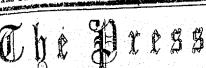
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THE DAILY PRESS, TESLIFE CENTS PER WEEK payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the Oity at SIX DOLLARS DRIMA ANSUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, TERRE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in advance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Sub-cribers out of the City at THREE DOL-ZARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862.



FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862.

THE LATEST NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH

Statement of a Refugee.

TEN MONTHS IN AUGUSTA, RICHMOND, AND PETERSBURG.

OUR ARMY IN ALABAMA.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. COAST SQUADRON OFF TEXAS

ADVANCE OF GEN. POPE'S ARMY. Late from Fortress Monroe.

do. &c... FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] NINTH ARMY CORPS, NEWFORT NAWS, July 30, 1862, PROVOST MARSHAL.

This officer may be very advantageous, as far as relates to the suppression of disorder, but by whose authority they act, at this place, we have not yet ascertained. The only duty which we know of is to grant passes to Fortress Monroe. As one half of the military, that wish, go there without his signature, and the other half remain in camp, he has of late had but little to de. Since General Burnside's corps arrived here, a great many boxes have been sent from the North to the members of the expedition. The provost marshal has stationed a guard at the landing, and every box has its top knocked off, and a regular style of searching commences. Should it contain liquor of any kind the lot is confiscated. No matter whether the boxes contain liquor or not, the contents are all capsized, and broken up. Glass jars of jelly disappear as quick as liquor; and one strange feature is, that after the search is over. there is nothing in the box worth carrying away. The men have suffered this imposition long enough, and on Monday last it culminated. A large lot of express goods was upon the wharf, and, as usual, a cavalry man was knockhe tops off the boxes. Down the hill, toward the landing came a soldier on a run. As he neared the fellow, who was searching the contents of one of the boxes, he gave a sharp look towards the overturned contents, read the direction, and, hauling off, he took the searcher back of the ear, which laid him out sprawling. "Open a box of mine, again, will you ?" was the interrogatory the fellow received upon recovering his understanding. He got rather saucy, and the result was a regular fight. As the landing runs out into the river, and being but about six feet wide, and no railing to prevent accidents, in the small space of about three minutes some half dozen fellows were overboard, with their throats filled with salt water, all making for terra fima. Every steamer that comes to the wharf tow has to be guarded, to prevent the men from taking forcible possession of their own property. WE WANT MEN FOR THE WAR. Persons who wish to enlist in this division must take up their minds to serve for the war. That is the policy adopted, as far as the 51st Pennsylvania is concerned. We are authorized to state that no recruits will be received in that regiment unless they will enlist for the war, and the officers wish it distinctly understood that all who join do it for that period. It is rightly conceded that, should the old regiments be filled up with nine-months or one year's men, should the war last beyond that period, the discharge of a large body of soldiers whose term of enlistment had expired, would be highly discouraging to those who had taken the oath to serve for the war. The rallying cry is, "For three years or the war ORDERS RELATIVE TO RESIGNATIONS. Avery judicious order has been issued by Major Gmeral Burnside, relating to the frequent resigna. tion. It has been stated, and by good authority, that officers have resigned their commands in the Aimy of the Potomac, who are now actively en-Raged in recruiting men at home for the defence o Washington. Shame on such officers. The following is the order of Gen. Burnside. It speaks for itself.

was near enough to reach the schooner, and our the American stage; now that our brave soldiers are to be protected from the humiliating insults No. 1 gun-a 68-pound Dahlgren-was brought to that have so long been heaped upon them by those bear upon them. The first shot told, as we could see the cavalry riding for their lives, with the speed who sheltered behind the safe shield of their sex, dared to spit the slimy venom of their tongues at | of the wind. Our attention was attracted to a second schooner, the very men every instinct of their nature should which was inside the land, in a sort of inland sea, prompt them to honor, respect, and treat with by her endeavors to escape. Our rifle gun on the womanly kindness; now that our war ery is onforecastle was brought to bear on her, and, with ward, ever onward; now that the order has gone forth that our soldiers shall subsist upon the very such excellent effect, that her sails were lowered and she was left to her fate, the shell evidently hitmen who are striving to rob them of their birthting her. Orders were now given to shell the woods right; now that the words "lines of retreat,"

"basis of operations," &c., have been expunged above and below the schooner on the beach. This was done with such excellent effect that not a rebel rom our military dictionary-it will not be long could be seen. before there goes up from these mountains and The place having been thoroughly shelled, an valleys, hamle's and villages, such a wail of anexpedition of three boats was fitted out and left the guish and sorrow from the people South at their ship, under command of Acting Master J. A. Benrashness and temerity, as will call to mind the nell. A portion of the marine guard, consisting of wailings of the Israelites in the wilderness. God six men, under command of Corporals Ruppert and

speed the millenium ! Halsey, together with a division of firemen, under The policy just inaugurated by the Administra. charge of Chief, Engineer John McCutcheon, ac tion, as promulgated in the late orders of General companied the expedition. Pope, has met with the unqualified approval of the The guns were now brought to bear in such a officers of our army in these parts, one and all of manner as to afford protection to the boats. They whom has expressed a conscientious belief in their boarded the schooner, and found her to be loaded justness, and, if faithfully carried out, as they will with valuable medical stores, limes, and ship stores. be, their entire success. Thus, with the past to It being found impossible to get her off the beach, guide us, the present to nerve us, and the future to a portion of the stores, consisting of quinine, limes, cheer and encourage us, this army cannot fail to and some rigging, were sent on board our vessel march on to victory, honor, and renown. and the schooner fired in three places. While this

Since my last letter our encampment has been emoved two and a half miles farther South, and thus are we slowly but surely drawing tighter and tighter around the scorpion Secession, which, from its writhings, as witnessed in this quarter, cannot ong hold out against us.

VOL. 6.-NO. 1

The movement of a large body of soldiers, with the wagon-trains accompanying them, is a very interesting spectacle. In less than forty minutes from the time the order was issued to the command. to strike tents and take up the line of march the the boats would have to be carried across a narrow the brigade was wending its way across fields, neck of land to the water in which the schooner through woods, and along the public highways, looking, as it wound along in every direction, the polished bayonets flashing a stream of dazzting light, reflected from the rays of the noonday sun, like some huge serpent, trailing its slow length along porting a boat across to the inlet. This was found o'er field and plain. In the rear of the troops folimpracticable on account of the weight of the boat.

lowed the ambulances, the artillery, and the almost interminable train of wagons. Galloping hither and thither were seen the field and line officers directing the movements of the march. Everything was confusion worse confounded. Music playing, men shouting, teamsters calling to their horses,

below where we were anchored. A short time soon and, when asccending a slight eminence, aiding brought them in full view, when they appeared to with "shout and wild halloo" their teams to drag be about one hundred strong, well armed with carthe heavy wagons over the smallest obstacles. At bines, pistols, and sabres. length the new encampment was reached, and then The situation of our comrades was critical in the commenced another act in the drama of confusion. extreme, for just at that time not a gun on our ves-Men who but a few minutes since carried a gun in sel could be trained on the scoundrels, as they adtheir hands now grasped the spade and pickaxe; vanced, owing to the current and the wind prevailofficers were staking out the sites for tents and camp streets; the artillery was being posted in the most ading at the time. Captain Trenchard, seeing the danger of his men. vantageous position; the wagon trains were rumbling ordered the recall to be hoisted, while at the same by to their proper places; mounted orderlies were time all the guns were trained on the rebels. riding furiously in every direction bearing instruc-We all held our breath in suspense for a moment when bang went gun No. 3, commanded by Acting

tions, and in the midst of it all, with the magic of Aladdin's lamp, there rose a tented city, with its lines of streets stretching in every direction, while on every hand countless numbers passing and repassing, almost realized to my mind the fable of Apollo and the Dragon's teeth. Thus rapid are the movements of a great army. How truly can | quickly improved by Acting Master Williams, who it be said of them, the places that now know them

votion to our cause. On every hand they stand

"like blood hounds i' the slip," waiting the signal

that shall bring them face to face with the insolent

no more.

itself.

TEN MONTHS IN REBELDOM. AN ACCOUNT BY A FUGITIVE BRITISH SUBJECT.

His Experience in Richmond, Petersburg, and Augusta.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A BRITISH CONSUL.

A VISIT TO THE MERRIMAC, No. 2. Description of her Armament, Appearance, &c.

THE OLD MERRIMAC CREW TO MAN HER.

True Strength of the Rebels in the late Battles.

CHAGRIN AT M'CLELLAN'S ESCAPE.

Mr. Peter Dolan, a refugee from the South. reached this city on Wednesday afternoon, on board the Commodore, accompanied by his family. Mr. Dolan has been in the South for nearly a year pist, and, being a printer by trade, and employed on several of the prominent rebel journals, has acquired a pretty thorough insight into the "situation" in Dixie. Yesterday he called at this office, and gave us the subjoined narrative of his experience. Some of his information, which it would be incompatible was being done, the rifle gun occasionally paid its with the interests of the Government to publish, respects to the other schooner, one shot from which we have, of course, omitted. went over her, and struck on the mainland at least

MR. DOLAN'S NARBATIVE.

Ten months ago, in Charleston, I was called Our vessel was now dropped down to a point opupon at the Courier office, where I was employed, posite the second schooner, and we anchored. After and informed that I must join a military company. shelling the vicinity for a time, a second expedi-I protested against compulsory service, and was tion was fitted out, under the command of Mr. old that I must then leave the city. Being an Pennel. This was larger than the first, owing to Irishman by birth, (my wife and two children are the fact that, in order to get at the schooner, one of natives of Boston, Massachusetts,) I called upon the British consul for information as to how I should proceed. An interminable series of questions was lying. After the party left the ship everything was launched at me when I disclosed the objectwent on well, and seemed to bespeak the success of of my visit. the enterprise. After they effected a landing, they "How long was I in the country ?" (with a were mustered logether for the purpose of transwithering look.)

"Twenty years."

"Could I bring witnesses to prove that I had and the swampy nature of the soil, which precluded never taken the oath of allegiance to the United-States ??? While they debated as to the best means to effect "I could not; but I could swear that I never had their object, a large number of rebel cavalry were

taken such an oath." After pausing to drum on the table, he made up.

his mind to give me a passport. I then started with my family for Augusta,

Georgia, with the intention of proceeding thence to Nashville. On reaching Augusta, however, I discovered to my chagrin that the passage to Nashville would cost twenty dollars for myself, twenty dollars for my wife, and ten dollars for each of my children-(three in number.) Not being prepared for such a steep financial transaction, I procured a situation in the Augusta Constitutional office. After a few weeks the honor of being made foreman was conferred upon me.

I worked in Augusta, continually under a cloud f anxiety and apprehension, until Jeff Davis sent Master Meier, and a shell went hissing and screech on a requisition to Georgia for 12,000 troops and ing through the air. That shell saved our men, for, o draft, if necessary. I slid. With my usual falling in the midst of the cavalry, it scattered them luck, however, my passport that I had obtained to the winds. The advantage thus obtained was from Mr. Bunch, at Charleston, was lost, stolen, or mislaid, and I was compelled to write to Mr. Molycommanded gun No. 4, and sent a shell among the neaux, consul at Savannah, who furnished me

\$10 for our supper, breakfast, and sleeping accommodations! "How's that ?" said I.

"Easy enough," said the landlady. "Pay the hill !" There was no time for argument, and as I did not fancy the ignominy of being placed in close con-

finement for attempting to impose upon a "lone widow." I vielded. Reaching the depot. we were compelled to swait an hour and a half before the flag-of-truce car was ready to start. At length, however, the trip commenced, and the expense was somewhat in the boarding house style. Myself and wife were

charged one dollar, and each of our children

"What are we to do?" He replied, "Get ready to go back."

I protested, and told him that I had no money to pay for the return trip, and that altogether I was in a very pretty dilemma. He concluded to allow me to remain, and assured me that the train would be down again in the afternoon, when he would bring me a basket of provisions.

OFF FOR FORTRESS MONROE. About 4 o'clock the State of Maine, Kennebec and Commodore hove in sight, with the stars and stripes and white flag floating from their peaks. A lieutenant of the watch accompanied us down to the wharf to see us off. Doctor Bronson, of the Commodore, sung out, "Who have you there ?" "Some British subjects; will you take them in charge ?"

"Yes," replied the captain. We got on board, and remained there all night. Next day a lot of prisoners arrived, (the same who eached this city in the Commodore on Wednesday afternoon,) and these having embarked, we started Northward, and reached this city via Fortress Mon-

roe. THE NEW MERRIMAC. Sunday three weeks, I was on board the Merrimac, being anxions to get a look at her before I came away. She is a very formidable vessel, constructed with much skill. Her woodwork was then finished. On the following day she was taken across the river to the Tredegar Works to have her plating put on. The plates are about ten feet long, and ten inches in width. They are punched entirely through with holes for the insection of the

bolts, and will overlap one another when in position. Like Merrimae No. 1, she is a formidable, ram, but is somewhat smaller than the great original. which, in every other respect, she greatly resembles. Her roof runs up to a peak, of such a height that, the sides rise at a sharp angle. When ironed, and her machinery put in, her guards will probably not be over one foot above the water. Being much smaller, she will be far more manageable than Merrimae the first. Her guards were about six feet

above the water's edge. The ram was well beaked. reaching about four feet above the deck, and extending out six or eight feet. HER ARMAMENT.

Although her armament was of course not yet on board, its character was no secret. The entire public having access to the vessel, it was easy to be seen what number of guns she was to carry, as well as their approximate character. From other

FROM THE SOUTHWEST. GUERILLAS CAUGHT IN THE ACT. [From the Louisville Journal.] On Friday last, a body of Union soldiers heard of a gaug of guerillas, who were depredating in the country some fifteen miles back of Henderson. They immediately started in pursuit, and suddenly come upon them unst as they were in the act of hanging a Union man. They had the rope around his neck, and one end of it thrown over the limb of a tree, and were just in the act of drawing him up when they were surprised. Two of them, who seemed to have charge of the rope and the arrangements for the hanging, were captured. The rest of the gang escaped by taking to the bushes. The two captured vil-lains were put into irons, and were brought up on the Greg Eagle. From the Louisville Journal.]

TWO CENTS.

FERENCE TO GOLD.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Hospital at Newport News.

FORTRESS MORROE, July 30 .- List of sick and wound-

Press.

From Gen. Buell's Army-War of Kentuckians upon Guerillas-Escape of Rebel Prisoners -Description of the Rebel Works at Columbus, Ky.

GENERAL BUELL'S ARMY: From the Cincinnati Times of July 29th]

[From the Cincinnati Times of July 28th] Much apprehension is felt for Buell's army. A Georgia paper, in close communication with Chattanooga, com-menting on the situation more than three weeks ago, placed Buell in a "tight place" and such seems to be bis position. The original design contemplated Buell's early advance on Chattanooga, the occupation of that point being at once the deliverance of East Tennesses. The rebels took advantage of his halt to interpose 20,000 men between him and Chattanooga, and to de spatch heavy bodies of cavalry to harrass the scattered divisions of his army. They out off this communication MAJOR GENERAL M'CLERNAND'S ORDER IN RE-[From the Cincinnati Commercial.] We are indebted to a friend, just returned from the South, for a copy of the following order, issued by Gen. McOlernand, to prohibit the payment for cotton in coin. The order was said to have been hailed with delight by the cotton buyers, who were transporting gold, and lugging it about the country in imminent peril of its charged one dollar, and each of our children twenty-five cents. About half past eleven we reached City Point, where the train stood for an heur, vainly blowing its whistle and signaling for the boat. There being no sign of a boat that day, the captain of the train concluded to return to Pe-tersburg. Said I te Captain Hopkins, "What are we to do?" apture by the guerillas : Special Order No. 14.

THE WAR UPON THE GUERILLAS. lat. All cotton in this district purchased after this date, or delivered on contract mede on or previous to this date, and paid for in whole or in part in coin, will be saized and held, to be forfeited to the United States.
2d. Any evasion or attempt to evade this order, will be punched by the confineation both of the conton and the money paid, or contracted to be paid for the same.
By order of Major General McOlernand.
C. T. HOTOBE ISS, A. A. G. Col Moro, while commander of the post of Henderson published the following address to the citizens of the surrounding counties

HED. HEADQUARTERS, HENDERSON, KY., July 26, 1862. July 26, 1862. To the Southern Rights Men of Henderson, Daviess, Hopkins, and Union Counties :

Hopkins, and Union Counties: Too are suspected, whether justly or not, of sympathy with a band of guerillas that are infesting your counties, murdering citizens, destroying their property, and im-prisoning their persons. If such is not the fact say se, and take your position at once against them. Unite with the loyal men, or act in your own way, to put them down; but set, and save the people of your respective counties from the rain that threatens their persons and property. You can save yourselves. Then will you not do it? The responsibility rests with you. I promise full protection of person and property to all who will said us in driving from our midst the bloodhounds who are prey-ing mon the life's blood of the people. Then, Kentuckians, rally! No longer true to the men of other States to protect your homes. Call your meetings and arrange for your own safety. The crisis demands prompt action. Colonel Commanding Post. CARD FROM JUDGEY TEAMER. Richmond Prisoners Admitted to the ed prisopers from Bichmond admitted into the hospital at Newport News July 28, 1862 :-Sergt C W Knapp, B, 5th New York, Sergt M. M. Walsh B, 5th New York, Sergt J. A. Pierce, B, 5th New York, Sergt J. A. Wiener, E, 103d Pennsylvania, Harrie L. Clark, I, 8th Michigan.

CARD FROM JUDGE YEAMER. Judge Yeamer, of Henderson county, has likewis ssued a card, in which he says :

Harris L. Clark, I, Sch Michigan. Fpet.cer F. Wadsworth, K., 7th Maine. Henry Hutchins, F, 4th Vermont. Wm. Strawbridge, H, 104th Pennsylvania. T. W. Wister, D., 7th Pennsylvania Beserves. Joseph Gray, A, 5th Pennsylvania Beserves. Thos. Sloyd, G, 5th Pennsylvania Beserves. W. W. Wagner. A, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves. Lovi A. Bowen, H, 7th Pennsylvania Reserves. David A. Wagne A lat Naw Joreaw issued a card, in which he says: To the members of the Secession party of this county I will speak a few words. Your party, and the rebel Go-vernment you have been sympathizing with, are whichly responsible for the condition of things now existing in teveral counties bordering on Daviess. It is well known that a few weeks ago many of you made dark and wise bints of what the guerillas would soon accomplish. It is well known that you could now prevent the injulty by giving them plainly to understand that, you are not their friends; that you don't want them in your midst, and if they come you will resist that. St is equally well known you have not done this. The result will be that you will be held responsible in your persons and property for all damage they do. The Union men of the county have taken position, and have taken arms on the question. The responsibility now rests with you. We want peace; sincerely and ardenily want it. But we will noither buy it sor compromise for it. If it is offered, we will accept it; otherwise, we will compel it. ESCAPES OF REBEL PRISONERS: Lovi A. Bowen, H; 7th Pennsylvania Reserves. Pavid A. Waple, A; 1st New Jorsey. T. M. Cartell, G, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves. Ita Dutton, G, 47th New York. B. F Pärkman, K, 6th Maine. G. O. Williamson, D, 12th New York. Alonzo Spiers, I, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves. Brastus Stribing, G; 11th Massachusetts. Henry Myera, H, 98th Pennsylvania. Oorporal Patrick Sharkey, D, 81st New York. Henry Scott, D, 3d Maine. Leonard Robinson, H, 6th Maine. Oharles Rogers, A, 11th Maine. Alonzo Smith, D, 6th Maine. Nathan McGinnis, E, 5th Vermont. John H. Shaunow, T, 6th Rhode Island. Felix Frior, I, 16th Michigan. John Beck, F, 1st Michigan. Felix Prior, I, 16th Michigan. John Beck, F, 1st Michigan. Felix Daly, G, 9th Massachusetts. John Hulcher, D, 2d U. S. A. Thomas Brown, D, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. John Depolt, B, 1st New York. George A. Cook, L, 72d Pennsylvania. John W. Davis, K, 4th Pennsylvania. Joseph Lacey, K, 4th Pennsylvania. E. Johnson, K. 4th Pennsylvania. Michael Connell, I, 2d Maine. Michael Sullivan, F, 61st Pennsylvania.

ESCAPE OF REBEL PRISONERS. From the Alion (Ill.) Telegraph, of July 26th]

During last night, thirty five prisoners, who were con-During last night, thirty five prisoners, who were con-fined in the military prison in this city, made their es-cape. It is supposed that for some days past some of the number have been working at a tunnel, some fifty feet in length, through which they gained their liberty. They commenced digging in a shid containing a bake oven and the wash house. The oven not being used, they made a hole from the top of the oven through to the earth be-neath, and going some seven feet below the surface. dug a trench or tunnel under the wall, making the place of exit some six feet from the end of the sentinel's beat. It is supposed that the most of the dirt was carried in exit some six feet from the end of the sentinel's best. It is supposed that the most of the dirt was carried in buckets and thrown into the sinks, during the night al-though a large quantity of the earth is filled upon and around the oven. The prisoners have been in the habit of hanging their clothes all around the wash hones, and they were thus enabled to work with comparative securi-ty from observation. Charles H. Fulcher, one of the number who eccepted, returned this merning, and gave himself up. He states that siter reaching the outside of the vision. they sear

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by 5.00 Five 66 66 66 65 1412.00 Ten Larger Ginbs will be charged at the same rate-thus: 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 109 co șies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one on over, we will send as Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

THE WAR PRESS. ST Auvertisements inserted at the nousl rates. Siz lines constitute a square.

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Wm. Johnson, E. 43d New York.
O. Vanalstein, E. 43d New York.
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James Lavkin, G. 43d New York.
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H. Montague, D. 44th New York.
H. Montague, D. 44th New York.
Edward Veder, A. 43d New York.
Edward Veder, A. 43d New York.
Methods, S. 1998, S. 1998 Fred. Klepkel, I, 42d New York. DISTRICT OF JACKSON, July 28, 1862. 1st. All cotton in this district purchased after this date,

4

H. 5. Bownino, A. Jain New York.
Charles Zennik, B. 7th New York.
Charles Zennik, B. 7th New York.
George A chbeck, A, 7th New York.
I. Greer, A, 7th New York.
Jobn Fifer, D, 7th New York.
Jobn Sweilzer, C, 14th New York.
Jobn Sweilzer, C, 14th New York.
Jobn Sweilzer, C, 14th New York.
Allan Bentley, A, 12th New York.
Charles Brown, B, 66th New York.
Daniel Footman, E, 1st United States Chassenry James Frair, E, 1st New York Battery.
Charles Ott, C, 1st Artillery.
William Marry, A, 5th New York Cavalry.
Jobn Keeney, H, 5th New York Cavalry.
Bobert Readel, K, 7th New York. Valentine Smok, L, 45th New York. H. V. Latherman, G. let New York Artillery. M. McCormick, A, 5th New York Patrick O'Donohue, A, 5th New York. William Freeman, A. 5th New York William Freeman, A, oth New York.
Patrick O'Shaugnessy, A, 5th New York.
George Fisher, A, 1st New York.
William Toombs, B, 27th New York.
Sam. Monaghan, D, 27th New York.
Joseph Godfrey, F, 7th New York.
Joseph Godfrey, F, 7th New York Cavalry.
N. Filkins, E, 6th New York Cavalry.
John Bocs, F. 1030 Pennsulvaria. N. V. Filkins, E, 6th New York Cavality. John Bores, F, 1030 Pennaylvania.
 Thomas O. Smith, F, 102d Penneylvania.
 L. M. Temple, D, 105th Penneylvania.
 Joreph A. Gore, B, 105th Pennaylvania.
 Joseph A. Gore, B, 105th Pennaylvania.
 Joseph Blackley. I, 103th Pennaylvania. Joseph Blackley, I, 103a Pennsylvania. John W. Rae. I, 106th Pennsylvania. John W. Riss. I, 106th Pennsylvania, A. Lovecall, K. 106th Pennsylvania. D. S. Brass, K. 55th Pennsylvania. Thomas Fisher, I, 95th Pennsylvania. P. G. Rnith, A. 95th Pennsylvania. J. Wégoner, B. 930 Pennsylvania. Warren Brown, G. 83d Pennsylvania. Thomas Stone, E. 81st Pennsylvania. Daniel D. Marvine, D. 88d Pennsylvania. Daniel Mitchell, C. 83d Pennsylvania. George Yabel, D. 83d Pennsylvania. William McCommon, A. 83d Pennsylvania. Henry Henderston, F. Sist Pennsylvania.
H. R. Faunchowe, K. 71st Pennsylvania.
John W. Chapman. H. 71st Pennsylvania.
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George Bowell, E. 72d Pennsylvania.
John Fagan, B. 63d Pennsylvania.
Henry Shagle, L. 62d Pennsylvania.
S. W. Chement, A. 62d Pennsylvania.
A. L. Babcock. B. 57th Pennsylvania. Reference of the state Henry Henderston, F. Slat Pennsylvania, F. D. Stevens, J. 1241 Fennsylvania Reserves.
 B. S. McCall, E. 11th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 H. Eschbauch; E. 11th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 T. 1 homas, B. 10th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 Andrew Roy, F. 10th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 L. G. Beale, O. 9th Pennsylvania Reserves. I. G. Deule, O. 911 Fennsylvania Reserves.
 George W. Simpion, G. 9th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 John Hempletcne, E. 9th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 David Lintle, K. 10th Pennsylvania.
 M. Shortley, O, 8th Pennsylvania.
 Joseph Mixir, C, 8th Pennsylvania.
 J. W. Mitchell, G, 8th Pennsylvania.

9th Pennsylvania

h Pennsylvania

7th Pennsylvania

Penneylvania Re

Alexander,

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, OLD POINT COMFORT, July 27, 1862. [GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.]

The commanding general calls attention to the occasional resignation of officers from caprice or fancied wrongs. This practice, so prejudicial to the service, and so destructive to the self-respect of the officer who indulges in it, must cease at once. The country's right to the services of an officer, who has voluntarily tendered her his aid in this heur of trial, cannot be violated without the strongest reasons; and flimey excuses offered, while hi brothers are daily expecting orders to march against the enemy, will not be accepted, and will redain only as a record of disgrace against him as one who, from an unworthy personal motive, is willing to commit moral treason.

The resignations must be accompanied by a surgeon's certificate of incapacity, or a statement from the commanding officer, that the discharge solicited will be an advantage to the service. By command of Mujor General Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst. Adit Gen. The order has raised quite a fluttering among some of the weak-kneed knights of the "shoulder straps,'s and will of ectually close all resignations in future, unless in cases of absolute necessity. We want officers, not well-dressed moustached cowards.

DULL, VERY DULL. Every thing is dull and uninteresting at present. Rumors of a move in force are circulated time and again, but always fall through. Orders are received, read, and that's the last of them. Regimental and brigade drills are the usual occupations of the soldiers. Every one goes through his role and then disposes himself to the best advantage and in the coolest spot. Some write letters home, others, hunt up a greasy pack of pasteboard, but as the paymaster has not yet arrived, and all are " dead broke," they cannot make a very large pile. Its all I O U that is in circulation at present; every one has a promise to pay. The paymaster it expected within a week, when the different camps, under the mysterious influence of the "green backs," will become lively once more. Passes b Norfolk are now refused, and the travel in thatdi. rection has ceased until further orders. The reason for this change was, every one wished to go to Nor. folk, and there were rumers that an attack was ex-, pected upon the city. How correct the report is Tunor sugeth not. We doubt the correctness of it. Li fina, we chall see what we do see.

J. P., Js. FROM GENERAL POPE'S DIVISION.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] HEADQUARTERS GEN. GEARY'S BRIGADE, NEAR LITTLE WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

ost in the twinkling of an eye shall know semen. car retreat that was really a pleasure to see.

four miles distant.

the passage of a heavy body over it.

reported as coming from Velasco, about five miles

The surgeon informs me that the health of the Altogether, the day was spent in a most gratifying manner, and not one of us regretted the enregiment and of the troops hereabouts is excellent. and, considering the many dangers and exposures counter. The only regret was in having to leave the incident to camp life, their condition is remarkaschooner in the inlet, without ascertaining what she ble. The recent acts of those in authority has rewas and what her cargo consisted of. The schooner awakened in their minds a stronger feeling of conwe burned was the British schooner Thos. O'Brien, fidence in our leaders, and, if possible, a holier defrom St. Thomas.

The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

NASHVILLE, July 25, 1862. The rebel Gen. Jackson is still reported in force I have seen in some of the Pennsylvania papers at Gordonsville. He is evidently very much afraid several incorrect accounts relating to the fate of of us, not daring to attack us, but waiting for us to the officers at the fight at Murfreesboro'. I wish sweep down upcn him. He will ere long discover particularly to correct that of Major Seibert, of the that our coming is like an avalanche, whose pro-7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was at one time regress, gathering force in its descent, will carry ported killed, and at another wounded. About 4 everything before it, even to the gates of Richmond o'clock on the morning of the 13th, three regi-

ments of Texan Rangers, and two regiments of A rumor of an attack, made by a band of gue-Georgia Cavalry, entered the town of Murfreesrillas upon a wagon train, over near Middletown, boro', to which they were guided by the farmers has just reached me. Reliable particulars have in the neighborhood. They first came upon the not transpired. I send the facts as they are remarque occupied by Major Seibert, and would ported here. It appears a wagon and sutler's train perhaps have passed it altogether, had it not been were attacked this side of Middletown by a band for one of the men, who raised the fly and was of 150 bushwhackers, who fired several rounds, and going to shoot, when the major seeing the number then charged upon our men, who fied, leaving the of the enemy, and knowing the danger of such a wagons at the disposal of the enemy. As near as I rash act, pulled him back. They had scarcely got can learn, we lost in killed three or four, several, away when the rebels, commenced firing into the wounded, and six or seven missing. The loss of le, was completely riddled with bullets-they then left, not seeing him. He, finding it impossi-

done much service in Tennessee.

he ready for action at a moment's notice

e down in a few days, which will close the list of thi

prehended.

the enemy is not language which and on the next morning the enemy returned and carried off the wagons. There is nothing further of interest or importance to communicate. All is quiet along the lines, and so is Снір.

FROM HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

[Special correspondence of The War Press.] IN CAMP, HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 23, 1862.

Through the kindness of friends at home, we sometimes see The Press, and I assure you it is warmly welcomed and eagerly read by all. Its excellent correspondents with the different parts of the army, its interesting accounts of the stirring events taking place in all parts of our country, and, above all, its firm and decided support of the Government, render it, we think, deservedly popular.

In a recent number I see published the prolot of captains and lieutenants. All of the privates ceedings of the "Democratic State Convention," which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th day of July. From its composition, from the candidates nominated, and from the resolutions adopted. I am led to hope that it was but a remnant of that once proud and powerful Democratic party of Pennsylvania that ruled the State for so long a time, and had so large an influence in our national councils that it was but the Breckinridge wing of that party, making its last effort in behalf of slavery and their Southern allies.

While in one resolution they "pledge their hearty and unqualified support to the Federal Government in the energetic prosecution of the existing war," in others they make open war on the Government for its "emancipation policy," for its "suspension of the freedom of speech;" for its "suspension of the writ of habeas corpus," and for its attempting to pass a "confiscation bill," or in other words for attempting to deprive those who have committed treason, those who are in open rebellion against the Government, of their property, their wealth, the only means they have of ever making that rebellion successful. They also "demand imperatively an entire change in the Administration !" Is this the unqualified support to which they pledge themselves? Are these the words of true, and honest, and loyal men, anxious to crush the rebellion and establish the supremacy. of the Government? Or are they the words of those who speak "the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope?"

Loyal men of Pennsylvania, you will be called upon to say, at the ballot box, whether this is your way of sustaining the Government. These men have made the issue, and you are the court to de-Gen. McClellan is ready for them is equally true, no mat-ter from what quarter they may approach him. But few probably know where to find General Jack-son, as the rebels say he takes men he wants and goes where he likes, and does as he chooses with them. The Elm City has just come down from Oity Point with about 380 Union prisoners, sick and wounded, from Bichmond. They left about 400 at Bichmond, who will cide whether Pennsylvania will hereafter, as heretofore during this rebellion, be the first in the field, dways and ever ready, by the strong arms of her Suns, by the votes of her Congressional and Legislative representatives, and through her Executive, to sustain the acts of the Administration in crushlass of prisoners. Richmond papers of the 26th inst. reached here to day, ing therebellion; or whether she will "pledge her hearty and unqualified support to the Federal Go-vernment, in the energet, prosecution of the ex-V. Y. Herald. hearty and unqualified support to the Federal Gosting war," and at the same time do all in her

I received it on the 4th of March last, and on the following day I started for Norfolk, expecting that I might make my way thence to the North, by cursing the Yankees pretty strongly. I reached Norfolk on the 10th. On our way, at Weldon, North Carolina, four regiments of Secesh were ordered out to quell a Union riot that had broken out somewhere in the State.

AN INSOLENT CONSUL-HOW BRITISH SUBJECTS. ARE DEALT WITH.

As soon as I reached Norfolk I called on Myer Myers, the British consul, to have my passport endorsed. He asked me a dollar and a half for the trouble. I offered him Secesh money, which he deelined, and to'd me nothing would appease him but . hard specie. More than that, he held possession of my pass until I obtained the specie, for which I was compelled to pay one dollar premium. He then made us wait his pleasure three or four weeks, antil we grew sick and tired. In the interval, to pass the time, we made the acquaintance of about three hundred and fifty or four hundred British subjects, who had come from New Orleans and other Southern cities to get North, but who, like ourselves, had got themselves in a precious fix. Finally, when Mr. Myers' shi ly-shallying became positively unendurable, an informal delegation of of mine named Dick Murphy; of New York, myself, and several others, invested Mr. Myers' office.

"Mr. Myers, we are sick and tired waiting here !"

Mark the reply : ble to get the remaining few of his command out "You d-d Irishmen, you come to the South to at all, (most of them being on a scout,) worked his make a living here, and then, when the South | tles, and 40,000 in Richmond as a reserve. Even way over to the 11th Michigan, where he thought wants you to fight for her, you take out British of course the rebels could be driven back. A good protection-papers from a Government you hate, thing occurred while he was again trying to get and go over to the enemy, and give all the inhis men in line with the Michigan boys. He had

formation you can about us !" on a pair of private's pantaloons, and was in his I have not exaggerated his language one iota, shirt sleeves, got an old musket, put, on the belt, and can bring several witnesses to corroborate my and was standing with his men, when Gen. Dufstatement. field, not knowing him in his new suit, said to him

I answered : Mr. Myers I did not expect this "Why don't you get into line?" whereupon the from you. I have always treated you as a gentlemajor took his place in the ranks. When man. If I should ever live to get through the lines the general again came along the line, he said, on the way to Canada, I shall make it my business "What has become of Major Seibert ?" The mato visit Lord Lyons, and ask his lordship whether jor laughingly came walking out of the ranks, this is the language a subject of Great Britain is to saying "Here I am." The general apologized, and receive from one of her Majesty's consuls?" laughingly said " That is a pretty good joke." The

major is safe, but is a prisoner with General Crittenden Colonel Lester, Colonel Parkhurst, and a

who were captured were released at McMinville. I left the office, and after coming out, we held a but the officers were taken to Chattanooga. I reconsultation. After talking the matter concluded that as we could not get North, we had gret the capture of the young major. He is a fine better go to Richmond. To Richmond we went, and there I managed to secure a position in the Exminer office. Being a printer, I was exempt

On the 29th of March, I took my passport t Frederick Cridland, the British consul, who signed it. I told Mr. Cridland the language Mr. Myers had made use of towards me. He replied - I do Pennsylvania Infantry. After the expiration of not know what is the matter with Mr. Myers. I the term of enlistment, he returned home, and was have heard his manner spoken of several times. J actively engaged in recruiting for the 7th Pennsylpresume his irritability is owing to his advanced vania Cavalry, which for some months past have P. P. age.

> That being the state of affairs, I continued at work, none of the employees of the office being awere that I had British papers in my possession until three weeks ago. Meanwhile, I visited the consul frequently, and he advised me to see the Secretary of War. I made several applications to see that functionary, but failed in each. Finally, I encountered Mr. Bledsoe, the assistant secretary, and stated my case. Mr. Bledsoe told me to call "on the following day." I kept calling "on the following day" for about two weeks, and gave it up as a bad job. Two weeks ago I became disgusted with everything. I said to my wife, "there is no use in talking. I must stay on the Examiner as long as I can, and then join the Secesh army."

case in hand, and, on the following Monday, called on Gen. Winder. The result of the visit was the

Biological Antonio Series Distance of the Series Se

Thus armed, I went to Mr. Cridland, and rereived from him a letter of introduction to the

information, however, I can state that she will carry one bow, one stern, and three side guns. They are to be of the same description as those which are mounted at Fort Darling, their ability to pierce our iron-armored vessels, having, in the attack upon that fortress, been exemplified-at least to the satisfaction of Secesh. The balls to be used are steel-pointed, and were being made on the day of our departure, as well as previously. She is no doubt completed by this time, and

ready for offensive operations, as a very large gang aton bim. of workmen were employed upon her. She is the pride of the Richmonders, who rely upon her for the defence of the city as much as upon their armies. It is boastingly declared, and universally believed by them, that "she will sweep. the James river." While this is undoubtedly bombast, it is certain she has one feature of formidableness not possessed by Merrimac No. 1-her armor-plating extends below the water-line.

HER CREW-ITEMS.

Singularly enough, her crew is to consist only of the old crew of Merrimae the first. The men were quartered on Thirteenth street, a few doors from the Examiner, office, in a building styled "The Sailor's Home. Richmond is, one vast hospital." Two hundred

ns, consisting of a Mr Butler, of Savannah, a friend | and twelve were buried from a single hospital in one day, negroes being compelled to perform the Anne .work. the late battlog avery man in Richmond

possessed of three shirts was compelled to give one to the army, such was the scarcity of clothing. It was stated in the Examiner office in my hearing that Lee had 220,000 men in the late bat-

the rebels accorded to McClellan the greatest praise for his masterly retract. On the 2d of July the Examiner announced that he me surrounded, driven into a swamp, and his stores, ammunities artillery, and wagons captured. Jackson, it was said, was in his rear, Huger on his left, Hill and Longstreth on his front, and Magruder on his right. and the next day, it was confidently expected, he would be escorted through the streets in a cage! Next day, however, the tune had changed, and the Examiner began its display head to the news with

this line, " The bird has flown !" The rebels were outgeneralled, and McClellan all right. Draft

FSUGGESTED BY AN EDITORIAL IN THE PRESS, JULY 31.] Hark ! Hark ! Hark !

Fiercely the bullets are rattling! Hark ! Hark ! Hark ! Bravely our brothers are battling Freely the foe they have dared ! Why should the laggard be spared ? All in our glory have shared ! Draft ! Draft ! Draft ! Draft ! Draft ! Draft ! What though our traitors are mumbling ! Draft ! Draft ! Draft ! What though our croakers are grumbling ! Still, from the peace-gathered hoard, Freely let bounty be poured ; But, in this age of the sword, Draft ! Draft ! Draft ! Draft ! Draft ! Draft ! Precious the time we are losing Draft! Draft! Draft! War will not wait on youth's choosing Women will harrow the plain ! Children will garner the grain ! Age wield the mattook again !

Is not the prize worth the pain? DRAFT! DRAFT! DRAFT! General Viele and the Norfolk Traitors A private letter from General Viele, who is in command at Norfolk, to a friend in New York says: "I had a number of serious cases to settle to-day. One was of a young man who had threatened another's life with a knife. I ordered him to be sent to the Bip Raps. An a knife. I ordered him to be sent to the Rip Raps. An eminent lawyer came to intercede for him. He told me the yoning man was a nephew of Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court—a perfect gentleman, and one of ancient family. He had accidentally become intoxi-cated, and did not know what he was doing, and that he would spare him the disgrate of sending him to the Rip Raps. 'Sir,' said I, 'if a drunken'negro were to threaten your life, do you think I would be justified in letting him off, on the yromise that he would not do it a gain? The aptonished Virginian could not nerve himself for a moment at the bare idea. At length he said, 'Why, sir,' there is no parallel between the cases.' Most cartainly.'

there is no parallel between the cases.' Most certainly, snid I, 'I only see a breach of the peace, and a difference in color makes no difference in the crime.?? "Such equal and exact justice was so novel to this Southern man, who derives his patent of Ohristianity from owning negroes, that I presume he will lie awake all night in astonishment at the times that be lives in So it goes !-- a great revolution is progressing -- a war of

returned this merning, and gave himself up. He states that atter reaching the outside of the prison; they scat-tered like is heep, throughout the vicinity. He, with two others, went about two miles below the city, when he de-termined to come back and give himself up. L Among those who escaped is Colonel Magofin, who has beep confined in a cell, having been sentenced to destrifor breaking his parole. It is supposed that with outside assistance the lock on the door of his room was picked, and thus he gained access to a flight of steps leading to the yard. He had to pass a sentinel in going loward the sinks, but the misoners always pass without toward the sinks, but the prisoners always pass without bindrance; the sentinel, not knowing but what Magoffin was safely locked in his cell, doubless supposed he was was safely locked in his cell, doubless supposed he was one of the privileged ones, and for that reason did not top bim. How thirty-five men could pass out of a hole in the

ground, only six or seven feet from a sentinel, and not be discovered by him, is certainly, a mystery. Uapt. Wash-ington, we understand, has sent out squads to make search for the runaways, and we hope they may be all search for the furthways, and we hope they may be all safely locked up again in a few days. Since the above was in type, we have learned that a party of soldiers discovered one of the escaned Beceshers in the top of a stall tree, just above the distillery. The soldiers invited him down from his lofty eminence, and lodged him again in the priosn.

THE ESCAPADE FROM CAMP DOUGLAS. From the Louisville Journal, July 29.]

[From the Louisville Journal, July 29.] The attempt on the part of the rebel prisoners to escape from Camp Douglas on Wednesday night was more suc-cessful than it was first reported. The escapade was un-dubtedly the result of a concerted movement between outside Secression'sympathizes and the rebels within, and the whole affair was planned most systematically. The *Tribune* says the fence was assailed in its weakest part upon the western boundary, and solided by means of lad-ders which the rebels had constructed out of their bunks. In their dight they were aided by one at least of the guard, who not only winked at their escape, but field with theme leaving his uniform behind thing. A portion only of the rebels Jourded in the attempt. They made a rish for the fence with their ladders. The guards gave the alarm. The long roll was sounded. The canon was fired as a signal for distant patrols. The utmost excite-nent prevailed, but the prompt action of the soldiers pre-vented the entire success of the reductor scree-their burge norm of the regations Secseh, but un-fortunately killing nome of them. Fifteen certainly, and some say twenty or thirty, managed to effect their es-ape, three or four of whom were receptured. cape, three or four of whom were recaptured

THE ENROLMENT IN MISSOURI. HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATH MILITIA

It being manifest that the object of the enrolment of It being manifest that the object of the enrolment of the Missouri State militia, prescribed by general orders, No. A link and link and link and link and link and link and link enemies of the link and order, and consequently is gene-rally misunderstood, to hereby declared that the object of such enrolment is rolely to realize the law-abiding people of the State, capable of bearings, arms, in such complete and therough manner as to enable them at once and forever to put down robbing, plunder, and guerilla warfare, which is plainly the duty and interest of every citizen to aid in doing citizen to ald in doing By order of Brigadier General Schofield. C. W. MABSH, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

THE REBEL WORKS AT COLUMBUS, KY.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.] Immediately above the town is a right angle bend in the river, of about one-half mile, with a perpendicular elevation of 175 feet, facing the river on two sides, the rest of the angle, of course, being back and projected by these fronts. Stretched across the river from this point these fronts. Stretched across the river from this point were about twenty-five huge chains, principally stolen from the Government by Floyd, and marked U. S. Navy. The largest of them are composed of links measuring 12 inches in kngth, ad weighing 15 pounds. These chains are three-quarters of a mile in length. The most of them are still lying in the river. The number of their guns, shot, and shell lying around on the wharf, on the edge of the river, through town, along the sides of the fortilizations, on top and through the same, is amazing, wonderful, al-most incredible. The piece of ordinance "Lady Polk." which exploded and killed so many of their men, I have just examined. She weighed 13,000 pounds, and portions of her weighing two tons were thrown a distance of one on ner weigning two tons were thrown a distance of one hundred feet. Their powder magszine, which I also ex-plored, extends forty or fifty feet into the side of the hill, facing up the river, and had a number of apartments. But the greatest curiosity of all is their engine for forcing wafer up into the camp. An entrance is made into the hill-side some twenty feet, as in exploring for coal—this entrance being walled up with brick; then there is a margandicular descent by means of a ison ladder of entrance being walled up with brick; then there is a perpendicular descent, by means of an iron ladder, of about thit it feet, where a room is found ten feet high, ten wide, and twenty long, which accommodates the en-gine. The forcing capacity of this apparatus is 500 bar-rels as hour; the cost of engine, sinking and masonry, \$160,000. I can very readily understand how Fort Henry, or any other such fort was taken, but why the rebels should abandon this, which certainly was one of their strongest and mostimportant points, and invaluable has securing the navigation of the Mississipui to themas securing the navigation of the Mississippi to themelves, is more than I can understand

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CYNTHIANA FIGHT. Col. Landrum, in his official report of the Cynthiana fight, says: On Thursday, the 17th instant. about 3 o'clock P. M., I was attacked at this place by the forces under command of Ool. John H. Morgan, comprising three regimen's, composed of Kentuckians, Tennesseans, Georgians, Mississippians, Texans, and South Jaroli-nians; estimated variously at from fifteen hundred to three thousand men remorted by Cant Austin, his Adjutant thousand men; reported by Capt. Austin, his Adjutan General, at twenty-two hundred strong, and two pleces

General, at twenty-two hundred strong, and two pieces of artillery. The force under my command amounted in the aggre-gate to about three hundred and forty men, the majority of them poorly armed, and nearly all totally undisciplined. All my men fought like herces and veterans, in the face of a greatly asperior force, as is evidenced by the slaughter that ensued, having held them in check for nearly three hours, from a most galling fire, which was poured in upon us from every side. I think it beyond doubt one of the most sanguinary conflicts of the war, considering the numbers engaged. considering the numbers engaged.

FROM BURLL'S ARMY-ITS SITUATION NOT CRITICAL. Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial. 30th ult.1 HURTSVILLE, Ala, July 25 .- Gen. Buell has at last had his eyef opened, and now he proclams distinctly that no slave shall be rendered up until the party claiming thim takes the oath of allegiance. This is a step in the right direction, and one that will relieve Gen. Baall of many imputations cast, now him As a soldier, as an dier. as an many imputations cast upon him. As a source, as an officer, as soniter, as an option of the people. I had the honor of an interview with General Bosseau, commanding Third Division, a few days since. The General emphatically declared that he was opposed to Alvin White, G., 7th Pennsylvania, Ecseves,
 H. G. Ohubbuck, F. 5th Pennsylvania,
 Menry E. Phillips, K. 3d Pennsylvania,
 Wm. G. Knight, I. 3d Pennsylvania,
 A. G. Bheinfeldt, I. 4th Pennsylvania,
 James McGran, A. 2d Pennsylvania,
 Ww. W. Weiter, H. 2d Pennsylvania,

B. Johnson, K. ata remestreals.
Michael Connell, I, 23 Maine.
Michal Sullivan, F, 61st Pennsylvania.
Chancey F Houston, A, 10th Pennsylvania.
Thomas Gavey, D, 10th New York.
John Shnerl, E, 5th Michigan.
Michael McBride, F, 96th Pennsylvania.
Charles Goodwin, I, 20th Massachusetts.
Daniel Westmore, E, 12th New York.
G. W. Vincent, H, 1st Sharpehooters.
James McSibens, H, 9th Massachusetts.
Silas McClemont, G, 832 Pennsylvania.
Michael Kiefer, C, 31st Pennsylvania.
Jas. A. McNuity, D, S1st Pennsylvania.
John Sears, H, 43d New York.
John Sears, H, 43d New York.
Thos. Carmichael, C, lat New York. F. L. Colbecker, A Alfred A. Sperry, B. 4th Michigan. Ransom Brown, K. 98th New York. Henry T. Bice, H, 44th New York. Wm. Nickel, K. 7th P M. O. Langley, A, J. A. McNight, B, Patrick McKeever, C, 16th New York: Charles S. Harris, I, 12th Massachusett Thes. Dalton, E, 1st New Jersey. D. Senneff, F, 11th Pennsylvania. Wm. Whaley, C, 2d Bhode Island. M. O. Mathews, F, Corporal Daniel Burns, K, 6th Pennsylvania. John Bichards, A. 7th New Jersey. John Adams, C, 2d New Leonard B. Callis, I, 3d New Hamp Chas. H. Elms, 11th Massachusetts. B. F. Nash, quartermaster sergeant. 15th U. S. A. Frenk Bastborn, E., 95th Pennsylvania. Wm. A. Sloan, K. 57th Pennsylvania. Philip Morrisy, D. 24 New York. Wm. H. Manger, I. 49th Pennsylvania. Gilbert A. Stanhops, D. 5th Vermont. Corp. M. G. Hamlet, K. 3d Vermont. John Shields, Jr., A, 7th Maine, Norman Bushley, A, 4th Vermo Norman Bushley, A, 4th Vermont. Ohas. H. Foster, I, 11th Massachusetts S. W. Scott, K, 11th Massachusetts. 5. W. SCOIT, K. 1111 massacrussetts. James Wikins ng. 1, 6th Pennsylvania. David Page, A, 6th Pennsylvania. Geo Kathimore, C; 11th Pennsylvania. Daniel Grest, D, 11th Pennsylvania. Joseph B Holt, D, 11th Pennsylvania. B. Burnham, H. 19th Massachusetts
 Geo. J. Cole, F. 7th Michigan.
 Wm.³H. Greene, B. 95th Pennsylvania. Pat Bower, B, 81st Pennsylvania D. W. Morris. H. 19th Massachusetts. G Myers, K. 71st Pennsylvania. Moses Saltmarsh, 12th United States Army. Jas. McDonnell, 12th United States Army. Jos Canonaro, E. Slat Desseyleanth, Chas. A. Martin, H. 27th New York. John M. Gamble, G. 11th Fennsylvania Reserves. Samuel S. Byan, C, 1st Connecticut. Samuel S. Byan, U, 1st Connecticut. Licut W. W. Bussell, A, 64th New York, J. R. Black, C, 11th Pennsylvania. John Duralt, E, 4th New Jereey. Wm. P. Smih, H, 5th New Jersey. Lewis Wolf, C, 71st New York. Wm, Walker, K, 5th Pennsylvania. Wm. Kahley, K. 5th Pennsylvania Michael Dievinger, K, 5th Pennsylvania Ludiow Hall, I, 61st New York. B. M. Leaton, I, 108d Pennsylvania. E. J. McCormick, H, 1st Sharpshooters. Vernon D. Rhode, H, 2d Vermont. George Hanks, G, 12th New York. George Hanks, G. 12th New York. W. Thompson, C. 12th New York. Thos. Brockway, G. 16th Michigan. O. G. Gahari. I, 7th Pennsylvania Besorve John Gross, I, 2d United States Artillery. Jacob Bedinger, F. 7th New York. Chas. McIntosh. D. 7th New York. B. Wunderlo, O, 7th Ne WYOrk. ard Mitchell, I, 71st Per sylvania. - Stearnes, A. 44th New York. Michael Hickey, G. 31 Pennsylvania Reserves. Thos. Cahill, E. 10th Massachusetts. Alex Kalsey, F, 6th Onio.-Robt. Carr, 1, 3d New Jersey. Most. Carr, I., 3d New Jersey.
 Wm. Wilson, I., 3d New York.
 Corporal John Buryham, C, 6th Vermont.
 Wm. Mixon, C, Ünkad States army.
 W. Holcraft, F, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 John P. Bell, E., 11th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 John P. Bell, E., 11th Pennsylvania Reserves. Simon Howard, K. 9th Messachusetts Wm. Whaley, C. 2d Bhode Island. James M. Ball, B, 67th Pennsylvania Eegar L. Forbes, C, 1st Connecticut Bariel Banks, G. Ist Connecticut.
 Daniel Banks, G. Ist Connecticut.
 Corp. O. H. Carson, E. 7th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 Cerp. G. W. Durand, D. 4th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 Edward Webster, G. 4th Michigan.
 Thom as Weich, F. 18th New York.
 J. McDurand, D. 1th Pennsylvania Voluntees McFarland, D, 1st Pennsylvania G. Bill, G. 1st New York. Marion Bartoff, D., 14th New York, Marion Bartoff, D., 14th New York, O. Miller, E., 3d New Jersey. Wm. Burton, H., 14th New York. Edwin Hage . I. 14th New York. itted and died the same day, July 27, 1862: own, K, 98th New York, fever. Returned to duty : Wm. Ewing, E, 100th Penusylvania. John M. Camson, H. 100th Pennsylvania. Wm. Taylor, M, 100th Pennsylvania. Daniel Frazer, D. 100th Pennsylvania. D. W. HAND, Surgeon in Charge. List of Union prisoners, from Richmond, sick and wounded, admitted into the Chesapeake General Hospital, July 28, 1862 : Thomas Swope, D, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Lewis Boss, B; 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Wm, B, Haywood, H, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Daniel Knipp, H, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Henry Blakesly, B, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Bobert Cope, C, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Charles Casey, L, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. J. J. Henderson, K, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

F. E. Jackson, L. Sch Pennsylvania Gavalry. George Vernon, F. 6th Pennsylvania Gavalry. D. Price, D, 6th Pennsylvania Gavalry. Joseph Donobne, B. 6th Pennsylvania Gavalry. Charles Atwater, E. 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Charles Atwater, E. 6th Pennsylvania C George Bogen, E. 106th Pennsylvania. J. Hopkins, G. 108d Pennsylvania. George Soulliard, F. 93d Pennsylvania. M. Willet, A. 93d Pennsylvania. 1. Thompson, B, 83d Fennsylvania. 1. Fuller, B, 83d Pennsylvania. PBrien, B, 81st Pennsylvania. M. O'Brien, B, 81st Penn Thos. Elliott, D, 81st Penn Samuel Dorman, I, 72d Pennsylvania Wm. M. Best, F, 72d Pennsylvania. Wm. M. Best, F, 720 Pennsylvania. Peter Boyco, G, 67th Pennsylvania. H. G. Johnson, G, 49th Pennsylvania. A. R. Grier, O, 81st Pennsylvania. David Machamee, K. 49th Pennsylvania. L Gilleski, A. 11th Pennsylvania Reserves. D Gilleshi, A. Lith Fonds/vania Massiveries, A. Campbell, K. 9th Pennsylvania Reserves. Joseph West, E. 7th Pennsylvania Reserves. Joseph McCauley, O, 7th Pennsylvania Reserves.

L. L. JORES, E, SIET NEW YORK. G. McGrover, E, 77th New York. Thos. Casey, H, 77th New York. Chas. E. Matherby, E, 77th New York. Joseph Scully, A, 61st New York. W.m. Baker, H, 61st New York. J. A. Lawrence, A, 77th New York. Arthur D. Towns, B, 72d New York. A M. Sware E! diet New York.

J. A. Lawrence, A. (111). New York.
Arthur D. Towns, B. 723 New York.
Cornelius Connell, G., 69th New York.
Cornelius Connell, G., 69th New York.
J. Feeny, B. 67th New York.
Lewis McCary, H. 10th New York.
L. Berry, O, 72d New York.
J. B. Hodges, K., 64th New York.
J. M. Briggs, H. 64th New York.
B. White, E. 69th New York.
B. White, G. 61st New York.
B. White, G. 61th New York.
B. White, G. 62d New York.
B. Kaward Traoy, D, 62d New York.
Sheldon Ginness, G. 64th New York.
Sheldon Ginness, G. 64th New York.
John Brown, D. 64th New York.
John M. Favor, D, 57th New York.
John M. Favor, D, 57th New York.
John M. Laward, J. 63d New York.
John M. Laward, J. 63d New York.
John M. Jaya, J. 61th Pennsylvanis.
Thos. Jago, G. 72d New York.

Thos. Jago, G, 72d New York. O. B. Burdick, B, 42d New York,

Charles Stable, C, 7th Pennsylvania. Geo. H. Burrows, F, 7th Pennsylvania. J. K. Torbett, F, 7th Pennsylvania. J. Heffelfinger, H, 7th Pennsylvania Reserves. A. Andrew, F, 4th Pennsylvania. U. S. Wilkman, G. 4th Pennsylvania O. S. Whiterman, G, 4th Pennsylva Geo. Larkin, B. 2d Pennsylvania.
John Henry, A. 2d Pennsylvania.
B. Johnson, R. 5th Pennsylvania.
L. B. Petts, E. 1st Pennsylvania. enry Miller, H. 1st Pennsylvania. Ienry Miller, H. 1st Pennsylvania. . McGingan, E. 22d Pennsylvania Volun**teers.** 193 - 20 C. O Young, A, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves. Lowis Warley. D. 6th Pennsylvania Cavairy, C. Hober, G. 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
 L. Keller, A. 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
 Wm. K. Gibson, D. 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
 N. Jones, H. 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Brown, L, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Ben Brown, J., oin Fennsylvania Cavary.
 B. S. Gillian, D., 11th Pennsylvania Reserve
 George McGobey, D., 11th Pennsylvania Reserve
 Josiah Shawi, A., 8th Pennsylvania.
 Josiah Shawi, A., 8th Pennsylvania.
 Jobn Wright, C., 7th Pennsylvania.
 Isaac Stieff, G., 6th Pennsylvania. Issac Sifer, G, bin Pennsylvania Cavalry.
F. Phaon, B. 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
B. D. Keyser, K. 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Blias Evane, F, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
H. S. Gee, K. 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. D. W. Quick, K, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. D. W. Quick, K. 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. E. Dickerson, I. 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Patrick Henry, G. 14th Pennsylvania Infantry. U. O. Austin, B; 11th Pennsylvania Infantry. Wm. Burne, D. 12th Pennsylvania Infantry. H. W. Stevens, C. 11th Pennsylvania Infantry. Joseph Kolterbaker, G. 6th U. S. Cavalry. Lewis Sailer, H. 6th U. S. Cavalry. A. L. Ware, G. 6th U. S. Cavalry. L. O. Cabler, A. 1st U. S. Cavalry. Henry Lack. 6th U. S. Cavalry. John Biain, B, 6th U. S. Cavalry. Leonard Reif, A, 1st U. S. Cavalry. Edward Harris, A. 6th U. S. Cavalry. Laward Harris, A. ath U. S. Cavairy. Isaac Miller, O. 4th Pennsylvania Infantry. L. Carr, C. 2d Pennsylvania Infantry. Andrew. Foley, A. 11th Pennsylvania Infantry. John L. Brodis, O. 5th Pennsylvania Infantry. P. Ford, C. 2d Pennsylvania Infantry. Why Learner 2. Let Resemble of Courser P. sord, U. 2d Penneylvanis Infantry.
Wm. Lawrence, B. 1st Penneylvania Cavalry.
James Wheeler, F. 5th U. S. Artillery.
Edward Handley, D. 6th U. S. Artillery.
John Clarie, F. 5th Vermont.
Frank Shaw, H. 5th Vermont.
B. L. Coburn, K. 5th Vermont.
H. Crommins, E. 5th Vermont. A. D. Coolins, E. 5th Vermont. L. B. Gottut, O. 6tb Vermont. C. F. Norton, H. 6th Vermont. Wm. Tobin, K. 5th Vermont. A. P. Kerns, E. 6th Vermont. T. Bedeng, G. 24 Vermont. F. Badger, G. 3d Vermont. Ohas. P. Grinnols, O. 4th V. Chas. P. Grinnols, O. 4th Vermont. Wm. S. Ferguson, A. 2d Vermout. S. E. Parker, A., 6th Vermont. Joseph Landry, F. 5th Vermont. David H. Dodge, D. 2d Vermont. Samuel Kershoe, A, 1st New Jersey. E. N. S. Graham, C, 1st New Jersey. James Berry, F. Ist New Jersey. James Birty, F. Ist New Jersey. J. H. Richards, B. 4th New Jersey. John Ashworth, C. 4th New Jersey. John Ashworth, C, 4th New Jerse, Thomas Green; L, 4th New Jersey John D. D. Milligan, H, 2d New Je David Bonnell, D. 3d New Jarsey. Martin D.-1 David Bonnell, D. 3d New Jersey. Martin Hughes, D. 3d New Jersey. Lewis McPherson, H. 4th New Jerses. B. W. Smith, C, 6th New Jersey. W. L. Brooks, L. 5th New Jersey. . Underwood, C, 7th Michigar. G. F. Neverson, R. 1st Michigan. Chas Brink, B. 7th Michigan. S. D. Adams, G. 16th Michigan. John Wheler, I, 4th Michigan. John White, i, ith Michigan. John Deang, I, Ist Michigan. Lafayette Frinck. D, 2d Michigan. Felix Hoffman, K, 4th Michigan. Richard Foster, H, 2d New Jersey. Geo. Waltz, I, 16th Michigan. Watty, J. John Michigan.
M. Shilt, A. 7th Michigan.
Thos. McGregory, G. 1st Michigan Cavalry.
Dos. McKernsoy, G. 1st Michigan Cavalry.
D. E. Adams, G. 1st Michigan Cavalry.
John Smith, F. 1st Michigan Cavalry.
L. Clark, H. 2d Michigan Cavalry. M. Orlat, B. Vander, D., 1st Michigan Volunteers. L. H. Goodrich, F. 16th Michigan Volunteers. Judson B. Hough, G. 4th Michigan Volunteers. Wm B. Perkins, E. 4th Maine. B. H. Glover, C, 2d Maine. Geo. Kensil, C. 7th Maine. Wm. Mason, B. 3d Maine. E. L. Hill, F, 4th Maine. Israel Leavitt. D, 5th Maine. J. Mann, D, 7th Maine. Thos. F. Parsons, D, 5th Msine. A. S. Hodgman, B. 4th Maine. 70 et a R. S. Högghan, B. vin mane. James Russell, L. 22d Massachusetts. Geo. H. Gallup, A. 15th Massachusetts. Robert Frink, H, 22d Massachusetts. Michael McCahn, G. 9th Massachu John W. Henry, I, 19th Massachusetts H. Sandow, O, 9th Massachusetts. F A. Foster, E, 10th Massachusetts. John O. Foulds, C, 22d Massachusetts. G. Carroll, B. 20th Massachusetts. W. E. Wheeler, I, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters. W. Wells, F. 1st Bardan Sharpshotta
 Henry Hern, A, 1st Berdan Sharpshot
 M. Griffin, B, 9th Massachusetts.
 F. Klipatrick, G, 1st Massachusetts. S. A. CONTR Stephen Mesier, B, 5th Wisconsi O. T. Packard, E, 5th Wisconsin Geo Jarvis, H. 5th Wisconsin M. Morrison, H. 5th Wisconsin. E. Gendler, O, 5th Wisconsin. nhen Mesier, R. 5th Wisconsin. Chas English, B, 4th New Jersey.

"Leave my office, you d-d rascal," replied Mr. Myers, "you haven't got your hand out of the lion's mouth yet !" OFF TO RICHMOND

I asked Mr. Cridland if there was any earthly prospect of my getting away? He answered "no" FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

A Movement Expected—The Men Ordered to be in Readiness—Attack from Jackson Ap-FORTRESS MONROE, July 29, 1862. The John A. Warner (mail boat) arrived here at half st three o'clock this afternoon, from Harrison's Landing. I learn from officers who came down that a move of some kind is hourly expected with the army. Yesterday Gen. McUlellan issued orders for every man to be ready for action at a moment's notice. It is thought that an attack from General Jackson may be expected at any time, and it is not known whether he will attack Gen. Pope's or Gen. McClellan's army, and if Gen. McClellan's, it is not known in what quarter. Such are the speculations indulged in by officers and nen who know the feelings and apprehensions of the

It is the prevailing opinion in the army that an immediate movement is to be made; that the actions of the rebels of late have indicated it is unmistakeable, and that My wife, not at all inclined to despair, took the Gen. McClellan is ready for them is equally true, no mat

issue of the following : HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT HENRICO

officer, and has won not only the highest respect of both officers and men of his regiment, but is acknowledged to be a universal favorite with all who know him. He was at the time of the breakfrom drafting. ing out of the rebellion practising law very successfully at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and was among the first to respond to the call of the President, and served as lieutenant colonel in the 6th

If there ever was a people who were most heartily sick of a bad bargain, I am inclined to think, from all that I can hear and see, that people is to be found in Virginia, or at least that part of it which has thus far been traversed by our armies. In' the expressive language of a very intelligent representative of one of the F. F. V.'s, with whom I had a long conversation a few days since, "This war has been a most effectual emetie to the South, and especially to Virginia. We have been thoroughly purged, and I wish to God the rebellion was crushed." Again he said, "The capture of Richmond is but a question of time. It must fall. There is no hope for it ; and Richmond once occupied by Federal troops, there will be will be such an uprising of the people South, against the thieveocracy of Jeff Davis & Co., as will make useless any further coercion to bring back the revolted States.

This is the language of a man of secession proclivities, whose interests and sympathies are with the South. Is there not great meaning in his words? Nor is the above an isolated instance. Since my entry upon the "sacred soil" of Virginia, I have conversed with very many of its citizens, and with scarcely an exception, and those exceptions, if any, among the poor, ignorant, unreason-Able people, have they all given atterance to the same sentiments. The cry from all quarters has been, "would that this war were over." But many times and oft as this ory has gone up from over the land south of Mason and Dixon's line, in the days when the Administration was so extremely careful not to abuse the tender feelings of the avowed traitors and sympathizers of the South ; cut her off.

power, through her Congressenal and Legislative votes, to oppose 1

You have sent over one hundred thousand men into the field, to fight to sustain the Government; some of these have already laid down their lives in its defence. You are about to send an additional number-perhaps thirty of forty thousand more. These men are, in effect, disfranchised, and you are to speak the sentiments of Pennsylvania by your votes. Every man of that one hundred and forty thousand will look to your votes, and hold you accountable for your stewardship. You are responsible for the honor of our good old State, at home, as we are in the field. See to it, then, that it remains untarnished. See that our brethren in arms from other States cannot say to us, " While you are here fighting for the Government, your J. M. State is fighting against it."

FROM THE GULF SQUADRON.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

UNITED STATES STEAMER RHODE ISLAND, OFF GALVESTON, July 5, 1862. We had he anchor up at four o'clock on the

morning of the 4th, and started for the fleet off Galveston to colebrate the day. We had been under steam about an hour when a sail was reported by the "lookout" at the masthead. Chase was immediately given, and our superior speed soon gave us a sight of the stranger, which proved to be a large schooner under English colory. We hyisted the Spanish flag at the forepeak and endeavored to. '**8**7.

She was standing out to sea when first diso.

Interesting from Key West.

Important Prizes Captured. KEY WEST, Monday, July 21.—The Confederate steam-Reliance and the schooner Agnes have been captured y the United States steamer Huntsville. These vessels both from the coast of Georgia, and are loaded wit

by the United States steamer Huntaville. These vessels are both from the coast of Georgia, and are loaded with Visuable cargoes of cotton and rosin. The cargo of the Georgia is Sea Island cotton-250 bales. We H. Gladding, of Savannah, formerly a licutonant in the Juited States navy revenue service, was in com-mand of a Belance. He has heretofore been very suc-cessful in Avging the blockade, but this time proves once too many. The Rujance cleared from Doboy Island, Georgia, and at the the she get out was pursued by one of our vessels, but he chaped, owing to superior speed. She was formerly und on the Savannah river as a tug or tow-boat, and he go orful degines; hence the idea in loading her was to get he most roductive cargo for the accommodations. Sea Island cottols is worth some \$1.25 per pound, and could be prechased the Georgia for about forty cents, thus affording a large profit. From the crew and passenges we lear the following news: The Nashville, having oladed our chisers in the Providence channel, had arrived at a point ner. Savan-nah. From her captain Ospian (Islading her posted himself as to our whereabouts, movements, & v. out he further asserts but for want of fuel, and owing to mis-management, he would, ere this, have been safe in heg-sau, and better off by \$100,000. Capt. Glading has been in command of the schooner Parliament, a vessel taat has size states the state on one occasion he was conversed out of the states that on one occasion he was conversed out of the states that on one occasion he was conversed out of the searces of the on one occasion he was conversed out of the states the on one occasion he was conversed out of the states the on one occasion he was conversed out of the schooner failed out of the schooner failes

Approved.

He states that on one occasion he was convoyed out of the port of Havana, (having cleared under British colors for St. John, N. B., but with the intention of run-ning the blockade.) and the British war vessel declared that he should not be molested by our vessels except on International the contract by our vessels except of blocksde ground. At the same time there were orders to our vessels to take him wherever found. The rebel papers found on board report frequent arrivals of vessels, which lead their cargoes at points on the cost instead of running in at ports and harbors where our blockaders

BECOUNITION -A Paris correspondent sais: The

vost marshal of Petersburg, Col. Pannell. OFF. TO PETERSBURG: I started for Petersburg, saw Col. Pannell, pre-

sented the letter, and had my passport endorsed. The Colonel sent an aid with it to the Miliiary Governor, General French, who likewise approved it, and furnished me with this pass :

HEADQUARTERS, PETERSBURG, July 23, 1882. HEADQUARTERS, FETERSBURG, July 23, 1862. Pass Mr. Peter Dolan, his wife and three children; through our lines, he being a British subject, and having the permission of the Secretary of War to that effect. If a flag of truce goes to City Peint he has permission to go with it. By order of Brigadier General French. WILLIAM H. KER,

Assistant Inspector General.

But I had not gone the rounds of the circumlocution office yet, and had to go to a Mr. Nathans, who took his pen and scratched these words on the document :

W. L. NATHANS, A. P. M. Before leaving headquarters. Gen. French advise me to go North via Suffolk. On reaching Wakefield depot 1 met a gentleman-one of the few whom I encountered in Dixie. The gentleman might have been Secesh, or might not, from anything I onld perceive, but he very kindly gave me advice

which saved me a fruitless journey. He told me that could only go about thirty miles by rail, when Iwould find the road wholly out of gear, and all the bridges burnt or broken down. He advised me by all means to go by a flag of truce. Back I went to the general, who informed me that a flag of truce would leave City Point, which I could reach by the Southside Railroad, at 81 on the next morning. With a light heart I returned to the hotel with my family, and slept more soundly that night than I had done for many months before.

STARTING FOR CITY POINT. . Next morning, "settling up" was the prominent feature of the programme. The landlady (I am compelled to call her a lady for the sake of the compound word) had the consolence to charge us

civilization against barbarism—a war to enlighten an ignorant and conceited race, who have been deceived, from the constant evidence of their superiority to the blacks, into the idea that they were superior to the rest of the world. Under this idea they rush to arms, and leave their families to starvation and ruin The lower classes have instincts without intelligence, and the higher classes conceit without reason. Chivairy means 'brea,' and presumption and conceit—I am disgusted with the word.'' civilization against barbari OTIR NAVY -The following is a brief summary of the

new steamers constructed especially for the United State Government within the last 12 months:

ence between the Begisters of 1861 and 1862 :

 1861.
 1862.

 Bailing ships of the line..10
 Sailing ships of the line...

 First class steam cor First class side-wheel

 First class side-wheel
 First class side-wheel

 steamers
 4

 Second-class steamers
 3

 Second-class steamers
 14

 Second-class steamers
 17

 Third-class steamers
 17

 Third-class steamers
 4

 Third-class steamers
 17

 Third-class steamers
 4

 Third-class steamers
 4

 Third-class steamers
 4

 Third-class steamers
 4

It will be observed that in one year we have construct ed alone (78) within ten vessels of the entire number o ships on the naval register of 1861 (88). GBOUND ARMS. - Grind your swerds for the last struggle, says an Augusta (Ga.) paper. Ground arms is just what we expect from them,

General emphatically declared that he was opposed to sending negroes home to their masters, to cultivate corn to feed Southern soldiers, who were fighting against the Union. While I was with the General, an overseer on a plantation, near Huntaville, came in and asked the pri-vilege of taking home a negro who was in the employ of the Commissary Department. "Now. sir," said the General, "I am the owner of slaves in Kentucky ; I did Wm. W. Weiter, H. 3d Pennsylvania. M. L. Lincoln, I, 1st New Jersey. Geo. O. Chas, B. 1st Pennsylvania Reserves. G. Baaum, B. 1st Pennsylvania Reserves. O. D. Murphy B. 1st Pennsylvania Reserves. John Weidel, B. 1st Pennsylvania. John Weidel, B, 1st Pennsylvania. John Metzel, B, 3d Pennsylvania. John Nevin, G, 10th Pennsylvania. W. G. Cook, G, 1st Pennsylvania. D. G. Ellis, B, 101st New York. Pat. O. Hollan, G, 100th New York. F. McGibney, F, 92d New York. John Brady, B, 88th New York. John Brady, B, 88th New York. centeral, "I am the owner of shares in Kontucky, I the not come down here to fight you for the purpose of libe-rating your slaves; I came here to fight for the Union, the whole Union, and God knows nothing else will satisfy me. But you are fighting to destroy the Union; you are trying to make Canada of Indiana, to us in Kentucky, and, if this war lasts one year longer, however much you may deplore it; every slave will be freed, and slavery in this contry will be among the things that were." Such a speech, from such a man, is worthy of the highest con-John Anidon, H. Söth New York. John Makler, A. 93d New York. John Makler, A. 93d New York. L. L. Neal, C. 1014 New York. Hugh Yes, O. 96th New York. L. L. Jones, E. 81et New York.

sideration. I see, by the Cincinnati papers, that some fears are en-tertained for the safety of Buell's Division, on account of the bridge burning between Nashville and Ohattaucoga, and between Athens and Nashville. No apprehension need be felt for Buell's safety. He has forage in abun-dance, and also present means for getting subsistence for biamen. bis men.

ANOTHER BRECKINRIDGE TRAITOR.

ANOTHER BRECHNEIDGE TRAITOR. Among those who availed themselves of the infa-mous raid of John Morgan's querills hand into Ken-tucky, last week, to unite themselves with the rebel trai-tors in tarms against the Government, was Wm. O. P. Breckinridge, of Lexington, Ky. The following is a copy of the manifesto is issued upen reaching Cynthians. His appeal for a company, as heretoforo stated, was responded to at that place by just three men: NOTICE.

KENTUCKIANS ! General John H. Morgan has come to; drive from the State the Federal forces; this very night he has won a substantial victory. He will stay here if he has won a substantial victory. He will stay here if you will assist him. The persecutions: and oppressions: to which you have been subjected, will be as: nothing compared to what you will suffer if 'Morgan be driven from the State. The dictates of courage are now the dictates of wisdom and prudence. I, for one, have taken up arms for freedom i I have sacrificed so much already that life itself can add but little to the sacrifice. I am cellsted for the war. Kentucky shall be free! I am authorized to raise a company for service under Morgan, and those desiring to join me will find some one always at the school-house, near the court house, to re-cive them. W. C. P. BREOKINBIDGE. CYNTHIANA, KY., July 17, 1862.

Chas. English, B, 4th New Jersey. Bobert Ellis, B, 4th New Jersey. Thos. Pettigrew, K, 2d New Jersey. M. N. Hunt, G, 2d New Hampshire. E. S. Noble, H, 4th Michigan. M. Dray, A. 5th United States Artillery. B. S. Snickham, H, 20th Indiana. L. B. Ketcham, I, 20th Indiana. Dariue Monroe, K, 7th Michigan Geo. W. McLaughlin, B, 3d New Jersey. Geo. Martip, A, 1st Pennsylván's Artillery. F. M. Bayer, O, 5th United States Cavalry. Jason Upham, B, 22d Massachusetts. Two deed hodles sont ashore without any names, and buried by us. nried by ns. Saturday, July 26th, admitted into Chesapeake Hos-Saturday, Juli 2011, additional and a start of the second start of THE REBEL INKERMANN GUNS.—The reber journals resort the arrival at Macon, Georgia, of "twon-ty, two of the cannon captured by the English from the Russians at the battle of Inkermann." and presented to: the rebels by certain English merchants. We consider Russians at the battle of Intermann." and presented to : the rebels by certain English merchants. We consider this one of the finest falsehoods which have yet disgraced the rebel press. In the first place, the English did not capture any cannon from the Russians at Intermann. In the second place, if any such cannon had been captured they would have been carefully kept as trophies by the English Government instead of being shipped off to the rebels by English merchants.

FIREMEN MULTIPLYING -A letter from New FIREMEN MULTIPLYING -A letter from New York says it is astonishing to see how rapidly usedicited additions are making to the Fire Department, both in that city and Brooklyn, now it is known that gentlemen running with "der maeheen " will not besubject to draft. Men who, before, had a boly horror of associating with "Mose" and "Jakey" have now not only no objec-tions is their company, but are anxions even to " take the butt."

CABD FROM GEN. MORBELL -Brigadier General Morrell, in a letter to the New York Times, denies the statement that he had "thanked Col. Berdan, and gave statement that he had "thanked Col. Berdan, and gave him the credit of having saved the army, as he, indeed, had done," in the recent battles before Bichmond. The general makes the denial, in Justice to the army, and not to detract from the fame of Col Berdan. "THE TEXAS OROP LARGE.—The grain crop in Texas, from the Blo Grande to Bed river, this year, is said to be the largest one ever known in that Stata. Oo-casionally small patches of cotton are seen; but this is planted for home use.