NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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Volume XXVII.....No. 240

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—MARRIED YESTERDAY—RED GNOME—FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—HANDY ANDY—LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway.—ROSA GEREGORIO.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SEA OF ICE—JACK SHEPPARD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—WATER WITCH—SHANDY MAGUIRE.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—OPERA, BALLET, PROMENADE CONCERT AND EQUESTRIANISM.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—GEN. TOM THUMB—"ON, NUTT—LEARNED SEAL, &c., at all hours. AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.—THE BLACK BRIGADE.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—ALL HAIL TO THE UNION ARMY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—THE UNION ARMY.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—VILLAGE GHOST—THE CONSCRIPTS.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Sunday, August 31, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Our army has immortalized itself, according to all the accounts of the battles fought on the historic ground of Bull run Friday, from daylight to dark, and renewed yesterday. The official order of General Pope to Major General Halleck, which we publish in another column, gives the story briefly and graphically, and, as substantiated by the detailed accounts which we present to our readers to-day from other sources, furnishes a complete description of these eventful battles, the result of which has been to discomfit the enemy and place him in a trap for which he was not prepared. Instead of outflanking General Pope, as Jackson designed, he has found himself, after two days' hard fighting, surrounded by the forces of Generals McClellan, Pope, Burnside, McDowell and Sigel.

Bull run has been again the scene of a sanguinary conflict, but this time it has proved the scene of triumph for the Union arms. It is true that the field was won at a great sacrifice, our loss being put down at eight thousand men, and that of the enemy at fully double that number, while the amount of the rebels captured is considerable, though not yet fully ascertained. The movement of the rebels was a bold and daring affair, and we may well congratulate our generals upon the skill and energy which converted what was designed to be a successful advance upon the national capital into a decided defeat of Jackson's forces and an unmistakeable victory for the Union armies. The two maps which we give to-day will illustrate the scene of the first and the recent battles on the memorable ground of Bull run.

The wants of the wounded in these conflicts will be promptly attended to. The employes of the different government departments at Washington to the number of nearly one thousand have, at the suggestion of the War Department, started for the scene of action to act as nurses. The physicians of Philadelphia with Christian promptitude have also volunteered almost to a man to proceed to the battle field, and render aid to the suffering. No doubt the medical corps of the army will be reinforced from other quarters also, and the sick and wounded of our gallant army will quickly receive all the attention they require.

Our intelligence from other quarters does not assume any very interesting complexion. The news from Virginia absorbs all the interest of the hour.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A despatch from Wilmington, Delaware, published yesterday, stated that at a meeting held in that place, it was resolved to resist the draft as made by the Executive. It must be understood that Governor William Burton, although professing to be a Union man, is known to be a Breckinridge democrat, with strong secession proclivities. When the call for additional troops was made by the government, and a draft became an evident necessity in that State, Governor Burton so arranged it as to give his secession friends the benefit of exemption. This excited the people, and hence the indignation meeting in Wilmington, and the determination to resist the draft.

The despatch from Memphis, announcing the loss of Mrs. Robert Dale Owen by the sinking of the steamer Acadia, is erroneous. It was the wife of Capt. Julian Owen, a son of the Hon. R. D. Owen.

Colonel Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, was arrested on the 21st inst. by order of the War Department. There are two charges preferred against him: one of having permitted rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas to enlist in his brigade, and the other that he failed to report his command to the War Department. The charges are not serious, and do not affect his honor.

George Roscoe, an actor in McVicker's theatre in Chicago, has been arrested for treason, and is now in confinement.

To-morrow the following licenses will be due the general government:—

Apothecaries	$10	Lawyers	$15
Auctioneers	20	Livery stable keepers	10
Bankers	100	Manufacturers	10
Billiard tables (each)	9	Peddlers ..... from $	to 20
Cattle brokers	10	Photographers	10
Claim agents	10	Pawnbrokers	50
Coal oil distillers	50	Physicians	10
Commercial brokers	50	Retail dealers	10
Confectioners	10	Retail liquor dealers	20
Circuses	50	Surgeons	10
Dentists	10	Tobacconists	10
Eating houses	10	Soapmakers	10
Horse dealers	10	Wholesale dealers	50
Theatres	100	Wholesale dealers in liquors	100
Tallow chandlers	10		
Jugglers	50		

Rectifiers, for each license to rectify spirituous liquors, in quantities not exceeding 500 barrels of 40 gallons each 25
For each additional 500 barrels, or any fraction thereof 25
In addition to this, hotels must pay from $5 to $250 license, and steamers on which passengers are fed and lodged 25

The republican or Union party in Philadelphia has made the following nominations for Congress:—Second district, Charles O'Neill; Third, Leonard Myers; Fourth, William D. Kelley.

The following is the official schedule of distances on the Mississippi river, from St. Louis to New Orleans, as recognized by the government:—

St. Louis to	Miles.	Miles.
Cape Girardeau	150	—
Cairo	50	200
Columbus	20	220
Hickman	20	240
New Madrid	35	275
Fort Pillow	85	360
Memphis	90	450
Helena	90	540
White River	80	620
Napoleon	20	640
Columbia	60	700
Lake Providence	90	790
Vicksburg	70	860
Natchez	120	980
Red River	70	1,050
Bayou Sara	40	1,090
Baton Rouge	30	1,120
New Orleans	130	1,250

We understand that Hon. Judge Daly, First Judge of the Common Pleas, will preside as Surrogate during the month of September, the Court opening at twelve o'clock. The Supervisors should act immediately on this matter, and appoint one of the very competent candidates for the office, and not leave the business of such an important judicial position in abeyance, and anxious litigants to remain so long in uncertainty.

The concert in the Central Park was better attended yesterday than any other for the past month. The weather being pleasant, a large number of persons were induced to leave the lower part of the city to take a stroll on the grass and hear the music, and the cars of both the Third and Sixth avenue railroads were literally crowded with visitors, composed principally of ladies and children.

The stock market was better yesterday, prices being from ¼ to ½ per cent higher all round. Money was worth four per cent on call. Exchange, 127½ a 128; gold, 115¼.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with sales of 500 a 700 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 48c. a 48½c. for middling uplands. The flour market was firm, and rather better for the lower shipping grades, while the higher class of brands, including extras, were unchanged. Wheat was firm, and without change of importance in prices for good white, while the lower grades, in sound and in shipping order, were firm, and in some cases rather better. Corn was firm and in good request, while prices were unchanged. A large portion offering was out of order, while prime sound Western mixed was sold at 61c. a 62c. Pork was heavy and dull, with sales of mess at $11 37½ a $11 50, and prime at $9 87½ a $10. Sugars were less active, while prices were steady. The sales embraced about 500 hhds., chiefly New Orleans. Coffee was quiet and prices steady. Freights were less buoyant, and engagements light. To Liverpool wheat in bulk was taken at 12½d. a 13d., with a lot in ships' bags, in the morning, at 13½d. Flour was quoted at 3s. 10½d. To London wheat was taken at 14d.

The Crowning Victory of the War—The Second Great Battle of Bull Run.

We have the supreme satisfaction of congratulating our readers this morning upon what we accept, from the facts before us, as the crowning Union victory of the war.

The old battle field of Bull run has been immortalized. The conflict of Friday and yesterday on that memorable field completely eclipses the comparatively small affair of July 21, 1861. In that battle, under General McDowell, our forces actually engaged did not exceed 18,000 men, and our losses in killed and wounded were 1,480; while, with some 27,000 men in the fight, the rebel loss (Beauregard's report) was 1,593. In this last battle, on the same ground, our forces engaged could hardly be less than 75,000 veteran soldiers, and the rebel army was doubtless fully up to this figure, including raw recruits, if not considerably beyond it. Our losses in the first day's fight are roughly estimated by General Pope as not less than eight thousand killed and wounded, while he thinks the rebel loss two to our one. The casualties of the second day may have been greater or less. They have not been reported. It is manifest however, that in desperate fighting, and in the aggregate of killed and wounded on both sides, this second great and sanguinary battle of Bull run will eclipse even the two days' bloody conflict at Pittsburg Landing.

We accept the result, in advance of a positive announcement, as a crowning Union victory. We think there can be no mistake about it, from the decided and satisfactory results of the first day, at the close of which the enemy were driven from the field, and "great captures," of the extent of which he could not form an idea, were made by General Pope. The first battle of Bull run, had it resulted in a decisive Union victory, would have virtually ended this war a year ago; this second and much greater battle, if a crushing rebel defeat, as we believe it will turn out to be, puts an end to the hopes of the rebels on the very field where they were first inflated into a delusive conviction of ultimate success.

The victory of Bull run of July a year ago was the most deplorable disaster that could have happened to our rebellious "Confederate States." It inspired and encouraged them to a resistance to the authority of the Union, which has reduced them to universal mourning, to bankruptcy and widespread destitution, and which has seriously disturbed the very foundations of Southern society. Had they been defeated in that battle, there would have been an immediate popular Union reaction throughout our rebellious States which would have restored them to the Union without much further trouble. We hope, however, that what we might have accomplished for the Union and for the South at Bull run a year ago was accomplished there yesterday; that the result virtually ends the war, and opens the way for the reclamation of every revolted State without much additional destruction of human life, property, capital or labor.

We remember that our first reports from the Bull run battle of last summer led us to premature rejoicings over the result; but all the circumstances in regard to this last grand battle point so strongly to a decisive victory that we cannot altogether repress the inclination to anticipate the report of the final result. Considering the fact that McClellan, single handed, was able to resist and hold at bay the whole rebel army in front of Richmond for seven successive days, we cannot for a moment entertain the idea that the combined forces of Pope, Burnside and McClellan have failed in front of Washington to administer to that rebel army a crushing defeat.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

We publish this morning a long and semi-official account of an organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle. The objects of this organization are said to be to throw obstacles in the way of the government, and to give aid and comfort to the rebellion in every possible way. The exposition which we publish is from the Cairo correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune*, and purports to be based upon the sworn affidavits of responsible parties. The ceremonies, signs and grips of the order are assumed to be fully explained, and the arrest of a member of Congress and of several other prominent citizens of Southern Illinois is reported. On the whole, the exposition in question is very curious, absurd and interesting, and will well repay perusal.

It strikes us, however, that the attempt to represent this so-called Order as a great conspiracy against the government is silly and pernicious. In our opinion, the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle is as complete a humbug as the Order of the Sons of Malta, and the two orders very much resemble each other in their signs, grips and ceremonies. Both of these orders were devised by dissipated fellows, with the object of obtaining plentiful free drinks. The pretence that the Knights of the Golden Circle originally intended to filibuster Central America into the Union is just as great a sham and delusion as the pretence that the Sons of Malta designed to filibuster Cuba into the Union. We know all about the Sons of Malta now, and its members freely avow, since the Order has been squelched, that their intention was merely to have a little fun, "sell" a few friends, and indulge in oysters and champagne at the expense of the initiation fees. The Knights of the Golden Circle had no better or worse intention. It is perfect folly to represent them as conspirators and rebel sympathizers, and to give them the credit of widespread organization, powerful supporters and numerous adherents. The exposition which we reprint seriously states that the Order is an organized plan to foment rebellion in our midst, and to encourage armed resistance to the authorities. It charges that the leaders of the Order are in direct communication with the rebels, and that they are armed by the rebels and send recruits to the rebel army. It states that the Knights are sworn to resist the draft and the tax, and have their generals, captains, lieutenants and other officers, who drill them for this purpose. It details the most absurd signs, grips and passwords, but says that, "though absurd, they are not the less likely to be true." It represents that signs are agreed upon by which Northern and Southern members of the Order shall recognize each other in battle and designedly overshoot each other, and by which, when making a bayonet charge, the Northern Knights shall signify their intention to surrender as prisoners without striking a blow. Now, if all this trash were not pernicious to the government, were not hurtful to the Union cause, and were not a great hindrance to enlistments, it would be too nonsensical for notice.

It will be observed, however, that only abolition journals—like the Chicago *Tribune* and New York *Post*—indulge in this sort of sedition, and that the newspapers and the men whom they charge with connection with the Order are uniformly democrats. Some time ago the abolition journals made such a hubbub about the matter that Secretary Seward was seduced into writing a foolish letter to ex-President Pierce, asking him if he really belonged to such an organization. Of course the ex-President, like any other gentleman, knew nothing of the Order except through the newspapers, and returned a most polite but decided negative to the Secretary's inquiry. We are glad, however, that this circumstance did not wholly silence all mention of the Order, because we think that this is a very proper occasion to summarily extinguish a real conspiracy against the government which the charges against this Order merely conceal. In other words, we believe that the fuss raised about the Knights of the Golden Circle is simply another shrewd device of the abolition organs to divide the North and hinder enlistments. Here are newspapers seriously stating that a great conspiracy against the government and in favor of Jeff. Davis exists throughout the loyal States, and numbers its conspirators by thousands. Is not this calculated to afford aid and comfort to the enemy? Here are journals solemnly representing that the great mass of democrats and the great majority of democratic newspapers in the North are secretly sworn allies of the rebels. Is not this giving comfort to the enemy and attempting to divide and weaken the North? Here are journals deliberately stating that thousands of our soldiers are ready and willing to lay down their arms and surrender to the rebels. Is not this giving aid and comfort to the enemy? Here are journals not only admitting the possibility and probability of resistance to the draft and the tax, but actually announcing that preparations of a gigantic character are already made to support such resistance with arms. Is not this aiding and comforting the enemy and embarrassing the government? And are not all such statements as those to which we refer directly in violation of Secretary Stanton's order prohibiting all writing and speaking calculated to discourage enlistments? There can be but one answer to these questions, and our special provost marshals ought to make that answer sufficiently peremptory and emphatic.

The whole truth of the matter is, that the abolitionists and republicans are now very greatly disturbed in regard to the coming Congressional elections. They very much fear that they are to be soundly and effectually thrashed, and we hope that their fears may prove well grounded. It is for this reason that they are so very fond, just now, of calling every man a traitor and a rebel sympathizer who does not agree with and vote with them. It is for this reason that they are boldly representing an organization of bummers, like the Knights of the Golden Circle, as an armed conspiracy of democratic politicians. It is for this reason that they repeatedly charge that democrats, now fighting for the country which abolitionists stay at home and assail, are armed opponents of the draft and the tax. It is for this reason that some of our soldiers, and even some of our major generals, are accused of favoring the rebels and desiring to be defeated by them. It is all an old electioneering dodge, revived under new circumstances; but it is a dodge which is very injurious to our cause, very hurtful to enlistments, and which will be, if our officers do their duty, very dangerous to those who have conceived and are executing it.

Government Interference With the Newspaper Reporters.

Never did the government commit a greater blunder than in permitting interference with the newspaper reporters in the legitimate exercise of their profession, in transmitting intelligence of the events of the war. It is true that the reporters of some of the radical journals have abused the right to publish war news by prematurely disclosing movements of troops, and thus giving information to the enemy. But these men ought to have been punished, and the journals ought to have been punished that inserted their despatches. But their criminality is no reason for placing a ban upon the whole press, contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution. This is only doing injustice to the people and to the administration itself. In our system the people have a right to know all that transpires. To conceal even disasters from them is as contrary to all the theories of our form of government as it is to sound policy.

The true plan is to let the reporters alone. Their interest and the interest of the papers they represent are to publish the truth. They may make mistakes now and then; but they will soon correct themselves; and competition and public opinion would force the most vicious journals to give faithful accounts of the great events in which the nation is now engaged. To exclude the press from reporting the battles of the war is contrary to the genius of our institutions and calculated to engender the darkest suspicions. What is the result now? The people have no confidence in the despatches from the seat of war, and "false as a bulletin" is fast becoming a proverb among us. Panics and stock gambling are among the fruits of this policy, and it has proved highly injurious to the government in every way. When the truth is kept back the people naturally imagine the worst. If the truth of a disaster were told promptly the effect would not be injurious. The public would rise to the occasion, and all would go well. But treat them with distrust, and what can be expected in return? Treat them with confidence, and generosity will be the result. Why should a government, conscious of its own integrity, act as if it were afraid to let the people know what was done or suffered in the people's name? The people are sovereign, and they have a right to information; and no man, be he high or low in office, ought to conceal it from them. The newspaper is one of the essentials of an American citizen's existence. To deprive him of the news, especially where matters of the most vital interest to him are involved, is certainly not the best way to make a government popular or to retain for it the confidence and respect of the nation.

A. T. STEWART FOR GOVERNOR.—We lately nominated Mr. Stewart for Governor of this State, in opposition to political hacks of every color. By reference to an article from a contemporary in another column, it will be seen that the idea has been taken up by other journals, and that Mr. Stewart is likely to become the man of the people, without reference to party politics of any description. It only requires an effort on the part of the conservative masses to overthrow the rotten fabrics erected by party spirit, and to bring forward an able man, whose motto is "the Union and the constitution," as the standard bearer of the people. Mr. Stewart is just such a man. Let him be supported, and let the party hacks be driven as chaff before the wind.

PROVOST MARSHAL KENNEDY.—Why are the radical papers so fierce in their attacks upon Provost Marshal Kennedy? Because he has set a noble example of arresting abolitionists as well as secessionists who exhibit symptoms of hostility to the Union, the constitution and the laws. Provost Marshal Kennedy makes no distinction. Let the abolitionists in future look out. Horace Greeley and his revolutionary corps stand a good chance of free lodging in Fort Lafayette.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29—4:30 P. M.

Sailed this morning, ship Star, for Hong Kong.

The market is quiet. The jobbing trade is fair from first hands. Sales of eight and a half million pounds of crystalized 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 continues 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 13,000 pounds of butter for a market. This is the first competition California has met with for supplying the miners on the Eastern slope.

News from North Carolina.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ALBANY FROM NEWBERN.

The United States steam transport Albany, Captain Lewis, arrived last evening, from Newbern August 22, and Hatteras Inlet 26th.

She brings intelligence of an expedition, consisting of five gunboats and a number of the Marine Artillery, having left Newbern on the 22d inst. for Hamilton, N. C., to destroy some land batteries that the rebels have been erecting at that place.

The health of the squadron and troops at Newbern was good.

The Albany brings a mail and the following passengers:—H. Donnely, J. F. Engle, Captain F. Field, of steamer Allston; J. Roach, E. Edmonds, G. W. Hildreth, J. Williams, B. Barnes, R. Mills, S. H. Knouse, J. Kalmann, S. F. Allen.

The Steamship Great Eastern.

We yesterday stated that the Great Eastern, while off Montauk Point, ran over a sunken rock, injuring her exterior sheathing to some extent, causing the vessel to leak considerably. We yesterday made the proper inquiries, and are glad to inform the public that the injuries sustained are very slight, and there is nothing to prevent the immediate return of the big ship to Europe after she has been properly repaired. Her bottom has been thoroughly inspected by divers, who report an excoriation of the outer sheathing, making an opening of about eight to ten inches in the widest part, tapering away to nothing at each end. The inner plating has sustained no damage whatever, and the only leaks, arising from open rivets of the inner plating, have been discovered and closed.

The pumps have perfectly cleared the ship of water, and since noon on Friday have ceased working. The few repairs necessary will be made without delay, and there is no reason to doubt that the vessel will be very quickly made ready to pursue her usual voyages. It may be as well to state here that she sustained similar damages in England, from running in shallow water; but under the supervision and care of the officers who are now in charge she was thoroughly repaired without any necessity of being removed to dry dock. The cargo is now being discharged, and there is not a particle of it injured. If time will allow the ship may be open to public exhibition before she leaves Flushing Bay.

Alleged Treason.

In the case of Mr. Albert Patrie, of Cairo, Greene county, New York, charged by affidavits of several persons in that village with uttering treason, we have been requested by a gentleman to state that Mr. Walters, Supervisor, has repudiated his signature and filed an affidavit to that effect at the Marshal's office.

Marshal Murray having been called upon by our reporter, stated that such a document was sent to him with another of similar purport, signed by eight persons; but, as he thinks they are all in the same handwriting, he has forwarded them to the Judge Advocate for his action.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1862.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S POSITION.

It is not true, as stated, that General McClellan has been appointed or placed in command of the federal forces in Virginia. Major General Halleck is the General-in-Chief, and Generals McClellan, Pope and others are in command of their respective armies.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt, on July 1, 1862, including all liabilities known at the Treasury Department, which embraces demand Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness and temporary loans, was five hundred and eleven millions. On that day there were seven millions in the treasury subject to draft, leaving the balance of debt five hundred and four millions, in round numbers. Sixty millions of this amount is old debt, and the present Secretary has paid for old Treasury notes and interest on the funded debt twenty-one millions. The expenditure, therefore, on all accounts, from March 4, 1861 to July 1, 1862, is four hundred and twenty-three millions. This amount divided by four hundred and eighty days gives the total expenditures per diem at eight hundred and eighty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. The liabilities not known on those claims that had not yet reached the Treasury, are not included in this statement.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The President and the Secretary of the Treasury were closely engaged to-day in completing the appointments under the Excise and direct Tax law.

Appointments under the Excise and direct Tax laws:—For Missouri—First District—Collector, Sam. H. Gardner, of St. Louis; Assessor, Theophile Passin, of St. Louis; Second District—Collector, Joseph Bray, of St. Genevieve; Assessor, Danl. Q. Gale, of Washington; Third District—Collector, C. B. Wilkinson, of St. Joseph; Assessor, Jos. A. Hay, of Canton.

THE PRISONERS AT THE OLD CAPITOL.

The prisoners released from the Old Capitol last night vociferously cheered the officer in charge for the kind treatment they had received.

Successful Launch of the Passaic, the Second Ericsson Iron-Clad Battery.

At noon yesterday the United States iron-clad steamer Passaic, built on the plan of Mr. Ericsson, was successfully launched from the yard of Thomas Rowland, Esq., Continental Works, Greenpoint. The day being fine, at an early hour the visitors to witness the launch began to assemble. They came first in twos and threes, but towards noon in crowds, from every direction, and of all ages and both sexes. There was but little attractive about the Passaic as she appeared on the stocks; the novel construction was all that induced people to take more than one look at her. Her lower hull is of fine model; the upper appears like a flat block, sharpened at both ends, with sundry holes in it, the use of which are only understood by the initiated.

None but privileged characters were permitted inside the house which covered the Passaic. Being one of those, a chance was given to have a nearer look, and time to make an examination of her interior. A distant view of the outside, to one who does not understand the construction of an iron-clad, is certainly the most attractive. A near view shows the rough points, which do not leave a pleasant impression with persons who expect to see perfection.

The interior work of the Passaic is near completion, and will, in all probability, be finished before the turret is placed in position and guns mounted. A description of the Passaic's construction is needless; she is the Monitor over again, with the exception of some few dimensions, which will be spoken of after the launch.

At half-past eleven o'clock a large number of visitors had assembled, the outsiders having the majority. Several naval officers, with their families, were present. Among them were Admiral Gregory, Commander Frailey, Engineer Stimers and Lieutenant Cushman. Admiral Paulding was in his barge with a party of friends, enjoying a view from the water.

As noon approached the workmen were busy "wedging up" and taking away the shores. At noon all but the last support was removed, and at nine minutes past twelve o'clock that was knocked away, and the vessel started at once into her destined element, which she reached without accident and in a most graceful manner, under a salute from a piece of artillery on the wharf. As she commenced moving, Mrs. Stimers, the lady of Chief Engineer Albert C. Stimers, United States Navy, who had charge of the engines of the Monitor in her memorable engagement with the Merrimac, had the honor of christening the new iron-clad, by breaking a bottle of champagne on her bows, which appeared to be the signal for the most vociferous cheering, which was continued long after the vessel had plunged into the water. The launch was most successful. Not an accident of any kind occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. Every arrangement had been made by the proprietors and others interested in the establishment to render everything agreeable to their guests, and they succeeded most admirably.

After the vessel was safely moored alongside the wharf Mr. Rowland invited his friends to a collation spread out in one of the rooms connected with the office, where ample justice was done to the good things. Champagne corks flew like eleven inch shell, and mirth, good humor and jokes became the order of the day. Toasts were drunk to Admiral Gregory, who responded in a few appropriate remarks to Mr Rowland and to Engineer Stimers. Three cheers were given for the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, for Admiral Gregory, Mr. Stimers, and for almost every one else present, or who could be thought of, connected in any way with the iron-clads. Nine cheers were given for Mr. Ericsson. Mr. Stimers, in a few remarks that he made acknowledging the toast to himself, compared the launch of the Passaic with that of the Monitor. Then nearly every one shrugged their shoulders and went away hoping she might answer, but few thinking she would. Now that she has proved a success, and fought the greatest naval battle ever known, all are ready to sound her praises, be present at, and shout as loud as any one when number two glides into the water.

Everybody present appeared to be friendly to everybody else, and good jokes and hearty laughter would have continued till now had not Admiral Gregory moved that they "break the crockery and go home," which was the signal for the main body to move, which they did, leaving a few stragglers, however, who kept up the attack until after we had left.

The following are the dimensions of the Passaic:—

Length on deck	200 feet.
Length of keel	159 feet.
Breadth of beam	48 feet.
Depth of hold	12 feet.
Fighting draft	19 feet.

One turret, twenty-one feet diameter, eleven inches thick, to carry two fifteen-inch guns, but bored only thirteen inches, for the purpose of using heavier charges and with solid shot.

The armor of the upper hull of the Passaic is five inches thick, with a wood backing forty-four inches thick. The turret is three inches thicker than that of the Monitor.

In the yard of Mr. Rowland, adjoining the house from which the Passaic was launched, is the Montauk, another of the same class; and adjoining her is the Knatskill, still another; and then comes the keel of a Monitor, name not yet known, and which, from appearances, will not be completed for some months.

Mr. Rowland expects to have the Passaic ready for sea in twenty-four days, and, from her present condition nothing can be seen to prevent it. She will prove a valuable acquisition to our fleet, and will, if the opportunity offers, make a name for herself equal to that of her sister ship, the Monitor.

Before closing this hasty sketch of the vessel and launch, we cannot neglect returning our thanks to Warren E. Hill, Esq., of the Continental Works, for his polite attentions to us, whereby we were enabled to gain much information that could not be had from any other source, and for facilities of going and coming as we pleased.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, August 30, 1862.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at half-past nine o'clock this morning, with twenty-nine cabin and thirty-eight steerage passengers.

Election of Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 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 Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Oneida, for the office of Governor of the State of New York, was unanimously adopted amidst loud and enthusiastic applause.

UTICA, N. Y., August 30, 1862.

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour was to-day elected delegate to the State Convention called by the Democratic State Committee.

The Republican Candidate for Governor in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., August 30, 1862.

The acceptance of Marcus L. Ward, the republican and Union candidate for Governor, is published this afternoon.

The acceptance is brief, pithy and highly patriotic.

Mr. Ward's supporters exult in their choice.

The Enrolment in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, Resisted.

THE UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHALS DRIVEN AWAY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1862.

United States Marshal Nullward has asked Governor Curtin to aid him in taking the enrolment for the draft in the North and South Gap townships of Schuylkill county, the United States Deputy Marshals having charge of the enrolment in this region having been driven away by violence. The trouble is in the same locality where the miners recently had a difficulty with the coal operators.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Arrival of the United States Steamer R. R. Cuyler.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST AND NASSAU—DEATH OF COMMANDER WINSLOW, OF THE CUYLER, FROM YELLOW FEVER—YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMER HUNTSVILLE—MEDICAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM AN ENGLISH GUNBOAT—CAPTURE OF AN ANGLO-REBEL SCHOONER, ETC., ETC.

The United States gunboat R. R. Cuyler, Commander Phillips (late Commander Winslow, who died at sea), arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Key West August 20, and Nassau, N. P., August 26.

On the 23d inst., off the Isaacs, spoke United States gunboat Huntsville, who reported having lost their surgeon the day previous, and had five officers then sick with yellow fever.

August 27, lat. 30 23, lon. 75 15, boarded British schooner Anna Sophia, of Nassau, from Exuma, trying to evade the blockade at Wilmington, N. C. Put a prize crew on board in charge of Acting Master N. W. Dyer, and sent her to New York.

August 26, off Nassau, was boarded by her Britannic gunboat Melpomene, who sent her surgeon, Dr. Radcliff, to render assistance to a number of the crew, who, with the ship's surgeon, were sick at the time.

The sickness at Key West had abated, and was entirely confined to the troops in the fort.

Commander Francis Winslow, of the Cuyler, died on board August 23. He was a native of Roxbury, Mass. His body is now on board.

The gunboat Albatross and frigate St. Lawrence were at Key West August 20.

The following is a list of the officers of the R. R. Cuyler:—

Lieutenant Commanding—J. Van Ness Philip.
Acting Masters—S. N. Freeman, T. Wright.
Assistant Surgeon—W. A. Watson.
Paymaster—E. M. Wright.
Chief Engineer—H. Waite.
Second Engineer—W. Adair.
Third Engineer—W. Morris.
Acting Masters' Mates—J. O. Morris, N. M. Dyer, S. H. Cooper.
Captain's Clerk—W. Bushnell.

Sketch of the Late Commander Francis Winslow, United States Navy.

It becomes our melancholy duty to record the death of another gallant officer and most estimable gentleman, not at the hands of the enemy, but by that scourge of the tropics at this season of the year, the yellow fever.

The late Commander Winslow, of the United States Navy, died of yellow fever on the 23d inst., at sea, while in command of the United States steamer R. R. Cuyler. He entered the navy of the United States as midshipman, from the State of Massachusetts, on the 8th of July, 1833. His commission as lieutenant was dated the 24th of November, 1844, and he was promoted to the rank of commander under the late act of Congress for the reorganization of the navy.

At the commencement of the rebellion he was, with his wife and family, with her relatives, in North Carolina, near Fayetteville, and escaped from the State with great difficulty, having to secrete himself on board a sailing vessel at the port of Wilmington, N. C. On reaching the North, and reporting for duty, he was ordered to the United States steam frigate Mississippi as her first lieutenant and executive officer, and went to the Gulf in her in that capacity. After several months' service on board that ship he was ordered to the command of the United States steamer Water Witch, and was present when the squadron was driven from the head of the passes by the ram Manassas, on which occasion, by his coolness and gallant conduct, he covered himself and the little Water Witch with glory.

Soon after that affair he was ordered to the command of the steamer R. R. Cuyler, and while in her performed another gallant action, in capturing the Anglo-rebel schooner J. H. Wilder, under a heavy fire of musketry from a large party of rebels on the beach. In this affair he had several men severely wounded. When the Gulf squadron was divided he was, with the Cuyler, ordered to the Eastern division, under Flag Officer McKean, and was quite successful in his cruises, making several captures of valuable cargoes.

In May last the Cuyler was ordered to Boston for repairs, which she had completed, and rejoined the same squadron about six weeks since. She sailed from Key West on a cruise on the 20th inst., and Captain Winslow died three days after, showing that he contracted the disease in that place.

The R. R. Cuyler returned to this port yesterday, bringing the body of Captain Winslow, which will no doubt be sent to Massachusetts for interment.

In the death of Commander Winslow the navy has lost one of its brightest ornaments, society an agreeable member, and his family a devoted husband and affectionate father. No one in the navy was more beloved and esteemed by his brother officers. Brave as a lion when duty called him to battle, yet gentle as a lamb in disposition as a strict disciplinarian, yet calm, cool and always kind in carrying out an order. He had no enemies; none knew but to love and respect him, and his sudden death away from family and friends will be a severe blow to them. May He who temperth the wind to the shorn lamb be with and sustain them in their great affliction.

The New Nicaragua Route.

The fine new steamship San Juan, George B. Slocomb commanding, sailed hence for San Juan del Norte (Greytown) and the Lake of Nicaragua yesterday. This steamship has been built and fitted with accommodations for the passenger business on the Lake station of the new Nicaragua route by her owners, the Central American Transit Company, under the direction of her present captain, who has had an experience of eight years on the Lake of Nicaragua. She has the capacity of carrying comfortably seven hundred passengers all under cover, having two entire decks from stem to stern for their accommodation. The upper deck has every comfort needed by ladies—berths, water closets washing places—and is strictly devoted to cabin passengers. The main deck is devoted exclusively to steerage passengers, and is provided with still more extensive accommodations for comfort and cleanliness, and the necessary privacy for female passengers especially. The lower cabin also belongs to the steerage, and is ventilated by a blower, which is worked by the engine of the steamer, by means of which a northern temperature may be enjoyed in the tropics. She has, besides, a capacity for two hundred tons of freight in addition to her full complement of passengers. On her wheelhouses she carries the arms of Nicaragua, handsomely carved and painted—five volcanoes with the rising sun and a liberty pole on the centre mountain. The whole is surrounded by military emblems and the motto "*Virtus invicta deo favente.*" Below the scroll is a golden key, the emblem of the Central American Transit Company.

The Turf.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION—TROTTING.

SATURDAY, August 30—Purse $100, mile heats, best three in five.

D. Mace entered b. m. Lady Sherman, to wagon 2 0 1
D. Tallman entered blk. g. Memnon, in harness. 1 0 dis.
S. McLaughlin entered s. g. West Philadelphia, in harness ..... Drawn.

Time, 2:37½—2:36—2:40¾.

Lady Sherman was the favorite previous to the start at one hundred to twenty-five against Memnon. West Philadelphia did not make his appearance. Memnon won the first heat very handily, was about half a length ahead on the second; but the near sighted judges made a dead heat of it