Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 27.

CITY AFFAIRS.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Union County Ticket.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.

For Assembly.
I. JOHN P. GLASS.
II. ALFRED SLACK.
III. HANS B. HERSON.
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON.
V. THOS. J. BIGHAM.

For Clerk of Courts.
WM. A. HERSON.

For County Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, Jr.

For Recorder.
ARDIEL McCLURE.

For Register.
WM. J. RICHARDSON.

For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.

For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DRAVO.

Return of Mr. Hamill.

Mr. James Hamill, the oarsman, whose recent contest with Mr. Ward, of New York, has created so much excitement among sportsmen, arrived in this city yesterday. He explains his defeat in a few words. He states that no fairness whatever was shown him either by Ward or his friends. At the start Ward got two lengths ahead, owing to the bungling manner in which the signal was given. This advantage was overcome before the first two miles had been pulled, when Ward, finding himself falling behind, pulled over against Hamill's oar, and when told by Hamill to keep off, he replied by inviting him to go to a very warm place. Hamill's oar was at one time under Ward's boat, and he would have stopped then and claimed foul play, but still believed himself able to win, notwithstanding this shabby treatment. In turning the buoy, a number of steamers neared him, and the waves greatly retarded his progress. Besides, Ward was followed by a fouroared row boat, the man in which kept posting him as to how he should steer, while Hamill had to look ahead for himself. These four were the only men who saw Ward run against Hamill's oar, and when the charge of foul play was heard by the judges, they (being Ward's friends) testified that the fouling was accidental. Hamill encountered many other annoyances—was followed and hooted at by persons whom he had beaten at Boston, and was treated very shabbily throughout the race. With all these disadvantages he was only beaten *three* lengths, instead of *ten*, as reported. When the contest was finally decided, a New York sporting man waited on Ward, and offered to put up $2,000 for a match the next day, on the same course, but Ward refused. A Pittsburgher, who backed Hamill, offered to put up a similar sum for a race on the Schuylkill or Harlem river, but Ward backed out flatly again. Hamill, however, is determined that Ward *shall* row him again, and is confident of his ability to beat him at all times on a fair race.

Before U. S. Commissioner Bailey.

Mr. Hershberger, who keeps a clothing store, was arrested on the charge of aiding Henry Levi to desert. It appears Levi who was a conscript, or a substitute, went into Hershberger's store, in his uniform, asked for a suit of citizens clothes, was taken up stairs, measured, and the clothes brought to him in the second story, where he exchanged his shoddy for the articles just purchased. The clothing bought comprised pants, coat, vest, hat and shirt, together with a carpet bag. The soldier clothes were put into the carpet bag, and Levi went to the Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Station to take the cars for Harrisburg. Hershberger sending a boy along to carry the carpet bag. Levi also swore that he was drunk at the time of the purchase, and by the advice of a friend, brought the clothing to officers as a disguise whereby he hoped to escape a "difficulty" with some husband whom he appeared to have cause to avoid.

Capt. McCullough swore that the soldier Levi was not drunk when brought down from the cars. His being drunk appeared to be one of the points of the defense, another was that full value had been charged for the clothes, and generally the accused being ignorant of the penalties in such cases.

Hershberger was held to bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer at the next session of the U. S. District Court. Alex. Fink became his surety.

U. S. District Attorney, Carnahan, appeared for the Government, and Jno. M. Kirkpatrick for the defense.

Something New.

Our enterprising neighbor W. S. Jackson, who use livery stables are on Fourth street, below Smithfield, received, some days ago, a most beautiful child's hearse. It is drawn by two horses, although very lightly built. The sides with the carving are oval, and are fitted with the finest French plated glass. The inside is trimmed with fine black velvet, silver fringe and tassels. Although more peculiarly intended for infants, the hearse will hold a coffin five and a half feet long. Its convenience will obviate the necessity of carrying the corpse of children in carriages.

While passing through Mr. Jackson's stables we were surprised at the extent of his establishment—so many horses, carriages, hearses, buggies, &c., required by the public on various occasion. A more complete livery stable is not to be found in our city.

In regard to the infant's hearse introduced by Mr. Jackson, we would invite the attention of those who may be under the painful necessity of burying their little ones, to this mode of neatness and convenience.

Harboring a Deserter.

Thos. Williams, residing at the corner of Walnut and Penn streets, was arrested last Saturday evening for a violation of the 23d and 24th sections of the conscription act—furnishing citizen's clothing to Peter Mack, a soldier, and harboring him at his house. Mack had been accepted as a substitute, but left the rendezvous about a week ago. On Saturday he went to the Provost Marshall's office, dressed in citizen's clothes, under the name of John Mack, accompanied by Williams and another man, who had taken him there to pass him as a substitute. But the boldness of the trick did not succeed, and Mack was arrested as a deserter. Mack was drunk at the time. He was placed in irons, and after coming to his senses, made information against Williams for furnishing him with citizen's clothing and preventing him from reporting at the rendezvous. The clothes referred to were found in Williams' house.

Arrival of Regiments.

Col. J. B. Porter's regiment, numbering about 600 men from the counties of Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson, arrived in this city about ten o'clock last night. They came from Island Point, six miles from Steubenville. After taking supper at the Rooms of the Subsistance Committee they went to Camp Swearingen near East Liberty.

Col. Thos. F. Gallagher's regiment, about 700 man from Westmoreland, Indiana, Fayette and Armstrong counties, also arrived last night from Liverpool, six miles from Wellsville. After taking supper at the City Buildings, they left for Camp Brooks, near Wilkinsburg.

SOLDIER DISCHARGED.—Nathaniel Kiest, a private in the 14th Regiment of Infantry, was brought before Judge McCandless last Saturday, on a writ of habeas corpus. His father asked for his discharge, on account of the boy's being under 20 years of age. The Lieutenant who enlisted the lad admitted that he told him, at the time of enlisting that he was under 20 years of age. The discharge was ordered.

IMPORTANT TO CLOTHIERS.—The United States District Attorney, Mr. Carnahan, on Saturday, during the investigation of the charges against Mr. Hershberger for aiding a deserter, stated that no person had a right to enable a United States soldier to change his clothes; that any soldier changing his soldier clothes for citizens' clothes became thereby a deserter from the United States service.

TAKE NOTICE.—The issuing, circulating, receiving, or paying out of metallic tokens, commonly called "cents," is a violation of the act of Congress; and will certainly be legally punished if persisted in after the August term of the United States Courts. Parties holding tokens had better take measures to cease their circulation, as the government is determined to stop their use by the public.

Charged with Violating the Draft.

Henry Sariver was arraigned for falsely swearing that he was the only son of a widowed mother, and her only dependence for suppert. Henry Boyd and Wm. Slater testified on oath, to the fact, and the exemption was granted, but before final action, the Provost Marshal was induced to believe that fraud was intended, and the above charge was laid before the United States Commissioner, J. H. Bailey, Esq., against the trio. The evidence elicited on the examination, showed that Shriver's mother resided in Uniontown at the time he was drafted, and was supported by the industry of two daughters, her son having only contributed $10 in money, and about $5 worth of groceries to her support, since her husband's death, eighteen months ago. As soon as he found that he was drafted, he went for his mother, and although she was unfit to travel, brought her to this city, and at once took Boyd and Slater to hear his statement, to the effect that he was her only support; who knowing nothing of the facts save what the old lady told them, signed the certificate.

Before giving his decision in the case, U. S. Commissioner Baily very properly administered a severe rebuke to Messrs. Boyd and Slater for certifying on oath to a statement of such importance, without actual knowledge of the facts, declaring that their action appeared to him more criminal than that of Shriver.

The accused were held in their own recognizance, to appear at the next term of the U. S. Court, to answer the charge. District Attorney Carnahan for the government, Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., for the conscript Shriver, and John Barton, Esq., for Boyd and Slater.

The Draft in the First Ward.

The draft in the First ward of this city has been completed—the Enrolling Board having passed upon all the drafted man who reported. It appears that out of one hundred and seventy-four who were drawn, forty-three failed to report, and will be treated as deserters. The following exhibits the result of the draft in the ward:

Drafted	174
Quota	116
Did not answer	43
Paid $300	16
Furnished substitutes	19
Accepted men	18
Deficiency	26—116

A number of those who have not yet reported will doubtless do so voluntarily, while others will be picked up from day to day. It is probable, however, that a number of them may have left the city.

Fatal Accidents.

On Saturday, a man named Charles Gormley, while engaged in digging a well in the Ninth Ward, was killed by the caving in of a portion of the earth. He was about fifty-five years of age.

John Johnston, aged sixty years, and who had been employed for several years past with Mr. Long, residing seven miles out on the Brownsville road, was kicked by a horse on Saturday evening, and killed. He entered the stable for the purpose of attending to the horses, and had been kicked on the head, causing a dislocation of the neck.

A lad, whose name we did not learn, was drowned in the Allegheny river, near Herr's Island, on Saturday evening, by the upsetting of a skiff.

MILITARY NOTICES.

BOARD OF ENROLLMENT,
5th District of Pennsylvania,
98 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., July 25, 1863.

THE BOARD WILL MEET THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and examine Substitutes until 10 o'clock, when the roll of Listed Men for the Third Ward will be called, at which time the persons drafted from that ward must—

1st. Produce the receipts of the Collector of Internal Revenue.

2d. Produce an able-bodied Substitute, acceptable to the Board.

3d. Satisfy the Board that he is exempt by law, by reason of Physical Disability or otherwise.

4th. Ask and receive written permission to procure a Substitute, or pay the commutation money.

5th. Receive his Certificate of Enrollment, and leave at the rendezvous until transferred to the camp about being established near this city.

DRAFTED MEN who report from the several districts on the days following will not be considered deserters for not reporting previously, but are expected to report at the Board of Enrollment headquarters until their cases are reached.

The Board will be in session until 5 o'clock p. m., adjourning an hour for dinner at 1 o'clock.

Other parties will be called in the order in which they were drawn, as rapidly as their cases are reached, which will prove by no means a short one.

Fourth ward, Monday, July 27, from 1 to 75; Tuesday, July 28, from 76 to 150.

Fifth ward, Wednesday, July 29, from 1 to 75; Thursday, July 30, from 76 to 150; Friday, July 31, from 151 to 225; Saturday, Aug. 1, from 226 to 300; Monday, Aug. 3, from 301 to 375.

Sixth ward, Tuesday, Aug. 4, from 1 to 40; Wednesday, Aug. 5, from 41 to 135; Thursday, Aug. 6, from 136 to 230; Friday, Aug. 7, from 231 to 325; Saturday, Aug. 8, from 326 to 400.

Eighth ward, Monday, Aug. 10, from 1 to 81; Tuesday, Aug. 11, from 82 to 162; Wednesday, Aug. 12, from 1 to 75; Thursday, Aug. 13, from 76 to 150; Friday, Aug. 14, from 151 to 225.

Lawrenceville, Friday, Aug. 14, p. m., from 1 to 50; Saturday, Aug. 15, from 51 to 100; Monday, Aug. 17, from 101 to 150.

Temperanceville, Monday, Aug. 17, p. m., from 1 to 50; Tuesday, Aug. 18, from 51 to 75.

West Pittsburgh, Tuesday, Aug. 18, p. m., from 1 to 34.

Birmingham Borough, Wednesday, Aug. 19, from 1 to 25.

South Pittsburgh, Wednesday, Aug. 19, from 1 to 50; Thursday, Aug. 20, from 51 to 100; Friday, Aug. 21, from 101 to 150; Saturday, Aug. 22, from 151 to 200.

East Birmingham, Monday, Aug. 24, from 1 to 85; Tuesday, Aug. 25, from 86 to 165.

Millvale, Wednesday, Aug. 26, from 1 to 57.

Birmingham Borough, Wednesday, Aug 26, p. m., from 1 to 27.

West Elizabeth, Thursday Aug 27, from 1 to 11.

Pitts'g Township, Aug. 27, from 1 to 70; Friday, Aug. 28, from 71 to 145.

Upper St. Clair, Saturday, Sept. 12, from 1 to 19.

Chartiers, Saturday, Sept 12, from 1 to 84.

South Pymatuning, Monday, Sept. 14, from 1 to 16.

North Fayette, Monday, Sept. 14, from 1 to 34.

Findley, Monday, Sept. 14, p. m., from 1 to 34.

Robinson, Tuesday, Sept. 15, from 1 to 57.

Moon, Tuesday, Sept. 15, p. m., from 1 to 21.

Crescent, Tuesday, Sept. 15, p. m., from 1 to 9.

Neville, Tuesday, Sept. 15, p. m., from 1 to 8.

EXEMPTIONS

For payment of $300 may be handed in the Office at any time. These for whom no other excuse will be heard when the applicant is called before the Board.

IN SERVICE MARCH 3, 1863.

Those who were in service Mar ch 3, 1863, are exempt on producing their discharges and evidences of identity.

ALIENS.

By order of the War Department, dated July 19, 1863:

Any person claiming exemption, on the ground of alienage, shall file before the Board an affidavit stating—

1st. That he is an alien, and setting forth the Government of which he claims to be a subject.

2d. The time when he came into the United States and where he resided since that date.

3d. That he has never declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has not exercised the right of suffrage by voting at any election in any State.

4th. That he claims to be exempted from military service on the ground that he is the subject of a foreign Government, and has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has never voted in any State.

The affidavit to be supported by any proof the party may offer.

If the Board be satisfied that the party claiming exemption is fully entitled thereto, under the act of Congress, they will discharge him from draft. But if not satisfied, they shall refer the case, with the affidavit, through the Provost Marshal General, for decision by the Department of State, in the meantime suspending any action on the case until the decision of the State Department be made. The evidence of the State Department shall in such case be considered evidence of the fact whether the person is, or is not, subject to military duty.

THREE DAYS' GRACE.

The Board of Enrollment will in pursuance of orders, allow any drafted man, using proper notice of a substitute, (on the printed form) before producing him. THREE DAYS, after his examination (provided he answers to his name and appears the color when his name is called from the roll of his district), to produce an acceptable substitute.

By order of the Board.

J. HERON FOSTER, President,
Capt. and Provost Marshal 3d Dist. Pa.

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THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1863.

OUR RECENT RAIDS.

The Richmond *Whig* thus laments over our recent raids:

Fair warning was given by the Yankees of their intention to organize 10,000 mounted men, and ravage the country far and wide. The Southern newspapers did all in their power to awaken the people to a sense of danger to keep them from trusting to the aid of the government which already had its hands more than full; and to inculcate a lesson of self defence. These efforts of the press were rewarded with but little success, owing, it is to be feared, to the inveterate indolence of the Southern people. The consequences of this ship-shod Southern way of doing things are before us in the raid on Knoxville, and the destruction of the bridge at Strawberry Plains. The raid on Richmond and burning of the bridges on the South Anna, the raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Wytheville, and lastly, the raid on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the destruction of the bridge 300 yards long, the loss of 5,000 bales of cotton and the two car loads of ammunition, the burning of an important cotton factory, and other losses.

During the excitement in this city, caused by Sears' exploits, it was bitterly said that the Yankee raid on Richmond was as pleasant and easy as a fox-chase. It is certain that other raids have been safe and agreeable past-time afforded to the Yankees by our unprepared condition at points where preparation ought, by all means, to have been made, is the best possible encouragement for them to assail all other places. If a thousand Yankee horsemen can sport leisurely around the Confederate capital, we may be sure that 500 will not be deterred from enjoying themselves in every interior county of the Southern States.

Letter writers tell us that the Dutch farmers of Pennsylvania did excellent bushwhacking business upon our forces, thereby saving a great deal of their property, and helping not a little to expel us from their soil.

It is true we are not wedded to property as Dutch Yankees are, will not fight as hard to protect it, but for very shame and for the sake of southern manhood, we might try to show at least as much spirit as Pennsylvanians.

A correspondent of the *Whig*, who signs himself an old resident, after stating that he is over 60 years of age and in the service, complains that every gambling shop, barroom, store, billiard room, and ten pin alley in the city of Richmond, as well as the principal corners of the main streets, are thronged with scores of strong, healthy men, all of them in the vigor of manhood, who are not in the service of their country, and inquires why it is? The editor answers as follows:

The sight which so naturally offends the eyes of our friend, an old resident, offended equally the eyes of the members of Congress while in this city, and they having satisfied themselves that there stalwart drones and blackleggs, were for the most part, or claimed to be, not citizens of the Confederate States, passed a bill subjecting to conscription, after the 1st day of July, all citizens between 18 and 45, residents or sojourners within the Confederate States. The President did not think the bill worth signing, and it thus failed to become a law. Had it been otherwise, our correspondent would have been spared the trouble of applying to us for information.

The remains of Gen. Johnson Pettigrew, who was killed during the engagement between the rear-guard of Lee's army and the enemy near Williamsport, arrived here yesterday evening on the central train. A large number of persons assembled at the depot to witness the funeral ceremonies. After some delay, the body was transported from the car to the hearse, and conveyed to the Capitol. It will be taken to North Carolina this morning.

The *Whig* has an advertisement from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, giving a schedule of prices to be paid by the Government, reducing them in all cases from market value, and in some cases, making a reduction of over one half.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 23d inst., just received, contains the following official dispatch, received at the rebel War Department, on the 22d ult.:

Charleston, July 22.—The enemy recommenced shelling again yesterday, with but few casualties on our part. We had in the battle of the 18th inst. 100 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss, including prisoners, was about 2,000. Nearly 800 were buried under a flag of truce. Col. Putnam, Acting Brigadier General, and Col. Shaw, commanding a negro regiment, were killed.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Major General.

The *Whig* says, editorially, that the South Carolina troops are, by order of the Governor of that State, to remain at Columbia and Florence, for the present, the force at Charleston being deemed sufficient to prevent an attack of the enemy.

The *South Carolinian* learns that while there is much anxiety, there is abiding confidence that our valued old city will be successfully defended against the diabolical invaders.

The evacuation of Jackson, Miss., left in the hands of the enemy, as we learn from the Memphis *Appeal*, the rolling stock of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern, the Mississippi Central and the Mississippi & Tennessee railroads. The motive power alone consisted of over forty engines. To have saved this invaluable property it required only the construction of a temporary bridge across the Pearl river. Six weeks of time were allowed for this work, which might have been done in six days. What were the railroad and military authorities thinking about? The loss is of incalculable importance, and in the present condition of things wholly irreparable. Nothing seems to go well in the Southwest.

No later news from Charleston as yet, than that contained in the rebel reports already forwarded, but the feeling about a speedy success is not so buoyant.

THE SITUATION.

The situation of Lee's and Meade's army, is still undertoned but vaguely here.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has issued his statement on the condition of the crops last month throughout the United States. The condition of Wheat was very nearly, but not quite up to the average, and a larger breadth of land sowed than ever before. Corn also slightly below the average.

The data recently arranged at the War Department, show how largely Tennessee has contributed to her own, now almost perfect deliverance. She already has twenty regiments of infantry and cavalry, and two batteries in the service, most of which were made up from refugees organized beyond her borders.

A COURT OF INQUIRY.

Gen. Heintzelman has called a court of inquiry to investigate the conduct of certain officers of Gen. Stoneman's command during the progress of the great raid in the rear of Lee's army. The court was composed of Gen. Max Weber, President; Cols. Davis and Warner.

ARRIVAL OF SICK SOLDIERS.

Upwards of 200 sick arrived this evening from Warrenton. The largest portion are members of the 2d corps; the rest belong to the 49th Massachusetts.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1863.

The statements received here as to the army movements of both Meade and Lee are very conflicting. It is confidently believed that Meade has Lee's communication with Richmond at his mercy. Both armies are making rapid movements south-west, and a great battle will no doubt be fought north of the Rappahannock.

Direct communication between the army of the Potomac and Washington is established, while but little hopes, according to the statement of a deserter, are entertained by the rebels of being able to reach Richmond in safety. Their whole flank is seriously annoyed by our cavalry.

Lee's force is estimated as follows: Stuart's cavalry, 11,000; Longstreet's and Ewell's Corps, 18,000 each; Hill's Corps, 15,000. These, with 18,000 more rebels at Richmond and Petersburg, are reported to constitute the whole rebel force. The Confederacy never had so few troops as at present. Since their recent losses at Port Hudson and Vicksburg, all the troops they can muster, is estimated as follows: 30,000 at Charleston, under Beauregard; 10,000 at Mobile; 15,000 under Marmaduke and Price; 25,000 under Johnston; 50,000 under Bragg, and 25,000 at various detached points, in all, only 240,000. Lee's army is the largest and best organized of the South, and the fate of the Confederacy depends on him.

Lee has received orders not to fight Meade now, but to manoeuvre in such a manner as to draw the Union army towards Staunton or Gordonsville, by which time they hope to reinforce Lee.

It is rumored in Washington that the Major Generalship in the army, vacant by the retirement of Gen. Wool, will be tendered to Gen. Grant.

Neither the War or Navy Departments received anything from Charleston later than the 17th instant.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 26, 1863.

Scouts bring word that two Carolina regiments have occupied the Gap.

Gilbert telegraphs that Scott's cavalry drove in his scouts along the Cumberland. Our men joined their detachments and fell back to London, where, after a short engagement, they determined to stand. Reinforcements were forwarded by Gilbert. The rebel numbers are estimated at fifteen hundred. Their programme of invasion is beginning. Rumors will increase in number and terror for a few days, and then you will hear of the capture of large number of ill-advised, inhabitous rebels.

S. S.

Arrival of the City of New York.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The City of New York made the passage from Queenstown in nine days—the quickest time on record for a screw steamer.

The Bohemian arrived out on the 15th, and the City of Cork on the 16th.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th, Mr. Roebuck withdrew a motion for the recognition of the South, yielding his own feelings to the wishes of Lord Palmerston. Lord Palmerston said Mr. Roebuck did right in withdrawing the motion. He hoped it would be the last time a member of Parliament would make use of his intercourse with any foreign sovereign, such proceedings being extremely irregular.

Mr. O'Donoghue protested against Mr. Roebuck's hostility to the North. He believed Mr. Roebuck's friends were actuated by the belief that the destruction of the Union would be a great advantage to England. He should consider it the greatest calamity that could be.

Madrid, June 16.—The assertions of Spanish journals that Spain intends to recognize the Southern Confederacy are utterly false. Spain will wait the action of England and France.

The Polish National Government has refused to agree to the six points of the five powers, and will issue a manifesto to the people.

The *Times* draws attention to the arrest of an Englishman in New York, and the seizure of bills held by him on Schroeder & Co., negotiators for the Confederate loan. It says a guarantee should be obtained for the safety of the property of neutrals within the jurisdiction of the Washington Government.

Southern News.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 23.—Richmond papers to July 22d are received.

The *Sentinel*, of July 22d, says that 840 Yankee prisoners arrived in Richmond on Monday. 123 were from Jackson, Miss., and the balance from Vicksburg.

Charleston, July 18—The Iron-sides, five Monitors, and five gun and mortar boats, assisted by two land batteries mounting 6 guns, have fired furiously at Fort Wagner all day. One 84 cwt gun carriage was dismounted.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Chalmer's forces, who have sent the country south of Memphis, is reported to be moving towards Grenada and Okolona.

Scouts from Okalona, yesterday, report that Johnston has fallen back to Chunky River.

Bragg's army is mostly at Chattanooga and Atlanta. None have gone to Johnston.

Atlanta is being strongly fortified.

Charleston dates of the 19th state that Fort Wagner still holds out, and that the Yankees had been surprised on Folly Island and retreated to Morris Island; that their iron-clads and other craft continued to bombard Fort Wagner.

The report that Pillow is in West Tennessee is untrue.

Small bands of guerrillas are enforcing the conscription and stealing horses. These are all the forces left to annoy the inhabitants.

Severe Fight Between Gen. Blunt and the Rebel Cooper—Complete Rout of the Rebels.

LEAVENWORTH, July 25.—On Thursday the 16th a severe fight occurred between Blunt and the rebel Gen. Cooper, resulting in the complete rout of the rebels.

Finding the rebels had fallen back from Fort Gibson, Blunt, with 3,400 men and 12 guns, left in pursuit, and after marching fifty miles in twenty-four hours, found the enemy, 5,000 strong, in position on Elk Creek. Blunt immediately attacked them. Our artillery dismounted two rebel guns, which were captured. A charge was finally made, when the enemy fled in confusion. Our cavalry were pursuing when the courier left.

The rebel loss is 60 killed, 24 wounded and 100 prisoners. Our loss is 10 killed and 80 wounded. We captured a quantity of Commissary stores. Blunt, though sick, commanded in person.

Official Account of Our Captures at Port Hudson.

HEADQUARTERS DEPART. OF THE GULF,
14th Army Corps, Port Hudson,
July 10, 1863.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that with this place, there fell into our hands over 5,500 prisoners, including 1 Major Gen. and 1 Brigadier Gen., and 100 pieces of artillery, 5 complete batteries numbering 31 pieces field artillery, a good supply of projectiles for line and heavy guns, 4,410 pounds of cannon powder, 5,000 stand of arms, 50,000 rounds of small ammunition, besides a small amount of stores of various kinds. We captured also two steamers, one of which is very valuable. They will be of great service at this time.

N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen.

A Dispatch from Gen. Beauregard.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—After a furious bombardment of eleven hours the enemy assaulted the Battery at Wagner desperately and repeatedly. Our people fought desperately and repulsed the attack with great slaughter. Our loss was comparatively light, but includes many valuable officers. Brig. Gen. Taliferro was commanding on our side.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Particulars of the Occupation of Jackson.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Specials from Memphis, 23d inst., give the particulars of the occupation of Jackson, Miss.

On the 15th a portion of our forces, under Gen. Parke, made the attack, and were met by a legion of raw recruits from South Carolina, who, after an engagement of half an hour, retreated with loss.

Three hundred of our men occupied their position until the next morning, when they made a second advance, and discovered that the rebels had evacuated, setting fire to a number of houses containing commissary and quarter master stores, which were entirely consumed, with the addition of some forty other buildings, ignited from houses fired by the rebels.

The city was at once occupied by Sherman, who sent a force of cavalry to interrupt the communication, and to prevent the army of Johnston from joining Bragg, which it was supposed he would endeavor to do.

The rebel army left but little behind. So deliberately had they left the place that they took all their sick with them.

Deserters are continually coming in from Johnston's army. They express themselves dissatisfied with the shape the campaign is taking, and willing to throw down their arms and take the oath of allegiance.

The Federal loss in the various skirmishes and assaults amounted to 900 men.

But few people were found in the place, and most of them foreigners.

Pemberton was cursed liberally as a traitor and unworthy of confidence.

At Vicksburg, the Federal works were being leveled, and the rebel fortifications put into a more perfect condition, a number of the finest guns being mounted and placed on a hill, as a first class military fortification.

LATER.—By the arrival of the steamer Imperial, we have advices from New Orleans to the 17th, Port Hudson to the 19th, and Vicksburg to the 21st.

The Imperial was the first steamer to New Orleans, having arrived on the 16th. On her arrival at the landing she was crowded to suffocation with people. It was almost impossible to convince them that Port Hudson and Vicksburg had fallen.

A large number of the prisoners captured at Port Hudson are joining the Federal army.

All quiet at Vicksburg.

The *New Orleans Picayune* quotes gold at 135, exchange on New York at 1½, and Sterling at 153.

Lee's Tardy Movements Accounted for—Vessel Captured—From the Mississippi Squadron.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The *National Republican*, of this afternoon, states that positive information has been received here that Lee has been delaying on the Potomac to enable him to get away safely with the plunder he has collected in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and because his forces have been gathering the new crops of grain in the Shenandoah Valley. It is now moving towards Richmond, with an immense train of supplies, the necessity of procuring which was increased by the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and is now intensified by the cutting of the Tennessee Railroad, which was a great medium for procuring supplies for Lee's army.

The Navy Department has received information that the steamer Santiago de Cuba captured on July 15th the steamer Lizzie, of Nassau, after a chase of two hours. She was formerly owned in Wilmington, N. C., and was on her second trip to and from Wilmington. Her cargo consisted of brandy, soap, dry goods, provisions, &c.

The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:

FLAG SHIP BLACKHAWK,
OFF VICKSBURG, July 18, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the expedition I sent into the Red River region proved very successful, ascending the Black and Tensnesse rivers, running parallel with the Mississippi. Lieut. Commander Selbridge made the head of navigation, Tensas Lake and Bayou Macon, thirty miles above Vicksburg, and within five or six miles of the Mississippi river. The enemy were taken by surprise. The rebels that have ascended to that region will be obliged to move further back from the river to get away safely.

Lieut. Com. Selbridge divided his forces on finding the transports which had been carrying stores to Walker's army had escaped up some of the narrow streams. He sent the Nashville and Rattler up Little Red river, a small tributary of the Black, and the Forest Rose and Petrel up the Tensas. The night was dark and it was raining very hard. The Nashville and Rattler succeeded in capturing the rebel steamer Louisville; one of the largest and perhaps best steamers in western waters. Up the Tensas, or one of its tributaries, the Forest Rose or Petrel captured the steamer Simitra, loaded with stores of sugar and rum for the rebel army.

Finding that the steamers which had conveyed Walker's army had returned up the Washita, the expedition started up that river, and came suddenly upon two rebel steamers, but the rebels set them on fire and they were consumed. One steamer loaded with ammunition escaped above the fort at Harris, which is a very strong work, and unassailable with wooden gunboats.

Lieut. Selbridge was fortunate enough, however, to hear of a large quantity of ammunition that had lately been hauled from Natchez and deposited at Trinity, nearly due west of Natchez, and from whence stores, provisions, cattle, guns and ammunition are transported. He captured 18,000 rounds of musket bore ammunition, 105 rounds Enfield and 224 rounds fired ammunition, 52 hogsheads sugar, 10 puncheons rum, 9 barrels flour and 50 barrels salt, all belonging to the Confederate government.

Walker's army is left almost without ammunition.

The officers have shown great energy in this expedition, and have met with no mishap. They procured a good deal of information, by which future movements will be regulated. The people in that section are very hostile to the government, and are rank rebels.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

DAVID G. FARRAGUT.

To Hon. Gideon Welles.

Capture of Morgan and the Whole of His Command—Official Dispatch from Col. Shackelford.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The following has been received at headquarters:

Headquarters on the Field, 3 Miles South of New Lisbon, O., July 26.—To Colonel Lewis Richmond, A. A. G.—By the blessing of Almighty God I have succeeded in capturing Gen. John H. Morgan, Col. Clarke, and the balance of the command, amounting to about 400 prisoners. I will start with Morgan and myself on the first train for Cincinnati, and await the Generals order for transportation for the balance.

(Signed,) J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Col. Commanding.

The Draft in New York.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Nearly $70,000 is already collected for the families of the policemen, firemen, and soldiers, injured or killed in the riots. Detachments of troops from the Army of the Potomac have arrived to take charge of the drafted men in the Northern and Eastern States. Their principal duty will be to catch runaways. They go to Elmira and other parts of this State, and to Vermont and Connecticut.

The draft in the 14th Ward, was finished this morning, completing the 3d Congressional District. At the closing of the drawing, three cheers were given for the country right or wrong. The draft for the city is now complete, with the exception of the 1st and 24 Wards.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, July 25.—Passengers who arrived here to-day from Vicksburg, report that our forces have burned Jackson, and that the result of Johnson was at an end for the present.

A steamer arrived this morning, bringing New Orleans papers of the 16th. They were brought by the Imperial from New Orleans to Memphis, that steamer having made the trip down and back without trouble.

One hundred and sixty-two rebel officers from Port Hudson, arrived this morning. They are waiting orders from the Secretary of War.

Grierson and his cavalry have arrived at Memphis.

From the Army of the Southwest.

CAIRO, July 25.—Major General Logan and Col. Rowley, of Grant's staff, arrived here to-day. They report that Sherman had returned to Jackson. He reports to Grant that the leading citizens of Jackson and surrounding country have implored him to take some action by which Mississippi may be restored to the Union. Both the army and people of this section are completely dispirited, and are ready for peace. They stated that all on Vicksburg, and after it had fallen they clung to Johnston, and he is utterly extinguished.

Gen. Logan was received here with many marks of respect.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Advices from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, received to night, say that during the past week our troops have not been idle, but by a close scrutiny of Lee's movements and by rapid marches has succeeded in baffling his several attempts to enter Eastern Virginia, and forestalled his attempted possession of the gaps of the Blue Ridge. It is generally believed he is now moving rapidly towards Staunton by the Shenandoah Valley. He tried Snicker's, Ashley's and Manassas Gaps but found a strong Union force already there. At the two last named places he was driven back with considerable loss.

At Chester Gap our cavalry recaptured 1,100 of the cattle stolen by the enemy, several hundred sheep and a large number of horses. Several brisk skirmishes have taken place. The principal fight occurred on Tuesday evening, between Linden and Front Royal, in which a brigade of rebel infantry, probably Lee's rear guard, was driven through the town.

The cavalry has done excellent service. The several commands have made arduous marches and reconnoissances, and completely foiled Stuart in all his attempts to a raid on our flanks and rear.

Mosby's small but energetic band has alone given us trouble, principally by cutting off foraging parties and messengers.

A private of cavalry reports that on Friday as a division of cavalry was reconnoitering in the vicinity of Aniesville, a large column of rebel infantry was seen advancing in that direction, and our cavalry was compelled to fall back. This force is supposed to be Longstreet's corps. Up to Saturday night, however, this report had not been confirmed.

It is impossible to conceive the poverty of the country through which the army passed. With the exceptions of Loudon county there is nothing to harvest except a few acres of wheat and corn, and this must be done by manual labor, as the country has been entirely stripped of stock.

The railroad is now in running order to Warrenton.

Our supplies which have been nearly exhausted are flowing into the army, and the mails which have been entirely suspended since the army crossed the Potomac are anxiously awaited.

Though the army has had fatiguing marches and consequent privations, it would be a mistake to suppose that it is to settle down in idleness.

The messenger who brought to Washington the above intelligence, reports that to-day 40 of Mosby's guerrillas were captured near Fairfax Station.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The following dispatch was received on Saturday from the headquarters of the Middle Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Front Royal, July 25, 1863.

The Major General Commanding directs me to inform you that he engaged the enemy at this point yesterday. The enemy appears to have withdrawn his whole army, is undoubtedly en route to Culpepper and Orange Court House, and probably his rear has passed the Shenandoah at this place and Strasburg.

A. A. MAYNADIER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

The following information was received at headquarters in this city to-day, by General Shenck. It is from Brig. Gen. Lockwood: The enemy has disappeared from our front entirely, and is now there report of Winchester. Our cavalry remain in Charlestown yesterday, (Friday,) and scouts have been sent out to the distance of ten miles in every direction, without any signs of the enemy.

The Operations before Charleston.

NEW YORK, July 26.—We are indebted to the *Herald*, for the following account of the operations near Charleston, received by the Arago on the 19th:

The rebels attempted to drive our forces from James Island. The attack was sudden and unexpected, but Gen. Terry met and repulsed them with great slaughter.

The gunboat Pawnee, which supported the left flank, grounded, and the enemy opened upon her. firing about fifty shots, thirty-nine of which hit her. She subsequently floated off and opened upon the rebels, putting them to flight.

Our casualties were small, and the rebels were taught a lesson they will not soon forget.

The bombardment of Fort Wagner was renewed on the morning of the 223, the iron-clads cooperating with the army. During the day Fort Wagner was silenced for some time and the rebels shot away. The new Union batteries were opened upon the rebels doing great execution.

LATER.

A charge was made on Fort Wagner, and our troops, after a desperate struggle, were obliged to fall back, which they did in excellent order, and held their old positions. The loss on our side was quite severe, but our total loss of killed, wounded and missing, since the 10th, is only about 1,000. The 48th New York lost about 250 men, and only 3 officers escaped unharmed.

The Catskill was struck over 10 times, but is all right. She went to Hilton for supplies and coal.

The steamer Arago, from Charleston Bar, on the afternoon of the 23d, has arrived. Among her passengers are Gens. Strong and Seymour, wounded, Col. Jackson and Lieut. Col. Rodman wounded and others.

The Arago on the 24th, captured the steamer Emma, of London, from Wilmington for Bermuda, with a cargo of turpentine, rosin, and cotton, and towed her into this port.

The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall, on the 17th, has arrived. She has $210,000 in specie.

The steamer Pocohontas, from Port Royal on the 22d, has arrived.

She heard heavy firing when off Charleston