Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THERE DOL-

SUMMER RESORTS.

CARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRING, N. J. Having taken this large and elegant establishment, I shall open it on the first of June, generally relitted, and newly furnished with Linen, Crockery, &c.

A long experience in the hotel business at the Astor House, New York; Burnett House, Cincinnati, and other first class botels, enables me to give assurance that it will be kept in the very nest manner.

Trains for the Mountain, via Morris and Essex Bailroad, leave foot of Courtland strest at 8% A. M. and pon it on the first of June, generally related, and furnished with Linen, Grockery, &c.

Ing experience in the hotel business at the Astor

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Ing experience in the business that their establishment. He will give his personal attention

to the Manufacturing department of the establishment,

and believes his long experience in the business warrunts

him in eaving that the trade can be better accommodated

here than elsewhere. DANLEL WEAVES,

Late Foreman for Leibrandt & McDowell.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1862.

1922 6.\* particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on Mr. SPETSON, of the Astor FPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

This delightful watering-place having been purchased by the undersigned, he would tuform 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 refer to Circulars, 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 These terms are given with the assurance that the acommodations shall in every respect be equal to any

other watering place.

STACCOMMODATION SHALL IN EVERY FERRED DE CALLED THE WATERING PLACE.

The Germania Band is engaged.

U. S. NEWCOMER. QURE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious Hotel, over 600 feet in length, and with 1,100 feet of veranda, fronts on the ocean, exceeding 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 lonel improvements have been made, and the ac-ations will be found equal, if not superior, to any en the coast.

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

jel6-30t

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

GOUNTY, PA.—This delightful and popular place
of sugmer resort, located directly on the line of the
Pennsylvania Bailroad, on the summit of the Allegheny
Mountains, twenty-three hundred feet above the level of
the ocean, will be open for guests from the 10th of June
till the 19th of October. Since last season the grounds
have been greatly improved and beautified, and a number of Octages have been erected for the accommodation of families, rendering Cresson one of the most
romanito 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, Tengin Alleys, Baths, &c., together with the
furest air and water, and the most magnificent mountain
scenery to be found in the country.
Tickets good for the round trip from Philadelphia,
\$7.50; from Pittaburg, \$3.05.

For further information, address
G. W. MULLIN,
jeb-2m Oresson Springs, Cambria co., Pa.

SEA BATHING LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH CO., N. J.
METROPOOITAN HOTEL,
NOW OPEN.
Address J. H. & I. W. COOPER,

CONGRESS HALL, 

SEA BATHING. OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Is now open for the reception of visitors.
je26-6w# ISRAEL LAMING, Proprietor. TAR HOTEL,
(Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
SANUEL ADAMS, Proprietor.

Carriages to Hire. COLUMBIA HOUSE.

ATLANTIC CITY, SITUATED ON KENTUCKY site the Surf Hou Terms to suit the times

Je20-2m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor. SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC GIFT, N. J.

BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.

A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifuly situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Now open for visitors for the season.

je 20-2m

Now open for visitors to the state of the state of the season. The Bathing, Fishing, Gunzing, and Yachting being very superior.

Board will await guests at the inlet on arrival of trains, Board per week, \$8. P. O. Address, Atlantic City.

H. D. SMITH,

Proprietor.

\_jy4-fmw2m

MANSION HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
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 jest office. The bashing grounds are un-urpassed
on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. BRIEL, of
"Philadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and
choice brands of cigars.

HOUSE AND AND LANGER

AGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC OITY is now open, with a
LARGE ADDITION OF BOOMS.
Board 87 per week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC

OfTY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few choice R:oms 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 Oottage and Hotel Lots for sale by M. McULEES, je20-2m Proprieter. COTTHE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC OITY," N. J., a splendid new house, southwest orner of ATLANTIO and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues, ill beopen for visitors on and after Lace 20th.

orner of ATDAN TIVano manassaultes it savemes, rill be open for visitors on and after June 20th. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra" are unsurpassed by anym the Island. There is a spacious Ice Oream and Bereament Saleon attached to the house. Terms moderate, realment Saleon attached to the house. Terms moderate. O, DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG, 1620.2m DEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC DOINT, 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 in front of the hotel.

HESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This private Boarding House, corser of YORK and PACIFIC Arenue, 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 EA BATHING .- "The Clarendon." (formerly Virginia House.) VIRGINIA AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the accommodation of Boarders. This House is situated immediately on the Beach, and from every room affords a fine view of the sea.

[ie20-2m] JAMES JNNKINS, M. D. CEA BATHING.— UNITED STATES HA BATHING.— UNITED STATES

HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N J., is now open, situated only fifty yards from the seashore, central of the place; house froating the ocean 500 feet; two hours from New York. Steamer leaves Murray street twice daily, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; thence by the R. and D. B. Railroad. Address

B. A. SH/EMAKER.

Communication from Philadelphia is by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. trains, into June 1.

QUMMER BOARDING. - BROAD. TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE—A romantic spot for a SUMMER RESIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops of Pennsylvania, reached daily by the Pennsylvania Central, and the Broad Top Mountain Railroad from Summingdon. The House is one of the fluest in the insertion of the State, handsomely furnished, with all the recuestives for comfort and convenience—pure air, delications spring water, romantic scenery, and everything to exact one pure air, delication and a many services of the daily communication may be had with Philadelphia.

ickets through the season. Persons leaving Philadel-bia in the morning can take tea at the Mountain House the same evening.

The subscriber has kindly been allowed to refer to the stollowing confirms confirms confirms confirms confirms confirms.

The subscriber has kindly been allowed to refer to the collowing gentlemen, residents of Philadelphia, who have been patrons of the Mountain House:

Wm. Onnmings, Esq.,
Hon. Henry D. Moore,
John Hotalies, Esq.,
John Hotalies, Esq.,
John Hotsman, Esq.,
Richard D. Wood, Esq.,
Richard D. Wood, Esq.,
Hon. Hong M. Mobble M. Proprietor.

1018. H. Rroad, Ton City. Huntingdon county, Pa. jel2-tf Broad-Top City, Hunting STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MARTIN & QUAYLES

STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS

M P O E 1 U M,
No. 1028 WALNUT STREET, BELOW BLEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA. jell-fply

"THOMBON'S LONDON "THOM SON'S LONDON

KITCHENER"—We are now manufacturing

"THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER," or

EUBOPEAN RANGE, suitable for large and small
families, hotels, hospitals, and other gublic institutions,
its great variety. Also, Portable Ranges, the "Philadelphia Bange," Gas Ovens, Bath Boilers, and Cast-iron
Sinks, together with a great variety of small and largeefized Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Fire-board
Stoves, Low-down Grates, &c.

Wholesale and Retail Only at our Warercoms.

NOETH, OHASE, & NOETH,
No. 209 North SECOND Street,
four doors above Bace street.

RAIN PIPE.—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, 40c per yard; 5-inch bore, 50c per yard; 5-inch bore, 65c per yard. Every variety of connections, bends, traps, and hoppers. We are now prepared to turnish pipe in any quantity, and on liberal terms to dealers and those pur-Chasing in large quantities.
OBNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS.—Vitrified Terra

Cotta Chimney Tops, plain and ornamental designs, war-santed to stand the action of coal gas or the weather in any climate.

GARDEN VASES.—A great variety of ornamental farden Vases, in Terra Cotta classical designs, all sizes, and warranted to stand the weather.

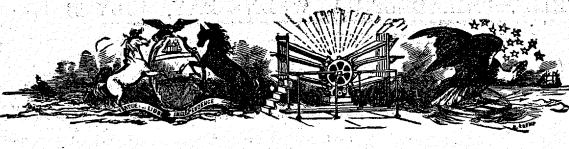
Philadelphia Terra Cotta Works, Office and Ware Rooms

1010 OHESTNUT Street, jelf-H

S. A. HABBISON.

WORMAN & ELY, No. 180 PEGG ORMAN & KILY, No. 180 PEGG Street, manufacturers of patent OAST-STEEL TABLE CUTLERY; also, a lately-patented COMBINATION KNIFE, FORK, and SPOON, especially Scientific for Camp use, for Fishermen, Sea-faring Men, Mechanics, Miners, Lumbermen, and all Workmen carrying their disners: W. &. E.'s Cutlery is werranted to be of the best quality of ENGLISH OAST-STEEL, and is intended to supersede, by its excellence and cheapness, the inferior qualities of Cutlery now in the market, and to which they respectfully lavite the attention of the Hardware dealers generally.

BAY RUM-19 casks very superior, just received. For sale by
OHAS. S. OAESTAIRS,
15 128, WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.



A Moan over America

gerous game, for the invaders are neither so much at home in the climate, nor so well under cover, as the inhabitants of the South, nor so able to avail

the inhabitants of the South, nor so able to avail themselves of the resources of the country. But let us suppose the hideous consummation; let us grant that it may be possible to sacrifice man against man, and by dint of money to procure a perpetual succession of American or foreign recruits to supply the exhaustion. What will be the value of a territory from off which the men have been destroyed? Will it be a conquest when the soil alone survives with a miserable burden of more

with a miserable burden of women, children, and slaves, the sick, the aged, and the maimed! If this be what the Americans seriously contemplate, then may we well ask which are the best and truest

friends to America—we, who have advised them

riends to America—we, who have advised them over and over again to divide quietly into two friendly federations, or the men who advise Boston and New York not to draw the rein, or abate the spread of war, till there remains not a man to pull down the Stripes and Stars on the soil of the United States?

The intelligence swells in its range and in its horrors as the war flows round the whole United

States?

The intelligence swells in its range and in its horrors, as the war flows round the whole Union, settles in the deep inlets, fortifies itself in peninsulas, and becomes chronic in vast plains. The long weary columns of slaughter we give to-day can only be considered as an earnest of the worse that may be expected should the defenders of Richmond retreat to the mountains in their rear, and all the other armies now at bay fall back on their supplies and resources in the interior. The mutual charges of inhumanity show how intense is the bitterness already implanted by less than two years' war. Only last year it was a matter of pride and gratification to both sides that Fort Sumpter had fallow without the loss of a man on either side, aid? it was predicted that the Americans would fight a bloodless war. It is far otherwise now. The greatest brutalities are committed or ascribed, it matters not which, for, if ascribed, they will be retailated. If scalded sailors leap into the sea, the Confederates are charged with massearing housefuls of sleeping "contrabands." These are rumors, and may, or may not, be true. A private authority always needs corroboration or checking. The same doubt cannot be

policy which looks only to conquest and power. It raises dictators, conquerors, and tyrants, only to bear their yoke when there is no one else to bear it.

FROM VICKSBURG,

Departure of the Mortar Fleet—Cause of the Delay—Hot Weather — Another Reconnoissance up the Yazoo.

COPARTNERSHIPS. OPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY admitted DANIEL WEAVER a member of our firm. 18AAC A. SHEPPARD & CO. Philadel phia, July 7, 1862.

VOL. 5.—NO. 301.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUCCES-SORS to CHAFFEES, STOUT, & CO., have THIS IY formed a copartnership, under the firm of STOUT ATKINSUM, for the purpose of conducting the nolesals Dry Goods business, and have taken the store;

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1862. NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of PRATT & REATH, has been dissolved by its own limitation, and by mutual consent.

D. T. PRATT is alone authorized to collect the out-

D. T. PRATT.

(SUCCESSOR TO PRATT & REATH,)

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.

Has removed from N. W. corner Fifth and Market Sts. No. 607 CHESTNUT STREET,

Where he offers for sale a FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS pertaining to the WATCH BUSINESS. Dealer are solicited to examine the stock. May.

May.

118 NORTH WHARVES. May. jyl-lm TTHE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore

existing under the firm of RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO., is this day dissolved.

PETER SIEGER,
JACOB BIEGEL,
WM. S. BAIRD,
JOHN WIEST.

JUNE 30.

11 LEFECTOFOR TOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNER-

SHIP.—The subsortbers hereby give notice that they have entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the several law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to limited partnerships. That the name of the firm under which said partnerships is to be conducted is RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN.

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 Girard avenue; HENRY S. FISYER, 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 the Continental Hotel. Hotel.

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 Junuary. 1865.

day of July, A. D. 1892, and is to terminate on the day of January, 1885.

JACOB BIEGEL,
JOHN WIEST,
D. B. EBVIN,
HENRY S. FISTER,
JOSIAH RIEGEL,
JOSIAH RIEGEL,
Syl-6w WM. 8 BAILD,
Special Partners.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. NUMMER STOCK. During July and August we will sell Summer Dress Joods, such as Lawns, Organdies, Bareges, and their abries, at very low prices to clear the stock. The assortments are still fair, and the goods of this SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and RIGHTH Streets

AWNS. A W. V.S.

Fine stock of 12% and 15 cent Lawns,
Organdice at 14. 15, 19, and 25 cents.
Cheap lots of Bareges and thin dress stuffs,
6%, 8, 10, and 12% cent dress goods in prof
Black Bareges and Tamartines
Extra quality Black Alpacas 31 cents.
Fine Black Alpacas for Gents', Costs.
LINEN GOODS.

Table Damasks, first-rate quality, at 50 cents.
Bargains in dinner Napkins.
Low-priced and fine Towels.
Bargains in 4-4 heavy Linens.
Bargains in 4-4 fine Linens.
GLOSING OUT SALES. ELOSING OUT SALES.
Boys Sammer Clothing.
Linen Drills, Checks, Stripes, &c., &c.
Ladies Sacques, Closks, and Manties.
Lace Manties at nominal prices.
Hoop Skirts, best quality, at old prices.
COOPER & COUNABD,
jy17-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Strests

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! Table Linens, nearly two yards wide, at 62%c.
One case of Linens (short pieces) very cheap.
Lawns closing out cheap.
Bareges reduced in price.
Colicoes at old prices.
Muslins at the lowest market price.

N. B.—Don't forget 702, the place to buy Jackson's celebrated Lead Pencils. GOOD BLACK DRESS SILKS. Heavy-corded Dress Silks.
Glossy Black Dress Silks.
Widows' Silks, without glose

GOOD MUSLINS BY THE PIECE.

New York Mills Shirting.

je10-6m NEW 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 lew prices.

A full line of all descriptions of White Goods for Ladles wear, of the most approved makes.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,
jet

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
OHOICE STYLER. OHOIOE STYLMS.
MEBRIMAOS,
SPRAGUE,

SPRAGUE,
SPRAGUE,
PAOIFIC,
ALL TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.
A large lot best styles and fast colors at 10c.
OWYPERTHWAIT & CO.,
mhl6-tf N. W. cor. EIGHTH and MARKET Sts. COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Baven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for
Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 2
test wide. Tarpauling, Belling, Sail Twine, &c.
JOHN W. MYERMAN & CO.,

EV4-1 PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

English Opinion on American Affairs. London, July 5, 1862. "What are the real sentiments of the English cople as to our affairs?" This was a question which, previous to leaving America, I had freuently heard asked, and to which very different nd contradictory answers were given.

over pretence of neutrality disguised, the Governnent and aristocracy were decidedly hostile in their feelings to the national cause; but by many it was contended that the great majority of the British nation-its bone and sinew, its working, mercantile, and even educated and wealthy classes under the nobility, and especially the religious portion of the community-were our warm and decided friends. I had seen this latter statement reiterated time and again by the foreign correspondents of many of our most influential journals, and especially those of the religious press. When I arrived in England, now several months,

I determined to keep the object of discovering the real sentiments and feelings of its people on this ubject steadily in view, and employ every means in my power for the accomplishment of that purpose. Since then I have mixed freely with all the different classes of society to which I could obtain access—workingmen, traders, mechanics, ministers, physicians, barristers, artists, naval and military ficers, &c,. &c., in steamboats, railroad cars. ho tels, private residences, shops, warehouses, offices. and places of public resort. In order to draw them out, I have introduced the subject wherever propriety would admit, and expressed my own riews without reserve, as well as endeavored by statement, inquiry, and discussion, to elicit theirs. If there were any great differences of opinion. I might still be in doubt, and express my convictions with reserve and hesitancy. But, as far as I can liscover, no such difference exists. That there are exceptions, and that in some places they may be numerous, is not disputed, but the general

tatement now about to be made may, I think, be relied upon with the utmost certainty. The sympathics of the English people are with the so-called Southern Confederacy. They cor-dually desire its ultimate triumph, and firmly believe in it. Ten out of every twelve with whom I have conversed have either openly avowed or strongly indicated such sympathy, and uttered such opinion. Many of these declared that, during the earlier stages of the conflict, they were strengly with the North, but their feelings and views had indergone a complete change, and this was the case with a large number of their acquaintances and friends. I have heard this from anti-slavery men formerly of the most decided type, from ministers of the Gospel, and even from members of the Society of Friends, whose testimony heretofore has been so consistently borne against war and slavery. I have confessed that it was a mystery which I ould not understand as to the reasons of their Southern proclivities. In reply various grounds were assigned at different times, and by different persons. That the South was the weaker was, by ome, considered sufficient reason. It was natural that their sympathies shou'd be aroused in behalf of the weaker against the stronger, and, indeed, it was unavoidable. Yet, with a strange inconsistency. it was by no means admitted that the South had proved inferior in skill or strength, and it was confidently asserted that it was impossible to subdue her. Indeed, I have heard it broadly affirmed by hose who ought to have known better, that in every conflict where the conditions were anything like equal, the Southern armies had proved victorious. Again : the English people cannot be made to believe that the slavery question has anything to do with this contest. They assert that it is altogether a question of tariff and territorial supremacy. Many, in conversation with me, have gone so far as to say that they believe slavery would be sooner abolished in a recognized Southern Confederacy than if this war should end in a reconstruction of the Union. When pointed to the acts of the present Administration accomplishing its immediate curtailment, and looking to its ultimate destruction, they reply that this course has unwillingly been forced upon it, and is only intended as a bid for the sympathy and co-operation of foreign nations. When the declarations of the Southern leaders, strongly endorsing the system of slavery and making it the acknowledged corner-stone of their political fabric, are repeated in their hearing, they doubt or deny them altogether, or say that they are merely the expression of individual senti-

ment, and are not to be taken as intimating the animus of their Government. It is, indeed, singular how incredulity, and ingenuity in distorting every occurrence to their favor and our detriment, There are some who come out at once without concealment or circumlocution, and acknowledge that they would like to see the United States humbled and curtailed in her power and resources, as she has always been arrogant and unjust towards England, and sympathized with her enemies in the Crimean war and the Canadian insurrection. All these different classes, when asked to assign their reasons for their belief in the ultimate sucness of the South, inform us that they are united and desperate; that six millions of people can never be conquered; that if compelled to submit for the present, they will watch every opportunity te avenge themselves; that the expense of keeping them in subjection will utterly impoverish the

TRUELLE SONT THE PIECES

TO THE TOTAL MACHINE

GOOD MUSLING BY THE PIECES

The TOTAL MACHINE

DOWN THE BASELER

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troubles, had spent any time in the United States is visitors, or travelled at all extensively through them, but who unreservedly and warmly espoused our side of the quarrel. And these friends are smong the best educated and most intelligent classes—physicians in large practice and Gospel ministers of great talents and usefulness. I have thus endeavored briefly and succinctly to give a statement of English feelings and opinions n reference o American affairs. At first, such unanimity of sentiment against the just expectations which the former anti-slavery views of the British nation had raised were surprising and unaccountable. But I am not now so much inclined to wonder when I find that, with very few and comparatively unimportant exceptions, the public press in this country has constantly and persistently misled the people; and that consequently, as to the facts of the case, even the best and most highly educated minds here are laboring under the grossest misapprehensions. Opinions formed under such circumstances could not possibly be correct.

LINERANT.

LETTER FROM MEMPHIS.

[From the London Times, July 8, 1862].
The news from America, is such as a sick old soldier in a thirty-years' war might dream in a ondence of The Press.] The news from America, is such as a sick of a soldier in a thirty-years' war might dream in a nightmare of incessant, aimless, endless, purposeless fighting. Everywhere there is a dead-look of arms; everywhere one sees armics encamped in morasses, or tolling through mud, under a burning sun, to some point, where, after an even balance. Мемриів, July 16, 1862. The Vicksburg enterprise seems to be partially bandoned. Twelve of the sixteen mortar-boats have been ordered to report at Fortress Monroe. sun, to some point, where, after an even balance of mutual slaughter, they will shortly find themselves as they were, only reduced in numbers, encumbered with sick and wounded, and condemned to many weeks of inaction. The noblest heroism is wasted in the attempt to gain positions, which are either not won, or only won to be found useless. As two desperate wrestlers pass and repass the identical spot over and over again, armies acquire ground only to lose it, and lose it to regain it, and regain it to stand in daily apprehension of a more signal reverse than the last. Far away from the basis of operations, under the burning san of Charleston, and within four miles of that city, the New York "Highlanders" have been marched up to earthworks, where, after three charges, the last with empty muskets, they left the trenches filled with their dead. The only result is mutual terror and a common determination not to yield. McClellen stands and still stands before Richmond with his eighty thousand men. Between him and They are convoyed around by Captain Davis, who goes in his flag-ship. Thus our friends, the mortarooat men, will have an opportunity to revisit the cenes of their youth. These mortar boat men are as pelebrated here as Billy Wilson's Zouaves are in New York. They are the hardest specimens of hunanity that could easily be found. It is said that Gen. Heintzelman furnished them from his corps. He was ordered to furnish one hundred and sixtyfive men for the mortars, and that being the exact umber of companies in his command, he sent word to each regimental staff to select from each company the worst man in it, and send him along. The result does credit to the sagacity of his regi mental officers, for they are a set of pet-lambs! The other day a few of them got into a fight on the river bank. They "sloshed round" in a promisis a stands and still stands before kichmond with his eighty thousand men. Between him and the city are seven miles of mud, an equal protection to both armies. He demands reinforcements, which are needed elsewhere, and for the sake of which the right wing of the Northern line has been sadly denuded. Should he be defeated in the battle now imminent his retreat will be disastrous. cuous manner for some little time, and finally conluded to devote their energies to one man, whom they singled out, and proceeded to beat in the most barbarous manner, and after they had so nearly killed him that he could not "holler" any longer, they lifted him quietly in their arms and threw General Banks, with two other generals of name, has only recovered his position on the Shenandoah to be assured that he will not reap without molestahim into the stream. Instead of drowning, as he was expected to, and as any well-regulated corpoto be assured that he will not reap without molestation the plentiful harvest fast ripening about him. The possession of New Orleans leaves the city a desert. No vessel comes up the river. The warehouse gates are all closed. Every commercial transaction is regarded only as bearing on finances or the currency. General Butler is engaged in quarrels with women, with merchants, and with the consuls of all nations, and is hanging men who defy his authority by hauling down the Federal flag, or pretend his authority for the purpose of plunder. In the Missispip and its tributaries expeditions conducted with much courage and skill end in the possession of earthworks, useless when gained, and costing in one case the horrible death of a whole ship's crew, a hostile shot having penetrated its steam drum. Meanwhile the cry is for more men. A hundred thousand men are wanted, and with doubled bounties and pay, it is said, they will come. Great, indeed, must be their zeal or their cupidity if they join a war which only sends back shiploads of sick and wounded, who would all perish, it is said, in rosity would have done without hesitation, he swam down-river to a steamer, and climbed on poard. "Well," said the man who helped him out of the water, "I should think you came pretty near being drowned." "Faith, honey, and ye're' not far out of the way there." The canal is progressing satisfactorily. It is impossible to guess what is going to be the precise result of the ditch. Some think that it will require more head on the river than it will have before the fall rains to force through this new place a channel sufficiently large to carry a steamboat safely through. Others say that in a day after the lever is cut the boats will be running through. Of course, no one can tell either what bars or other obstacles will be formed either in the new canal or where it empties into the old one. Of course, some very considerable disturbances may be expected. It join a war which only sends back shiploads of sick and wounded, who would all perish, it is said, in the holds of the "floating hospitals" but for the kindly aid of good women.

The eye wearies itself as it attempts to pierce through this confusion in search of the beginning of the end. On neither side is there any relaxing or releating. They must have suffered hardships familiar enough to the soldiers of the resulture and seems to me a hazardous sort of an experiment. But if it succeeds it will be the neatest venture of the whole war. What is to be our policy in the West? Curtis' march to Helena has proved that there is no enemy familiar enough to the soldiers of the populous and ill-fed regions in this Old World, but very new to the inhabitants of a land flowing with milk and honey. Yet they endure, and do, and die, with all the spirit worthy of a greater and more intelligible cause. Many thousands of Irishmen have expiated the follies of Repeal by dying to enforce Union; and as many Germans, cast out by their own fatherland, have perished in other men's quarrels. Yet and have perished in other men's quarrels. Yet there is no prospect of the war flagging for want of men, and we are compelled to look forward to the possible time when the process of mutual destruction may at least reduce the South to an utter disproportion of force. Is it possible that this is the goal of Northern ambition, and that, like the tyrant of old, they hope to make a solitude and call it a Federal Union? It is at best a dangerous game for the investments.

in force west of the river. There is said to be a large force at Vicksburg, but nobody real y knows anything about it. This "said to be" is about played out. Hindman was said to be after Curtis, with a gigantic army. The fact is, the Secessionists are fed upon hopes. They are a species of chameleon, and live upon air. The West is, so far as actual warfare is concerned, subdued. The rebel forces are scattered all over the country. They will not again concentrate unless it should be determined again to shift the scene of the war from the East to the West. We must occupy the important posts, shoot off the guerillas, keep a sufficient force in the field to protect property, and encourage the citizens to reopen and keep open the avenues of trade. War is going to be the most valuable agency in reclaiming this people. They are utterly destitute of many articles which are absolutely indispensable. The most important of those is salt. Salt is therefore used as an engine of war. The Board of Trade, appointed by the Secretary

of the Treasury to grant permits to sell and take goods out of the city, are scrupulously vigilant that no man takes more goods or provisions, parti-cularly of salt, than he needs for his ewn family. In this way everybody that needs salt is brought to see order and protection to property, instead of the. disgraceful anarchy that prevailed under the Seoath of allegiance before they can take away any-thing. By and by it will get through their heads that if they are loyal they can pursue their avocations as before, buy provisions and sell produce, and if they are not, they will be simply outcasts. The loyalty which, in less than twelve months, was turned to bitter hatred, is not a very valuable ac-

quisition to the Government, to be sure, but it is worth what it will cost to get it. Considerable amusement is caused by the detection and seizure of whisky, ingeniously concealed in packages of various sorts. Twenty-seven barrels of eggs, forty parrels of salt, innumerable trunks, and other miscellaneous packages have been found to contain the precious red eye. Gentlemen of the Celtic persuasion were exceedingly discomfited, and swear by all the saints and the Holy Virgin that it was intended solely for their own use. One man said this who had fifteen gallons seized. "Very well," said the detective, "you may see in this another proof of the beneficence of the United States Government, which will save you from a

watery grave." FROM NEW ORLEANS.

These are rumors, and may, or may not, be true. A private authority always needs corroboration or checking. The same doubt cannot be admitted in favor of the authorities at whose mercy lies the hapless city of New Orleans. Its story is to be read in the proclamations and the correspondence of its military masters, and never did conquerors assume such a tone. They have, indeed, conquered the city, its inhabitants, and all its valuable contents, though the latter be paid for by English money, be stored in English names, and only wait for the convenience of a passage to this country. The Americans will one day find that such tyranny recoils back on the heads of those who countenance it, and that they are sanctioning against themselves the principles which they permit towards others. This is the retribution of a policy which looks only to conquest and power. It NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1862. It is difficult to know where to begin a description of the state of affairs in New Orleans at this time. The Union sentiment is extending, and its adherents are gaining confidence of tone and confidence of expression; but there is a good deal more of concealed than avowed Unionism. At the same time, the Secessionists, real and pretended, are still the Secessionists, real and pretended, are still largely in the majority, and use the usual claptrap of falso intelligence to beguite the weak and keep the timid in alarm. During this week, we have been regaled with rumors from Richmond of disasters to McClellan, all or most of which wo hope will prove to be without foundation. Squads of Secessionists were gathered on Canal and Carondelet streets on Menday and Tuesday, elated over news that had reached them of an advance by Gen. Ruggles from Jackson, Miss., to Baton Rouge, and the retaking of the arsenal and barracks at the latter place. On Wednesday morning, however, a steamboat arrived from Baton Rouge.

the hogsheads of sugar, and brought the at Baton Rouge all was quiet, and the I still floated over the Capitol.
Alton, which arrived here on Monday from York, brought the commission of General Shepley, as military governor of Louisiana. His position bitherto has been that of military commandant of New Orleans, and ex officio Mayor, in which post, he has won golden opinions from all classes. Even the Secessionists openly concede that law and order have succeeded confusion. Thugs and other secundrels who have been the terror of the community for years have been made, for the first time, to pay the penalty of their orimes. Almost since the days of Jackson, New Orleans has felt the need of a vigorous, just, and fearless administrative power for the repression of crime and violence. I might almost say that General Shepley could be rechosen now as mayor by a popular vote.

The discrimination of General Butler in the selection of suitable magistrates has been equally thown in sppointing Major Joseph M. Bell as Provost Judgo. The jurisdiction of the former district recorders has been merged in his court, and it oath, the remaining five still refusing.

also supplies the place of the courts of civil jurisdiction, in cases of urgency, such only being acted upon. All the other courts are closed, except those. of two justices of the peace, who have taken the The Fulton brought out Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Cuhbert Bullitt, Esq., the latter of whom has the new enviable distinction of having hung out the last Union flag in New Orleans. He has been received with a warm welcome by Union men, and with a respect that almost amounts to cordiality by Secessionists, in spite of his unswerving Unionism. The Rinaldo lies at one of our upper wharves, and her officers, in the British naval uniform, may be seen on our street banquettes, arm-in-arm with rebel sympathizers. The most amiable relations. evidently exist between them. On their vessel the "Bonnie Blue Flag" is played nightly to an admiring or curious crowd, who stand on the levee to hear it. This national song of the "Secesh" was sung in the public schools for some time after the occupation by the Federal troops with a vim and frequency that is now much regretted by the teachers and managers, who are in trouble at the prospect of their usual vacation pay being discontinued by the Federal officials. With the gradual gaining of confidence in final Union success, all manner of denials, explanations, and disavowals are offered by the prominent participants and leaders of the rebellion in this place, who now remain quietly aloof from the Confederate lines, glad at their exemption from the troubles they occasioned. Their chief trouble now is to wipe out, or obliterate, or live down their acts. There is another class who have always sympathized with Union success, but were led, by persuasion or terrorism, to acts of more or less identifica tion with rebellion, to save themselves and families from suspicion and possible violence. It is not given all men to be Brownlows in firmness and courage, and if the rule prevails that he that is without sin shall cast the first stone, there will be few stones cast in New Orleans.

nessles and fever are said to be raging not only among the people, but among the troops in and around the city. Commodore Farragut, whose energy is only repressed by the positive orders of the Secretary of the Navy, intends to go as far as lies within the amount of discretionary power allowed him, and will commence the reduction of the enemy's battery as soon as General Williams, who commands the land forces at this point, declares himself ready. Colonel Ellet has tendered his fleet of rams to convey the troops, and the enterprise will probably take place in the course of a few days.

The recent arrival of the gunboate Tyler, Essex and Sunter, (captured at Memphis,) makes our gun fleet, independent of Farragut's, very formidable, and entirely sufficient to reduce the beloagured city, when that much derird end shall be decided upon. The necessity for immediate action is very great, for the river is receding rapidly, causing rerious apprehension that some of Farragut's vessels will be left aground, and the crews of our fleet are being prostrated by the excessive heat and the direases inevitable to a Northern temperament in this winternal region." The incidents, military, political, public, and personal, that have occurred since the arrival of General Butler, I will presume you to have been made acquainted with, either through other correspondence or the clippings of the New Orleans A FIREMAN A CONFESSED HABITUAL IN.
OBNDIABY.—Charles C. Munsell, foreman of Etna
Bose Company, No. 1, of Hartford, has been aerested
for setting fire to the barn of the late Capt Barnard, last
Tuerday night. The police have suspected and traced
him for several years, but could not obtain conclusive
evidence until now.—Munsell confesses to several deeds
of arron, and seems to have a mania for incendiarism in
order to graifly his love of excitement and effort at fires.

He was always on hand, and a hard worker at such,
scenes.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Enemy Falling Back—He sees his Danger on the South Bank of the James River and For tifies—Paroled Wounded Prisoners—No more Trophies—Enemy in Force between City Point and Richmond, &c.

Point and Richmond, &c.

Cavalry scouts report that the enemy's pickets are four miles distant from our line. From this it would appear that the main force of the rebels is gradually retiring, as one week ago their pickets were but one mile from our own.

Becompoissances are frequently made by the cavalry, but they seldom meet with either small or large bodies of the enemy. The main object of such expeditions is to discover the foography of the country. As usual, our camp is encircled by dense woods divided by innumerable roads and by paths, some of which have probably not received the impression of a wheel of foot for half a contury. Mittary operations render it important that the direction and terminus of each road should be made familiar to the generals in command. To the cavalry is familiar to the generals in command. To the cavalry is almost invariably assigned the duty of obtaining the re quisite information, sain to their court that inter pursuing a road or lane through a forest several miles, the horsemen are surprised to learn that, on account of the serpentine and circuitous course it takes, they have really advanced but a short distance from the starting point.

It is understood here that the rebels are engaged constructions extend to a few starting points. structing earthworks of a formidable character on the couth back of James river, between Turkey Bend and Port Darling. Of late, our gunboats have not gone up farther than City Point. The rebels continue to fire upon our vessels going to and coming from Fortress Mon roe, and occasionally succeed in doing some damage The mail-boat Nelly Baker was struck in the boiler, thre The mail boat Nelly Baker was struck in the boiler, three days since, causing a fracture in one of the plates. She is now undergoing repairs. Another beat has been femporarily substituted for the Nelly Baker.

It is not thought that the guerilla batteries will successfully serve the enemy in his efforts to cut off our river communication; but it is the opinion of many that unless the gunboats are particularly watchful, our steamers and transports will be continually subjected to inconvenience and delay. It is undoubtedly the intention of the enemy to follow the exclusive practice of harassing our vessels during the summer worths, or till harassing our vessels during the summer months, or till such time as we may make active demonstrations toward the rebel capital, when, of course, he will be necessitated to act more on the defence.

Every afternoon, commencing from Tuesday of this week, we have had heavy thunder showers. A slow rain set in yesterday, which has made the atmosphere cool and bracing.—N. Y. Times.

Forthess Mongor, July 21.—The steamer Louisiana strived this morning from a point twelve miles south of Richmond, on the James river, where she had been sent to bring off a large number of our sick and wounded, officers and men, taken during the late battles before Richmond. The arrangements had been made by Gen. Dix in an interview with Generals Lee and Longstreet seme days since, and at the appointed time the sick and wounded appeared, having been brought from the city in ambulances. The Louisiana took on board four hundred and twenty efficers and men, perhaps half of whom are wounded, the balance being sick and worn out.

They have been confined in prison in Richmond seventeen days, and were taken at Savago's station and other places at the commencement of the battle, and were at the time mostly in hospitals. They say they have been very well used, except that their food was coarse and bad. About eighty have been sent to New York in a sailing vessel, and the remainder will go to Baltimore in the Louisiana, leaving here to night. Their names have already been published.

Among the wounded are Major Clitz, of the Seventeenth Intattry; Col. Charles, of the Temmany Regiment, and many others, thought to be deed. They are all doing very well. A portion are already transferred to the Euterpe, sanitary ship, and will leave to night, in tow of the Vanderbilt. Others of our sick and wounded in the enemy's hands will be given up as rapidly as possible, on parole, and will be properly cared for by the Sanitary Commission.

There is no news of importance from the army. Every-

mmission. There is no news of importance from the army. Every There is no news of importance from the army. Everything remains quite the same. The 1 obels keep at a respectful distance from our lines, but are said to be concentrating in some force between City Point and Richmond, on the south bank of the river, for the purpose, it is presumed, of covering the flanks of the forts on the river. Beauregard is said to be in command in person, and to have in the neighborhood of thirty thousand men under him. It is purely a defensive position. Whether he will have any occasion to bring his pets into action will probably be known hereafter.

Our steamers have not been antoyed for a week past by rebel rithemen or field guns on the banks of the river. The gunboais have stopped the light gun practice; but whether the rebels are not proparing sometting more heavy and serious to obstruct the navigation remains to be seen.

heavy and serious to obstruct the navigation remains to be seen.

A change is greatly needed in the manner of conducting business on the Baltimore boats. The James river boats arrive generally an hour or two before the departure of the Baltimore boat, and the sick and wounded officers are compelled to wait until the hour for departure before they can obtain state-rooms or berths on it, meanwhile lying upon the floor or upon freight to get needed rest. This should not be.

I am requested to make known the fact that, by a recent order of Major General Dix, no officer or soldier can cent order of Major General Dix, no officer or soldier can forward North any gun, sword, pistol, knife, or any material used in warfare.

The agent of Adams' Express Company has men specially detailed to extmine every article of any description going North from this point; and he has been instructed to turn over all the articles enumerated above to the ordenance officer, of which he has already taken many. A large quantity of percussion caps were found in a box, evidently stolen, and directed to a prominent Secessionist in Baltimore. Evidently sembody deserves to be hung. The provost marshal seizes everything which he finds on the persons of soldiers or civilians which has been brought from the army.

The weather hes been quite cool for a day or two, the wind being quite fresh from the northeast. It has had a good effect upon the health of the troops. good effect upon the health of the troops.

Case of General Philip St. George Cooke. Washington, July 19, 1862.
To the Editor of The Press: Sin: As the commanding generals of our armies make, it seems, no public reports of operations, a class of army correspondents have monopolized the subject of mest intense faterest to the public. They seem to have become tense interest to the public. They seem to have become the dispensers of fame—the arbiters of reputction, but they are not responsible. They often have only he least trustworthy sources of information, and sometimes, with none, fancy it their duty or interest to write from imagination. The public must have perceived, also, that they write in the interest—as the hired advocates of troops from certain States and cities, and of commanders who somehow repay them.

nation. The public must have perceived, also, that they write in the interest—as the hired advocates of troops from certain States and cities, and of commanders who somehow repay them.

One of the tribs, in seeking to exalt an individual colonel of a Philadelphia regiment, has thought it necessary to belie, at least, one officer of the army—Brigadier General P. St. G. Cooke. He says, in substance, that Colonel averill succeeds Generals Gooke and Stoneman in command of the cavalry, they both having gone to Washington, General Cooke having been "ordered to the rear after the recent battles," and intimates that the cavalry did badly in a charge at the battle of Gaines' Hill, running over the artillery, causing the loss of a battery, &c. This is put in circulation, a libel affecting not only General Gooke, but another distinguished officer—Brigadier General Stoneman.

There is no shadow of foundation of fact for the statement that General Cooke, "was ordered to the rear after the recent battles." As for the rest, the simple truth is, that in covering therear and fank of the array from attacks on the 26th and 27th of June, one of General Cooke's brigades, under Brig. Gen. Emory, lost its communications and retreated to Fort Monroe, (where it still remains,) and after the battles and retreat to James river, in which the remnants of the "cavalry reserve" performed with great devotion, the most unceasing and essential services, General Cooke, finding himself with less than a colonel's command, and his only duty that of furnishing details for detached services, and with a prospect of long inactivity in an entrenched camp, applied to be ordered to Washington, with a view, no doubt, to a new command, and accordingly he was so ordered.

So many gross misrepresentations have been made of the battle of Gaines' Hill, and particularly of its close—(when there was rather too warm work for any correspondent to be present)—and circulated, too, in malicious gossip, that I take the liberty, without consulting that officer, to furni

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. P. ST. G. COOKE. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE. }
CAMP ON JAMES RIVER, July 3, 1862. }
T. LOCKE. Assistant Adjutant General 5th CAPT. F. T. LOCKE, Assistant Adjutant General 5th Army Corps, (Provisional).—Siz: I have the honor to report the operations of the Cavairy Reserve in the battle of June 27th.

Its extraordinary duties and exposure, for the day on two previous in covering the right and rear of the samy, had caused the detachment of about half of my forces, under Brig. Gen. Emorr, and which, that morning, were ordered to retire on a different line.

In obedience to orders I left Cold Harbor, and arrived on the field of battle about the hour the enemy began his attack. I selected a position, and disposed my force in contiguous close columns. Of the 1st Brigade there were present two and a holf squadrons, 5th Cavalry, and three squadrons, Lancers, Col. Rish. Of the 2d Brigade—Col. Blake—only two skeleton squadrons, 1st Cavalry, (and the Provost Guard,) under Lient, Colonel Greir.

About six o'clock P. M. I observed all the infantry of the left wime—in rear of which was my position—giving way, and three batteries, which, in reserve positions, had been silent the whole day, opened a violent fire upon the advancing lines of the enemy. Without orders, of course, I instantly conducted the 5th and 1st Cavalry to the front, and deployed them—in two lines, a little in rear of and just filling the interval of the two right batteries—this was under a warm fire of musketry and shell. I instructed Col. Blake to support the 5th, and charge when the support or aslety of the batteries required it. I instructed Col. Blake to support the 5th, and charge when the support or aslety of the batteries required it. I instructed Col. Blake to support the 5th, and charge when necessary. I then galloped to the left, and placed the Lancers on the right of the third battery, 2d Artillery, Coapt. Bobinson: I found it limbeishig, having been wholly unsupported. I ordered the fire reopened; the position was not very good for the matter in hand, but the removed fire was continued until the rest of the army hadretreated, and the enemy was neare; the only line of retreat than we were. I then ordered the battery to refire, and, when it was all to the rear, I fell back about 400 paces with the Liancers, end found the enemy checked at the brow of the hill by a most brave handful of infantry. I

Ty, and promptiess.
Very respectfully, your obsdient servant,
P. ST. GEO COOKE.
Brigsdier General United States Army. QUICK WORK —The Chicago Tribune says some time since a warehouse in that city loaded a vessel with 24,000 bushels of wheat in fifty-fire minutes. TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST. The Guerilla Baids in Arkansas, Kentucky Missouri, and Indiana.

FIGHT NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS-GAL-LANT ATTACK UPON A REBEL CAMP—THE ENEMY ROUTED—CAPTURE OF TWELVE HUNDRED PIGS OF LEAD. From the St. Louis Democrat, 18th ]

The following was received by telegraph at beadquarrr, district of Missouri, last evening: terr, district of Missouri, last eyening:

An expedition sent to Fayett-vil'e, Arkansas, by Brigadier General Brown, commanding in Southwest Missouri, consisting of one section of Davidson's Battery, two mountain howitzers, and detachments of the 10th Illinois, 24 Wisconsin, and 34 Missouri State Militia, numbering not over 500, under command of Major Miller, of the 24 Wisconsin Cavalry, attacked the combined forces of Rains, Coffee, Bunter, Hawthorne, and Tracey, numbering about 1.600 men, eight miles beyond Fayetteville, at sunrise Tuesday morning, defeating and routing them completely. The enemy's camps were shelled, followed by cavalry obsraces, and their forces scattered in every direction, and the main body was pured for twelve miles, and the pursuit was given up as the horses of our troops were tired out. Major Miller made a march of seventy-five miles in thirty-six hours, marching during two nights, and hiding in the woods during the day, and completely surprised the rebels.

No detailed report had reached Springfield, but the loss of the enemy was large, and of the United States forces small. The command of Major Miller returned to Fayetteville Tuesday night.

Colonel Ball, of the 4th Missouri State Millia, stationed at Mt. Vernon, reports the capture of 1,200 piez of

ed at Mt. Vernon, reports the capture of 1,200 pigs of lead near Granby, and the killing of twenty-one gneril-less during the past few days. Has not had a man of his command killed, but lost a few horses. HENDERSON, KY., OCCUPIED BY REBELS-EXCITE-From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, of Friday.] By the arrival of two citizens of Henderson, yesterday noon, we have reliable information that the guerillas entered that place yesterday morning, in considerable force, and hoisted the rebel flag on the court house and Hancock House.

The number there, at latest accounts, was represented

The number there, at satest accounts, was represented at two buindred. A dinner was prepared for them by Mrs. Fisher, of the Hancock House.

It was also stated that they had thrown pickets across the river, but this is doubted. One thing is certain: the people of Indiana will not suffer our State to be invaded for a moment. Considerable excitement exists here, and the military is rapidly organizing.

LATER.—A gentlemen arrived from Henderson late last excuping ears the town is occupied by about farty. last evening says the town is occupied by about forty guerillas, who seemed to be enjoying themselves very

quietly.

He says the citizens of Henderson cheered them as they entered the town, and they were treated with great consideration by many of the citizens.

At latest accounts, Horn Arch. Dixon and others were negotiating with Colonel Johnston to have the guerillas ithdrawn from the town.

The stramer Commercial, bound from Memphis for this ty, remained below Henderson, Capt. Archer deeming ity, remained below Hende t unsafe to pass that point. it unsafe to pass that point.

THE FIGHT AT CYNTHIANA, KENTUCKY—OUR LOSS
125 KILLED AND WOUNDED—MORGAN'S LOSS
FROM 60 TO 80—DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGE, ETC. [From the Cincinnati Commercial, 21st.]
We obtain from Capt. William Glass, who arrived in We obtain from Capt. William Glass, who arrived in this city at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the following neutrative of the fight at Cynthiana:

Bis force consisted of sixteen men, a 12-pound cannon, caisson, and ammunition, together with eight steam fireengine borees from this city.

The train arrived at Cynthiana at 2 o'clock P. M., and the men were ordered by Colonel Landrum to go to Judge Perrin's (Secesh) to dinner. After dinner Col. L. ordered them to hirch up, and stated out to show them the positions, though no battle was expected at that time. They moved out on what might be termed a scouling expedition, crossing the Licking bridge, on the Georgetown pike. Col. Landrum, Capt. Glass, and Lieut. Moore were together. When they got about half a mile beyond the bridge our pickets came riding in in hot haste, crying out that Morgan was coming in force to attack the town Col. Landrum then creared them to return; recrossing the bridge, the gun was posted at the intersection of two streets, about six hundred yards from the bridge, commanding it, the street intersecting flain at that distance from the bridge.

As Morgan afterwards told Glass, he commanded this division in person, with four hundred men. As they made their appearance, through the bridge, Captain G. conned on them.

made their appearance, through the bridge, Captain G. opened on them with grape. Morgan replied with a bress howitzer, firing shell. The rebels were here held in bress howitzer, firing shell. The robels were here held in check about fifteen minutes.

Meantime, a second division of Morgan's force made its appearance, at the head of Pike street, from an opposite direction. Wheeling his gun, he fired at them there, immediately afterwards opening on the first division again. Protty near the same time, they made their appearance upon the north, coming down the hill into Mish street, beside Gamp Frazer, (where the 55th Ohio, Colonel Vanderveer, each appearance that regiment took presenting of Cryptings 1. Seeing himself; superproted Main street, beside Camp Frazer, (where the 55th Ohio, Colonel Vanderveer, encamped when that regiment took possession of Cynthiana.). Seeing himself surrounded, Captain Glass told his men to disperse and save themselves; which they did, each one finding the best hiding place he could. A company of Home Guards, numbering about fifty, held the band that approched from the north in check a little while. These Gnards were posted on the Camp Frazer hillside.

Morgan, with two men, set fire to the depot, a large frame building, which was burned to the ground. About three hundred Union muskets were taken and broken over the wheels of platform cars. A large number were piled up near the court house and burned; ameng them were rilies. Mr. Thos. C Ware (father of our city solicitor), an old citizen of Opnthiana, and a true Union man, was shot through the back of the head, and killed, while fighting on Pike street. From 14 to 16 men were buried in Desha's cornfield, across Licking, bridge, 25 rebels were killed in the streets. 17 Union citizens were killed and wounded. Three of Glass' men were missing. He feels sure of the safety of all but one—Tom Barry, who was saleep in the depot when the fight began.

After the fight, Thursday evening, Morgan paroled about 200 men he had disarmed, including about half of Billy Glass' party. Glass himself escaped, was secreted (together with others) by a good Union lady. He remained secreted until eleven o'clock next day. The build of the men had been under guard in the Court House all-night: "When they came out Glass thought he would be looked upon as paroled, and ventured among them.

The Oincinnati steam fire-engine horses were run into Mr. Gray's stable, and several of Mr. Glass' boys stripped their coats and shirts off upon Mergan's approach and played hoster, by which sharp trick they deceived the

air. viay's static, and several of Mr. Glass' boys stripped their coats and shirts off upon Mergan's approach and played hostler, by which sharp trick they deceived the thieves. Morgan ordered them to saddle and bridle the horses, and afterward took possession: He seemed to like them very well, and told Captain Glass afterwards that he wished the fire department of Cincinnati would send him some more. that he wished the fire department of Original Wolfd send him some more.

A company of cavalry, to the number of fifty, posted on Main street, a few yards to the rear of Captain Glass' position, conducted themselves shamefully, as they broke and fied at the first fire. LATER BY TELEGRAPH

LATER BY TELEGRAPH.

ONNHAMA, July 20, 1862—10% P. M.

The following list of killed and wounded was obtained by Mr. A C. Lewis, operator, who proceeded to Keller's bridge on a special train:

KILLED.—Thom is Ware, Captain Lafayette, Wilson Montgomery, William Bankin, Thomas M. Rankin, Thomas Current, W. H. Shipman.

WOUNDED.—L. C. Rankin, Hector Reed, Jos. Miner, Thomas Duval, Capt. Wm. Bradley, Uapt. Samuel Rogers, 18th Kentucky; Capt. Joseph McClintock, John McClintock, Frisbee, the station telegraph-operator at Cynthiana, reported killed, was not injured. He appeared in his office last evening.

MORGAN'S ATTACK ON PARIS, KY.—REINFORCEMENTS CALLED FOR BY THE CITIZENS BUT NOT MENTS CALLED FOR BY THE CITIZENS BUT NOT

SENT.

It is known that about one hundred and twenty of Morgan's troops appeared before Paris on Thursday, and demanded a surrender. A handful of citizens defied him, and replied to his message that they would fight. After. riding around, reconnoiting awhile, they concluded to withdraw. Repeated telegrams were meanwhile despatched to General Ward at Lexington, stating that Morgan had appeared in person before Paris, and the citizens would defend the place until reinforcements could arrive frem Lexington. General Ward replied that no troops could be spared from there.

After Morgan left he was followed by Captain Wadsworth's company, consisting of fifty men, on horseback. When they got to Centreville they learned that Morgan had gone to Cynthisna. Captain Wadsworth returned to Paris, and telegrams urgently calling for reintorcements had gone to Cynthiana. Captain Wadsworth returned to Paris, and telegrams urgently calling for reintorcements were again despatched to Lexington, but without avail. Our informant, a resident of Paris, who was in Lexington on Thursday, states that Ward was incapacitated for service at the critical time. It is now well known that Horgan moved from Cynthiana toward Paris on Friday, afternoon, and reached that place at ten o'clock the same night, where he traveled for a waile at will.

When General Green Clay Smith took command at Lexington, measures were soon taken to belo Paris, and

the determine the company smith took command at Lexington, missures were soon taken to help Paris, and three regiments from Lexington and two from Louisville arrived there just after Morgan left for Winchester. It can easily be seen that a prompt response from Lexington might have secured this netorious marauder. PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS, MO. —EVERY MAN IN TOWN MADE PRISONER—SH-CESSIONISTS RELEASED—PILLAGE AND DESTRUC-TION OF PROPERTY—ANOTHER VISIT THREAT

CESSIONISTS RELEMASED—PILLAGE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—ANOTHER VISIT THREAT-ENED.

From the Keckuk Gais City.]

On Sunday, at two o'clock, the rebels, two hundred and fifty strong, under Colonel Porter, in company with Major Smith, Capitain Cain, Stacy, and Dunn, surprised the town of Memphis (the Union men were very careless in not watching the roads during the day), and took every man in town prisoner. They escorted them all to the court house, and placed a strong guard over them. After a few minutes Colonel Porter and Major Smith came in and were informed by the Secosionists at to who was a Union man and who was a Secessionist. They let their friends pass out. The rebel soldiers then searched the houses for arms, powder, and plunder. Every place was closely examined. Union men's stores were opened, and the contents taken out. This plundering was carried on for several hours. They ripped feather beds open, strewed things over the floor, and upset flour barrels. They took eighty two United States muskets, rifes, revolvers, two boxes of cartridges, some powder, all of the clothes of the soldiers that they had sent home from the army, overcoate, blankets, saddles, bridles, and everything they could use. They swore in a great many, and paroled the soldiers they had pressed two wagons loaded with plunder, which they said thomselves was the best they had. They then started off on the road for Laincaster, and took Dr. William Aylward and Captain Wm. Dawson, of the State militia, along with them. Before they could take Capt. Dawson he was slightly wounded on the right side of his neck. I suppose they took over one thousand dollars in money from the poor citizens. When they left town they gave three cheers for Jeff Davis. I followed them three miles, to find their camp. They went one mile further on, and went into camp, They went one mile further on, and went into camp, They went one mile further on, and went into camp, They went one mile further on, and went into camp, They went one mile further on, and went into THE RAID IN INDIANA-NEWBERG PLUNDERED BY INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.—The news of the rebel raid

in the hospital, stole a wagon and two horses, and then skedadckd.

Two residents of Newberg, who were suspected of disloyalty to their Government, and came over the river with the rebels, and remained after the latter had returned, were shot and killed by a Union citizen of Newberg. Their names were Carney and Mifford. Six companies of Home Guard now occupy Newberg. No resistance whatever was offered to the rebels by the citizens of the town. The coldiers were armed, and desired to defend the town, but were ordered to lay down their arms by the surgeon, who is doubtless a traitor, and has been arrested by order of Governor Morton. A number of the citizens are said to be under arrest for siding the rebels. The steamer Courier found its boat, on which the rebels recrossed the river, at the mouth of Green river and took possession of her.

It is said the Ohio river is blockaded at Henderson, Keniucky, as no bosts have arrived since Fiday. A supper was prepared and waiting for Johnson's force at the Itancock House, in that place. On their arrival the citizens are said to have been delighted.

Prompt measures have been taken for the suppression of the bands on the Ohio river, which it is not deemed prudent to make public at this time.

Johnson's proglamation on his arrival at Headerson. skedade led.

derson.

JOHNSON'S PROCLAMATION. Ottizens of Kentucky:

It has gone forth to the world that you are a subjugated people—that the iron heel of despotism has destroyed all spirit of resistance, and crushed out the last spark of patriotism. This idea has gene through the

North, and they look upon you with contempt, and send their hirelings to rule over you. It has crossed the Atlantic, and the eyes of Europe have been looking at the position of Kentucky with wonder and astonishment. Down in the sunny South, amongst those who ought to be your brothers, you have become a by-word and a scoff. The Kentucky army have turned their anxious eyes to their native State, and at each new outrage would listen for the toesin of war; but they listened and hoped against hope until the last ray has expired. The Confederate Cabinet and Congress have looked for some movement indicating a cesire for freedom; but they looked in vain, and think Kentucky lost.

But there is one man who has never despaired—that man is John C. Breckter dge—the hero, the statesman, and the patriot. With the same never-despairing love that a mother bears to her offspriog, does he regard Kentucky; with the same anxious care has he watched her. He had asked his Government and the world to suspend public opinion until his State should have one more opportunity to redeem her character; and now, citizans of Kentucky, this opportunity has presented itself, and for the sake of your former fame and glory—for your country's call! Rise in your majesty, and drive from your midst this monster of opp ession.

Then prepare now to meet the enemy; send the young men to the field; let them retrieve the character of this once proud and noble State. Circulate through the country that the Confederate Government does not war against the citizens of the country. Can you, with the example set by the people of the South. tamely submit?

They have, with the role devotion, applied the torch to their property, and with unparalleled unanimity have they bartied for their country. Will you not risk as much as they to achieve your freedom and independence?

A. B. JOHNSON, C. S. A.

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus:

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lines constitute a square.

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THE WAR PARSS will be sent to subscribers by

THE OCCUPATION OF WARWICK-NO FURTHER

DETAILS.
[From the Cincinnati Commercial.] From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The Indianspolis papers, of Saturday, contain little or nothing in regard to the occupation of Warwick by rebel gnerillss not embraced in our despatches of Friday evening. The Journal says that a train left Indianspolis on Friday at midnight with more arms and ammunition, in command of General Love. The Journal thus appeals to the men of Indians:

For the first time during the war a free State has been polluted by the foot of an enemy. Indianiana, how long shall this disgrace be borne? These robbers are in our power. They can be taken and killed to the last man. None should ever bear to the southern bank of the Ohio the disgraceful news of their andacity and their safety. Arouse and arm! Let us teach these thieves and mirriderers a lesson that will keep them away forever. No safety strife can separate us on this subject. We are all Hoozeire, proud of our State, proud of the honor she has won, and rightfully proud. Shall we suffer the chame of invasion, and not write our vengeance in the blood of the invader? Fill up the ranks. Pour out the regiments, and we will repay this insult a thousand fold, and no squesmish sense of former ties shall spare the wratches who have perpetrated it.

INTERESTING FROM FORT SCOTT-THE LATE VIG-A correspondent of the Leavenworth Conservative ng from the "Camp near Grand river, Cherokee writing from the "Camp near Grand river, Cherokee nation," on the 6th inst., says:

The 2d Brigade, utder the command of Col. Judson, arrived at Cabin Creek July 2d. The Colonel received information that the enemy, 500 strong, under Col. Stanwatie, the notorious rebel leader of the hostile Cherokees, had left Cabin Creek the day previous, taking a northerly course, but had sent this supply and baggangs train to Locust Grove. Col. Judson immediately directed one section of Capt. Allen's battery, a detachment of infantry belonging to the 10th Kansas, consisting of details from the various companies, amounting in all to sixty-eight men, with about 200 mounted Indians of the tribes of Orecks, Cherokees, and Seminoles. of the lat Indian Regiment, commanded by Lieut Col. Walters, to be in readiness at two o'clock P. M.

Col. Weer marched with the command at the time specified, and crossed Grand river at Landrum Ford, at 4. A. M. next morning, after a fatiguing march. The advance guard (cavalry) soon came upon a party of 20 or 30 rebels, at the premises of Messrs. B. M. Adair and John Davie. The guard immediately charged, scattering the enemy in all directions like chaff before the wind, wounding one and taking ten, prisonera. The man body of the Union forces coming up, projected immediately to the robel camp. The entire rebellightit was in a very short time either dispersed or taken. Our loss was but three killed, one of them accidentally, by our own fire. We have taken one hundred and six prisoners and killed several. We also took a large number of horses and ponies; about fitteen hundred head of cattle, thiry six loaded mule teams, and a large quantity of camp and garrison equipage; also, five hundred stand of arms of all descriptions.

Under date of the 11th instant, the same correspondent writes: nation," on the 6th inst., says:

Under date of the 11th instant, the same correspondent writes:

Some interesting details reached me this morning from a reliable gentleman now with the expedition. His letter is dated Csmp Phillips, eight miles below South Spring river. Of course, you know where that is!

Colonel Bitchie, with part of his Indian regiment, in all 500 men, had a fight with a greatly superior Secosh force under Rains, no less than 1.400 men. The rebels were besten and put to flight. At the same time the colonic straight with the same time the colonic straight at the same time the colonic straight with the same time the colonic straight at the sam lonel captured a portion of their bagage train and a large amount of cattle and horses. These are now on their way to this post.

Colonel Bitchie has reliable information that John Ross was about to join the expedition with lifteen hundred men under his command—" about to come in with his warriors," is the expression used.

In addition to the information contained in the above In addition to the information contained in the above letters, we learn from Mr. North, who has just arrived from the camp, that Col. Solomon, of the 9th Wisconsin, took forty prisoners. There were about four hundred Indians, Cherckees and Osages, who came into our camp. They were mounted and armed, and came in with white flags and carrying their guus with the muzzles down. About two hundred and fifty negroes, the property of rebel half-breeds, are now on their way to Fort Scott.

Gen. McCall on the Recent Battles. From a letter, written by Lieutenant Beatty to the editor of the West Chester Republican, we make the follow-ing extracts. The letter is dated Carlisle, July 12th: ing extracts. The letter is dated Carliele, July 12th:

I have been so ill and prostrate since my return home as to be unable to write, or I would have sconer made you, wo om I know to be a warm friend of the general, acquainted with some particulars which may be of interest to his family. At an early stage of the battle, Gen. McCell's staff became, from assignments to duty elsewhere and various causes, entirely separated from him, with the exception of myself, I alone of the acting aids, remaining with him. This imposed upon me very ardnous duty.

where and various causes, entirely separated from him, with the exception of myses? I alone of the acting aids, remaining with him. This imposed upon mevery ardnous duty.

About six o'clock P. M. I received a rifle ball through the thigh of my right leg. The General urged me to go to the rear and find a surgeon at once. But as I felt no bone was broken, I determined not to leave him while I had the strength to remain on my horse. The battle continued to rage, the "Reserves," worn down by the labor of the two previous battles, long marches and loss of sleep and feeling that fresh rebel troops were constantly pouring on the field, began to yield the unequal context. But the General redoubled his efforts to keep their ranks firm. Arain and again they rallied. I am sure he felt proud of their good conduct—the noble "Reserves"—whom he had organized and given a year's training and discipline, and who in these last five days were realizing his highest expectations.

All at once he turned round to me and said he was struck, and the dull sound of the ball, striking, as I thought, the upper part of his breast bone, had not escaped my ear. I immediately and earnestly urged his going to the rear to a surgeon, and the horses' heads were turned in that direction. We had not proceeded far, however, before he succeeded in getting his shirt opened at the neck, and remarked to me that he could feel no blood or any evidence of a wound. I also examined some as wno blood or any exidence of a wound. I also examined and saw no blood or any sign of the skin being penetrated. Expressing the opinion that he had only been struck by a spent ball, which had done him no injury, he immediately turned his horse and declared his intention of returning to the battle field, but enjoining upon me to seek a surgeon and heve my wound dressed without delay. The chree mounted orderlies who had been with us I admonished to remain faithfully by the general, and their fidelity is proven by the fact that their fate is also involved in the same uncertaint LETTER FROM GENERAL M'CALL-SAFETY OF MAJOR BIDDLE.

Yesterday morning Mr. Thomas A. Biddle, of this city, received the following letter from General McCall:

received the following letter from General McCall:

"BICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
"TODACCO HOUSE PRISON, JULY 9, 1852.

"MT DEAR HARRY: I enclose you herewith a note from your brother Harry, the only reply I have had to two netes written to him.

"On my arrival in the city I was politely offered quarters at the Spottswood Hotel, where I remained three days. While there, on the 3d inst, a Tennessean called with a message from Harry, who, I learned theu, for the first time, was a prisoner. It had been reported to me on the field, on the 30th ult. that he was wounded while returning from the left, whither he had carried an order from myself; but I thought he had been carried off by our own men. from myself; but I thought he had been carried on by our own men.

"I at once wrote to Gen. Winder, requesting permission to send a carriage for him; in reply to which I received the enclosed, butifying me of his arrival at Chimborazo Hospital, No. 3. I at once requested permission to visit him; but this was not deemed consistent with established regulations.

"I trust he will soon be well enough to trayel, and perhaps visit his family on parole. Do be pleased to express to Mrs. Biddle my sincere and deep sympathy; but, at the same time, my sincere and deep conviction that it will not be long before her husband joins her, with all his benear will not be long before her husband joins her, with all his honors.

"My division had a desporate fight that day. I was under fire all day, encouraging my men and urging them on against superior numbers. I am under great concern for the other members of my staff. Scheetz and Lewis both left me to deliver orders and did not return. Late in the day Beatty was shot in the leg and left me with but two orderlies.

"The Reserves fought nobly, but they are terribly cut up. Simmons, commanding first brigade, killed; Meade, commanding second brigade, wounded, and a large number of officers with them.

"After dark, the battle still raging on the right, I brought forward some 500 men, rallied by Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, and riding in advance, in the obscurity of the evening, I rode right into the 47th Virginia, drawn up under some trees, and so ended the chapter.

The enclosure in the above letter was as follows:
"Henry J. Biddle, Assistant Adjutant General, McCall's Division, U. S. A., is wounded and a prisoner, now
at Chimborazo Hospital No. 3; he wishes to be reported "Ceinhorazo Hospital., Division No. 3, Ward F, July S, 1862.—Capt. Bicdle desires me to say that he is wounded twice by bullets (in shoulder) across the back, and through the left arm, besides two scratches on thigh.

"N. B.—I think him not mortally wounded.

"J. B. McCAW, Surgeon.

"Capt. B. says he knows nothing of the members of the tesff.

"Surgeon-in-Chief, Chimborazo Hospital."

The words in parentheses in the above note are inter-

on Newberg has caused considerable excitement in all parts of the State. The Governor has been tendered more than 10,000 men to clear out these rebels on the Kentucky border. There were but forty of the band at Newberg. They stole all the union soldlers in the hospital, stole a wagon and two horses, and then skedadtly stole a wagon and two horses, and then GAPTAIN BIDDLE'S NOTE.

"GENERAL MCCALL: Seneca Simmons, colonel 5th Penns, lvania Infantry, commanding brigade, dled in hospital in woods by my side; is buried here. I laid out in field, mudhole, house, and woods till dusk on 2d, and reached here at midnight.

"GENERAL MCCALL."

We are zerre that the news of Captain Biddle's safety will be received with joy by the thousands who have mourned him as dead. His wife and family, who have had the sympathy of every one in their supposed before the most of the reconstruction of the news of CAPTAIN BIDDLE'S NOTE.

reavement, have their congratulations upon the news of his safety.—Bulletin. SHOCKING INHUMANITY.—In Buffalo a man and woman, named Luther and Diana Hart, were convicted last Friday of treating a little orphan boy, only three years old, who was left in their charge, with the most shocking inhumanity. The little fallow's body and limbs were literally black, almost to mortification, while his head showed that the woman's fingers had clutched his heir in frenzy mere than once. Yet the justice discharged thart without punishment, and imposed a fine of only fifty dollars upon the weman.

only fifty deliars upon the weman.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF BLACKS.—As soon as it was known that the President had signed the confiscation act, and had sent in a message recommending his subordinates to employ persons of African descent as laborers, all the white waiters at Willard's Hotel were discharged, and black ones took their places. Guesta are gratified at the change.