

A letter from St. Louis to the *Tribune* states that there was no doubt that the rebels expected and intended to be in full possession of St. Louis before then and that August 20th was the time fixed upon for the active co-operation of the secessionists in that city. Gen. Lyon, knowing this, satisfied himself, and saved the city a second time, by his victory, for such it was in fact. The Union friends had gained time and were safe.

A Quincy dispatch of the 31st says the train from St. Joseph arrived all safe that afternoon about 10.30. There was great excitement in the city that night occasioned by fears of the rebels from Missouri coming over to burn and sack the city. It would probably be over in a few hours and their fears be found groundless.

Advices from Fort Scott state that Gen. Lane returned to Fort Scott without giving battle, as the enemy were in force and strongly posted. On Tuesday the 3d, there was much skirmishing in the neighborhood, and a battle was thought probable. Excitement existed all along the border of Kansas and Missouri. Pickets established at Weston Ferry, were fired at on the night of the 2d, from the Missouri shore.

Reports from Atchison state that Union men were being driven from Winthrop on the opposite bank of the river, and an attack on Atchison was threatened.

The Platte River Bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, nine miles east of St. Joseph, was burned on the night of the 30th, and the telegraph wire cut. When the express train bound west came up it was hurled over the embankment, and the engine, tender, baggage car, and one passenger car were plunged into the river. The following is a list of the killed and wounded as far as can be ascertained:

KILLED.—Dr. Horton, of Atchison, Kansas; Mr. Coppie, Kansas; D. M. Bolden, Kansas City, Missouri; Stephen Cutler, conductor of train; Frank Clark, engineer; Charles Moore, fireman; Martin Field, mail agent; Captain Travis, Kansas, 2d regiment; C. Fordling, West Liberty, Iowa; J. Proctor, residence unknown; W. Bean, Ill.; B. Dunn, residence unknown.

WOUNDED.—Vancor, telegraph operator, St. Louis; J. W. Parker, U. S. Express Supt.; R. Sloan, Express Messenger; Mr. Holmes, St. Louis; D. Sayer, Cincinnati; Thos. Edwards, St. Joseph; E. B. Gibbs; Wm. Linsbury; Mr. Lockwood; O. Lambert, T. C. Catlin, Wm. Medill and lady, Rev. R. Harris, Capt. Donnelly, lady and three children, W. T. Galligan, Rich'd. Dunn, C. Montague, Joe Holliday, M. McDonough, I. Morton, J. Copelar, W. Glinn, Wm. Carson, Luther Hill, A. B. Cushman, Mr. Carpenter, Lieut. Shaw, Kansas 1st, Jas. Harris, Nelson Day, Geo. Combs, W. Barico, Thos. Hunter, Toronto, Canada.

FOREIGN.

The steamer *America*, from Liverpool the 22d via Londonderry 23d, arrived of Farther Point on the 2d with advices two days later.

Among papers read at the meeting of the Social Science Congress at Dublin was one by Mr. Bagley, M.P. from Manchester, entitled "with cotton, employment and food without it famine and expatriation." He said the manufacturers expected to be able to command a supply of cotton to keep them working with a tolerable regularity, until the spring. The crop was growing in the Southern States, but the difficulty will be to obtain it. Certainly it will be short of last year. Mr. Bagley is an extensive spinner, and said that cotton is now laid down in his warehouse at 12 1-2 per cent in excess of the price paid to American planters, whereas to bring cotton from Beyrout would cost one hundred per cent on the price paid, owing to the difficulty of transportation.

D. McGowan, an American, said the statesmen of the country would hail with delight the efforts to relieve them of the monopoly of cotton.

The matter of supply of the staple was further discussed, when Miss Sarah Reamond read a paper on American slavery and its influence on Great Britain.

M. Chevalier, the celebrated French trader, denounced the Morrill tariff as the child or disorder.

The *Times* publishes Mr. Russell's correspondence to the 5th of August. The last letter refers to the demoralized and insubordinate state of the army, and at the same time crediting General McClellan with speedy reform. He says the Southerners believe they will be safe if they hold out until October, and that at the end of the year the Northerners will be further from their aim than ever.

The *Times* has a bitter editorial on the financial difficulties of the American Government. It says the course pursued at Washington throws into the shade all borrowing of England. The rupture between Austria and Hungary is regarded as complete.

No new movement had taken place, and no Imperial decree had been issued by the dissolution of the Hungarian diet. It was fully anticipated to be followed by a manifesto against Hungarian pretensions.

Mr. Adams writes that he does not think the British Government contemplates any change in position so long as the blockade is continued.

FIGHTING ON SUNDAY.—The New York Evangelical Alliance, through a Secretary, have laid before the War Department a request that no more battles be fought on the Sabbath, that no more parades or drills be had on that day, and that each regiment be mustered once on each Sunday for Divine service.

A Modern Arab Feast.

THE DISHES AND THE CHIT-CHAT.

"Hadji," the eastern correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, writes this account of a feast among the Arabs:

"It is not to be supposed that the readers of the *Traveler* are altogether of the sterner sex: I will, therefore, place before its lady readers a few of the dishes and some of the chit-chat of an Arab feast I lately attended.

"As my sister and myself were passing through the bazaars the other day we were accosted by the venerable head of a large household, and, almost by force, taken into his house. He did not tell us a feast was going on, but as soon as we entered the court we knew it by the number of slippers, shoes and clogs before the doors of the different chambers. Our crinolined selves with difficulty found room to sit down on entering the principal apartment, and played *rad havoc* among an army of narghilees standing before the guests. We were immediately the subject of conversation, carried on in so low a tone that they imagined we could not hear them, and after a while they were so bold as to ask me why I wore a veil which did not hide my face? Then came the coffee and sherbet and sweetmeats, the latter in great variety, and the lady who presided was not satisfied until I had tested of each. And now, having accomplished this ordeal, I examined the gay costumes of the ladies and their countenances, too, wondering how they could be happy without books to read, and passing away their existence listening to the soft bubbling of their narghilees. I can't say their costumes were pretty, for the immense coarse Arab pins confining bunches of flowers on the tops and sides of their heads were as conspicuous as the flowers themselves; some of their jackets, of dark cloth, were sewed with white thread, and the neatness of their appearance was rather interfered with from the fact that their underskirts were much too short for their outer robes of thin flowered muslin. Ah! fair Occidental reader, your notions of taste would indeed receive a shock could you behold some of your Oriental sisters, in whose dress there is but too evident an effort to copy Frank style, and as their effort is never successful their appearance is often ludicrous. I have actually seen a princess, from Mount Lebanon, who, after remaining in Beirut awhile adopted hoops, and this lady called on me once with crinoline in a most dilapidated state, which, instead of giving her robe an expansive and round appearance, the broken steel caused to project here and there in points and angles. Her stays were also a failure, and the poor lady had made up her robe, from Paris, with imitation flounces the wrong way. Her head was covered with pearls and diamonds, but the effect of these was spoiled by an intermixture of faded French flowers.

"As this will serve as a description of the dress of most of the ladies at the feast I will now turn to the baby. What baby? Why, the little bluish baby, a month old, up there in the corner of the room, in honor of whose birth the feast was given; this being one of the customs of the country. There the little martyr lay in a narrow cradle of fantastic construction, on a hard little pink cushion, its head on a hard frilled pillow—in short, every thing done to make it uncomfortable. I say 'martyr,' because it could move no part of its body but its head, for bands of cloth tightly strained it to the cradle, being wound firmly over the child and around the cradle.

"We were, after a while, summoned to the upper part of the court, where a table was spread with, first, pounded boiled rice sweetened and a variety of nuts spread over it, green almonds, pistachio nuts, snobes, nuts called the 'berry of the friend,' and a transparent pastry twisted into different shapes and colored pink. Afterwards I saw the process of cooking them, which was by pouring the water-like sheets of pastry into boiling zeritch, the latter being cheaper than olive oil. As it is impossible to give Arab dishes a name, or discover of what they are made, I shall not enter upon the task, but only add that it required no little amiability on the part of the guests to submit to one ceremony considered indispensable by the lady of the house. So determined was she that each guest should do justice to the fare, that she held in her hands a large wooden spoon with which she would herself feed each one who did not with sufficient industry diminish the contents of the bowl placed before her. The hospitable lady did not once take a seat, but stood on duty the whole time, and had mercy on none; for although the most vehement protestations were made against her persecutions, with the cry that enough had been eaten, desist she would not; but continued the use of her instrument of cruelty with the most unmerciful persistency, until the countenance of each indicated the greatest distress, and showed that the inner man was rebelling against this unnatural mode of procedure. Unable to endure any longer the persecutions of the wooden spoon, we left much sooner than our Arab friends, and were not sorry when we found ourselves at home."

—It is ascertained by the last British census the increase of males in the ten years—1871-80—was much less than the increase of females—1,156,489. The females increased in excess of the males 178,872. By the census of 1851 the proportion of males to females was 100 to 105; in the new population it is as 97 to 115.

—Gen. McClellan forbids the further uniforming of troops in gray

The Confederate Army.

The following list of the Gen'ls Maj. Gen'ls. and Brigadier Generals now commanding the regular and provisional army of the Confederate States is taken from the New York *Times* of August 17th. The list is said to be complete, so far as the appointments had been made known at Richmond. Their native State and the position they have heretofore occupied are respectively given:—

GENERALS.

Joseph E. Johnston, Va., Late Adj. Gen. U. S. A.
P. G. T. Beauregard, La., Late Capt. Engineers, U. S. A.
Robert M. Lee, Va., Late Colonel Cavalry U. S. A.
Samuel Cooper, Va., Late Adj. General U. S. A.
These officers rank in the following order: 1. General Cooper; 2. General Johnston; 3. General Lee; 4. General Beauregard.

MAJOR GENERALS.

David E. Twiggs, Ga., Late Brig. General U. S. A.
Leonidas Polk, La., Late Episcopal Bishop.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Braxton Bragg, La., Late Capt. Artillery U. S. A.
M. L. Bonham, S. C., Late Member U. S. Congress.
John B. Floyd, Va., Late U. S. Secretary of War.
Ben McCulloch, Texas, Major Texas Rangers.
W. H. T. Walker, Ga., Late Lieut. Colonel U. S. A.
Henry A. Wise, Va., Late Governor of Virginia.
H. R. Jackson, Ga., Late Minister to Austria.
Nathan G. Evans, S. C., Late Major U. S. Army.
J. B. Magruder, Va., Late Major U. S. Army.
Wm. J. Hardee, Ga., Late Lieut. Col. U. S. Army.
Ben. Huger, S. C., Late Maj. Ordnance U. S. A.
G. J. Pillow, Tennessee, Brig. Gen. Mexican war.
S. R. Anderson, Tenn., Late Member U. S. Congress.
F. K. Zollicoffer, Tenn., Late Member U. S. Congress.
B. F. Cheatham, Tenn., Late Member U. S. Senate.
Robert Toombs, Ga., Late Member U. S. Senate.
George B. Crittenden, La., Late U. S. Army.

PROVISIONAL ARMY GENERALS.

The following hold their appointments from the State of Virginia as officers in its provisional army: Generals Faulkner, Winder, Cooke, Bugges and Holmes.

The following hold their appointments from the State of North Carolina as officers in its provisional army: Generals T. H. Holmes, Gwynn and G. Thur.

The South has in its army 210 organized regiments, comprising, together with independently organized and enrolled companies of infantry and cavalry, about 250,000 men. These are apportioned among the States, according to local estimates in the respective States as follows:—

Georgia	22,000	North Carolina	20,000
Louisiana	14	Virginia	65,
Mississippi	18,	Florida	3,
Texas	9,	Maryland	1,
Tennessee	25,	Missouri	22,
South Carolina	15,	Kentucky	1,
Arkansas	10,		
Alabama	15,	Total	243,000

I included in the foregoing is the estimated number of 22,000 men in Missouri, bearing arms under the call of Governor Jackson—making 243,000 active men in the field against the Federal Government. Mr. Horner of Montgomery, Secretary of the Confederate Congress, places the present number of well armed and drilled troops at 250,000.

There are, besides, in every Southern State, large numbers of fractions of regiments rapidly filling up, as well as innumerable numbers of local and independent military organizations, home guards, etc., not yet to be considered legitimately in the field. These comprise a force which would prove almost as formidable as the regular army, should the Northern troops succeed in reaching the interior South. This class itself will not number less than 250,000, variously armed and equipped.

The Confederate Congress has passed an Act calling for an additional number of regiments, sufficient to make the whole force of the Confederate army 400,000 men.

The grand army in Virginia is divided into two corps d'armee, one of which is commanded by Gen. Johnston, and the other by Gen. Beauregard.

The whole number of troops in the Confederate service in that State, including those from abroad, it is impossible accurately to estimate, as new bodies of troops arrive or organize in the State daily. Probably no less than 250,000 troops are under arms in the State, many of whom are extemporized and cannot be regarded as regularly enrolled. The number of Confederate and State troops proper is about 175,000. These were stationed, at the latest dates, and according to the most authentic estimates, as follows:—

Manassas	25,000	Petersburg	7,000
Richmond	25,	Dumfries	3,
Norfolk	12,	Culpepper	3,
Johnston's army	31,	Gordonsville	3,
Cheat river	6,	Charlottesville	3,
Yorktown	10,	Staunton	2,
Brentsville	6,	N.atterier, etc.	15,
Fredericksburg	6,		
Lynchburg	15,	Total	175,000

FALL OF AN AEROLITE.—The London *Times* has an account by an eye-witness of the fall of an aerolite of enormous size. A rushing sound gradually increasing in intensity, made itself heard, until at last, with a terrific roar, a flaming mass plunged into the road. Laborers were called, and succeeded in disintering what proved a most magnificent aerolite, the weight being eighty-three and a half pounds. It had buried itself nearly six feet in the ground, and was red-hot when reached. While cooling, the crystals assumed, while constantly changing, the most beautiful prismatic hues. Its specific gravity was greater than that of iron. A strong smell of sulphur was diffused immediately after the descent, and several crystals of that element were found in the cavities on the upper surface.

The Battles of the Revolution.

Of our own battles, that of New Orleans was fought on Sunday, January 8, 1815; but the following list shows the singular fact that, of all the actions in the Revolutionary War, only one of importance was fought on Sunday. It may be that our patriotic ancestry, weary and ill-provided as they were, were glad to rest on the Sabbath; and it is not unlikely that the more than venerated Washington, so far as he could control the events of a campaign, refrained from interfering with "the day of rest."

Lexington, April 19, 1775,	Wednesday
Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775,	Saturday
Quebec (siege of), Dec. 31, 1775	SUNDAY
Long Island, or Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1776,	Wednesday
Harlem Plains, Sept. 16, 1776,	Monday
White Plains, October 28, 1776,	Monday
Ft. Washington, Nov. 16, 1776,	Saturday
Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776,	Thursday
Prieston, Jan. 3, 1777,	Friday
Bennington, August 16, 1777,	Saturday
Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777,	Thursday
Saratoga, (1st battle), Sept. 19, 1777,	Friday
Saratoga, (2d battle), Oct. 7, 1777,	Tuesday
Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777,	Saturday
Brier Creek, March 3, 1779,	Monday
Red Bank, Oct. 22, 1777,	Wednesday
Mnmouth, June 28, 1778,	SUNDAY
Wyoming, July 4, 1778,	Saturday
Quaker Hill, (R. I.), Aug. 29, 1778,	Saturday
Savannah, (captured), Dec. 29, 1778,	Tuesday
Stones Ferry, June 20, 1779,	SUNDAY
Stoney Point, July 16, 1779,	Friday
Savannah (abandoned), Oct. 9, 1779,	Saturday
Guilford Court House, March 16, 1780,	Monday
Charleston (surrendered), May 12, 1779,	Wednesday
Waxhaws, May 29, 1780,	Monday
Springfield, June 23, 1780,	Wednesday
Rocky Mount, July 30, 1780,	Friday
Hanging Rock, August 6, 1780,	Friday
Garden, August 6, 1780,	Wednesday
Cowpens, January 17, 1781,	Wednesday
Hobbs Hill, April 25, 1881,	Friday
Augusta (captured), June 5, 1781,	Monday
Ninety-six, June 19, 1781,	Monday
Jamestown, July 18, 1781,	Saturday
Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781,	Friday
Yorktown (surrender), Oct. 10, 1781,	Friday
New York (evacuation of), Nov. 25, 1783,	Tuesday

Northern Antiquities.

At the last annual meeting of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities of Copenhagen, the King of Denmark permitted the exhibition of a considerable number of very remarkable objects which his cabinet of northern antiquities has been enriched since the previous annual meeting of the society, viz: numerous specimens from the age of stone; among others a triangular arrow-point of flint, found in a turf-pit near Thorsby, in Scania, sticking in a skull, together with several beautiful specimens from the age of bronze. Among the objects from the age of iron, eighty-five very fine ones were found in a turf-moor at Thor-bierg, near South Brarup, in Anglen; the other objects of this rich collection are preserved in the Flensborg Museum. Their age is proved by Roman coins found with them; the most recent one, of the Emperor Commodus, being struck A. D. 185, whence it may be concluded with some probability that the objects just mentioned belong to the third century. Of those now preserved in his Majesty's cabinet, are an iron coat of mail, and a shoulder buckle with gold and silver covering, a circular shield of wood thirty-eight inches in diameter, several arrow shafts of pine wood, with incisions for the bowstring. Of the objects exhibited by his Majesty several have been selected for representation in the detailed report to be given in the *Memoirs des Antiquaires du Nord*. Gen. Fieber, Commandant-in-Chief of the Artillery, exhibited some very ancient and curious objects newly received for the historical collection in the Royal Arsenal.

AN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE.—Miss Mollie and Miss Peggie are two sisters. Miss Mollie is the eldest. She is not a member of any church, but like all well bred young ladies, says her prayers before retiring. One night she carried with her to her room a pickle, and laid it upon her bureau, thinking she would eat it after her devotions. She knelt at the foot of her bed for that purpose. Peggie entered the room, and seeing her deeply absorbed, thought to improve the opportunity by appropriating the pickle to her own use. She had bitten off a piece, and in chewing it made a noise, which her sister heard, who, wishing to know the cause, looked up, and beholding Peggie devouring the pickle, hurriedly arose, exclaiming: "O Lord! excuse me a moment; Peggie is eating my pickle!"

—The Indiana Western *Sun* says: "The people are getting tired of this war. They begin to count the cost." And their children, and their children's children will have to keep on counting.

—The cost of this war as now going on is estimated at \$34 per second; \$2,040 per minute, \$122,400 per hour; or a fraction short of \$3,000,000 per day.

—It is said that emigration from New York to Europe, especially back to Ireland, is very great. Cause: civil war.

—The Charleston *Mercury* cries aloud for "justice and stern retribution." Be easy, says a Northern paper, you shall have both soon. There is a talk of sweeping you from the face of the earth as a vile insect.