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

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

SUMMER RESORTS. SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious Hotel, over 600 feet in length, and with 1,100 feet of verands, fronts on the ocean, extending back, with its rear, to the railroad. It possesses the most advantageous location on the island, with persectly 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. RALPH BENJAMIN, of Philadelphia.

Additional improvements have been made, and the accommodations will be found equal, if not superior, to any litional improvements have been made, and the ac-odations will be found equal, if not superior, to any

commodations will be found equal, it not superior, to any on the coast.

The house will be opened, for the reception of guests, on THURSDAY, June 19. jel6-36t

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

Tickets good for the round trip from Philadelphia,

From Fortress Monroe and James

tion, address
G. W. MULLIN, Cresson Springs, Cambria co., Pa. SEA BATHING LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH CO., N. J.
METROPOCITAN HOTEL,
NOW OPEN.
Address J. H. & L. W. COOPER,
Proprietors.

Address jy10-1m* SEA BATHING. OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Is now open for the recoption of visitors. je28-6** ISRAEL LAMING, Proprietor. STAR HOTEL,

(Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor.

MOLUMBIA HOUSE. ATLANTIC CITY,
SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
Opposite the Surf House.
For Terms to suit the times.
jc20-2m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.
A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifuly situated at the foot of Pounsylvania Avenue. Now open for visitors for the season. je20-2m MANSION HOUSE,

ATLANTIO 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, oburches,
and year office. The bathing grounds are mannaged. end yest office. The bathing grounds are unsurpassed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. ERIEL, of delphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and brands of cigars. TAGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC

CITY, is now open, with a LARGE ADDITION OF BOOMS.
Board 27 per week, bathing dresses included. COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC OITACEN RELIGIAT, ATTACHTO
OITY, 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
rows, and fresh vegetables from his farm.
Also, about four hundred deairable Octtage and Hotel
Lots for sale by
1e20-2m
Proprieter.

STHE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC CITY." N. J., a splendid new house, southwest er of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues, will be open for visitors on and after June 29th. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Ice Orean and Refreshment Salson attached to the house. Terms moderate.

C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG, ie20-2m REDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on e left, bey-nd the depot This House is now open for

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.

***Traities should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the hotel. CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This PACIFIC Avenue, Atlantic City

NUMMER BOARDING. - BROAD-TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—A romentic spot for a SUMMER RESIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops of Pennsylvania, reached daily by the Pennsylvania ver reunsysvania, resoned daily by the Pennsylvania Central, and the Broad Top Mountain Bailroad from Huntingdon. The House is one of the fluest in the interior of the State, handsomely furnished, with all the requisites for comfort and convenience—pure air, delicious spring water, romantic scenery, and everything to restore and invigorate health. Telegraph station and a gaily mail, so that daily communication may be had with Philadelphia. nisacephis.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will furnish excursion chest through the season. Persons leaving Philadelia in the morning can take tea at the Mountain House

the state through the season.

phis in the morning can take tea at the Mountain.

The subscriber has kindly been allowed to refer to the following gentlemen, reddents of Philadelphia, who have been patrons of the Mountain House.

Wm. Cummings, Esq.,
Sami. Castner, Esq.,
Hon. Henry D. Moore,
John McCanles, Esq.,
Bichard D. Wood, Esq.,
Bichard D. Wood, Esq.,
Bichard D. Wood, Esq.,
Bichard D. Wood, Esq., JOSEPH MORRISON, Proprie jel2-tf Broad-Top City, Huntingdon county, Pa.

HOTELS. DOWERS' HOTEL. Nos. 17 and 19 PARK BOW, (OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE,)

NEW YORK. TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY. This popular Hotel has lately been thoroughly ronowated and refurnished, and now possesses all the requi-FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The patronage of Philadelphians and the travelling public, desiring the best accommodations and moderate charges, is respectfully solicited.

Je2-3pa H. L. POWERS, Proprietor. TRVING HOUSE,

NEW YORK,
BROADWAY AND TWELFTH STREET,
ENTRANCE ON TWELFTH STREET,
Conducted on the
EUROPEAN PLAN.

This house is now open for the accommodation of Families and transient Guests.

GEO. W. HUNT,

Late of the Brevort House,

CHAS. W. NASH, jy17-thstu6m CARD._THE UNDERSIGNED, A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, late of the GIBARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have feased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to me them; in their new quarters.

em in their new quarters.
SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO. WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS.

MARTIN & QUAYLES
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
E M P O B I U M,
NO. 1085 WALNUT STREET, BRLOW BLEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA. jell-fply

CAUTION.

The well-carned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SOALES Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIBBANKS' SOALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to frame and imposition. FAIRBANES SCALES are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR-BANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is required

FAIRBANKS & EWING, General Agents,

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

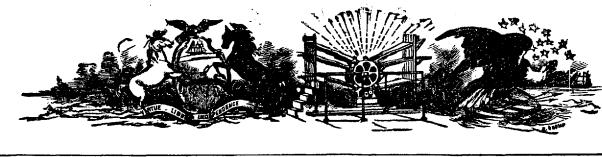
We, therefore, give notice that our name will be plainly stamped on each Machine manufactured and sold by us, and none others are genuine. Any one using our trademark will be dealt with according to law.

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

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DRAIN PIPE.—Stone Ware Drain Pipe from 2 to 12-inch bore. 2-inch bore, 25c per yard; 8-inch bore, 50c per yard; 4-inch bore, 40c per yard; 6-inch bore, 50c per yard; 6-inch bore, 65c per yard. Every variety of connections, bends, traps, and hoppers. We are now prepared to furnish pipe in any quantity, and on liberal terms to dealers and those purchastics in large nearlities.

Phin. Booms jel7-tf





PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862.

VOL. 5.-NO. 308.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Letters from Memphis and Nashville.

FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

River.

BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG.

GENERAL POPE'S ARMY.

JACKSON FORTIFYING CORDONSVILLE.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

FROM COM. FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Special Correspondence of The Press. 9TH CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, NEWPORT NEWS, July 29, 1862.

" GET OUT OF THE WILDERNESS." Gen. McClellan's newspaper order, relating to the dismissal of all correspondents within the lines of the "Army of the Potomac," has created quite a furore among that species of the genus homo. Some have skedaddled, others do not know what course to pursue, while some hold on, for the time, hoping the order will be rescinded. Some of these reporters, who boast of writing with their eyes filled with smoke and gunpowder, and who, it would seem, were in the front rank at every engagement, when they know full well that a tree is an excellent protection against spent balls, can now get into the front by shouldering an "Enfield." and taking the post of honor. We doubt if General McClellan will then object very seriously against their remaining, even at the risk of their sending a column of closely written matter every day. Try It on, gents. Two to one you will not be interfered with.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED. The boat from Harrison's landing brought down yesterday a large delegation of wounded prisoners, that were captured by the rebels in the week of battles before Richmond. A large number of Pennsylvanians were among the arrivals, and they speak in not very flattering terms of the reception and treatment they have received at the hands of t captors. We think that were a plain-spoken, truthtelling wounded prisoner sent North, into each recruiting district, it would do more towards hastening enlistments than all the bounty which could be of fered. We conversed with one of the 4th Pennsylvania Reserves, who was in the number wounded. He had been well to the front, as a ball had passed through his cheek, and another through his shoulder. He stated that the hospital he was in was crowded; that part of the time they were supplied half a ration a day, and, after being there for the ration was reduced by one half, making

ter of a ration for each man.

dying from sickness and want of atten

as to make a round of observation wards of the hospital, to see how many icep, his salutation was a kick, and, as our informant stated, "many a poor fellow was kicked to awaken him, whose breath had left his body hours before," and the remark of the guard would be "Well, it's one ration less to waste on the d-d Yankees." You sympathizers with rebel prisoners in the North, we have just one word for your private ear. Instead of cramming the enemies of the Union with delicacies, and ministering to their wants, instead of making a notoriety for yourselves, to be accounted for to the veterans of the Union. when they return home, instead of all this, you had by far better do nothing; or if you wish to show your sympathy, and render yourself notorious, then we say come down here; there is, at this place, a fine field for you to display your abilities, and you will gain far more credit thereby. Nurses are wanted, delicacies are wanted, time, means, and men are wanted, before the Army of the Potomac can regain its former standard. In the hospitals they are short of everything but "pluck," and it is a subject for remark, that no matter how seriously, or how much a man is wounded, whether he has but one arm or one leg, his spirits are always up, and he is just as confident of getting over it, and rejoining his regiment, to use an old musket on the rebel ranks once more, as he was when he

The soldiers that arrived were wounded in every possible manner, in the limbs, shoulders, and head. One man had a ball through his lung, and still was able to give a Secesh "orderly" a thrashing for ordering him off a sofa, which a rebel general had appropriated for his own use in the hospital. Another had a ball through the front of his nose which had passed in and around the collar bone. Fingers were shot off, arms amputated, and the persons who are hundreds of miles away and speak of the horrors of war, were they here they would realize what such a thing is. They would witness it in every conceivable shape and form. Several poor fellows died shortly after their arrival at the hospital.

REGIMENTAL BANDS. The different bands will be paid off shortly, mustered out of service, and discharged. Considerable feeling has sprung up between the rank and file and the members of the bands, and but very few of the latter will remain in the service. They have been called "Government robbers," but, to do them justice, it is an uncalled-for epithet. They enlisted as musicians, they were mustered in and have done their duty as such. If fault is to be accredited to any, it should be to "Uncle Sam," who was the prime mover of the affair. Give every one his due. In battle they are formed into "ambulance corps," and, as fast as possible, they remove the wounded to the rear. They share the danger and reap but little of the glory or honor. They are taunted with, "Oh! you only belonged to the band." No matter what may be said, the regimental bands will be missed. They were the life and soul of "dress parade" and "guard mount," and when you have only a "drum corps" for every "call," "troop," "parade," and march, then a large number will heartily wish the much-abused band in camp again.

ON THE MARCH. Nagle's brigade, of Reno's division, made a march to Warwick Court House a few days ago. They carried one day's rations, foraging on the road They returned to camp yesterday, having accomplished their object. The brigade came into canonment in fine order, with scarcely a straggler in

the rear. RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED. Several resignations of company commander have been tendered and accepted, and the applicants honorably discharged. The resignations are mainly on account of ill-health and incapability of performing service.

GOSLINE'S ZOUAVES. The friends of the Norristown delegation in this fine regiment may, perhaps, feel better satisfied were we to inform them that out of the entire quota but a few were wounded, none seriously, and not one killed. This is reliable, as we conversed with one of the Zouaves, and he reported all getting

CHANGE IN NAME. This corrs, which sailed under the name and style of "Burnside's Coast Expedition," then was changed to the "Department of North Carolina," now ranks as "Ninth Corps Army of Virginia," commander Major General Burnside, headquarters Old Point Comfort. JOHN PHENIX, JR.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29, 1862. The steamer Daniel Webster, Captain James O. Blathen, arrived this morning from City Point, brigging 170 sick and wounded soldiers from the hoppers. We on the property of connections, bends, traps, and hoppers. We only the property of bringing 170 sick and wounded soldiers from the

trating forcibly, in the want of attention bestowed, the miserable shiftlessness and lack of energy characteristic of slave States. The patients by the Webster and Elm City, as also those by the Commodore, State of Maine, and Kennebec, were all visited at Harrison's Landing by Gen. McClellan, who inquired the regiment of each, shook hands with them, and expressed a desire for their speedy convalescence. A visit from the commanding general has always a most cheering effect upon wounded soldier. It is extraordinary what ecentric courses balls often take through a man's body, bearing upwards and sideways, according to of military men within the last three months

themselves, and died by scorces from neglect, illus-

the resistance met from bones. While looking at the wound of a patient, in which the ball had struck him in the inner part of the thigh, near the knee, and come out at the back of the hip, I was nuzzled to know why, as he was standing at the bounce upward. Speculations continue rife as to a possible speedy

for them. Relics of the late battle-field constantly arrive in the shape of rusty muskets, cast away by wounded or dying soldiers, and also gun carriages. These are all repaired at the armory here, and kept for further use. There now remain but four hundred sick and wounded Union soldiers in Richmond, and these

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Five rebel prisoners, one of whom is a lieutenant.

Arrival of Prisoners Special Correspondence of The Press.] Washington, Va., July 27.

will be returned as soon as possible.

have been brought to Gen. Banks' headquarters and placed under guard. They were captured in Culpeper Court House, by Captain Russell, of the 1st Maryland Cavalry Regiment. Captain R. made a dash into that town, a few days ago, and found them, some in a blacksmith's shop, and others in dwellings. The whole party consisted of six, but one, in attempting to escape, was shot and killed. Twenty six others of the same party were some distance south of the town, but as soon as our cavalry made their appearance they fled. One of the prisoners, named White, from his equipments, and the manner in which he was addressed by his fellow-prisoners, is judged to be a lieutenant, although he denies being anything but a private. One of the prisoners was born and lived a considerable length of time in New Jersey, and another in Connecticut, the rest being full blooded Virginians. They were all intelligent-looking men, and more neatly drossed than any rebel prisoners I have yet seen. They stated that they belonged to Mumford's 2d Virginia Cavalry, and have followed Jackson in all his exploits; also, that they were in the battle before Richmond, when Jackson attacked our right wing. They give great credit to our men for their bravery and endurance, and state the opposition they met with from the Pennsylvania Reserves was the most desperate resistance they have encountered since

WHAT THEY THINK OF M'CLELLAN. The generalship of McClellan fairly bewildered them, and they did not know what to make of it. General Lee had a complete and well-laid plan to capture the whole of the Federal army, and he was so sure of success, that not the least doubt ever entered his mind. All the officers and soldiers under Lee shared the opinion of their commanding general. But just as they were ready to bag their game, McClellan, with comparatively small loss, onsidering the force engaged, changed his whole line, completely outwitted the rebel general, and sels working together would be able to crowd her be taught by his enemies." Well, what particular laced his force in an impregnable opinion of most of the army and Southern people, that it was the boldest stroke of generalship displayed during the war, and that no Southern goneral has displayed half of the sagacity and military skill of McClellan.

JACKSON FORTIFYING GORDONSVILLE. The prisoners also state that Jackson is at Gordonsville with sixteen thousand men, and that he s fortifying the place and trying to make it impregnable. Jackson has evinced the determination of defending the place until all hope fails, and as he is in direct railroad communication with Richmond, the prisoners say that he can be reinforced o any extent, and that before we capture that e first duty of a corporal's guard in place, thousands of lives will be sacrificed. The reported evacuation of Richmond they state o be utterly false; and that before Richmond is mrrendered to the Federal force, every man, oman, and child in the South is willing to die in its defence. The prisoners will no doubt be sent to Fort Delaware.

> ARREST OF MORE REBELS. Several suspicious farmers have been arrested in both Shenandoah and Luray valleys, while working on their farms, and brought to headquarters. In nine cases out of ten the said men prove to be rebel soldiers who have been granted furloughs by Ben. Jackson to come home and harvest their grain. When that is accomplished they return to their duties in the field. As soon as the leave of absence is granted they surreptitiously enter our line and the next morning you will find them in their regular farming suits attending to their farm duies. Of course, the soldiers visit them for the urpose of buying some eatables, and when this is this would-be farmer gathers all the information he can, and either takes it himself or sends it Jackson's camp. This has happened hundreds times, but no particular notice has heretofore been aken of it. But now matters have taken a different turn, and all parties suspected are arrested and confined as prisoners of war. If justice should be done them they should be tried as spies, and if found guilty they should be hung. This is the only way to stop the pranks of these dangerous fellows, and the sooner it is put into practice the better for our cause.

GENERAL POPE'S RECENT ORDERS. The recent orders of Gen. Pope, stating that benceforth the Army of Virginia should subsist on the people in the region in which they are stationed, has created the greatest consternation among the Virginians, especially those who live in this section. Except during the last month, there has ed in this section of Virginia, and, consequently, grain and the necessaries of life are more plenty than they are in other portions. As all the inhabitants are rank Secessionists, the order is not very pleasant news to them. If ever they were bitter towards the Union soldiers before, they are now ten times more so. Their efforts to conceal provisions are generally fruitless. The order stating that henceforth guerillas will be hung without going through the formalities of a court-martial has produced great joy throughout the Union army, and corresponding terror among the rebel sympathizers. Guerillas have been allowed such a wide berth that when one was caught in his murderous business he was treated so kindly that most of the Union army began actually to believe that such a mode of fighting must be in accordance with the rules of war. But now our soldiers know how to treat such customers, and, you may rely on it, they will not be bankward.

LETTER FROM MEMPHIS.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

Мемрнія, July 24, 1862. Every steamboat from the North is incontinently gobbled" by the authorities for transporting coops, and boats going North are rare. There has been none for several days on which it would be safe to trust a mail. For three days past this has been an excited city. General Hovey's order No. 1 has not been modified, as some hoped it would be, by General Sherman, and the work of devastation been going on. About three hundred persons have applied for passes, and double that number have taken the oath. Many

are going to stay and take their chances. They

will not take the oath until they are ordered to do

so or leave, and they will not refuse to take it. A good many of this class are Northern men, who keep dry goods for sale, and depend largely on the custom of Secesh ladies. They are strictly harmless, in a political and military point of view, for their whole souls are wrapped up in their profits, and they would not lift a finger either to save or destroy any government the world ever saw. I don't think they will be meddled with. I understand General Sherman to hold that Memphis is a conquered city, and all the inhabitants thereof are prisoners of war; that since order No. 1 was issued by General Hovey, he won't interfere with it, but he general Hovey, he won't interfere with it, but he general Hovey, he won't interfere with it, but he general Hovey, he won't interfere with it, but he general Hovey, he won't interfere with it, but he general Hovey, he won't interfere with it, but he general Hovey, he won't interfere with it, but he general Hovey, he won't interfere with it, but he general Hovey, he won't interfere with it, but he general Hovey, he won't interfere with it, but he general Hovey, he won't interfere with it, but he general Hovey, he won't interfere with it, but he good and and the inhabitants thereof are prisoners of war; that since order No. 1 was issued by General Hovey, he won't interfere with it, but he good and the inhabitants thereof are proved that the largest right of examination.

You will see that the largest right of examination freamination of examination of examination.

Benefit to make very proud of their toggery, and ur that he himself would never have issued it; that the citizens and those who remain behind do so under the status of prisoners of war, and they are to be treated as such. If they go to playing any tricks, endeavoring, by word, deed, or gesture, to bring the military authorities into contempt, or excite commotion, or afford information or aid to the enemy, or infringe any of the military rules laid down for their guidance, they must take the consequences of their condition as prisoners of war, for they will be punished as prisoners of war anywhere else wouldbe-that is, at the sole pleasure of the military

we are doing exactly what so moved our indignation or no this is a "recognition" of the Southern Conagainst the Secessionists a year ago? We are driving federacy. One thing is quite certain-if the rebel out of the places we wish to hold all who are against us, and we count every man against us who her would be enrolled, and armed, and compelled is not with us. We are exiling from their homes to fight against us. That is an actual, palpable fact, all whom we have reason to believe may be hostile to | which is all a military man wants to see in order to us and will interrupt our military proceedings. act. By seizing those prisoners of war he gets rid Does not this show that the South was just one year of so many fighting men who might some time ahead of us in comprehending the profound and ir- | give him a great deal of trouble. Suppose the rerepressible character of the present conflict? I be's should attack Memphis in a week from this should judge that the North is new awaking time, we should not have to detail one or two regito this important truth. It is wonderful to meals for provost guard to prevent a rising in the note the change of the feelings and ideas city, we would turn all our attention to the front. -men who have passed through the paign, and seen some of the practical working your an order for execution. My own imthe war. You will searcely find one who toes to be exe-

the war. You will scarcely find one who took and the war of subjugation, and perhaps bably be made use of to hurry off some contutime this occurred. It was accounted for by the of extermination, and that he is ready and willing macious follows whose propensity for mischief may fact that balls often strike the ground and then | to see every imaginable and possible means adopted | get the better of their discretion. to finish the war, and finish it in such a style that the cry of Secession shall never again be heard. advance of the army, but little basis can be offered Oh! if the army and the navy could be for a single day transported back again to the bosom of the people from whence it was drawn, such a mighty tide of patriotism and determination would come surging down from the North as would overwhelm the tottering sophisms and rotten lies of the South before the snow touches the tops of New England's hills.

At a Secesh party of exiles, which came off here on Tuesday evening, the last of the grace given by order No. 1, some wine was drunk which was bought for Jeff Davis and his Cabinet. It ran the blockade, and arrived at Memphis just before communication was cut off on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The entire lot cost \$10,000. diately saw the point. "The United States Sad case for poor Jeff! It had to be sold for Conmarkal is not in town," said he. "You don't federate scrip, and brought in that fabulous currency \$40 a dozen. One of the exi es said rather a good thing to an Indiana man, who ventured the idiotic assertion that the North would starve soon for want of hands to till the fields, so many men | tinued. "you fellows did not like the machine and had been carried off by the war." "Now," said you emashed it, and we don't propose to set it runthe Southerner, "when I hear a Southern man say ning again till we get ready." Exit Arkansas such nonsense as that, I pity him, for I think he soitly whistling "Joe Bowers," the tail feathers has been misled. It is by such stuff as that that the of a very large flea mingling in graceful contrast South has been so excited to this war; but when I | with his "nut-brown hayre." hear a Northern man talk so. I set him down either

a fool or a bypocrite." Capt. Graham, of the gunboat Tyler, which had the principal part of the fight with the Arkansas, has arrived from down river, and transferred his crew to the steamer Mound City, which vessel he now commands. He brings some interesting particulars about his own vessel, which I have not before heard. He was all the time within 300 yards, and nearly all the time within 200 yards, of the Arkansas. Three shots went through his smoke stack, thus injuring his draught, and reducing his speed to about that of the Arkansas. One shot ment, there were captured by the guerillas, within struck his wheel two inches from where it would have entirely disabled him. One rifled shot passed through twenty feet of solid timber, and stopped just short of the boiler. Six shots passed through and through his hull. Captain Graham is not certain of the amount of injury done the Arkansas, but thinks it considerable. He counted five holes in her starboard side, which was not exposed to the fleet, and several in her port side. She was continually pumping a large stream of water from her side, showing that she leaked badly. One shot tore the iron from her for a considerable distance. Capt. Graham says the Arkansas is as "snug as a bug in a rug;" that she can neither get up nor down; that if the fleet had had steam up she would have been taken; and that with the vessel he now commands and another of equal power to help him, he will agree to take this second Merrimac without difficulty. Two veson shore, or on to a bar, and then she would be at our mercy. There was a rumor vesterday of the capture of the Arkansas by a land force, but it is ample force of cavalry; to keep them well supprobably without foundation. The fleet is still shelling Vicksburg and the batteries.

A considerable force is leaving here to reinforce Curtis and attack Vicksburg. Every boat that friends. comes down the river is pressed into Government service, at which the captains, many of whom are not over loyal, kick very hard, and do a good deal of pattern swearing. They are making cords of from Cairo here, a trip of about fifteen hours. That is about half the freight, by rail, in winter, when there is no competition, from Chicago to New York. The soldiers of Sherman's division, which has just arrived here, are very ill-behaved. Sufficient pains have not been taken to keep the tippling shops shut, and there are a good many drunken soldiers about. They annoy people by going into their houses and asking for water. Sometimes they are boisterous, but I have heard of no harm resulting from liquor, except the case of one man who was they rue the day when they provoked it. Thus

CASCO. shot for attempting to run guard. Мемрыз, July 25, 1862. The operation of general order No. 1 of General Hovey has ceased. All who wished to leave have gone, and all who had the slightest particle of Union feeling about them have taken the oath. The intense excitement has died away, and yesterday the city was comparatively quiet. On the whole, I think the order an unfortunate one. It drove out honorable men, who would be ashamed to periure themselves, and it had no effect in driving out such as might wish to afford aid and comfort to the enemy. The oath offered was a blundering thing, containing within it a parole to keep it and a declaration that it was taken freely. The most unfortunate part of the whole, however, was the passage which stated that those who remained would be held and treated as spies. Now you cannot make a man a spy; you may make him a prisoner of war, but he alone can make himself a spy. Spics are hanged by military law. Did General Hovey intend to hang all those who refused to take the oath? This language added very much to the excitement, and gave color to the idea, so industriously circulated, that the Government was intend. ing to commit the most fearful oppressions and cruelties. General Sherman says he should not have issued that order, but that he conceived that more

harm would come from revoking it than from enforcing it. Directly on the heels of Hover's order No. 1 comes Sherman's order No. 6, which seems to be not been ten thousand treops of either side encamp- perfect milk and water beside the furious zeal manifested by General Hover. The following is the order, which you can read for yourself:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. HEADQUARTERS, MEMPHIS, July 24, 1862. Travel into and out of Memphis by carriags, wagon, foot, or horse, in the usual course of business, will be as free and unobstructed as is consistent with a state of war. To farmers, planters, and business men. with their families and servants, free intercourse will be permitted without passes, or any hindrance, save the right of examination, and even search, when the officer of the guard shall think it proper and necessary.

This travel must be by daylight, and no exceptions to this rule will be permitted, save to market and supply this rule will be permitted, save to market and supply carts, which may enter an hour pefore day, provided they are known to the officer of the guard. Wagons leaving from with an undue proportion of any one article of commodity, will be stopped, and if found engaged in illicit trade or deception, the road guard will send it to his brigatier, who will take the wagon and property, and imprison the parties implicated, if he entertain even strong

prison the parties implicated, it he entertain even strong suspicion.

Travel is limited to the following roads:

lat. Releigh road.

2d. Fiste-Line road.

3d. Pigeon Recest or Review road.

4th. Hornardo road.

5th. Horn Lake road.

A rmail guard charged with this duty will be stationed on each of these roads, about three miles from the city, at some house by the roadside, where all travellers will pause or stop till they receive a signal to pass. Written instructions from headquarters will be given from time to time to these guards, and when any officer announces to a traveller his decision, it must be instantly obeyed, however inconsistent it may appear with the spirit of this order. however inconsistent it may appear with the spirit of this order.

Cavalry patrols and pickets, and infantry guards, posted for other purposes, will not molest the regular travel; but all such pickets and guards will promptly arrest and send to the provost marshel all persons attempting to enter or depart by any other road, and at any other time and manner than is herein prescribed.

Brig. Gen Hurlbut is charged with the execution of this order, as to the Horn Lake road, the Hernando, and Pigeon Roost reads, and Brig. Gen. Smith as to the State Line and Baleigh roads.

Details of one commissioned and one non-commissioned officer and three men will be sufficient for each road. Details permanent or weekly at the pleasure of the brigadier, whe will strengthen the guard under special instructions or when, in his judgment, it should be necessary.

By order of Major General W. T. Sherman. J. H. HAMMOND, A. A Gen.

very difficult to make order No. 1 and order No. 61 appear to be parts of the same policy. The Secesh are loud in their gibes and small jokes on the want of a policy, and talk about the inconvenience of so many fluctuations—they can't know what to expect; they don't know what is going to happen next, and all that-to which the only answer i that those military orders are not made for their convenience, nor were their feelings consulted in constructing them. Private orders were issued yesterday by General

Sherman to Col. Hillyer, the provost marshal, to ar-

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH. The North Must Resort to Drafting. THE SKIRMISH AT MALVERN HILL.

This order to the provest marshal has not been is not intended as notice to anybody,

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

the threatened attack upon the city has been re-

afont, but need not be given. To-day, however,

a circuit of nine miles of the city, ninety-three

FORREST, THE GUERILLA CHIEF.

The force of the guerilla chief, Forrest, was va-

riously estimated at from fifteen hundred to five

thousand. A captain informed me that a "feller"

told him he counted four thousand as they passed .

a certain point. Upon strict inquiry, I learned

this "feller" is the captain's wife. So I am sure

there were four thousand within five miles of the

city. They destroyed three bridges, and cut the

telegraph wires between this place and Murfrees-

boro', consequently communication by this means

HOW GOVERNOR HARRIS OPERATED

service for building them. It would be wrong in

us to be less kind to our Secession citizens than was

their much-loved Isham G. Harris. These lessons,

I think, are not thrown away upon Governor John-

son. He has learned them to the letter, and will,

no doubt, turn them to good account. The Seces-

sionists hereafter will be made to feel and know that they are in a war which they have produced

by their folly and madness, and that they must bear

Tennessee will be traversed from one extremity to

the other by men mounted on the best horses the

State affords, who will find subsistence and ferage

as they go. Nashville will be impregnably forti-

fied by the slaves of the men who were anxious it

should be dore by the rebels. Major General Nel-

son, I am informed, is pursuing to some extent this policy in Murfreesboro'. He has already begun

repairing the railroad and fortifying the place,

SECESH COMING HOME.

I have failed to notice heretofore the fact that

numbers of the Secessionists who have joined the

Southern army are continually returning home.

This is not confined to privates, but extends to the

officers-captains, lieutenants, surgeons, &c. As

soon as they arrive, they send their friends to

Governor Johnson to learn whether or not they

will be permitted to sever and renounce all con-

nection with the rebellion, and take the oath of

allegiance to the United States Government. Not

long since, two men belonging to the rebel army

came through the lines to procure medicines for

the troops. But no sooner had they arrived than

they abandoned the enterprise, and took the oath

of allegiance. The other day there appeared two

surgeons, who had also cut loose from the rebels.

Last night, in came a captain, as many had done

before. As for the privates, they come in by

scores. They want no more of this war. While

this is going on, small, indeed, is the number of

those who wish to connect themselves with the

rebel army. This has been shown recently by

Forrest's failure to recruit his force is this State

For, though flushed with success, having achieved

more than he ever dreamed of, and rushing through

the State without serious opposition, yet he could

find no men who were willing to enlist. While

this has been the case with him, his raid has done

more to swell the ranks of the Union army than

anything that could have occurred. Colonel

Stokes in one day received an accession to his

cavalry regiment of more than a hundred men.

mounted and ready for service. Many of those

men say they would have felt no inclination to

take the field but for the fact that these raids ren

der it unsafe for them to remain at home, and en-

danger their property whether they are present or

DISTRESSING RUMOR.

It is rumored to day that part of another com

pany of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry has been

not oredit it, as I have understood the orboto us

INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL

Health of the Troops Not so Good—Activity of General Hunter—Colonel Serrill said to be Under Arrest—The Rebel Force at South Ca-rolina and Charleston Decreased—A British Steamer Beached.

The steamer Thomas Swann, Captain Hamilton, has

arrived from Port Royal in linety six hours.

The health of the troops at Hilton Head and vicinity is considerably affected by the excessive heat. The large number of troops that have been withdrawn lately to reinforce General McClellan, showing that there is going to be nothing done in South Carolina during the aummer, has also acted unfavorably on the spirits of the men. Dysentery and disrrheea prevail to some extent, and fevers peculiar to the locality have done some damage to the men.

and fevers peculiar to the locality have done some damage to the men.

Gen. Hunter is as active as circumstances will allow; but in the absence of white troops, he is devoting himself to the improvement of his black ones. He also looks closely after the welfare of the contrabands who are in charge of the Government. They are in general doing well, and the crop prospects are good. A large number of red pantaloons had been distributed among the negro brigade, who are very proud of their toggery, and drill with great precision.

THE REV. ROBERT J. BRECKINBIDGE .- There

arrived from Port Royal in ninety six hours.

gone beyond Lebanon.

captured between this place and Lebanon. I do

assisted by the labor of "contrabands."

the consequences flowing from it, and bitterly will

is suspended with Gen. Nelson's command.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 25, 1862.

[Special Correspondence of The Press]

men on picket daty.

From the Shenandoah Valley

Gold 100 to 120 per cent. Premium. ARRIVAL OF A CARGO OF ARMS, ETC., AT MOBILE

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

Federal Mail Steamer Captured. ATTACK ON THE ARKANSAS.

From the Bichmond Dispatch, 26th.

[From the Biohmond Dispatch, 26th.]

The opinion was formerly expressed by many in the South that we had not yet encountered the most formidable fighing men of the North, but that, when they had exhausted their "riff.raff"—their Dutch, Irish, and city rowdies—they would come down upon us with their "solid men," and crush us to the consistency of jelly. We confess that we always entertained doubts of the truth of this proposition. We remembered that Washington had a grievous time in stirring up these "solid men" in the days of the Revolution. They were so "solid" that no moral or physical lever seemed capable of moving them. We have seen the original of an old Revolutionary document, in which the writer, a recruiting officer, complains most biliterly that neither for love nor money could be induce any one in Massachusetts to enlist in the war. The truth is, there is a great deal of gammon and humbug about the "solid men "at the best. What is meant by the term is, we suppose, men of property; men who are solid in worldly goods and chattels, and we often sesciate physical solidity with the same terms; that is, a rotund corporation and cheeks swelling with fatness, and those customary insignia of solidity, a gold headed cane, gold watch, chain and seals, and a substantial air, as to one to whom a part of the globe belongs, and who looks upon all men not owning property as interlopses on the demesnes of the Creator, and who considers a plague, pestilence, or war, by which they may be taken of, the minister of a Divine police, arresting loaters and vagrants and consigning them for a place where they can repent at their leisure of their poverty and worthlessness.

As to "solid men" meaning anything "molid" in ontward aspect? And yet, each of them has proved a mere shell, and a shell full of corruption and death. And no better specimens can anywhere be found of the "solid men" of the North. They are just as corrupt and depraved as the ansolid men, and a thousand times more hypocritical. The only difference between them One of the best points I have known made during DRAFTING THE "SOLID MEN." the war wis made yesterday. A great, lubberly rough from Arkansas came up to General Sherman, in the street, and stated that he had lost a boy and wanted to find him. He wanted General Sherman's belp. "Well," says the General, "the best thing I can do is to advise you to go to the United States marshal and go with him before a commissioner, hand in a description of the boy, get out a warrant, and then tell the marshal to hunt him up for you. Don't you recollect that a very long time ago, as long as 1850, Congress passed a fugitive-slave law? Well, that's the law, and it just covers your case." Arkansas, highly delighted, rushed up to the provost marshal's office and told his story to Colonel Hillyer, who immesay," said Pike county; "when did he leave?" "I don't recollect the exact day of his departure," returned the Colonel; but I believe it was about year and a half ago! The fact is," he con-

For some days past, the excitement incident to newed, of all which the telegraph has kept you advised. A thousand groundless rumors have been

A CAUTION.

It seems to be quite evident that the Yankee Government, in spite of the monster war meetings which it is instigating throughout the North, will not be able to recruit its ranks by means of volusteers. It is also evident that, in the event of failure, it will resort to a draft, and that a draft is to the last degree distasteful to the Northern people. These facts having become very plain, are calculated to make an impression our people which, if indulged, may prove very prejudicial to our cause. Already we observe that many persons are flattering themselves that the required number of troops (300,000) cannot be raised. This is a mistake which, if it should be made likewise by the Government, may prove a very serious one.

The required number of men will be raised, beyond all question, if not in one way, yet in another. They will be forthcoming, too, at the shortest possible notice. If we sit down and fold our arms, they will dispelour draam of security before we are prepared to resist them by a shock so rude that it will cost us a long time to repair the damage it will occasion. Let us make ourselves masters of the crusis by anticipating it, and preparing to face it when it shall have arrived. Let us not permit it to overtake us like a surprise. Remember Manassas, and the evil consequences that flowed from that great, unimproved, and, because unimproved, almost fatsl victory. We have to deal with an enemy of vast resources both in men and means, and he will spare neither blood nor noney in his attempt to reduce us to subjection. His exertiens are stimulated by aghatred so deep and so diabolical that it will stop short of nothing which may promise to assist in its gratification.

Our prospects at present are bright and encouraging. They can only become overcast by our own folly or negligence. Yet though we exercise the utmost prudence and forego no advantage—though we pursue every success to the utmost extent of the advantages which can be extracted from it—though our energy in the Cabinet be worthy A CAUTION. Why is it that three or four thousand cavalry It seems to be quite evident that the Yankee Govern can be allowed to invade the State, and do just as they please, and that, too, without interruption or molestation? It is said "he is a wise man who will have we recently received? It is that the plied with horses furnished by our Secession friends; to feed our men and homes well, with food and provender also kindly presented us by these same Again: When Gov. Harris wanted fortifications thrown up around our city, he, in the generosity of his heart, empowered agents to go through the country and impress every citizen's slave into the

ORIGIN OF THE KANKEE PHRASE "SREDADDLE.

A friend of ours says that this phrase, apparently invented by the Yankees, in a prophetic spirit, to describe their own predestined performances in that part of the drill which is inaugurated by the command 'right about face,' is certainly derived from "skedaso," the future tense of the Greek verb "skedannumi," signifying "to disperse." This verb, in some of its tenses, is frequently need by Homer to describe that maneuvre called by Motense of the Greek verb "skedamumi," signifying "to disperse." This verb, in some of its tenses, is frequently used by Homer to describe that maneuvre called by Mc-Clellan "a change of base," or "a strategic movement," and known by others, not so conversant in military operations, as "a headlong flight." We found some difficulty in accounting for the manner in which the Yankoo solviers had contrived to pick up so much Greek; but our classical friend had a solution ready for the occasion. He thinks the phrase was not invented by the soldiers, but by some wild college boy, who used it to express the scattering of a company of boys engaged in some mischievous prauk when a professor suddenly appears in their midst. From the college it passed into multitude and was thus drawn into general use. The genealogical tree of "skedadsie" is quite respectable, if such be the proposetus. Whether it be or not, we leave to the consideration of scholars and antiquaries. The theory has at least the merit of being very ingeni us. SKIRNISH AT MALVERN HILL.

About eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, our ca-valry pickets at Malvern Hill were attacked by a superior force of the enemy, and a brisk skirmish of half an hour craned. The enemy approached by the Charles City road, and commenced the attack in the immediate vicinity of the late battle field. Our force engaged convicinity of the late battle field. Our force engaged consisted of about one hundred and fifty men, of the 2d and 4th regiments of Virginia cavalry, and were commanded by Colone I Lee, of the 4th regiment. In the engagement, Frivate Carter, of the 6 viernor's Guard, was killed, and Captain Chamberlain, of the same company, wounded in the foot. In addition, there were some five or six others wounded; among these we have heard the names of Madison Clinch and R. B. McRao, of the Prince William Carter. Mr. Chinch is now at the United States Motta Develop. son Clinch and R. B. McKac, of the Prince William Ca-valry. Mr. Clinch is now at the United States Hotel hos-pital, in this city, and has a severe flesh wound in the leg, above the knee.

The enemy were driven back, and our forces continued to occupy the field at the latest accounts THE LINES EAST OF THE DLUE RIDGE

Our advices from Gordonsville yesterday represent Our advices from coronsvine yesterday represent that everything continued quiet, the enemy having made no further demonstration above Richmond since his barnless dash upon the Central Ballroad on Wednesday last. General Pope has accumulated an army of over 30,000 men in the counties immediately this side of the Biue Bidge, and evidently designs some offensive operations, the nature of which may shortly transpire. A centerna who came through Unroling counts a day or tions, the nature of which may shortly transpire. A gentleman who came through Usroline county a day or two tince informs us that he saw no Federal soldiers on his resule, but this is no indication that the have with the enemy has now but very lew troops in Washington, Baltimore, or Annapolis, nearly all the available men having been sent to reinforce Pope and McCiellan.

FROM THE VALLEY.

It is stated that at least fifty soldiers of Gen. Jackson's army, who were believed to be in the hands of the enemy, have joined the army within the last day or two. A number of absentees without leave have also reported themselves. Three escaped prisoners from Camp Douglas, taken at Fort Donelson, have likewise joined that corps of our army.

Advices from Pendleton state that there is an organized company of Unionists in that country, commanded by a man named Bond, who are in the habit of acting as spies on the movements of loyal citizens in that neighborhoed, some of whom have been arrested by the Yankees at Petersburg.

FROM THE NORTH.

Gentlemen who left Baltimore on Tuesday last give us

Rees at Petersburg.

FROM THE NORTH.

Gentlemen who left Baltimore on Tnesday last give us some encouraging information respecting the state of affairs, showing that the sause of Abolitionism is now struggling under a weight of difficulties which bid far to crush it to the earth. Lincoln's call upon Maryland for her quote of the new levy of 300,000 troops has stirred up a most intense excitement, and as it is considered impossible to raise it without resort to a draft, the young most intense excitement, and as it is considered impossible to raise it without resort to a draft, the young more of an advance of the Confederate forces in Maryland are in circulation, and thousands impatiently await an event that shall open the way for them to raily under the fag of the South. In spite of the vigilance of Lincoln's detectives, some preparations have been strength and by a band of true men, and the progress of the Southern armies is watched with sleepless anxiety. Injuruth, Lincolnism is in an embarrassed since the same of forces will much expedite the despatch of the Bruth of the structure of the state of the confederate of the plants of the young may have been of the south. It is considered impossible to raise it without resort to a draft, the young more of an advance of the Confederate forces in the York River Railroad, two miles from the city.

Two large droves, one of catile and the other of horses, were driven through the strests of Richmond yesterday. From the fact that they were attended by parties in Confederate uniform, it may be interred that they belonged to the Government.

AN UNOLE ON HIS NEPHEW.—In the last number of the South. In seven, the stress of this atrocions scheme, to the defence of which the Kentucky Senator laths that they do not have a proposed, there is a nervous apprehension that it would not be safe to trust arms in the hands of men who cannot be relied upon to fight for the "office of the Confederate uniform, it may be interred that they belonged to the Government.

AN UNOLE ON HIS NEPHEW drawn by General Hunter.

At Savannah and Charleston the rebel force is said to have been decreased by withdrawals to Virginia, and it was well known at Fort Polaski that at present there were not over 25,000 rebel soldiers in these two places. But our force is toe small, at present, to attempt anything in the direction. the discontent among a people who are now beginning to realize some of the evils of war. Yet while these whisperings are heard, the abolition element at the North continues as active as ever, and efforts of the most gigenite nature are being made to carry the strife to a point even of extermination.

One of the gentlemen, with whom we have had an interview, was on hoard the Bermuda at the time of her capture, carried to Philadelphia, and paroled, and finally released unconditionally. The Bermuda is still in the hends of the enemy, and whatever representations have been made to the British Government concerning her have not yet met with any definite response.

The exploits of Col. John Morgan, in Kentucky, have occasioned a decided sensation at the North. Still they do not seem to infuse that spirit of active determination in the public mind which would have been apparent a year ago, but rather to depress and discourage the masses, who are looked to in this particular emergency to come up to the work of "saving the Union." Indeed, so far as we have been able to learn, there is little or no hope of reuniting the dissevered family, and the desperate expedient of conquest is now the recort of the majority, who propose, by this means, to pay the enormous expenses incurred, and satiste their vengeance in the extermination of a race whose valor has proved more than a match for all their superior advantages in men and munitions. in that direction.

The Raleigh Standard has this paragraph:

"The British steamer Modern Greece, loaded with arms and munitions of war, attempted to run into New Inlet on the 27th ult. She ran aground, and her passengers and crew succeeded in escaping. It was within about three-fourths of a mile from Fort Fisher, whose guns saved her from falling into the enemy's hands."

MONEY, STOCKS, &C. Gold is now quoted in this market at 100 to 120 per cent. premium, and silver at 70 per cent., with a scarcity. Confederate bonds of the \$100,000,000 loan have ad-

TWO CENTS.

Vand since the lat of this month from 92; to 100 and intera, and of the \$15,000,000, or cotton loan, from 94 to 104 and interest. Gonvertible bonds (Sb) are quoted at 101 This remarkable advance in Confederate stocks shows aw quickly confidence was restored to the people after the battles which commenced on the 25th of June and terfanated so gloriously for our arms. They are now soult after with more eagerness than any other description a sinch investment. There was little cause for their deprilation at all, and the teachings of the past few weeks; iii, we doubt not, have a salutary effect in the future. Virginia Siate stocks, though not so capocially the avorite among buyers as they were a short time since, at command 100 in the market, with some inquiry.

inquiry.

In the proque market war prices still predominate, notwithstanding the increased facilities for transportation. We understand that in Wythe county there is the greatest abundance of supplies critable for the nourishment of the sick in the hospitals, which the people are anxious to forward to Richmond, but find it difficult to do so, in consequence of the limited meass of transportation and exercitant rates of freight. The example of

attaching a freight car to the regulartrain. for the purpose of bringing in supplies of this knd free of charge, has been set by one of our railroad companies, and it might be worthly followed by all. SENT TO FORT DELAWARE. Among the captured officers sert to Fort Delaware, within the last week. we notice thename of Lieutenaut James B. Washington, of General Johnston's staff, taken prisoner at the battle of Feven Pines.

A FALSE REPORT. We understand that a report has obtained circulation in Halifax county, if not elsewhere, to the effect that the supplies of provisions and delicacies sent from the country for the use of the sick and wounded in the Richmond hospitals have been sold by hackmen and others employed to convey them from the depots. We have good grounds for stating that the story is entirely unfounded, and assure our country friends that every care is taken that articles intended for the hospitals reach their proper destination. We hope this report will not have a tendency to curtail the supplies which are so necessary to the health and comfort of the gallant wounded.

MORGAN'S PROGRESS.

To General S. Cooper: To General S. Cooper:

Colonel Morgan sends a despatch, dated Georgetown,
Kentucky, 16th instant, stating that he has taken eleven
cities and towns, with very heavy army stores, and has a
force sufficient to hold all the country outside of Lexington and Frankfort, which places are chiefly garrisonel
by Home Guards. The bridges between Lexington and
Cincinnati have been destroyed.

BUNNING THE BLOCKADE-ARRIVAL OF A VALUA-NLE CARGO OF ARMS, ETC.

MOBILE, July 25.—The steamer Cluba arrived at the wharf this morning, from Havana 20th instant, after an exciting chase by the blockaders. She brings a cargo of arms, munitions of war, medicines, and blankets. CAPTURE OF A FEDERAL MAIL STEAMER-YANKEE OPINION OF THE ARKANSAS.

OPINION OF THE ARKANSAS.

JACKSON, Miss., July 24.—Ligut. Col. Ferguson, of Starke's cavalry, with two companies and a field battery, bad captured and destroyed a Federal mail steamer at Skipwith's Landing, eighty miles above Vicksburg. Col. Ferguson succeeded in obtaining possession of the mailbag from the ship Richmond, en route for Washington. The contents are highly interesting. Yankoe lettera admit the impossibility of capturing Vicksburg without an immense land force, and admit that the Arkaisas whipped them. They ovince great terror of the Arkaisas. Her appearance round the bend this morning was the signal for a general stampede. The bombarding continued clowly to-day.

THE CASE OF THE OVIETA-RELEASE OF A IRITISH STEAMER. CHARLESTON, July 25—Nassau advices to the 18th instant say that the case of the steamship Orista, generally supposed to be intended for the Confederate service, had been brought before the British Vice-Admiralty

Court.
Judge Betts, of the U. S. District Courtof New York, had released the British steamer Labnar, captured with cotton at the mouth of the Rio Grande, as a neutral party not informed of the blockade. It was supposed that he would also release the steamers Bermuda and Circascians of the came grand sian on the same ground FEDERAL ATTACK ON THE AREANSAS-THE FEDE-RAL RAMS REPUSED. Vicksburg July 22.—About haf past four o'clock this morning two iron rams engage! the Arkansas, and attempted to bombard her by the Essex. The result was a miserable failure. A shot through one o' the port-holes killed and wounded six or seven on board the Arkansas. The second ram, supposed to be the Monarch, turned tail, badly crimbled.

he second ram, supposed to be ill, badly crippled.

The weather is dreadfully hot. FROM THE SOUTHWEST. JACKSON, July 25.—It is reported that the lower Yankee fleet, with the transports, went below last night. Great commotion was observed in the fleet above, this morning. It is also reported that a large Federal force is FEDERAL MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTHWEST. GRESADA, July 23.—General Sherman has evacuated Germantown, LaGrange, and Moscow, moving his whole force to Memphis, and burning those towns in

his flight.

A portion of Curtis' army has left Helena, Ark , for some point below, probably Vicksburg. THE YANKEE WOUNDED. HE YANKEE WOUNDED.

Eight hundred were sent off yesterday morning at an early nour via Patersburg Bailcoad. On the happening of another similar exodus, all the wounded remaining in the different factories will be concentrated at Libby's warehouse, when the cleaning out process will be repeated till all are gotten rid of. It was intended yester-day to remove from Belle Lise to Libby's building fifty very sick men, the hospital accommodations on the island heing very small.

There remain in this city but a corporal's guard of the hundred or two wounded Federal officers that fell into our hands after the recent battles before Richmond. In a few days all of the wounded Yankees will have been removed when the authorities will devote themselves to the task of getting rid of the well ones.

HARD BODIES.

HARD BODIES. A few days ago while the friends of some of the brave A few days ago while the friends of some of the brave men who recently fell victims to the insane fury of Lincoln's myrmidons were searching in the neighborhood of Gaince' mill for their bodies, they struck on something which had such a hard feeling that though duly labelled as a Pennsylvania colonel, they were induced to exhume the body, which proved to be a splendid 2½ pounder brass howitzer. Several other "colonels' of a similar hird were afterwards dug up. The parties engaged in the search also found a metallic burial case, but on removing the plate the body of a Federal lieutenant appeared and it was decently interred.

ENJOYING THEMSELVES. The Yankee prisoners, now encamped on Belle Isle, seem determined to "make the most of a bad job," and to enjoy themselves in the best fashion possible. The majority of them are quartered in tents, and between and among these, in various places, they have dug wells, either for the purpose of obtaining better water than is afforded by the muddy bed of the river, or to bathe in. They are permitted to go in the river by the dozen, and there is hardly a moment in the day that squads are not vieing with the rocks in disturbing the equanimity of the "noble James." The island is approached by a boat starting from near the Tredegar Foundry; but few persons are allowed access, save those called thither by official duties.

cons are allowed access, save those called thither by official duties.

Col. Williams, of the 1st Virginia Regiment, who was wounded in the battle of Williamsburg, and fell into the hand sof the enemy because of our inability to remove him, was at the Hygeis Hotel on the 1sth instant, and a few days thereafter was sent by the Yankees, together with some other of our wounded officers, to the Rig Raps—a place whose torrid horrors have been sufficiently writilated by many of our brave leds, who have returned home, after being subjected to the torture of imprisonment there.

BROUGHT BACK. BROUGHT BACK. The shop machinery of the Virginia Central Ballroad, which was carried to Shadwell, on that road, and put up for repairs during the doubtful times here six or eight weeks since, has been brought back to Bichmond, and is

now being put in position at the company's shops. It will soon be ready to do the heavy repairs made necessary by the constant use of the road by the Government. POLICE AFFAIRS. But little was done yesterday either by the civil or military police A white lad, whose name we did not learn, was brought from North Carolina charged with passing Yankee lithographic representations of Confederate money, and committed to Castle Godwin for trial. A number of parties charged with solling liquor contrary to law were carried before the Court Martial for trial, but the result, if any was attained, did not transpire. LINCOLN-IANA-YANGER SCENES AND PICTURES OF Just received by special order, through a party just Just received by special order, through a party just arrived from the North, a series of the Yankee Pictorials of the war, giving all the scenes and illustrations of the recent great battles, and portraits of the most prominent actors. The illustrations comprise scenes of all the battles before Bichmond; the battles in the valley of Virginia; the battles about Charleston; the great naval battle before Memphis; and portraits of General Butler; General Pope, in command of the Valley of Virginia; Gen. Wallace, in command at Memphis; Gen. Shepley, military commandant at New Orleanst, Brig. Gens. Hooker, now commanding the advance of the army before Richmond; Benham, in command at the battle of Secessionville; Summer, Heintzelman, Casey, Col. McQuale. Licut Col. Massett, Ospt. Ricketts, of museus: Battery, and Guvernor Stanlar, of New York.

National Statisty, and Governor Stanlau, of Notice Patrice, and Baltimore papers. The Heraid, Times, Tribune; Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers. The Heraid, Times, Tribune; Philadelphia Press; Baltimore Sun, News Sheet, Republican, Chipper, and American. Also, a copy of the Yenkee paper at Norfolk, (the Norfolk Union.)

Call and see them, at the Confederate Beading Boom, Eleventh street, one door above Main, near Post Office. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE OF VIRGINIA,

RICEMOND, Va., July 25, 1862.

The order requiring that all stores and other places of business in the city of Richmond be closed daily at 2 P. M. is, for the present, suspended, except on such days as may be appointed for drills of the second class militia. By order of the GOVETION,

WM. H. RICHARDSON, A. G.

WM. H. RICHARDSON, A. G.

Four additional clerks have been added to the force employed in the Richmond Post Office within the past month—two of them within a few days past. This increase of force will much expedite the despatch of the public business, which has greatly increased since the army has been concentrated around this city.

WANTID.—I will give \$1,000 for a SUBSTITUTE, free from all military duty, or \$400 for six months. He must come recommended before he can be accepted. Apply to Company H, 5th Alabama Regiment, Bhode's Brigade, D. H. Hill's Division. This brigade is encamped on the York River Railroad, two miles from the city.

Two large droves, one of catlle and the other of horses, were driven through the streets of Richmond yesterday. From the fact that they were attended by parties in Confederate uniform, it may be inferred that they belonged to the Government.

very pretext ever pleaded by traitor before.

ESCAPED FROM THE PHNITENTIARY .- Wil-ESCAPED FROM THE PRINITENTIARY.—William Lynch. a convict in the Maryland positeotlary, escaped from that institution on Saturday morning between ten and eleven o'clock. He was sentenced to the ponitentiary in February, 1857, for the term of seven years having been convicted of assaulting, with intent to kill, his wife in East Baltimore. He, therefore, had about two years to serve. The officers had employed bim within the past week to paint the doors and outside parts of the building. He had pointed the cupola on one of the two lodge-houses located on either side of the frontentrance gate, and on that morning was engaged in rainting the other. The attution of the officer, Mr. Morrison, who was detailed to watch him, was for a moment called from him, through an engraving being thrown into the yard, which he took up to examine, when Lynch took advantage of the circumstance, and hasiliy descending from the roof, effected his escape, passing along Madison and other streets until out of view. PAROLED PRISONERS.—Capt. D. Braden, General

FARULED FEIBUNEES.—Uspt. D. Braden, General monon? adjutant general, arrived in this city, by railroad, last evening, with seven hundred paroled prisoners, who were captured by the rebels in the battle of Shiloh. They belong respectively to the 9th Hichigan, the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the 2d Kentucky. They are destined for Camp Chase.—Louisville Journal.

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six ines constitute a square. FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Deplorable Condition of Affairs at Helena, Nrk.—The Rebels Surprised and Routed Nrar Knoxville—From Renderson, Ky.—The Guerillas being Scattered—Trouble at Havvesville—Mound City Threatened. From t be Cincinnati Times, 29th.] FROM HE LENA, ARKANSAS—STORY OF A REFUGEE.

THE WAR PRESS,

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Ten " " 12.00

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

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 100

copies \$120.

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send a

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

A young gentleman, a native of Helena, Arkansas, and a son of an esteemed friend of the editor of this paper, arrived here this morning from Helena, Arkansas, He has always been for the Union, but was compelled to acquisece in Succession, and escaped conscription only from the fact that the rebel law exempts editors and from the lact that the received two example earliers and printers.

He says that tongue fails to express the terrors of the rabel reign in Arka, sas. Despetic from the first, it has been, since thindman's advent into the State, one of Batharons cruelty. The conscript law is fully enforced, the instructions of the conscript law is fully enforced, the instructions of the conscript affects being to impress every able-bodied man into the service. Those only escape who can afford to pay large bribes to the examining officers. At Heleval scores of young men, many of them having been rabid Secessionists, field to the swamps, where they were feel by faithful negroes. The conscription set is condemned by all citizens out of the army.

swamps, where they were feed by islantic negroes. The conscription sets is condemned by all cisizens out of the army.

Hindrian's residence is at Telena, and is the most costly structure in the city. He gave orders to have it burned if the nedtonals should on only the town, but the order warnot fulfilled, and the he was is now occupied by Gen. Curtis. Hindman is engaged laying waste the villages, upon rite protrat of keeping two Federals from occupying them but his object is so to impoverish the people as to force the men to seek the rebel army to keep from starvation. He will lose nothing by leaving his own residence, as he has never paid the mechanics who built it.

Outtie' entrance into Helena was a complete surprise. He caught there a number of rebel soldiers home on farlough or scouting-duty. The most of thom were glad to be captured. The troops marched thirty miles the night before they entered Helena, and were greatly fatured and much demaralized or reaching the lifewissippi. With few exceptions, the people hailed them with great loy. Those who can, have left for the North, and others have joined the Union army.

On his march to the Mississippi, the army was frequently joined by citizens of Arkansas, who would not remain, behind subjects to the eddeus despotism. When Curtis reached the Mississippi they numbered several hundred, and in accordance with their wishes were mustered into the service of the United States as the lat Resignent of Arkansas Volunteers. When our informatieft Helena, the regiment was nearly full, and accessions were being made daily.

Hindman is doing much to convince the people of Ar-

were being made daily.

Hindman is doing much to convince the people of Arkausas that the Secession movement was a great error. If let alone he will impoverish and starve them before the THE REBELS SURPRISED NEAR KNOXVILLE -A SKIRMISET: A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazelle, writing on

the 19th inst. from Cumberland Gap, communicates the the 19th inst. from Cumberland Cap, communicates the following:

Gen. Spear took a division of his brigade a few days since, and quietly moved off in the direction of Knox-ville. Hearing that several hundred armed Secssionists had for some time been encamped between here and there, he moved carefully upon them. His infantry marched through lanes and bridle paths; till they came to Wallace's Urors Boads on Clinch river, which seven teen miles from Knoxville. Here they suddenly fell on a company of cavalry—mostly belenzing to Tonnessee, though some were from Georgia. The Federals came upon them so suddenly that the Secesh made on fight, but threw down their arms and ran; some left their horses and got away as speedily as possible. Eight are known to have been killed, and some twenty taken prisoners, and more than thirty horses captured.

Every one of the prisoners had the question propounded to them, "Which do you choose—to remain here for a few days and be exchanged as prisoners of war, or be sent to the North. Indianapolis, perhaps, and remain there until set at liberty on parole?" Without an exception they decided to go among the "Yankees" to being sent back to the Southern army.

FROM HENDERSON, KENTUCKY—RETALIATION UPON following:

FROM HENDERSON, KENTUCKY-RETALIATION UPON GUERILLAS. From the Louisville Journal, 29th.] By en arrival from Henderson, Ky., we learn that Capt. Union Bethell, of Newburg, whose house was pillaged by the guerilas in their raid on that town, has raised a company of seventy ten-days men for the purpose of cleaning out the robels in Henderson and the adjoining counties. The men are all Hoosiers, turnished their own horses and equipments, and are doing glorious work.

joining counties. The men are all Hoosiers, lurnished their own horses and equipments, and are doing glorious work.

On Tuesday last, Captain Bethell came upon a large hody of the guerillas who visited Newburg, at a point twenty miles in the country interior from Henderson, and at once engaged them furiously. A number of the guerillas were wounded, one killed, and ten captured, without a single casualty to Captain B. 's men. The rebels were completely routed, and fied in every direction. Besides the wounded, killed, and prisoners, Capt. Bethell's company took two fisgs, twelve horses, and nearly all the arms and stores captured at Newburg. On Thursday evening, Captain Bethell gain came upoa above fice mouth of Green river. He attacked them with great spirit, billing three, tabing sight or ton prisoners, wounding a number, and capturing the remainder of the sums and stores taken at Newburg. The gang was completely dispersed, and, it was thought, would not again make their appearance in that vicinity.

TROUBLE AT HAWESVILLE. TROUBLE AT HAWESVILLE,

[From the Louisville Journal, 29th]
It is said that the rebels at Hawesville are preparing It is said that the rebels at Hawesville are preparing for mischief. There is no question that a gang of gaerillas have been organized in that vicinity, and they only await an opportunity to commence their work of deseation and nurder. They had congregated in considerable force in the town, and were bold and diffant in their insults to Union citizens. Letters were received at New Albany from citizens of Hawesville and Cannelton, requesting the officers of the United States ram Hornet to immediately come down to that vicinity with the Lagsette Guards, as an outbreak was momentarily expected from the Secesh.

From the Louisville Journal.] The New Albany Ledger learns that the guerillas made their appearance in pretty strong force epposite Mound (ity, Illinois, and it was feared they would make an attempt to burn the Federal gunboats being built there.

secessionism in indiana.

The Lebanon Mail says: At Elizabethtown, which is south of here, in Hendricks county, on last Saturday morning, several persons were gathered, and one Wm. Lowry and his uncle, Higgins got into a quarrel by Lowry stating that the rebels had invaded Indiana and taken Newburg, which Higgins said was a "D—d Abolition lie, to get up volunteers." Lowry said he ought not to talk that way, as he would be considered a sympathizer or Secessionist. A few words passed in that way when Higgins drew back and knocked Lowry down. The latter sprang to his feet, and pitched into Higgins with his knife, indicting several severe stabs, but, fortunately, the cuts did not extend through as the knife was only a pocket knife. Higgins' hands were badly cut up, and had not some one interfered, ho would have, no doubt, been killed.

At Rushville, on Saturday week, while a large Union meeting was being held, a disturbance was created which is described by the Republican as follows:

Four brothers, named Meore, and an uncle of the same name, from neer Burlington, had been acting among the crowd as if spoiling for a fight for seme time. One of them had pushed a Union man off the pavement into the guiter, with the remark that he was pushing all the Union men into the guiter. At this a diminuity occurred between a Union man and a fellow named Perkins, when an old drunken set named Pea, a relative of Perkins, came up and shouted for Jeff Davie. Pea was pro npily knocked down. The Moores then came up, and one of them hold Perkins to stand his ground, that he had good backing; that they were Secesionists and good Jeff Davis men. This was enough; the Union men went in on their muscle, at d, although the Moores made a fight worthy of a better cause, they soon went off considerably worse for the fight.

The difficulty extended to others, and it seemed at one time that hear twenty persons were engaged in the scriamning. SECESSIONISM IN INDIANA.

The difficulty extended to others, and it seemed at one time that near twenty persons were engaged in the serionnege, Clubs, knucks, brickbats, and even knives were used, but we believe all the demage of a serious character was that one of the Moores was badly bruised, and is now confined to bed, and the uncle, an elderly man, was cut in the arm and hand rather severely, and a Mr. Jas. Laughlin was considerably bruised. A few others had black eyes and various scratches.

FROM FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

Reception of the Arkansas at Vicksburg—Our Policy in future Defensive—Our Sick List Enormous—Price again after Curtis. A correspondent of The World, writing from the Mississippi ficet on the 19th inst., gives the following items of news:

RECEPTION OF THE ARKANSAS AT VICKSBURG As soon as the Arkaneas had reached the centre of the city she headed for the shore and dropped her anchor. Gen. Yan Dorn and staffinmediately went on board, and, attended by a large concourse of citizens and military officers, escorted her commander, Capt. J. N. Brown, formerly a lieutenant in the United States navy, ashore. Ho was highly complimented and flattered for his daring feat, but he rather shrank from the encominms poured. feat, but he rather shrank from the encomiums poured upon him, and remarked that he never would undertake such a task again. He did not fear, he said, any single-vessel in the fleet, but nothing could induce him to brave fate again under such feared to the provide that he fleet, but nothing could induce him to brave fate again under such feared to find the provide that he for which the first white fills, I learn that a portion of the provide the fate again under such feared to five the fleet, and that several pieces of her armor were broken off by the heavy shot from that vessel. ANTICIPATION OF AND PREPARATION FOR ANOTHER ATTACK.

Byening before last it was reported throughout the fleet that the Arkansas had been repaired, had left her mooring, and was stealthily creeping up toward Davie' flotilla. The greatest activity ensued. Every vessel was cleared for action. Amunition was served to every gun, and every man was at his post; but night came and passed, and morning dawned peacefully and calm as though in rebuke of the unnecessary fear. And then same the cause. It appears that the shells from our upper mortars became so very troublesome that the rebel craft was compelled to leave her moorings and move about to escape imminent danger.

The efficient vessels of Com. Davie' fleet at present are: Bentron, Guichnati, Louisville, Essex, Gen. Bragg, and Sumpter. The last ran the bleckade with Farragut's fleet on Tuesday night, and is now lying below the beleaguered city. eaguered city. OUR POLICY IN FUTURE.

OUR POLICY IN FUTURE.

Since Wednesday morning the enemy has been busily engaged in constructing new batteries, and atreogthening his old works. He has planted a new battery of two or three large guns on the bluff above the upper battery, and this gives him increased advantage, for it will be impossible to reach his new position by guns from the river, on account of the impracticable elevation.

The manifest policy of Com. Davis is a defensive one, for the engagement of Tuesday proved that our gunboats cannot be spared at present to run any nunceessary risk; that is, to engage in a contest for the mere possession of Vicksburg, while the river down to that point is left unprotected by a sufficient force. The flag-ship Benton received injuries in porions of her armor hitherto regarded as invulnerable, and this fact also admonished our commander to pursue a defensive policy.

Guerilla attacks are still made upon our despatch boats between this point and Memphis, and this is another reason why we require to preserve intact our Preserve his terepth on the Mississippi. I may add another still: the rebels are in force up the Yazoo, and threaten to be troublesome. The Louisville and Queen of the West lies the mount of the stream to prevent surprise from that quarter, as it is strongly expected that another-Arkansas. quarter, as it is strongly suspected that another. Arkansa nay make her appearance some fine morning, and catch is napping again.

SICKNESS AMONG OUR TROOPS AND THE RESELS. We had nearly five thousand troops under General Williams, but it becomes my painful duty to say that they are nearly all prostrated by disease, and that they they are nearly all prostrated by disease, and that they are dying daily. A surgeon of one of the regiments informed me this morning that they are out of medicine, and that if something is not speadily done to benefit their rivly alarming condition, in a, few weaks, more not a single man will be left fit for service.

The rebels are said to have twenty, thousand troops encarped about eight or tea miles back of the city, and out of these seven or eight thousand are on the sick list. Deserters inform us that they have no medicine whatever, and that even food is scarce. A recent paper, published at Jackeon, calks upon the citizens of Victoburg to contribute anything they can to procure food for the contribute anything they can to procure food for the staving hundreds now in the suburbs.

PRICE CUTTING OFF CURTIS. Information has been received here that the ubiquitous sterling Price had crossed the Mississippi night before Sterling Price had crossed the Mississippi night before last, at Gaines! Landing, with a large force and eight or ten pieces of canron, for the purpose of cutting off Uurtie at Helena, and prevent his reaching Vickaburg, if he chould attempt to move in that direction. The rebel forces in Arkanass yet unsubdued threaten his rear, and it is not improbable that the sudden appearance of the Arkanass may have had something to do with these designs. The rebels are evidently making a vigorous effort to regain their prestige on the Mississippi, and it will go hard with them if they do not succeed.