THE DAILY PRESS. TWELVE CENTS PER WEER, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THEER DOL-TARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNA. Accommodation for THREE HUNDRED VISITORS. Accommodation for THREE HUNDRED VISITORS.

This highly favorite Resort is now open for Visitors—
those who can appreciate grand scenery, pure mountain
alr, invigorating baths, large and well-ventilated rooms,
good society, and good table. Terms, \$7 per week. For
particulars apply to

N. W. WOODS,
Proprietor of

Proprietor of Carlisle White Sulphur Springs. jy4-12t PHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, D. T. PRATT. LANGASTER COUNTY, PA.

This delightful watering-place having been purchased by the undersigned, he would inform his friends and the public generally, that it will be open for the reception of visitors on the

FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT.

For particulars, please refor to Circulars, which can

For particulars, please refor to directlars, which can be had at the Continental Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, and the Union Hotel, Arch street. Board, one week or less, \$1.50 per day; over one week, or the season, \$7 per week. Children and servants half perice. price.

These terms are given with the assurance that the accommodations shall in every respect be equal to any commodations of four hundred guests. Accommodations for road.

The Germania Band is engaged.

U. S. NEWCOMER.

QURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious Hotel, over 600 feet in length, and with 1,100 feet of veranda, fronts on the ocean, extending back, with its rear, to the railroad. It possesses the most advantageous location on the island, with perfectly safe bathing in front, and is, in fact, the only first-class hotel within a short distance of the beach.

A good Band of Music has been engaged for the season. The Billiard-room and Bowling Alleys will be under the charge of Mr. BALPH BENJAMIN, of Philadelphia. Additional improvements have been made, and the accommodations will be found equal, if not superior, to any on the coast. on the coast.

The house will be opened, for the reception of guests, on THUESDAY, June 19.

jel6-36t

H. S. BENSON, Proprietor. CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA

COUNTY, PA.—This delightful and popular place
of summer resort, located directly on the line of the
Pennsylvania Bailroad, on the summit of the Allegbony
Mountains, twenty-three hundred feet above the level of
the ocean, will be open for guests from the 10th of June
till the 10th of October. Since last season the grounds
have been greatly improved and beautified, and a number of Cottages have been ercoted for the accommodaction of families, rendering Cresson one of the most
romantic and attractive places in the State. The furniture is being thoroughly renovated. The seeker of
pleasure and the sufferer from heat and disease will find
attractions here in a first-class Livery Stable, Billiard
Tables, Tenpin Alloys, Baths, &c., together with the
purest air and water, and the most magnificent mountain
scenery to be found in the country.

Tickets good for the round trip from Philadelphia,
47.60; from Pittaburg, \$3.05.
For further information, address
G. W. MULLIN,
165-2m Cresson Springs, Cambria co., Pa. TRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA

C E A BATHING.—Congress Hall,
Long Branch, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. Persons wishing to engage rooms will please address WOOLMAN STOKES,
174-121* SEA BATHING LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH CO., N. J.

METROPOGITAN HOTEL,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. & I. W. GOOPER,
Proprietors MONGRES HALL,

OAPE MAY.

Is now open for the reception of VISITORS, and will continue open until lat of SEPTEMBER. Terms, \$2 per day, or \$12 per week.

jyl2-l2t MILLER & WEST. SEA BATHING. OUEAN HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
je26.6w* ISRAEL LAMING, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, (Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor. Carriages to Hire.
Boarders accommodated on the most reasonable je23-3m

COLUMBIA HOUSE. ATLANTIC CITY,
SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
Opposite the Surf House. Terms to suit the times. 1620-2m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.

A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifulr situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue. Now open for visitors for the season.

MANSION HOUSE, ANSION HOUSE,

ATLANTIO OITY,

E. LEE, Proprietor.

This House having been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, is new open for permanent and transient boarders.

The MANSION HOUSE is convenient to depot, churches, and pest office. The barling grounds are un urpassed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. ERIEL, of Philadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and pheloe brands of cigars.

120.2m A G L E HOTEL, ATLANTIC OITY, is now open, with a LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS.

Board \$7 per week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m FIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, AT-LANTIO OITY.—This well-known House, having been enlarged and renevated, is now open for the reception of guests. Invalids can be accommodated with rooms on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Light-House Oottage possesses the advantage of being the nearest house to the beach. A continuation of the patronage of his friends sud the public is solicited. No bar. je21-1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor. COTTAGE RETREAT. ATLANTIC OITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few choice E.coms can be obtained by applying soon. The Proprietor furnishes his table with fresh milk from his cows, and fresh vegetables from his farm.

Also, about four hundred desirable Cottage and Hotel Lots for sale by

M. McULEES,

FINE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC CITY," N. J., a splendid new house, southwest ner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues, orner of ATLIAN TURBIN MASSAUDER 15 3 voices, will be open for visitors on and after June 22th. The rooms and table of "The Albambra" are unsurpassed by any in the Island. There is a spacious Ice Cream and Rereshment Saleon attached to the house. Terms moderate, and the control of the contr 1e20-2m

BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC DOITY, N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on the left, beyond the depot. This House is now open for Boarders and Transient Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges moderate. Children and servants half price.

**Parties should keep their seats until the cars arrive infront of the hotel.

1020-2m CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This private Boarding House, corner of YOBK and PACIFIC Avenue, Atlantic City, convenient to the beach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open for the season. The accommodations are equal to any others on the Island. Prices moderate.

je20.2m ENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC NOTICE, N. J.—This comfortable and convenient new house, located on KENTUCKY Avenue, opposite the Surf House, one square from the best bathing on the beach, has been fitted up for visitors this season.

F. QUIGLEY, Proprietor.

N. R. Houses and Carrieges to Hive.

N. B.—Horses and Carriages to Hire. QEA BATHING .- "The Clarendon," (formerly Virginia House,) VIBGINIA AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the accommodation of Boarders. This House is situated immediately on the leach, and from every room affords a fine view of the same [je20-2m] JAMES JENKINS, M. D. C'EA BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open, HOTEL, LONG BRANUH, N. J., 18 now open situated only fifty yards from the seashore, central of the place; house fronting the ocean 500 feet; two hours from New York. Steamer leaves Murray street twice faily, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; thence by the R. and D. B. Bairoad. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER.

Communication from Philadelphia is by the Candlen and Amboy Railroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. trains.

jel9-2m*

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC
OITY, by G. W. HINKLE, the proprietor of the
United States three years ago.

The Hall has been put into complete order and greatly
Improved. A new office, billiard saloon, bar-room, and
bath-houses are most excellently arranged and aptly apgroupriated for their respective uses. Congress Hall is
now the nearest house to the rolling surf on the smooth
portion of the level heach. now the hearest name to the rolling surf on the smooth portion of the level beach.

The subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity to return his thanks to his former patrons of the "States," and respectfully begs leave to say to all that he will be happy to meet them at Congress Hall, ON, AND AFTER JUNE 21st instant, at which time he will be ready to accommodate the public.

jel8-lm*

G. W. HINKLE, Lessee. CUMMER BOARDING .- BROAD-D TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—A romantle spot for a BUMMER RESIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops of Pennsylvania, reached daily by the Pennsylvania Central, and the Hroad Top Mountain Railroad from Huntingdon. The House is one of the finest in the insertior of the State, handsomely furnished, with all the regulaties for comfort and convenience—pure air, delictors swing water, romantic scenery, and everything to

is spring water, romantic scenery, and everything to ore and invigorate health. Telegraph station and a Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Bailroad will furnish excursion the Rennsylvania Bailroad will furnish excursion the the Season. Persons leaving Philadelphia in the morning can take tea at the Mountain House his in the morning can take tea at the Mounter Mouse he same evening.

The subscriber has kindly been allowed to refer to the ollowing gentlemen, residents of Philadelphis, who have seen patrons of the Mountain House:

Wm. Cummings, Esq.,
Saml. Castner, Esq.,
Hon. Henry D. Moore, Hong, H

JOSEPH MORRISON, Proprietor. STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES STATIONERY, TOY, ANT/ FANCY GOODS
E M P O B I U M,
No. 1035 WALNUT STEET,

BELOW ELEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA. jell-fply

RAIN P)PE.—Stone Ware Drain Pipe from 2 to 12-inch bore. 2-inch bore, 25c per yard; 3-inch bore, 30c per yard; 4-inch bore, 30c per yard; 4-inch bore, 40c per yard; 5-inch bore, 50c per yard; 6-inch bore, 65c per yard. Every variety of connections, bends, traps, and noppers. We are now prepared to furnish pipe in any quantity, and on liberal terms to dealers and those purshasing in large quantities. quantity, and on liberal terms to upage and hard phasing in large quantities.

OBNAMENTAL CHIMMENT TOPS.—Vitrified Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, plain and ornamental designs, warranted to stand the action of coal gas or the weather in fanted to the state of the stat COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANWAS, of all numbers and brands.

Eaven's Duck Avaing Twills, of all descriptions, for
Cents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

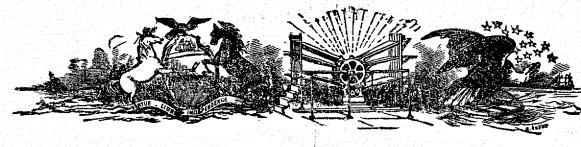
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feits, from 1 to 3

Seet wide. Tarpauling, Beiting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

1014-5

102 JOHES Alley.



THE ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY.

The splendid train of artillery and large amoun

of fine cavalry is the theme of all praise. Never

were seen such guns before in this army, and I

think that, in proportion to its size, it has more fine

guns than any other army corps now battling for the Union. General Hatch, the present accom-

plished chief of cavalry in Banks' corps d'armée,

will, it is expected, have charge of all the cavalry

in Pope's army. It is not known who will have

THE TOWN OF WARRENTON.

The town of Warrenton, now eccupied by our

forces, is over fifty miles from Washington. It is

not so large as Winchester, yet it is far prettier. It had about three thousand inhabitants before the

war commenced, but it has now not over two thou-

gardens in the front and rear of them. It has also

going to the hotels. Every house refused him ad-

te the notel, where he is at present stopping.

THE ADVANCE OF OUR FORCES.

fer south of that place as possible. Just before entering Culpeper they were fired upon by a party

of rebel cavalry, who were concealed in the woods.

wounded. The Vermonters, nothing daunted, ad-

vanced and fired a volley into the rebels, who im-

mediately "skedaddled" in the most approved style.

The rebels also had a force of infantry, one of whom

was killed, two wounded, and eleven taken prison-

ers by our men. Our forces then advanced into

and occupied the town without further opposition.

Pickets were thrown out, and everything made

ready for the reception of the rebels if they would

make an attack, but up to this time our troops have

They all acknowledge that McClellan completely

ut-generalled and out-witted the rebel leaders,

and that it would be sheer folly to attack "Little

The Vermont cavalry regiment having had the advance, received the fire, and five men of them were

Brigadier General Hartsuff is military co

best of order.

on its march.

not been molested.

charge of the artillery.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIPS. NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the understaned, under the firm of PRATT & REATH, has been dissolved by its own limitation, and by mutual consent.

D. T. PRATT is alone anthorized to collect the outstanding debts, and to use the firm name in liquidation.

D. T. PRATT,

B. B. BEATH,

W. G. BILLIN.

VOL. 5.—NO. 296.

(SUCCESSOR TO PRATT & REATH,)

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c. Has removed from N. W. corner Fifth and Market Sts. to

No. 607 CHESTNUT STREET, Where he offers for sale a FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS pertaining to the WATCH BUSINESS. Dealers THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of A. T. LANE & CO., was this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by either of the undersigned, at No. 419 MARKET Street.

ALEX T. LANE,
WM. F. HANSELL,
S. F. EANSELL,
B. HANSELL,
PRILADE LPHIA, July 1, 1862. jyl-iuth2m

NOTICE.—All Copartnership connections of whatsoever character heratofore existing between myself and all other persons, are dissolved, and I will pay no bills incurred on any joint interests by any party without my written or personal order given subsequent to this date.

PRILADELPHIA, PA., July 14, 1862.

PRILADELPHIA, PA., July 14, 1862.

jyl5 3t* THE PARTNERSHIP HERETO. FORE existing between the undersigned, trading as JOSEPH & WAMALING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the eld firm will be settled by I. H. JOSEPH, No. 23 North FOURTH Street.

J. F. WAMALING.

115.3:**

July 14, 1862. NOTICE.—MR. WM. K. HEMP-HILL'S interest in our house ceased on the 31st
TWELLS & CO.,
1-1m 118 NORTH WHARVES. THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore

... existing under the firm of RIEGEL, BAIRD, & DO., is this day dissolved. PETER SIEGER, JACOB RIEGEL, WM. S. BAIRD, JOHN WIEST. D. B. ERVIN, H. S. FISTER, JOSIAH RIEGEL, jy1-6w

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNER-SHIP.—The subscribers hereby give notice that they have entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the several laws of the Gommon wealth of Pennsylvania relating to limited partnerships. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERship is to be conducted is RIEGEL, WIEST, & ER-VIN.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Dry Goods.

That the names of the General and Special Partners, all of whom reside in the city of Philadelphia, are JACOB RIEGEL, General Partner, residing at 527 North Sixth street; JOHN WIEST, General Partner, residing at 322 New street; D. B. ERVIN, General Partner, residing at 1515 Grard avenue; HENRY S. FISTER, General Partner, residing at 416 North Third street; JOSIAH RIEGEL, General Partner, residing at 416 North Third street; PETER SIEGER, Special Partner, residing at 717 North Eighth street; WM. S. BAIRD, Special Partner, residing at 717 North Eighth street; WM. S. BAIRD, Special Partner, residing at the Continental Hotel. That the aggregate amount of the capital contribute That the aggregate amount of the capital contributed by the Special Partners to the common stock is One Hundred Thousand Dollars, of which Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash has been so contributed by Peter Sieger, Special Partner, and Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash has been so contributed by Wm. S. Baird, Special Partner, That the said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, A. D. 1862, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1865.

JACOB BIEGEL, JOHN WIEST, D. B. ERVIN, HENRY S. FISTER, General Partners. Jyl-6w WM. S. BAIRD, Special Partners.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. GOOD BLACK DRESS SILKS.

Heavy-corded Dress Silks,
Glossy Black Dress Silks,
Widows' Silks, without gloss,
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH. jy12 GOOD MUSLINS BY THE PIECE. New York Mills Shirting.
Wansuttas, Williamsville, Whiterocks.
Sheeting, Muslins, first quality.
EYRE & LANDELL,

jy12 FOURTH and AROH. GOOD FLANNELS, UNSHRINKA-BLE.—Welsh and Saxony Flaunels.

Ballard Vale Flaunels.

Magenta Colored Sackings.

EYRE & LANDRIL. FOURTH and ARCH. jy12 · CUMMER BLANKETS .-- 11-4 all wool Night Summer Blankets.
Also, Ice Blankets, at a low price.
jy7 SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

MOSQUITO NETTING.—8.4 whites. pinks, and blues, in 8 yard pieces.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS. Large Bordered Hucks and Fringe Towels, Bird-eye and Scotch styles Towels. Stout Huckaback and Coarse Twills. Turkieh Bath Towels. Linen colored Doylies, for fruit.

sk Napkins and Table Cloths.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS. CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Str STEEL & SON.

Are now closing out their entire stock of
FANCY SILKS,
BAREESS, CHALLIES,
MOZAMBIQUES, ORGANDIES,
JACONET AND OAMBRIO LAWNS,
TRAVELLING MIXTURES, and
SUMMED DRESS GOODS.
Of all kinds, at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
LACE GOODS REDUCED.
\$25 Lace Mantles reduced to \$12.
\$20 Lace Mantles reduced to \$10.
\$18 Lace Mantles reduced to \$5.
\$16 Lace Mantles reduced to \$7. 818 Lace Mantles reduced to SS.
816 Lace Mantles reduced to ST.
812 Lace Mantles reduced to S5.
810 Lace Mantles reduced to S4.
83 Lace Pointer reduced to S3.
812 Lace Pointer reduced to S5.
815 Lace Pointer reduced to S5.
825 Lace Pointer reduced to S5.
825 Lace Pointer reduced to S1.
837 K COATS AND SA COURS

SILK COATS AND SACQUES. Closing out UNDER COST PRICES. 1024 OHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES SLEEVES, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, de., in every variety of material.

Also, a large assortment of MUSLINS, suitable
for GARIBALDIS, &c., together with every variety of WHITE GOODS, LINENS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCH'FS, VEILS, Just opened per latest arrivals from Europe n invoice of very beautiful and entirely new styles
PUFFED FRENCH CAMBRIC, for
GARIBALDPS, MODE GRENADINE VEILS,
and SWISS COLLARETTE RUFFLING for
trimming thin Dresses, etc.—a new and very de-

ning thin Dresses, etc—a new and very le article. Also, an invoice of PURE WHITE FRENCH PLAID ORGANDIES. 1024 OHESTNUT STREET. AS. R. CAMPBELL & Co.. 727 CHESTNUT STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, yery choice Goods of recent importation.
Black Silk Obecked Grenadine, extra quality.
Foulard Silks, elegant styles and fine quality.
Black Silks, best brands.
Broche Barege, Hernanis and Mozambiques.
8-4 Paris Fil d'Chevre.
Poil d'Ohevre, all wool filling.
Grenadine Veils, in mode and other shades.
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS n great variety, at extremely low prices. WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of my customers and friends to the following Goods, which are fresh and desirable:
Black and White Plaid Silks.
Organdie Lawns, choice styles.
One lot of Lisle Gauntlets, at 18% c a pair.
One lot of Black Silk, \$1.12%; the best I ever had for harmoney.

money. At JOHN H. STOKES, ie10.6m TEW EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, &c.—Just opened, a general assortment of desirable French and Scotch Needle-worked Bands, Edgings, Insertings, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, etc., at very low prices. ALSO, criptions of White Goods for Ladies A full line of all descript wear, of the most approved makes.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,
144 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

NEW SPRING PRINTS, CHOICE STYLES.
MERBIMACS, PACIFIC, ALL TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.

A large lot best styles and fast colors at 10c.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
mb15-tf R. W. cor. EIGHTH and MARKET Sts. Street, manufacturers of patent OAST-STEEL TABLE CUILLERY; also, a lately-patented COMBINATION KNIFE, FORK, and SPOON, especially adapted for Camp use, for Fishermen, Sea-faring Men, Mechanics, Miners, Lumbermen, and all Workmen carrying their dinners. W. &. E.'s Cutlery is warranted to be of the best quality of ENGLISH CAST-STEEL, and is intended to supersede, by its excellence and cheapness, the inferior qualities of Unitery now in the market, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Hardware dealers generally.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity and complete success which our PATENT SELF. ADJUSTING OLOTHES-WRINGER has met with, other parties are endeavoring to sell their inferior machines, by adopting our name of "SELF-ADJUSTING" as a means to deceive the public.

We, therefore, give notice that our name will be plainly stamped on each Machine manufactured and sold by us, and none others are genulue. Any one using our trademark will be dealt with according to law.

Mr. L. E. BNOW, corner of FIFTH and OHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia, is out SOLE AGENT for Pennsylvania.

HALEY, MORSE. & BOYDEN. WORMAN & ELY, No. 130 PEGG

OLIVE OIL.—An invoice of " Car-Ustairs" pure Olive Oil just received per Ocean Skimmer. For sale by OHARLES S. CAESTAIRS, 174 No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT. AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS. ALL COMMUNICATION WITH THE REBELS INTERDICTED IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE

Beauregard at Chattanooga with Forty Thousand Rebels. ATROCITIES OF THE GUERILLAS.

From Gen. Pope's Department. THE FORWARD MOVEMENT &c., &c.,

LETTERS FROM MEMPHIS.

Special Correspondence of The Press.] MEMPRIS, July 9, 1862. Siege of Vicksburg.

The siege of Vicksburg continues, and bids fair be as long and uninteresting as the siege of Island No. 10. The point cannot be taken except with the operation of a land force, and when Gen. Halleck will conclude to turn his attention in that direction none can tell. It seems to me that our true policy is to clean out the Mississippi river, and establish peaceable and constant intercourse with New Orleans. Then let us work east from the river until we get to the Atlantic shore. EXCITEMENT ABOUT RICHMOND.

The town is in a state of feverish excitement about Richmond. The Secessionists are assured by their friends that the entire Federal army is captured o routed. We, on the other hand, are informed that McClellan has simply changed his base of operations. If you are as much in doubt as we are to which side the advantage of this terrible battle inclines, it may be interesting to you, as it is consoling to us, to know that Gen. Halleck and Gen. Grant both consider it a great success for McClellan. That he should accomplish the change of front at all, with so powerful and vigilant an enemy watching him every moment, is a marvel. The ogs of life is terrible, but without that no advanage can be gained in war, and the two authorities above named think that if the movement had not ucceeded, the whole army and all its transports and provisions would have been overwhelmed and lestroyed. Still there has been a terrible blunder

omewhere. POLICE MATTERS. The local police matters of this city excite consi derable attention here, and some of the items may be of interest to you. One Galloway, who was postmaster here before the war broke out, defrauded his venerable Uncle Sam of something like thirty thousand dollars, which sum, with lawful interest, the said Galloway and his sureties are at this moment duly holden and bound to pay. Said Galtions rogue, and av was a face master General wrote him, saying that he was in arrears to his uncle aforesaid twelve thousand dollars, said Galloway politely informed that respectable functionary that he lied-it was fourteen. Whereat red-tape was considerably startled, but soon recovered presence of mind enough to intimate to this merry ioker that it would be expedient for him to pay up, to which intimation said Galloway (funny fellow) responded that he was poor, and had no house to live in; that he had about concluded to build him a nice house, and as for their fourteen thousand dollars, the department might go to the townpump and take its pay out of the nose, or they might write by return mail and he would tell ther when to write again. Galloway was sharp, too. He did not give any of his money to the C. S. A. Not he. He built him a fine, large house with a portion of it, and the balance he salted down, and continued his functions as postmaster of the C. S. selling the peaked physiog of Jeff Davis, where he

had before sold the jolly rubicund visage of Beniamin Franklin. MEMPHIS LOCALS. Now, in the course of events, it came to pass that the myrmidoms of our father Abraham came in great galleys one fine morning and captured the Egyptian city, even Memphis, and placed an armed guard at the street corners thereof, and raised a striped banner over the post office thereof, rendering the same no longer a safe place for the facetious Galloway to crack his jokes in, and he ran from the sacred emblem as the devil runs from the holy cross, and skedaddled to the sunny South. But his spouse, being filled with the unholy ghost, remained behind; like Lot's wife, she craved the things that had been hers. So Galloway's frau remained and pursued the avocation of the partner of her bosom. It was suspected that she was the means through which letters passed to and from Divis and one morning a Secesh soldier called on her and offered to carry a mail and bring one back. Galloway's frau, eager to serve her bleeding country, fell into the trap, and the result was that in s few hours the provost marshal sent some myrmidons around who took possession of the twenty.

thousand-dollar house, together with all appurtenances thereto belonging, and Galloway's frau found, to her infinite surprise, that her pleasant neighbor, Col. Hillyer, at whom she had been laughing in her sleeve for some two weeks, had put her nose out of joint. While the guard was at the house several ladie, drove up, in their fine carriages, to mail letterss and they were detained until Galloway's frau had packed up her duds and been taken in a carriage

ing at the unmanly and brutal outrage. Colonel Hillyer occupies the Galloway mansion. SECESH NEWS.

From the letters taken we obtained a variety of interesting particulars. McClellan and his whole army had capitulated and were prisoners of war. The Confederate army was going to be in Washington in ten days, Baltimore in fifteen, Philadelchia in twenty, New York and Boston in forty; in all cases, the time set being less than it would actually take them if no obstacles intervened. The prospects of the Confederacy were brighter, and before another moon had waxed and waned their beloved Memphis was to be rescued from the hands of the bloody vandals. The persistent and extravagant self-deception of the rebels would be creditable to a lunatic asylum.

COMMUNICATION WITH REBELS.

MEMPHIS. July 11, 1862. It has been found impossible to prevent communications with the enemy so long as so many rebel sympathizers remain in the city, and General Grant has, therefore, issued the following order: Special Order No. 14.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 10, 1802. The constant communication between the so-call in the city of Memphis, despite the orders heretofor-The families now residing in the city of Memphis, o the following persons, are required to move South beyone

suing of the following order: ur lines within five days from the date hereof: 1st. All persons holding commissions in the so-called onfederate army, or who have voluntarily enlisted i said army, or who accompany and are connected with

the same.

2d. All persons holding office under or in the employ of the so-called Confederate Government. 3d. All persons holding State, county, or municipal offices, who claim allegiance to the said so-called Cor families and sone South. Safe conduct will be given to the parties hereby re quired to leave, upon application to the provest marsha of Memphis. By command of Major General U. S. Grant.

Provost Marshal General. This order has at first the appearance of great severity, and will undoubtedly cause a howling as well as a scattering among the rebels. Brutality, tyranny, and ferocity will be laid to our charge vith more than ordinary glibness, and the Souther heart will again be fired. But the offect of the order will be to reduce very largely the force of guards and detectives which is now found necessary to protect us against the continual machina tions of rebel spies. The Sacessionists who remain will also be more careful what they say and do to insult the loyal sentiment of the city. The aristocratic Secesh are as overbearing and in solent as though they, not we, were the masters: and Union people, so far from believing in conciliation, are indignant that the severest measure are not taken by our authorities. They want re nrisals: they want the rebels treated with as great severity as they were themselves during the reign of terror. They forget that there is a vast difference between the conscious strength of the Federal Government and the imbecility and desperation of the Confederate. The one can afford to forbear and be generous, and the other has to

resort to any measures to keep its head above

CASCO.

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE. Beauregard at Chattanooga with 40,000 Rebels-The Guerillas-Their Fiendish Acts-A Staunch Union Town-The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry—From Murfreesboro-From Tompkinsville-Scenes at the Provosta Marshal's Office-Anecdote of Col. Hyman—Col. Wynkoop-

Iliness of Gov. Johnson. NASHVILLE, July 10, 1862. THE STATE OF AFFAIRS GENERALLY IN AND ABOUT THIS LOCALITY. During the last few days, a great deal of rejoicing has been perceptible among the Secessionist, and a feeling of gloom pervades the loyal public. The Union men here entertain apprehensions that the young general in command of the Army of the Potomac has at least been temporarily subjected to disaster. The robels argue that McCellan has been awfully defeated, if not annihilated, and the more bold traitors feel sanguine that the city will be occupied by rebel troops in less than me month.

I think I state facts when I inform you that Gon. Beauregard, with a large force, is at Chittanooga. There is certainly no mistake about this assertion. Large numbers of people, governed by no motives other than the perpetuation of the Usion, have arrived here from Stevenson and other localities near Chattanooga, and all agree that the famous ercole commands the rebel forces at that point. The military men here, I understand, have abundant proof that such is the case. It is generally believed that the rebel army at Chetanoga amounts to about forty thousand men. The military operations of the pastrew days have been conducted with great secreey and activity in these precincts, and it would by deemed

imprudent by the editor of The Pres to allow minute remarks upon the subject. The most the citizens of Nashville and the surrounding country have to fear at present or in the future are the guerilles, who are beconing alarmingly numerous, and infest all the neighborhoods in this section of the State. Many of our prothers in the army have been most brutally nurdered in Middle Tennessee of late. Those soldiers returning to Buell's army from home remain her until some hundreds are congregated, Col. Miller considering it unsafe to send men South in small bodies. Among some of the sad acts which have lately transpired in this locality, I will enumerate the fol-

At Mt. Pleasant, a small town ten miles south of Columbia, Lieut. Col. Foster one day last week was the victim of an attempted assassination, and narrowly escaped a shocking death. He was shot in the head and both arms, the affair being witnessed by dozens of people, who have been arrested, and dismissed without subscribing to the outh of allegiance. This is the fourth attempt at murder lately in the village of Mount Pleasant. At Columbia, more than fifty of our brave soldiers have been murdered since the occupation of Nashville. The people of that town, as I remarked to you in a letter from that place in March last. are treacherous and disloyal, yet in the enjoyment of all those privileges which many good Union people deserve but know not of.

At Shelbyville, last week, two of our pickets were murdered while on guard duty, but no murderers were found. I visited Shelbyville yesterday, and found it to oo, as I have always heard it was, the staunchest little Union town in the State. It is the capital of Bedford county, sixty-three miles east of this city. It is about six miles off from the regular railroad to Chattanooga. A small stream passes the town called Duck creek. There are two hotels, two a very cheerful epistle, and remarks that Fort churches, and a bank there. The place formerly contained nearly two thousand inhabitants, but has ing place, but adds, "Where, oh where, are the newhat thinned out by the ravages of the war. Companies A, D, C, and I, 7th Pennsylvania

Cavalry, hold the place. At Murfreesboro, upon the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad, a terrible affair occurred last Sunday evening. A portion of an infantry regiment and Companies B, G, M, and N, of the Pennsylvania 7th cavalry, Col. Wynkoop, are on duty there a pertion of whom were attacked by some rebet cavalry upon the evening above mentioned. The attack was made upon some of the Pennsylvanians who were on vedette duty, and three were killed. and three wounded.

This town, if you recollect, is where it was expected the skedaddling army would make a stand, ubsequent to the fall of Donelson. It is the capital of Rutherford county, between thirty and thirty-five miles southeast from this city, signated on a small branch of Stone river. The position of the town is commanding, and its suburbs picturesque. It contains three churches-one Baptist, one Methodist, and one Presbyterian. Murfreesboro was formerly the capital of the State, and contains a fine college, which is not in operation. however, at present. It was founded in 1848, and is under the direction of the Baptists. In its palmy days it had a president, five instructors. fifteen alumni, nearly two hundred students, and one thousand volumes in its libraries. The public

buildings, and many of the private residences, are neatly built of brick. The town contains over two thousand inhabitants. News was received in town, yesterday afternoon, that five companies of the Pennsylvania 9th Cavalry had been massacred by about fifteen hundred rebel cavalry, under Stearns, at Tompkinsville, Ky. The fact was telegraphed to this city by General Boyle, military governor of Kentucky. From what I could learn of the affair, they were attacked night before last, and cried for quarter, upon perceiving the strength of the enemy, but received none, the rebels absolutely murdering nearly all of them. The rebels were from Eas Tennessee, by way of Sparta, probably. Tompkinsville is a small town, about fifty miles southeast of Bowling Green. The 11th Michigan, Colonel Stoughton, left this city last evening for Bowling

On Monday evening last, as some of the Pennsylvania Cavalry were proceeding to Franklin with messages, they were fired upon nine times, but escaped injury. Last evening, a sutler of one of the Michigan regiments was found dead upon the Franklin road, only a few miles from this city. Upon the Huntsville road many brutal acts have occurred, characteristic of the demoniac manner outside our pickets and quietly set down in her of the rebels. These guerilla bands and ruffians as well as our soldiers, are in great peril.

are on the increase, and the lives of Union people, It is known in this city that indescribably atro. cious acts have been committed at At'anta, Ga., resulting in the death of more than fifty of our

THE PROVOST MARSHAL AND "THE DATH !! In connection with the duties of a provost marshal there are probably more desultory incidents transpiring than in any other official organization of the War Department.
At the provost marshal's office in this city a multiplicity of scenes daily occur, highly illustrative "rebel nature "-I cannot say human nature.

Ex-Congressman Lewis D. Campbell, colonel of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Regiment, at present discharges the onerous duties of provost marshal of Nashville; and, besides being an honorable and high-toned man, possesses an adequate amount of shrewdness and calculation to surmount the divers schemes and skiltul manœuvrings of "rebels in need." For instance: Enter middle-aged lady, say fair, fat, and forty, and exquisitely got up, very probably for the oceasion. With more urbanity than dignity, she advances to the functionary, and something after the

following takes place: Lady. Ah, Colonel. Colonel. Well, madam? Lady. Colonel, (with smiles,) I've called to beg a favor. I know you will grant it to me-(more smiles) because, sir, I regard you as one who would desire to grant a favor—(increased smiling) not inconsistent with your calling, especially as I have never done anything reproachful, and would

fully appreciate your kind-Colonel. Well, madam? Lady. Well, Colonel, I've called to see if you would be kind enough to permit my son to go to Murfreesboro to look after his farm at that point. You are probably not aware that he lately returned home from the Southern army, sick. He never fought a battle, and, to his knowledge, never killed a man; but was compelled, on his return, to give a bond for ten thousand dollars for his subsequent good conduct. Now, I know you will permit him to visit his farm—will you not? Colenel. Well, madam, did I understand you to say that he belongs to the Southern army?

Colonel. But never fought a battle? Lady. Never, sir, to my knowledge Colonel. And never killed a man-to his know Lady. Not to my knowledge, Colonel. Colonel. I understand you to say that he return Lady. Upon sick leave, Colonel.

Lady. Virtually, Colonel.

Colonel. Madam, I would have rather seen him return in any other condition! Lady. But, sir, he will do no harm and hands for ten thousand dollars should permit him to enjoy a little freedom, (not so smiling,) and I hope you will grant me that favor. Colonel. Well, madam, let me ask you one question: Did you ever consult with your son as to the necessity, or at least the policy, of subscribing to the oath of allegiance? Lady. Well, Colonel, I-I believe I have never

spoken to him upon the subject. Colonel. Will he take the oath of allegiance? Lady. Colonel, I am afraid he would object from conscientious scruples. Colonel. He would object from conscientious scruples? Lady. I am afraid, Colonel, that he would

Colonel. Then your son cannot go to Murfrees Lady. But-Colonel. Your son cannot go to Murfreesboro with my permission! Lady. But, Colonel, my husband-Colonel. Has he taken the oath of allegiance?

Lady. No. sir. Colonel. Then I can grant you no favor, madam. consider it to be my imperative duty to grant no favors to those who sympathize with the rebellion to that extent. But you can appeal to Gen. Dument. l cannot serve you. Exit lady, with more dignity than urbanity. Here is another instance:

Enter gentleman, remarkably genial.

Gentleman. Colonel, I'm going to Louisville, and desire an order permitting me to bring down a sand. The houses are neatly built, with beautiful few necessary articles, such as salt, coffee, tea, &c. Colonel. In large quantities, sir? Gentleman. Oh, no, Colonel, I just want to get and two hotels. The citizens are to a man in favor nough for family use for a few months—say a bar- of Secession, but they take good care not to express rel of salt, a bag of coffee, and other articles in the same proportion Colonel. Well, sir, I guess you can do so. You

ere a Union man, no doubt? Gentleman. Well, Colonel, I consider myself something of a Union man. I always opposed Secession, and voted for the Union until my State went out, and then, of course, I had no alternative but to acquiesco, and couple myself with its destiny. Colonel. Well, sir, your State is in the Union, Gentleman. Yes, I know, but then I have rela-

thies would be with them. Colonel. You have not taken the oath of allegiance, then, sir? Gentleman. Well, no, Colonel. I have always considered myself a Union man at heart, and deemd it unnecessary to take the oath. Colonel. Really, I do not know how I can favor you under the circumstances. Will you take the oath of allegiance? Gentleman. Well, sir, I'd r-a-t-h-e-r not at this

Colonel. Then, sir, I should transgress my duty v granting you such a favor. Exit gentleman, not so remarkably genial. I tell you, the oath of allegiance is a "tickler' with some of these Southern gentlemen. Numbers, however, take the oath of allegiance

every day. Some do it like a man, while others reply to that awful question of the provest mar-"Well. Colonel. I'd rather not, but if I must. why, I suppose"-and they go on supposing until he Colonel hands them the document, which they sign with as much aversion, nearly, as they would their death warrant, and look as doleful as an old

maid on the last day of a leap year. I have seen some loquacious gentlemen enter the provest marshal's office, and become absolutely peechless when the momentous question fell upon their ears. O, how I detest such small souls! I should make a bad provost marshal, for I should certainly eject such persons in an ungentlemanly manner, especially if I had my boots on.

ANECDOTE OF COLONEL HYMEN. This morning I saw a letter from Colonel Adolphus Hymen, a Prussian by birth and education, but a citizen of this county. He is a bachelor, and owns a fine residence a short distance from the city. He joined the army of the traitors at the commencement of the rebellion, and was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson. He is at present an inmate of a celebrated institution in Boston harbor. He writes Warren's surroundings remind him of a vast water-Indies?" I will tell you as Prussian, never published: He held a major's position at Fort Henry, and was present when General Tilghman surrendered

will not be taken prisoner when I see a chance to escape." General Tilghman. But, Major, I have made an unconditional surrender, and it would be a gross act to commit, and entirely against the rules which govern war. I protest against your going. But Hymen had made up his mind to go, and go

Approaching the General, he addressed him thus:

"General, you must excuse me, but I swear T

he did: He did not go far enough, however, for when Donelson fell the gay Prussian was again in a dilemma. This time he made no effort to escape, but merched boldly up to the officer in command, confessed his guilt, stating that he was in such a hurry that he could not at that time stop to excuse him-

The officer whom he addressed wittily replied, You have ample time for excuses now." And T guess by this time Colonel Hymen "dinks zo du." COL. GEORGE W. WYNCOOP, OF PENNSYLVANIA. One of the most good-natured, clever, sociable gentlemen I have become acquainted with of late is Col. Wyncoop, of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He is a resident of Pottsville, and the father of thirteen children. He was in the three-months service, and held the position of general at that time. He is now colonel of one of the finest cavalry regiments in the field, and one which has seen considerable service. The regiment consists of twelve companies, their disposition at present being as follows: Companies A, D, F, and I, at Shelbyville; Companies B, G, M, and N, at Murfreesboro; Companies C and L, at Lebanon ; Company E, at Gala-

tin, and Company H, at Franklin. ILLNESS OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON Governor Johnson has been indisposed for the last two days, but attends to all special business at his residence. No one can fully appreciate the giant labors of this sterling patriot. From morning until night he pursues his onerous duties, with but one object—the restoration of the Union and the

THE "CONSTITUTION," AND OTHER NEWSPAPERS. It is a pleasant duty for me to state that Mr. leorge Baber's new paper, The Constitution, is a high toned Union journal, containing excellent ar-ticles editorially daily. The make up of the paper is good, the whole affair constituting a readable and well-conducted Union paper. The Union, edited by Mr. Mercer, is an outspoken, unconditionally Union paper, appearing every morning with bold editorials and select ex-

The Dispatch is also a fine-looking newspaper ably edited by Mr. Smith, probably the best journalist in the city. One of the features of the Dispatch is its local department. All three of the papers are Union in sentiment the Dispatch, however, being more tame than the Union and the Constitution.

The circulation of these papers averages about wo thousand each, daily. I am informed that the weekly edition of the Union is very large and on the increase. Each paper is published by an association of journevmen printers. THE LADIES NOW AND THE LADIES THEN. " How divine a thing A woman may be made."

Well, that is so. I can assure you that there as been a great change in the style of the ladies since my last visit to Nashville. Then they were all Secessionists, but now many a fair damsel may be seen leaning upon the arm of a United States officer. One lady in particular, who, a month ago, upon perceiving the appreach of a Federal officer, would bound to her piano, and rattle off the tune of Dixie. I saw in company with a Vankee hireling at the Capitol on the 4th of July, and I do declare that she exhibited more than friendship for this same vandal.

FROM GEN. POPE'S DEPARTMENT. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

WARRENTON, VA., July 15, 1862. If any one doubts the wonderful effects produced in the different corps of Generals Sigel, Banks, and McDowell by the appointment of Major General John A. Pope to the chief command, he should visit the army, and I am sure he will be convinced that he was mistaken. The reason why this portion of Virginia had not been cleared of rebels long ago was because there were too many commanders, each being his own master. Each general had his own plan, and through the

wrangling of these commanders no single plan was carried out, and no co-operation existed between them. But since General Pope has been placed in supreme command this has entirely disappeared, and now everything moves on smoothly, and the soldiers have the fullest confidence that they will be led on to victory. From the moment of the assuming of the command by General Pope, the work of regeneration commenced, and what was before but little more than a disorganized rabble, has now become one of the largest and finest armies of the Republic. The soldiers have been placed under the strictest discipline, and confidence has been again restored into the ranks. They have, moreover, been moved to a safer base of operation, and to a point which will allow them to pierce sooner the centre of the rebellion in Vir-

I have seen an advance copy of General Pope's address to his soldiers. It is short and to the point. The expressed intention that, instead of fortifying and awaiting the attack of the rebels, he proposes to attack them in true Western style, will raise the troops to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and spur them on to deeds of noble daring.

The force assembled under Gen. Pope is now larger than ever seen before in this section of country, with the exception of the Army of the Potomac, and they are anxious to be led against the rebels by just such leaders as Pope, Banks, Sigel, and a host of others.

POPE'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

TWO CENTS.

GENERAL LEE'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS. HAMILTON, N. C., SHELLED BY FEDERAL GUNBOATS.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 12.]

McGlellan's defensive attitude, under cover of his gunboats, is, for the present, fised. His only domonstration upon the Confederate lines, ustil he shall have become sufficiently resuccitated from his late defeat to essay more, must consist of indecisive raids, introduced to maintain a spirit of activity among his men, and keep their minds and bodies from the domoralization and decay of inglorious idleness.

In the meantime we must turn our eyes to the West for more startling events. The movements of Buell and the consequent operations of our own army in that quarter are now watched with energy and confidence by the Government. From the Richmond Enquirer, July 12.]

a large town hall, several large and neat churches, any obnoxious sentiments. The women are even nore hostile than those of Winchester, and they take particular pains that none of their garments even touch one of Lincoln's hirelings. They invariably refuse to board any officers, and if compelled to do so, they act in such a manner as will most inconvenience their guests. Not even sick officers and soldiers fare any better. An instance of this occurred on Friday last: A staff officer who was very sick was driven into town, he intending to MOVEMENTS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK. seek boarding in some private family, where he expected he would receive better attention than by

mission, and even some of the "ladies" and "genwalked into their halls smacing lance approaching er a hurried manner, for fear of having to talk to the officer. The officer, at last, was obliged to go granted with much reserve by Gen. Batts, why'd some headquarters at the Warren Green Hotel, in Warrenton Gen. Bicketts is quartered on the road from Warrentor to the Springs, about two miles from the former place. of the post, and Capt. Bates, of the 12th Massa-THE ENEMY'S GUNBOATS IN ROANOKE RIVERchusetts Regiment, is provost marshal of the place. Capt. B. is an efficient officer, and preserves the Our forces are expected to advance shortly, and ere this reaches you the most of the army may be A brigade of cavalry, under command of Gen.

Hatch, started from Sperryville on Saturday, for the purpose of going to Culpeper Court House, and as DEATH OF AUSTIN E. SMITH.

ARREST OF A YANKEE SANITARY COMMITTEE. The "Pittsburg Sanitary Committee," which was left at Savage's farm by the retreating Federals, was brought up to this city on Tuesday and placed in durance. The committee consists of the following persons: F. B. Bounot, Isaac Brown, J. Bryant, W. H. Smith, John Beltzhoover, Oliver L. Miller, J. W. Whiteman, W. E. Gesling, Thomas G. Smith, John Harney, Thomas McComas, and L. Hart.—Richmond Dispatch.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND. Captain Bates informs me that letters have been received here direct from high rebel authority in Richmond, giving a doleful account of affairs in the rebel capital. The late battles, though they claim there as victories for their forces are acknowledged to have been more bloody on their side than on ours; McClellan's superior artillery having mowed them down by scores. They all ac-CIVIL WAR IN PANAMA THREATENED. knowledge that the said battles have so damaged the army that it is scarcely recognizable, but they claim consolation in what they believe to be a fact, at McClellan's army is in the same

Mack" in his present position. The letter also states that Jackson intends to make another visit porthward, and that he expressed himself confident of being able to whip the whole Federal army. The people also fear that the call for the three hundred thousand men by President Lincoln will be complied with, and if it is, they think the game of Secession is up. BUSHWHACKERS. Guerillas or bushwhackers, as they are called by

ome, have almost disappeared from this section of country, although one or two are captured now and then. They are closely confined, and it is probable that General Pope will deal with them in cordance with the heinousness of the crime. GENERAL POPE. General Pope is still in Washington, although he s expected to reach here in a day or two and take

the field personally. General Sigel, who has been on a visit to Washington, has already returned, and taken his proper position. THE KENTUCKY RAID.

Great Excitement at Lexington—Martial Law Proclaimed—All Able-bodied Citizens Called into Service—Morgan within Twelve Miles of the City. LEXINGTON, July 14—3 P. M.
Brigadier General W. J. Ward assumed command or he forces here last night. It is supposed that Morgan's orces are divided into several squals, so situated that forces are divided into several squats, so situated that they could concentrate at any point in a short time. One squad is threatening Frankfort, being at Rough and Ready, eight miles from the capital. The city is under martiel law, and no man is allowed to appear on the streets without a United States musket, under a penalty of being shot down on sight.

General Ward will impress 1,000 horses, and take offensive measures. He seems to be terribly in earnest.

Warner's 18th Kentucky regiment is here.

Gen. Ward has issued the following proclamation:

Gen. Ward has issued the following proclamation:

HRADQUARTERS, Japl 14, 1862.

All able-bedied citizens of Lexington and Fayette county are ordered to report themselves at the Court House square in Lexington, forthwith. Those having arms will bring them; those having none will be armed. By order of W. T. Ward, Brigadier General Commending.

JOHN W. FINNELL,

Adjuttant Cancel The drinking saloons are all closed. The Frankfo. banks removed their money to Louisville yesterday evening. aing.

Rumors of skirmishing in various directions are con-

ning.
Rumors of skirmishing in various directions are constantly coming in, but are not reliable.
The Union forces are small sufficient for the defence of the city, and a large additional cavalry force will be instantly despatched in pursuit of Morgan.
[From the Cinciunati Gazette of the 15th.]
Mayor Hatch received the following despatch at one o'clock this morning:

"Lexington, Ky., July 14.

"I have positive information from reliable eye-wit-nesses of the fact, within the last three bours, that Mor-gan has not retreated, but is at Versaille, twelve miles distant, with the larger part if not the whole of his forces. I would like to have all the men that can be sent. "W. J. WABD, "Brigadier General Commanding." The company discharged last evening—also the force endered by Mr. Jacobi, and all others willing to go to texington—are requested to report at the mayor's office ble morning.

From the Charleston Squadron-Chase of the Nashville. The following is extracted from the correspondent of the New York Sun, dated on board the Charleston blockading squadron, July 7th:

On the afternoon of the day on which my last letter
was dated the Keystone State returned from her chase
after the rebel steamer, which attempted to run the blockade here. She proved to be the notorious Nashville, that
ran the blockade at Beaufort and Wilmington, N. C.,
before our forces took charge of them. The chase was a
most exciting one, and I give it to your readers as it was
related to me by one on board the former vessel. At
daylight, says my informant, the two vessels were within
three miles of each other, the Nashville having the ad
vantage of the above distance; the sea was smooth, the
weather pleasant and calm. Both vessels were very
good sallers, and both did their best. The chase was
continued all day; the Nashville keeping her distance,
and exhibiting good sailing qualities. But at last night
came on, and the pursued, taking the advantage of the
darkness, altered her course, and at daylight was nowhere to be seen. It is very probable that she has sailed
for England.

The English sloop-of-war Racer arrived off here on
the 25th ult, and went up to Charleston on the 25th. It
was rumored that the rebels were impressing English
subjects into their army, and great fears were entertained
that the rebels would burn the city if our troops should
approach, which, at last accounts, they were doing
rapidly. For these reasons, and at the request of the
English Consul; the Racer went up to the city.

A new battery, mounting, two guns, has been erected
by the rebels on Sullivan's Island, about two miles north
of Fort Moultrie. The rebels muse themselves with
firing from their forts and batteries daily. On the 1st
instant a general salute was itred from all their forts,
batteries, &c., both Inside and outside the harbor. We
spent the glorious Fourth very pleasantly. The national
vessels were all gaily decorated with flags, and fired a
national salute at 12 o'clock. For the last few days the
weather has been beautiful. he New York Sun, dated on board the Charleston blockding equadron, July 7th:

The Union Meeting in New York—Gen. Fremont's Speech.

The fellowing is a summary of Gen. Fremont's forcible and stirring speech at the great New York Union meeting, on Tuesday afternoon:

Gen. Fremont rose, amid deafening applause. He endeavored several times to make himself heard, but it was quite impossible for him to do so, from the cheers that the twenty-five thousand in front of the platform uttered again and again. Hats and pocket-handkorchiefs were waved turiously, and amid the cries of "Go it, old Pathfinder, you are the general for us," he said: It is hardly necessary to say that this great assemblinge has been called to consider the situation of the country, with the object of adopting such measures as will enable you to respend most immediately and most effectively to the Prosident's call for troops. But, at the same time, it is expected that this occasion will be used for such an expression of your feelings and opinions as will satisfy the country that the enthusiasm which characterized your meeting here last year, as now becomes you should be a settled resolve, and that it is not in the ideas or possibilities of the day that you should consent to dismemberment of your national territory. [Loud cheers, and cries of "Never."] The people realized that a decisive struggle, which would tax their utmost energies, is now to come, and that you the issue of this struggle depends the life of the nation. [Immense applause.] The South has resolved itself into a great army, to the support of which all its industrial energies and recourses are directed. You, too, will find it necessary to call into immediate activity your immense resources to meet the emergency. [Oheers] For a brief time now war must become the business of the nation. [Cheers.] You must show your soldiers that they have not only your admiration and gratitude for the services they rendered to you, but that they can rely upon your cordial and prompt support, and that they, too, have their great reserves in the messes of the people. [Cheers.] By this expression the Executive will feel assured of an in The following is a summary of Gen. Fremont's forcible and stirring speech at the great New York Union meet-

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. THE ARMIES BEFORE RICHMOND.

ter new watched with energy and confidence by the Government.

General Lee issues to-day an address to the army before Bichmond, which speaks volumes in recognition of their unfaltering valor in the recent battles. In summing up the results of the successive engagement, he mentions, among other things, that the number of pieces of artillery captured from the enemy was forty, and that the prisoners are numbered by thousands.

There is but little doubt, from what we learn, that Prasident Lincoln was in Gen McClellan's camp on Thursday. The customary Presidential salute of twenty-one gune was fired. One of the objects of the colloquy, it is supposed, referred to the exchange of prisoners. We hope that a fair and equitable cartel will be speeddy agreed upon by the two Governments.

The Richmond Enquirer says:

The enemy have been displaying considerable activity of movement in the vicinity of the Upper Rappahancock. They have gathered a body of about five thousand men at Warrenton, and have also detached bodies amounting in the aggregate to a considerable army, at various points streighing from Callett's Station, in Fanqueir, through Warrenton, Amissville, and Washington, trol over the hotshifting of the Blue Ridge, in Rapparanted with much reserve by Gen. Bare-weight con-

HAMILTON, N. C., SHELLED.

[From the Potershurg Express, July 11.]

We were permitted vesterday afternoon to read a letter, dated at Scotland Neck, N. C., July 9th, and addressed to a gentleman of this city. in which the author states that a special courier had just arrived at that point with the intelligence that three Federal gunboats were fariously shelling Hamilton, and as the Boanoke river was quite high they would probably attempt to reach Weldon. We are informed, however, that the water is not so high as to allow them to come up as far as Weldon, unless they draw under four feet of water. The population about Weldon are much excited about this state of affairs, and the militia have been called out for purposes of defence. Previous to the approach of the gunboats to Hamilton, one or two Government steamers, laden with corn and other stores, were captured.

DEATH OF AUSTIN E. SMITH.

DEATH OF AUSTIN E. SMITH.

Mrjor Austin E. Smith, son of ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, and formerly navy agent at San Francisco, was reverely wounded in the battle before Richmond on the 27th uit, in the shoulder. On the 29th his arm was amputated, but he survived the operation but a few hours. It will be receilected that Major Smith, on his return from California, was arrested on the Isthmus, and for some months was confined in Fort Warren, Boston harbor. He was exchanged but a few weeks ago, and sojourned in Baltimore several days.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Ariel, Captain Miner, from Asninwall on the 7th instant, arrived at New York on Tuesday eve-CIVIL WAR IN PANAMA THREATENED PANAMA, Monday, July 7, 1862.

A personal affair, trivial in itself, has been the mea A personal anary trivial in itself, has been the mean of bringing matters to a sharp point, as regards the conflict between the Federal and State authorities. A weel ago a negro named Ruiz outered a bar-room, and commenced discussing the political question of the day-that is, the occupation of this capital by a national militime.

menced discussing the political question of the day—that is, the occupation of this capital by a national military force. Senor Antonio Morro, to a remurk of Ruiz, replied: "I am a friend, politically, of Gen. Mosquera, and have proved it on more than one occasion. But I cannot approve his unnecessary occupation of the State of Panama." "Hypocrite! cansille!" responded Ruiz, which ejaculations brought Morro to his feet and Ruiz anoth his back. Next day, Ruiz provided himself with a force and a shot-gun, proceeded to the place of banness of young Morro to got their revenge. Morro drew a revolver, upon which the shot-gun man covered him with his place, and the former was forced to run to escape the blows of Ruiz. Everybody thought the apprehended outbreak had occurred—it was in the evening—and doors and windows were slammed, holted, and even barricaded. Nothing further, however, came of the affair that night, but things looked so squally next day that the Governor armed an additional number of police, but not feeling himself secure in the attempt to arrest Ruiz without the assistance of Sants Coloma, asked for a military force to apprehend the culprits. Col. S. replied that he would detail a company of men to go outside the city for that purpose, but if these were resisted or fired upen by Ruiz and his friends, they would fell back upon the main force in the barracks.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR. DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor looked upon the response as a refusal of assistance, and this, coupled with the fact that equads of persons had insulted himself end family on the night before, from under their balcony, took the resolution that it is supposed he had since the military occupation decided upon of transferring the State capital to cantiago, in the interior. So, on the night of the 1st of July, the Governor left a proclamation behind him to that effect, and, together with the Secretary of State and some other officerry, secretly "alid out." This, on becoming known next morning, caused very, great excitement, which the Prefect undertook to allay by assuring the people that the government of the city had been left in his hands, and no fears need be entertained of Colonel Santa Colona and bis men.

WHAT IS TO BE THE END?

On the 2d Santa Coloma took possession of the State arenal, in which were some arms and powder of the Government, and quite a large amount of powder belonging to merchatts. It was found, however, that the Governor bad caused the locks to be taken off all the muskets he tad left behind. From the arsonal, Col. Santa Coloma went to a shep to which the Governor had sent some small pieces of cannon to be repaired, but the workmen had spiked them, it is said, at the command of his Excellency. This latter fact is, I believe, liable to doubt.

doubt.

All these movements amount to but little in themselves. But it is known that the Governor has ten or twelve hundred Minie muskets at Santiago, with plenty of powder and cartridges, and that the people of that part of the State are devotedly attached to him and the numerous branches of his family. It is said he can raise two thousand men, if necessary, with which to reinstate himself in Panama, and not a few believe he will do it. Of course, with these, he could casily chase out the Mosquera troops, but then, the partisans of the Provisional President here would not relish this, and so civil war in the State might ensure. We are waiting the denouement, at least such of us as have not run away—for many persons have fied the city. In the meantime, it is currently expected that Santa Colome is to be reinforced by 800 men from Carthagena, but as he has not made public the despatches he hagens, but as he has not made public the despa

eceived from there yesterday, this is only rumor NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL. The regular British mail steamship arrived at Aspinwall from Carthagens on the 4th. The news from Begota, the capital of this Confederacy, is only up to June 6, the river hoat having failed to arrive in time for the mail steamer. General Mosquera returned from the army to Begota en the 3d of June, not deeming it necessary to retain longer active command. He is said to have pinches thousand men. a layer aportion of which here the mail steamer. General Mosquers returned from the army to Bogota on the 3d of June, not deeming it necessary to retain longer active command. He is said to have nineteen thousand men, a large portion of which have entered the States of antioquia and Cauca to put down the opposition to his Government in those States. His general, Gutierrez, had reached Castingo, in Cauca, and would soon clear that State of Arboleda and his forces.

Arboleda, chief of the opponents of Mequera in the State of Cauca, had evacuated the town of Cali, and entrenched himself at Quinimajo.—He is said to have \$,000 men, and is in the near neighborhood of Gens. Lopez and Sanchez, who have \$,000 men to oppose him. Arboleda had continued his executions after his success in taking Payan prisoner, having shot in Palmyra, Señor Joseph Palacios, and in Cali, Señor Francisco Quilachao, also two others, names not given.

Gen. Nieto was advancing also upon Antioquia with 1,500 men by the river 'Nara.' The last time—say six months ago—he took this route to invade Antioquia with the same number of men, he lost nearly the whole of them in hilled, wounded, and prisoners.

Nothing is yet known as to Mosquera's ultimate intensions in invading this isthmus. Tho news is confirmed that the large generilla bands about Bogota have departed, their leader, Sanchez, having been killed.—N. T. Times.

Arrival of a British Prize-Steamer at New From the New York Express, July 16]

From the New York Express, July 18]

The British prize-steamer Ann, Acting Master L. H. Partridge, from Mobile, arrived at this port this morning. On the 28th of June, the United States steamer Kanawha cut this vessel out from under the guns of Fort Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile Bay. She had run in during the night—passing the blockading fleet. As it was a very dark night, she could not be seen by our vessels. Lights had been kept burning on the fort all night, so that she had no trouble in finding the channel. The next moning she was discovered by the Susquehanna, within a half mile of the fort, unloading her cargo into a rebel steemer alongside. The S., accompanied by the Kanawha, then got under weigh and steamed within gunchot and opened fire on the strange steamer. The fire was returned by the fort, and kept up for an hour on both sides. In the meantime the crew had deserted the strange steamer, owing to the shells from our vessels falling shout her rather too thickly for safety. She was soon discovered to be adrift, and she drooped down with the current about a mile, when the Kasawha was ordered to go in and bring her out, which she did in fine style, under a heavy fire from the fort. When she was boarded by Acting Master Partridge, from the Kanawha, she was found to be in a sinking condition, her injection she was found to be in a sinking condition, her injectionpipe having been cut and the Kingston valve left open;
the engine and fire-room were soon filled with water, but
as she was built in four water-tight compartments, and
the communication between them not having been
opened, only one compartment was filled. Through the
persevering efforts of the officers of the Susquehanna and
Konawha, the leak was stopped and the water pumped
out. She sailed from the mouth of Mobile Bay on the
4th inst.; and arrived at Key West 7th, where she lay
two days, taking in coal and having some repairs made. he was found to be in a sinking condition, her injection

sailed for this port. Her cargo consists of gunpowder, arms, cartridge-boxes, coffee, tes, paper, &c.

List of Officers in Charge — Acting Master L. H. Partridge, of the gunboat Kanawha; James Butterworth engineer, in charge of the Susquehaona; Master's mate D. C. Keller, from United States brig Bobio. Casualties in Company B. 7th Pennsyl-We are indebted to Lieutenant John A. Barrett for the following list of cansulties in the above company:

KILLED-Christopher Sloan.

Wounden-Serg't Charles Bastian, mouth, severely;
Sergeant Edward Fontaine, head, slightly; Corporal Luko Mullen, head, slightly; Corporal Luko Mullen, head, slightly; Corporal Ariel O. Barnard, shoulder, slightly; Privates Jas. Carvin, breast, severely; Irvin Ruch, thigh severely; Wm. H. Myers, do. do.; Irenry O. White, do. do.; Alben White, do. do.; Chlarles Sands, wrist,; Francis Short, back and leg; Henry S. Yerger, leg. vania Reserves.

At 5 o'clock on the 9th, after taking in the mails, she

Yeoger, leg. Missing—John Burr, Alexander McCay, Albert M. Boberts, Jacob Steiner, Charles Davis, Wm. Carr, John Stutler, James McCullough, Thomas Callingford, John Callingford, John Higgins, Henry Shaffer. THE MADRID FIRE.-A great fire has desti in Madrid, the funous Aleazar of Segovia, with all the sutiquarian and artistic freasures stored in that venerable pile since the days of Ferdinand and Isabella. Au immense assortment of ancient armor, and 12,000 volumes of recondite learning perished, with records and manuscripts of an early period. THE WAR PRESS.

The War Press will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at.....\$2.00 5.00 *********** 8:00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus: 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$66; and 106 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

lines constitute a square. Parson Brownlow in Reading. Correspondence of The Press.]

RF Advertisements inserted at the asual rates. Six

READING, July 16, 1862.

Parson Brownlow, the distinguished patriot of Cast Tennessee, was welcomed to our city yesterday afternoon, and spoke last night in the Court House to a large and appreciative audience. The fighting parson" has nowhere met with a more hearty reception. It is doubtful whether our spacious court room was ever more densely crowded, and the scene of greater enthusiasm than on this occasion. The speaking was announced to com-mence at 8 o'clock, and long before the arrival of that honr every available seat was occupied, and there was scarce an inch of standing room to be found. Scores were obliged to leave, dissatisfied and disappointed, not being able to get within hearing distance of the speaker's voice. He entered the hall at ten minutes before eight, accompanied by Dr. Wallace, John S. Richards, and others, and was conducted to the stand amid loud cheering and applause. He appeared haggard and care-worn, but with a determined look, characteristic of his invincible firmness and courage. His speech was nearly two hours in length, in which e feelingly related his experience in the hands of the "Seccsh;" the barbarity exercised towards him and his fellow-prisoners while in jail; the persecution and cruel murder of many peaceable, inoffensive Union men, whose only crime was their uncompromising support of the Constitution and laws of the United States. He speke also of the present, past, and future of the civil war, bitterly enouncing its leaders and instigators, and stating it as his settled conviction that "this infernal rebellion must and will be crushed;" that he was an anconditional Union man, in favor of "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," but for in order to put down the repense. severe terms to the spirit of disloyalty manifested amongst a certain class of people in the North-

these attacks, "skedaddled." The medicine operated, and they went. Before closing he paid a high tribute of respect to President Lincoln, expressing unshaken confidence in his policy, and his ability to carry it out. The Parson left us this morning at 6 o'clock, for Philadelphia. Lieutenant Colonel Oscar V. Dayton. We are bappy to see that the Governor of the

Breckinridge Democrats, peace men, and those who clamor about the violations of Southern rights.

Several of the audience having been wounded by

State of New York has promoted this gentleman to the lieutenant colonelcy of the New York 62d Regiment, better and well known as the Anderson Zouaves. This regiment was raised under the supervision of General Robert Anderson; the flag which it has borne, with such distinction through every battle on the Peninsula, is his gift. It is not our rule to take special notice of regiments belonging to other States, but this, if only through its connection with the Hero of Fort Sumpter, has claims to the national attention. We believe that Lieutenant Colonel Dayton is now the only one left of its original field-officers; its colonel, J. Lafayette Riker, as our readers must remember, fell in a charge led by him at Fair Oaks.

Lieutenant Colonel Dayton is a native of New York, and a son-in-law of the late J. Augustus Shea, the gifted Irish poet. From the time of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war, now ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL. more than a year, to the present time, he has never been absent from duty; he has strictly applied himself to the study of military science, thus presenting a commendable contrast to those officers who may be seen daily loitering through our streets. His courage and tact, at the battle of Williamsburg, received much praise in the off report of that affair; and his conduct in the battles at Fair Oaks, when his regiment was surrounded by the enemy, is spoken of by General Peck, in his official report of that day, as exhibiting energy, bravery, and coolness under the most trying circumstances." The qualities thus mani-fested have net only won for Lieutenant Colonel Dayton the well-merited promotion which we have stated, they seem to have confirmed him as first in the hearts and confidence of the regiment. Soon after the death of Colonel Riker, the whole regiment, including twenty-three cut of the thirty officers, forwarded to Governor Morgan a petition asking that Major Dayton be commissioned as the new colonel, and that the usual gradation of promotion be laid aside in this case. The petition did not reach the Governor until after the commissions were actually issued in the usual routine of promotion, otherwise he wou'd undoubtedly have gratified this wish of the gallant Zouaves, so unanimously expressed. The compliment, however, to Lieutenant Colonel Dayton is none the less a conspicuous testimony to his efficiency; and one of which he may be justly proud. The fact itself it one well worthy of a place among the incidents of the war. It is with pleasure that we state that Lieutenant Colonel Dayton has so far recovered from the effects of the wounds received by him is the battle on the 1st instant as to be able to resume

> his active duties. The Want of Specie - How to Meet it. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: The present condition of our currency forces itself upon the consideration of every person using money, and the high rate of the precious metals, or depreciation of our paper money, whichever you please, presents rather uppleasant matter for daily reflection. A few crude ideas have occurred to me, which I have thought might be worked up by the proper parties into something useful to the community. I think our banks have it in their power, without loss to themselves, to reduce the price of gold to a nominal premium. I am not a banker, nor am I conversant with the laws of banking, but I know, from the existence of a legal tender other than gold and silver, that they can pay their liabilities in something else than gold and silver—I mean United States treasury notes. Now, of what use is the specie balance in their vaults? It is evident it is wanted to pay our indebtedness to Europe, whether fer the redemption of American securities, the payment of interest to foreign creditors, the purchase of arms. &c., by Government, the legitimate demands of business, or caused by the short shipments of produce, be it cotton or grain, I do not pretend to say. Certain it is, it is due, and the money is wanted to pay it. The banks have their gold hoarded in their vaults to-day in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, to the amount of forty-five millions of dollars, and the people are imitating them, and every farmer, in his old stocking, and so-called prudent man out of business has his little hoard, waiting till it rises to the highest rate. It may go down with a rush, when every one will be forcing his little lot on the market, regretting that he did not sell at a higher rate. All this gold is of no use to the community at present. It will pay no debt, but is sinking interest for most of the holders. Now would it not be better for us to pay our debts honestly, and

trust to the balance of trade returning us our specie when it comes in a natural flow? In a few words. then, my proposition is this:

Let the banks of our large cities, by mutual agreement, open their coffers to the public, and propose to sell their gold at the highest premium they can get, payable in legal-tender notes, with which they can redeem their circulation when called on. The gold so sold to be drawn pror rate from the banks of each city, and the premium pand to go to a fund, to be established for the relief of the families of deceased, wounded, or disabled soldiers, or the support of hospitals for the sick, and placed in the hands of responsible trustees for such a purpose. The inevitable effect of this would be, by throwing forty-five millions of specie on the market, to reduce the rate to a nominal figure in the end. It would be housest to pay our debts, and I believe honesty the best policy, for individuals, corporations, or nations; and as a man in debt is never honesty rich, the payment of that debt does not make him poor. I am not so then, my proposition is this: man in debt is never homestly rich, the payment of that debt does not make him poor. I am not so sanguine as to expect the great corporations of our large cities to adopt what will, of course, be considered such visionary ideas; but these ideas may set some one more capable to thinking on the subject, who may have the position and ability to do something for the relief of the community.

With great respect, your obedient servant, Small Notes and Small Change. To the Editor of The Press :

SIR: The experience of the last year must be sufficient to satisfy all persons of the lack of wisdom in those who advocated the issue of small notes by our banks, for the purpose of driving the small notes from other States out of circulation. Eighteen months ago we had very few small notes from New Jersey and Delaware circulating among us, but where there was one then, there are ten now; and not only these, but shinnlasters from Connecticut, New York, and Maryland banks, of ill sizes, smells, and colors. Our own bank note do not drive them out of circulation; no one who knows anything about currency ever supposed that they would, for it is a law of currency that the worse currency drives the better out of circula worse currency drives the better out of circulation. The more fishy a bank note is, the quicker does it pass from hand to hand.

But if our small notes have not driven those from other States out of circulation, they have done something else that was not bargained for they have nearly driven specie or real money out of circulation. In 1837 or 1838 the Legislature of New York allegad house to issue shimlestary come. York allowed banks to issue shinplasters; conse quently, change has ever since been much scarcer in New York than in Pennsylvania, where the Legislature prohibited small notes in 1828. It is to be hoped that the next Legislature will have sufficient virtue to repeal the unfortunate law, passed in 1861; allowing of bank notes of less than five dollars in amount.

D. W.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—It is deserving of notice that the late emphatic declarations in the British Parlisment against intervention are coincident with the arrival of Lord Lyons in England. In Washington, Lord Lyons was in confidential intercourse with Mr. Saward, and he could give the British Government valuable hints about the propriety of meddling with our affairs, if he chose to do so. That he has notified Russell and Palmerston of the unprofitable nature of the business is evident from their latest published speeches.