#### GOVEENMENTAL OUTRAGES AT CON-STANTINOPLE.

On Suaday, July 17th, without any warning or preliminary proceedings, all the converted Turks who could be found were suddenly seized and thrown into prison. On Monday, the establishments of the American Board, the American Bible Society, the British Bible Society, and all the English missionary societies, vere seized by an armed force, the occupants ejected, and the buildings sealed up. The occasion, as afterward lisclosed, was a popular excitement against Dr. Pfander, missionary of the English Church, on account of his continued issues of sharp controversial publications against Mohammedanism, assailing the estublished religion with a most unsparing hand. The policy of the American missions has always been like American diplomacy-of a more genial and persuasive character. Both have often before encountered obloquy and opposition in consequence of the more pushing and domineering methods adopted by the English.

In this case, as stated by a letter in The Tribune, the English minister, Sir Henry Bulwer, did nothing, and indeed, from his habits, is hardly capable of rights of his countrymen The Ameri can minister, Hon. E. Joy Morris, is now in this country, but his secretary, now charge d'affaires, John P. Brown, acted with promptness and energy, remonstrating with the authorities, appealing to treaties, to public law, and to the Turkish ordinances. The Tribune letter, dated July 20th, says:

"The earnest remonstrances of the American charge d'affaires on Tuesday brought an order for the opening of the rooms of the American Board and the Bible societies—the building being still under the charge of the police, however, who were engaged all day yester-day, and again to-day, in taking an account of all the books stored in the building. It is believed that the police will be withdrawn to-day, but in Turkey nothing is certain an hour beforehand."

The Levant Berald, an English paper. published at Smyrna, June 26th, has an article on the subject, quite candid toward the American missionaries, especially when we consider what its sympathies have been toward our country and the rebellion; but it obviously lumps all the missionaries, English and American, in one mess, and makes all alike responsible for Pfander's controversies. We believe candid Turks fully to, at least for a temporary pretense, against their own better judgment and real wishes.—Independent.

# Mews of the Week.

### THE WAR.

#### ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Active operations have been resumed in the has been inaugurated threatening Richmond my in their intention to cross the river on the South side and obviating the necessity at the point mentioned. The rebells did on the South side and obviating the necessity of our gunboats passing the obstructions on larger number of them were taken prisoners, the James. So far the move has been reason- their retreat having been cut off. We cap nportant result has been reached. The ebels were completely deceived and surprised by the movement.

On Saturday the 13th, the Second Corps was marched on transports and, with bands playing, steamed down the James river, evi-dently on their winding way to Washington. Down the river, to the delight of the Rebels, the troops did go, but, when darkness fell on the land, the steamers turned round and pushed up the river, past Bermuda Hundred to a point above, and within twelve miles of Richmond, where the corps was disembarked. By this movement the Rebels where completely surprised, and Hancock again added fresh laraels to his fame by attacking the enemy, capturing five hundred prisoners, and seven pieces of artillery. The Tenth Corps, with Hancock's artillery, also crossed to the north bank of the river on Saturday evening, and the troops were all over by three o'clock in the morning. These forces, in addition to those of General Foster, who has held a position near Malvern Hill since about the middle of June, make a large and well appointed

At the point where these troops were landed Gen, Butler's men had been engaged in cutting a canal across a narrow neck of land for the purpose of shortening the passing up the river and also avoiding the obstructions. This place is known as Dutch Gap. The rebels endeavored by an enfilading fire from their gunboats and from the high ground at Howlett's Landing, to stop the laborers engaged in cutting the canal across at Dutch Gap. The men have to cut their way through a bank over fifty feet high, and the canal is to be about eighteen feet deep, which will float the largest vessels we have on the James

On the 18th, the Second Corps, which had fallen back on Sunday, having been unsuccessful in the attack upon the enemy on that day, made another assault, in which they were successful, driving the enemy from their works with severe loss in killed and wounded. Some heavy guns were capturned. Despatches from Deep Bottom on the 17th, state that an attempt on the part of the Rebels, to flank our forces operating there, resulted in the capture of the flanking party. Notwithstanding the efforts of the rebels to defeat it, the work on General Butler's canal is rapidly ap-

proaching completion. Under date of August 20, Secretary Stanton telegraphs to General Dix that General Warren advanced the Fifth Corps on Thursday the 18th, to and across the Weldon Railroad, and thence towards Petersburg, bers in front of his lines, where they remained unburied. On Thursday night the enemy in heavy columns attacked the Tenth Corps, Gen. Birney, and were repulsed with severe loss in killed and wounded. Eighty-two dead at one thousand men, It is thought that du-

10.

City Point, under date of the 19th, says that | had captured a few prisoners, and scattered tween him and the left, our old line on the Jerusalem plank road, and forcing back the two right divisions of Warren's Corps. A ages sustained by the Government. heavy fight took place, resulting in the reestablishing of our lines and the capture of a good many prisoners. The prisoners were from Heth's, Mahon's and Hoke's Divisions. We also lost considerable in prisoners.

#### GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

There is little new or important from Shernan. Active operations seem to have ceased for the present. The rebels under Wheeler have been making some demonstrations on Sherman's rear, with a view of cutting his line of communication. On the evening of the 14th the enemy appeared belore Dalton, Ga., and demanded its surrender. Wheeler captured three hundred and fifty head of cattle, which were afterwards recovered. Sherman had anticipated such a movement on the part of the Rebels, and is fully 173-pared to meet it at all important points. The small garrison kept the rebels at bay until Gen. Steadman arrived with reinforcements. The colored troops charged the enemy, and they fled in utter confusion. The rebels slightly damaged the track and rails on the North side of Dalton, but they have now been repaired.

On the 18th, General Steadman left Chattanooga, and encountered the enemy at doing anything effectual, to secure the Graysville, where a series of engagements ensued. GeneralSteadman is reported wounded, and Colonel A. D. Streight, the famous raider and gallant Commander of the celebrated Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, is said to be among the killed. The rebels are making every effort to interrupt General Sherman's line of communication, but it is believed that they can effect but little damage to the rail-road, as it has ample guards for its protection at the most important points.

#### GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Gen. Sheridan's army has fallen back to-wards the Potomac, and it is reported that Early is again advancing up the Shenandoah. Gilmon's guerrillas are at Martinsburg, Averchimors guerrines are at martinspurg, Averill having retired from the town on Thursday evening the 18th. The rebel pickets are reported to have appeared at Falling Waters, where they were driven in by a Union detachment. General Averill has possession of the Potomac fords, from Williamsport to Sharpsburg. General Sheridan telegraphs the War Department to the effect that Kershaw's Division of Longstreet's Corps, and Wickham's and Lomax's Brigades of Cavalry, attacked Gen. Merrit's Division of Cavalry, and after a very spirited fight the Rebels were conpletely beaten, with a loss of two stand of colors, twenty-four officers and and two hundred and seventy-six men. It would seem from this that at least a portion of Longstreet's Corps had been sent to Early.

On the afternoon of the 16th, a brilliant cavalry fight occured near Front Royal. The versies. We believe candid Turks fully appreciate the distinction. But the Ulemas appealed to the blind bigotry of the rabbio, and got up a wild fury against all missionaries, which the government was compelled to give way to, at least for a temporary pretense. made a furious charge. General Custer or-dered his men to make a counter charge, and the First and Fourth Michigan and the Sixth New York swept down upon the rebels like a whirlwind. They fled in utter confusion a the first charge, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Ransom's Battery did great execution among them. The rebels were greatly taken by surprise, and could do little more than wonder. They remained quiet for half an hour, and at the expiration of that time indications were evident of an intention to make another crossing helf a intention to make another crossing half a mile down the river, and on our extreme left, with the intention of flanking us at that point; Active operations have been resumed in the this fact ascertained, dispositions were imarmy of the Potomac. A new movement mediately made by Custer to thwart the enebly successful, though at this writing no tured two battle flags and two hundred and seventy-eight prisoners, besides thirty or forty of the enemy's wounded. They had nearly as many killed. The loss on our side was one killed and twenty or thirty wounded. We completely baffled every attempt of the enemy to dislodge us from our position.

A despatch from Sheridan dated on Sun-day the 21st at Cedar Creek, states that there is no rebel force this side of Blue Ridge, save the guerillas under White and Moseby. Sheridan's army was in excellent condition, and his supply trains were all at hand. The General states that Early's train is small, not over two hundred and fifty wagons, and that the stories of his great captures of provision and other spoil in Maryland are hugely exaggerated, the enemy having really nothing more than will subsist them in their retreat up the Valley.

#### FARRAGUT'S SQUADRON.

As official reports come in, Admiral Far-ragut's operations in Mobile Bay are more brilliant than was at first imagined. Fort Gaines surrendered unconditionally, and fifty-six officers and eight hundred and fifteen men became prisoners of war, our troops occupying the fort. Fort Powell, instead of being blown up, is also in our possession, with its armament of eighteen guns all ready for service. General Granger was preparing to invest Fort Morgan. Supplies of provisions and munitions of war sufficient to stand a twelve months' siege were found in Fort Gaines. Advices from New Orleans to the 12th state that Admiral Farragut had ordered an attack on Fort Morgan at eight A. M. on the 11th instant. The fleet was to deliver an enfilading fire, while the land forces under General Granger, were to assail it from the rear. It was said that the Admiral had summoned the fort to surrender, its commander replying that he intended to fight it out, having supplies and amunitions for a six months' siege. The prize ram Tennessee was among the vessels ordered to open fire on the fort.

A field battery was blown up in Fort Pow-ell. Our forces hold Grant's Pass leading

#### GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

West into Mississippi Sound.

For some time past the rebel guerrillas have been active in Kentucky. On Saturday, the 13th, three hundred guerrillas attacked Selma, Livingston county, Kentucky, garrisoned by thirty men of the Fourth Kentucky, and after a sharp fight were repulsed, losing eight killed, fifteen wounded, meeting the enemy early in the movement. and several captured. Federal loss three Our forces hold the railroad. Gen. Warren killed, four captured, and one mortally reports the rebel dead in considerable num-wounded. A body of guerrillas were in Trimble county on Sunday night, near the Ohio river, raiding down the road to West Point, and committing depredations on the people. They robbed West Point of four thousand dollars in goods and money. About rebels were counted in front of one of the col- seventy-three guerrillas were in Brownsboro. ored regiments. The rebel loss was estimated plundering the town and causing great excitement. General Alvin P. Hovey, of Inring the movements of the last week the diana, who is in command of the forces enemy have suffered casualities in killed, sent to Kentucky to operate against the wounded and prisoners to the number of at guerrillas infesting that State, telegraphs to least tour thousand. A later despatch from General Carrington, at Indianapolis, that he

the enemy came out that evening to Warren's the remaining forces of the enemy in all ight, driving in the pickets connecting bedirections. General Hovey levied an assess-

#### THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE.

This new scourge of our commerce still continues her depredations off the coast. In one day she destroyed no less than twentyfive vessels. On the 15th, she burned and sunk six vessels within a short distance of Cape Sable. She put into Halifax for coal, and was ordered off by the authorities at that place. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 20th she sailed from Halifax eastward. The United States steam gun-boat Pontotoc arrived at six A. M. of the same day, having been

#### RESULTS OF THE RECENT ACTIONS ON THE JAMES.

The rebels, under Hill and Beauregard, made a desperate, and nearly successful assault on our position across the Weldon Railroad at Yellow House, which is five miles below Petersburg, on Friday, the 20th. We were driven back at first, losing 1000 to 1500 prisoners, and many killed and wounded-perhaps 3000 in all. Before dark, however, our men recovered their position, inflicting great loss in killed and wounded, upon the rebels. The 2d Corps, Hancock's, was in part recalled from the north side of the ames to take part in the struggle.

The 10th Army Corps and some colored troops from the 9th, held advanced positions on the north side of the James. An attempt to carry the enemy's works beyond these points, on Tuesday the 16th, was unsuccess ful. A rebel attempt made on the 17th, to dislodge our men was equally unsuccessful. This position is said to be from seven to ten miles from Richmond. Our entire line to the Weldon railroad is 25 miles long and crosses two large rivers.

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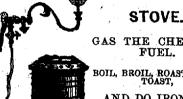
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Heatf, Ardivy—i the Stomach,
Nausea, Heattburn. Disgust for Food,
Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Rurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heat, Choking of Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision. Dots or Webs before the Sight,
Fever and Dull Pain in the Head. Deficiency of
Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and
Eyes, Pain in the Side. Back, Chest,
Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of
Heat, Burning in the Flesh,
Constant Imaginings
of Evil, and great
Depression of
Spirits.

## Remember, that this Bitters is NOT ALCOHOLIC,

Contains no Rum or Whiskey. AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

# Is THE BEST TONIC

IN THE WORLD.

### READ WHO SAYS SO:

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Fristor of the Baptist Church et Chester, Pa, formerly of Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases loy which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be survained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Ency-clopedia of Religious Knowledge: Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have reveived from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

Philada, June 23, 1861.

From Rev. J. M. Leone towards. Parters of the Columbus.

New Rochelle, N. Y.
Dr. C. M. Jackson: Dear Sir,—I feel it a pleasure thus
of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence
of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much
afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have
heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to
their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe
it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa. Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir,—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's German Bitters. I am very much improved, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bortle.

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J. M. LYONS.

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