McFadden were standing at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and First avenue, earnestly engaged in conversation. After talking for a while they quarreled, then got into a fight, when McFadden opened a knife and inflicted a severe wound in Gallager's head. The wounded man was immediately conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where, in a short time, he died. McFadden was arrested by the Eighteenth Precinct Police, and locked up to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

FIRE IN WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET—A FIREMAN KILLED.—About 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the front room of the third floor of the frame house No. 148 West Seventeenth street, occupied by Hubert Rollerschmidt as a dwelling. The furniture was damaged to the amount of about $400; insured in the Manhattan Insurance Company for $500. The lower floors are occupied by poor families, whose furniture was damaged by water; no insurance. The first floor was occupied as a grocery store by Mrs. Sands, and was damaged to about $50; supposed to be insured. The building, which is owned by Roger Millholland, was damaged $300; fully insured.

A fireman, named Jackson, belonging to Engine Co. No. 34 was killed while running to the fire. He lost his footing and fell, when the engine wheels passed over his neck, killing him instantly.

Rollerschmidt, in whose apartments the fire originated, being suspected of having set the fire, was arrested, by order of the Fire Marshal, and locked up.

FIRE IN BEAVER STREET.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday night a fire occurred on the top floor of No. 72 Beaver street, occupied by A. K. Eaton for the cleaning of bank note printers' rags. The building was damaged about $600; insured. It was owned by Thomas J. Townsend. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The other parts of the building are occupied by brokers. Some of their office furniture was slightly damaged by water.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.—Capt. Gededen, steamship Arago; E. H. Weston and family, Cambridge, Mass.; C. K. Hall, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Jones, New-Orleans; Dr. W. W. McAnally, New-Orleans, arrived at the Irving House yesterday.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—As the steam-tug Catlin was towing a spile-driver through Hell Gate, Saturday afternoon, she struck on Mill Rock, and sunk.

Markets—*Reported by Telegraph.*

OSWEGO, Aug. 30—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady, but quiet, and selling qualities scarce; sales 40,000 bush. Winter Red Indiana, at $1 20. CORN quiet, and held above the views of buyers. OATS firm, but quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unsettled, but the ruling rates are 10c. on Wheat 14c. 6½c. on Corn to New-York. IMPORTS: 23,400 bush. Wheat, 30,000 bush. Corn, 2,000 bush. Oats. CANAL EXPORTS: 1,045 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bush. Wheat, 40,000 bush. Corn.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm at 95c. for No. 1, and 93c. for No. 2. CORN at 42½@43c. OATS lower. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bush. Wheat, 206,000 bush. Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bush. Wheat, 11,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS steady. Sight EXCHANGE on New-York at par to ¼ per cent premium on $1 per cent premium.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30—FLOUR slightly lower. WHEAT in brisk demand at 90c@92c. RECEIPTS—600 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bush. Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bush. Wheat.

Business Notices.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN—Relieves the Child from Pain, Invigorates the Stomach and Bowels, Cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Corrects Acidity, and Cures Wind-Colic, Gives Rest, Comfort and Health to *Children Teething*, and is a sure remedy in cases of *Cholera Infantum*. Sold everywhere, 25 cents a bottle.

THE PALMER ARM AND LEG.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and Patentee, Clinton Hall, Astor-place (ground floor), N. Y. Philadelphia and Boston, fully honored. PALMER & Co. Avoid impositions by calling on the Inventor.

READER, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable GOLD PEN, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly more easy than Steel Pens. If you want it, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

AT JEFFERS'S, No. 573 Broadway, Ladies' Elastic Boots, $1 50, $1 75, and $2; BALMORALS, $2, $2 25, and $2 50.

Gents' fine Boots and Shoes, Youths' and Children's BALMORALS, Shoes and Gaiters, in great variety, at low prices. JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

DR. SCHENCK will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on MONDAY next, Sept. 1. Consumptives, call and see him.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Sewing Machines with Important Improvements. Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CONNOLLY—ETON—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 27, by the Rev. Father Farley, John H. Connolly to Elizabeth C. Eton, all of that place.

OKEEFE—O'NEIL—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Aug. 28, by the Rev. J. Turner, Martin J. Deegan to Kate C. O'Neil, both of said place.

HAYES—PARKS—In St. John's Church, Hagerstown, Md., on Thursday, Aug. 28, by the Rev. Hobart Chetwood, William W. Hayes, M. D., to Sarah S., daughter of the late M. P. Parks, D. D.

HAGADORN—LUNAR—At St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, on Monday, Aug. 25, by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Geo. F. L. Hagadorn, late of Troy, N. Y., to Catharine S. Lunar of Brooklyn, formerly of New-York City.

HIGGINSON—DOUGHERTY—In St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 28, by the Rev. Mr. Creighton, Mr. Thos. F. Higginson of New-York, to Miss Sarah Agnes Dougherty of Brooklyn.

LORD—ROALEFS—On Thursday, Aug. 28, by the Rev. W. T. Weddle, Thos. T. Lord of Brooklyn, to Isabella, daughter of the late Dr. Saul Roalefs, esq., of Newark, N. J.

LAING—LUDLAM—On Thursday, Aug. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Alexander S. Laing, son of the late Edgar B. Laing, to Charlotte, daughter of Isaac T. Ludlam, esq., all of this city.

POST—HAVENS—At the residence of E. M. Henning, esq., Menahdah, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 30, by the Rev. J