The Press MONDAY, JULY 28, 1862.

THE WAR. The war in the West seems to be at a stand-stillour armies are slowly marching into East Tennessee, or sheltering themselves from the sun in the forests of upper Alabama and Tennessee. The guerilla warfare in Kentucky was quite an episode in its way, and assumed a threatening aspect; but the vigor of the home authorities, and the exertions of the authorities in Ohio, have quelled it. The feat of the Arkansas has had the effect of admonishing our naval men in the Western waters, and, unless the rumor of its capture is true, it will prove a serious difficulty in the way of our operations upon Vicksburg. There was a rumor that Van Dorn might advance upon Memphis, but this is not generally oredited. A despatch in a Westem newspaper also alludes to an apprehension that General Price would make a raid upon Missouri, and repeats a statement that he had been heard to boast that the next election would not be held in that State. This may be bravado to cover other designs of the rebel leaders, and it may be truth. In either event ne harm can ensue, for Halleck's arrangements before he left were of a nature to prevent any advance of the enemy into Missouri, and any other contemplated assault or advance will be promptly met and repelled. The guerilla outrages reported in the neighborhood of Mound City and upper Kentucky seem to be of a very serious nature, although we look upon the reports as they appear to day to be much exaggerated. Beyond the temporary annovance to the people of these States, the destruction of property, and the consequent demoralization of the Union feeling, these guerilla raids do not occasion us any alarm. The only effect we have seen has been the reanimation of the war feeling in the Western States. The able-bodied men of all ranks and professions are volunteering, either for special service against the guerillas or in the ranks of the Union army. The ladies in lower Indiana are coming forward and volunteering to act in the place of salesmen and clerks, who may look upon their business relations as cause sufficient to refrain from the war. In the meantime all is quiet on the banks of the James river, where McClellan's army is resting itself after its Chickahominy labors. Pope is issuing proclamations and busily preparing for the fight. Interest seems to centre very generally on Pope, and from the Army of Virginia we may expect speedy tidings of great events. THE NEWS.

SECRETARY STANTON'S letter to the New York Common Council, respecting the furtherance of enlistments, is of interest to the entire community, and especially to those who contemplate entering the service of their country. Among the proper Secretary, is one giving to recruits for old regi-ments a fee of four dollars, being double the sum given to recruits joining new regiments As the result of this, the regiments which have been decimated by disease, or the casualties of battle, will he filled to their original quota, and the new soldiers mingling with the veterans, will more readily acquire a knowledge of the requirements of the manual than would otherwise be possible. THE news from the West continues to be but an epitome of guerilla depredations upon warehouses, stores, and transports, and cotton burning; inoffensive citizens despoiled, isolated fragments of our army captured, and unarmed vessels fired on from masked batteries By way of variation, we are told that the ram Arkansas has not been destroyed, (which we inferred from the telegraphic rumor of its destruction.) and that the bombardment of Vicksburg has been renewed by the gunboats. If any result is to come from the latter operation, we shall most probably hear of it during this week. At any rate, the resumption of the offensive by soon, is a gratifying evidence tha fleet was not seriously damaged in the last encounter.

THE telegraph tells us of a disturbance which came off at St. Louis, on Friday, between the British residents and the loyal citizens, the former having claimed exemption from enrolment in the militia sarvice. Whether or not such a claim is admissible under Missouri laws we cannot say, but according to the laws of Pennsylvania, we believe, all who have resided within the State limits for a period of one month are subject to militia duty, whether naturalized or not. We do not, of course, anticipate that the cause of the Union will ever have to be maintained by the compulsory service of its citizens. The meeting of Saturday last has impressed upon us this conviction, so far, at least, as Philadelphia is concerned. THE PROCLAMATION of the President, warning

all persons engaged in the service of the rebellion provisions of which are already known to the publie, is published in another column. Ir is stated that the Italian Government had discovered a plot, the object of which is the expulsion

of the Pope from Rome. Garibaldi was accused of being the loader of the conspiracy, and English with considerable sums of money, were emissaries with consideration sums of money, were for the expedition, which is said to be countenanced by the first families of Italy. It was believed by the leaders of the plot that the French garrison of sand men, would be glad to leave the city, and would not afford any serious resistance. MR. PRUYN, United States minister to Japan, arrived at Yokohama on the 25th of April. He took possession of the office on the 1st of May. Some time after being installed he made a visit to the Tycoon at Yedo, and is said to have had a very gracious reception, without parade or display. THE BOSTON TRADERS shut up shop every afternoon now, and stick upon their doors the placard, May be found at the war meeting on the IF THE debt of the United States, at the begin-

ning of the year 1863, should be eight hundred millions of dollars, it will still be less than one-fifth of the national debt of England, less than one-half that of France, and about one-half that of Austria. AT THE theatre of St. Etienne, in France, recently, M. Laured con, a dancer from Lyons, had his | President and confirmed by the Senate, and left hand blown to pieces, on the stage, by the bursting of a gun which he had to fire off in the | the Meagher Brigade, the Government, at course of his part. In the absence of the proper person to load the gun, the task was delegated to a he might accept that trust, without resigning man belonging to the fire brigade, who emptied into it the entire contents of a powder-flask holding twenty-five charges.

JOHN BELL, the ex-Union candidate for Presidont, refused a pass which his wife had obtained pointed a brigadier general by a Republican from Gen. Mitchell, to enable him to come from Alabama to Nashville. He preferred remaining on | nate; and here it is necessary to state that rebel soil, doubtless, fearing lest some persons who | while this nomination was pending a number had been inveigled into voting for him might take of the Republicans of this city, with the convengeance upon his devoted head. WM. SMITH O'BRIEN, after an extinguishment of

some time, at length turns up in the Cork (Ireland) Examiner, in a letter to Richard O'Gorman, suggesting to him that insamuch as secession is now an accomplished fact, whether it is not advisable, with a view to the restoration of peace, to organize in New York a " Mediatorial Committee," and to call a mass meeting there, in favor of advocating an amicable adjustment of terms—the independence of the C. S. A., of course, to be a sine qua non. Secressionism has struck its roots deep in the family of President Tyler's Postmaster General. Colonel Wickliffe, one of the sons, commands the 5th Kentucky Regiment in the Confederate army; another son, Ben. Wickliffe, ex Governor of Louisiana, with his two nephews, also joined the rebel standard. Another one, Colonel Charles Wickliffe, | in view of these facts, that General PATTERSON was killed at Shiloh, and Captain Nat. Wickliffe, who was aid to General A. Sidney Johnston, is still in the service.

MRS. CHARLLS J. FAULKNER, wife of the late United States Minister to France, is one of the most dangerous and vicious Secessionists within our lines. She is bold, ambitious, and intriguing. She thrust her husband into the French embassy, where he prostituted his mission as our minister abroad to procure the most efficient means of destroying the Government he represented. She,

with her family, is living quietly and safely within our lines near Martinsburg, Va., under the protection of our flag. Faulkner himself is at the South, aiding the rebellion with every means in his power. Their harvests are being gathered and heir property protected. Mrs. Faulkner holds nightly levees, to which the young officers of our army are invited and pumped of all the information they possess. All she learns—and she learns all her guests know-is, of course, immediately ransmitted to the rebel Government

In all our experience of public demonstrations we have seen nothing to equal in enthusiasm, respectability, earnestness, and power, the meeting of Saturday. Hastily summoned rether—without any of the preparations or artificial influences generally attending gatherings of the people—it seemed as if every man in the community had repaired to Independence Square. The city looked like a ho liday-the streets were crowded, places of business were closed, flags were flying-our best and truest men were there, men of God and men of the State, soldiers and civilians, men of wealth and men of toil. There comed to be no distinction of party or sect. We had all denominations of the Church, and all parties of the State. Money was subscribed, and men were recruited, and in every heart there was a determination to stand by the Union and the Administration.

We did not, however, see the men who have been active in their hostility to the Government. It was no place for traitors, and they remained away. We look over the list of officers, and dozens of names, familiar on nearly every public occasion, and prominently

familiar when treason to a party is to be applanded at the Square, and treason to the country is to be plotted at the National Hall, are absent. We see their names on no subscription list; they give no token of their acquiescence in the good work going on. We mention this for the purpose of reminding our readers of the pertinacity of these local traitors, and that they may remember them at the appropriate time. We like the sentiment of

the orators, and the spirit of the meeting. The time has come for us to make a test upon those in our midst who are not in this cause. Their iasolence can only be equalled by their avarice. They neither toil nor spin, and yet they claim all the raiment. They abuse a Government which protects them, and which thousands are dying to sustain; deriving all possible benefit and doing all possible injury; stabbing the breast from which they drain the stream of life. This must no longer be! Mr. Lincoln has announced a change of policy, in which rigor and earnestness are to prevail. Let us imitate the example of our President. and make his policy our rule of action. This most cheering sentiment seemed to animate the meeting at Independence Hall, and we hail it as one of the most gratifying manifestations on this glorious occasion.

THE FOLLOWING REPORT of a speech pronounced by Major General Robert Patterson, at the recent banquet in honor of General SHIELDS, at the Continental Hotel in this city, has been published in two of the Philadelphia journals, and although some days have elapsed since its appearance, no denial or correction of its extraordinary statements has yet been made. We are, therefore, constrained to accept it as authentic, meanwhile expressing our regret that such language should be used by a citizen whose family has received so many marks of public favor, and at a time, too, when good men are straining every nerve to unite our people in support of the Government, and when the rebel enemy are looking to foreign intervention to assist them in the destruction of the American Union. We copy the report of this speech from the Evening Journal:

SPEECH OF GEN. PATTERSON. You have met to-night to do honor to a distin-You have met to-night to do honor to a distinguished countryman—one who has done honor to you, done honor to the country of his birth, and been of eminent service to the country of his adoption. [Applause.] It is not the fault of the country of his adoption that he has not received the reward his services entitled him to. That in his case we may say that Republics are ungrateful, will strike you all as true. The Republic itself is not ungrateful, but some of the scrubs that the public have put in high places are devilish ungrateful. [Laughter.]

I desire it to be understood that I make no reflection more the Chief of the patim—none whatever.

tion upon the Chief of the nation—none whatever. I believe the President of the United States to be an upright, pure, and honest man, heartily desirous to discharge his whole duty to the best of his ability, and we all know that Mr. Linceln did not overlook General Shields. [Applause.] But it so happened that the small politicians of the Senate could that the small politicians of the Senate could not see merit in a brave general, and the reason you all know. If the shades of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, or Benton, and the giants of old, who made the Senate, were to again visit these halls and behold the pigmies who supply their chairs, how they would exclaim for the condition of their country! [Applause.]

"The present body of distinguished Senators had not the menliness to say of Gen. Shields that he was incompetent. One said, It will not do to promote any more of his family. There were only twenty-three woolly heads in the army, with the rank of general, out of two hundred and thirty. This difference must exist no longer. Pray, who proclond it by their interference with WHO PROLONG IT BY THEIR INTERFRENCE WITH

THE ABMY? THE WOOLLY-HEADS. WHO EXPECTS TO BE DENEFITED BY ITS CONTINUANCE? THE WOOLLY-HEADS. [Appleuse.] WHY, WE MIGHT ASK, DID THEY NOT MAKE MORE GENERALS OF THAT TRIPE? THEY WOULD IF THEY COULD, BUT THEY "Now, if My FRIEND'S FATHER HAD GONE TO AFRICA, OR HIMSELF BORN ANYWHERE ELSE BUT IN IRELAND, HE COULD PROBABLY HAVE BREN SHUGGLED THROUGH THE SENATE; BUT INASMUCH S HIS FATHER AND MOTHER WERE WHITE, AND WAS BORN WHERE THEY RAISE GOOD SOLDIERS for Help Him. [Applause.]
"My friend, not only in Mexico, but at Wininto the ranks the courage and spirit of his own daring and fearless nature. The masterly defeat of Jackson was succeeded soon after by a masterly

etreat under a pet general of our magnanimou speech, a soldier without a battle, and a millionaire speech, a soldier without a battle, and a militonarie without 'nary red,' seated himself in the Mountain Department. The Pathfinder did not find his path so pleasant, for he soon left in disgust. Nevertheless, that general is determined to have his own way. Over and above his ordinary allowance of staff officers, he has fifty-four officers attached to him, whose salaries reach the snug sum of \$20 000 and is these nothing wrong in that? of \$20,000, and is there nothing wrong in that? If he were a Democrat, or if he had succeeded in whipping the enemy, what #howl there would be through the land! But I will not talk longer,

cries of 'Go on!'] but will propose:
"Our Guest-Bravest of the Brave." Justice to the Senate of the United States requires us to say, first, that the action in the hostility to the land of his birth. It does not become us to give the reasons for this action, but it is right to add, that when Gen. PATTERson attempts to excite the prejudices of our Irish adopted citizens some one Senate, and in fact against the war itself, by alleging that Gen. Shields was rejected because he is an Irishman, he flies in the face of a record which he, of all men, should gratefully remember. The President has nominated, and Rome, which is now reduced to about seven thou- the Senate has confirmed, a number of citizens born in Ireland. One of the first thus honored was the gallant Thomas Francis Meagher, who now, in healthy contrast with Gen. PAT-TERSON, is rallying his fellow-countrymen in New York to the flag of the Union, and is reminding them of the obligations they owe to their adopted country. His speeches are instinct with the fire of the most devoted patriotism, and are responded to with alacrity by hosts of Irishmen. Gen. PATTERSON, himself an Irishman born, ought not to be unmindful of the manner in which he has been treated by the present Administration, as well in his own person as in the persons of his two sons. One of these sons was appointed a paymaster by the when he was anxious to accept a colonelcy in the request of Gen. Patterson, consented that his paymastership. The other, first commissioned by a Republican Governor as colonel in the three months' service, and afterwards ap-President, was confirmed by a Republican Sesent. and. doubtless, at the request of Gen. PATTERSON, repaired to Washington, and exerted themselves with great energy to secure the favorable action of the Senate. Among those who responded to these appeals were that decided Republican Senator, DAVID WIL-MOT, and his colleague Senator, EDGAR COWAN, of this State, and their support of the nomination induced other Republicans to give it their votes. General Patterson himself was confirmed as a major general by this Re-

publican Senate, and is he not an Irishman born, and one who has relied upon the Irish element in this quarter during the last half century? Is it not extraordinary, should have assailed the Senate of the United States in terms so offensive and unjust? Either as an exhibition of bad taste, or a disregard of favors asked and received, the censure of General Patterson upon the Senate of the United States will long be recollected by his fellow-citizens. He also forgot, in his allusions to the politicians of the Republican party, that in the controversy after his military campaign in the valley of Virginia he was supported earnestly by some of the most influential of the Republican or Administration journals of this city-journals conducted by gentlemen who will read what he said at the Shields banquet with the more surprise when they recall the generous spirit which animated them at that time, and when they daily realize the urgent and overpowering importance of a united public sentiment at the

present time. We leave that portion of the speech in which General Patterson tries to show that the "woolly heads," and not the traitors, brought on the war, to the judgment of those who have read the history of the rebellion, and who need no new light to convince them who are the real authors of the present crusade upon free government on the American continent.

Those delightful creatures, the Breckinridge men, will be glad to read the following eulogy on their shief. It is from the pen of a colebrated guerilla commander, who was recently in Kentucky, but who, when last heard from, was contemplating a retirement into Ten-

"But there is one man who has never despaired—that man is John C. Breckinridge, the hero, the statesman, and the patriot. With the same neverdespairing love that a mother bears to her offspring, does he regard Kentucky—with the same anxious care has he watched her. He has asked the Go-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862. The new uprising of the people in favor of the Government will add an immense force to the various columns of the army, and every soldier that is contributed will be needed. The heaviest and most fatal blow must be dealt at the rebellion long before the beginning of winter. To do this, we must overrun Virginia at an early day; strengthen our generals in the various "repossessed" districts, and take every unoccupied important position in the seceded States. It is useless to go back to the past, to seek for the causes of certain consequences. Enough for the purpose that many of our warlike measures upon the rebels have failed to bring them to terms, and have fallen short of the expectations of the loyal people of the country. When the new policy, of making earnest war upon the rebels, and of exposing and punishing all who sympathize with them, is tested, the "showing" will be as satisfactory as the most urgently patriotic I do not belong to those who insist that the

violent measures of the "Abolitionists" have

inflamed and united the Southern people

against the good Government of the United States. When such theorists call to mind that the "Abolitionists" constitute a very small portion of the people of the free States, and that Secession was most insolent and aggressive after the Republicans had offered everything in the way of compromise, conciliation, and concession, they will probably admit that it is time to give up the delusion of winning back the active spirits of Secession, and even their deluded followers, by soft words and gentle treatment. The armies of the Union must conquer the rebels, and, if necessary, exterminate them. To show how absurd it is to think of adopting any but the most decisive measures against these enemies of good government, let ne call your attention to the following extract from a late number of the Norfolk (Va.) Union, a daily paper issued under the auspices of General Viele, since the occupation of Norfolk by the Union forces. The words here printed are the result of an experience of some months among the Southern people by men who were every way disposed to aid all demonstrations of Union feeling. General Viele, the military governor of that city, a friend of the South before the war in which he has exhibited so many admirable qualities, has tried expedient after expedient to cultivate and encourage this feeling. It cannot, herefore, be questioned that the verdict reached by the Norfolk Union is in good part

his own: "The loyal North has charitably hugged to her bo som the consolatory hypothesis that the great Southern masses have been impelled by the coercion of leading conspirators, to participate in this rebellion; and that, on the abrogation by the military forces of the Union, of this alleged 'Reign of Terror, spontaneous loyalty hitherto thus repressed would be developed in a majority of the Southern population.
"This dangerous postulate has too long exerted:

controlling influence in the conduct of the war. It is full time to take heed to the lessons of experience for the last year and a half, and learn to regard for the last year and a hair, and learn to regard this assumption as it is, an arrant fallacy. Gene-rally, almost universally, the flattering expecta-tions founded upon it have signally failed of frui-tion. Let it be exploded, then, at once. It is simply a delusion and a snare. It wend have been safer, and perhaps quite as consistent with truth, to adopt the theory that the lack of unani-mity, the hesitation, with which, in many instances, the Southern waters enceded to Saccession, and conthe Southern voters acceded to Seces sented to overt acts of treason, resulted from mere prudential considerations—in short, from fear of dangerous consequences. Individuals, not a few o doubt there are in Southern communities the rebel army even, who would, if they dared, be loyal to the old Union, whose honors and benefac-tions have ever so lavishly fallen into the lap of the

South.

"But it is unfortunately too true that among the young and unthinking, the ignorant and untravelled, and especially among the less reasoning and more impulsive of the weaker sex, to say nothing of the officers and men of their armies, there are few who have escaped the contagion of disloyalty. "This fact can scarcely be surprising, when it is considered that for years the leaders of this rebellion have industriously labored to produce it, through the agency of the fireside, the sohool, the press, the pulpit; and the forum.

"At all events, whatever may have been the efficient cause, this one fact is stubbornly fixed: A great majority of the people of the Ootton States, in places where they have submitted to, and are protected by, the loyal arms, are intensely hostile to the Union, and obstinately persistent in their efforts to subvert it, per fas et per nefas. Disappointed in their too sanguine anticipations of victory, they are exasperated at their losses and saorifices; reckless, sullen, vindictive, and treacherous. No lenity conciliates them, no kindness excites their gratitude. few who have escaped the contagion of disloyalty

their gratitude.

"It seems to us to behove the President and Congress, the Departments and Generals of armies, to look existing facts in the face, and to shape their policy in conformity with things as they are. Let us frankly avow that our armies in the rebel territory are invading armiss." Let us us grant armies are invading armiss." territory are invading armics. Let us tenore the aminble myth that we come as liberators—exeept as to genuine loyalists, of whatever rank or condition, and however few or numerous. Let us no longer play the same by the enemy, with gla-pons or out as we are by the enemy, with gla-custorial ferocity and Parthian treachery. Let us no longer by excessive lentry, encourage avowed rebels, residing in captured places, to make a boast of their treasonable sentiments and hostile pur-

poses.
"God forbid that we should counsel a line of policy in the remotest degree vindictive, and, least of all, would we desire the exercise of unnecessary rigor towards non-belligerents, of any sect or con-dition; but it really appears to be a necessity of the case, that communications between them and their ase, that communications between them and their riends in arms against us should be totally interjected to the most rigid scrutiny.

"In the meantime, let us no longer amuse ourselves with the chimera of reaction.

"Reaction, forsooth!

"In the portions of rebeldom subject to our power to control and protect, what population is there to act, or be acted upon?
"Merely women, superannuated men, boys under sixteen years, and children of the other sax. The effective men are enlisted or impressed into the

In a later number of the same paper I find

the following: "We have had enough of guarding rebel property or robel benefit, and we now hope that the enemy's country will be made to contribute to the maintenance of our soldiers in the field. It is a fallacy to believe that any benefit can arise from a further exhibition of clemency. The South has determined to rule or ruin; her whole people are in the field to dismember the country and overthrow the Government, and nothing but the most strenuous efforts and attingent policy can save us. The only regurant ment, and nothing but the most strenuous efforts and stringent policy can save us. The only argument which can now avail with the rebellious section is the application of power by the Government; power with a firm, unyielding hand, in justice tempered with mercy, but in no mistaken spirit of leniency. Our generals everywhere should be at once instructed to inaugurate the policy established by General Pope. The enemy, having chosen war instead of peace, should be obliged to bear all the burdens and expenses of the struggle which they have forced upon the nation, and we trust to see our commandants carrying out the manifest wish of the people of the North in this respect. We want the Butler policy in captured cities and the Pope doctrine throughout the Southern land."

The same remedy is demanded by Andrew Johnson's organ, the Nashville Union, of a recent date, as follows:

"The day has passed for hesitation, and indecision, and attempts to conciliate your foes and the foes of freedom. These men who fight against the Union and sympathize with traitors hate freedom with a vehement hatred. They abhor it with all the bitterness of gall and all the venom of the asp. Listen no longer to these imbecile connections who hit armed traitors one gentle blow with a muffle, and then wheel around and deal the Administration of your country a half-dozen blows with a tion of your country a half-dozen blows with a knotted bludgeon We have no faith in such pa-triotism or such patriots. There are conservatives who are now at heart with the rebels, and will be with them soon in person, when chance offers: traitors who have sat like Catiline in the Senate and professed loyalty while they were plotting to lay your Capitol in ashes; spies who sit in your

lay your Capitol in sahes; spies who sit in your councils and report to the enemy.

For months past soldiers have been returning from the robel army to Middle Tennessee, some of whom have taken the oath, while many others have not. We had hoped that they had all heartily repented of their wioked enterprise, and desired to atone for their treason, but in many instances they have returned only to spy out our strength and positions, to confer with sympathizers at home, to organize companies of marauders, and to inflame the land with the torch of ruin. When these spies have ascertained the position and strength of our various land with the torch of ruin. When these spies have ascertained the position and strength of our various commands, it is an easy task to make forced marches and out off in detail a few hundred soldiers, whose officers are ambitious of quelling the rebellion by making conciliating speeches, and catching the runaway slaves of rebels. The guerillas have the game all their own way. We are betting on the gambler's tricks and furnishing all the stakes.

"Are the men of the Northwest, of the Border States, ready to become the serfs of the cottonlords, mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the pro-slavery oligarchy, who will monopolize for the pro-slavery oligarchy, who will monopolize all political power? Men of the loyal States, will

United States Senator John S. Henderson, of Missouri, in his letter approving the President's last appeal to the Border States. in favor of gradual emancipation, speaks out in this style:

"Whatever may be the status of the Border States in this respect, the war cannot be ended until the power of the Government is made manifest in the seceded States. They appealed to the sword; give them the sword. They asked for war; let them see its evils on their own soil. They have erected a government and they force obedience to its behests. This structure must be destroyed; this image, before which an unwilling people have been compelled to bow, must be broken. The authority of the Federal Government must be felt in the heart of the rebellious district. To do this, let armies be marched upon them at once, and let them feel what they have inflicted on us in the Border. Do not fear our States; we will standly the Government in this work."

Not one of these witnesses—all of them ear-"Whatever may be the status of the Border States

Not one of these witnesses-all of them earnest, henest, and loyal to the heart—charges the Abolitionists or Republicans with inflaming or consolidating Southern feeling against the Union. Is it not time, therefore, for Northern journalists to abandon this sort of self-deception, and look the crisis boldly in the | and a stroll around the ramparts, for an hour daily, artificial limbs for disabled seamen and soldiers.

hatred to free government and devotion to slavery, and the sconer we begin to discharge the duty of employing all means to put down this sentiment, and abandon everything like half-way measures, the better for our country. Call it what you please—the rebels must be subjugated or the Union is gone. Better that they should be exterminated than that the Re-

public should die. Take note that these demands for a determined and severe policy against the rebels come from the South-from such unsuspected and unconditional patriots as Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Senator Henderson, of Missouri, and from such witnesses of the stubbornness of the traitors and their followers as General Viele, at Norfolk, and General Butler, at New Orleans. It is only in the free States that certain men talk of moderate counsels, or denounce the Abolitionists. The traitors themselves laugh at all conciliation, and only think of abolitionism as a scare grow for the weak and hesitating.

In a word, actual war upon the rebels is necessity. It will shorten the conflict, call out the Union element, by pledging permanent protection to those who take arms against the traitors, and make our soldiers realize that they are fighting in a cause in which their adversaries are to face all the horrors of the crime they have precipitated and persevered OCCASIONAL.

FROM BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Newport News, Va., July 25, 1862. "All quiet along the James river, to night." The puff of a steamer on its mission up or down the dash of the waves on the beach, or the scream of a seaguil seeking food-these are the only noisecreating instruments at present. The roar of can non and the rattle of musketry have been laid aside for a brief period, and the wearied veteran soldiers of the "Army of the Potomac" can slumber undisturbed, with no whistle of shot or roar of she'l to disturb the unbroken silence! "Let silence reign supreme," while it may.

From advices received, it is more than probable that not only was the rebel army placed hers de combat, during the terrific week of battles, but that the people of Richmond are in a most miserable condition. Every house must be a hospital, and the demand for comforts and necessaries (they don' need delicacies) must be a heavy one. Surgeon are also greatly needed, and the sufferings of the wounded and sick is, of a necessity, large. As our sick and wounded are so elegantly [?] treated, and there seems to be quite a heavy surplus stock of de icacies, for hospital purposes, we would suggest that, if there is any danger of the unpreservable stores being ruined, for lack of use, it be turned over to the "sanitary committee" of the rehe army, now so much in need of comforts in and about Richmond. As the old German remarked, What a gunthry! what a beeples!"

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION. The Department of North Carolina has given place to the old name and style of "Burnside's Exedition." Every feature is being remodelled, and a new organization is in progress. The orders special, general, &c.—have all commenced for the second time, from No. 1, and it is probable that General Burnside will have merged into his command the old Department of South Carolina and Georgia, over which General Hunter had control. General Burnside, for the past few days, has been on a business-visit to Washington, relative to the organization of his corps. When this is effected affairs will move swiftly. WHAT NEWPORT NEWS IS.

Newport News is a small village, or, rather, post, for garrison and hospital purposes. The houses are all of one story, and are constructed of pine logs, driven or planted endwise in the earth. The interstices are chinked with mud, and though not unpleasant to abide in during warm weather, must nevertheless, be rather too airish for use during the winter season. The chief attractions of the place are the sutlers' stores, and a board shanty, where sweet cloth oreces a rone around which a crowd is constantly grouped. Many a dollar, which some poor devil has sweated and toiled for in the swamps and sands of the Carolinas, has, at this orib, been taken from him; but so infatuated have some of them become that after losing the last of their little hoard, they long and wait anxiously for the next pay-day, to renew the "getting bled" process over again. The old adage of "a fool and his money are soon parted". holds good at this place. The suders, though their charges are pretty steep, cannot beat their brethern of Newbern. At that place, to be a sutler, was to be the possessor of a fortune within a month, and the most shameless extertion was practised upon the military. Goods which, on account of being damaged, could scarcely be given away up North, were shipped to Newbern and disposed of at fabulous prices. As long as the military remained there, they had to pay what the sharpers saw fit to demand. How a sutlership pays there at present is not known, though it is doubtful whather they are

VERY WARM. The weather is unmistakably warm and sultry, luring the greater part of the day. For the last few days we have had evening showers, which has a tendency to purify the atmosphere, but in a few hours the heat is as unbearable as ever. No more labor than the necessary routine of camp and guard duty is required of the soldiers, and they improve the opportunity by disposing themselves in shady and cool retreats, along the shores of the James river.

RECRUITING, &c. A commissioned and two non-commissioned officers have been sent North for fifteen days, for the purpose of recruiting men for the different regiments of the expedition. This complement of three officers is sent from each regiment. As soon as the fifteen days have transpired they are to return, while others take their places. We thus have a "rotation in office," and each man sent home will have a pride in endeavoring to obtain the largest quota of roops. SECOND LIEUTENANCIES.

There is considerable excitement among the soldiers, relative to obtaining commissions to recruit for companies under the new war order. Several have applied, but as yet have met with but small uccess, and in some cases the delay is excusable, s of some applications that have been sent in for approval, the applicants are not capable of governisg themselves, much less having the responsibility of a commanding officer shifted upon their shoulders. The Chief Executive should weigh well all applications before commissioning, as a person may very easily go through a campaign of half a dozen battles and not smell but a very small quantity of powder. Such cases have occurred, and a company have little to expect from such officers. If they do not stand fire in the rank and file, they will set a very poor example in the line.

RUMORS. &c.. Continually arrive, of this and that general marching down the Peninsula with thirty, forty, and seventy thousand rebels at their heels. The men pay no heed to such nonsense, and pursue the even tenor of their way, knowing that if such a force does attempt such a piece of imprudence, they will be amply sufficient to set them on a retrograde movement. As to troops getting down here from the rebel army, the idea is simply ludicrous All quiet; health of the troops improving, and, as the Down Easters say, "A right smart thunder shower in a fine state of progression." More anon. J. P., JR.

LETTER FROM FORT M'HENRY.

FORT MCHENRY, NEAR BALTIMORE, July 25. Your regular correspondent will give you the general news items connected with this city. In my rapid transit I have ascertained the names of hose prisoners now confined here in Fort McHenry many of whom may be known to your Philadelphia and New York readers, and prove of acceptable perusal. Of about five hundred who have been here at various times during the war, there are now but sixteen, the accommodations being limited, badly ventilated, and unsuitable for summer use. Righteen were sent on the 10th inst. to Fort Lafayette, and Fort Warren has taken many more. One hundred and fifty prisoners are about as many as the fort can accommodate, even in cold weather. This outpost of slavery presents the ourious anomaly of an American city guarded by forts with bristling cannon turned inwards! They lie distinctly in the sun upon the battlements like sleeping bulldogs, or, seen at a nearer view, wear a jaunty, say-the-word air, that would blow the city into fragments at a sign.

LIST OF PRISONERS OF WAR. H. A. Brooks, Maryland.
Newton H. Fry, Berkeley county, Va.
Moses Grantham, Martinsburg. Va.
Irving Gist, private in Jackson's army.
Charles Lever, private in 1st Regiment S. C. Vols.
Ellis B. McClees, Maryland.
Daniel A. Miller, Berkeley county, Va.

LIST OF PRISONERS OF STATE. George McCafrey, Baltimore.
J. E. McCahan, New Market, Frederick county, Md.
Henry McCafrey, Baltimore.
James Ripley, Baltimore.
Adam Small, Berkeley county, Virginia.
Col. John Thomas, New Market, Frederick county, Md. Eighteen prisoners were sent, on the 10th inst. Fort Lafayette. Lieut. Thomas, the celebrated

"French lady," was some months ago sent to Fort Warren. Among the recent prisoners of this fort has been, until the 28th June last, a lady, Miss Susan Archer Tally, of Norfolk, who attempted last year to take a coffin full of percussion caps through our lines to Richmond, slleging that the dead body of her brother was in it. Suspicion being excited, the offin was opened and the lady incarcerated. It was afterwards found that she had acted as a spy between the pickets of the two armies. She was closely confined in her room during the day, with the exception of a walk in the balcony before her window,

face? The hatred of the Union among the with the officer of the day. She was about thirty | The Enlistments for Nine Months, and the followers of the conspirators is the sentiment of | years of age, and a very good amateur artist. She took from memory a very good crayon portrait of General Morris, commanding the fort, and presented it to him. Liberty having been given her, she has returned to her home near Norfolk.

Fort McHenry was built before the war of 1812. and mounts seventy-two guns, of several sizes and descriptions. With enclosures, it covers about fifty acres. It is now garrisoned by the 47th New York State Militia, Colonel Meseroll: two companies of the 19th, Lieutenant Colonel Lowe; one company of the 12th New York State Militia, Captain Ferry, and one company of the 2d United States Artillery, Lieutenant Thomas Grey, adjutant 2d Artillery and quartermaster of the post. There are also twelve undred sick and wounded convaloscent soldiers. The staff of General Morris, commanding, consist of Adjutant Grey, Lieutenant Theodore C. Kibbe,

Assistant Adjutant General and Lieutenant J. D.

Robbins, post adjutant.

In addition to this fort, there have been erected luring the rebellion, Fort Marshall, on east side of the city, garrisoned by 5th New York Artillery Colonel Samuel Graham, and one company of the 19th New York, Colonel Brown. Fort Carroll, newly building, and unoccupied but by one hundred and fifty laborers, and Fort Federal Hill, garrisoned by the fine New York 7th Regiment, Colonel Marshall Lofferst. The drill of this latter is beautiful to behold. They are all educated men, and are of splendid military material. Five hundred of their original regiment are now in active service, as officers and privates, on the Penin sula. In addition to these troops, there are, soat tered through Baltimore and immediate vicinity, the 37th New York Volunteers, at Druid Hill Park; one company of the 5th Regular Artillery, Captain Charlton; 10th Regiment New York Cavalry, Colonel Lemon; two batteries 15th Indiana

Volunteer Artillery, Captain Schlen, and one com pany Maryland Volunteer Cavalry. Added to these, there are many regiments within few miles of Baltimore, in various directions available at short notice, and between two and three thousand new men, recruited in the city and cattered through it, in an unorganized state. One company of the 7th Regiment is constantly kept at Mount Clair, two miles distant, where there are quantity of Secessionists given to loud talking. General Burnside reviewed the New York 7th, few days ago, and, in his usual brief way, tole them that he had not much time to talk, that they made the finest parade he ever saw, and that h hoped soon to see them again in New York.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. The Tenth Ohio Regiment Attacked by Large Force of Guerillas.

THIRTY OR FORTY KILLED.

THREATENED DESCENT ON THE LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

NASHVILLE, July 27 .- The Tenth Ohio Reginent, guarding the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Decatur and Courtland, were attacked yesterday by a large force of guerillas under Starns and Ward. Thirty or forty of the regiment are said to have been killed.

The road was considerably damaged, but not so much as to cut off communication. A large rebel force is reported to be near Tus

Col. Forrest is reported to be at Carthago, with the object, it is supposed, of making a descent on the Louisville railroad.

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1862. Proclamation of the President. The President has issued the following proclamati By the President of the United States of America.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, Abraham Lidcoln, Precident of the United States, do hereby proclaim to, and, warr all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section, to cease participating in aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by, said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereinto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 25th day of July, in the year of our Lerd one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty, seventh.

ie eighty-seventh. ABBAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. Secretary Seward's Position in the

A definition of the position of Secretary SEWARD, eviently authoritative, is published this morning, from which, in the language of the article, it appears that he is content, as he hitherto has been, to remain where he is thing as this consules, and the chosen Ohief Magistrate of the country repaires it, even though his advice should be overruled. which hoppens very rarely, and then in cases which hi own judgment, better informed, sometimes approves At the same time he would not, if he could, prolong his atay in the place he now holds one hour beyond the time when the President should think it wise to relieve. him, and when he shall retire from it, it will be with the determination, he has more than once heretofore exthe service of his country, even although, as he most confidently expects, it shall emerge in its full strength and greatters from its present troubles. He hopes that no one of his fellew-citizens thinks so unkindly of him as to suppose that he would be content to exercise power in a

fraction of it if it shoud consent to be divided. Letter from the Secretary of War on the New Enlistments. The following is a copy of a letter from the Secretary

The following is a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to the joint committee of the New York Common Council on national affairs:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1862.

Gentlemen: Your views respecting the recruiting service, and the proper measures to encourage it, have been attentively considered by the President, and the following regulations, established by the Department, are expected to attain the object your desire:

First. The Adjutant General will detail an officer at each rendezvous for mustering in recruits, who will pay to each recruit bis proper share of bounty, and also pay the recruiting fee at the time he is mustered into the service of the United States.

Second. It being of paramount importance to fill up the old regiments speedily, a fee for recruits to the old regiments, double that in the new regiments, will be paid, to wit: \$4 for each recruit.

Third. The recruits will be clothed, armed, and equipped without delay, and placed in a camp of instruction.

Any other practical suggestions you may be pleased to struction.

Any other practical suggestions you may be pleased to offer will always be respectfully considered by this Department.

Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Aldermen Farley and Mitchell, Councilmen Jones

Hogan, Klech, and Pinckney, Committee.

Official Order on the Death of Ex-President Van Buren. The President, in an official order, announces the death of ex-President Van Buren. He sava:

of ex-President Van Buren. He says:

"The President, with deep regret, amoutuces to the people of the United States the decease, at Kinderhook, New York, on the 24th inst., of his honored predecessor, Martin Van Buren.

"This event will occasion mourning in the nation for the loss of a citizen and a public servant whose memory will be gratefully cherished. Although it has occurred at a time when his country is afflicted with division and civil war, the grief of his patriotic friends will measurably be assuaged by the consciousness that, while suffering with disease, and seeing his end approaching, his prayers were for the restoration of the authority of the Government of which he had been the head, and for peace and good will among his fellow-citizens.

"As a mark of respect for his memory, it is ordered that the executive massion and the several executive departments, excepting those of the War and Navy, be immediately placed in mourning, and all business be suspended during te-morrow. immediately placed in mouranes, suspended during te-morrow.

"It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be said on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious ABRAHAM LINGOLN." The War Department's orders on the subject are as follows:

follows:

"On the day after the receipt of this order the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock A. M., and the order read to them The national flag will be displayed at half-staff. At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired, and afterwards, at inter vals of thirty minutes, between rising and setting sun, a single gun; and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-four guns. The officers of the army will wear crape on their. left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the period of elx months."

The resignations of Captain A. H. BRENEMAN, of the 18th, and Lientenant Howard Runner, of the let United States Infantry, have been accepted by the President, to take effect July 22d. The following assignments have been made of medical officers: Medical Inspectors Perley and Coolings to duty in the Surgeon General's office, and in the military district of Washington. Medical Inspectors Cuyler. KEENEY, LYON, and ALLEN, to report in person to the assistant surgeon general at St. Louis, for duty in the department of the Mississippi. Medical Inspector Mussey General McClellan, for duty in the army of the Po-

headquarters of the army of the Potomac of the forces commanded by Brigadier Generals PORTER and FRANK-LIN, as the 5th and 6th Army Corps, is confirmed by the War Department. The forces under Major General Dix litute the 7th; those under Major General Wool longing to the Department of North Carolina, the 9th Army Corps, respectively. In organizing new regiments of volunteers, the sub-

The designation and general orders No. 125 from the

sistence of the recruits prior to the completion of the organization will be chargeable against the appropriation of for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers."

After the organization of the regiments is completed, and they have been inspected by the mustering officer of the State, subsistence will be forwarded by the Subsistence

The Release of Prisoners. Transportation will be immediately provided by the Quartermaster's Department for the conveyance of the prisoners at Fort Delaware to Aiken, on the James in favor of the rebellion river, to be exchanged. There are about four of them. Preparations are also being made for the removal of prisoners from other localities. The Mitchell Charges.

day by a gentleman conversant with the facts, of the charges made by Col. Norrow, of the Ohio Volunteers, against Major General MITCHELL. Disabled Soldiers and Seamen. Among the appropriations made in a supplemental appropriation bill, passed during the very last hours of the ion, is one of fifteen thousand dollars, for purchasing

2, 11

A most emphatic and explicit denial is published to-

Government Bounty.

It is officially published that the call by Governor Curtin for nine and twelve months men was made with War Department, and having been made, it was deemed by the President and by the Department better to accept such troops as were offered under that call. But it is proper to be noticed that the law does not allow any county to the nine months-men, except the \$25 paid a the time of being mustered into the service. The remaining \$75 is only payable to those who enlist for three rears, or during the war.

General Hatch. The story that General Harou is here, and has been held to answer for disobedience of orders in failing to proceed to Gordonsville and there destroy the railroad motion, is without foundation. He is still with hi mmand in the Army of Virginia, has not been in Wash ngton since it moved from Warrenton, and has not bee eld to answer.

The New Naval Grades. Among the acts of the late session published to-day, in official form, is one of unusual interest to officers of th navy as it establishes and equalizes their future grades new grades are nine-viz: rear admiral, co dores, captains, commanders, lieutenant commander ants, masters, ensigns, and midship

Movements of General Halleck.

Generals HALLECK, BURNSIDE, and MEIGS have re irned from their visit to the James river. Appointments under the Tax Bill. The postponement of the date to the 1st of Septemb fer putting the internal tax bill into operation, which i nnounced in an official order by the Treasury Depart ment, causes quite a disappointment to hosts of office seekers here for places under the law. The commissione has thus far been the only one appointed, and he is most busily engaged in arranging the details of the new bu reau. It was found an utter impossibility to get it in operation by the time originally named by law. Rebels in the District to be Looked To At last, we are to have a move made in the right direct tion in this District. It is understood that all persons o whom there rests suspicion of disloyalty—and there ar hundreds of them, no doubt—are to be required come under the order of Gen Pope, and take the oath of allegiance, or else be sent South, far beyond our lines. Washington and Georgetown are full of traitors, and the

The Exchange of Prisoners. The official document necessary to consummate the ecently arranged agreement for a general exchange of visoners has been forwarded to General Dix. The Spirit Ration to Cease in the Nav

dministering of the rigorous policy pursued by Genera

HALLECK at St. Louis would result in incalculable good

September 1st. The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following The attention of officers and others in the naval ser vice is called to the following section of an act of Congress, approved July 14, 1862, viz:

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the spirit ration in the navy of the United States shall forever cease, and thereafter no distilled spirituous liquors shall be admitted on board vessels-ofwar, except as medical stores and upon the order and under the control of the medical officers of such vessels. and to be used only for medical purposes. From an after the said first day of September next, there shall be allowed and paid to each person in the navy now entitle to the spirit ration five cents per day in commutation and lieu thereof, which shall be in addition to their pre-

and lieu thereot, which make the provisions of this rection will be rigidly enforce on board all vessels of the United States navy from and after the 1st day of September, 1862, and all officers and other persons in the naval service are hereby directed to make due report of all violations thereof coming to their knowledge.

GIDEON WELLES,
Sacretary of the Navy. Secretary of the Navy. NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 17, 1862.

A Runaway Officer Advertised by General

Headquarters of the Army of Virginia, Washington, July 26, 1862.

Uaptsin Samuel L. Harrison, of the 95th Regiment New York Volunteers, is reported by his commanding officers as having deserted his company on the 21st of this month, and gone to New York. A reward of five cents is hereby offered for his appre

ension.

By order of Major General Pope.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES: Colonel, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff. Miscellaneous.

Lieut. HENRY A. WISE, U. S. N., has been appointe assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, create by a recent act of Congress. This gentleman has been for some time engaged in the discharge of ordnance duty in the Navy Department, with the utmost satisfaction to Assistant Paymester Brewan has been ordered to the conbeat Seneca, and Assistant Paymaster Hart to the GEORGE F. WINSLOW, of Massachusetts, and JAMES KINNIER, of New York, have been appointed acting asistant surgeons, and ordered to report to Capt. WILKE Notwithstanding the large number of invalid soldiers in Washington and its neighborhood, everything for their comfort has been supplied with extraordinary expe

business and humanity to every one connected with his FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

wounded, Surgeon General Hammond has been visiting

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. July 26, 1862. Nine hundred wounded paroled prisoners arrived yesterday from Bichmond. Two of the party died before they arrived at Petersburg. They left yesterday afterson for the Northern hospitals. More will be receive

o-morrow.

A flag of truce-boat containing Colonel Wright and Lieut. Col. Switzer, yesterday went to Alkers Landing, 21 miles above City Point, to meet Bobert Old, formerly 21 miles above City Point, to meet access.

District Attorney for Washington City, who has been applications of the control of pointed Commissioner by the Confederates to carry the new arrangement for the exchange of priseners. The schooner Louisa Reever, containing 4,000 bushel was boarded last night, about 12 o'clock, by a party of rebels, who came from the opposite shore in a boat.

After setting the schooner on fire they left her, carrying the captain with them. The schooner was destroyed, Generals Halleck, Dix, Meigs, and Burnside left here this morning, after paying a visit to General Mc-Clellan. General Marcy's health having been re-

stered, he has resumed his duties as chief of the Gen ral's staff. The flag of truce to-day brought down Dr. McGregor and Rev. Hiram Eddy, of the 3d Connecticut Regiment; Drs. Stone and Grey, U. S. A., and Rev. G. W. Dodge, of the 11th New York Regiment, who were taken prisoners from the prison at Salisbury, North Carolina.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va. July 26 .- Yesterday, fou guerillas fired upon and wounded two men. General Williams' orderlies, when two and a half miles from town dinner at a farm-house, when the proprietor urged the o remain longer. Captain Dennison, of the Michigan Cavalry, comm

General Williams' escort, went out and brought in eight Virginians from the neighborhood, one of whom f the parties that fired on the orderlies. Within the past three days General Hatch has crossed wift Run Gap to McGoughey's town, thence down the valley to Luray, which is occupied by our forces. He net with no enemy in force, but brought in several pri-Jackson is represented to be still in the violnity o

fordonsville, apparently awaiting our advance. General Banks' Corps is eligibly encamped in a well-The whole army is anxiously awaiting the order to mo orward, and are in the best of spirits. CAMP AT WATERLOO, Fanquier Co., Va., July 26.-General Pope's recent orders have caused great excite nent among the citizens of this vicinity, particularly the atest, in regard to taking the oath of allegiance. It is asserted that there are not more than two men in the county, who have not taken the oath to support the

Southern Cenfederacy, and that rather than renounce this, men, women, and children express their determins tion to go South.

A large number of our soldiers have an idea that Gen. Pope's orders give them permission to help themselves to roaming through the country killing chickens, sheep &c., extensively. Some of them have been punished severely by their officers, and such practices have nearly

It is reported that parties follow the army enticing men to desert and furnishing them with outfits and clothing for that purpose. A large number having deserted within a week or two past, including between forty and fifty from ment. Some doubtless desert for the purpose of joining other regiments and getting the bounty. Recruiting officers should govern themselves accordingly.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25 .- The steamer John with prisoners from Richmond. Most of them are either sick or wounded. They all left on the same steamer thi porning for the Point Lookout Hospital. The efficient Medical Director, J. M. Cuyler, who ha fficiated for some time at the hospital at Fortress Mon roe, left here last evening for Washington, to take a more prominent position. There is a general expression of regret at his leaving this place, as he has been most as siduous in his labors among the sick and wounded under nis care. Dr. Gilbert takes his place here. Many merchants who had made arrange taking goods to Norfolk, some to open new steres and others to fill up stores already opened, have changed their plans for the present, or desisted from carrying ou their former ones, partly for the reason that the currenc

Transports with the balance of our prisoners from Bichmond are hourly expected to arrive at Fortres Monros. The John Brooks did not stay here long enough for us to obtain a list of her passengers. The mail-boat John A. Warner arrived from Harri son's Landing at four o'clock this afternoon, and reports all quiet on the James river. The War of the Guerillas in Kentucky.

is in so poor a condition in that place.

NEW ALBANY, Indians, July 27 -The Ledger says the rebels have congregated in considerable force a Haweaville, Kentucky, and are boldly and defiantly insulting the Union citizens there.

The Federal ram Hornet, with troops, has gone to that At Henderson and Owensboro' affairs are quiet On Friday both towns, were strongly garrisoned by Federal troops, who arrosted all persons found talking or acting

The military prisons at Louisville are so full that con mitments of traitors are being made daily to the Jeffersonville (Indiana) penitentiary.

Passengers from Henderson say that the guerillas appeared in strong force opposite Mound City, and it was feared that a third attempt would be made to burn the Federal gunbeats building there. Hon. Joseph Holt at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 27 .- Hon. Joseph Holt arrived here this morning Departure of the Borussia NRW YORK, July 26.—The steamer Borussia sailed to day, with \$225,000 in specie.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE WEST. Fourth of July Celebration on the Moun-

Rebel Raid on the Tennessee River. Destruction of a Steamboat, Cotton Warehouses, &c.

Cairo, July 25 .- The steamer Evansville, from the Tennessee river, brings news of a rebel raid at Florence, Alabama, on Tuesday last. They entered the city, burned all the warehouses used for commissary and termaster's stores, and all the cotton in the vicinity They also seized the United States steamer Colima, used for conveying army supplies, took all the money belong-ing to the boats and passengers, and then burned the vessel. The property destroyed is said to have been of great value. A small detachment of General Mitcheli's army was captured. The rebels then proceeded down the Tennessee river to Chickasaw, Waterloe, and the vicinity of Eastport, and burned all the warehouses which con-tained cotton. Another band of forty rebels attacked a wagon train near Pittsburg Landing, and captured sixty ragons conveying commissary and quartermaster's stores. Caino, July 26.—The steamer Wilson, from Vicksorg, arrived here last night. When in Princeton and 80 miles from Vicksburg, she was fired into, fron the Mississippi side, by several six pounders and a scorr two of muskets, and was hit about sixty times, most! y musket balls. One shell burst directly under he oiler, but no one was hurt. MEMPHIS, July 23.—Two hundred and forty person ook the oath of allegiance yesterday, and one hundred nd twenty received permits to go South. The news from Vicksburg is unimportant. The bom

The ram Arkansas was still under the protection of the bel batteries, receiving repairs. IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

rdment had been renewed by the upper ficet. Th

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE ARKANSAS PRICE PREPARING TO INVADE MISSOURI. pecial Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.] CAIRO, July 24 .- The Clara Dolson arrived this eve ng from Henderson. She left a portion of the 63d regiment there, and the balance, with an Indiana regimen

ncamped some six miles out of the place, the whole un ler command of Gen. Lovel. They report a large num ber of guerillas in the neighborhood, twelve of whom have been captured. Among them were two who were identified by the citizens as being with the party who entered Newburg at the time that raid was made. The eader of the party told the citizens he had 1,000 arms en and a heavy battery across the river, and if any esistance was made he would open upon them with resistance was made the would open upon them with shell and demolish the town.

By an officer from Gen. Curtis' army, I learn that the report that Gen. Price had crossed the Mississippi, is wholly untrue. There is no large rebel force now wea-of the river, Hindman's men having almost entirely de-script him.

erted him. Gen. Curtis' army is probably now on its way to Yick: Gen Curtis' army is probably now on its way to Vicksburg.

The rams Lancastor and Lioness had arrived at Memphis. They report but little damage sustained by Farragut's fleet in passing the batteries. The injuries to our fleet in the fight with the Arkansas are less than at first reported, and all but the Lancaster and Conestoga will be repeated where they are. The canal had been finished, but no water let in for fear of diverting so much from the channel as to render it difficult to reach the batteries and cut out the Arkansas.

There is no news of consequence from Memphis. No despatch boat has arrived for four days. Everything is quiet in Cairo to-day.

VICKSBURG, July 17, via Cairo, 24th.—Up to the departure of the boat to-day not a movement has been made or indicated. The mortar boats have fired everyfiteen minutes, eliciting several well-directed responses. Great damage has been done the town by our shells, and to-day one of them struck the Vicksburg wharf boat, causing her almost immediately to sink.

Yesterday the Essex got up steam and proceeded down to the point, and threw a few shells at the batteries. The rebels opened upon her heavily, when she slowly turned and steamed back.

In the engagement of the 15th, Geo. Lounsburg, first

and steamen back. In the engagement of the 15th, Geo. Lounsburg, first laster of the Hartford, was killed. He belonged t Later and Important.

CAIRO, July 24.—The Grenada Appeal says the Arkansas was cut out from under the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, by the Gen. Bragg and Sumpter. Lieut. Bishop is yet in command of the Bragg. She has not been made Davis' flag-ship.

The War in Tennessie. ancoga report that the rebel infantry has crossed the iver in force. Their number is large, and three generais are in command. The rebel cavairy is heavy in East Tennessee. It is stated to be 5,000 strong. There are few provisions in Chattanooga, and the citizens are much distressed by forced contributions to supply the robels One bridge is rebuilt on the Murfreesborough Railroad. The rebel Korrest was at McMinnville vesterday.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

dition. No complaints of inattention are heard in any quarter. In addition to his duties to these sick and The Edinburgh off Cape Race. ther localities, and setting a laudable example of prompt CAPE BACE, July 27 .- The steamship Edinburgh from Liverpool on the 17th, being the extra freight boat o the operation of the new tariff act, passed off this oint last evening. She met the steamer Glasgow steer ng up the channel, on the morning of the 18th, and the Arabia, off Queenstown, on the 18th.

In the absence of further news from America, the Engsh papers have but little to say on the war question. The London Times publishes a letter from its Seces on correspondent at Liverpool. Mr. Spence. sulceisting the energy and power of the Confederates, in which

he points out the difficulties against which the Confede

rates contend in organizing and maintaining their arraios, and argues that there is but one course of such strength

—a sense of right. -a sense of right.
The Times again reverts in deprecatory terms to the The Times again reverts in degreeatory terms to the new American tariff, and hints at the injury to be done to England by if, but it contends that that injury will be nothing to what America will suffer herself.

The Times says that it is reported by a private telegram from India that 115,000 bales of cotton have been shipped from Bombay in one week. This is believed to have been under the news of a rise of only a penny in Liverpool. It is consequently to be inferred that when the news of the recent great advance is received much larger shipments will come forward than have been expected.

larger shipments will come forward than have been expected.

The Viceroy of Egypt gave a magnificent entertainment, in an Oriental style of splendor, on board of his yacht, off Woolwich. Feveral members of the royal family, five of the Cabinet ministers, and many other distinguished gueste, were present.

On the same evening a grand banquet was given in London by M. Boucher, the French Minister of Commerce, at which Milner Gibson presided. About a hundred and fifty members of Parliament were present.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of Napoleon, said that at no time had the relations between the two countries been in a more satisfactery condition.

M. Boucher made a very pacific speech, in which he expatiated on the benefits of the policy which France was thoroughly adopting He proposed as a sentiment, it the close alliance of England and France."

Mr. Cobden spoke of the pacific designs of the Emperor, and expressed the opinion that nothing short of an attempt to humiliate France centld induce him to be a party to a rupture with England. party to a rupture with England.

FRANCE. The Presse states that the approaching imperial and royal interview will take place at Baden-Baden or lologne.

A French provincial journal, which had attacked the A French provincial journal, which dad attacked the Czar of Russia for his recognition of the Government of Italy, had received a warning for having insulted a sovereign friendly to France.

A treaty of peace between Franca and Cochin-Uhina was expected to be signed on the 31st of May.

The Swiss Federal Assembly had elected M. Ferranod President, and M. Dubo vice President for 1863.

A desporate contest between the Turks and Montene-grins is reported to have taken place in the vicinity of Senttz river. The Turks were victorious, and had marched towards Osttigne. [Note.—The commercial news by this steamer has been anticipated.]

Difficulty Between the British Residents of St. Louis and Loyal Citizens. of St. Louis and Loyal Citizens.

Sr. Louis, July 25.—Considerable excitement existed here to-day. The British Consul's office was crowded by a large number of persons claiming the protection of the British flag, to exempt them from enrolment in the militis, under the recent order of the Governor. An excited crowd gathered round the office, and many indignant citizens expressed a desire to punish the perfidy of American residents, having their families and business permanently located here, who, in an hour of peril, seek to sneak from doing their duty of protecting their homes by claiming to be subjects of Great Britian. Several persons who were attempting to get their protection papers were severely handled by the crowd, and several arrests were made. Several affrays and struggles occurred between the distribers and policemen. A detachment of the provost marghal's guard was ordered out, and by the according the contract was condensed as a several arrests.

Enlistments in St. Louis. Sr. Louis, July 26.—The Democrat learns, from a reliable source, that the County Commissioners of St. Louis have agreed to appropriate \$100,000 for the benefit of the families of volunteers who entiat under the new call of the President, or who enter the State service from this county under Governor Camble. This will go far to encurage enlistments, and specify fill up the new regiments now is progress of formation in this city.

The Women of Indiana to the Rescue-A Commendable Proposition. NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 27.—A number of young adjes of this place have proposed to act as clerks and salesmen for the young men who will enlist for the war. They will give them half of their salaries while absent.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24—The steamer Golden Age has arrived from Panama, with the Eastern mails.
July 25.—The Northern steamers to-day bring \$25,000 in gold, from British Columbia, and \$160,000 from Ore**a.**

Buildings, corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets. every evening. Everybody and everybody's children should visit this beautiful and instructive American entertainment as presented by a genuine "Yankee skipper." At present, this is almost the only place of amusement open to the public.

tain Heights of Switzerland. [For the following interesting letter we are in obted to the kindness of an intelligent and patriotic American, a resident of this city, who is now making the tour of the European continent. We should be glad to hear from him again .- EDITOR PRESS. 1

BASLE, SWITZERLAND, July 5, 1862.

[Foreign Correspondence of The Press.]

My travelling companions and myself, in the prosecution of our journey, arrived at this place on the 1st instant. The common English pronuncia tion is "Bael," but in the German tongue it is popularly known as " Basel in der Schwertz." Fortunately, I had a letter of introduction to A. L. Wolfe, Esq., U. S. Consul here, who, to his many other good qualities, unites that of enthusiastic devotion to the cause of the American Union, and of corresponding hatred of the Secession infamy. The reception I received from him was most cordial. It was our purpose to leave on the 2d of July, but Mr. Wolte remonstrated against it most eloquently and earnestly, for the reason that an American celebration of the Fourth of July was in contemplation, and our presence was desirable. Taking no excuse, he held on to us with unyielding pertinacity, and right glad are we that we consented for never before did we celebrate the anniversary of our national independence amidst surroundings so fraught with a deep and solemn interest. The consul had already notified Mr. Fogg, the American resident minister at Berne, of the intended celebration, and had received his reply, engaging to be present. On the 2d July, seven o us accordingly met in the Summer Casano, and resolved ourselves into a "committee of arrange-ments." It was agreed that, on the morning of the "glorious Fourth," the parties intending to celebrate the day should all most at the consul's office, and repair in open carriages to Arlesheim. We arranged to go in true "pic-nic" style, supplying our own fare and "refreshments," the latter, of course, under the exclusive management of the ladies. As there are few Americans at Basie, our party numerically was not the most imposing; but what it lacked in numbers was abundantly supplied in zeal and spirit. At the time appointed, the following-named Americans appeared at the consul's office—viz: Hon. G. G. Fogg, resident minister at Berne; A. L. Wolfe. consul at Basic, and lady; Dr. C. S. Putnam and lady, of New York; E. Bruistlein, wife, and daughter, of New York; Mr. Stachlin and wife, the latter of New York: William J. Miller and Lewis Haehnlein, of Philadelphia; William Kieffer and lady, of New York; Messrs. H. L. and G. M. Newhall, of Philadelphia; Miss De Witt, of Basle; and last, but not least, Carlos De Beytrom, Esq., of New Orleans, a refugee from Secession tyranny. And now we all proceeded, in procession style, with badges and banners, to the place selected. The badges bore the inscription, "WASHINGTON. 1776," and the carriages were decorated with the "stars and stripes," the pride and glory of every true American. It was my pleasure to ride with the consul and his lady, and from our carriage there waved a beautiful silk flag, (over four feet in length,) made expressly for the occasion by Mrs. Wolfe, a truly intelligent and patriotic lady. As we passed through the streets of Basle, we were requently enthusiastically cheered. A ride of about an hour and a half brought us to the foot of the mountain in Arlesheim, where we alighted. Gradually we ascended, ever and anon resting ourselves, to feast on the sublime and almost overpowering natural beauties which were spread out at our feet Fully two hours were spent in climbing before we reached the summit. And now on his "quiet elevation," in close proximity to the ruins of Castle Furnach, beneath a large and beautiful shade-tree, with the splendid Swiss scenery, for miles, at our command, we "pitched our tents." In a country only second to our own for civil and religious freedom, we planted our banners-one of them as near the highest point of the castle as possible. Imagine my feelings on seeing that glorious old flag, now insulted by mad-dened rebels, waving its silken folds majestically from one of the mountain-heights of Switzerland. You cannot, I am sure, conceive how deep and swelling were my emotions. Then did I utter a fervent prayer to Almighty God, for the perpetuation of our blood bought legacy of freedom; and then, from the surcharged fulness of my heart, did

I echo the words of the poet: " Forever float that standard sheet. here breathes the fee but falls before us

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!" Having all partaken of a bountiful repast, Mr Villiam Miller, druggist, Third and Branch streets, by unanimous request, read the Declaration of In-dependence. This was followed by an eloquent and patriotic Union speech, delivered by Hon. Mr. logg, in the course of which he referred, in a feeling manner, to our existing National difficulties. He concluded with the prediction, that another universary of American Independence would dawn upon us as a people, more united, prosperous, and happy, than any on the face of the globe. When the applause, elicited by this oration, had ceased, Mr. Consul Wolfe proposed as a sentiment: "The President of the United States," which was greeted with many tokens of delight. This in turn, offered as a toast: "OUR FLAG," after which the entire assemblage united in singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Toasts were then Navy of the United States, the Minister and Con sul present, the American residents of Basie, &c. We reached Basie on our return not until eight o'clock in the evening. Nor must I omit to include among the festivities a goodly "lot" of firecrackers, and other pyrotechnical demonstrations which ever and anon were "sent up." and served as an agreeable episode in the "feast of reason and flow of soul." Although thousands of miles away in a foreign land, we yet felt that it was good to remember our beloved country, the great and glerious United States, and never have I felt so intense and absorb-

ing a solicitude in her behalf as since I have left its genial shores. To our own, our native land," my heart turns, even from hence, with an almost idolatrous devotion. God grant her a safe and speedy deliverance from the troubles that environ her, and which threaten the overthrow of the mildest and best Government ever devised by the wis: dom or won by the valor of man! W. J. M.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of The Press. NEW YORK, July 26, 1862. Whoever thinks New York will not turn out new soldiers, for the war against the unholy rebellion, need only feast his eyes with such a refreshing scene as that-which I witnessed at the headquarters of the Irish Brigade to-day, all day, and be convinced that there is in our midst an earnestness of purpose which to be evoked needs only the refined yet stalwart approach of a brigadier general like Thomas Francis Meagher. Always stern in matters of principle, the Irish people Mr. sleagher. In this case, he has not admini Mr. Meagher. In this case, he has not administered any sugar-casted pill but the truth—that their blood, if need be, must moisten the soil of Virginia, in order to vindicate the Government which has hitherto given security to their homes and their firesides. It was truly refreshing to see both old and young crowd upon the recruiting officers to day, in some cases fighting (good-naturedly, of course,) for the next chance to sign the roll. In answer to the question put to one man, after signing, by an outsider, "What beauty are you going to have?" he shouted, exultingly, "Bounty? Why. my pounty is freedom, and the supremacy of that emblem," to have?" he shouted, exhibingly, "hounty i way, my bounty is freedom, and the supremacy of that emblem," pointing to the stars and stripes.) In other portions of, the city recruiting is going on with considerable success At a meeting of the "New York Tribune Association," held yesterday, it was resolved that all persons employed in that establishment, who desired to volunteer for the held yesterday, it was resolved that all persons employed in that establishment, who desired to volunteer for the war, should have \$4 a week paid regularly, either on the field or to friends left behind.

Dr. Marshall, who has held a high rank in his profession, died in this city yesterday. He was appointed surgeon to Berdan? Regiment of Sharpshooters, and accompanied them to Washington and Yorktown. He was captured on the Chickahominy, and conveyed to Richmond, where he distinguished himself by his unremitting sttendance on the sick and wounded at the hospitals. He contracted typhoid fever from his exertions, and, having been released, was brought home, where he lingered till yesterday.

The prize-schooner Flash was sold to-day for \$1,900. Her cargo, consisting of sall, soap, carbon oil, and paper, sold at excellent prices.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week was 174, of which 20 were soldiers in the bospitals; 118 ware children; 55 adults; males, 106; females, 63.

A movement is on foot among our merchants here, which will be made public in a day or two. It relates to-recruiting. It consists of an almost manimous effort on their part, of a pecuniary character, offering an almost fabulous amount of money as bounty for all who determine to go forth to the battle-field. The development will probably not be made till some indications of a certain generous kind are made at Washington. Our monied men never seemed so intensely carnest as they do now. It is impossible to describe the state of feeling War Meeting at Louisville.

Fr. Louis, July 27.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held the Court-House last evening, to encourage enlistments for the war.

The rotundo of the Court-House was completely filled, and a large assemblage gathered in the street in front of the building.

Speeches were made by Charles D. Drake, F. P. Blair, T. S. Nelson, and others.

Resolutions were pasted declaring that the preservation of the Union is to St. Louis an interest greater than all other interests, and that regardless of all other interests, and that

fine Baltimore, &c., and \$6.05@7 for trade brands. Rye Flour is in fair demand, and steady; sales of 239 Hye Figure is in tair demand, and alexaly, sales of 550 bbls.

Corn meal is firm; the supply light; sales of 550 bbls.

Jersey at \$3.25; and \$3.50 for Fairfax and Marshe's Caloric.

Brandywine at \$3.50.

Corn is better, and is quite inactive, owing to the reaction in Exchange; sale of 182,000 bus at 50.652%c for heated; 55.655%c for Eastern mixed, and 56.6570 for shimsing mixed. The Whaling Voyage.—The work of the seamen in the capture of the whale has never before been represented until the arrival here of Captain Williams and his beautiful panorama, which he explains to the andience in a most thrilling and entertaining manner at Assembly New York and Chestut streets.

The Whaling Voyage, and so of the description of the descr for white Michigan.

PROVISIONS.—The market fer Pork is firmer and more active at the close; sales of 1,750 bbls at \$8.7509 for prime, and \$10.750 ll for mess.

Beof is quiet; sales of 400 bbls at \$13.50014 for prima mess, and \$14.25016 for extre. Land steady.

Out Mests are firmer, and in fair demand; sales of 270 bbls at 2%04%c for shoulders, and 4%05%c for bang.