## The Press

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1862.

## PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CURTIN. 21 Regiments for Nine Months.

RECRUITS FOR THE OLD REGIMENTS FOR ONE YEAR.

HARRISBURG, July 21 .- The following proclamatic Pennsulvania. ss :

In the name and by the authority of the Commonweelth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Currin, Governor PROBLAMATION.

To sustain the Government in times of common peril by all his energies, his mouns, and his life if need be, is the first duty of every leval citizen. The President of the United States has made a requisition on Pennsylvanis for twenty-one new regiments, and the regiments already in the field must be recruited.

Enlistments will be made for nine months in the new regiments and for twelve months in the old. The existence of the present emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause now to investigate its causes. We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake. Under these circumstances, I appeal with confidence to the freemen of Pennsylvania. You have to save your homes and your firesides, your own liberties and those of the whole country. I call on the inhabi tants of the counties, cities, boroughs, and townships throughout our borders to meet and take active measures for the immediate furnishing of the quota of the State Let those who cannot go themselves contribute to provide bountles equal at least to those offered by the adjoining States. The Constitution prohibits me from drawing money from the treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens b essuming the necessity of calling the Legislature at this time. This is no time to wait for legislative action and the negotiation of loans. Delay might be fatal.

M. To not down this rebellion as the business of ever man in Pennsylvania, and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of legislation, and do not desire to throw on the treasury of the Commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves.

The conduct of our men already in the field has shed

mmortal lustre on Pennsylvania. Let their brethren fly to arms to support them, and make the victory speedy as well as certain.

I designate below the number of companies which

are expected from the several countles in the State, trusting to the support of her honor in this crisis, as it may be safely trusted to the loyalty, fidelity, and valor of her freemen. Whilst the quots of the several counties is fixed equitably so as to ful the requisition for twenty-one regiments, let not the loyal people of any county limit their exertions to the callstment of the companies named. Our heroic sons of Pennsylvania have moistened every battle-field with their blood. Thousands have bravely died, defending the unity of the Republic and the sanctity of our flag, and other thousands have fallen sick and wounded, and their

places must be filled.

Freemen of Pennsylvania! Friends of the Government, of order, and of our common nationality. one earnest struggle and peace will again dawn upon us as a happy, prosperous, and united people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of July, in the year

of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh. A. G. CUBTIN. RLISLIFER, By the Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SCHEDULE OF A	PPORTIONMENT.
Companies.	Compan
Adams 2	Lancaster
Alterheny 15	Lawrence
Aimstrong	Leonuon
Renger 2	u high
Benfard 2	Luzerne
Berbs 6	Lycoming
Blair 2	Mercer.
Bradford 5	ufflia
Bucke 5 Butler 3	Montgom ry
Cambria 2	Moutour
	Northampton
Chester 6	Northumberland
Centre 2	Perry
 Charlon and Forest 2	Philadelphia
	Pike (see Mouros)
	Potter
Columbia	Schnylkill
Columbia	Sayder
Cumberland 2	Samprest
Dauphin	Sullivan and Wyoming
Delaware 2	Susquehanna
Erie	Pinga
Elk and McKean 1	Iluion
Fayette1	Vacango
 Franklin and Fulton 5	Warren
	Washington.
Green	Wayne.
Huntingdon 2	Westmoreland
Indiana2	Wyoming (see Sullivan
Jefferson 1	Vork
Tominin 7	TOTA

THE WAR, GENERAL HENRY WAGER HALLECK, familiarly

known as "Old Brains," will arrive in Washington to-day, and report himself at the War Department for duty, in a new and, from all we can learn; important position. It is understood that the President, with the advice of Generals Scott and McClollan, has determined to place General Halleck in the exalted position of commanderin-chief of our armies in the field. There can be no doubt that much good will result. Cromethic new arrangement, as the ract is patent that many of our reverses have been the result of a want of harmony in the plans and execution of our generais The appointment of a commander-in-chief in the field does not interfere with the President's plans for crushing the rebellion, and the War Department will work more promptly and effectually under the guidance of a master military spirit. The best Secretary of War the United States ever possessed was General Knox, because he united the qualities of a soldier with those of a great administrator. Our War Department must prove more efficient than ever before, in dual form, with Halleck and Stanton at its head. The petty jealousies of commanders of brigades, divisions, and corps will be done away with, and the soldiers and people will have some one person to blame hereafter for any reverse or blunder; some one from whom an explanation may be demanded the State—the safety of the Republic—the directly for any apparent mistake made, and we shall probably never again behold the distressing and humiliating spectacle of a great people finding fault with first one and then another of the nation's faithful public servants. General Halleck is about forty-two years of age, and was born in Weston, Oneida county, N. Y., where his grandfather-one hundred years old, and hale and hearty-lately resided. General Halleck's father was the Hon. Joseph Halleck, who died about three years since. General Halleck entered the Military Academy as a West Point cadet in 1835, stood third in the class, and was brevetted second lieutenant of engineers July 1, 1839. He was acting assistant professor of engineering at the Military Academy from July, 1839, to June, 1840. In 1841 he was the author of a military work on "Bitumen and its Uses," &c. In January, 1845, he was appointed first lieutenant, and during the year he was selected by the committee of the Lowell Institute, at Boston, to deliver one of the regular course of lectures, the subject being "Military Science and Art.' These lectures he compiled in a neat volume during the following year, adding thereto a lengthy introduction on the "Justifiableness of War." The work contains much valuable elementary instruction, as well as abundance of historical illustration, and is written with ability. In 1847 he was brevetted captain for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy on the nineteenth and twentieth days of November, 1847, and for meritorious cervice in California. He was Secretary of State of the Territory of California under the military governments of Generals Kearney, Mason, and Riley, from 1847 to the end of 1849. He was chief of the staff of Commodore Shubrick in the naval and military operations on the Pacific coast in 1847 and I848, and was a member of the Convention, in 1849, to form, and of the committee to draft, the Constitution of the State of California. In July, 1853, he was appointed

THE NEWS. COUNT GAROWSKI, the celebrated Russian nobleman, has signified his willingness to take command have him commissioned for such purpose. A VESSEL with a cargo of lumber and tobacco arrived at Boston on Saturday from Norfolk - the first

since the recapture of that city. It has been decided by judicial authority in Verto service the same as if he had taken the oath. battalion of cavalry for home protection aga guerillas. He will carry the war into Africa. It is said the 16th Maine will leave Augusta next Tuesday. Recruiting officers are ordered to headquarters with their men. They will go into camp of instruction under General Wool at An-

THE new grand reservoir in Central Park, New week. Its capacity is estimated at a billion of gallons-probably the largest in the world. The entire cost of the reservoir, excluding the land, which comprises an area of 106 acres, was \$1,000,000. ABOUT 200 men are vigorously at work in completing Fort Gorges, which commands the entrance to Portland harbor. The walls are seven feet thick, of solid granite, and will be pierced for about 70 guns of large calibre. The first tier of casemates is now being constructed. The work was commenced in April, 1858, and suspended in the autumn of 1860 after \$100,000 had been expended. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion and the threats of foreign intervention, the necessity of completing the fort became imperative, and

he work was resumed in September, 1861.

A "STRIKE" has taken place among the laborers engaged in repairing the Lebigh Canal, which breatens to be a serious affair. Over two thousand men cease work by this move, and no one is permitted to go to work. The laborers demand an advance of twenty-seven cents per diem, in consequence of the depreciation of the currency. Ex-President Martin Van Buren, who is now lying at the point of death at his residence in Kinderhook, New York, was eighty years of age on

the 4th of last December. OUR New York correspondent writes that the following unclaimed bodies of volunteers belonging to Pennsylvania regiments, have been buried by the Government undertaker, Mr. Case, of Grand street, in Cypress Hill Cemetery, from July 6th to

J. J. Shields, Co. H, 105th Regiment; Hugh McClarner, Co. D, 69th; Parmenus Cuiver, Co. D. 57th; John M. Pugh, Co. G, 10th; Patrick McBride, Co. G, 103d; Wm. Hamilton, Co. E, 82d; Wm. Snowman, Co. H. 101st; Tkos. Shields, Co. C, 81st; Joseph M. Bowmen, Co. C, 10th; Daniel B. Oreager, 1st; Walter Feicks, 103d; Henry Menack, 6th Cavaly. WE have received New Orleans papers with dates to the 13th instant, and our copious extracts therefrom will show the state of affairs in the State of Louisiana. General Butler continues "going

further, and faring better." Morgan's raid still excites attention. We give to-day some further particulars of his doings in Kentucky recently, and they are outrageous, cerfailed, thus far, in getting what he ventured North for-recruits for his army.

WE PUBLISH an interesting letter from Key West British Confederate steamer Adels, and a number of other prizes, all of which are now on their way to Northern harbors to await adjudication. A LONDON weekly, the Spectator, gravely al-

udes to Secretary Welles as the "First Lord of the Admiralty.' CAIRO is now the only city in the Northern State under martial law. An important despatch from Vicksburg, via Cairo, gives a very different account of the escape of the rebel iron-clad gunboat Arkansas. Our loss

was trifling, whilst that of the rebels is believed to have been considerable. THE proclamation of Governor Curtin, for troops o fill the State's quota of the new requisition. will arouse every loyal Pennsylvanian to a sense of the ecessity of promptly answering the country's call ov onrolling a name in a new company—if not his

own that of a friend. THE rebels in Warrington claim to have received ssurances that "Stonewall" Jackson is at Gordensyille now. So much the better. General Pope will take the field in person in a day or two, and put Jackson to his "trumps," or force him back

GENERAL POPE'S cavalry reconnoissance to Beaver Dam Creek seems to have been very successful, and the result shows that the officer in charge was skilful, judicious, and brave. Such uccesses will give the people high hopes for the inture, and tend greatly to encourage enlistments. THIRTEEN prisoners of war, of the party who made their escape from Fort Delaware, were ar-

rested at Havre de Grace, on Saturday, whilst at-tempting to take the cars for Baltimore. Their appearance excited suspicion, and they were taken nto custody by several officers of the 10th New York Cavalry, handed over to a commissioned offi-cer of the fort, and sent back.

Our news from Southern papers is important, and highly interesting. The usual grains of allow-

ance must be made for rebel mendacity, in reading the extracts from the Southern papers, however. Foreign advices to the 12th instant have been eccived. The London press can only look upon he great seven-days battle as a Federal reverse, and is very sore over the new American tariff. WE publish this morning a very full list of Pennsylvania wounded soldiers captured in the recent hattles before Richmond by the rebels. These unfortunate men are being released on parole as rapidly as possibly, and will soon be all in our Northern hospitals, where they can be properly cared for.

THE Mint is working up to its full capacity in struck off daily, yet the demand is so great that it will take several weeks to fill the orders already received.

The money market yesterday showed an ingreezed demand for silver. Gold under a spec lative demand, rose to 20 per cent. premium during the day, but fell in the afternoon to 119 Large quantities of gold and silver are on the market, but the demand is so great from other cities in the interior, that the premium does not decrease very

Governor is printed to-day. He calls upon only thick-and-thin champion of Rebellion is the citizens of the State to furnish twentyone regiments, as our quota under the new call, and also to recruit the regiments now in the field, that have been weakened by battle and disease. Those enlisting in the new regiments will be received for nine months. those joining the regiments now in the field will be received for a year. In making the call, the Governor impresses upon the minds of his fellow-citizens the necessity for making renewed efforts to crush the rebellion. He does not offer any extra inducements weithg himself at liberty to transcend the powers belonging to him by assuming those belonging to the Legislature. "The Constitution," he says, " prohibits me from drawing money from the treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens by assuming the necessity for calling the Legislature at this time. This is no time to wait for legislative action and the negotiation of loans. Delay might be fatal. From this we would infer that the Governor has no idea of summoning the Legislature together, as had been anticipated by some of our cotemporaries. In doing this he pays a compliment to the public spirit of the people, and we are convinced his confidence will not

be misplaced. This appeal of the Governor leaves but one duty to every Pennsylvanian. The honor of great peril in which we now find the nationall demand immediate, energetic, and bold measures. If ever the country needed the service of her sons, she needs it now. If ever the honor of Pennsylvania was dear to us, it is at this time. Whatever the reason, we find that our work is by no means over. More sacrifices must be endured, more blood must be shed, more trials are in store for us. The cause of the Union must not be permitted to swing and balance in the scales. Every energy we possess, every dollar of gain or possession, the blood of our veins, life itself, must be freely given to the country. When the first call was made for troops, after the fall of Fort Sumpter, Pennsylvania made a response worthy of herself. Now, when another danger has arisen, her devotion will be as

grandly and gloriously manifested. OUR NAVAL OPERATIONS on the Mississippi have received one of those salutary checks that are constantly needed in a successful warfare. We have had things pretty much our own way on the Father of Waters, our only disaster of moment being the faux coup on the White river, and that fairly attributable to an accident. The southern-bound portion of the fleet has won immortal honors ever since its start at Cairo, and its bombardment of Island No. 10 and its glorious victory at Memphis have given it such impregnability in our eyes that we have thought nothing could resist or damage Commodore Foots's naval force on the Western waters. To increase our confidence, Commodore FARRAGUT rat such a gauntlet of murderous fire as in all the annals of previous naval warfare had never threatened fleet with destruction. The planning and direction of his manœuvres disclosed consummate skill: their accomplishment evinced a danntless daring that received no more than a fair recaptain of engineers, and resigned August 1, 1854.

ward in the splendid occupation of the great strategic point of the Southwest. That fleet swept on its triumphant northern course, meeting no reverse, and but little resistance and when it was announced that it would meet of a negro regiment, and a movement is on foot to its northern partner before Vicksburg, we laughed at the idea of that city's giving us any serious trouble. We were in the habit of hurrahing. The whole length of the Mississippi is ours, a mighty coil around the rebel lion, and if some cautious friend suggested roll of a regiment, although not sworn in, is bound the parenthesis, Except Vicksburg, it was received as of not sufficient importance to affect COL. WM. B. STOKES, of Nashville, a distin- the general conclusion. How is it now? thed Tennessean, has commenced organizing a What command, more than nominal, have we of the river? So much that troops and supplies were recently taken across in aid of General HINDMAN. So much that the strongest fortified bluffs defy our approaches, and make a rallying-point and a ferriage for the whole rebel army of the Southwest. So much so

that a second Merrimac has rushed down from York, will have water let into it in the course of a the Yazoo river, and is now safely anchored under the fortifications of Vicksburg. The idea that the protraction of the siege of Vicksburg is a politic piece of strategy on our part is simply absurd. A force of some 25,000 men is, indeed, thus kept there; but it is in defiance of our avowed plan of conducting the campaign—gaining full control of the Mississippi and pushing the rebel force eastward, compelling them to concentration and a final struggle. The rebel policy is an excellent combination of diffusion and concentration; they scatter their forces over wide areas, thus requiring us to keep a guard of equal

of being able to concentrate enormous forces at any threatened point, since they act on inner lines of defence. It is a matter of the last importance to the rebels to hold Vicksburg-not only with reference to its possible future usefulness, as affording a passage across the Mississippi, but as further developing their plan of separating our armies and breaking their strength by denying to them concerted action. This encircling of the rebellion is exactly what its name denotes; it must be a perfect circle; let there be but one flaw in the line, and the whole plan is worthless. How well the rebols know this is evident from the fact that they have broken our circle

on four sides, and at such important points that our purposes are quite defeated. On the East, Charleston and Savannah are still held; on the South, Mobile; on the West, Vicksburg; and on the North, Kentucky and Tennessee, as long as they can make raids into them on as large scales and involving as serious consequences as we have just seen. This cry of strategy was raised when we found Island No. 10 would not yield to us; but every one now knows of what value it would have been to us tainly; but it is gratifying to know that he has if we could have got possession of it before. The same plea is urged whenever we meet a reverse, and betrays weakness and want of self-reliance. It is mischievous in its effects. this morning, giving accounts of the capture of the also; we persuade ourselves to believe it, and underrate the significance of our defeat. There is a lesson and a warning; and it is the part of wisdom to learn the one and heed the

other.

THE NEWS of the battles before Richmond reached England on the 10th inst., and, as might be expected caused no small excitement in political and commercial circles. Notwithstanding all its former anxiety in favor of the "so-called Confederate States," the London Times now offers great resistance to any European interference in the American contest-rather, more correctly speaking, it declares itself against any movement of this side, on the part of England, but gently insinuates that, aided by Russia, the mediation of France might advantageously be proposed. Russia, however, is not in a condition to interfere The Czar, who has already shown himself so loyal with respect to us, has no reason for changing his course-moreover, he has enough to do at home, between the serf-holding nobles and discontented Poles, and, at any rate, is not likely to allow NAPOLEON to use him as a cat's paw in this or any other public manner. It is on the cards, however, that Naroleon himself is not inclined, just now, to commit himself against this country. Without placing any reliance in the bold assertion in a Washington letter in a New York paper, that "a secret treaty was negotiated between Napo-LEON and Secretary SEWARD, at the beginning of the war, through Archbishop HUGHES, in which it was agreed that France should not interfere in the American struggle, and should be permitted, in return, to do what she pleased

with Mexico, without remonstrance from the United States," we believe that NAPOLEON, knowing that mediation would here be considered as an impertinence, will not proffer it. In England there is a division of opinion. At present, Palmerston declares against any interference. No doubt the bulk of the population, thoroughly imbued, from their youth upward, with anti-slavery principles, cannot have any very friendly feeling for the South, where slavery so long has been a favored institution. The Liberals, consisting chiefly of the Whigs, cannot forget, if they would, that coining the nickel cents, about 240,000 being their old leader, Charles James Fox, chiefly deserves to be honorably remembered by his exertions to abolish the Slave Trade. The Queen herself is known to hold decided ons against slavery, no matter wha its form or locality, and, to a certain extent, the feeling of the Sovereign, upon cer-

tain subjects, must have some weight in the Cabinet. In Parliament, a very small party is avowedly in favor of the South. In the Lords, the the Earl of Cannaryon, a young nobleman who appears bent upon gaining notoriety, if not reputation, by taking up a forlorn hope and battling for it. He it was who, in a theatrical manner, and even with a copious effusion of tears, lately invoked the vengeance of Divine Providence, (and of the House of Lords,) upon General Butler for his proclamation regarding such women as should insult the Union flag in New Orleans. In the House of Commons, only four members have avowed, decided Confederate Sir John Walsh, and Mr. Lindsay. GREcony is the avowed, if net the hired agent of the South. FERGUSSON is the man who, arriving in Washington from Richmond, brought with him a bushel or so of letters to disaffected people in the North, and handed such as he could deliver to the parties to whom they were addressed to Mr. SEWARD, with the air of having done a very noble deed. Sir John Walsh, a writer of heavy pamphlets, headed the recent anti-Butler movement in the Commons, and Mr. LINDSAY, the ship-owner, who pretended to bave been sent hither by the British Government to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States, but was publicly and even contemptuously repudiated by Earl Russell, is angry with the great Union ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston, and Portland, because they did not

see the advantage, to American trade, of having a treaty which must mainly benefit British commerce. Ont of the British Parliament, scarcely any one favors the South, except the cottonbrokers and cotton-manufacturers of Lancashire. It is a fact that, before the South went into Robbery and Rebellion, this Lancashire cottonocracy held decidedly antislavery opinions, and even subscribed largely to the funds of the well-known Anti-Slavery Society of London. Now, these people are for recognizing the independence of the South, frankly admitting (as at the recent open-air meeting at Stockport) that they want our troubles settled, simply and solely because "it is from America alone that an immediate supply of cotton can be expected," and that, if England recognize the South, this supply must be "the immediate result." Selfinterest always has been, and still is, the

ruling influence in Lancashire. So far, PALMERSTON has fairly carried out his later policy of declining to interfere with the belligerents of the United States. Were he to propose intervention, we do not think that the British Parliament would willingly endorse such a policy. But PALMERSTON has several ways of getting the Commons to vote as he desires. He can tell them that it is a Cabinet question, the defeat of which would involve the resignation of Ministers or the dissolution of Parliament-these being the bug-bears with which the Commons, as experience has shown, are most easily alarmed. During the present week, most probably, the Parliamentary Session will close, and from that time until the beginning of next February PALMERSTON will virtually be Dictator, with power of doing almost anything by an Order in Council, which, when Parliament reassembles, an act of indemnity would speedily legalize. It is this absolute power, held by PALMERSTON'S unscrupulous hands during the next six months, that we have to dread. PALMERSTON, an old Tory, inherits all his party's antipathy to our free Republic, and is not to be trusted. When least expected, he can find or frame an excuse for throwing the weight of British antagonism

in the scale against us. At present, we repeat, he affects a disinclination to do so. THE naval and military reinforcements destined for Mexico by Napoleon, are to be despatched, it appears, without any delay. The original intention of not sending General Fo-REY and a large army to Vera Cruz until September is abandoned, and both arms of the service will be strengthened, simultaneously and speedily. It may become a grave question, ere long, whether the Monroe doctrine, prohibiting foreign occupation and acquisition on this continent, shall be enforced against Napoleon, or be allowed to become a dead

THE annual commencement of the Bordentown Female College will take place on Wednesday evening, the 23d inst. The next session of the college will commence on Tuesday, the 16th of September.

SALE OF NORTHERN-BRED HORSES.—Special attention is invited to the sale of Northern-bred horses, at Mr. Herkness' Bazaar, on Wednesday. General Halleck en route for Washington.
Sr. Louis, July 20.—General Halleck left for
Washington by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, this evening, accompanied by General Cullen, chief of staff, Colonel Kelton, adjutant general, and Lieutenant Throckmorton. 

AT CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, July 21.—General Hallock and magnitude; at the same time, they are certain staff left here this morning eastward bound.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, July 21, 1862.

It must be recorded to the credit of those who insist upon a vigorous prosecution of the war, that all bold measures, as shown by the experience of the last year, have been effec tive against the rebels and popular with the | DESTRUCTION OF REBEL AMMUNITION AND STORES masses. The most thorough policy has proved to be the most successful. No Important Despatch from General Pope statesman or soldier has lost the confidence of the country because he has gone too far against the traitors. If we had had a nesitating policy in Baltimore, last April year, they would have swept Maryland into the maelstrom of Secession. General Cadwalader offended his former friends by sending Col. Lee into court to refuse the delivery of Merriman at the behest of the Chief Justice of the United States. General Butler followed

with his daring and determined code, greatly to the disgust of the same parvenues. Rebel robbers and rowdies were punished—rebe from Richmond. gentlemen were imprisoned-and rebel "ladies" were politely instructed that a female could not be a spy with impunity, and that her sex did not protect her from disgrace. Andrew Johnson then appeared upon the scene, making good by practical proofs, in Tennessee, his patriotic professions in the United States. Senate. He used no Esan hand against the great state of alarm. One private was wounded on ingrates and spies around him. If his hand was covered, it was with a gauntlet, not with glove. It was the same to him: priest, patrician, or military leader: female, former friend, or fanatic. If they offended his orders they were rebuked and chastised. General As soon as the full particulars are received I Butler reappears in New Orleans, and re-

historical in Maryland. In these cases the leaders who have acted most boldly and promptly against the traitors have been remembered with gratitude by the people, and with approval by the Federal authorities. There is a great comfort to thorough men in this fact, and I reproduce it for a profitable purpose.

accessories, the scenes that have made him

Major General Halleck, who is hereafter to occupy a high position at this point, was the 'progressive" spirit in his military district n the West. He punished the traitors in the field, and those who sympathized with them in private life. His plan, at first pronounced, was, after due notice, inexorably executed. He had some difficulty in discovering the secret foes, but when he unearthed them, he made them bleed copiously by opening their money veins. In this way he punished them and compensated and indemnified the suffering families of the Union soldiers.

General Halleck will have a most interesting field upon which to operate here, especially in view of the fact that we are to have a more determined general policy against the rebels. General Wadsworth, our present Military Governor, has been determined in his course, but he has been thwarted by many considerations and interests in his efforts to expose and prevent the intrigues of the sympathizers around him. If it was right to put down the aiders and comforters of treason in Baltimore, St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, and New Orleans, is it not more right to crush out the same class in the city of Washington? This metropolis is situated between seceded East Virginia and half-seceded Maryland. Upon its possession many great interests undoubtedly depend. But it has so happened that here, where we ought to be very strong, we are weakened by the presence and the intrigues of the sympathizers with Secession, and not sympathizers only, but by agents and at. torneys of the leaders of the rebellion, of the assassins who seek the heart's blood of the Republic, and who, greatly as they no damaged and mounded the Government before, ARE NOW MORE POTENT FOR FATAL MIS-CHIEF THAN EVER. When we consider the priceless blessings conferred by the Union upon all our people, we shall be not only amazed at the ingratitude of those who, after enjoying these blessings, oppose the power conferring them, but at the comparative indifference of our Government. Let us take care that Washington is not made the headquarters

of a conspiracy only second to the rebellion stood and controlled the rebels and sympathizers in Missouri, will soon find Washington city and its environs a more extended theatre He will not reside many days among us hieret he is convinced that, if he work the foe and nurt the good cause under the guise of OCCASIONAL. " neutrality."

Interesting from Gen. Banks' Army.

WARRENTON, July 17 .- The burning of the railroad bridge over Rapidan river was caused by a mistaken idea of some of the soldiers, instead or any order emanating from Gen. Banks, or the immediate commander of the expedition, Brig. Gen. Hatch. The river, however, is fordable at this seaon, at many points near the bridge, and its destruction can be a matter of no great importance either

Arrivals from Sperryville state that there has oeen almost daily skirmishing between Gen. Sigel's pickets and the rebel scouts, near the gap at Lursy, and that several of the enemy have been killed. They also report that a reconnoissance in force went from Gen. Sigel's command, on Wednesday, towards Madison, and several guns are reported to have been heard in that direction, by travellers, the same day.

Parties from Winchester, by way of Front Royal, eport that the guerillas have paid frequent visits to the principal routes leading thither, and in the vicinity of Strasburg and Middletown. All the stores at the latter places have been removed to ecurer positions. Adjutant General Copeland, of General Banks'

corps, has, at his own request, been ordered to duty in General Hunter's army. His place has been filled by Mejor Pelouze, of Philadelphia formerly assistant adjutant general to General Dr. Chapel, of Nebraska, has been appointed

medical director of General Williams' division in place of Dr. Antisell, who has been permanently appointed as medical director of General Banks'

General McDowell arrived here yesterday, and has pitched his headquarters in the field.

Sergeant A. T. Jackson, of the Michigan Cavalry, has been appointed to a lieutenancy in the same regiment for arduous and meritorious services. The following changes have recently been made a General Banks' corps : Brigadier General Augur to the command of the 2d Division, vice General Sigel transferred to the command of another corps; Brigadier General Prince to the 1st Brigade, and Brigadier General George S. Greene to the 2d Brigade of the same division. General Cooper, formerly in command of the 1st Brigade, has been as-

signed to duty at Frederick. On Wednesday evening Gen. Banks paid a visit of courtesy to General Hartsuff's brigade, of Gen. McDowell's corps. This brigade was formerly commanded by Gen. Abercrombie, in Gen. Banks' corps. His visit was unannounced, but notwithstanding the darkness of the night, it was soon discovered, and rounds upon rounds of cheers greeted his presence. His reception by the Thirteenth Massachusetts was novel. The regiment was drawn up in line, and each soldier held a lighted candle, screened by his cap. On a sudden a thousand candles flashed forth, and the same number of voices shouted loud hurrahs as the general approached the colonel's quarters. To each of the regiments General Banks addressed a few brief, pertinent remarks, expressive of his past and present pleasure in meeting them. Four companies of the Bucktails (Kane Rifles

are now encamped in this vicinity, commanded by Captain McDonald. Their ranks are thinned by the various bloody battles they have passed through, but they demand to be again led to the battle-Your correspondent hopes to be able to announce

in a few days the successful issue of an important enterprise now progressing. Beyond this it will be improper to say at present.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, July 20 .- I learn from a gentleman recently from Suffolk that some little excitement prevails there, on account of rumors that the rebels are building bridges across the Blackwater river, which is thought to be preparatory for an attack on Suffolk.
Our informant thought the rumors quite likely to be false, but said the sutlers were careful not to keep a large stock of goods on hand, and were ad-We have had refreshing showers here, for five

fied the air wonderfully, and to-day is quite cool and refreshing.

The steamship Vanderbilt leaves Fortress Monroe this evening for New York-not ladened. The steamship Merrimac arrived here last evening from Port Royal. No news from that section. The mail boat John A. Warner arrived at quarter past 8 from Harrison's, and reports all quiet. No news from the army.

The rebel army has fallen back ten miles towards

Richmond.

From Beaufort, S. C. NEW YORK, July 21.—The steamer Eastern State, from Beaufort, arrived at this port to-day. The troops there and at Newbern were in good health.

IMPORTANT FROM POPE'S ARMY.

Descent on the Virginia Central Railroad THE TRACK DESTROYED 35 MILES FROM RICHMOND

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA. WARRENTON, July 21, 1862. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The cavalry expedition I directed General King to send out on the 19th inst. has returned. They left Fredericksburg at seven o'clock P. M. on the 19th, and, after a forced march during the night, made a descent upon the Virginia Central Railroad, at Beaver Dam Creek, twenty-five miles west of Hanover Junction and thirty-five miles They destroyed the track for several miles, to

gether with the telegraph line, burned up the railroad depot, which contained 40,000 rounds of musket ammunition, 100 barrels of flour, and much other valuable property, and brought in a captain, who was in charge, as a prisoner. The whole country around was thrown into a

The cavalry marched eighty miles in thirty hours. The affair was most successful, and reflects high credit upon the commanding officer and his

will transmit to you the name of the commanding enacts on a larger stage, and with many more officer of the troops engaged. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedien John Pope.

> Major General Commanding. FROM VICKSBURG.

THE ESCAPE OF THE REBEI GUNBOAT ARKANSAS.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER THE INJURIES TO OUR FLEET LIGHT.

OUR LOSS TWELVE KILLED AND FIFTEEN WOUNDED Carro, July 21.—The despatch boat which ar

rived at Memphis on Saturday brings the follow The reported escape of the rebel gunboat Ar

kansas is correct. The affair took place on the morning of the 15th. In consequence of reports brought by refugees, that the rebel gunboat Arkansas was about to attempt to run past the Federal fleet, the gunboats Carondelet, Tyler, and the ram Lancaster, started up the Yazoo river to reconnoitre. When eight miles from the mouth, they came suddenly upon the Arkansas, lying under the banks. As our boats counded the bend, she opened upon them with her 8-pounders. Our gunboats returned the fire for a

short time, and a fierce engagement ensued. Finding the channel of the river prevented suc cessful manœuvring, they gradually dropped down towards the mouth, the Arkansas following closely. Just as the latter was passing over the bar the Carondelet closed with her, intending to board. She succeeded in throwing a grapuel aboard and getting out a plank, when the Arkansas opened her steam pipe, throwing hot water across the plank. The Carondelet replied in the same manner. While thus engaged both vessels grounded and the shock senarated them. The Arkansas succeeded in getting off, but the Caronde let remained fast for nearly an hour. The Arkan sas immediately passed down the river, the Tyles preceding her and maintaining arunning fight with

her greatly superior adversary. None of our gunboats with the fleet had their steam up, and the entire fleet was so scattered that few of them could fire at the Arkansas as she boats. As she approached, such boats as could safe ly do so opened upon her, but her plating resisted most of the shot. A solid shot from Commo dore Farragut's gunboat, No. 6, struck her larboard bow, passing through under the plating, ripping it off for a considerable distance. What further da mage was done was not ascertained. The injuries

to our fleet were light. The Benton received a shot near the edge of the after part on the larboard side, killing one man The Tyler, which engaged the Arkansas nearly an hour and a half, had seven killed and nine wounded. Among the latter were Pilots Sebastian and Hince and Engineer Davis.
The ram Lancaster received a shot under the boilers, causing an escape of hot water which

scalded six men, three of them fatally. The rebel loss is not known, but it is believed to be considerable, as the hot-water streams from the Carondelet, at the time she attempted to board her, were thrown directly into her.

FROM NASHVILLE

THE REBELS IN FORCE NEAR THE CITY NASHVILLE, July 21 .- Our pickets were captured on the Lebenon road this e vening five mile from here by the guerillas. One of them escaped. Three bridges were burned to-day within eight i es of here on the Chattanooga road. The enemy is in force under Forrest only five iles from the city. Our troops are out, and there

great excitement in the city. The Rebel Jackson Reported to be Near Gordonsville.

WARRENTON, July 21.—It is reported in Secessio cles this morning that Jackson is at or near Gorpsville. They seem to have received direct inligence to that effect.

eat War Meeting—The People Awake. IARRISBURG, July 21 .- The most enthusiastic ting ever held in this vicinity took place this ping. Though the notice was short, the Court se was filled to overflowing. vernor Curtin, assisted by Mayor Kepner and H. Briggs, presided. Eloquent addresses delivered by his Excellency the Governor, Pierson, John C. Kunkle, Wm. H. Miller,

Kerr, Rev. Franklin Moore, and others. \$6,000 were raised in a few minutes for the se of encouraging volunteer enlistments in try and county by paying to each man, inde-Int of the Government bounties, the sum of follars. The enthusiasm was intense, and a secursor of the awakening of the people, who alizing the dangers that beset the [SECOND DESPATCH.] steamer Penguin.

KOCK P. M.—The Governor's Proclamation vi and enthusiastically sustained. The contris for the good cause will have reached teland dollars for the city alone by to moreting adjourned after giving three times

thers for the perpetuity of the Government, an more for Governor Curtin. From Louisville.

LLE, July 21 .- Between Crab Orchard andn, John Morgan destroyed several wagonederal train destined for Gen. Morgan' Tocrat says that the Rev. E. Livingston Welpiscopalian of this city, is confined in the prison. He will be released if, in additing the oath of allegiance, he will go to but, whence he came hither, and re-

naluring the continuance of the rebellion. Oth will be sent to Camp Chase. ArrReleased Prisoners from Rich July 21.—The steamer Louisiana arridgis morning from James river, Va. via Monroe, with three hundred and twentyleased Union prisoners, who were us by the rebels, under a flag of trucet the miles below Richmond. They

were ted savage Station and other places during rel pattles. A list of their names Thee benfined in prison, in Richmond, or seien de They say that they have been very '

Jul in Western Waters. Captain of free The steamer Commercial, Captain of Forms phis, arrived here yesterday stoops, the steamers Conner and Eugen stoops, the steamer for the puskets of a party of cavalry. Dot know the steamer triving thether either boat lost two miles swoburd land, the Commercial was free guerillas ball passing through a gang yout caus ball passing through steamer from Memny damago. The fired inteng at Ram to St. James, was is unkno successive evenings, which have cleaused and puriis unkno

Strike Prers on the high Canal.

East dl.—The labdehigh Canal.

pairing h canal are engaged in readvace. They ask an crease of from one ollin cents to one canad the control of the contro the at at by a combination ing to cone strikers ne ised to go to work. k is sus-

A work, July 21.—The labor of the control of the co

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1862. Gen. Halleck-Non-Arrival. Thus far, no official announcement has been made of the statement so widely published, that General HALLECK is to be stationed here in command of

the armies of the United States in Virginia, though such confirmation is anticipated every day. So far as can be learned, General HALLECK has not yet arrived in Washington, though his expected arrival has been announced daily for a week past. It seems now to be generally understood that General H. will assume executive command of military affairs, remaining at the War Department. The Call for New Troops-Thirty Thousand in the field. The accounts received from the various sections

of the country are very favorable. It is believed that over thirty thousand men have been enlisted, while a number of the new regiments have been mustered into service, and are on their way to their respective destinations. Death of Penusylvania Soldiers. JAMES ROZELL, Company K, 11th Pennsylvania WILLIAM MERCER, Company I, 83d Pennsylvania

FORREST GOODSPEED and L.C. FINDLEY, Company C, same regiment, have just died here in the ho Removed to the Capitol Prison. A number of rebel prisoners, occupying five wagons, were this morning removed from Cliff-

burne Hospital, to the Old Capitol Prison. These

prisoners were some of the sick and wounded who were captured in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, &c., and who were placed in the hospitals here for medical and surgical treatment. As fast as they become convalescent, they are removed to the prison for safe keeping. The New Naval Grades. The nominations sent to the Senate Thursday under the new naval grade bill were not acted upon. and it is found impossible to carry out this highly important and useful law. The nominee for rear

dmiral was objected to, and the entire list was, therefore, laid uside. Personal.

Colonel LARNED, paymaster general United States army, has been very ill for some days past. lis health has long been precarious. At present is condition is critical

The Daily Globe. The last issue of the *Daily Globe* was published to-day. It will not be resumed till the next session of Congress.

The New Tariff Act The new act, increasing temporarily the duties on imports, has not been published for general disribution yet, but will be issued in a few days. The demand for copies is very great.

Pennsylvania Mail Route. A contract has been entered into by the Post Office Department, with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, to convey the mail from Chambersburg by Marion, Greencustle, and the State line, daily, Hagerstown, Md , from July 21, 1862, to June 30, 1864. No service is required on Sundays.

Atrocities at the South. The following is an extract from a letter found in the post office at Jacksonville, N. C., upon the occupation of that place by the United States forces. It establishes, beyond all doubt, the truth of the statement heretofore made as to the atrocities committed by the rebels on the dead bodies of our sol-

liers:
CAMP PICKENS, Manassas Junction, Dec. 2, 1861. diers: My Dear Sir: Thave seen more since I have been here than I ever expected to see in my life. I went on the battle field one day where the great battle was fought, and I saw more than I ever expected to see, or ever want to see again.

I saw soldiers from Georgia grubble up Yankees that had been buried, and saw them pull off their heads, and snaih the meat, and pare off their heads, and took the skull bones with them to send home for their folks to see; and there was a great many dead bodies of horses lying over the field, which caused a terrible scent. caused a terrible scent.

\* \* \* \* Hymon Caton. Your dear brother, Hymon Caton, Camp I, 4th Regiment N. C. S. troops, Manassas Junction, No Passes Granted South of Washington .-

Official Order from General Pope. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA Washington, July 21, 1862. S GENERAL ORDER, NO. 9. Hereafter no person will be allowed to visit Fredericksburg, Warrenton, or other places near the line of this army except by authority direct from these headquarters. Passes for this purpose will only be granted to persons presenting proof of their loyalty to the United States, upon their giving a satisfactory explanation of the nature and importance of the business requiring the journey.

By command of Major General Pope.

George D. Ruggles,

Colonel, A. A. General, and Chief of Staff. Relief for our Soldiers. The Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association of Washington acknowledge the receipt of the followone box clothing, &c., July 3 Ladies of Mount Jackson, Lawrence county, through Mrs. N. Cummins.

Also one from same, July 11.

Two large and valuable boxes of goods and stores from the best county. the ladies of Clarion, through Nathan Myers, Esq., July 11.

One box from Westfield, Lawrence county, clothing, circ. S. Alexander. one keg of wine, one barrel of butter, and five boxes of estables, from the Sanitary Committee of Pittsburg, through James Park, Jr., June 28.

One box from the ladies of Catawissa, Columbia county, not received.

ty. not received.

Ladies of Curwinsville and vicinity, a large box of valuable goods, July 11.

The ladies of Alexandria and Porter townships, Huntington c.unity, Pa., ene bale of sundries, July 12.

The ladies of Lock Haven, Clinton county, two valuable boxes hospital stores, &c., through J. Tracy Dickenton, J. W. Chapman, and S. D. Ball. It has also \$300 on deposit, July 16.

Ladies of Netany Valley, one box of clothing, July 16.

The Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society, Warren. Warren county, through Mrs. J. B. Gara and Mrs. W. D. Brown, one box goods.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous. The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals, within the District of Columbia and vicinity, THOMAS H. WATSON, of Philadelphia, an em-

ployee on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, was crushed to death, yesterday, between two Information has been received here that General CARLTON'S expedition from California, consisting of ten companies of infantry, five of cavalry, and a battery, regulars and volunteers, have reached Santa Barbara, in Arizona, in safety and fine condition. There General CARLTON formed a junction with the force under General Canbr. Their junction secures the driving the rebels out of Mesilla Valley, Arizona, as well as out of the northern tier of counties of Texas, and the restora-tion to the authority of the United States of Fort Fillmore, Arizona, and Fort Bliss, Texas.

Major General HALLECK is expected to reach Washington to morrow or Wednesday. The band of the 54th New York Regiment, with BLENKER's division, was mustered out of service on Saturday, in compliance with the law recently passed abolishing regimental bands, and last night a portion of them arrived in this city. This, it is believed, is the first band mustered out. Acting Assistant Paymaster WM C. COOKE Was ordered, on the 7th instant, to the United States RICHARD BATES, Esq., late of the Attorney General's office, has been appointed Assistant So-

licitor of the Court of Claims, and the Hon. John

BOZEMAN KERR, of Maryland, now fills the place vacated by that gentleman. War Meeting at Easton. Easton, July 21.—A very large and enthusiastic war meeting was held to-night. Col. Samuel Yohe presided, assisted by a large number of vice presidents. A series of resolutions were unanimously adouted. dents. A series of resolutions were unanimously adopted recommending the Governor to offer a bounty, and pledging men, money, and everything to aid in suppressing the rebellion. Speeches were made by the Hon. H. D. Maxwell, Edgar F. Randolph, P. H. Meyers, W. H. Armstreng, and the Hon. Philip Johnson. The military spirit of the horough is fully aroused. Two companies will be

borough is fully aroused. Two companies will be formed immediately. Disloyal Ministers.

To the Editor of The Press : Sin: Rev. Mr. Bitting, formerly of this city, now pastor of a church in Alexandria, Va., we learn from The Press of this morning, refuses to pray for the President and for the success of our arms, whereupon Colonel Gregory, very properly, pronounced that the man that is not for the Go vernment must be against it, and that he must take

Sick and Wounded Pennsylvania WASHINGTON, July 19, 1862.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: The accompanying list of Pennsylvania soldiers, sick and wounded, in and near Richmond. s not complete, but comprises as many names as I was able to get while engaged among them at Sa-7age's Station, and in the Libby prison in Richmond. Some of the men have already been sent down the river on parole. Those who were at Savage's and in the neighborhood were removed to Richmond last week, and confined in the Libby warehouse and in tents on Belle Island. The unwounded officers are confined in a separate prison. Generals McCall and Reynolds are confined in the same building, and are allowed no greater liberty than the others. They occupy a small room in the corner on the second floor. They are both well. I saw there also Colonels Simpson, Jackson, Gallagher, Stockton; Lieutenant Colonels Hatch. Sweitzer; Majors Birney, Davidson, and many others. Those I have named are quite well, and in as good spirits as circumstances will permit. I learned from Colonels Gallagher and Simpsen, that they, with their regiments, (11th Pennsylvania and 4th New Jersey,) occupied he centre of the line of battle in a close wood, fighting from an hour to an hour and a half after our lines had retired, not knowing what was going on at the right and left. They were only made aware of the retreat of our lines when surrounded by the army of the enemy. 195 of the 11th were silled and wounded, and about 300 captured. Of the 4th New Jersey, 139 were known to be killed and wounded—the whole loss supposed to be about 200; missing 75, captured about 300. I saw those gentlemen on Tuesday last, and left Richmond the sme day. Our sick and wounded are in a wretched condition, lacking all the requisites to a speedy recovery, and many must die who would recover

f they could reach the hospitals of the North.

Respectfully yours, FRLIX R. BRUNOT.

LIST OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS, SICK OR WOUNDED, PRISONERS AT RICHMOND. LIST OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS, SICK OR WOUNDED, PRISONERS AT RIGHMOND.

IN LIBEY'S WAREHOUSE HOSPITAL, JULY 10, 1862.

Lieut. Col. George C. Speer. 61st. Captains Horace Nedie, 22; W. P. Chamibils, 5th U. S. Cav. 1st Lieut. J. L. Moore, 10th. Capt E. R. Means, 62d. 22 Lieut. S. H. Baily, 5th Cay. Capt. J. J. McDermot, 61st. Privates Mike Messick, 105th; James McAnally, 104th; A. Peterbaugh, 61st; John Menully, 61st. Corporals D. D. Baily, 12th; George McGuire, 11th. Sergeants John Granty, 11th; Jacob Bara, 11th. Captains G. W. Fetzer, 72d; George W. Vener, 9th; Frank B. Wayne, 2d. Corporals D. Baily, 12th; George McGuire, 11th. Sergeants John Granty, 11th; Jacob Bara, 11th. Captains G. W. Fetzer, 72d; George W. Vener, 9th; Frank B. Wayne, 2d. Corporals Sumes Sunderland Chattery, 3d; David Sidney, 105th. Sergeant O. Peanco, 83d. 1st Lieut. T.-H. McFadden, 5th. 2d Lieut. A. B. Robinson, 3d. Captains F. D. Horn, 12th; W. A. Donalson, 2d Excelsior. Major B. H. Woodworth, 3d. Captains John McCleary, 5th; E. B. Gates, 4th; John Cathbertson, 9th. Lieut. Col. H. M. mcIntyre, lst. Capt. W. O. White, 7th. S. H. Bagaley, 67th; G. W. Beal, 62d; — Biley, 11th; — Shopherd, 11th; T. Knowles, 4th.

PRIVATES.—John Sutch, 103d Regiment; David Hoag, 61st; R. M. Seaten, 103d; Wm. Irwin, 104th; Adam Orth, 9th; George Boryer, 62d; John Baker, 11th; Wm. Myers 7th; W. W. Waggoner, James McGuire, D. K. Foulk, James G. Rotter, Thomas Whalley, J. N. Mc-Kelvy, John Engle, Matthias covas, Wm. Butter, 11th; Wm. K. Dods, Honrie Saughter, Wm. A. Young, 11th; E. D. Tyler, 83d; Dawid Sneft, Daulei Carr, 11th; W. F. Book, 6th U. S. Cavalry; R. G. Armstrong, corporal, 62d; Wm. Peters, 8th; O. Quinloufl, 14th; John J. Bell, 11th; George Kinley, 7th; W. H. Wellington, Jacob Emmitt, Theo. R. Bisck, William Powell, S. E. McCleary, Jacob Livergood 11th; Edward Gadge, 62d; M. Baherth, 53d; Onead Shhfar, 8th; S. W. Rebbaugh, 62d; John G. Samile, 62d; John Baberts, 7tt; Bubert McClark, 10th; George H. Brangle; John H. Hora, 10th; J. C. Phoenix, 3d; John IN LIBBY'S WAREHOUSE HOSPITAL, JULY 10, 1862. LIST OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS AT SA-

Isaso N. Bitchell, 8th Regiment, Jacob Nack, 98th; H. G. Dobbins (or H. S.), 98th; G. H. Steward, 834, corporal; Geo. W. Love, 8th Corvelr; Jacob Bartow, 19th; John McLeno, 190th; Michael Peiffer, 83d, corporal; John Gunn, 36th; Sorphen Horn, 96th; Thos. Dudlick, 96th; David Kunns, 96th; Dominick C'Donald, 96th; John McCartry, 96th; Richard, 19th; John McCartry, 96th; Thos. Dudlick, 96th; David Kunns, 19th; John McCartry, 96th; Richard, 19th; W. Muller, 18t; Andrew J. Lloyd, 11st; Fred. Texas, 72d; Francis Perry, 72d; W. H. Shick, 12d, eegeant; Shert Colvell, 72d, busier; J. Harper, 72d, eegeant; Shert Colvell, 72d, busier; J. Harper, 72d; eegeant; Shert Colvell, 72d, busier; J. Harper, 72d; eegeant; Stephen Long, 72d; George Schaftner, 72d; Francis Perry, 72d; W. H. Shick, 19th; G. P. Culbertson S3d; W. H. Machenor, 83d, corporal; Geo. G. Keener, 10th Reserve; Thos. Fisker, 95th; Jas. Russel, 46th; Constance Marke, 95th; Thos. Fiya, 65th; Jas. Russel, 46th; Constance Marke, 95th; Thos. Flyn, 65th; Amos K. Coner, 48th; Johnston Wise, 62d; Joseph R. Wright, 62d; A. L. Fell, 10th; Patrick McLaughlin, 10th; Ches. McLaughe, 10th; Samel Skewart, 10th; Alonzo P. Barres, 10th; Johnston Wise, 62d; Joseph R. Wright, 62d; A. L. Fell, 10th; Patrick McLaughlin, 10th; Ches. McLaughe, 10th; Samel Skewart, 10th; Alonzo P. Barres, 10th; John Laing, 9th; H. S. Woold, 8th reserves; J. Those, segeant 12d; O. P. Barry, 2d; J. Steward, L. Elsed. Law, 10th; Captally, 2d; S. Logue, 2d; W. Spear, 2d; Geo. Woold, 9th; Matthew Black, 10th reserves; John School, 8th; Texor, 10th; John Laing, 9th; 10th; Patrick, 10th; Patrick,

strves, corpl.; F. L. Kuight, 8d Roserves, capt.; F. Scher, 3d Reserves.

WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS IN PRISON NO. 4, RIOHMOND, VA.

Stephen Monckton, 23d; Wm Bishop, 83d; Michael Kefer, 31st; Thomas Griffin, 83d; H. K. Dannehaur, 1st. Cal.; W. Haddocks, 8th Referves; N. B. Tubbs, 81st; Hamilton Butterfield, 33d; John Hepline, 9th; Henry Johnston, 4th Reserves; H. W. Aubrey, 83d, serg't; George Leirdry, 52d; Geo. H. Burrows, 7th Reserves; John Snyder, 57th, Christopher Kinter, 3d; Tobias Yuder, 10th; Patrick Bowers, 81st; S. T. White, 10th; T. D. Fridey, 1st; H. O. Palmer, 106th; Charles Sanda, 7th; Peter Moody, 62d corporal; J. W. Langworth, 1st; Hattres Guigar, 31st; Thomas Stone, 31st; Henry S. Yesger, 7th; Wm. J. Kilpatrick, 23d; Joseph Laccy, 4th Reserves; Henry Eshbaugh, 11th Reserves; W. R. Wentworth, 33d, erg't; Sanford W. Clemens, 62d; Repry Cochrenn, 62d; John Lafferty, 62d; Wm Buchbern, 62d; B. Warren, 105th; Jr. C. Warren, 105th; Jacob Nunaran, 98th; Horan Reichert, 98th, bugler; Wm. Small, 62d; Wm. A. Hill, 83d; Charles T. Commins, 83d; S. Graff, 83d.

LIST OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS IN HOWE'S. HOUSE AND GAINES! HORISTER. LIST OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS IN HOWE'S HOUSE AND GAINES' HOSPITAL, NEAR RICH-

The Marsenge, for Liverpool, has been abandoned at means, whereupon Colonel Gregory, vary property pronounced that the man that is not for the Go and present the content of the content o

Wm. Green, 26th; Wm. G. Knight, 3d Penna. Cav.

Wm. Green, 95th; Wm. G. Knight, 3d Penna. Cav. John Dwyer, 4th Bes.; William Flyn, 5th Gav.; J. C. Kohler, 1st Cavary; H. Hart, 1st Cavary, C. Kohler, 1st Cavary; H. Hart, 1st Cavary, C. Kohler, 1st Cavary; H. Hart, 1st Cavary, Cor. Michael Quin, 5th Cavary; Pat Malony, 5th Cavary, 6th Messerves; W. B. Hiltor, 5th Reserves; H. A. Phillips, 3d Roserves; W. A. Williams. 10th Reserves; Thos. Barton, 95th; M. Hirokley, 9th Beserves; Ches. Snyder, 62d; Robt. Finspack; Nicholas Beibert, Corp., 62d; R. Kitchea, 4th Reserves; A. McDonald, Capt., 62d; Geo. Seliers, 62d; 10n; Fisher, 9th U. S.; J. A. Shafholt, Sorg't, 5th Cavalry; S. E. Hagaman, 7th Reserves; J. S. Brown, Corp., 3d Reserves; — Heffelfinger, Serg't, 7th Reserves; John Modudin, 10th Reserves; John Hetzell, 3d; Albert White, 7th; N. B. Nugent, 95th; Daniel Walter, 8th; Jas. Martin, 11th; W. Crawford, 11th; Florence Crowley, Serg't, 12th; Bernard Matthew, 95th; W. Moran, 14th; Lawrence Lyon, 63d; Jacob Schuler, 63d; Patrick Fisher, 63d; Nicholas Kelly, 63d; Jas. McGraw, 63d; Philli Griffin, 63d; Wm. McClarren, 63d; And. Greenwalt, 63d; J. R. Johnson, 63d; Geo. B. Briggs, 72d; Francis Perry, 72d; James L. Steward, 72d; J. P. McFarland, 72d; J. Liggets, 72d; A. Myerr, 72d; D. Shewell, 2d Lieut., 721; E. Young, J. Bloomer, 72d; H. Fiint, 72d; J. T. Johnston, 72d; J. D. J. Baker, 72d; G. Whittaker, 18th; C. H. Wynott, 106th; A. Rolleson, 106th; E. J. Lathrop, 106th; J. Strickland, 106th. SICK AT THE HOSPITAL NEAR THE CHECKA-HOMINY, NEAR MEADOW STATION, ON THE 3D OF JULY.

HOMINY, NEAR MEADOW STATION, ON THE 3D OF JULY.

Inaac Temple, 105th, sergeant; B. J. Reed, 63d; Jas. Dehaven, 105th; William Smith, 155th; Joel Clark, 105th; Mathew Noble, 105th; Mergan Eaton, 63d; J. J. Bell, 105th; J. W. Parks, 57th; — Mitchell. 57th, orderly sergeant; J. C. McClay, 57th; Jonathan Colegrove, 57th; G. W. Miller, 57th; Milliam A. Etlaworth, 57th, 17th; John Breat, 57th; William A. Etlaworth, 57th, John W. Wilkins, 57th; William A. Kerr, 57th; W. J. Dunlep, 63d; Geo. W. McMichael, 63d; pavid 8. Keiser, 63d; John M. Jahret, 63d; A. L. Fleming, 57tn, sergeant; Bil B. Clemson, 105th; Alex R. Hunter, 57th; David Hay, 57th; John Hay, 57th; Lewis Rowe, 57th; James Wheator, 57th; Geo. McMillen, 57th; Johns Snyder, 57th; Fancis Mitchell, 57th; R. W. Beed, 57th; Jasel, Grubs, 63d; Will Ashton, 63d; Henry Anthony, 105th; J. H. Wiggins, 57th, corporal; A. T. Black, 57th; A. Potter, 57th; A. Babcock, 57th; Ches. Maynard, 57th; Alfred A. Lebar, 57th; Will Tellsworth, 57th; Robert Spear, 105th; J. M. McCannock, 57th; J. O. Stewart, 57th; Josiah Hare, 57th; David Haupt, 57th; Robert Spear, 105th; J. M. McCannock, 57th; J. O. Stewart, 57th; Josiah Hare, 57th; J. W. Adams, 631; Frank A. Smith, 63d; Jas. McConnock, 57th; Oliver F. White, Eignal tosmster; I. S. Hodgeon, 105th, sergeant.

ATTERNANTS—Frank C. Ackley, 67th; Jack H. Conn, 57th; Will. McIntyre, 57th; Jonathan M. Locke, 57th; G. W. Locke, 102d, hospital steward.

LIST OF SICK PENNSYLVANIA SOLDFERS AT MEADOW STATION NEAR RICHMON HULT. LIST OF SICK PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS AT MEADOW STATION, NEAR BICHMOND, JULY 3, 1862, SUBSEQUENTLY TAKEN TO BISH-MOND.

Jacob Kyle, H, 98th: Henry Wagner, E, 98th; Geo.

Jacob Kyle, H, 98th; Henry Wagner, E, 98th; Geo. Soullliard, F, 93d; James Adams, A, 107th; Robt. Painter, C, 93d; Wm. Hart, F, 104th; Ino. F. Wentz, Battery E, 1st Artillery.

LIST OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS WHO HAVE DIED IN PRISON HOSPITAL No. 1, (LFBY'S WAREHOUSE), RICHMOND, VA., FROM JUNE 1 TO JULY 10, 1862.

Julius A. Smith, second Heutenant, 80th; Thos. Silk, captain, 61st; W. J. Barnes, 57th; Samuel Steffy, 63d; Solomon Geller, 101et; Thomas Force, 31st; Samuel Sylvies, 103d; D. T. Weemer, 105th; Edwin Whaley, 104th; Saml Statler, musician, 61st; George Stroh, 61st; George O'Brian, sergeant, 61st; J. E. McKillip, 61st; Jos. Lee, 104th; Silas Hale, 85th; Wm. H. Kiepper, 101st; A. Whittaker, 104th; John A. Emerick, 63d; Emanuel Bucher, 103d; Henry Copeland, 100th; Jas. D. Harris, orderly sergeant, 101st; John Daniels, 8th Gavalry; A. A. reely, 42d; Conrad Shaffer, 8th; Jesse Collins, 4th; J. N. Gallagher, 2d; W. J. Moore, 95th; Frank Lattel, 11ch Battery, Geo. O'Brian, 61st; Samuel Stetter, 61st. The mortality in the Libby prison was largely on the increase at the date when the above last was made.

increase at the date when the above list was made.

PERSONS KNOWN TO HAVE DIED AT OTHER

HOSPITALS.

G. P. Everil, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery; John
Waters, 5th Cavalry; Wm. Newkirk, 7th Reserves;
Corporal Wm. Kenny, 5th Cavalry; F. H. Baguil, 5th
Reserves; Jas. Grocker, 95th New York; Jas. Bryant,
62d New York: Theodore W. Scott, 10th Pennsylvania
Reserves; E. button 95th.

Bobert Tait, of Mt. Jackson, Lawrence county, died
at Savage's July 4th. Water H. Beason died at Libby
prison, Richmond; July 10th. J. S. Cavanaugh, Co. K,
72d Regiment, died July 1st.

LATER FROM EUROPE. The Steamer Asia off Cape Race.

The British Press on American Affairs. A FEDERAL REVERSE. CAPE BACE, July 21.—The steamship Asia passed here, en route for Boston, at 10 o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 12th inst.

The Asia passed the Scotia on Sunday evening, bound for Liverpool.

The series of battles before Richmond is treated as a severe reverse for the Unionists by the whole British press, and Gen. McClellan's position is regarded as pre carious.

Lord Palmerston stated that the British troops would not be withdrawn from Canada.

The recognition of Italy by Bussia and Prussia has been announced in the Italian Parliament.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS. The London Times says that the fig The London Times says that the fighting before Richmond must have been of the highest importance and that Gen. McClellan's position cannot but be precarious. These battles of the three days of June mean that the Confederate army is strong enough to hold its position in Virginia for a time that may be indefinitely prolonged, and evidently the Federals will have again to begin the siege of Bichmond with a much worse chance than at first. The new American tariff continues to excite strong hotile comment from the prics. The Times bittely denounces the spirit which regards the tariff with estisfaction because of its injurious effect upon England in particular and Europe in general.

The London Post says that the tariff will be looked upon in Great Britsin as a measure tantamount to a de-The London Post says that the taril will be looked upon in Great Britain as a measure tantamount to a declaration of war, and thus the unpopularity of the Northern States will not only be terribly aggravated, but it will impart something more than moral effect to the The London *Herald* treats the affair before Richmond The London Herald treats the affair before Hichmond as a decisive defeat of Gen. McClelian. and says the Confederate capital is safe. It does not believe, however, that it e campaign in Virginia is ended, but supposes it will go on until Europe stays the uplifted swords and in the name of humanity enforces peace.

The London Morning, Post argues that, practically,

the scheme against Richmond has terminated. It then the London Globe hopes that the grante difficulties which are being developed in the progress of the war may have an effect on both sides, and that more reasons have the control of the control o iews may supersede the plan of mil GREAT BRITAIN.

The freedom of the city of London was formally presented to Mr. Peabody on the 10th inst.

The ceremony of awarding the prizes at the Great Exhibition took place on the 11th inst., the Duke of Cambridge officiating as the representative of the Queen. It is estimated that 100,000 people were present. The list of the awards fills twenty-four columns of small type.

Among the awards in general for machinery, America gets twenty medals for agricultural and horticultural machines, six for military articles, and one medal each for Colt's revolvers, and for naval architecture.

The fortification bill was again debated in the House of Commons, and an amendment calculated to preserve to the Commons due control over the expenditure of the public Boney was carried by a majority of five against ministers.

public isoney was called by a ministers.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th, Lord Brougham called attention to the slave trade, and urged that the Northern States are not entitled to the credit assumed to themselves for the reasures recently taken for the repression of the trade. The bill for carrying out the treaty has finally passed the House of Commons.

FRANCE. The Paris Patric asserts that France will never treat The Paris Patric asserts that France will never treat with Junrac, but when the French army has entered the city of Mexico the Mexicans will be consulted and their wishes scrupulously respected. France will only quit Mexico after the complete execution of a future treaty. The Presse says that the date of General Forey's departure is still doubtful.

The French army will comprise several divisions of infantry and a proportionate number of batteries. It is reported that stores of every kind for 35,000 men have been provided.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, July 13.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gregory made inquiries relative to the proceedings of the United State cruisers off the Bahamas.

Mr. Fortescue said that letters on the subject had been received, but they could not be produced, as the correspondence was in the house of the law officers.

FARIS, July 12.—The Moniteur announces that the Emperor has arrived at Vichy, and the Empress is staying at St. Cicula. Commercial Intelligence. Liverpool, July 12.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 6,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has fully recovered from its depression, and closes with an upward tendency at an advance of 1d.

and closes with an upward tendency at an advance of id.
on Surats since yesterday.
Breadstuffs are firm but quiet. Provisions flat.
London, July 12—Evening.—Consols closed at 92 % of 92% for money. Erie Railroad shares, 23% of 23%; Rilinois Central shares, 48% of 24% discount. American securities are declining.
Liverroot., July 12.—[The weekly Cotton market report has been published.]
Breadstuffs—The circulars report Flour firm at 24sa238 of. Wheat is tending upwards, and is partially 1d higher. Red Western 98 84o118 ld. Corn is advancing; mixed and yellow 28s.
Provisions.—Beef quiet and tending downward. Pork flat. Bacon steady. Lard quiet at 39o42s. Tallow bnoyant and 6d higher; sales at 43sa42s 6d.
Produce.—Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee inactive. Rice finner. Ashes steady, at 55s for Pots and 36s for Pearls. Linseed is active, and 6d higher. Whale Oil steady at £5s. Linseed oil active at 4is 6d. Rosin still advancing; Common 22s 3d. Spirits Turpentine firm at 110s.
London, July 12—Breadstuffs onlet but steady. Lean LONDON, July 12.—Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Iron firm, at £5 is £5 10; for rails and bars. Sugar quiet but steady; Coffee eteady; Tea quiet at 1s. for common Congou; kice inactive but firm. Spirits Turpentine has an upward tendency, with sales at 112s. Rosin firm at 21s. for common. Linseed still advancing. Linseed Cakes tending upward, and in active demand. Sperm Oil dull at £89; Cod Oil firm at £44; Linseed Oil, 41s.; Tallow steady. Oil dull at ±89; Cod Oil firm at £44; Linseed Oil, 41s.; Tallow steady.

American securities have still a declining tendency.

New York Central shares, 73.575; Erie, 28.22; Lilinois Central, 48% 547% discount; U. S. 56, 74.

HAVER, July 10.—Sales of Cotton for the week 12.00 bales. The market opened buoyant, and all qualifies advanced slightly, but closed nominal and irregular. New Orleans tres ordinaire 246f; bas 238f. Stock in port. 42,000 bales.