NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1862.

INTERVIEWS OF VARIOUS DELEGATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The President has been occupied to-day chiefly with giving audience to committees and delegations. Among his earliest visitors was a delegation from New Orleans, composed of Judge Roselius, Doctor Cottman and Mr. Cuthbert Bullitt. They had a long conference upon New Orleans affairs, which was mutually satisfactory. Another conference has been appointed for to-morrow.

The Delaware delegation had another interview in regard to drafting in that State. The President does not feel at liberty to remit the draft, but it will be so arranged as to do ample justice to the Union men of the State, and enable the Blue Hen's Chickens in the army to show their mettle under favorable auspices.

The committee appointed under the resolutions adopted at the recent war meeting in Baltimore also had an audience. They presented to the President the resolutions and mass of testimony in regard to the disloyalty of certain prominent parties in Baltimore. They were assured that the papers should receive prompt and careful consideration.

THE NEW STAMP CURRENCY.

The new stamps for currency will be delivered to Mr. J. J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer at New York, on Wednesday next. The five and twenty-five cent stamps are printed on yellow bank note paper, and the tens and fifties on white paper. Their technical denomination is "postal currency." They are to be issued and redeemed only by Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States.

THE REBEL RAM FINGAL AT SAVANNAH.

Official despatches received at the Navy Department yesterday, from Admiral Dupont, do not mention the ram Fingal, of which so much has been said by the special correspondents of the New York journals as upon the eve of making a visit to our troops and vessels upon the Southern coast, nor did that officer even hint that such a monster had been constructed.

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Brigadier General Casey has been assigned to duty, receiving and encamping troops as they arrive in this city from the several States.

The resignation of Captain H. S. Spear, additional aid-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier General Reynolds, has been accepted by the President.

Thurlow W. Seward, of the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, is honorably discharged from service to enable him to raise a company of volunteers.

Brigadier General T. W. Sherman is ordered to repair without delay to New Orleans, and report to Major General B. F. Butler, commanding Department of the Gulf.

Captain Wm. McMichael, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, and Lieutenant D. C. Magee, A. D. C., will report without delay, in person, to the General-in-Chief.

First Lieutenant Eugene B. Beaumont, Fourth United States cavalry, is assigned to duty as aid-de-camp on the staff of the General-in-Chief.

Major Charles G. Walpius, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report in person to the General-in-Chief for orders.

First Lieutenant Charles F. Adams, Jr., is hereby detached from duty with the First Massachusetts cavalry, and assigned to the staff of General Pope.

Major John R. Cravens, additional paymaster, will report to the Paymaster General for duty in Washington, and Major Wm. Gumback, additional paymaster, is assigned to duty at Indianapolis in his stead.

Captain C. C. Nott, Fifth Iowa cavalry, now absent in New York on account of wounds, has permission to report to the Governor of New York for recruiting duty.

Captain Jacob M. Cyster, Eighteenth United States infantry, will proceed to Baltimore and relieve Colonel F. O. Nyse, Third United States artillery, in the duties of mustering and disbursing officer in that city.

Captain Elisha H. Ludington, Seventeenth United States infantry, will relieve Major A. Montgomery, Quartermaster, United States Army, in the duties of mustering and disbursing officer at Pittsburg, Pa.

Captain J. J. Hassler, who has won a high reputation as a staff officer, has been commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of one of the regiments of the Iowa brigade, organized by General Heron.

CONDITION OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Accounts from General McClellan's army represent it to be in splendid condition, and filled with eagerness for battle. If allowed to go ahead they are confident of success. There is a prospect now that they will have the wished for opportunity under more auspicious circumstances than they have recently enjoyed.

FILL UP THE OLD REGIMENTS.

Letters received here from distinguished officers of General McClellan's army urge strongly the necessity of filling up the old regiments. They suggest that the bounties should be used for this purpose, and that these regiments should be filled from the new levy of three hundred thousand volunteers. The recruits thus placed in the old regiments will be worth five or ten times their number in new regiments.

RECRUITING IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

To-day Secretary Seward formally recommended to the employes in his department that they furnish as many soldiers for the war as there are persons therein fit for duty below the age of forty-five. Of the entire number fifteen are capable for this purpose. The Secretary at the same time pledged himself to furnish three substitutes. The clerks promptly responded, and it is understood that ten or eleven men have already been supplied by them either personally or by substitutes. The remainder to complete the quota will doubtless soon be forthcoming. Two of the clerks will leave Washington to enter the service elsewhere.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S QUOTA OF TROOPS.

It is thought there will be no occasion for a draft in this District. From present appearances the quota will be filled with volunteers, whose families will be provided for by the citizens

RETURN OF HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS TO THE ARMY.

The recent order to return to their regiments in the field of all able bodied soldiers employed as attendants upon hospitals, will increase the force in the field several thousands. In addition to these, large numbers of convalescents are daily sent from the various hospitals to their regiments, and officers and men who have been lounging about on furlough are becoming scarce.

FORWARDING THE NEW REGIMENTS TO THEIR DESTINATIONS.

It is understood that Brigadier General Ketchum has been ordered to proceed to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, and, if necessary, Albany, to consult with the Governors upon measures proper to despatch the regiments to their destinations. General Ketchum is Acting Inspector General, and will see that the bounty is paid to the troops, that they are fully equipped and armed with the greatest promptness, as soon as organized, and that complete arrangements are made to forward them with despatch.

Brigadier General H. G. Wright will proceed to Boston on similar business.

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS IN THE MILITARY HOSPITALS.

A prominent merchant, resident in Boston, who has been spending a few days in this city, during which time he has manifested deep interest in the welfare of the sick and wounded soldiers here, yesterday placed in Mrs. President Lincoln's hands $1,000, to be appropriated by her for the benefit of those in the military hospitals. He had observed the quiet and unostentatious manner in which Mrs. Lincoln contributed to the comfort of the suffering soldiers, and concluded to ask the privilege of placing the amount named in her hands, believing that in no way would the money be better or more judiciously appropriated. The charge was promptly and cheerfully accepted.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon General Hammond, by means of his medical inspectors, is feeling throughout the country the condition of the medical department, and promptly and abundantly supplying deficiencies and making necessary changes.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George C. Bordman has been ordered to the steamer Norwich.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel F. M. Warnell has been ordered to the gunboat Rives.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. E. Foster has been ordered to the steamer Clifton.

Edward F. Clifton, of Vermont, has been appointed Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the steamer Connecticut.

Frederick D. Stuart, of New York, Third Assistant Engineer, ordered to the James river flotilla.

EXAMINATION OF NAVAL STATIONS.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed under the act of July 15, the following officers to constitute the Board to examine into the report on the relative fitness and capacity for use as a government navy yard of League Island in the Delaware river, the harbor of New London Conn., and the waters of Narragansett Bay, Mass., viz:—Rear Admiral Silas H. Stringham, Commodore Wm. H. Gardner and Captains John Marston and S. J. Van Brunt, and also Professor Bache and W. P. S. Sauzer, Esq., civil engineer. They meet at New London, Conn., on the 19th instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT CHIPPEWA.

The gunboat Chippewa, under command of Commander Berrison, which has been for some months on the blockading squadron off Wilmington, N. C., has arrived at the Navy Yard, and on Monday her masts were taken out preparatory to giving her a general overhauling.

ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE PORTER.

Among the arrivals at Willard's to-day is Commodore Porter, of the celebrated mortar fleet.

APPOINTMENT UNDER THE TAX BILL.

Surgeon J. K. Barnes, United States Army, is detailed for special duty under the immediate orders of Major General Halleck. All certificates and applicants for sick leaves will be referred to him for examination.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The following additional appointments have been made under the Internal Revenue act:—

New Hampshire.—Second district—Collector, John Kimball, of Concord; Assessor, Herman Foster, of Manchester.

Maine.—First district—Collector, Nathaniel J. Miller, of Portland; Assessor, Nathaniel G. Marshall, of York. Second district—Collector, Jesse S. Lyford, of Lewiston Assessor, Hannibal Belcher, of Farmington. Third district—Collector, Peter F. Sanborne, of Readfield; Assessor, George W. Wilcox, of Gardiner. Fourth district—Collector, Aaron A. Wing, of Bangor; Assessor, George P. Sewell, of Oldtown. Fifth district—Collector, John West, of Franklin; Assessor, Nathaniel A. Joy, of Ellsworth.

The appointing powers have been all day engaged upon the appointments for Pennsylvania under the internal revenue law. They have not yet been definitely determined. The appointments for Ohio are to be next taken up. Those for New York will not be touched until the end of this week, or probably the first of next week.

It is stated that the appointment of Mr. Gilbert, the law partner of Naval Officer Dennison, as Collector for New York under the Internal Revenue law, is strongly pressed here with a prospect of success.

RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.

The secession sympathizers in Maryland are holding secret meetings and trying to devise ways and means to resist the draft to be made in that State.

A CHECK TO ATTEMPTS TO EVADE THE DRAFT.

It will be seen by the following circular, just issued, that the Post Office Department means to head off those disposed to evade the draft by getting places as postmasters' assistants, &c.:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 13, 1862.

SIR—The Postal law allows, and the standing regulation of the department requires, each postmaster to appoint an assistant, to prevent the office from being left without a qualified person to perform its duties in case of the necessary absence, the sickness, resignation or death of the postmaster. It is presumed that you complied with this regulation by an appointment of assistant upon taking charge of your office. The department is new in receipt of an appointment and oath of an additional clerk, or assistant, without explanation. It is known that in several instances appointments of this character have been made, where the services of the clerk were not necessary to the business of the office, but with a view to shield the parties from enrolment in the militia. Without imputing to you improper motives in your recent appointment, I am instructed by the Postmaster General to direct that Mr. ———, the person recently appointed by you, be dismissed from your office as a clerk, and that the enrolling officer of the militia of your district be immediately notified of the fact, unless you can furnish a satisfactory explanation for his appointment. I am, respectfully, &c.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

SEARCH AFTER REBEL RECRUITS.

Last night a patrol from the New York cavalry, under Lieut. Holmes, entered Rockville, Md., and, finding a man named Pierre Trail about leaving the village under suspicious circumstances, questioned him; but he would give no satisfactory account of himself or take the oath of allegiance. Trail attempted to shoot one of the guards in whose charge he was placed. He was brought to the Provost Marshal's office this morning and sent to the Old Capitol.

The guard also searched the house of W. V. Bowie, and found thirty-one rifles and old muskets, with accoutrements, the plates bearing the Maryland coat of arms.

Evidence was obtained that there had been a rebel recruiting office in the village, from which several recruits had been forwarded South.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War to the commanding officers of all armories and arsenals in the United States to administer the oath of allegiance to all employed under their command.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO STONECUTTERS.

On Monday the oath of allegiance was administered to most of the stonecutters at the Capitol, by Captain Williams, and thus far none have refused to take it.

EXPERIMENTS WITH JAMES' CANNON.

Brigadier General Harvey Brown and Admiral Foote have been ordered to repair to Sag Harbor, N. Y., to witness some experimental firing with James' cannon.

SOLVENT BANKS IN THE DISTRICT.

The following are the only regular banks of issue in the District of Columbia, and whose notes are received as bankable, namely, the Bank of the Metropolis, the Bank of Washington, the Patriotic Bank of Washington, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and the Bank of Commerce of Georgetown. This information is given for the protection of the distant public.

APPOINTMENT.

Josiah H. Squier, of San Francisco, Cal., has been appointed to a clerkship in the Pension Office of the Interior Department.

NEW REBEL POSTAGE STAMP.

By recent captures of rebel mails it has been discovered that the Davisites have issued a new postage stamp. It is an imitation of the French postage stamp, containing a well executed head of Jeff. Davis, printed in blue, in a similar manner to that of Louis Napoleon on the French stamps. For the first time the adhesive gum upon these rebel stamps has been made to stick.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

There are now in the Twentieth street hospital, under Dr. Butler's care, two soldiers belonging to the United States infantry, who, in the year 1855, were fighting on opposite sides, one being on the Russian and the other on the English side at the battle of Inkermann. Now these men come together in one hospital, wounded, one in the arm and the other in the leg, in the seven days battles before Richmond, fighting under one flag.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals here to-day are General Geary, wounded in the battle of Cedar Mountain; General Benham, General Stahl, Commander Ringgold, United States Navy; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, of Illinois, and Captain Drake De Kay.

PRISONERS REMOVED TO GEORGETOWN.

Last night about a hundred prisoners were removed from the Old Capitol to the new military prison in Georgetown. These were, the greater part, for desertion.

THE RECENTLY ARRIVED PRISONERS.

The prisoners brought up by the Freeborn on Sunday, including fifteen negroes captured with the parties, were sent to the Old Capitol on Monday morning.

ARREST OF POLICE OFFICERS.

Messrs. Wise and Allen, two well known police officers of this city, were arrested on Monday night by General Wadsworth on the charge of kidnapping.

AMERICAN PRODUCE IN SWEDEN.

Advices received from Stockholm, under date of July 18, state that American pork is in great demand and preferred to Russian. It is admitted into Sweden duty free. Common sides and shoulders from Indiana and Illinois sell freely at 10 cents; smoked hams at 20 cents. There is ready sale also for rosin and leaf tobacco. The former pays a duty of 1½c. per lb.; the latter 5c. per lb. The grain crop is short. Wheat, good quality, brings $1 85; rye, $1 40, and oats 37c. All kinds of grain are admitted duty free.

CONVALESCENTS SENT TO THEIR REGIMENTS.

Large numbers of convalescents are daily being discharged and returning to their regiments. On Monday some forty were sent from St. Elizabeth Hospital, across the Eastern branch to the Soldiers' Rest, preparatory to being sent to their regiments.

Interesting from Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 13, 1862.

Brigadier General Lane took the field in person on Monday with 5,000 cavalry. He will be joined in the interior by 150 more troops, and will make the campaign against guerillas short and decisive.

LEAVENWORTH, August 13, 1862.

The announcement of the capture of Independence by the rebels caused codsiderable excitement, and the militia forces have organized. One company of militia has been called to Fort Scott to strengthen that garrison.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., August 13, 1862.

Major Montgomery drove Coffin's band of guerillas out of Hermansville on Monday night, and caught and attacked them Tuesday morning at Stockton, killing and wounding quite a number of them and putting the balance to flight.

UTICA, Mo., August 13, 1862.

The Union forces, under Colonel Guitar, caught Poindexter's band of guerillas at Compton's Ferry, on Grand river, at nine o'clock Monday night, killed ten or twelve, and wounded thirty. They also captured Poindexter's whole train, one-third of his horses and one-third of his wagons and ammunition.

WAR MEETING IN HOBOKEN.

Large Gathering at Odd Fellows' Hall—Speeches of General Sickles, Walbridge, Ex-Judge Whiting and Others—Exciting Incidents of the Meeting, &c.

Odd Fellows' Hall, in Washington street, Hoboken, N. J., was crowded to excess last evening by an enthusiastic crowd of persons eager to give expression to their patriotism for the government, and to hear remarks from the distinguished persons set down upon the occasion. The object of the meeting was also to encourage recruiting as much as possible, in order to do away with the necessity of having a draft in New Jersey. Though Hoboken is a small place, yet the locality is big with loyalty to the government, and the city itself has furnished numbers of volunteers for the present war.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock, L. W. Maires, Esq., President of the Common Council being appointed chairman. The crowd in the large hall at this time could not be greater, and the enthusiasm exhibited upon the occasion was of the strongest character. On the entrance of General Sickles into the room he was greeted with tremendous cheers, again and again renewed, to which he modestly bowed his acknowledgments.

On taking the chair, Mr. MAIRES made some introductory remarks and referred to our present difficulties. New Jersey was right in every crisis of our country. He alluded to and condemned the policy of the *Tribune* newspaper, for which hearty groans were given. He concluded with a telling exhortation for the people to stand by and fight for the government to the bitter end.

General SICKLES next came forward, and said he did not hear from any source that he was expected to be present, until late in the day, and he had not expected to be able to attend. He had just returned from a long and laborious tour in Western New York. Indeed, his campaign for reinforcements had been not less arduous that the campaign on the peninsula. He was here to testify to his homage for the objects of the meeting. He was here to make honorable mention of the brave services of the Jerseymen in the Excelsior Brigade. (Cheers.) At the time his command was organized, he had not the patronage of any State. Men came to him from Michigan, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. He was proud to call his command a Union brigade. (Applause.) He received about six hundred men from New Jersey. He knew enough to know that the soldier it was who won the victory. He would say that there were no nobler, braver or truer soldiers in the Army of the Potomac than the soldiers from New Jersey. The Army of the Potomac had been villified, and its unconquerable chief—(three cheers for McClellan, repeated)—deserved well of the country. He knew that unjust criticisms and comments had been made. They had only to refresh their memories to know that cabals and cliques had been formed against the best generals that ever lived. Even during the Revolution there were those who wanted to replace Washington with Gates, or even Arnold. It was claimed that McClellan—(cheers)—was too tardy and had not "dash"—a favorite word with those who never fight. (Applause.) For himself he preferred to fight under a general who had brains, and knew when and where and how to fight. (Cheers.) McClellan, with but a column of the great army which he had created, had fought the rebels to their very doors—(applause)—and had gone as far as he could in prudence go. (Applause.) He was glad that New Jersey was loyal, and would furnish her quota, not of conscripts, but of volunteers. (Cheers.) This was not a war against individuals, or a crusade against property. It was not a war against institutions, however obnoxious; not a war of retaliation or revenge—but it was a war to crush rebellion—to maintain the constitution and the laws—(cheers)—to restore the power of the government and the waving of the flag over the whole country. (Applause.) Such a war required men—many men. Where in any city in the North could such a meeting be convened to hear a soldier talk? There was a regiment of able-bodied men here—who of them had enlisted? (Not a voice answered.) Could none of them go?

A VOICE—Take the black republicans—they made the war.

Gen. SICKLES—Oh, my friend, that is a poor excuse for your not fighting—a miserable excuse. (Confusion, cheers and cries of "Put out the traitor.") Such a man is a fit subject for a draft. (Applause.) It is just such men who are trying to escape to Canada to avoid serving their country. (Applause.)

THE VOICE—That's a falsehood, Mr. Sickles; I don't run away.

OTHER VOICES—"Take his name." "Have him drafted." "Put him out."

Gen. SICKLES continued, saying that such men had their utility, and he would make some use of the occurrence. He had found many men who were ready to interpose politics as a reason for not doing their duty. No one would accuse him of sympathy with the political party in power. He knew of none of the dominant power for which he had voted. He had his political opinions, and, at a proper time, he would express them. But when his former political associates said they would appeal to the sword, and fired on Fort Sumter (applause), he ceased to be a politician, and became a soldier. (Great cheering.) When peace should be restored by the subjugation of the rebels, all of us would be at liberty to resume our political discussions. Then they might criticise the cause of the war, the question whether men had proved faithful to their trust; and then the guilty would be punished. But now was not the time for the inquiry. Now all other considerations must be put aside except the duty of sustaining the government, and putting down the rebellion which menaces our liberties. (Great applause.) He counselled his old political friends to remember how they regarded, in 1812 and in the war with Mexico, the men who failed to come up to the full measure of support of the government in its hour of need. Let them remember the great responsibility of the President and those in power. Let them hold the government to economy and an absence of partisanship, and place confidence in those who prove worthy of their trust. He had not voted for the President, but, from a scrutiny of his acts, taking into consideration the difficulties with which he is surrounded, the numbers of the rebels, the scattered army and navy, the empty treasury, the jealous eyes of Europe, ready to send here a second Philip of Macedon to take advantage of our divisions—when he saw, in spite of all this, that the President had maintained the national dignity; that foreign intervention had been prevented; that the rebels had been put at bay in their own capital, instead of menacing ours; that our army was to be doubled—large as it was—the sagacity, faithfulness, loyalty and justness of a patriotic President were made manifest. (Applause.) Justice, truth and candor demanded that they should admit that Abraham Lincoln had proven himself a capable and able Chief Magistrate. (Applause.) In conclusion Mr. Sickles referred at length to the conduct of the gallant Jerseymen in this war. He counselled them by all the persuasive eloquence he could master, to fill up the old regiments—those which had been foremost in the battle, and were now with thinned ranks still facing the foe. He urged them to promptly comply with the call of the government and all would be well, and concluded an eloquent and appropriate speech.

General WALBRIDGE then came forward and said that England in 1812 had to leave this country, and if she should again attempt a similar act, he, old as he was, would stand side by side with every man to crush her power. (Applause.) He hoped the Charleston affair would be sunk in this war. He was proud of the last speaker and what he said of General McClellan and the President of the United States, and he would now call for three cheers for Jersey men. He spoke proudly of them. [General Walbridge then shook hands with a gallant chieftain, and brought him on the platform.] He spoke of the men and times of Princeton and Monmouth. He was ready to go now if needed. General Sickles and he and other friends had worked together on other and different occasions. It was our duty to stand by the Union and the constitution. The General then referred to the mediation of Russia, France and England. If that were to be their purpose we should start by Charleston, and if we did we would go by London and Paris, &c. (Applause.) He then referred to Venice and Italy, and spoke of the great spirit of freedom that should reign throughout the world, and want on to speak of European interference. He would stand by the brave General—drawn from twenty thousand people—some master spirit and some commanding genius, who would lead us in defence of the Union. (Applause.) There was one result to settle the war, and that was to let the white man do the fighting and the black man the digging, and then shall this glorious flag float proudly as it did over Mexico and every other country. They did it before and they would do it again. Give us three hundred thousand men and we should leave this rebellion the same as it was before it commenced.

Ex-Judge WHITING was the next speaker. He alluded to the rebellion. The Southerners had stated that the only question between them and us was the question of subjugation or extermination; and it was the only question that was to be determined by this civil war. He called it a civil war. All civil wars were rebellious. This was a rebellion of part of the Southern States who desired to secede from the other States of the Union. They (the rebels) said that they hated the government, and that they hated the Union; that they would never live under this administration. But what was the use of talking any more about it? The time for talking had passed, and the time for action had come. The speaker then alluded to the runaway brigade. If there were any who wanted to run away, let them run; if the government wanted to enlist cowards, why let them enlist them. But we wanted men with stout hearts and high resolves, when the victory would be ours. If we had cowardly soldiers, those Southern gentlemen would whip us. (Applause.) He (the speaker) was beyond the age for drafting; but he had not filed his papers yet. If they would take him at his age in the army he was willing to go. His son had gone to the war, and he had no more flesh and blood to give. The government had not been properly aroused to the emergencies of the present rebellion. They were yet playing with it. We had been doing little or nothing. The question now was would we put down this rebellion or would we not? There was no doubt but that if the government went right to work, and let every other question alone but that of carrying out the military objects of the campaign, this rebellion would be put down in twelve months. Now we should look at things as they are. Men at the North were insane upon this subject. They did not want to live under the same laws or the same Union. But what had our government asked of us that we did not give them? They asked for money, and we gave it to them; they asked for men and we gave them also. We would have given them one million men in place of six hundred thousand, had not recruiting been stopped. There were some things which we should look to and ask the government to redress. There were hundreds of secessionists in Washington who were in possession of public offices. These men should be removed. There were also plenty of secessionists to be found in New York. McClellan (cheers) had been expected to take charge of a space of thirty miles with 70,000 or 80,000 men, and expected to take Richmond when McDowell's forces were taken from him and kept back to protect Washington, which, they thought, was in danger of being taken. (Laughter and cheers.) Such men as Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley and Dr. Cheever should be hung. If President Lincoln could get these secessionists from around him, and pursue the war untrammelled by any party considerations, he would put down the rebellion in nine months. (Cheers.) Judge Whiting then alluded to the part which Adjutant General Thomas had taken in relation to the exchange of Col. Corcoran and other prisoners, as set forth in some of the news papers, and spoke somewhat desparagingly of the action taken by that gentleman in relation to these matters, at which point Colonel Farnham, of the Excelsior Brigade, rose and said that he did not come there to hear politics discussed or treason spoken, but to further the interest of recruiting as much as possible.

A scene of the utmost confusion here ensued. Cheers and hisses burst forth simultaneously, and cries of "Soldier," "Whiting," drowned the voices of both speakers. Excited individuals rose upon chairs and called upon the audience to listen to what Colonel Farnham had to say. Others insisted that Whiting should be heard, and a general row was near being the result. At length order was restored and

Judge WHITING continued:—He went in for supporting the government. Turning to Colonel Farnham, he remarked that he had spent as much blood and treasure in this conflict as he did. He had given a good deal of money, and would give ten thousand lives, if he had them, to put down the rebellion. (Cheers.) He would not allow any man to impeach his loyalty. He had never called the President a broomstick. (Laughter.) He had never stated for forty years that he was against the Union and for dissolution. (Cheers.)

A VOICE—I would ask Judge Whiting whether the President is responsible for these difficulties? (Cries of "No, no.")

Judge WHITING continued by saying that the first great thing for the soldier was coolness and courage when he went into the battlefield to take charge of his men. He would also say that no honester man walked on God's footstool than Abraham Lincoln, though he did all in his power to defeat his election; so did his son, who was now in the army, and who had never asked a furlough since he had been in active service.

Colonel FARNHAM here again came forward and said that he was a soldier of General McClellan's army, and only to the fact of his being rumored that he was here on furlough, he would not be tempted to come forward. He had been wounded twice in the battle of Williamsburg, and had been in the war of Mexico. He, who interfered with recruiting for the army of the Potomac, spoke treason. Neither could he hear his superior officer, Adjutant General Thomas, spoken disrespectfully of, and he thought his duty as an officer to arrest any person making such an assertion.

Judge WHITING followed in a few explanatory remarks, to which Colonel Farnham also responded, and the matter ended after some sharpshooting between the two gentlemen.

After speeches from Mr. Perkins and other gentlemen, the proceedings terminated with cheers for the Union.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

The Battle at Cumberland Gap.

REPORTED DEFEAT AND CAPTURE OF THE UNION FORCES.

MEMPHIS, August 11, 1862.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 8th inst. has a despatch from Cumberland Gap, saying that there had been a battle between Generals Reins and Carter, resulting in the defeat of the latter and the capture of the entire Union army, stores, &c. It is stated that 7,000 prisoners were taken.

The same paper says that General Buell is in a precarious position.

These are rebel reports, and must be taken with grains of allowance.

Rebel reports represent Buell as having Kirby Smith in front, with Polk and Bragg in his rear.

The news from below is conflicting. From the *Appeal* we learn that Breckinridge attacked Baton Rouge with 3,000 men and was repulsed. General Clarke, of the rebel army, was seriously wounded, but not killed, as previously reported. The federal General Williams is reported killed. After a fight of three hours the rebels withdrew. Breckinridge's despatch says the attack will be renewed, but no further mention is made of the affair.

The *Appeal* publisher a report of the blowing up of the ram Arkansas, but is inclined to doubt it.

It is openly stated that Van Dorn and Breckinridge are combining their forces for an attack on New Orleans, and it is intimated below that it will not be long delayed.

Interesting from Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 12, 1862.

The steamer Poland, while coming up the river to-day unarmed, was ordered to round to by guerillas, when eighteen miles this side of Clarksville. Instead of rounding to she sped down the stream and reached the force of Union troops at Clarksville. On coming up again, at the same point, she was hailed a second time, and the answer was a volley, killing several and wounding two. The wounded were brought here.

Morgan has left Gallatin, and gone in the direction of Scottsville, Ky., with about eighteen hundred.

Among rebels killed at Gallatin was Captain Breckinridge, son of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge.

Colonel Boone and his command were paroled.

The following familiar message to the Mayor was received by telegraph from Gallatin this evening:—

LEBANON, August 12, 1862.

JNO. HUGHES SMITH, Mayor:—

I have not heard from you since you ran for Lieutenant in Rice's company of Confederates. I am now watching the destruction of all of Uncle Sam's property. We captured Colonel Boone and his entire command this morning. The Colonel is a clever man, but not particular in selecting his company. I advise you and any to leave the city or you will be compelled to take quarters in Tuscaloosa. Yours, respectfully,

J. R. McCANN, Captain Cheviorm's rifles.

Mayor Smith promptly answered, invited McCann to come home, while he was so near it, assuring him that he would receive a warm reception, and also he would see him in Gallatin to-morrow, provided that he remained there so long. The Mayor also indignantly denied the Captain's assertion that he ran for an office in the Confederate service.

Capture of Gallatin by the Guerillas.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., August 11, 1862.

Morgan, with a force supposed to be 2,000 strong, captured Gallatin, Tennessee, this morning. Colonel Boone and the Twenty-eighth Kentucky regiment, except one company, are supposed to have been taken prisoners.

Five thousand bushels of corn and oats, nineteen freight cars and eighty-seven horses were captured. The last news from there says that the guerillas were still destroying government property.

An incursion into Kentucky is talked of. We are prepared for it.

Movements of the Rebel Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 13, 1862.

Eight hundred men belonging to the rebel force of Colonel Morgan have crossed to the north side of the Cumberland river, and were four miles north of Bennett's ferry, in Monroe county, on Monday last.

Our Memphis Correspondence.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 7, 1862.

The Curse of the Army, Whiskey—How It Came into This Market—Supplies Sent to the Rebels via Memphis—General W. T. Sherman's New Orders—The Cotton Trade Reopened—The Guerillas on the River—Danger of Memphis, &c., &c.

Since Monday of this week the liquor saloons of this city have been in full blast, and as a consequence our arms are disgraced by the appearance of numerous drunken soldiers. It was in November of last year that the rebel authorities placed an embargo upon the sale of the beverage which cheers and inebriates, and through the vigilance of their Provost Marshal the citizens of Memphis became models of sobriety. The order for closing the shops was not an absolute necessity with the powers that were; for the supply of intoxicating fluids had been almost entirely exhausted through the action of the blockade. Had they been let alone the saloons would have soon died through inability to meet the wants of their customers. But with the capture of the city, and the permission for commerce to follow the flag, an immense stock of bibulants was rushed to the market, and the dealers were not slow in supplying themselves.

The carriage of liquors on the passenger and freight boats is prohibited by regulation; but there has been an enormous quantity smuggled through in various ways. Until recently its sale was not allowed, and only the knowing ones could obtain the consolation supposed to be found in the flowing bowl. At the Gayoso House, on the first week of my stay here, it was necessary for a guest to procure a permit from the Provost Marshal before he could induce the steward to furnish him wines or pale ale at dinner. Colonel Slack removed this impediment to hotel comfort, but refused to allow the shops to be opened.

Last week General Sherman gave permission for the sale to be resumed, and since Monday the groggeries have been in full blast. Before this was done our soldiers were well behaved, and intoxication was very rare among them. But a change has come over the picture. Our volunteers are, of course, gallant and brave; but we are told that we must not expect all the virtues and moralities for thirteen dollars a month and an army ration. When our men see an opportunity of purchasing happiness at the expense of a dime, it is no doubt difficult to resist the temptation, and they rarely cease until they have indulged to a greater extent than is prudent. The privates are emulating the example of their protectors, and between the two the result of the rivalry is most pernicious. Two shooting affrays have transpired in the last forty-eight hours, one of them being fatal to its originator. General Sherman will soon find, if he gives the subject any attention, that his order will not work well. Several delegations of citizens have already called upon him entreating a revocation of the order, but up to the present time he remains obdurate.

The readers of the HERALD will recollect the order relative to passing on the roads towards the enemy's lines that was published in your issue of August 1. I have made special inquiry, and find that the rebels have lately been receiving large quantities of salt and medical supplies from friends in Memphis.

No pass is required to go beyond Major Gen. Sherman's pickets, and that officer has forbidden the Board of Trade to issue permits for goods to be removed outside of the lines of the town, as has hitherto been the case. Any person who desires can take out goods without fear of obstruction. The pickets are instructed to stop a person if he appears suspicious, otherwise to allow him to proceed. Salt, powder, lead, quinine, cloth, &c., are finding their way to the rebels directly through our lines, and under the eyes of General W. T. Sherman. How long shall these things be?

The restriction upon purchasing cotton at Helena and points below has been removed, and parties can now engage in the traffic upon giving satisfactory proof of loyalty. Every boat from Helena brings more or less cotton, and could the country along the river be fairly cleared of the guerillas that infest it, the supply would be quite large. Cavalry scouts are being constantly sent out from General Curtis' army for that purpose. Numerous threats are made of a renewal of hostilities against boats plying on the river, and it is feared that it will soon be unsafe for transports to attempt to move without a gunboat convoy. With the exception of the Tyler, Lexington and Conestoga, all the gunboats on the river are exceedingly slow, and a trip in their company would be tedious in the extreme. Our only hope of preventing trouble of this kind is in carrying on an active offensive warfare. As long as we are troubling the enemy they do not molest us by detached parties, as it is necessary that their force should be kept together; but the moment we become idle we are at once annoyed. Unless we soon show signs of activity in West Tennessee, and along the river and our great line to the East, we shall find ourselves seriously disturbed by the efforts of the enemy against us. I have information from good authority that it is the intention of the rebels to attempt a recapture of Memphis at no distant day, and thus possess themselves once more of the first city below Cairo. From our position such an attempt would have a possibility of success, as the various portions of our army could be taken in detail before they could form a junction. I reveal nothing contraband in stating the above, as our situation is as well known to the rebels as to us, and is a matter of common speculation. There being no restriction in passing through the lines, the rebel sympathizers in Memphis embrace the opportunity to keep their leaders fully posted on every matter that concerns them. It is hoped that a change of programme may be soon made that will put a new face upon our prospects.

None of the gunboats from Vicksburg have yet arrived. The entire fleet is still at Helena. The object of Commodore Davis' visit to Washington is not known here.

Impressing the Slaves of Rebels in Nashville.

Col. Miller has issued the following order to the rebel slaveholders in Davidson county, Tenn., and will impress one thousand slaves to construct strong fortifications for the defence of the city:—

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, NASHVILLE, August —, 1862.

MR. ———:—

SIR—You are hereby directed and required to furnish at the office of the Provost Marshal, in the city of Nashville, on or before the morning of the —— day of ——, 1862, for the service of the government of the United States, in the erection of fortifications, able bodied negro laborers to the number of ——, to be provided by you with daily subsistence, and axes, spades or picks, one to each man, the term of service to be determined at the pleasure of the government, and the time, mode and terms of payment to be made known by certificates of labor, which will be furnished you after the service shall have been performed. By command.

Colonel JOHN F. MILLER, Commanding Post.

Major General Sherman on Bribery.

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 66.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH DIVISION, MEMPHIS, August 7, 1862.

I. The General Commanding announces with shame and mortification that he has discovered a case of bribery in one of the public offices in Memphis, viz:—The payment by a citizen of one hundred dollars to a clerk in the office of the Provost Marshal General for a pass to go to Helena.

II. All officers, soldiers and employes, in the service of the United States, are salaried persons, and cannot charge a fee for any official act whatever. It is not only a crime, but a disgrace to the whole country. In like manner it is a crime for a citizen to offer a bribe; and if any citizen has ever paid, or is ever asked to pay a fee, bribe, or has afforded an opportunity to make profit, to corrupt or influence any person in the service of the United States, he is hereby notified that he must give notice thereof to the commanding general forthwith, that justice may be done, and the honor of the nation be protected against even the suspicion of corruption.

III. To guard against corruption in the future, it is ordered that no house taken possession of by the Quartermaster under General Grant's orders, "to take possession of and let to loyal tenants the vacant houses in Memphis," shall be occupied by any officer or employe of the United States government, except by regular assignment under the army regulations by the Quartermaster, approved by the Commanding General. No rents will be paid except to the Quartermaster in person, or to one of his clerks on the written receipt by the Quartermaster, signed by himself and not by proxy.

5. Anonymous communications will not be entertained, but any citizen or person having cause of grievance will reduce it to writing, stating names and facts, and signed with the proper name, whose redress will be given if necessary. Such communications will be addressed to the Adjutant General of the division, Major J. M. Hammond. By order of

Major General W. T. SHERMAN.

J. H. HAMMOND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Order of General Sherman Respecting Negroes.

MEMPHIS, August 9, 1862.

General Sherman has issued orders that all negroes applying for work be employed as laborers at Fort Pickering, and shall be entitled to draw rations and be supplied with necessary clothing, but that no wages shall be paid them until the courts determine whether they are slave or free, and accounts with each and credit for labor given; slaves to be allowed to return to their masters at the close of any week, but masters not allowed to enter the lines of any post. The Quartermaster is allowed to employ negroes on the same conditions, and if necessary, to take them by force. Commanders of regiments are allowed to take a number, not to exceed five, for cooks and teamsters. Negroes are not allowed to wear uniforms. General Sherman adds, to