MEADE'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1863.

Eight sutler's wagons, returning from the front, were captured to-day by Moseby and his gang this side of Fairfax Court House.

Mr. William Young's Despatches.

AMISSVILLE, Va., August 1, 1863.

RECONNOISSANCE TO SPERRYSVILLE—REBELS DRIVEN OUT OF LITTLE WASHINGTON.

General Gregg sent out a small force of cavalry yesterday morning on a reconnoissance. They proceeded to Little Washington, twelve miles from here, and drove out a hundred rebel cavalry through that place, capturing private belonging to the Second Virginia, who had been directed to purchase flour and bacon, as it appears from a document found on his person emanating from the headquarters of Lee's cavalry brigade, and which is worded as follows:—

PURCHASING BACON AND FLOUR.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE, July 15, 1863.

Private H. Bridges is directed to proceed to the neighborhood of Waterford, in Loudon county, and purchase bacon and flour, giving mem receipt, and moneys to be paid when same may be presented; said Bridges being authorized to impress wagons and teams for the transportation of same to this brigade. By order of

FITZ. LEE, Brigadier General.

H. B. WARRICK, Major and C. S.

LOCATION OF A BRIGADE OF REBEL CAVALRY.

It was ascertained that there was a brigade of rebel cavalry between Little Washington and Sperrysville, but they evinced no hostile demonstrations and did not betray a disposition to attack our cavalry.

The captured private Bridges had a batch of letters in an envelope, addressed to Andrew R. Barbee, Sperrysville, Rappahannock county, Virginia, from which the following extracts are made:—

SUNDAY, July 26, 1863.

STARVED AND DISCOURAGED REBEL SOLDIERS.

I have never seen anything equal our poor *starved soldiers*. (Yes, starved.) I never saw such a change in so short a time.

Our men seem discouraged. Never before did I see them inclined to complain at any hardships they had to undergo; but now many of them say they can't stand the way they are marched and starved from post to pillar, and they won't. They come back so dirty and so many barefooted, looked jaded and disheartened; poor creatures, I pity them from my heart, but I could not supply all their wants. And now it grieves me; so many haggard faces and pleading eyes come up before me that I have not enjoyed one mouthful since our army passed, though I have done the best I could for them.

SOUGHT REVENGE AND REAPED THE REWARD.

I think we are badly worsted by that raid. We went there seeking revenge, we are now reaping the reward. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord." We have gained nothing, but lost heavily. We exchanged fifteen thousand or twenty thousand men for a few horses and cattle.

AWFUL TO THINK OF THE MEN LOST.

It is awful to think of the men we lost unnecessarily over there. There was plenty to do on our own soil, and here we ought to have stayed. But it seems as if as soon as our army gets in a good condition the fever of invasion runs to such a height that nothing will cool it but to invade the Northern States. *And when I think of the poor men that have been sacrificed, and our independence so nearer gained than before, but the war prolonged, my heart grows sick.* If our men must die, let them fall upon our own soil, and there let their graves be. We fared bad enough at Gettysburg, but worse at Gettysburg, and it hurts me worse to think of the men we lost there than anywhere else.

REBEL VANDALISM.

Our men are worse every way. We treated them as well as we could, and it seemed as if they tried how bad they could annoy us. They killed my turkeys, ducks, geese, and nearly all the hogs; even killed one of George's little pigs you heard him talk about, and cut down so much timber, and burnt all the rails they could, and attempted to take our honey, but failed; I suppose the bees would not retreat. They even took both gates down at the woods and burnt them, carried off wheat shocks, gathered all our green apples, and *treated us worse than the Yankees ever did.*

LOOKING FOR THE YANKEES.

We are looking for the Yankees every day. I don't feel much afraid of them, and hope they won't treat us like they have some people. It is hard telling which is the most roguish, the Yankees or our men—some of the latter stole Mr. Settle's new hat, which Mr. Yates got for him. But, poor creatures, they feel disheartened, and think they had as well do one way as the other.

LEE'S ARMY IS A HURRY.

I don't know what our army is up to; but they were in a desperate hurry. I never saw an army go so fast in my life. The first night they were passing as hard as they could go all night. I wish I could hear where they are now and what their hurry was.

WASTING MEAT—BURNING RAILS.

Our army left a large quantity of nice beef on the ground. We got more than we have salt to keep. I think it so strange that there is so much wasted, and our army so hungry. The men say they don't have time to cook their rations.

Our army burned more rails and timber than it did before. There is very little of any timber standing. I think they have burned about ten thousand rails this time. The whole plantation is out in the commons, except two small fields.

DARK IN THE FUTURE—HORSES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

If this war continues much longer I see nothing in the future but a tumble. There cannot possibly be any corn made for the want of work. The ground had just got in good order to plough. I had started three ploughs, and was getting along finely—ploughed about a day—when the Yankees came into the neighborhood stealing horses. All the people run their horses into the mountains, and they are there yet. The Yankees are all around us. We don't don't know what moment they will come in and swoop everything. I have all my horses, young cattle, sheep and two milch cows in the mountain, and have to keep hands to watch them; and the corn suffering for the want of work. My oats and meadows are suffering for the want of cutting. I cannot live this way much longer.

A DISCONTENTED FEMALE POSTMASTER.

I wish cousin Gabe had have been asleep when he had me appointed Postmaster, and I whipped when I accepted. But Mr. Douglass and every person overpersuaded me to do so. Mr. D. said he would assist me when in a hard place, and he did, till he died. But now I have no one to look to for instruction, and I want to get rid of it, and will, if I can. Uncle Russell tells me my commission says I shall hold the office until I can recommend another, and I can't do it, for none, male or female, will take it. I will go to England soon, if I don't get rid of it.

FIGHTING TO THE LAST MAN.

Oh! when will this terrible war cease? Oh! why don't these vile, roguish rascals acknowledge us a free people, and go off to themselves, where we may see one again? or we will fight to the last man before we will go back into the Union again. I for one would, and wish heartily I was a man.

A HOME-SPUN HACKING WOMAN—"NO FOOD, NO CLOTHES."

I am almost tempted, sometimes, to go out hashwhacking, particularly when the Yanks scout in here. It makes me mad, and I never speak a pleasant word to one, but jaw them all I can. Meat is scarce with all here; barely enough to do. The South pressed so much, and the Yanks stole so much, that we must all be economical with it. What we are all to do for clothes, if this war lasts much longer, I do not know. Mary has a barrel of whiskey at New Creek that the Yankees won't let her remove, purchased by Mr. Douglass last summer, when he was a prisoner at Wheeling. Mary owes seven hundred dollars on her house, which must be paid soon. If Mary could have gotten that barrel of whiskey from New Creek she could have sold it for eight hundred dollars or nine hundred dollars, and could have paid for her house; but that she will lose. It is selling in the valley for twenty-five dollars or thirty dollars per gallon.

DESPERATE TO SMOKE FOR EVERYTHING.

My pen is horrible, and we have not a better. We will have to call on the geese soon; for steel pens will not hold out much longer. However, we are willing to make out with almost anything to gain our independence, and to try as much as possible not to be beholden to Yankees for everything. Don't you say so, too?

KNOCKING SAUCY SLAVES INTO THE MIDDLE OF NEXT WEEK.

Concerning negro slaves she writes:—They are the most haughty race here, except the Yankees, I ever saw. They are so free and saucy, I could knock them into the middle of next week."

WE HAVE CAUSE TO BE CAST DOWN.

What does father think of the times now? I fear he is low spirited; but we must not expect to gain victories all the time. We must expect to be defeated sometimes. I hope the fall of Vicksburg may prove beneficial to us in the long run, by making our people open their eyes. I confess we have cause to be cast down. The sun seems suddenly to have disappeared behind the clouds that are hanging over us, but I hope it may soon appear and shine more brightly than ever.

CHEERFUL AND HOPEFUL SOLDIERS.

We have had a loop of soldiers since you left, coming from and going to the army. They all seem cheerful and hopeful. They say our loss was very heavy in Pennsylvania, but not near so heavy as the Yankees.

WHAT IS LEE UP TO?—THE BALTIMORE SOLDIERS.

I wonder what Lee is up to. He has doubtless been largely reinforced. Some think he is going on another invasion expedition. I hope if he is he will be more successful, and safely land his army in Baltimore before the close of another week.

Five men eat breakfast here a few mornings ago from Baltimore. They said they, with three hundred, left Baltimore in June and came to our army.

HOPE OF A VICTORY SOMEWHERE.

Caroline writes, "I hope soon to hear of our gaining a great victory somewhere. It would revive our army very much. But, oh, me! if this war would only come to a close!"

OH! THAT THIS CRUEL WAR WOULD END!

A letter dated Petersburg, Va., contains this sentence: Oh! that this cruel war would end, that the poor soldiers might return to their homes! Gladly would they be welcomed by all.

STRONG REBEL PICKETS.

The above embraces the gist of the intercepted letters. The rebel pickets on the other side of the river are quite strong, and perhaps there is a force behind them, though of course, there is no correct knowledge obtained by our troops on that subject.

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST ARMY CORPS, August 2, 1863.

We were under marching orders yesterday morning at five o'clock, and the corps left in the direction of the Rappahannock. I had heard firing all day, and supposed Buford was engaging the enemy's cavalry.

GENERAL BUFORD'S GALLANTRY.

Shortly after my arrival at the river forty prisoners came in, together with some of our wounded. The firing also soon became more distinct, and we learned that General Buford had charged the rebels with such gallantry and persistence that they could not maintain their positions on the hills covering the railway bridges and fordsat Beverly and Rappahannock, and were driven, first, to Brandy Station and then to within a mile and a half of Culpepper. Here the rebels were reinforced by A. P. Hill's corps of infantry, and General Buford prudently fell back, fighting, to within two miles of the Rappahannock. Meanwhile General Robinson had come up, crossed the river and occupied the two hills on the south side, where the rebels had been in the morning, with his artillery and General Baxter's command. Lines of fortifications were at once designed by the general of division, and details were made to labor on them during the night, with frequent reliefs.

MAJOR GENERAL NEWTON,

commanding the corps, had also arrived, and was active in consulting with his division generals and superintending the preparations for a battle at early dawn; for it was supposed, and not without reason, that the enemy might pursue his old tactics, and, having driven in our cavalry, advance, attack our position before the whole army should arrive, with the hope of whipping us by detail.

GENERAL ROBINSON,

who had command of the works, ordered his soldiers' breakfast to be ready by dawn; and, having taken a little sleep, we devoured the eatables and mounted our horses for a tour of inspection of the defences. It was amusing as well as instructive to a civilian like myself to accompany this practical officer on such an errand. He is a man of but few words, but those are generally to the point. In passing over the ground his eye seemed to cover every point, and with now a suggestion and then a word of commendation, but always that civility which marks the true gentleman in his intercourse alike with superiors and subordinates. I felt when we went through that our position was not only a strong one, but that it was commanded by an officer who had the confidence of his men and under whose directions they would defend it, if attacked, to the last man. And yet I had scarcely heard him speak twenty words during the whole ride. It was all conveyed in the manner of chief and subordinates, and the apparent aptitude of the few words spoken. Besides, the corps commander, Major General Newton, seems to me to rely implicitly upon the skill, fidelity and judgment of General Robinson. This is the same officer whom the readers of the HERALD will remember as having been commanding at the mob riot of Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, during the mob riot of 19th of April, 1861, and who quietly informed General Trimble he should shell the city if he did not desist in his attempts to lay siege to the fort. Trimble desisted.

QUIET REIGNED.

It is now nearly noon, and there has been no fighting to-day. I doubt if there will be any for some days. I hardly think they will attack our present position now. Had they intended it, I apprehend the attack would have been made before our remaining corps came up to supporting distance. Buford remains quiet to-day. It is Sunday, and extremely hot.

Mr. Henry Thompson's Despatch.

SECOND ARMY CORPS, August 2, 1863.

MARCHING AGAIN.

On Thursday afternoon last, about half-past four o'clock, an order was given for this corps to pack up and march as rapidly as possible. In half an hour all was ready and the corps was moving. Hour after hour passed. It was midnight, and the marching still continued. A rest of a few moments was ordered at intervals, and the weary soldiers threw themselves upon the ground until the command, "Fall in! forward!" was given, when the men rose to their feet and continued on without a murmur. Tramp, tramp, tramp was all the sound that was heard from the marching column, while the wagons and artillery rumbled in the rear.

ENCAMPED.

In another hour we were encamped. Pickets were sent out, coffee was made, and a short time afterwards the weary men and horses were asleep. Four hours of rest passed, when again the corps was preparing to move, and at eight o'clock we continued the march.

At one P. M. we arrived at our present camping ground. Whether all the other corps are near us, how long we shall remain here, or what is intended to be done during the next two or three weeks, I must not state.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon cannonading was heard in the direction of Rappahannock Station. It continued for nearly three hours, and at times was very rapid.

CAPTURED ON PICKET.

Last night Lieutenant Palmer, of the Fifty-seventh New York regiment, disappeared very mysteriously. He was on picket with his company, and was last seen at eleven o'clock by Lieutenant Sweeney, of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania. There is no doubt but that he was surprised and captured by guerillas.

The weather during the last two days has been very hot.

AMISSVILLE, Va., August 3, 1863.

HOT, HOTTER, HOTTEST.

The first day of August it was hot, the second hotter; but this, the third, is the hottest of all.

We are thirty miles from army headquarters, or nearly that distance. The rebels picket on the other side of Hazel river, and are supposed to have still a force between Little Washington and Sperryville.

There are no incidents of interest to write about; but something may turn up before long to startle the friends of the brave boys in this division. We shall see what we shall see.

PRISONERS AND DESERTERS.

Seven rebel prisoners and deserters were sent off yesterday, together with a few intelligent contrabands of both sexes and all colors.

Among the rebel prisoners and deserters was a very simple minded citizen, who was told by some of the other prisoners that all captured on both sides were to be hung, in order to terminate the war sooner by reducing the number of men capable of bearing arms. The citizen believed it all, but thought it was a hard case for him, because he had never handled a musket, never shot a gun, and never discharged a pistol but once, and that was many years ago, when he was a small boy. Besides that, he said he was a Baptist, and thought that under these circumstances he ought not to be hung. The rebel boys enjoyed his simplicity and credulity, but told him that being a non-combatant and a Baptist would not save him, as he could not prove his innocence. They were willing to be hung, they said, because they were tired of the war, and he ought to be also, even if the sensation was a little uncomfortable.

KIND TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

One of these prisoners was captured at Brandy Station, sent to the Old Capital, discharged, and then again fallen into the hands of our boys. They all unite in the declaration that they are treated kindly as prisoners.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN CHURCH—THE CONSCRIPTS.

Rev. Dr. Hunter, Chaplain of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry, held religious services in the church at Amissville last evening, greatly to the satisfaction of citizens and soldiers.

Officers are leaving here to take charge of conscripts for various regiments in this division.

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, August 3, 1863.

THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS NOT BROKEN UP.

There is a class of persons who, if they fail to get up a seven days' wonder, generally manage to get up an imaginary wonder once in seven or seventeen days. These persons, perhaps unfortunately, have a goodly representation at Washington; and it is in this "provincial town"—so large on the map and in importance, and so small in itself—that these people discover a brilliant and never before heard of comet, in either the sky of politics or the firmament of military operations. Not long ago a mischievous falsehood was circulated in regard to the actual dismemberment and reorganization of this corps. Now, this story may be likened to a comet. Comets are erratic. It was very irregular. Comets are gaseous. It was all gas. Comets have long, bright tails; but it must be remembered that they are gas too. So with the report referred to. The people read, ran, wondered and commented on the tale, but soon found they could see through it, and that it was nothing but vapor.

ORIGIN OF THE RUMOR.

In relation to the subject of a reorganization of this corps, I will state there were some preliminary steps taken favoring a reorganization; but they did not have any special reference to the Eleventh corps. The movement extended to and embraced the whole army, and the reorganization and consolidation of this corps with another one would only and will only be made (if it is made at all) in connection with the consolidation and reorganization of other corps. Busy people, aspiring military men, when they heard this, attempted to make it so by saying it was so, thereby expecting to facilitate their plans or concealed motives.

WHERE WE ARE.

At the present time the Eleventh corps—its three divisions—is stationed in a position taken up yesterday, after two days' marching. Whither we are drifting and what we are doing, and what our future expectations, hopes, &c., are, I deem it imprudent to "confidentially" tell the public, because the public and the enemy are nearer together than is generally supposed.

Friends are always anxious to know the whereabouts of one another; and to those who have friends in this corps I will write that we are "starving" in a pleasant locality, with good water near and mail facilities complete.

I have nothing of importance as regards actions in military movements to communicate, and all is not only quiet, but dry as can be, on the line of a creek represented as a "swimming" stream on the map of military operations.

CORCORAN'S LEGION TO JOIN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

There is a probability that the Corcoran Legion will be incorporated with some command now forming a part of the Army of the Potamac. I understand that such a disposition of the legion would meet the present wishes of both officers and men.

LEE'S REBEL ARMY.

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, August 4, 1863.

News from General Lee's Army—Recent Measures of General Lee—He Expects Meade's Army to Cross the Rappahannock—His Preparations for a New Campaign Against Washington—He is Organizing Twenty-five Thousand Cavalry, One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Infantry and Six Thousand Artillerists—The Surest Defence of Washington Consists in a Peninsular Campaign, &c., &c.

I have received to-day some news which confirms in a remarkable degree the views expressed in the leading editorial article of the HERALD of Saturday—namely, that General Lee is being reinforced, and is preparing to make a new campaign against Washington, which will be more energetic, formidable and dangerous than the one so successfully foiled by General Meade.

This news is to the following effect:—General Lee fought the battles at Gettysburg with the eight divisions of Generals Early and Rhodes (of Ewell's corps), Heth, Pender and Anderson (the whole of Hill's corps), and McLaw, Hood and Picket (the whole of Longstreet's corps)—a total strength of 87,000 men. His losses in these battles were, killed, 2,432; wounded, 14,980 (of whom about half were left in our hands at Gettysburg, and the remainder sent to Richmond), and prisoners, 6,235. Total 23,354. This reduced his force to 64,000 men. He retreated to Hagerstown, however, according to this account, not on account of these losses, but because all the ammunition for his artillery had become exhausted in the terrible cannonading of July 3; and, in point of fact, he did receive a large supply of ammunition on the 9th of July, while his army was in line of battle near the old field of Antietam. On reaching Hagerstown, however, on the 6th and 7th, he was joined by Johnson's division of Ewell's corps, 8,000 men, and by the troops which he had left at Williamsport, 10,000 men (who had driven back the 4,000 Union troops sent there by General French on the 4th to destroy the bridge). These, with General Stuart's cavalry, increased his force to 90,000 or 94,000 men, which was his real strength from the 8th to the 14th of July. These facts were doubtless known to General Meade and had their weight in deciding him not to bring on an engagement with the enemy on the 13th.

General Lee, on his part, ascertained, by means of prisoners captured in the skirmish near Boonsboro on the 11th, that Meade had been heavily reinforced, and from that moment he changed his plans so far as they related to fighting Meade on the north of the Potomac. He resolved to put that stream between the two armies in order to gain time. He determined to move his army back again to the line of the Rappahannock; for he knew that by doing so he could compel General Meade not only to cross the Potomac, but also that he could draw the army of the latter down at least to the Rappahannock, perhaps beyond that stream. General Lee therefore now holds the line of the Rappahannock with ninety thousand troops. It is his hope, and the hope of the rebel government, that General Meade will lead his army across that stream, and advance with it towards Richmond. Indeed it is believed at Richmond that this will be done, under orders from General Halleck. Positive intelligence has been received at Richmond from Washington to the effect that Halleck has declared "that he will take that city this summer, and by a campaign over the overland route, if he has to lead the army himself; for by doing that he would also annihilate Lee's army." That is just what General Lee wishes Halleck to attempt; for he feels confident of defeating any army which marches against Richmond overland, and when he has done that he will move on Washington. If, however, no movement on our part towards Richmond shall have been made by the middle of August, it is understood that General Lee will then himself assume the offensive, and commence another campaign against Washington. The two great errors into which he fell in his late campaign were in his making such a wide detour to the west and north of Washington, and in not having enough troops. He regards these as the causes of the failure of the late campaign, and he will avoid them in the next. He will have by the time indicated 150,000 troops and 300 pieces of artillery. 25,000 of his troops will be cavalry. Stuart's cavalry already constitutes one-half of this force. He procured the horses for the remainder during his campaign in Pennsylvania. They are already mounted, and he is now engaged in drilling them and organizing them into squadrons and brigades. His infantry will consist of the three corps of Ewell, Longstreet and A. P. Hill, each 40,000 strong, and each corps will have a hundred pieces of artillery and 2,000 artillerists.

It is said to be his intention in this campaign to move from Fredericksburg direct on Alexandria, by way of Banks' Ford, Dumfries and Occoquan, or else by way of Manassas Junction, Centreville and Fairfax to Arlington Heights. The distance is only fifty or sixty miles. The chain of thirty-two forts on the west side of the Potomac affords a formidable defence; but General Lee calculates that there must be some weak spots in the chain where he can force an entrance; and, once in possession of Arlington Heights, he will find means to cross the river and enter the capital. If the forts must be stormed he intends to storm them. It may cost him the lives of 50,000 of his soldiers; but he is determined to have possession of Washington before September, even at that heavy cost.

Such are General Lee's intentions, as I have learned them; such the means on which he relies to effect his ends. I state them now, in order that the proper measures may be taken to defeat them. Indeed, very little of a defensive nature remains to be done. The defences of Washington, is the way of fortifications, are perfect. An attempt on the part of General Lee to storm any one of the forts around Washington, surrounded as they are by ditches and abatis, would only result in his ignominious defeat. The danger does not lie there. When General Lee marches against Washington, with his army of one hundred and fifty thousand troops, he will attempt to take it by strategy. And therein lies the danger.

The only sure means of preventing this danger and saving Washington consists in destroying Lee's army; and this can only be done by the capture of Richmond. The defences of Washington are before Richmond. As long as Richmond is besieged no rebel troops will dare to approach Washington. To keep Lee's army away from Washington, it must be employed in defending Richmond; and Richmond is of such vast importance to the South that it will fight there till it is annihilated before it will give up the city. To march against Lee's army primarily, on the other hand, will merely be marching our army to destruction. The statement which I made on the 5th of July, and again on the 21st, "that it was within Lee's power to elude the Union army as long as he pleased, and to fight only where he chooses," has been abundantly demonstrated by subsequent events. And it will continue to be so if our army advances beyond the Rappahannock. The only thing to be done is to make a peninsular campaign against Richmond. Such a campaign, properly organized and conducted, will be successful, and nothing else will. And such a campaign is dreaded at Richmond above all things.

Newspaper Accounts.

[From the Washington Star, August 5.]

The latest information from the front strengthens our belief that the cause why a considerable battle has not been fought since Sunday morning last, is that Lee has retired his army in the direction of Gordonsville rather than Fredericksburg, though he doubtless holds the works around the latter point with some portion of his forces. We know facts sufficient to satisfy us that he has made Gordonsville his base of supplies, and has sent to that place all his supplies and material advisable for him to have in his rear. He, however, doubtless keeps up a show of considerable force with strong and rapidly shifting reconnoitring parties close to our present positions on the Rappahonnock, to the end of discouraging any considerable movement on Meade's part in the direction of the Rapidan. We are therefore momentarily expecting to hear that Meade has demonstrated to his own satisfaction that Lee does not intend to risk an engagement in force east of the Rapidan, if anywhere outside of the defences of Richmond.

We learn, on information on which we surely rely, that all of Lee's army, except A. P. Hill's corps, is already south of the Rapidan river.

The last information from the vicinity of Fredericksburg makes it certain that the rebels have but a single brigade of Longstreet's corps occupying their old works in that neighborhood.

The Weather.

EFFECTS OF THE SQUALL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

During the squall from the northwest yesterday the lightning struck and shattered the flagstaff on the Battery, scoring it from near the vane to the ground. The topmast has since fallen down.

The brig North Point, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, had her foreyard, topmastyard, topgallant yard and topber masthead shivered.

The schooner Anna Leverett, at the same pier, had maintopmast carried away.

The fluid then passed over to the prize steamer Peterhoff, on the next pier, but she, being of iron, received no damage.

The squall did not extend beyond the upper part of the city northward, but passed over Brooklyn and Williamsburg.

ADDITIONAL CASES OF SUNSTROKE.

Inquests were held yesterday in the following cases of sunstroke:—

1.—Martin Spiles, a native of Germany.
2.—Robert Martin, of 129 Christopher street.
3.—An unknown man at 29 West Thirty-seventh street.
4.—An unknown woman at 239 Tenth avenue.
5.—Alexander McEvoy, of 74 Leonard street.
6.—Catharine McEvoy, of 74 Leonard street.
7.—Patrick Bride, of 183 Tenth avenue.
8.—Alexander Burns, of 63 West Twenty-eighth street.
9.—Carl Kunn, a baker in Delancey street.
10.—Eliza Briggs, of 161 Washington street.
11.—An unknown man at the corner of Chrystie and Canal streets.
12.—William Buerd, of 184th street and Tenth avenue.

Number of cases previously reported	82
Yesterday's cases	12
Total deaths since Monday	94

THE EFFECTS OF THE HEAT IN BROOKLYN.

Matthew Hickey, recently arrived in this country from Ireland, dropped dead in the grocery corner of South Fifth and Sixth streets, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, from the effects of the heat.

George Beninger, a German, residing at No. 22 Moore street, dropped dead in the street on Wednesday evening.

Thomas Kelly, a native of Ireland, died at eleven o'clock P. M. Wednesday, at No. 354 Grand street, from the excessive heat.

John Briest, a German, was prostrated by the heat in Spencer street, near Park avenue, yesterday. He was taken to his home in Myrtle avenue, near Nostrand avenue, in a dying condition.

PRICE OF COAL.—The Pottsville (Pa.) *Mining Journal* of Saturday last says:—The demand continues fair for first quality coal, but the second qualities drag a little. This is the dullest season of the year, and it was expected that the trade could be effected to some extent. The stocks in the market are light. Many dealers are buying very sparingly at present, under the impression that prices of coal will recede. This we do not think will take place—the draft will interfere to some extent with the production while it progresses. Wages cannot be reduced without a conflict with the men, which would result in the stoppage of the collieries; and even if a slight decline should take place in the price of coal (which we do not believe will be the case under existing circumstances), it will be more than made up by the increased price of freight as the season advances. We do not believe, therefore, that buyers will gain anything by delaying purchases under the expectation of lower rates of prices. This can only be remedied by an increased supply of labor in the coal regions.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Turf.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS—TROTTING.

THURSDAY, August 6.—Sweepstakes $300, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

R. f. Walker named b. m. Black Hawk Maid	0	1	1
C. Sheppard named bk. g. Mac	0	2	2
Owner named br. m. Flora	3	3	3

Time, 2:50—2:53—2:49—2:52.

The above was a very interesting trot throughout, especially between Mac and Black Hawk Maid. The first was a dead heat between them, and the three following heats were won by the mare by a length each. Before the race there was no betting; but after the first heat the black mare had the call at five to three. The attendance was rather slim, nearly all of the regular frequenters of the grounds being at the Saratoga races.

SARATOGA RACES—SECOND DAY.

SARATOGA, August 4, 1863.

The second day's racing of this meeting came off to day. The attendance was equally as large as on the preceding day, and the racing itself of a very high class—good fields of horses and excitingly close contests characterizing each race. The number of splendid equipages on the ground, filled with youth, beauty and fashion, enhanced the beauty of the scene and gave an additional charm to the sport. The arrangements were complete and faultless in every respect, and the meeting, under its able management, may be pronounced a decided success. The weather was more favorable than the preceding day, the temperature being considerably lower. The pool sales were conducted by Dr. R. Underwood, of Lexington, Ky.; and an immense amount of speculation was transacted in this peculiar mode of betting. As the system of pool selling is not generally understood, even by many who have witnessed the process, a brief description may not be out of place here, taking, for illustration, the first race of to-day.

The officiating auctioneer announces that he will sell an unlimited pool, and asks what sum any party will give for "first choice." A speculator offers $50, which is increased to $60 by a second party, while a third outbids the latter, and offers $70. Competition then begins, and in the race we have taken for illustration the "first choice" was knocked down for $135, the buyer naming as his selection Captain Moore's Ringgold filly. The "second choice" is then put up for sale, and after some competition is knocked down for $110, the purchaser naming Mr. Murphy's b. h. John Morgan. The "third choice" realized $40, Mr. Watson's Lexington filly being named. The "fourth choice," Mr. J. W. Clay's b. c. W. R. Davis, brought $34, and the fifth, Mr. Coppin's ch. g. Airy, $31. The total collective amount of the pool was consequently $350, the auctioneer handing to each purchaser a card with that amount marked on it, the name of the horse he had bought and the purchaser's own name, receiving from each of the latter the respective amounts he had bid for his choice. Immediately after the race is over the party who had purchased the winning horse in the pool receives from the auctioneer the collective amount, minus three per cent for his commission for selling. The whole process is quickly over, and sometimes the auctioneer can sell twenty or thirty pools, and frequently more, on one race. It frequently happens that the last choice, and consequently the least estimated and cheapest horse, wins; and a notable instance of this occurred on the first day, where Dr. Weldon's Sympathy, although sold lowest in the pools, bringing in one case only three dollars in a pool of three hundred and twenty-four dollars, yet won, to the delight of those who had bought her on account of the nominal price she sold for. Similar instances are very frequent in pool selling, showing the "glorious uncertainty of the turf."

The first race to-day was for a purse of $300, mile heats, and the following entries:—T. G. Moore's b. f. three year old, by Ringgold, dam by Imp. Chesterfield. F. Murphy's (John Hunter's, of Kentucky) b. h. John Morgan, five year old, by Imp. Sovereign, dam Sallie Lewis, by Imp. Glencoe. J. S. Watson's br. f. three year old, by Lexington, dam Kate Hayes, by Albion. Charles Coppins' ch. g. Airy, six year old, by Young Wagner, dam by Cracker. John M. Clay's b. c. W. R. Davis, four year old, by Star Davis, dam Rally, by Trustee. The Ringgold filly, as we have already mentioned, was the first favorite, John Morgan ranking next in estimation.

First Heat.—A capital start, Airy being first to show in advance, the favorite second, the Lexington filly and John Morgan next, side by side, and W. R. Davis acting as whipper in. These positions remained without alteration all the way round until turning into the home stretch, when John Morgan and the Ringgold filly went to the front, and a splendid race home ensued, the former winning by a neck in 1:31. W. R. Davis being third, Airy fourth and the Lexington filly last.

Second Heat.—Morgan was backed against the field in the pool betting at $100 to $75. They got off well, the Lexington filly and Airy leading, the Ringgold filly third and John Morgan, under a very hard pull, last but one. It was evident the latter was not going for this heat, but was leaving it to be contested for by the others. It was won easily by the Ringgold filly, the Lexington filly second, Airy third and Morgan fourth. Time 1:32.

Third Heat.—John Morgan still maintained his pride of place as favorite, as the fact of his not having tried for the last heat was apparent to all; he was backed at $105 to $75. After two false starts they got a good send-off, Davis leading, with the Lexington and Ringgold fillies second and third and Morgan fourth. Going along the far side Morgan began to move through his horses, and had at the Ringgold filly's quarters, the latter having taken the lead from W. R. Davis, and improved the pace. Coming home, Morgan made his effort, and after a good race with Captain Moore's filly, won the heat and race cleverly in 1:30.

The second race was a handicap, two and a half mile dash; $40 entrance, $20 forfeit and $400 added. The forfeits to go to the second horse. The following horses were entered:—F. Morris' ch. h. Reporter, by Lexington, dam by American Eclipse, five year old, 114 lbs.; Geo. Wilkes' ch. h. Ben West, by Vandyke, out of But Cut, five year old, 104 lbs.; F. Morris' ch. c. Dangerous, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Fashion, four year old, 95 lbs.; W. H. Strong's ch. c. Punch, by Mahomet, dam by Yorkshire, four year old, 90 lbs.; P. C. Bush's br. m. Seven Oaks, by Vandal, dam by Birmingham, four year old, 85 lbs.; Jas. Mulligan's ch. h. Observer, by Second Boston, dam by Oliver, five year old, 85 lbs.

Reporter being lame was drawn, but all the others started. In the pool sales Dangerous and Ben West were the favorites at the first, but before the start Seven Oaks superseded them both. She sold for $120, Dangerous $100, Punch $80 and Ben West (who, it transpired, was short of work) for $75. The race may be briefly described. Seven Oaks and Punch cut out the running at a good pace, Ben West laying third and Dangerous fourth. In this way they continued for a mile and a half, Seven Oaks leading a clear length and Dangerous third, having passed Ben West, who was not persevered with. The issue was now no longer in doubt, Colonel Bush's filly winning, by a length easily in 3:56¼—Punch being second, Dangerous third and Observer last.

To morrow two races are on the programme—a sweepstakes for three year olds, dash of two miles, with five entries; and a mile heat race, best three in five, for which Captain Moore and Mammona are the two entries. This latter will produce an exciting race, as both are known to be very fast horses.

SUMMARY.

SARATOGA MEETING—Second day—August 4, 1863.—Purse $300, mile heats.

F. G. Murphy's (Jno. Hunter's, of Kentucky) b. h. John Morgan, 5 year old, by imp. Sovereign, dam Sallie Lewis, by imp. Glencoe	1	4	1
T. G. Moore's b. f. 3 year old, by Ringgold, dam by imp. Chesterfield	2	1	2
J. M. Clay's b. c. W. R. Davis, 4 year old, by Star Davis, dam Rally, by Trustee	3	5	3
Charles Coppins' ch. g. Airy, 6 year old, by Young Wagner, dam by Cracker	4	3	4
J. S. Watson's br. f. 3 year old, by Lexington, dam Kate Hayes, by Albion	5	2	5

Time, 1:31—1:32—1:30. Track 297 yards short of a mile.

SECOND RACE—Dash of 2½ miles—Handicap.—Purse $400, $40 entrance.

P. C. Bush's br. m. Seven Oaks, by Vandal, dam by Birmingham, 4 year old, 85 lbs	1
W. H. Strong's ch. c. Punch, by Mahomet, dam by Yorkshire, 4 year old, 90 lbs	2
F. Morris' ch. c. Dangerous, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Fashion, 4 year old, 95 lbs	3
Geo. Wilkes' ch. h. Ben West, by Vandyke, out of But Cut, 5 year old, 104 lbs	4
James Mulligan's ch. h. Observer, by Second Boston, dam by Oliver, 5 year old, 85 lbs	5

Time, 3:56¼.

SARATOGA RACES—FOURTH DAY.

SARATOGA, August 6, 1863.

The Saratoga race meeting closed to-day. The first race was for a purse of five hundred dollars, two mile heats. The horses Thunder, John Morgan and Sympathy were entered for it, but only the two latter started, owing to the fact that some scoundrel had entered the stable of the Canadian horse Thunder during the night and so dosed him with poison that his trainer dare not start him, but withdrew him from the race. Dr. Weldon's Sympathy, ridden by Gilpatrick, won a capital race in two straight heats in 3:08½ and 3:13¾.

The second race was a mile and a quarter dash, for a purse of two hundred dollars, and was won easily by Dr. Weldon's Lizzie W., beating Annie and Echo, in 1:57¼.

The meeting has been a most successful one, both as regards the attendance and the quality of the racing.

Base Ball.

THE NEWBURGERS BEAT THE RESOLUTES.

Among the first class clubs of the base ball world may be mentioned the first nine of the Resolutes, whose home grounds are on the Union grounds, Brooklyn, E. D. It was this club with whom the Hudson River Club, of Newburg, contested Wednesday afternoon. The afternoon was magnificently bright, agreeably cool, and all conspired to make the game one of real test between the participants. Game was called promptly at three o'clock P. M., as a severe and close contest was expected. The crowd present was not so large as on Tuesday, still the spectators were by no means few. The Resolutes took the bat first, and made five runs in very pretty style, when they yielded to the Hudson Rivers for a score of two. The three innings next succeeding brought only ciphers to the first named club, while the Newburg boys put up seven runs, thus taking the lead—an advantage which they maintained until the close of the game. On the fifth innings, the Brooklyn club left the bat after scoring five, and the Hudson rivers in the best possible style made three. Then followed a cipher for each club, and a second one for the Resolutes, against which the visiting club put in six runs. The two last innings were played in a very spirited style on both sides, the Resolutes making two each time, and the Newburgers counting three in both innings, closing with a well earned victory of twenty-one to thirteen. There was no change in the visiting club, except that H. Mingaugh played at second base in place of Moore.

The play of every member appeared to have improved. They took their defeat from Eckfords somewhat as a matter of course, and were not at all dispirited. Among the most noticeable of the play were two splendid catches on the fly by Messrs Weeden and Bliss, of the Resolutes. The score stood at the close as follows:—

HUDSON RIVER, OF NEWBURG.	H.	L.	Runs.	RESOLUTE, OF BROOKLYN.	H.	L.	Runs.
S. Miller, r. f.	1		5	M. Rogers, l. f.	5		2
D. S. Mapes, p.	3		2	G. Morrison, p.