CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DESPERATE ASSAULT.—Quite a serious disturbance occurred Monday at the picnic and excursion of the Terpsichore Socials, which was held at Chestnut Grove, some six miles below the city, on the river road. A large crowd accompanied the Socials on the occasion, and everything gave promise of a delightful time, until about 6 o'clock. At that time a party of young men drove upon the grounds in six buggies, and but a short period elapsed before there were indications that the pleasure and quietude of the occasion would not endure very long. The effects of their frequent imbibitions began to show themselves in an indiscriminate attack upon almost every one on the ground, and even ladies were scarcely exempt from their abuse. Of course the confusion incident to the melee was very great, especially among the ladies and children. Officers Thos. H. Everett and W. H. Wise, who were on the grounds, but at the commencement of the fight were at supper, soon made their appearance, and after a most stubborn resistance on the part of the rioters succeeded in subduing them. Loaded whips, billies and pistols were used quite freely, and the officers, in their endeavors to maintain the peace, suffered severely. Both of them were beaten over the head quite badly, and exhibit numerous marks of the affray. In the case of officer Wise, a loaded pistol was placed against his breast; but by a dexterous jerk of his hand he succeeded in throwing it up, when it exploded, the ball passing the rim of his hat. Among the parties injured by the discharge of pistols was George Deford, who was shot in the right side, and also had his arm broken, and the bone considerably splintered. He was brought to the city in a carriage, and his wounds dressed at the apothecary store of Mr. Edward H. Read, corner of Ann and Baltimore streets. He is supposed to be quite seriously wounded. One or two others are reported as having been shot, but the extent and condition of their wounds has not been ascertained as yet to be determined. A party named Hiller was roughly handled, but the intervention of the officers saved him any worse fate. Among other parties beaten were John Lawder, Alonzo Irons, John Lee, Lewis Snyder and Wm. Rochester, but their injuries are of a trivial character.—The following persons have been arrested as active participants in the riot:—Elisha Brady, Joseph Bossum, George Gill and Joseph Vandannecker, who have all been held upon the serious charge of assault with intent to kill. There are several other parties who were concerned in the affray, and as they are all well known to the police, who are on the alert for them, there is every probability of their arrest. The police deserve great praise for the manly and creditable manner in which they performed their duties, and though for a time overpowered, eventually made their power become dominant.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.—The burial of Rev. Wm. Hirst, one of the oldest and most distinguished ministers of the Baltimore Conference, took place yesterday at the Mount Olivet Cemetery, on the Frederick road. Mr. Hirst died in Washington a day or two since, where he had charge of the Foundry church. The funeral service was held in that city on Monday afternoon last, and was attended, as we learn, by a large concourse of mourners. His remains were brought on to this city for interment, and the arrangements of the funeral confided to Rev. Isaac P. Cook and Mr. Asbury Jarrett. The pallbearers on the sad occasion were Revs. John Lanahan, Wm. B. Edwards, and Wm. H. Chapman, and Messrs. Rickets, Simpson and Bates. An immense throng attended the funeral cortege. We understand it is the intention of the friends of the deceased to erect a monument to his memory. No man was more widely known or more highly respected in the religious community than Mr. H., and his loss will be sadly felt and deeply lamented.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday morning opened bright and clear, and the sun had scarcely risen above the Eastern horizon, before poor human nature, which had undergone such a protracted siege of sweltering heat, began to imagine that another day of scorching sunshine awaited it. During the forenoon one felt like putting into operation Sydney Smith's idea of "taking off one's flesh and sitting in their bones;" to say nothing of the improvement suggested by some enterprising American, of "drilling out the marrow and letting a draft through." At about 1½ o'clock the huge black clouds which rolled up in the West gave welcome evidence of a sportending storm. After a refreshing rain the oppressiveness of the atmosphere was somewhat allayed, and people breathed freer and felt better. The present season of extreme hot weather is regarded as the most lengthy which has occurred for six years. The range of the thermometer yesterday indicated—

At 9 o'clock	87 degrees.
" 12 "	91 "
" 3 "	89 "
" 6 "	79 "

A FREE FIGHT.—Monday afternoon is generally selected by the lovers of the Teutonic beverage as the time for a free indulgence of the article. Monday, a large crowd gathered at the lager beer gardens of Mr. Rust, on Belair avenue. After frequent and deep potations, the belligerent nature of the parties became predominant, and for several hours a war of fisticuffs raged with considerable fury. The number of officers on the ground was small, and as fast as they succeeded in quelling one fight another would break out. It was, in fact, a series of skirmishes in every locality of the grounds. No serious damage, beyond a bloody nose or a black eye, is reported, with the exception of one individual, whose name could not be ascertained. He proclaimed himself a British subject, and that he had refused to take the oath of allegiance, whereupon he was beset and treated rather severely.

CORRECTION.—In a warm acknowledgment of our proffered courtesy in our article on the condition and future prospects of the Newton Academy, inserted in the local column of the NEWS SHEET of Monday, the 11th inst., Mr. Lester very respectfully requests us to say that a slight mistake was made as to the precise time of the reopening of that institution. He has rented, for a short season, the rooms in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fayette street, near Pine. These rooms have been heretofore used for the purposes of education, and are admirably adapted to those purposes. Mr. Lester proposes to reopen the Newton Academy in the aforesaid rooms on the 1st of September next, and will continue his course of instruction there until the 1st of November. By that time he confidently expects the new academy will have been completed, and he then will commence operations therein.

MEETING OF PHARMACEUTISTS.—The apothecaries and druggists of the city held a meeting on Monday afternoon last, at their rooms on Calvert street, to confer together respecting an uniformity in their scale of prices, as well as to arrange various other matters pertaining to their welfare. There was about fifty persons present. Dr. George W. Andrews was appointed chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Phillips secretary. A committee, consisting of Messrs. J. Faris Moore, William Gespari, J. B. Wright, W. W. Cunningham and Hassencamp, were appointed to take into consideration the subject-matter at issue, and make a report at the next meeting, and also to notify absent members to attend on Monday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock.

BRUTAL CONDUCT.—There was an exciting time yesterday in the vicinity of Monument and Canal streets, caused by a German named Bing, who had imbibed rather too freely, beating his wife and family in an outrageous manner. Their cries brought Mr. Thomas Swann and the officer of the beat to their rescue, but the door and gate being locked, they were obliged to force an entrance. Bing finding himself cornered, jumped out of the second story and ran through divers lanes and alleys, thinking to effect his escape, but the officer being more agile, succeeded, after an exciting chase, in capturing him. On the way to the station-house he was very noisy and occasioned much trouble to those having him in charge. His wife refusing to appear against him, he was committed to jail upon the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

TRESPASS CASES.—Frederick H. Birck was arrested by officer Pentz on the charge of inducing Sarah Begin to tear down the American flag, and also with having uttered treasonable sentiments. He was held to the order of the Marshal.

William Coles was also arrested on the general charge of treason, but was shortly after discharged.

George E. Macauley was yesterday arrested on the charge of drunkenness, and hurrahing for Stonewall Jackson.

A DARING BURGLARY.—The law office of Jervis Spencer, Esq., on Courtland street, was entered on Monday last by some adroit thief who succeeded in decamping, without being noticed, and taking with him a pair of pantaloons and two coats. The entrance was effected by pushing away the wire blind of the front window, and thus gaining entrance to the back office where the articles were. The robber made his exit in the same manner.

HERRING RUN RACES.—It will be seen, by reference to the advertisement, that the race which was to have come off yesterday afternoon at the Herring Run Course did not occur. There will be a match race to-day between Graybeard and Wild Rose, to which the attention of those who enjoy the sport is directed. Messrs. Sherwood & Co., the proprietors, will be found gentlemanly and attentive to all who may visit the ground.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About 7 o'clock last evening, Coroner Brewer was summoned to hold an inquest over the body of a colored man, named Henry Dorton, aged 65 years, and residing at No. 88 Holliday street. A jury was summoned, and the body being examined by Dr. Morgan, he gave it as his opinion that the deceased had died from apoplexy produced by sun-stroke. A verdict accordingly was rendered. He leaves a wife.

VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES.—S. Hitzberger, arrested on the charge of violating 19th section of ordinance No. 18, was fined $10 and costs by Justice Griffin. N. Haskell, found violating section 15 of ordinance No. 33, was arrested by officer Hand, and fined $100 and costs by the same Justice. Martin Quinn, for a violation of the health ordinance, was fined $20 and costs by Justice Spicer, from which an appeal was taken.

THE PATUXENT STEAMERS.—The Government has taken possession of the steamers Mary Washington, Planter and George Weems, of the Patuxent line, and hereafter will be run by parties in the employ of the Government. The Mary Washington was taken at her wharf in this city, and the Planter in Washington.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Henry C. Jones, whose arrest was chronicled yesterday on suspicion of having robbed Mr. Charles Pitt, No. 20 N. Ann street, was examined on Monday before Justice Griffin, and, no evidence appearing against him, was honorably discharged.

INTIMIDATION.—William Garish, Benjamin Garish and Leander Buck were yesterday arrested on a bench warrant, charged with intimidating the employees of Mr. Robinson from working in his brick yard. They were committed to jail by Sheriff Sparks.

ASSAULTS.—Michael Gray, accused of beating Mrs. Miller, was on Monday committed to jail in default of bail to keep the peace. Patrick Lyons for assaulting and beating Mrs. Mary McNeal was committed for Court by Justice Spicer.

PROMOTION.—Major Henry B. Mollvaine, of the New York 5th artillery, stationed for some time at Fort Marshall, has received the appointment of Chief of Artillery at Harper's Ferry.

BREAKING WINDOWS.—John Platter, colored, was on Monday committed on the charge of breaking the windows of Francis Foley. In default of the payment of the usual fine he was sent to jail.

APPOINTMENT ON THE RAILROAD.—Mr. Stephen Little, recently connected with the *Presbyterian Banner*, at Pittsburg, has received the appointment of Auditor of the Northern Central Railroad. His office will be at the Calvert station.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon Dr. Evans was called in to adjust the arm of a lad named John Evans, son of Frederick Evans, residing on Clinton street, Oanton, which had been broken by a fall from a tree.

NO UNION FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

LETTER FROM HON. GEO. E. BADGER TO MR. ELY, OF NEW YORK.

From the Raleigh Standard, July 23.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers to-day the letter written about the 1st of June last, by the Hon. George E. Badger, of this city, to Mr. Ely, of New York, and which was transmitted through Mr. Stanley at Newbern, and read by him. We are authorized to say that Mr. Badger has consented to publish the letter at the request of a friend, in whose attachment to himself and in the soundness of whose judgment he has every confidence—especially as this request was accompanied by a suggestion on the subject which had not occurred to Mr. Badger before, but which was decisive with him in forming his purpose to give the letter to the public:

MR. ELY: In your letter to Mr. Stanley you proposed to him the office of cherishing the feeling of "Unionism" in North Carolina, and as that letter came to my hands in an unsealed envelope directed to my wife, I take the liberty of setting you right upon a fact, and showing you what a hopeless task you have suggested to Mr. Stanley.

There is in North Carolina no Union feeling as you suppose, and as is probably supposed by the generality of Northern men. There was in this State a very strong Union feeling—a strong love for the Union established by our forefathers, which induced the people, by a very large and overwhelming majority, to vote down the purpose of seceding from the Union on account of Mr. Lincoln's election; and this was represented by immediate secessionists here as proving that the Union men here were base submissionists, ready to submit to any injury or insult rather than resist wrong, and stand in defence of our rights. But as soon as Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of April, 1861, appeared, offering us the alternative of joining in an armed invasion of our Southern sister States for their subjugation, under the pretense of executing the laws, or resistance to the authorities of the United States, our position was taken without a moment's hesitation. A convention was promptly called, and instantly, and without a dissenting voice, that convention resolved to take our side with the already seceded States, and share their fate for good or evil. From that moment, however we may have differed in other things, in this there has not been, and there is not any difference.

It would, perhaps, be too much to say if I were to affirm that there was, on this subject, an absolute unanimity; but there was such an overwhelming predominance of public sentiment as to amount to what is called a moral unanimity—hence the people, with one heart, sprung to arms; Union men, that is those who previously had been Union men, not only among the first, but truth and justice require me to say—the very first. Hence the people have nearly sixty regiments, not skeletons, but full regiments; and among them all there is not one conscript or drafted man. Hence we have freely taxed ourselves, and have used her credit in making large loans to sustain the war; and the spirit which has produced this has never flagged, and is now as high and active as at first.

Mr. Ely, think a moment. We have been invaded by an enemy so unrelenting and ferocious as the hordes under Attila and Alaric, who overrun the Roman Empire. He comes to rob us, to murder our people, to insult our women, to emancipate our slaves, and is now preparing to add a new element to this most atrocious aggression, and involve us in the direful horrors of a servile war. He proposes nothing less than our entire destruction, the total desolation of our country, universal emancipation; not from love of the slaves, but from hatred to us—"to crush us"—to "wipe out the South"—to involve us in irremediable misery and hopeless ruin.

Now, Mr. Ely, if your own State of New York were so invaded, and so threatened, what would be your feelings and purposes? From these you may judge of ours. We look with horror at the thought of being again united in any political connection with the North. We would rather far, that our State should be a colony of England, or France, or Sardinia. The North may be able (though we believe it will not) to conquer us, and even to keep us conquered; and if it shall, it will be the wise and good purpose of Almighty God that this shall happen. We shall endeavor to suffer with patience what evil we may befall us. But a voluntarily return to any union with the North, this we cannot, will not accept upon any terms—a revival of Union sentiments—this is a mere impossibility.

I think, therefore, Mr. Ely, you would do well to advise Mr. Stanley to abandon his enterprise. He is a *Governor* of North Carolina? A Governor deriving his authority from the commission of Mr. Lincoln! The very title is an insult to us. Whence does Mr. Lincoln derive his power to appoint a Governor of this State? The very appointment is an assumption of the rights of a conqueror over us. But we are not yet conquered. And do you think Mr. Stanley's coming here in such a character, supported by Northern bayonets, is a mode to commend himself to our favor, to breathe in us the generous sentiments of amity and peace toward him or those who sent him here? Mr. Ely, as you have opened a correspondence with Mr. Stanley, you had better, as I think you yourself will believe after what I have written, say this to him.

If he wishes the honored name of Stanley to become a by word and a reproach, and to be spoken with scorn and hatred by North Carolinians henceforth and forever, let him pros cute his present mission. If he does not wish this, let him return whence he came, and leave us to fight out this contest as best we may without his interference.

GEORGE E. BADGER.

FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

IN CAMP, HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., August 9 th.

We have to-day but little of special interest to communicate, as nothing but that of a strictly contraband nature is transpiring. Should these forbidden-to-previously-notice movements meet with opposition, and have some trouble in securing a successful accomplishment, we may have something startling to send you. If successful, the report will doubtless be pleasing.

THE GUNBOATS

still maintain their old position, and the rams are still reported as being up the river. As neither party has seen proper to move, of course no engagement has taken place. Should something definitive come of this matter, all parties here will be pleased.

RETURNED TO CAMP.

On Thursday morning early we sent you information of the particulars of the reconnoissance, under the direction of General Hooker, to Malvern Hill, up to Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning early, the General, receiving information that a force of some 75,000 Confederates were coming to oppose him, assembled the troops he had with him, and quietly returned to the grand encampment.—With the exception of a slight attack upon our cavalry, who acted as our rear guard, nothing of any consequence occurred on the trip.

This affair, without doubt, is one of the most important as well as successful of its kind that has ever been made. In addition to having accomplished the precise object for which it was started (that object we are not at liberty to state) it has shown us much of the position and strength of our enemies. It has discovered to us where they are most strongly entrenched, and, as well, has learned us the roads and by-paths between us and Malvern, and given us a more thorough knowledge of the surrounding country than one could have been learned on a retreat. As an evidence that this latter is the case, it must be borne in mind that on our tour to Malvern, we travelled over some fifteen miles of the enemy's country. On our return we had but six miles to come to reach home.

REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO JACKSON.

A deserter from the Confederate cause came into our encampment at Malvern on Tuesday afternoon. He states that the enemy are in constant fear and trembling in reference to the movement of Generals Pope and Burnside; that "Stonewall" Jackson, who is in front of General Pope, sent to Richmond on Sunday, and took from there 15,000 troops, while another General took, on Monday, 25,000, and started in another direction from those first named.

MORE TROOPS WANTED

Pay no attention to the movements which your correspondents may report as having taken place here, no matter whether successful or not; bear in mind only this one fact, that more troops we want and must have, and that at once. Then let those who have charge of this immense bounty fund and the recruiting of new regiments devise some means by which we can be assisted, in accordance with the above one fact. At the same time let them remember that one raw recruit put into an old regiment is better than three others in a regiment that never smelt powder.

OUR SICK.

By reference to the following report of the General Hospital, it will be seen that the intense heat of the past few days, or some other unknown cause, has had the effect to swell the number of invalids to an alarming extent. It may be improper so to state it; yet it may, perhaps, have a tendency not only to induce the loyal States people to hurry up reinforcements, but prevent much of the opposition now apparent to drafting.

REPORT OF GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Whole number, August 5th, 646; admitted August 4th, 58; discharged, August 4th, 176. No report of whole number, August 6th; whole number, August 7 h, 1,059; admitted, August 5th and 6th, 665; discharged, August 5th and 6th, 3; died, August 5th and 6th, 17.

OVER THE RIVER.

Large bodies of troops, mostly from Gen. Fitz John Porter's corps, were passed over the river during Thursday night and Friday morning. After reaching the other side they generally pass immediately into the dense woods which edge the river, and from that time until their return they are entirely out of sight. Hence, unless some messenger is sent over, but little of their movements is known. As no report of fire-arms has been heard coming from that direction, it is safe to say that no opposition has been offered to the successful accomplishment of the object for which they were sent. That object to us and others here is a mystery. Those who know are in rowing disposed to tell; while civilians, among which we are numbered, are not allowed a passage across the now famous James.

From the New York Express, August 11.

THE STATE QUOTA UNDER THE FIRST CALL FILLED.

Despite all assertions to the contrary, we have authority for stating that the State quota "is filled." If patriotic citizens will contribute their means and influence to a liberal extent, there is a probability that New York need not be behind Massachusetts in telegraphing to the President "that no draft is needed." The Elmira regiment starts on Wednesday, but will not pass through this city. The Rochester, Auburn and Syracuse regiments start Thursday and Friday, and will go through New York en route for the seat of war. Recruiting during the day has been very brisk, and nearly three hundred recruits have been passed up to noon to-day. The United States bounty is being paid with commendable promptness, and much to the satisfaction of the recruits.

WAR GAZETTE.
OFFICIAL.

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS ABSENT FROM THEIR CORPS ON LEAVE.

General Orders—No. 100.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 11.

First. So much of General Orders No. 61, current series, as relates to the extension of sick leaves of absence is hereby revoked, and no application for such extensions need hereafter be made. The order of the President, dated July 31, (General Orders No. 92,) explains what may be considered as good cause for the absence of surgeons' certificates of disability required by existing orders, and regulations must be forwarded not only to the Adjutant General of the army but also to the Commander of the regiment, or in case of a staff officer to the commanding General.

Second. Officers absent from duty without leave, or beyond the time of their leaves, will not be allowed to draw pay until a court or commission, which will be ordered on their return to their post or command, shall determine whether there was sufficient cause for their absence. They will accordingly provide themselves with a full description of the nature and cause of their disability, certified by the proper medical authority, as required by existing orders and regulations.

Third. Officers of volunteers who are absent from duty on account of disease contracted before they entered the service, will be immediately mustered out. Those who have been absent more than sixty days on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of their duty, will be reported to the Adjutant General of the army for discharge, in order that their places may be filled by others fit for full service; for this class of officers Congress has provided pensions.

Fourth. Applications for pensions must be made to the Commissioner of Pensions, who is judge of the sufficiency of evidence in supporting such claims, and who furnishes the forms and regulations relating thereto.

Fifth. When an officer returns to his command, after having overstayed his leave of absence, he may be tried by a court-martial for this as a military offence, or a commission may be appointed by the commanding officer of his division, army corps or army, as the case may be, to investigate his case and to determine whether or not he was absent from proper cause; and if there should be found to be such proper cause, he will be entitled to pay during such absence. The proceedings of such commission shall be sent to the Adjutant General of the army for the approval of the Secretary of War. Such commission will consist of not less than three nor over five commissioned officers.

Sixth. When troops are serving in army corps or an army, no leaves of absence will be granted on the certificate of a regimental or brigade surgeon till the same has been approved by the medical director of such army corps or army, and no medical director or will endorse any certificate until he has made a personal examination of the applicant, or received a favorable report from a medical officer appointed by him to make such personal examination; and if upon such personal examination it shall be found that the certificate of disability was given without proper cause, the name of the medical officer giving it will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the army in order that he may be dismissed from the service.

Seventh. Where officers are not serving in a division, army corps or separate army, applications for leave may be made to the Adjutant-General of the army; but, except in very extraordinary cases, no leaves of absence will be granted unless the applications be accompanied by a certificate of the same character as that described in General Order No. 61.

Eighth. In all cases of personal application for leave of absence made to the War Department, the applicant will be examined by a medical officer assigned to that duty in this city.

By order of the Secretary of War.

ED. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjt. General.

Organization of Volunteers in the District of Columbia.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

Ordered—First—That Brigadier General Wadsworth be, and he is hereby authorized to raise and organize one or more infantry regiments of volunteers in the District of Columbia, to serve for three years or during the war, under the rules and regulations of the War Department.

Second—That such volunteers so raised and organized shall be entitled to and receive the bounty authorized by the act of Congress in the same manner as State volunteers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

THE DRAFT IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK—THE QUOTA OF THE COUNTIES.

ALBANY, August 11.—The Governor yesterday received an order from the Secretary of War, directing a draft of the 300,000 men last called for, but does not feel at liberty to publish the order without authority from the War Department. This has been asked for, and probably will be given.

The quota for this State is 59,705, making the aggregate under the two calls 119,410. The particular mode of making this draft is not fully defined. Several important points are left with the Governor. It is probable, however, that it will be arranged so that every locality will receive full credit for all it has voluntarily enrolled. The militia rolls on file will be thoroughly revised by persons to be appointed for that purpose. Applications for exemption on account of disability will be scrutinized and sufficiently determined by a competent agent. Upon the basis of 59,705, the following would by the quota of the several counties:—

Albany	1,753	Oneida	1,610
Allegany	1,146	Onondaga	1,205
Broome	552	Ontario	848
Cattaraugus	675	Orange	982
Cayuga	858	Orleans	442
Chautauqua	899	Oswego	1,169
Chemung	414	Otsego	772
Chenango	629	Putnam	216
Clinton	704	Queens	883
Columbia	707	Rensselaer	1,328
Cortland	405	Richmond	392
Delaware	655	Rockland	346
Dutchess	999	St. Lawrence	1,288
Erie	2,184	Saratoga	796
Essex	416	Schenectady	368
Franklin	474	Schoharie	580
Fulton	372	Schuyler	290
Genesee	495	Seneca	433
Greene	491	Steuben	1,026
Hamilton	47	Suffolk	666
Herkimer	624	Sullivan	498
Jefferson	1,074	Tioga	442
Kings	4,204	Tompkins	422
Livingston	642	Ulster	1,172
Lewis	249	Washington	706
Madison	1,040	Warren	230
Monroe	1,548	Wayne	735
Montgomery	475	Westchester	1,831
New York	12,518	Wyoming	492
Niagara	776	Yates	312

THE INTERPRETATION OF THE CALL.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1862.

To Hon. A. H Reeder:

Your despatch to the President has been referred to this department.

The General Government apportions the quota of military force among the States, but has no regard to county or district. Whatever volunteer force shows its ratable proportion shall be offered by a State, any time before a draft is actually made, would be accepted by the department and credited upon the draft as a proportionable reduction. It would be right for the State to make a proper allowance to any county that exceeds its proportion; but it must be left to the Executive of the State to make such arrangements.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. H. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier General and A. A. G.

ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Enrolment of Militia.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—If enrolment of militia has not been commenced in your State, please let it be done immediately. Take the names of all able-bodied citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age, by counties.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

RECRUITS FOR OLD REGIMENTS.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Recruits for old regiments are considered as making up the new levy. They are counted as part, and the State will receive credit.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE INDIAN ROPE FEAT.

The following communication appears in the London *Field* of a recent Saturday. It is signed F. T. Buckland:

SIR: I have been requested to be present at, and give my opinion on, a performance which I hardly know whether to call a feat of strength or a feat of ingenuity. I was challenged to tie the performer of this feat into a chair with a rope, in any number of knots, in such a manner that he could not get loose.

Accordingly I presented myself at the time and place appointed, and, half suspecting some slight-of-hand trick, provided myself with several yards of very strong rope. The performer, an intelligent and rather good-looking young man, sat himself in a common wooden kitchen chair, and presented me with his rope. I asked if he had any objections to my using my rope. "None whatever," was the reply; "and you may tie me in any way and with as tight knots as you please."

Having examined the chair to see that all was right and above board, I proceeded first to pinion the arms of the young man, who sat down on the chair, pinioning them "Jack Ketch fashion," behind his body. I then lashed them, tied as they were, tightly, with many knots and twistings, to the back of the chair. I then tied his two wrists tightly to the legs of the chair, faulting the ropes, I fear, cruelly tight, as the man afterwards showed me where I had cut the skin; but he did not complain of this a bit, as he had offered me the challenge. I then, by means of "double hitches," fastened each ankle to the corresponding leg of the chair, then tied both legs together, finishing off the rope with an attachment to the back of the chair. I then tied up his body, twisting the rope round and round, and fastening it wherever I could get a chance.

The performer was now, indeed, bound hand and foot, and could hardly move in any direction whatever. A large linen extinguisher was then placed over him, tied as he was, and I and the other spectators stood round, at a little distance, to see no collusion took place. In four minutes and a half the performer gave the signal, the extinguisher was removed, and there sat the young man, perfectly free and unbound, and the ropes at his feet. I had tied him with seven pieces of rope—the usual number was four—and the seven pieces of rope lay at his feet, in no way injured or cut, except at the places where I had cut them off the main piece, and I had taken the precaution to mark my own ropes, so as to know them again.

I have not the slightest idea how the performer managed to loose himself. I fancy that he must use actual physical strength in so doing, as he seemed exhausted and in a profuse perspiration. Perhaps some of the readers of the *Field*, who have seen the trick in India, where I believe it is frequently performed, may be able to throw some light on the matter. I understand that the performer of this Indian rope feat is now engaged at Cremorne, and that he challenges all comers to tie him so tight in the chair that he cannot unloose himself.

A TURKISH OFFICER OFFERING HIS SERVICES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The President has just received an interesting communication from a Turkish officer of rank, tendering his sword for the defence of the Union.—This letter of the Turkish boy is so novel an incident that it cannot fail to be interesting to the public. It is as follows:

NEW YORK, August 8.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR—I am a native of Constantinople and Ottoman by nationality. A graduate of the military school at Constantinople, I have had the honor to serve in the Imperial Guard of the Sultan. Having also served in the late campaign with Russia, I have received five decorations from my sovereign the Sultan. After this war I was sent as attache to the Ottoman embassy at the Court of St. Petersburg, and subsequently I served as aid-de-camp to Omer Pasha, General-in-Chief, and also under Kitzet Pasha, at Montenegro. Despairing of further promotion, I tendered my resignation and repaired to Italy, where General Garibaldi gracefully accepted my services and appointed me captain in his own staff, in which service I remained for fifteen months. The independence of Italy being established, my ambition has prompted me to offer my services to the United States Government. I trust, sir, you will pardon the liberty I now take in addressing you. As the Ottoman Government has always evinced the most friendly disposition towards the United States, and was most happy to accept the services of American citizens during the late war with Russia, I flatter myself that your Excellency, with reciprocal kindness, will extend your patronage to me. As I am a stranger in this country, I am happy to refer to my fellow-countryman, Osman Bey, or, as he is here known, Mr. Osmanyan, who can furnish all necessary information regarding me. Trusting that my humble petition may merit your distinguished consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

KAMIL BEY,
Late Captain of the Imperial Body Guard.

THE D'ORLEANS WATCHED BY LOUIS NAPOLEON'S POLICE.

A private correspondence from Paris makes mention of a fact which would seem to corroborate the opinion that the members of the d'Orleans family are working under-hand, in order to pave the way to the throne of France, and that Louis Napoleon, aware of their intention, is watching their movements closely.

Not long since a gentleman of high rank and standing, but strong in his affections to the d'Orleans family, presented himself to the Prefect of Police, from whom he asked the following favor: "Sir," said he, "my friends will meet at my house in a week from to-day, in commemoration of an event which it is useless for me to mention. There will be on that occasion a dinner and a ball, and the amusements customary in such social parties. But as my guests belong to the first families of the kingdom, I would be grateful if your excellency will dispense this time with sending disguised spies to watch the conversation and take notes upon their opinions. I give you my word of honor that this meeting will be purely a social, and that no politics will be allowed." "Sir," said the Prefect of Police, "I shall be most happy to comply with your wishes; I will only ask from you a favor in return of the one you solicit. Will you be kind enough to tell me who are your guests?"—"Officers," said the Orleanist, handing a list to the Prefect, "are the principal ones."

The Prefect cast a glance down the paper, which contained some of the greatest name of France, and, restoring it to its owner, added with a smile, "Monsieur le Comte, you can give your ball whenever you please; I have looked at your list, and, out of the thirty names inscribed, I have found six who belong to the private police of the Emperor." The Count startled at such a revelation, went out of the room in attitude of complete exasperation, and swore that he would never afterwards have anything to do with the human species. Soon after he wrote to his friends that, being compelled to go suddenly out of France, he had been compelled to give up the idea he had formerly entertained to treat them at his house with a dinner and a ball.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the New York Herald.

ARREST OF MRS. COLONEL PIPER.

On Saturday last the wife of Colonel T. S. Piper, of the Confederate army, was arrested at the Navy Yard, and is now in the custody of the Provost Marshal. At the time of her arrest several letters from her husband were seized.

A BANKING-HOUSE CLOSED.

An alleged bogus banking concern, denominated the Mercantile Bank of Washington, D. C., which has been putting in circulation a large amount of gas I notes, was closed to-day by Colonel Baker, the chief of Government detective, by authority of the Government.

ACTIVITY AT THE RECRUITING STATIONS.

The news from all the loyal States shows a great impetus in recruiting. In counties where volunteers were coming into the ranks at the rate of fifty five per day, they are now coming by hundreds. It is certain that more than one-half of the three hundred thousand volunteers called for will be made up by the 15th inst., without resort to calling in any State, except, perhaps, Maryland.

From the New Herald, Aug. 12.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT SCOTTISH AUTHOR.

Amongst the victims of the late cold-grip in Ireland—Mr. Charles Kenneth Mackenzie, a gentleman who had contributed largely to literature, and was at the time of the disaster a boarder in the Rainbow Hotel. We learn that the late Mr. Charles Kenneth Mackenzie, who has thus miserably perished, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, was a Scottish gentleman of good family and connections. He was a ripe scholar and an excellent linguist, with great versatile literary attainments, having been a contributor, in his early years, to both the *Edinburg* and *Quarterly Reviews*, and the *Encyclopedia Brevannica*; having, also, at a later period, been the leading writer of editorials for one of the London daily conservative journals. He was also a doctor, as well of law as of medicine, and Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1823, when commissioners were sent by Mr. Canning to Mexico, on the recognition of the independence of that country, Mr. Mackenzie was appointed them, and was appointed his Britannic Majesty's Consul for the State of Vera Cruz. In 1825 he was appointed Consul General in Hayti, and in 1830 Commissioner of Arbitration to the Mixed Commission at Havana. His connection with the British Government was, however, brought to an end in November, 1834, in consequence of a dispute and altercation with the Foreign Office.

LIEUTENANT C. STUART WEBSTER.—Lieutenant C. Stuart Webster, of the 15th New York Volunteers, who died at New Haven on Saturday, was well known in this city, where he was engaged in the insurance agency business at the time the war broke out. He was a grandson of the great lexicographer, Noah Webster, and a great-grandson, through his mother, (who was a Cutris,) of Martha Washington. One who knew him well describes Lieutenant Webster as having been a man of fine attainments, of great energy of character, brave almost to recklessness, and yet in his social habits as gentle and winning as a child. His qualifications as a civil engineer were of a superior grade, and it was largely owing to his skill and sleepless energy that the Chickahominy was spanned by those half dozen bridges over which our army passed on their way toward Richmond. In all the land engineering work that preceded the famous seven days' battle, as well as in the terrible work of the battle itself, Lieutenant Webster sustained his full share; and although he escaped wounds on the field, he nevertheless, through constant exposures, night and day, on the fatal battle field, contracted the disease which resulted in his death. It is worthy of notice, as a melancholy coincidence, that Eugene Webster, the elder brother of Lieutenant Webster, participated in the same battle, but on the opposite side, he being a member of the Confederate General Lee's staff. Eugene, as is already known, was killed in that battle. He was a graduate of West Point, and joined a regiment of Richmond at the time the war commenced. The two brothers were the only children of Wm. G. Webster, of New Haven.—*N. Y. Herald, Aug. 12.*

GREAT TROTTING MATCH FOR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.—During the progress of the double team trot on the Fashion Course, Long Island, on Friday last, a match for the large amount of $5,000 a side was made between the two well-known turfmen, Mr. Holcombe, the owner of Ethan Allen, and Horace F. Jones of this city. The former matches his renowned New England stallion, Ethan Allen, against Robert Fellingham, the horse named by the latter; a race of mile heats, in harness, to come off on the Fashion Course on the 30th September. Such a contest, between two stallions of such great reputation as the above, will create great interest among sporting men throughout the United States, while the amount at issue will deepen the excitement. Ethan Allen for a long time disputed the supremacy of the turf with the famous Flora Temple and the almost equally celebrated stallion George M. Patchen. With a running mate, he was unequalled on the turf, and in that rig had defeated more than once the "little bay mare" herself. Robert Fellingham, the stallion named by Horace Jones, is a magnificent brown horse, by Hambletonian, of great promise as a trotter, and belongs to Mr. E. Z. Simmons of this city. He has been regarded in this city as the fastest horse on the road, and the match in which he is now engaged is anticipated to prove one of the most exciting races ever witnessed on Long Island.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LARGE GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR BOOTERS.—We learn from the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* that proposals for supplying the Government with booters were opened at the Quartermaster's office in New York, on the 8th instant. The number of booters to be furnished amounted to 116,000 pairs; the time of delivery thirty, sixty and ninety days. The proposals accepted were said to be at very low rates, considering quality, cost of raw material, wages, &c. The whole were awarded to about thirty-four bidders, resident chiefly in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, at rates varying from $1.89 to $2.20 per pair.

The St. Catherines *Journal* says that a project is on foot among Liverpool men for putting a number of iron steamers on the Canadian and Liverpool route. One of these is to sail daily from Quebec or Montreal, others to be employed between the latter ports and the ports of shipment for grain.

The steamers Commodore, John Brooks, State of Maine, and ship Louisiana, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday with an aggregate of 1,400 sick and disabled soldiers from the hospitals of the Peninsula.

Three hundred and eighty-four bales of cotton arrived at Cincinnati on Tuesday. The Lady Pike brought 348 and the Major Anderson 36 bales.

The 167th New York regiment of volunteers, raised in Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben counties, leave for Washington to-day.

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BOARD OF TRADE,

Committee of Arbitration for the month of August.

HENRY S. GARRETT, SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, JOSEPH CUSHING, CHARLES D. SINGLUFF, E. LARRABEE.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, August 12 1862.

STOCKS.—There is but little to notice in Stocks to-day. In State securities there is