IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Conference of the Rebel Chiefs at Richmond.

Programme for the Invasion of the North.

The Frontier Line of the Rebel Confederacy.

Interesting Narrative of a Released Prisoner,

&c., &c., &c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 30, 1862.

The *Bulletin* of this morning has the following intelligence from authentic sources:—

Among other interesting items as to the proceedings of the rebels we have some inkling of the subjects discussed at two conferences of all the principal rebel military leaders, held in Richmond on the 4th and 5th instant.

It is understood that they came to the conclusion that they must lose no more territory.

The defensive policy of the South thus far was strongly attacked, and Generals Lee and Beauregard advised the invasion of the North from three points, namely:—From Cumberland or Williamsport into Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio, and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois.

It is alleged that the following plan of operations for the summer campaign was agreed upon:—

First—The immediate obstruction of the James river, to make it impassable for General McClellan to use it as a means for communication with the government and for the transportation of reinforcements and army supplies.

Second—The occupation of Williamsburg, Yorktown and the entire peninsula.

Third—The recovery of the whole of the territory of Virginia and the suppression of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Fourth—The recovery of New Orleans, Memphis and the Mississippi river, and the expulsion of the federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky.

When these objects have been accomplished Generals Lee and Beauregard proposed:—

Fifth—To make the Potomac and Ohio rivers at once their bases of operations and frontier line, and transfer the seat of war from Virginia to Maryland.

Sixth—To hurl upon Washington from Richmond a column of 200,000 picked troops, and by the capture of that city effect the liberation of the city of Baltimore, and then invade the North from the three points above named.

By thus becoming the invaders the rebels hope to make it necessary for us to keep at home for the defence of our cities five hundred thousand troops.

An Arrival from Richmond and Salisbury—Twelve Months' Captivity Among the Rebels—Release of Surgeon John McGregor, Third Connecticut Regiment, Taken Prisoner at the Battle of Bull Run—Condition of Affairs in Secessia—Incidents of the Imprisonment of Our Soldiers—News of Colonel Corcoran—Horrible Treatment of the Union Prisoners—Immense Number of Troops in Richmond—Narrative of Events Transpiring Among the Rebels, &c., &c.

By the arrival of Surgeon John McGregor, of the Third Connecticut Volunteers, in this city from Salisbury, N. C., who has been unconditionally discharged, we are enabled to lay before our readers some interesting intelligence relative to the progress of events at various places in the South, including Richmond, which latter city the surgeon has also lately been in. Dr. McGregor was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull run, and has, ever since that memorable day, been a close captive among the rebels, both at Richmond and Salisbury, North Carolina. He arrived in this city direct from Salisbury on Friday last. On the day of the battle of Bull run Dr. McGregor remained with his men during the heaviest fire, and did all in his power to alleviate their sufferings and give them encouragement under the severe ordeal of conflict which they were obliged to meet, and which the Connecticut troops met upon that occasion, to their honor may it be said, without flinching, until the disastrous retreat was commenced. Dr. McGregor remained on the battle field seven days after the fight, engaged in attending to the worst of the wounded. From thence he was taken to Richmond, together with the other Union prisoners, among whom was Col. Corcoran. These prisoners were detained in Richmond until the 10th of September, when they were sent down to Charleston. The main points of interest occurring in these vicinities during this period have been detailed at length by parties who returned North since, and it will here be unnecessary to go over them. Having remained five days in Charleston prison, they were removed to Castle Pinckney, where they remained until the landing of the fleet at Port Royal. The prisoners were then sent back to the Charleston jail, where they were detained until the 1st of January. It was in this jail that they were confined during the great conflagration which took place in Charleston. Every house and everything in the neighborhood of the jail were on fire, and the yard was filled with burning brands and all imaginable rubbish, coming from the burning buildings. While the fire was raging in full fury, the prisoners, instead of being given a chance to save themselves from burning up, were confined in separate cells. The fire burned everything around the jail, and it was a miracle how that building escaped without sharing the same fate.

It was about this period that Dr. Griswold, one of the Union assistant surgeons, died. After his death the officer in charge called upon General Ripley in order to ascertain what disposition he should make of the body. He received the following reply—"Dig a hole and bury him like a damned dog." And this is the kind of feeling which exists all over the South in regard to such matters. Truly we are fighting a body of semi-savages, instead of men whom some claim to be our brothers. During their stay in Charleston, Dr. McGregor states the treatment of the Union prisoners was most savage. They never received the least particle of necessary apparel, and had to live upon rations consisting of bacon and bread. The bacon was of the worst description, being alive with maggots and the bread sour as a lemon.

On the 1st of January the party left Charleston for Columbia. The Union forces were then at Stono, and being increased at Port Royal, so that in the route to Columbia they could hear the cannonading quite plainly. Previous to leaving Charleston, however, the greatest panic prevailed in that city, and it was expected that the Union troops would occupy the place in a short time. In the opinion of many it would require but 5,000 men to do this.

Upon arriving at Columbia the prisoners were at once confined in a close jail. Their fare at this place is claimed to have been better than on any former occasion. Captain Shiver, the rebel officer in charge, did all in his power to make them comfortable; but the women of Columbia, when they heard of this kindness being shown "the Yankees," made quite an outcry about it, and it was stopped, and Captain Shiver was arrested. Subsequently, however, on investigation into the circumstances that officer was reinstated in his position. Thirteen of the Union prisoners escaped while at Columbia. A portion of them were gone over six weeks, having reached to within a few miles of the Union lines, but were all subsequently recaptured. During their confinement in this place the officers and men occupied their time in making rugs and other articles. A large amount of these were sold by the men. Boxes of clothing from the United States government were received at this place, not a particle of anything being furnished by the Confederate government. A few days before they left Columbia, which was on the 26th of February, Colonel Corcoran and the other hostages were released. They were notified by Colonel Preston that arrangements had been made for an exchange of prisoners, and on the 26th of February started on their journey north. Owing to the insufficiency of transportation, the prisoners were divided into three detachments. Colonel Wilcox took charge of one, Colonel Corcoran of another and Colonel Woodruff of the third. They were obliged to give a parole not to attempt escape, although a detachment of soldiers was sent with them. The penalty of such an attempt was set down in writing to be an ignominious death. On arriving in Raleigh they missed the cars, and were detained there some six hours, at which point they met the Roanoke prisoners, who had been exchanged by our government. These men had also been detained at Raleigh. The latte expressed themselves quite pleased at the treatment which they received at the North, the officers showing their side arms as a proof that everything had been returned to them. These rebels expressed it as their opinion that when they started from the North they understood it was for the purpose of being exchanged for those they met at Raleigh.

On starting once more the party arrived at Petersburg about sunrise next morning. They were here also detained, on account of the cars being taken possession of by the Wise Legion. Considerable excitement existed in the city at the time, and several persons were arrested for treason for simply walking with Colonel Corcoran in the streets. This fact, as well as that of the unjust suspicions announced in regard to Colonel Corcoran giving information to his government at the time, has been given publicity to. The party were then permitted to proceed on their way, arriving in Richmond, for the second time, on the 28th of last February, when they were marched to a tobacco factory and put in close confinement. And now comes the most bitter part of the recital. Although the newspapers have of late been teeming with accounts of the suffering of our brave Union prisoners in Richmond and other places, yet a statement coming from a gentleman of such known intelligence and standing as Dr. McGregor must not be heedlessly passed over.

The prison where the Union soldiers were confined was, shortly before their taking possession of it, used as a hospital, and no beds were procured for them, only old ticks which had been used for a length of time by fever patients and wounded soldiers. They remained in this building until a few days after the attack of the Merrimac upon our fleet, when they were removed to Libby's buildings, on Carey street. The officers, numbering about seventy, were placed in one room, eighty feet by one hundred and forty in size, and not allowed to leave it on any account whatever. Their guard commenced to amuse themselves by building a large fire in the room, saying they would "smoke out the damned Yankees," an operation which they were nearly successful in performing. Complaints being made to the rebel officers, they only laughed at the idea as a good joke. A citizen prisoner leaped from the third story window to the ground, every part of his system being broken by the dreadful concussion. This unfortunate man was allowed to remain in this condition for hours before the rebel soldiers would allow assistance to reach him. Two days after he breathed his last in the most intense agony. Another incident of brutality was exhibited on the finding of the body of a drowned man in the canal. A rope was attached, and, hanging above the water, it was allowed to remain in that condition for weeks, presenting a most horrible spectacle to the eyes of all passers by. The probability is that this was a Union man on whom the rebels vented their spleen in this demoniac manner.

While in Richmond at that time reinforcements for Yorktown passed through that city in large numbers. The ships for obstructing the James river were laden within sight of the prisoners, and the whole block adjoining the jail was taken down. Night and day troops passed through the city. After the battle of Williamsburg the rebel wounded could be plainly seen passing by, and able bodied men by thousands were seen in hacks hastening past, as if the exertions which were made during the day were too much for them. These hacks were also put into service in order to carry soldiers from the York depot to various points. After the rebel army moved from Williamsburg nearer to Richmond, the streets and every part of the city were crowded with soldiers, who bivouacked there during the night. At this time army stores of all descriptions were passing back through the city. Heavy siege guns, with numbers of engines and cars from the York River Railroad, were drawn through the streets. Army wagons, filled with ammunition and all the other appurtenances of grim warfare, were hurried through as fast as possible. The passing and repassing of troops was constant, and every costume and every species of arm might be seen in the ranks. Consternation was pictured in every feature when the news came of the army retreating. The terrible cannonading shook the very foundations of the city, and it was the general belief among all that the city would be in the hands of the Unionists before long.

Believing this fact of the Union triumph, the prisoners were immediately hurried off to Salisbury, N. C. They were three days and two nights on the journey. On the way they met several trains loaded with troops, most of whom carried no arms but pikes. At Raleigh were large camps of instruction. Arriving at Salisbury, they were placed in a garrison which contained some sixteen thousand prisoners. This garrison was formerly a cotton manufacturing establishment, consisting of a large mill, four log cabins and six lockhouses. Several prisoners were there from Tuscaloosa. The quarters reserved for the officers commanded an excellent view of the town.

The condition of the hospital at this locality is described as heartrending in the extreme to think upon—the majority of the sick having to lay upon the floor, without anything under them. The principal diseases were typhoid fever, scurvy and diarrhœa. There was no medicine or food of any consequence, and the poor fellows had to endure their agonies in silence, without any remedy whatever. The first of our soldiers who died at this station was interred in the Lutheran burying ground; but the women of Salisbury came forward and interfered in this also, as at Columbia, and the body was removed to a tan yard, where all subsequent interments were made. With regard to the names of those who died, Dr. McGregor was unable to furnish a list. Now, when one looks at the terrible depravity of the women of the South in this connection, it must appear actually horrifying. But it will not do to harp on this subject at length, as the mere fact is impressive enough, without clothing it in any flourishing language. A fund was got up among the Union officers for hospital purposes; but so exorbitant was the price demanded for medicines that it was impossible to purchase them—one ounce of castor oil costing one dollar, and half a dram of quinine the same price.

The officers' room also commanded a good view of the railroad, and there passed during a fortnight over one thousand troops per day to Richmond. It was understood that there were nine thousand troops at Charlottesville waiting transportation.

One circumstance which Dr. McGregor desires to allude to particularly is the death of Capt. Tillinghast, of the regular army, who acted as aid to Gen. McDowell, and who died on the third day after the battle of Bull run, from a bullet wound in the abdomen. Shortly before his death he was visited by the rebel General Evans, who recognized in him an old classmate. Evans took the Captain's wedding ring from his finger, together with other valuables which he had on his person. Taking the blouse of the gallant soldier, and holding it before his eyes, which were already glazed in death, he tauntingly said that he would send the article to his wife to show where her husband had been shot—there appearing a hole in the back part of the blouse, the missile of death passing right through. Captain Tillinghast was buried under a cherry tree, and the place marked where lie the remains of as brave a soldier as ever drew sword.

These are the principal features which have characterized the captivity of Dr. McGregor among the rebels. His close confinement has of course kept from him any movement outside of the prison walls. He left Salisbury, N. C., on the 26th of July, and arrived here by way of Fortress Monroe. Previous to leaving he received the following letter from Col. Corcoran, directed to Captain Kirker, of this city:—

SALISBURY, N. C., July 23, 1862.

Captain JAMES B. KIRKER, 599 Broadway:—

MY VERY DEAR FRIEND—This will introduce to you my very highly esteemed friend Dr. John McGregor, Surgeon Third Connecticut regiment, who has been a fellow prisoner and sufferer since the battle of Manassas. He is fully entitled to the warmest thanks of our people for the untiring zeal and energy which he manifested in the discharge of his duty—voluntarily remaining on the battle field to take care of the wounded; and he has done great service in the hospitals at Richmond, and since our arrival here has been constant in attendance to our sick. He will give you all particulars I might otherwise desire to write about, as to our position and daily methods of endeavoring to pass away the dull monotony.

Your letters of 24th of April, 4th and 16th of June last, reached me, and the latter would have been answered ere this were it not that we have been in daily expectation of learning something definite in relation to an exchange of prisoners. We have been informed this day that arrangements to that effect are consummated, and that we are to be sent from here very soon; but I have been so very much disappointed before that I cannot permit myself to be too sanguine until I am within our own lines.

With kindest regards to all my friends, I remain yours, most affectionately, MICHAEL CORCORAN.

P. S.—The health of all the officers confined here is good at present. Captain McIvor, Lieutenants Bagley and Gannon wish to be kindly remembered to you. Excuse me to all friends for not writing. I hope to see you all very soon. M. C.

The North American Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, August 2, 1862.

The steamship North American sailed from Quebec at half-past ten o'clock this morning, for Liverpool. She takes out thirty-three cabin and forty-two steerage passengers.

BROKE THEIR PAROLE.—Gen. Lucius Desha, ex-Mayor Sam. January, M. Garnet, Rev. Mr. Smiley, Methodist preacher, and two other prominent citizens of Cynthiana, were on Saturday consigned to the Newport Barracks. It is said that these parties, though heretofore arrested and released on parole, have been contributing, to the extent of their ability, in aiding Morgan in his recent raid.—*Nashville Union, July 30.*

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

A Draft Probably to Commence on Tuesday Next—Rumors About Town.

There were statements made yesterday afternoon by parties in this city who are supposed to know all about military matters and things generally appertaining to them, that the government has decided upon commencing to draft on Tuesday next. The foundation for this seems to be as follows:—A certain firm of this city had received a contract for printing placards relative to recruiting, bounty, &c., which was of quite an extensive nature. A State government officer, who proceeded to Albany on Friday, telegraphed to this firm yesterday to cease printing any more of the placards, as intelligence had been received from Washington that the general government had determined upon drafting, this to commence on Tuesday, official intelligence of the same being intended to appear on Monday. Thus things remain, and rumors of all descriptions are flying around town at breakneck speed.

The Process of Drafting.

The question whether it will be necessary, in order to meet the last call for volunteers from this State made by the President, for the authorities to resort to the system of drafting or conscription to effect the object, is already beginning to be discussed, in view of the somewhat tardy manner in which recruiting is now carried on. An old law of the United States, passed in 1792, entitled "An act to provide for the national defence," by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, and afterwards amended and applied to all arms-bearing citizens of the country, gives the President authority to order a draft. The regular State militia are first liable; but, should they fail to supply the required number, then the able bodied males residing in the regimental districts, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, are liable to be drawn. The Revised Statutes of this State, section 49 of the Militia law, prescribe:—

Whenever the President of the United States or the Commander-in-Chief shall order a draft from the militia for public service, such draft shall be made in the following manner:—

When the draft required to be made shall be a number equal to one or more companies to each brigade, such draft shall be made by company, to be determined by lot, to be drawn by the commandant of the brigade, in the presence of the commanding officers of the regiments composing such brigade, from the military forces of the State in his brigade, organized, uniformed, &c.

In case such draft shall require a number equal to one regiment (to a brigade), it is to be determined in the same manner.

In case such draft shall require a larger number than the whole number composing the military force of such brigade, such additional draft shall be made of an equal number from the military roll of the ununiformed militia of each town or ward, filed with the city, village or town clerk, &c.

When such a draft is ordered, all males residing in regimental districts are compelled to enroll themselves; the enrolment list is then filed (in cities) in the county clerk's office. On the day appointed the mayor or supervisor of the ward, in presence of the regimental commander of the district, draws by lot from this list a number of names, in accordance with the number called for by the draft. Any male thus drawn may provide an able bodied man as a substitute, who is then taken in his stead. No persons of the required age are exempt from this drafting, except clergymen and those incapacitated by reason of bodily ailments. The old militia law of the United States, passed in 1791, exempts the Vice-President, judicial and executive officers, members of Congress, custom house officials, post officers and officials connected with the mail service, inspectors of ports, pilots and mariners in actual service.

Military Movements in New York and Vicinity.

SOLDIERS FIT FOR DUTY NOT RETURNING TO THEIR REGIMENTS TO BE ARRESTED—RESOLUTIONS OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

There is to be an excellent rule adopted in future relative to soldiers in this city, both officers and privates, whose furlough has expired, and who are able, but not willing, to return to their regiments immediately. At a meeting of the Police Commissioners, held on Friday last, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That in pursuance of the fifth section of the order of the Secretary of War, dated July 31, the police be instructed by the Superintendent to arrest any officer or private soldier, fit for duty, who may be found absent from his command without just cause, and deliver them at the central office.

Resolved, That the Superintendent cause all officers and privates, arrested in pursuance of the above resolution, to be conveyed and delivered to the military authorities at the proper post or depot, and collect the five dollars reward allowed for the arrest.

Resolved, That the Board will allow members of the force to retain the rewards received for making all arrests of officers and privates as above mentioned.

That these resolutions will be stringently enforced there is no reason to doubt. The police have a double inducement—that of doing their duty and earning the rewards given for such arrests.

COLONEL BLISS' RECRUITING OFFICE.

At Colonel Bliss' headquarters, 744 Broadway, recruiting is going on briskly. Having the advantage of being the United States general recruiting officer, Colonel Bliss has become a favorite with those wishing to enlist in the army of the Union; and if there be any one to whom the soldier is indebted it is to this gallant officer. He spent months in Washington, during the late session of Congress, to secure the passage of the bounty laws which now offer so great an inducement to our young men to enlist for the preservation of the Union and the constitution. To his efforts, more than those of any other person, are our soldiery indebted for the liberality that the government has shown in providing for their necessities. We are certain that those who wish to enlist in any division of the army will be greatly profited by calling on the gallant Colonel and being enlisted by him. Yesterday the Colonel received the following letter from General McClellan:—

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
HARRISON'S LANDING, July 30, 1862.

SIR—I am directed by Major General McClellan to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and to state in reply that he considers the filling up of the regiments now in the field of much greater importance than the organization of new ones, the efficiency of recruits when interspersed among veteran soldiers and placed under experienced officers being, in his opinion, much greater than it can be under any other circumstances. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR MCCLELLAN, Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

To Colonel WM. S. BLISS, New York.

Col. Bliss's efforts have been most eminently successful. Before his office was fairly opened one of the prominent merchants of the city sent his two sons to the office to be recruited. They chose their regiment, and were sent off accordingly. Numbers are daily applying at the office, and those who are admitted to the position of soldiers constitute the best class of young men of which our city can boast.

THE SIXTH SENATORIAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Sixth Senatorial District Military Committee was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, Senator Bradley presided. A statement was received from Alderman Dayton, who had been appointed at the last meeting of the committee to proceed to Albany and confer with Governor Morgan and Major Sprague on matters appertaining to bounty money and enlistments, relative to his mission. Governor Morgan assents to paying the full amount of bounty money at once, but each recruit must volunteer for three years or the war. The $25 United States bounty is paid to recruits on being mustered into the service; but this payment is left at the discretion of the recruiting officer, lest the men should desert. Officers recruiting for regiments in the field, who have not obtained commissions in these regiments, are entitled to their relative positions when the companies are completed. Major Sprague intimated that he would assist the committee in the matter of recruiting as far as practicable. A resolution was adopted inviting recruiting officers to attend the meeting of the committee on next Monday night, in order to take the initiatory steps towards opening recruiting offices in the various wards. The committee then adjourned to Monday night next.

THE HALLECK GUARD.

This organization has changed its name to the Fifth Senatorial District regiment. Recruiting is going on rapidly, and the regiment will be among the first to leave the State. Its encampment is at Turtle Bay Park, Forty-fifth street and Second avenue. A dress parade will take place at four o'clock this afternoon. Colonel Elias Peissner is the commander of this excellent corps. There are now four hundred and seventy-five men enlisted.

THE THIRD REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE.

In a notice of the review of the Empire Brigade, which took place on last Thursday, a mistake was made in omitting the Third regiment of the brigade, which was present on the occasion. Lieutenant Colonel Braulik, of the same regiment, was also on the ground. Captain Thomas Murphy, Captain Charles Dunlevy and Captain Michael Murphy had their companies present. They went through the different battalion movements very well, and reflect credit on their officers. The officers of this regiment take care first to instruct their men in the school of the soldier; next, the school of the company, and then battalion movements. On account of the short notice several captains could not bring their men, now quartered in different places, to the review, but will be on hand to-day, as General Spinola is determined to have all his men in East New York, so that they can be called together at the roll of the drum. General Spinola has appointed William Davis, of Allen street, Second Lieutenant of Company C, Third regiment. He is to be seen at 75 Division street.

THE SECOND NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.

Lieutenant J. W. Dempsey, of the Second New York State Militia, shipped his usual weekly squad of recruits yesterday for Harrison's Landing, Va., fully armed and equipped. The sight reminded us of May, 1861, when recruiting went on here so rapidly. Although Lieutenant Dempsey has had nothing but obstacles to contend with since his appointment as recruiting officer on this station, he has succeeded in emerging from the labyrinth of law and routine with his recruits, and is now actually doing some good to his regiment, and reports his business improving since the money is actually paid recruits. Lieutenant Dempsey is an officer of experience, and will reflect much credit on any organization to which he is attached.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The Seventy-eighth regiment New York Volunteers (First regiment Eagle Brigade), Col. Daniel Ullman, now in Virginia, in Banks column, under General Pope, were paid off last week, and three companies—A, B and C—remitted home to their families ten thousand dollars, which is now being distributed by the Brigade Quartermaster, Captain J. W. Currier, at his office, No. 112 Broadway.

This will gladden and cheer the household of many a family in and around New York, and tells well, not only for the economy of the regiment, but for their morals and discipline, which are cared for by the gentlemanly officers in command.

Lieutenant George Bishop, of Company B, is recruiting for the regiment in the Park, and now is a good opportunity to join a first class regiment and receive the full bounty.

THE SECOND REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE.

The following in relation to the Second regiment, Empire Brigade, has been issued.—

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF NEW YORK STATE,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 31, 1862.

Colonel P. J. CLASSEN, commanding Second regiment, Empire Brigade:—

COLONEL—I have to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 21st inst. in relation to the discharge of private Simpson, Ninth New York Militia, that the War Department will only grant the discharge when the organization to which it is intended to assign him is complete and the commission actually issued to him. I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General.

THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS—LETTER FROM MAJOR LE GENDRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HEADQUARTERS, RECRUITING POST,
FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT N. Y. V., 293 BROADWAY,
August 1, 1862.

The greatest obstacle encountered by us in our efforts to enlist men in the service of the United States has consisted in the difficulty to persuade men that we really believe that the State and United States bounties are to be paid at an early date; and, as a last resort, I have concluded to advance to every recruit for the Fifty-first regiment New York Volunteers the sum of fifty dollars in cash, to be paid immediately after muster. The recruit, on receipt of the money, gives me power of attorney to endorse his name on any check which may be hereafter sent to him by the Paymaster General, G. Bliss, Jr., on account of State bounty. The recruit then gives similar authority to his wife, or any of his friends, to collect any sums of money he may have to receive hereafter from the United States or other sources. This being done, we send him, fully equipped, to the regiment.

On hearing that such a plan could help the recruiting of the Fifty-first regiment, the brother of Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Potter, now commanding the regiment, wrote to me the following letter, which I beg you to publish, I being too happy, indeed, to make known to the public the name of a gentleman who, capable of such a feeling of patriotism and devotion to the cause of the Union, is modest enough to desire it to remain confined to those who will derive direct profit from it. This is the letter:—

No. 61 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, August 1, 1862.

MY DEAR MAJOR LE GENDRE:—

I hear that recruiting for the old regiments would be facilitated if advances in cash could be made to the men on enlisting—either of the State bounty or of such other money as their immediate necessities require. With a view of facilitating recruiting for the gallant Fifty-first New York, I beg to place at your service the sum of one thousand dollars, to be used, in your discretion, in advances for this purpose, and remain, &c., &c.,

CLARKSON N. POTTER.

According to the plan adopted to-day three recruits for the Fifty-first regiment New York Volunteers have received each $50. Any one who may enlist hereafter in this organization will enjoy the same privilege.

Recruits may apply at the recruiting tent, City Hall Park, or at the headquarters, 293 Broadway. I remain, Mr. Editor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. LE GENDRE,
Major Fifty-first regiment New York Volunteers.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT, VOSBURGH CHASSEURS, COLONEL BUCKINGHAM.

This regiment has nearly completed its organization, having some eight hundred men in camp at the Red House, Harlem; among them some thirty Indians. This regiment is named after the lamented Colonel Vosburgh, late of the Seventy-first regiment New York State Militia, and we know that Colonel Buckingham will do all he can to perpetuate the memory of that man whom he loved while living, and mourns now that he is no more. Success to Colonel Buckingham and the Vosburgh Chasseurs.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF COLONEL CORCORAN.

A meeting of the officers of the Sixty-ninth regiment was held on Thursday evening for the purpose of making proper arrangements for the reception of Colonel Corcoran, who is now daily expected to arrive here, as it is stated that everything is progressing favorably relative to the exchange of prisoners. Captain John Breslin occupied the chair, and Lieutenant Peter McQuade was appointed secretary. After some discussion, on motion of Captain James B. Kirker, the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow night, to take place at the regimental armory over Essex market.

NEW RECRUITING OFFICE FOR THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Captain Charles Rogers has opened a recruiting office for the Third regiment, Empire Brigade, at 94 Greenwich street. Captain Rogers has seen service, and will, no doubt, prove an efficient officer.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VOLUNTEER FUND.

Payments for the next fortnight of the volunteer fund will take place on Monday next. With regard to the last distribution the following appear to be the facts:—

Wm. Truslow, Assistant Treasurer of the Fifth Senatorial district, reports having received from Comptroller Haws $16,000; disbursed $13,880; amount on hand, $2,120. The detail of the disbursements is as follows:—

Wards.	*Families.*	*Adults.*	*Children.*	*Am't.*
10th	461	460	511	$1,959
11th	940	933	1,305	4,134
13th	459	459	549	1,950
17th	1,344	1,341	1,841	5,327
Total	3,204	3,198	4,206	$13,880

The following report was rendered by Josiah F. Kendall, Assistant Treasurer of the Seventh Senatorial district:—Amount received from Comptroller, $16,000; amount disbursed, $13,929; amount on hand, $2,071.

Wards.	*Families.*	*Adults.*	*Children.*	*Am't.*
12th	139	133	220	$614
19th	382	381	603	1,677
20th	1,407	1,399	2,374	6,244
21st	550	544	837	2,420
22d	672	666	1,088	2,974
Total	3,130	3,123	5,127	$13,929

THE REMAINS OF COLONEL MONROE.

The remains of this gallant soldier arrived in this city on Friday night and were taken to the late residence of deceased. To-morrow the funeral will take place at ten o'clock in the morning at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

The Pennsylvania Volunteer Bounty Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 1862.

Nearly $14,000 were subscribed to the Volunteer Bounty Fund this morning, and it has now reached the sum of $316,000, exclusive of the railroad subscriptions. There is every prospect of the fund reaching $500,000—all offered within eight or nine days. The subscriptions include six of $5,000 each, four of $3,000, five of $2,500, four of $2,000, two of $1,500 each, two of $1,200, and a hundred of $1,000 each; also, some hundred in sums of below $1,000 each.

War Meeting at Scranton, Pa.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 2, 1862.

A largely attended and enthusiastic war meeting was held at Nicholson, Wyoming county, to-day. Hon. G. A. Grow and Judge Peckham addressed the assemblage. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Resolutions requesting the County Commissioners to offer fifty dollars bounty were unanimously adopted. Wyoming will undoubtedly fill her quota.

War Meeting at Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 1, 1862.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held in this city to-day. Business was almost entirely suspended at eleven A. M. Speeches were made by Hon. H. B. Payne, B. F. Backus and others.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.

NASSAU—Steamship British Queen—Mrs Carroll and infant, Mrs Kerr and child, Mrs M J Musgrove, Messrs G Campbell, M Flaig, I H Baldwin, C Rider, G Sawyer, T I Waters, F Carlton, R McConnell, B Isaac, A Chisholm and Dr Lewis, R N, and thirty-three seamen on deck.

NEW ORLEANS—Bark Henry Hill—C Flent and family, A Franke and family, M D Strout, Simpson Master, Osterman and lady, Mrs D Williams, Mrs F Fusman and child, Mrs Guillot and child, Miss Hannah, Mr Macitt.

NEW ORLEANS—Ship Metropolis—Daniel Levi and family, Mrs Ann Neumann and child, Miss H Bogert, L H Moores.

NEW ORLEANS—Bark Pleiades—S Shepherd and lady.

MINANTLAR—Schr Elliott—W W Ready, W W Caufield, L Gyen, W McCullom.

DEPARTURES.

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON—Steamship New York—Mr and Mrs Henry Oelrichs, four children and two servants; Miss McRa, Miss Julia McRa, Mr Dom Altrocchi, lady, four children and servant; Mrs M Hemminway, Mrs Jeannette Mayne, Mr Charles G Richter, Mr J W Hull, Mrs A Porter, Capt Theodore Hayden, Mr S A Emery, Mr C Poppele, all from New York; Mr John Steilman, lady, six children and servant; Mr J F Alberti, lady, three children and servant, all from Baltimore; Mr H Bogel, lady and daughter, Baton Rouge, La.; Consul W Mayer, Mr Wm Muller, both from Havana; Mrs L Bianchin, six children and servant, N O; Mr S Forth, Miss Charlotta Furth, from San Francisco; Mr J W Kirchoff, lady, five children and servant, New Orleans; Mr Fr Witthauer and lady, Dr B E Williams and lady, all from Cincinnati; Mr Wm G Wall, son and two daughters; Mr M B Riddle, Miss Ida Schedier, Miss F Rooney, Mr Carl Schaus, Miss Elise Barry, Mr Louis Aull, lady and child; Miss Anna Stringer, Mr Theo Abt, Mr F Buhmann, Mr C Brison, Mr A Barres, Mr G A Sintenis, Mr Vincent Harter and lady, all from New York; Mr John A Custer, Philadelphia; Mr Chas Erich, Mr M Glassick, Mr Oswald Klingselsen, Mr E Scheffer and son, Mr C Schuster and lady, all from Louisville; Mr Louis Magratz, Mr Franz Kuhr, Mr H Levy, all from San Francisco; Mr Emil Moemninghoff, Chicago; Mr Eliza Spear, Wolesburg, Ill; Mr Peter J Dierckx, St Louis; Mr Edward C Chase, New York; Mrs Barbara Ruh and two children, Phil; Mr Fred Brandner and daughter, Mr H Schafer, Mrs M Schumann, all from Washington, D C; Miss Mary Kron, N York; Miss Elisabeth Linder, New York, and 98 in the steerage.—Total 315. $121,022 11 in specie.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship City of Washington—Miss Mary Bernie, Miss Taylor, NYork; Mrs Giraud, Miss E E Wilmot, Fred Hon, R Buchanan, Wm S Phyfe, S G Lee, Mc L Bear, G N Spinnay, M Collins, E M Farnsworth, Miss Valson and servant, Dominique Virges and wife, Capt A Penick and lady, John Alexander, John S Alexander, Miss Gibbons, Mrs A B Smith and daughter, B Saull, NYork; John M Harrington, NYork; J Kimel, Mr Story, NYork; Pr Rickard, NYork; N Sourns, Paris; Wm Gandy, NYork; Rev C Hoffman, Jos Raymond Zava S, John Feeney, L D Stratton, Wm A Malone, Robt H M Dickinson, F A Villarius, Mrs Neuville P Berger and lady, NYork; C Chiancck, Albert Tuetlister, R Hearse, Aug Reichlinger, Francis Thies, J C Park, Mrs Field and son, Mr Magulie, Mr W B Smith, T F Rowell, John Hopley, Thos Alsop, Joseph Truhman, with many others in the steerage. Specie, $254,800 50.

NEW ORLEANS AND KEY WEST—Steamship Marion—J M Rand, E P Dwight, Miss C Unger, Edmond Ranson, Charles Fleisen, H Nimon, N R Todd, N P Hamess, E E Edensorn, W R Randolph, Mr Perkins, James Ryback, A Setasel, Mrs F Wagner, Frank Marquand, E Maitland, Julius Sazerac, Meyer Phineas, G F Weiss, D McCormick, United States Army, D Munck.

The Prize Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

The United States vs. the sloop Sarah and cargo.—The pleadings and preparatory papers show that this vessel and cargo were owned in Mobile and captured in the Gulf Stream, off Mobile and Ship Island. The allegations of the libel are fully sustained by the evidence, and condemnation of both vessel and cargo decreed accordingly.

The same vs. the schooner Lucy C. Holmes.—This vessel and cargo were captured off the coast of North Carolina, May 22, 1862, by the steamer Saratoga, and sent to this port as a prize. Vessel and cargo condemned. Decree accordingly.

The same vs. the sloop New Eagle and cargo.—Same decree of condemnation entered.

The same vs. the British schooner Mersey.—This vessel and cargo were captured April 26, 1862, in the Atlantic, two days sail from Nassau, N. P., by the United States steamship Santiago de Cuba, for having unlawfully run the blockade at Charleston, and were sent to this port for adjudication as prize of war. Judge Betts, in a very elaborate opinion, adjudged the vessel and cargo confiscated to the United States, and ordered a decree for their condemnation and forfeiture.

THE CRANBERRY CROP.—The Cape Cod *Republican* says the cranberry crop in that vicinity has been much injured by a peculiar blight. One gentleman, who expected to raise 1,000 bushels, will not gather more than 300 bushels.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 363—August 2, 1862.
58, 35, 37, 15, 26, 73, 64, 45, 39, 25, 33, 32.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 364—August 2, 1862.
36, 37, 10, 26, 66, 31, 35, 76, 44, 11, 68, 77, 65.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 311—August 2, 1862.
62, 9, 75, 10, 16, 1, 63, 56, 11, 51, 20, 2.
DELAWARE, CLASS 293—August 2, 1862.
66, 3, 8, 37, 70, 54, 73, 74, 28, 35, 32, 42, 53.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

Great Triumph.—Steinway & Sons, 82 and 84 Walker street, New York, have been awarded a first prize medal at the great International Exhibition, London, for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship shown in grand and square Pianos. There were two hundred and sixty-nine pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition, and the special correspondence of the New York Times says:—Messrs. Steinway's endorsement by the jurors is emphatic and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1—Of Unequalled style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed at TAIT'S 51 Cortland