The Press. MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1862.

THE WAR.

MEN ARE WANTED !--- General Halleck has com mieted his plans for the speedy investment and capture of R climind, and the conquest of peace. His columns are in position; his roads have been selected; his point of concentration has been chosen; when the grand armies shall meet an officer of the proper rank will assume command of the entire forces, of whom there can be no jealous feelings, and, therefore, success is certain. Like a good general, we believe he has calculated all of his charces for success and defeat, and that the is presared for, and equal to, every emergency that may arise except one-the reinforcements. The President has promised him an army- a new and effective one-of three hundred thousand men. on the patriotism of the people, because this has never failed him in his extremity heretofore. Halleck must have, as quickly as possible, an army of cocupation and reserve, and we may add, one of reinforcement, for the old regiments must not be disbanded. For the honor of the country-of the States from which they come-of their brave dead and gallant living-let them be filled, and let them return home after the war with all their glory in an organized condition. Some of the regiments in the Army of the Potomac have nearly an efficer to every three men. Such regiments must be disbanded after another er gagement, unless filled up promptly. If our volunteers knew the real advantages of enlisting in one of the old regiments, we think they would sooner enroll their names in their lists than any new one. The officers have been tried and proved; promotion will be rapid; old honors will be shared; heroes ... will be the associates of the new comers, and the people will never forget them. Let us all go to work like brothers, and make one grand, final blow, that will crush the rebellion at once and quickly, by filling up the regiments now in the field. Carry forward with renewed prowess and confidence the dusty. faded, battle-marked, and bullet riddled standards that were presented to our brave boys during the dark days of the rebellion's history !

The south bank of the James river is again attracting attention. It is the way to Richmond. The roads from Cabin Point to Petersburg are excellent; the land is high and somewhat undulating; very healthy, and well watered with pure clear brooks and springs. Garysville and Prince George County Court House, on the stage road to Petersburg, are in themselves strong positions, and could easily be occupied. Newmarket Hill, Friends' Hill, and the Blanford Heights overlook and command the city of Petersburg, the terminus of five important railroads leading South, West, East, and North. At last accounts all this country was open and clear of forts or rebel forces in any strength, and it could he invaded with but small loss. Petersburg once in our possession, could never be taken from us. and the fall of Richmond would be a foregone conclusion. Alluding to this matser, a distinguished naval officer writes to a friend, in this city : "The campaign on the Peninsula has only failed from innumerable, untoward, and unlooked for circumstances over which none of us could have control. Bat for this, the consummation of the plan would have produced results as grand as the conception and design of the original scheme. History will do it instice hereafter." The plan has not been executed except in part-it will yet be carried out in the main. It must succeed, or all military science will be set down as tomfoolery. The crisis is yet to come, but it is nearing us every hour. Fill up

the ranks ! THE NEWS

"AT WAR AND YET AT PEACE," will be the Let the true sold ers from the ranks have the verdict of history upon the North's present position. At a war whose geographical expreference in every case of new appointment. panse alone is so enormous that the ordered They have deserved it; they know what it movements tracked across it, the marchings costs, and they will use it advantageously to and countermarchings, the involutions of plans their command. that unroll in symmetric puts upon it, are

THERE is one great improvement that can be as sublime as the star-courses mapped upon the heavens. At a war of greater numbers made in our otherwise most admirable hospital than were ever before gathered together in arrangements. It is in the conveyance of the sick and wounded to the various hospitals to mortal grapple. At a war that has heavily taxed the resources of the richest nation on earth. which they are assigned. As it is now, the sufferers are landed from the boats at Vine. At a war that has trod out throngs of lives street wharf; and thence they are conveyed to like clusters of grapes, and over whose hot and heavy feet blood has gushed like new wine. different parts of the city by omnibuses, ambulances, or, if well enough, on foot. The Intelligence at war with ignorance; culture rides that are thus necessitated are tedious and with brutishness; the refinement of civilization very painful-being over the stones of long with the uncouthness and coarseness of barbacity streets. A nervous system, weakened by rism ; the amenities of life with a savage rudesuffering, has incalculable m schief done to i ness that would crush out every grace and in this way, and all the symptoms are exaggenial adornment of social intercourse; libegerated ; while the moral effect upon the city rality of sentiment with bigotry of opinion; of such long processions of agonized human democracy with aristocracy; liberty with slacreatures is pernicious in the extreme. very; the dawning glory of the future with the Could not all this be avoided by having the

erers and of the effect on the city.

night of the past; the world's hopes with the boats run up the Schuylkill ? If they could not pass the drawbridge at Gray's Ferry, they There it is-God's charge against us. Fu could land at the wharf just below ; or if their ture peoples shall read it. Nations yet unfurther ingress into the river was not thus born shall curse it or bless it. History shall hindered, they could land at any wharf along hold it aloft for scorn or for worship. A light the river that was nearest the desired hospital. shall be flashed upon it that will penetrate its But even the landing at Gray's Ferry would be remotest particle. Every fact in our favor far preferable to Vine street, on the Delaware. won from the blundering of our foe; every For, first, the great body of sick and wounded Providential pointing; every material resource will, in the future, go to the West Philadelphia that zealous will could make available, shall hospital, and from Gray's Ferry wharf to this be picked out and arrayed in overwhelming place there is an excellent country road. evidence against us-God's tremendouscharge. Secondly, it will be nearer to all the other How, then, will stand the other side? In hospitals, except three, since, after the landing how fitting a measure will it be found that we ot those destined for West Philadelphia, the have replied to our responsibilities and our boat could easily be swong over to the city side advantages ? What will be the answer which of theriver. The exceptions are the hospitals History will catch from our lips and brand upon at Sixth and Master, at Fifth and Buttonwood. coming times? Unless some new spiritual and the Episcopal hospital; but to the latter, no wind quickly blow off the torpor now upon us more disabled are to be taken, and against the and intuse tresh life into the people, the record other two are seven of much more imagainst us will be damning : That, though the portance-viz: the hospitals at Twentymightiest people in the world, and in the fairfourth and South, at Twenty-second and est land, were made the vanguard of civiliza-Wood, at Eighth and Catherine, at Tenth tion, the champions of human progress, the and Christian, at Broad and Cherry, at West exponents of universal libercy, the trustees of Philadelphia, and at the Summit House. future that should evolve ail the noble germs We suggest this change of landing to the of humanity now blindly struggling for denedical anthorities as one that is very desiravelopment; with every opportunity given it, ble to be made, both on account of the suf-

every resource supplied, every incentive set in notion, nevertheless-That people while in war for self-defence was

world's fears.

FROM A MR. NUTT, one of the accused symit peace with self-indulgence. athizers with the rebel wounded who recent-In some respects, indeed, we cannot too y went forth from the hospitls, sumptuously much rejoice over the indications of commercial and financial prosperity that everywhere greet us at the North. They are evidences of our unexhausted abilities, guarantees for our inture strength; without them we could not maintain our struggle for an hour. But when peace means supineness; quiet at home, lethargy abroad ; wealth, negligence and selfish inactivity; when comfort through the land implies the debasement of the land, and the magnitude of personal interests blinds us to marily deprive them of the chance. our public trusts and submerges all regard for the national weal-then our easy-going tide of daily affairs is a deception and a curse; it is drifting us insensibly to ruin. Better that we be goaded by want, woe, poverty, bankruptcy-anything, so that the nation be saved. If prosperity relaxes us, let us pray for suffering -to strengthen and consolidate us. If we are

privation, then let privation be forced upon us to sting even our cowardice into resolute self-defence. There are just two questions for us to ask in respect to the problem on which this war is that no harm shall come to the latter; and, in based. First, do we believe that the establishobedience to this duty, the propriety of orment of republican liberty and universal freeganizing a local force from the loyal men here, is dom is a pre-ordained fact of civic progress, seriously considered. More than two full regi-

too cowardly to volunteer the endurance of

THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1862. FROM MISSOURI. sacrifice their men to their elegant imbecility. FROM WASHINGTON

THE GUERILLA WARFARE. Special Despatches to "The Press."

Hupson, Mo., Aug. 3 -- Porter's band of guerillas rossed the North Arissouri Rainroad on Wedn WASHINGTON, August 3, 1962. and on Thursday night crossed the Haunibal and St. The Prosecution of the War-Direct and eseph road, on their way to the northern counties, pur-Decisive Action Promised. ned by Colonel Guitar's forces.

Porter had between six and seven hundred men. Bands It is said in usually well-informed circles that direct and decisive action is to be taken in the prosecution of the umbering ten, twenty, and fifty were constantly joining war, and that a perfect agreement oxi is between the principal generals and the Executive branch of the Poindexter, another notorious marauder, with about as equal number of men, was merching on Glas-gow yesterday, where there are less than 200 of our lovernment. This is asserted as the certain po dicy of the Administration, to be vigorously consummated. The in lications seem to confirm the trath of the statement. The guerillas in northeastern Missourl will probably Letter from an Officer in McClellan's muster two the neard, but it is confidently believed that their operations will rapidly be brought to a close by the

Army. An officer from Harrison's Landing to a gentleman in Mashington says: "All is quiet on the James. One corps after another is being reviewed by Gon. McCLEL-LAN. and the troops make a fine appearance. The moon are in good spirits, and will be ready to deal heavy lows when called upon to strike the enemy. If Nev Ergland, the Middle States, and the Great West, will mix do their duty now, this wicked rebellion can be ushed forever. God grant that the call for men may not be in vain.

Marriage of the Count of Paris.

The sudden and unexpected departure of Count DE PARIS and Duke DE CHARTRES from the United States, which has been the subject of so many comments on this side of the Atlantic, has just been explained to us by the sews brought by the last European mail. Acco what we learn from private sources, it seems that the Count DE PARIS, who, previous to his visit to America had made a trip to Italy, in company with his prother Duke of CHARTRES, had occasion to meet there the eldest daughter of the Duchess of PARMA, with whom he ston fell in love. His affection was soon shared by the young lady, and both informed their parents of their intention of being united. But as they were rather too young to be married immediately, it was decided that the Count would travel a year or two, and if at the end of that time their ffection for each other was the same the wedding would then take place. The thing having been agreed upon he Count came to America. enlisted himself in the sar vice of the North, fought under Gen. MCULELLAN, and ave no service only when pressed by his bride to go to Italy because the time appointed for their nuptials had come. The most curious feature of this alliance is that bride of Count DE PARIS is a niece of HENRY V., and that this marriage brings about what the French call a fusion; or a connection of two royal branches in one single person. Henceforward the Count of Paris will be mentative of the rights and p of the houses of Bourbon and of Orleans.

The New Currency.

The National Bank Note Company, who have th order for the postage-stamp currency, say they will furnish large supplies by the 15th of this month.

urnished and rejoicing, we have received a WASHINGTON, August 2 .- The President to-day parletter disclaiming participation in all sentiments aned some ninety soldiers, who have been confined i the penitentiary under the sentence of court martial, fo various offences, in compliance with a recept act of Congress. A few are unconditionally released, being unfit for military duty, on account of ill health; but the others are required to go to their regiments, or some others if he service.

by the publication of their names, or the outraged sentiment of the community may sumprofied for that purpose. The sale of condemned horses, &c., at the Gover

> d. One hundred and thirty-five horses were sold, a prices ranging from \$1 to \$50; fourteen mules at from 52 to \$70 ; and forty-three colts at from \$7 to \$10 each. The proceeds of the sale amounted to over \$2,000, and the sale considering the class of animals put up, is con-

onbtedly once more on the threshold of bloody events. The rebels are still resolved to hold Richmond and to threaten Washington. The question that has occupied all minds, during the last ten days, has been how to invest the rebel capital without weakening and nd from points within our lines. exposing the Federal metropelis. One of the first duties of our military authorities is to see

ters, to day accomplished the object of their miss on in as one of the delegation remarked, the most satisfact nanner.

ndense of Tas Press] [Special Con FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 2, 1802. THE MERBINAC NO 2

You will doubtless have received by yesterday's mail a report of the descent of the "Now Merrimac" iron-olad ram steamer from Richmond towards Fort Darling, accompanied by large bodies of rebel troops on the south bank of the James river. These facts are said to have been developed by a balloon reconnoissance on Wednesday. Speculation avers that the rebel ram intends destroying our gunboats, with a view of preventing their is rference with an attempt of the rebels to cross the James river below McClellan and attack his rear. Other surmises presume that, after despatching our fleet, the " New Merrimae " intends coming own the river and cutting of McClellan's supplies All is yet a mystery; but that there will soon be lively work no one doubts. The first fight will loubtless occur between the gunbosts. A land attack by the rebels would be hazardous, unless the 'New Merrimac'' fulfils her intended mission of enthusiasm it would awaken and joy dispense; but, destroying our fleet. Should that misfertane bealas! it is not. We are now enjoying the Poetryfall us, McClellan will be perhaps assaulted in both soon we will experience the sad Reality. Then, he front and rear by land, and by the "New Morri-mac" on the left flank. His right flank and rear who wore the clean clothes and bore the polished gun will be smeared with blood, and numbered are rafe. They are defended by an impassable with the silent dead ; the horse that bore him with swamp. Between this swamp and the river, the the flashing sabre will be riderless, and he who was istance at McClellan's front is but two and a half in command will lie alonside of him he command miles, which is admirably entrenched, and deed, and, instead of the band playing an enlivening fensible against fourfold numbers ... Facing it, for air, we shall hear the low wail of the sufferer, and two miles, felled trees would obstruct the enemy's the slient prayer breathed to heaven to protect the advance, and render his ranks an open mark for widow and the orphan when he is gone. our cannon and musketry. In the rear, in addition

to the swamp, is a creek. Colonel Tait, of the 1st Regiment District of Co-A NIGHT ATTACK BY BATTEBIES. lumbia Volunteers, who, on account of severe sick The boat from Harrison's Landing this afternoon vess, has been absent in Washington city, seeking brings accounts of a night attack from the oppo medical attendance, returned to his comm site side of the James river, upon our gunboats, by terday afternoon. Colonel Tait for a while was five rebel batteries, which commenced at 1 A. M., and lasted for an hour. Our lights being exacting brigadier of the 2d Brigade, and while in that capacity won the confidence and esteem of the tinguished, the rebel range was bad, and though men. When he arrived, yesterday, all the officers and men of the brigade flocked around and gave several boats were struck, none were disabled, and no one on board hurt. Unfortunately, several him one of the most enthusiastic welcomes I have shells struck certain camps in General Fitz John ever witnessed. In a day or two Colonel Tait will Porter's division, killing and wounding from thirty be restored to his rank in the regiment. to forty men in the 62d Pennsylvania, and 17th and 13th New York Regiments, as also a few regulars. In a few minutes our shore batteries comm Lieutenant Robert S. Spurge, formerly aid-deplaying, and, aided by the gunboats, finally shelled the rebels away.

NO "NEW MERBIMAC" AS YET. The supposed "New Merrimac" seen by the balloon on Wednesday is considered nothing more than a floating battery, which has been for some time moored in the vicinity of Fort Darling, but that she will soon be ready and come down may be safely calculated upon. These nightly attempts te disable gunboats will ne doubt be repeated with a view of rendering them ineffectual against a contemplated passage of the river by the enemy, and also against the "New Merrimac."

Rapid action is considered essential by the rebels, efore our new levy of 300,000 men can be brought to bear upon them, but, presuming that our gun-boats maintain themselves against the New Merrimac, McClellan's position is impregnable. Though, From Nassau, N. P.-Excitement among however, he is safe, it by no means follows that points in his neighborhood are equally so. The normous aggregation of rebels at Richmond will from Nassau, N P., on the 29th of July, arrived this evening. Considerable excitement existed at Nassau, N. P., in consequence of the U.S. steamer Adirondack enable them to make many diversions, and yes leave their capital well guarded. Already do w hear of a contemplated incursion upon Norfolk, making chase of the Euglish steamer Herald, and atand this with other raids should cause all upholder of the Union to ponder the necessity of availing

ourselves of all means of self-preservation, whe ther through white arms or black ones. There are many thousands of colored men in the free States and in Canada, ready to fight. Shall we not form them into regiments! Europeans lift up their which pervaded the meeting was one of intense determiands in contemptuous astonishment at our silly prejudice in that respect, and at our neglect to emoloy so efficient a means of aid. It is worth knowng, also, whether our Government purposes allow. Dreher, Esq. of Monroe, and Messrs. Dimmick and Aling the slaves throughout the rebel States to quietly gather in the crops for another year's support of the rebel army, without an attempt to disperse them. It is thought that a proclamation of universal freedom by the President would take effect nly near the Union lines, and be unknown to dayes at a distance from them. Let the experi-

blockede at New Orleans, with a cargo of wines an brandies, arrived to-day, under command of Oaptain Conant, of the Sist Massachusetts Regiment. She ha ment, at least, be tried. It is well known that ommunications rapidly spread through the plantations of a vast tract of country, and this joyful news

Arrival of the Prize-steamer Memphis. would fly like the wind. We should soon hear of of one hour. The Essex poured broadside

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. | was conspionens for the correct square they made, and with what determined resistance they met the charge of cavalry. After this, Gen. Banks, in a soldierly manner, manœuvred the troops, after which they marched past him in review, and were then dismissed. As the troops passed Gen. Banks they lustily obsered him, and he returned the compliment by gracefully bowing to them. The soldier like look and splendid horsemanship of Gen. Banks were everywhere remarked. When, at the first, the troops were all in their appropriate positions, the scene was a beautiful one. The long line of men, neatly clothed, with their arms polished; the numerons batteries of artillery, with every man at his post, and every gun as bright as a mirror ; the columns of cavalry with their prancing steeds, and their riders with flashing sabres; dozens of bands playing lively airs; ittee. the numerous brigadiers and their staffs dressed i their brightest uniform, and riding on their foaming steeds-formed an imposing picture, and made one ask the question : Is this really war, or some holiday jubilee? If war only consisted of short and gay marches, how pleasant it would be, and how much

cited, going to show that he discouraged purning, after the fact; while, on the other has t is averred that he was a violent partisan of u the Jacobinical movements and measures ant. the Jacobinical international for Federals, cotton burning and all. That he was a member of the Board of Provost Marshals, a participator in their proceed ings, and a signer of their decrees, is enough in ings, and a signer of their addition to this, an an addition to this, an an ive member, and the leading spirit, of the South ern Independence Convention, which was bothin nore nor less than a tyrannical inquisition into the private sympathies of individuals. If a man dia not talk strongly enough in the Socession Cause he made the most innocent remark susceptible of louble interpretation, or if he said nothing at a he was equally subject to the terrors of the

MR. SOTLE'S POSITION.

It is somewhat surprising that Mr. Soule's position should ever have been mistaken by Union men. f. s owing to the fact that he happened to oppose the local ticket run by the Slidell party for membra of the State Convention. The Slidell ticket wa the Secession tisket par excettence, but Mr. Soul who ran upon another ticket, went before the Pos ple, and declared that he was for revolution, and tended to shoulder his musket for revolution, ba not under such leaders as the Slidell ticket presented. These two leaders (Slidell and Soule) by been at great enmity for years, and did not speak Soule has been a Disunionist since his treasonable sourse in Congress in 1850; and his support of Douglas, by which, en passant, Douglas lost at least five thousand votes in Louisiana, and his yourse in the campaign for members of the Conven ion were distated by no perceptible motive him er than personal hatred of a more successful dema gogne ; for I have listened in vain for any evidence of affection for the American Union to his pop. ar addresses in both campaigns. If, therefore, the lovernment continues- its policy of weakness tenderness to rebels, or if there is not specific proof enough in the hands of the Government to detain him on, why, of course, let him go. But, for good and take, turn him over to France or some other Putter. to make trouble there. He fied from there a Red Republican agitator, and his motions and doing would be very suitable matters for Louis Napoleon police to engage themselves about ; but the Union men of New Orleans have trials and trouble

GEN. PHELPS' CAMP

enough. camp to General Slough, but now acting in the same capacity to General Greene, has just reco-Gen. Shepley's departure for Washington is made vered from a severe attack of typhoid fever, which the theme of much discussion, the general opinion had prostrated him for several weeks. He is now being that it has reference to the negro question solely. Many other causes have been, however, assigned by floating rumors. I visited General attending to the duties of his position. PROVOST GUARD. Major Blanchard, of the 78th New York Regiment, formerly provost marshal of General Augur's n, having been ordered back to his regi-

nent, Lieutenant Voss, of the 1st Regiment District Columbia Volunteers, has been appointed to the osition. Lieutenant Voss, by long service in the regular army, has made himself a thorough sollier, and he discharges the duties of his office in a atisfactory manner.

RECOVERED.

RETURNED.

PRESENTATION.

Major General Sigel has presented to General Carl Shurz a splendid new regulation saddle and J. M. C. bridle.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S FLEET Special Correspondence of the Press.]

U. S. STEAM SLOOP BECOKLYN, BELOW VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, July 22, 1762.

ATTACK ON THE ABRANSAS. 2 30 A. M .--- All hands called to quarters, prepaatory to the attack on the rebel ram Arkansas. The plan was as follows: Farragut's Western equadron was to attack, and draw the fire of the wer Vicksburg batteries, while the iron-clad gunboat Essex, commanded by Capt. Wm. D. Porter, with three of Ellet's rams, was to advance and destroy the rebel ram. If they were unsuccessful in their attempts, the large sloops of war Hartford, Brooklyn, and Richmond were to finish. at all hazards, the work. We all waited patiently. The day broke, without any app of the above fleet getting under way. At 5 o'clock A. M. the Essex was espied, making full tilt for the ram. The rebel batteries opened on her with great vigor. I connted at one time upwards o twenty shots striking around her. The rebel and Federal fought side by side for upwards

Phelps' camp a few days since, but as he was not present on my arrival I accepted the kind civili, ties of Lieut. E. V. N. Hitchcock, formerly of the 7th Vermont, now one of Gen. Phelps' aids de. camp, who conducted me to all the prominent points of defence proper for a civilian to see, and embracing an enteurage of Boveral miles round the camp. It would not be proper to describe what I tax for information by the way of Philadelphia would serve the rebels just as well as any. General Phela is located on a sort of isthmus, above Carrollian Lieutenant Hitchcock is a young and ardent in. dent of his profession, and with such young men coming on, we need not fear that our country we be wanting of courage or talent, in any future orisis that may menace her. On my return the camp, General Phelps had returned; and a hug. ber of visitors were present, some on business, some te find fault, and some out of good-natured curosity. The General received all with easy gan manners, and was ready with repartee, arguates, or rebuke, as the occasion might demand. He tall and spare in person ; he wears heavy hair ari whiskers, about a third gray ; his countenance a tanned and weather-beaten. His headquarters are in an ordinary tent. Although vacant houses of as sconding Secessionists invite him to occupy the as headquarters, he prefers to be among his me Although affable to his visitors, it was plain to En that his mind ran upon his military duite for he turned aside several times to give directions, and to make inquiries of his officer. Three of his visitors were old residents and planter f the State. One of them wished to inquire among the negroes in camp to get information about in guerillas, and to prove some facts; he found to and asked permission to take them down to tor Gen. Phelps saked the boys if they were willing a go with the gentleman. They were, and the Gas concepted Of our

questions, but was informed that there were about

two hundred and fifty negroes in camp. Iner

have cut about two hundred cords of wood ; they

have also done considerable ditching, and they carry

all the water from the river that is used in camp

They are not armed nor drilled by Gen. Phelpin

his officers; but, like all working gangs of negros.

they have a sort of ruling character or boss among

them, who, in this case, is an old fellow rates

Scott, and is now dubbed Gen. Scott. Scott be

had some aspirations for military renown, silk

has tried to drill these men, much to the same

ment of the officers in camp, who, as well as fer

Phelps, have scrupulously abstained from inte-

ference one way or the other. Old Scott, not know

ing the manual of arms, and having no weapont is

thus far progressed only to forming his men in the holding up the right hand, holding up the left, and

counting off. They receive rations, and, I believe

that is all. General Phelps, it is said, right

excludes female slaves from his camp, to p

yent the immorality that might result then

from. His course, from these facts, appears to 7

to admit into his lines all negroes who can be min

of utility to the enemy, by laber or military service

To this it is objected that mon of Union Simplifica

as well as Secessionists, may thus lose their slave

the institution be weakened where it exists, and a

dissatisfying effect produced on those remaining.

Secessionists will grumble and lie about any series

ment that may be made of this matter. General

men, took oceasion to differ widely, but respectially

from him in the conversation ; on leaving the cart

however, they expressed their respect for his siz-

cerity and gentlemanly deportment. If the same

mutual respect had always been observed between

men of opposite convictions, among our statesnet,

on this subject, surely some solution of this and tim-

dred questions could have been arrived at with the bickerings and bitter contentions to which a

Important from Nassau.

CAPTURE OF A BEBEL COTTON-CLAD GUNEGAT-

CHASED BY THE ADIBONDACK.

GREAT EXCITEMENT-THE STEAMER HERALD

[From the Nassan Guardian, July 23.] Captain Eldridge, of the schooner Spirit of the Visit which arrived from London yesterday, rejorts have scen, early on Monday morning, the smoke of attents under the land at Abaco, and at seven o'dikly a

act, saily on monoid at Abaco, and at seven o'cirk' I made her out to be a small tugboat, with itso it's cotton on deck. He also have large screwing giving obase and continually firing at the former. It half-past seven o'clock the small steamer crewing hows of the Spirit of the Wind, steering about 3. W. The larger beat was then almost half a nile stear it for giving another shot she kept up the chase, and rule so near the schooler that Gaptain Elfridged dimits' head the command given, "When you are read; the forward, fire!" The firing and pursuit confident in o'clock A. M., when the small boat being appeting ing between the two vessels for about an hour with the American ensign flying; the captured boat large low, her hull was lead color, and she had no bulwards [From the sume paper, July 26.]

low, her full was lead color, and she had no subscription [From the same paper, July 26.] One of the most glaring outrages we have ever is in casion to record took place within sight of our de-yesterday morning. At daybreak two steams streft erved on the abore, one giving chase to and fitth the other. The wasels turned out to be the Federal mo-war Adirondas (14), Commander Ganswoort as the English steamer Hersld, Capt. Coxetter. We have

moguan steamer Herald, Capt. Coxetter. We have favored with the particulars by an eye-witness of the latter vessel. The Herald was steering for Nassau at havis street highthouse being in sight, and charter that street

The ideald was scoring for Nassal at Dal si-lighthouse being in sight, and shortly afterwark vessel about two and a bair miles abead. At bair five o'clock she was about four paints off the fix how, and a mile distant. She then changed her and stood for the Hera'd, as if to cross her bows, within two or three hundred yards of her she round alongaide. The former then hoisted the British in the latter fired a shorted gun across her ster. Herald kert on her course, still at half aread.

MARION.

have fallen heirs.

was may ching on Bolivar. Jackson used a pontoon bridg o cross the Forked Deer river. Heavy cannonading was heard at Bolivar on Saturda and Sunday. On Saturday the telegraph line way de stroyed, and portions of the Mobile and Ohie Railroa torn up at Humboldt. Miscellaneous. Dratting in New York. NEW YORK. August 3 - It is stated that the Gov nor's proclamation, ordering that troops be raised b irafting, will be issued within a few days.

and deeds politically heterodox. We do not publish this letter because its tone gives the flattest possible lie to its protestations. We simply advise this Mr. NUTT and all his coadntors to hasten whatever reform they may Measures are being taken to organize a brigade for the have already conceived to be made advisable

defence of Washington among the employees of the departments. It is said that two thousand clerks can be

orral, on Thursday and yesterday, was largely attend LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, August 3, 1862. The military situation has again become question of absorbing interest. We are un-

sidered a very successful one. The notorious female rebel spy and mail-cartier, BELLE BOYD, was captured near Warrenton, recently, and sen o this city in charge of a Federal officer. She is now i the Old Capitol prison. This woman is represented as ister of MIS. CHARLES J. FAULENER, and for a long ime past has been engaged in carrying the rebel mall to The Ohio committee, on behalf of Governor Top, when

NEW YORK, August 2.— The French bark Harrie olli, which was taken by our forces while running th have been in conference with the Executive authorities relative to military protection in the most exposed quar-

From the Army of the Potomac

alight engagement took place on the Hatches and Forked Deer rivers. A number of rebels were captured an to ferries and bridges destru The rebel Jackson was at Denmark on Saturday, with Promotions in the Navy for Gallantry. Boo of his cavalry. It was reported that Gen. Villinner The following named officers have been made acting eer lieutenants in the navy for gallant conduct C. DEMING, U. S. gunboat Mound City, and JOHN V. JOENSTON, gunboat St. Louis, of the Western flotilla; ISO, THOMAS O. WOODWARD, of the steamer Shaw nd JOHN MCDEARMID, of the steamer Geres, of the orth Atlantic squadro

WE publish this morning Rev. Dr. Breckinridge's account of his miraculous escape from a band of guerillas encamped upon his country seat in Kentucky, which will create a sensation. The Doctor has another practical proof of the all-sufficiency of Divine Providence, in caring for the body and estate as well as the soul.

THE Hon. L. C. Turner, of New York, has been appointed associate judge advocate for the army around Washington, and is charged with the investigation and determination of all cases of State prisoners and military arrests in the District of Columbla and the adjacent counties of Virginia, and of all other cases wherein the action of a judge advocate may be required.

A NEW gold field has been discovered on the Colorado river, some 200 miles east of San Bernardino, California, and perhaps 130 above Fort Yumas. The diggings are eight or ten miles east of the Colorado, in a coarse gravel, where no water is near. A well sunk near it affords drinking water, which is retailed at 50 cents per gallon. Flour sells at \$70 per 100 pounds, or \$140 per barrel.

THE Chicago Tribune, of Tuesday, comes to us with seven columns and a half of names of absentees, from the Illinois regiments alone. The whole number we should estimate at about three thousand-about equal to three fall regiments. OUR news from the Southwest, to-day, is interesting and highly important. It seems that the attempt to capture the rebel iron-clad gunboat Ar-kansas was a gallant affair, and came very near being a success. Admira: Farragut and Commodore Davis will be in their glory, as there is evidently warm work ahead.

THE Grenada Appeal, of July 25th, states that Major General Magruder had left Richmond to take | tried everything else, and have failed. Our command of his department beyond the Mississippi, and was stopped at Columbia to return and answer to a charge of having been drunk at the late battle, as well as being a common drunkard.

THE Nashua (N. H.) Iron Company has just finished for the Government a test plate fifteen feet long, forty inches wide, four and a half inches thick, and weighing ten thousand pounds. This plate is considered ball-proof, and will put to test some of the new projectiles which have recently been invented.

OUR letters from Admiral Farragut's fleet, off Vickeburg, from Memphis, the Army of the Poto-mac, the Army of Virginia, New Orleans, and other important points, are full, and will be found very interesting.

Sour milliner girls at work in a frame building raised upon blocks, at Danbury, Conn., were recently tumbled into a confused heap and lively soreams elicited, by the struggles of an enraged cow. The animal got stuck under the building, and in her struggle to escape she tilted up the edifice and its contents, first one way and then the other.

THE Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company has voted \$3,000 towards defraying the expenses of recruiting the 93d Regiment.

Ox Friday last, a Norwegian vessel, having o board a large number of emigrants, passed through the Welland canal, en route for the upper lakes. The model of this transatlantic vessel was exceedingly handsome. She is probably the first vessel from any of the continental ports of Northern Eq. rope that has navigated our inland waters.

Ar QUINCY, Ill., up to Saturday evening last, the volunteer fund, by contributions, stood at \$3.529.50.

THE news from Nassau, N. P., is late and important. It seems that our cruisers there are having a lively time. The Adriatic has captured an Anglorebel gunboat lined with cotton, and the Adirondack tried her best to make asimilar disposal of the English steamer Herald from Charleston, bound for Nassau, but did not succeed.

CONNODORE WILKES' James river fotills we about to engage the rebel iron-clads from Richmond-the New Merrimac. the Rebel, and the Cur tis Peck-at last advices. We have no fears of the result being disastrous to the Union ganboats. The | of the design of the blood hounds of Seces Monitor is a match for the rebel boats alone, and, with the Galena and ferry boats, the victory will be casy and complete.

LATE telegraphic reports from the Army of the Potomac give accounts of two important reconnoissances-one on the south bank of the James river, and the other northeast from Harrison's Landing to Willfameburg, both of which were entirely successful. The Baltic (ocean steamer) has arrived, and the

Fulton, Illinois, and Cahawba, all ocean steamers, are immediately expected. They are all to proceed to Harrison's Landing. They will carry three thousand troops each. This signifies, perhaps, a diversion elsewhere.

THE KEYSTONE STATE has appropriately uttered her most unequivocal sentiments through her empire agricultural county. Lancaster has spoken in tones of thunder. The warmeeting held there on Saturday afternoon was and surprising collapse. They could not find a vast and enthusiastic outpouring of the it; their bigoted aristocracy stood in the way, for drafting will soon be here, and when that masses in support of the Administration and of for it was this same aristocracy that was to a war policy vigorous even to the extremest blame. The French told it to them: it was, measures. Those who have seen the main the titled dunderheads that led their troops. public meetings in the State for the last twenty The great Gallic rivals let common sense tell years confess that this of Laucaster was the most them that the best man to lead was the man tremendons, both in numbers and in power. who could lead best, be his former position which the State has witnessed in that time. Its what it might. In consequence, while the Engtone may be gathered from the proceedings, lish were slow, uncertain, weak, the French of which we publish a full account, and, more found fitting guidance for their national spirit, significantly, from the fact that very many | and, winning the Malakoff, won the plandits of men were enlisted on the ground. The reso- the world. Intions were of the boldest spirit, and gathered additional force from the fact that they were | battles of democracy; let the democratic presented by Mr. JAMES L. REYNOLDS, & Deprinciple control our fighting. Promote the worthy, hardy, sturdy fellows who, from the mocrat oflong and high standing, and a friend of JANKS BUCHANAN till JANES BUCHANAN proved ranks, have borne the brunt of the battle. a renegade to all truth, probity, and moral and Let the brave and intelligent corporals and political decency. What better proof can there sergeants take the places of those who have be of the utter cancellation of all mere party | fallen from higher positions by death, or who ties, except by those-a miserable few-who ought to have fallen from them by disgrace. dare, even in our midst, to sympathize covertly No more dandy shoulder-straps to get conn stan in senar in an di Senar Sen Senar fused and frightened at the first fire, and with Secession?

find and the state

e to be realized without regard to our agency? Then shall we be gulted in the course of events over which we have no control; we shall be used by it, crushed by it. The military chances are now against us; if Providence is to reverse this status of the game, it will be by human means; privation will be forced upon us, and thus our

suffering will lose its martyr-like dignity by being degraded from a voluntary offering to a compulsory obedience.

Or do we believe that in this nineteenth century after the Christian era, we are to kindle anew the flame of political regeneration which has been painfully flickering all through the dark and the middle ages? The true doctrine, without doubt; the best, even on the low ground of expediency. But where are the means? Are we furnishing them at all adequately to our resources? Granted that money is outpouring. But is it to such extent as our exigencies and our re-

sponsibilities alike demand? We, who are left, for many years, enjoyed the confidence of at home, are not interrupted in our ordinary the people. General Halleck cannot be, and avocations. Beyond the wounded, there are is not, unmindful of their ability to serve the no signs of war or its effects in our midst. country. And what loval American would ob-The sweet influences of home and kindred and ject if he availed himself of their services ?chosen occupations are around us. There is Now that Baltimore is held against the rebels. no scarcity of the necessities of life; our more by the new spirit infused into the people household expenses are not curtailed, nor are themselves than by the presence of the Fedeour luxuries fewer. What spare change we ral troops, great confidence is entertained in have, we give; but we are making no sacrifice. our strength in that quarter. Within three That word is the only one which can now weeks a wonderful and healthy change has lead us to victory-SACRIFICE. We have

plans have been balked, and we seem farther off than ever from a consummation in favor of our cause. There is still left one hope the strongest one: SACRIFICE by the great North as a people. We have had sacrifices

enough in and by our armies; now let the sup porters of the armies have their turn. We must make sacrifice, stern sacrifice, of time, of labor, of money. We must sacrifice most of our luxuries, many of our comforts; cherished plans, tender associations, dearest ties-anything, everything to abrogate these effeminate conditions of peace, and bring to our

plainest view the harsh, unyielding features of WAB. Only by such unstinted contribution and devotion to the cause, only by such unsparing lavishment of all material means and resources, can we be banded together into a compact enough wedge to split open the tough heart of this Conspiracy. Only by SACRI-FICE can we reverse the dictum which his tory is writing for us now-"AT WAR AND

YET AT PEACE."

THE horrors of Border warfare which have been sadly frequent in Missouri, Kentuc ky, Tennessee, and Western Virginia, and wherever else the traitors are strong enough to show their sayage nature, are thrillingly described in the extract of a letter copied from the Princeton Standard, the organ of the

Presbyterian Church, of the 1st inst. It was written by a niece of the beloved Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, the eminent Presbyterian di-

vine, and gives an account of the attempt of the banditti, under the infamous MORGAN, to capture that hero-priest for his fearless support of the cause of the Union. The object was to seize and to hang him. Their conduct of these wretches, and the sufferings of the poor ladies, while they watched for the here priest, as well as the successful manner in which the ladies contrived to give him notice

sicn, remind us more of the most exciting scenes in that period of the World's history when men were slaughtered in cold blood, even at their family-altars, for opinion's sake. Such a page of domestic history as this should make every sympathizer with treason tremble at the thought of his ingratitude to his country and his God.

THE ENGLISH sailed to the Crimea with high hopes and arrogant pretensions; the English sailed back, crestfallen if not meek: the link between which two extremes was-the loss of their military prestige, when their army received a practical contrast with the French. Forthwith, English pride was stung, and Eng-

ments have been sent to the field, composed of natives and residents. They have rendered signal service, and have never been disturbed TWO REBEL STEAMERS IN THE JAMES RIVER

by the scruples which affect so many who continue to live among us. It is estimated that A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IMPENDING

one full regiment, of twenty-four hundred first-class men, could be raised among the

NEW YORK. August 2 .- The New York Times' arm clerks in the several departments. I underorrespondent, in a letter dated the 31st ult., says: stand that the utmost enthusiasm prevails Two suspicious rebel craft, probably the Merrima and Young America, cast anchor 'yesterday noon off. among these gentlemen, some of whom are Turkey Bend. Several of our gunboals were immediately sent to that vicinity. The Monitor made a recon accomplished soldiers. They would prove an efficient guard for the capital if confined to noissance, after which the gurboat fleet, including th that duty. It is also suggested that an Galena, Monitor, and others, anchored in line of battle equal number of colored men could be off Lighthouse Point. A balloon and gunboat recor noisance above and near Fort Powhatan discovered m formed into a regiment, and assigned to a rebels or earthworks in that vicinity. different, but not less important duty. A

A branch railroad has been discovered from the bank of the James river, opposite Berkley's Landing, to th Among the number are persons of high intel-Petersburg road. The correspondent concludes as follows:

9 o'clock P. M .- The position of our fleet is un able property and are greatly respected. Their hanged. The rebel rams are still off Turkey Bend loyalty is natural and steady. They are in-How near we are to a naval battle every one can judge dustrious, active, and unpretending, and have, for themselves.

Destruction of Rebel Coverts-A Success ful Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS ABMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 2. Six handred troops crossed the river yesterday after noon, for the purpose of destroying the houses an words on the opposite shore which had afforded protection to the rebels. Everything in the shape of a dwelling was burned. This was the point from which the rebe shelled our shipping and encampment the night before The affair was successfully accomplished without the loss of a man. The gunboats, this morning, were on gaged in shelling the houses and shores down the river. Five men were killed by the enemy's shells the night be fore last, and two wounded. come over Baltimore. The Secessionists are

restrained and their intrigues exposed in the FROM FORTRESS MONROE sternest manner by the Unionists, and the

latter, in full possession of the city, insist A Battle with the Rebel Rams Expected upon the most rigorous measures against the FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 1.-It is rumored and believ former. If you want to realize the intensity here that the new Mersimac has come down the river a of a truly loyal sentiment you should go to far as Fort Darling, and that she is hourly expected Baltimore, and mingle with the masses-you make the attempt to come further down. All of the Fe deral gonboats have passed up beyond Harrison's Land would obtain, in a single day, an experience ing, and not one is now is sight at that place or on the that might be profitably followed in Philadelriver this aide. A detachment of infantry and cavelry from General phia. All that is necessary to awaken a simi-

McClellan's army made a reconnoissance down the Chickahominy through Diasound, and came on toward Williamsburg, till they met our pickets, and then relar feeling in Washington is the enforcement The number of the rebels in and near Richturned, after reporting to Fortress Manroe, by telegraph mond is variously estimated at from one hunthat, in their reconnoissance, they had seen mothing o dred and eighty to two hundred thousand men. Under the recently-enacted law, authorizing an ad-

They rely, in addition, and with much confiditional assistant surgeon for each regiment, a number dence, upon their fortifications, which all our of assistant surgeons were to day duly mustered for advices represent as most formidable. The those from Pennsylvania now in the field.

recent completion of two iron-clad steamers As the stringent order respecting absent officers and privates will soon go into effect, many persons are now proves that they have not been inattentive to here endeavoring to save their military friends from the that arm of the service. The numbers and effect of the annument of their furloughs. Hon. TROMAS F. BOWIE has not been unconditionally

disposition of the three corps of McClellan, Burnside, and Pope, need not be stated. I scharged, but released upon his parole. LATER.

content myself with the remark that they are The mail boat from Harrison's Landing arrived at Fortin excellent condition, and that they heartily ress Monroe at a quarter to three this P. M., and brings co-operate in the work before them. Assisted the following information : Last night, between twelve by the squadron under Commodore Wilkes. and one o'clock, the rebels epened fire on the centre of also lately considerably increased, this work Gen. McClellan's army, which continued for about an hour and a half, from four rebel batteries of flying artilwill be, let us hope, effectively and thoroughly lery, opposite the Landing, some above and some bel accomplished. They throw shell of six and twelve pounds, round and A part of the rebel programme is undoubtconical, and not one-third of them exploded. The firing was intended, no doubt, for our camps, but

word about the colored citizens of this district.

ligence. The prominent men hold consider-

of the policy of Halleck and Pope.

edly to make a raid into Pennsylvania, if the many of the shot fell short, and they did but little mischief to the shipping which was lying at the landing rebels are not too severely punished in the coming battles. You must not be incredulous and at anchor in the river. Several vessels and steamers were sirnck by fragments of shell. It is reported that on this point. Remember that the traitors are desperate men, and that they cannot hold out nine of our men were killed and three wounded. It being in the dead of night, and our army in expectation much longer unless they are able to strike of an attack in front, there was some delay before our guns opened fire. In half an hour; however' the siege guns were brought to bear upon them, and in less than forty minutes the rebels. certain sudden and crushing blaws upon exosed positions. The best preventive is rapid enlistments. Let the old regiments be filled up at once. Let the new ones be promptly, were silenced. The firing was very brisk while it continued. Many of the rebels' shell were thrown over formed and forwarded. Let the call for three and among our camps, but they did not explode. Al hundred thousand be increased to seven hunthe explosions which took place occurred some distance from the camps, and this accounts for so few being indred thousand men. Let a draft be resorted to on the basis of the militia of all the loyal jured. It is thought that the motive of the rebels in this action was to draw the Federal sunhosts down the States. Camps of instruction in different iver, to enable their boats, the new Merrimac, &c., to ocalities would soon create a vast reserve, pass out. from which the best fighting material could be The rebels, it is estimated, threw over five hundred drawn. We need a million of men to comhell, which lay this morning scattered profasely over plete the overthrow and the subjugation of the the field, and some lodged in the masts of vestels. All rebellion. Such a force would appal the that is known of the fate of the rebels is that they fied. and, this morning, the trees where they had their bat-teries presented a shattered appearance, many being cut

traitors, and assure foreign Governments of the indomitable determination and resources of this Government. It would also make Halleck irresistible in this quarter, and reanimate the service in its Southern and Western fields of action. Let us not, therefore, pause too long. Instant and hearty energy will save Pennsylvania from invasion and drive the rebels from Virginia forever. Do not wait to be drafted. Seize lish ingenuity uncoiled its slow and heavy the opportunity now offered to fill up the old lengths to investigate the cause of the sudden and to organize the new regiments. The hour

e sick soldiers on board.

rompt and efficient measures adopted by our force

Poindexter professes to have come from the Confede-

rate Government to raise recruits and then join Price, who, it is expected, will soon be is the State again.

OAIRO, August 1 -- Advices have been received by General Strong, from Bloomfiell, Mo., that about 100

of Coleman's men were surrounded in that town by five or six hundred rebels, that a sharp fight was going

n, and that our troops thought they could sustain them

Dape Girardesuy could reach them.

perty in the Sta

nterest.

ves until reinforcements, which have been sent from

Letters from a rebel mail, captured at Corinth, on the

ST LOUIS, Aug. 3 .- The State Savings Association o

this city has subscribed \$2.500 towards the bounty find

to volunteers. The Nerth Missouri Bailroad Company

appropriated \$1,000 to each of the ten regiments raised

to destroy the guerilla bands, and protect life and pro

Another rousing was meeting was held last night, at

which the recent modification of the fearolment order granting exemption from military duty on the paymen

of \$10, was heartily denounced by the people. Much enthusiasm prevailed, and a strong determination wa

From Memphis-Operations of the Rebels

in the Southwest.

MEMPHIS, July 31 .- The gunboat Corondelet arrive

esterday from Vicksburg. She brings no later news

Several gentlemen from Brownsville arrived last even

ing, bringing some particulars of the rebel raid unde

Faulkner on that place. On Friday last, every ma

there found buying cotion was taken prisoner. The suc

st \$110,000 was taken from them, and four hundred

A force of 500 Federal cavalry arrived on the same

the Secession Sympathizers.

NEW YORK, August 2 .- The steamship British Quee

War Meeting at Mauch Chunk,

noon and evening. It was an outpouring of the masses

Many of the business houses were closed, and the spiri

nation to ant down this rebellion at any cost or sacrifi se

The speech of Daniel Dougherty, Esq., of Philadelphi

was thrillingly eloquent, and produced the wildest ex

ant. Able speeches were also made by San

bright. It was determined to raise \$20,000 for our vo

teers. \$6,000 of which was enbscribed upon the spot

Artival of a Prize from New Orleans.

MAUCH CHUNK. August 2 .- The largest and most en

siastic meeting ever held here, took place this after

ing, when the rebels fied. They were pursued, and

bales of cotton were burned.

tempting to capture her.

ifested to raise Missouri's quota of troops

oga an

29th ult , indicate a rebel movement on Chattan

New YORK, Ang. 3. —The guaboat Magnolis and prize-steemer Mamphis arrived at this port to day. The Magnolia reports that, on Jal Sis, when in lat. 32 deg 50 min., lobg 73 deg 37 min., she captured the Mamphis, Capt Crutkshank, from Charleston to Liver-yool, which had run the blockade on the evening of the 27th. She put a prize crow aboard, and accompanied her to this part. The Mamphis is a fine propeller of 800 tons, and only four months old. She was built on the Glyde, is of 250 horse power, and has a cargo of 1,670 bales of Sea Island cotton ou board. She has gone to the navy yard. She had previously run the blockade to Charleston, with a cargo of ammunition from Liverpool. Special Correspondence of The Press.

The Recent Guerilla Affair. From Hilton Head and New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The steamers Mississippi, from Bilton Bead, and Parkersburg, from New Orleans, ar rived at this port to-day. Arrival of Sick Soldiers at New York. NEW YORK, Aug. 3. - The steamer Mississippi arrive o-day with a number of sick and discharged soluters.

Explosion of the Steamer Com. Perry a Louisville-Loss of Life LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—The stern-wheel steamer Gon modore Perry, with a heavy cargo of coiton and tobaco from Combeyland for Cincinnati, collapsed a flue whi

her passengers were at supper and she was lying at the foot of Fifth street. Immediately afterward at the look fire took fre. Soveral women passengers jumped overboard, some of whom were saved. Two or three of the firemen were badly icalded, and probably one or two killed. The books and papers of the boat were lost, but the money was saved. The boat was owned at Pittaburg and insurwas saved. The boat was owned at Pittsburg and insured. About thirty passengers were aboard at the time (

Departure of Steamers for Europe. NEW YORE, August 2 -The steamship City of Wash gton sailed to-day, with two hundred passengers and ir gton sai arter of a mi Darter of a million in specie. . QUIBEG, August 2.—The steamship North America ailed this morning. NEW YORK, Aug. 2 --- The steamer New York sailed

en, at noon, to day, with 200 passe for Bremen, at noon S120,000 in specie. Conference of the Rebel Generals at Rich

mond-Their Plans for the Future. MEMPRIS. July 30 .- The Bulletin of this morning h the following from authentic sources, among other inter-esting items as to the proceedings of the rebels :

the following from authentic sources, among other inter-esting items as to the proceedings of the rebels: • We have some inkling of the subject discussed at two confrances of all the principal military leaders, held in Richmond on the 4th and 5th Jaly. It is understood that they came to the conclusion that they must not lose any more territory. The defensive policy was strongly stacked, and both Lee and Beauregard advised an in-vasion of the North at three points-manely, from Con-berland and Williamsport into Pennsylvania, from Louis-ville and Onicinnati-into Indians and Onio, and from Paducah and Gairo into Illinois. • It is alleged that the following plan of operations for the rimainder of the summer campaign was agreed upon: First-The immediate obstruction of the James river, so as to make it impossible for McClellan to use it as a means of communicating with the Government and for the transportation of reinforcements and army supplies, Second-The occupation of Williamsburg, Yorktown, and the entire Peninsula. Third-The recovery of the baltimore and Ohio Bailroad, the r. covery of the Baltimore and Ohio Bailroad, the mostispip river, and the expulsion of the Federal troops from Ten-nesce and Kontucky. Fourth-When these objects have been accomplished, then it was proposed to carry on the plan of Lee and Beauregard. Fifth-To make it entry of New Orleans, Memping, and the Misetsippi rivers, and frontier lines, and to transfer the seat of yar-tions and frontier lines, and to transfer the seat of yar-tions and frontier lines, and to transfer the seat of yar-tions and frontier lines, and to transfer the seat of yar-tions and frontier lines, and to transfer the seat of yar-tion wignia to Maryland. Sixth-To hurd to yar-tions yignia to Maryland. Sixth-To hurd yas

"By the capture of that city, the liberation of Bait more, and the invasion of the North at the three points named above, becoming in turn the invaders, they hope to make it necessary for us to keep at home, for the de-fence of our cities, five hundred thousand troops."

MURDERS BY GUEBILLAS. A monster war meeting was held in Parkersburg, ay or two since. Strong resolutions were passed, and he meeting was addressed in able speeches by Hon. J. B. Blair, M. C., Dr. Safford, Mr. Aimes, and others. The following items are from the Parkersburg Firginian of the 31st ult:

GEN KELLEY arrived in this city Tuesday last, with iome of his staff. The General seems to be in good health.

some of his stail. The General seems to be in good health. The company new being recruited by Licut. George Palmer is rapidly filling up, only about twenty men-being wanted to make it complete. MURDER.--One of the most cold-blooded, foul and atrocious munders was committed in Wirt county, on Thursday last, we have ever been called upon to record. Squire Beatic, an old and respected citizes, living near Burning Springs, while at work upon his farm some dis-fance from his house, was shot down from the bushes by a lurking, cowardly guerills, and died in a few hours after. His only offence was being a storling Union man. Axorize Ourntog .--Oonflotting reports have reached us of the depredations of some guerillas at Webb's fills, Ritchie county, due day last week. One is, that they had captured a squad of ten Union soldiers stationed there, killing one, and had burned the mill and robbed a force; another is, this they only robbed the store, and fook no prisoners, but killed one of the soldiers, a man mancd Westfall. The Union soldiers, it is stid, were not harvesting.

Gen. Buell on the Murfreesboro Affair.

GREWEL ORDER, NO 22. On the 12th Inst., the forces at Murreesbory, under command of Brigadi-r General T. T. Orithendon, late Colonel of the Sixth Indiana Resiment, and consisting of six companies of the Ninth Michigan, nine companies of the Third Minnesota, two scelings of Howert's Kan-tucky Battery, four companies of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, and three companies of the Sourth Penn-silvania Cavalry, was captured at that place by a force of the enemy's cavalry varionaly estimated from eighteen hurdred to thirty-five hundred. It appears, from the best information that can be ob-tained, that Brigadier General Crittendon and Colonel Duffield, of the 9th Michigan, with the six companies of that regiment and all the. cavalry, were surplied and captured early in the morning, in the houses and streets of the town, or in their camp near by, with but alight re-sistance, and without any timely warning of the presence GENERAL ORDER, NO 82. life. When afterwards told that all safeguards were to be removed, she broke into a torrent of abuse of "Lincoln's hirelings," wishing them all swallowed up in the bowels of the earth. This is

only a fair sample of the kind of people whom our oldiers have to deal with in Virginia; but if the recent orders of General Pope are carried out to the letter, they will bring the people of Virginia to their

after broadside into the Arkansas, and bulled thousands refusing to work, and crops in the Southern States lying ungathered and abandoned. her (or rammed her) three times. One of Ellett's rams gave her a severe blow. In conse-

quence of the Federal rams not being iron-plated, FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA. hey steamed back to their positions. 'The Essex; after having been an hour under one of the most terrific fires that can be experienced, HEADQUARTERS GEN. BANKS' ABMY CORPS,

and succeeding in doing her opponent great da-LITTLE WASHINGTON. VA , July 28. mage, in spite of the many disadvantages against her, steamed down the river with perfect case, Soldiers who escaped uninjured from the attack showing that she had escaped entirely the fire of of the guerillas upon a portion of our army train the enemy, and as she passed the squadron the cry have arrived here, and give full particulars of that reconnded on all sides with cheers for the noble affair. The wagon train consisted of eight wagons Essex and her brave commander, Wm. D. Porterladen with coffee, sugar, etc., and was guarded by first the Brooklyn, then the Hartford, and so on twenty-one cavalry and a small body of infantry. The cavalry belonged to Company I, 1st Maryland down the whole line. Porter must indeed have felt proud, and although not having accomplished Cavalry, and the infantry were members of the 3d his object, attempted in the face of an enemy Delaware Regiment. They were proceeding leiwhat few men would have dared to do.

surely along the road, never dreaming of an attack The Essex lost only one man, and the shot that on them by apybody; but, when about four miles killed him must have passed in one of her traps, out from Front Royal, they were attacked by a as she is in every respect invulnerable. body of eighty cavalry, whe, after firing a volley, At 6.30 A. M. the rebel Arkansas steamed with made a charge, which staggered our men. Our lifficulty out into the middle of the river, in front infantry men had no cartridges with them, and the of the batteries, no doubt as an act of bravado, to cavalry were not in much better condition to oppose show the Yankee fleet that she still existed through a foe. Of course, our men could not stand long

it all. On fair ground the Essex would "knock against such superior numbers, and they were seven bells" out of her. The sun shining diforced to fly, and every man look out for himself. rectly in our faces prevented the attack from Most of the party cut themselves through the ranks eing continued. To-night or this afternoon the of the rebels, escaped, and reached this place. riginal plan will be carried into execution. It is At the present time ten cavalry men and fifteen well the large ships did not join ; they would ineviinfantry and teamsters are missing, and it is supposed that they are prisoners. The orderly sertably have been sunk with a great loss of life, the Phelps' visitors, who appeared to be sincere Utim enemy having got the exact range of them, besides geant of Company A, 1st Maryland Cavalry Regihaving mounted a number of new batteries-eighty ment, was killed. He is the only man at present guns is the full complement. known to have been either killed or wounded.

During the condensed smoke of this morning,] As soon as the attack was known at Front Royal was unable to determine what damage the Essex troops were sent to the scene of hostilities, but the did really receive. Now, I find I was too hasty in rebels had fied, carrying all the plunder with coming to the conclusion that she was entirely them. Middletown and Newtown are at present invulnerable. Two shots took effect in her-going occupied by rebel cavalry, who wait their chance through the iron plates, killing one man, and and whenever an opportunity offers, they go scontslightly wounding three. A number of the iron ing around the country committing all sorts of plates were all well dented, showing that she had atrocities. By the evacuation of the Shenandoah not escaped without being struck. The Essex put Valley, with the exception of the country north of Winchester, the rebels have perfect license to roam where they please, and commit all sorts of three nine-inch shells through and through the Arkansas; the groans of the wounded were dis-

tinctly heard aboard. depredations. The Government should zend a Both squadrons were under way. Davis suc sufficient number of cavalry armed with the most ceeded for a time-not more than a minute or two efficient weapons, to roam around that country n duration-in silencing the upper batteries, while and disperse all the little bands of plun Farragut held the lower ones employed. The middle ones fought at leisure. One of Eilet's rams, derers and robbers. It is to be hoped that Gen. Pope will in this case carry into effect the Queen of the West, did good service this his orders levying contributions on the citizens for morning, succeeding in ramming her iron prow, as a distance of five miles of whence the affair ocfar as it extended, into the rebel ram Arkansas. curred, for the full value of the articles lest by The strong force of the current bearing upon this capture. If he does this, he will soon make the backing up of these guerillas a too expensive the prow damaged the end to some extent. She managed to get back to Davis' fleet, and had barely time to run ashore before she was found to be in a sinking condition. Some repairs will make her all right. The batteries struck her three times, injuring nobody aboard. The rebel ram is reported to be very seriously damaged. To-night, the news received from up the river is not at all favorable mists in this part of Virginia, the last one, order-Our two last mail-boats were burnt and utterly destroyed, it is said, by the rebels, at Napoleon, 225 miles from Vicksburg.

LATE NEWS.

The transport Ceres was fired into at Rodney by becession and Union, and very frequently the a band of guerillas, with field artillery, following up with their horse artillery, firing all the way, killing one army captain.

The gunboats Katahdin and Kennebec were fired into at Red river, by the rebel gunboat Reb, formerly a powerful tugboat. At Grand Gulf, as usual, these vessels were fired into with field pieces.

IN THE FLERT BELOW VICKSBURG, July 23. The confiscation bill strikes terror to the heart of Secessia. It has done more than a dozen battles. Secessia is in her last agony. It is the "flurry of the dying whale," but die she must, and the Union must live. We have the river, but must have troops to hold it. The September rains will soon be upon us, and after that fevers are gone and the land is healthy. At present the heat is intense, and troops suffer. A few weeks, and all the river and all the land is ours.

stopside. The former then hoisted the British iv. ithe latter field a shotted gun across her ster. Herald kept on her course, still at half spet-the other fired a shot across her bows, slight-her, and afterwards ahowed the American her this Captain Coretter ordered all steam to on his vessel, when the American abserd of the three and four hundred yards and fired a brack which was ineffective. From this time she be-continuous fire, throwing shell, solid, chain, sol-which was ineffective. From this time she be-which uwe miles or less of the lighthouse. The det which down, but immediately replaced. The det splintered over the cabin by a shell, part of which re-found on board. Captain Coretter stood on the box all the time, and was heard to exclain, "Here which are but an able not take me." No material damage was done to the vessel, shift man on board was hurt. The Herald entered the harbor between six and preceeded to the Adirondac, for the purpose of potent against the proceedings of Captain Ganevor. Po-captain of the Federal man-lewar, however, agent right to search any vessel suppected of carring con-ring and the fire of war where the and on the search of the preceded to the Adirondac, for the purpose of potent recaptain of the Federal man-of-war, however, agent right to search any vessel suppected of carring con-ring the the recedent of the theory of war the search of the search and y vessel suppected of carring con-ring the there is the supposed of carring con-ting the search any vessel suppected of carring con-ting the search any vessel suppected of carring con-teres. P. S.-The fleet go down the river to morrow the falling waters would soon leave our ships high and dry. The river is falling rapidly. MAGNOLIA.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW OBLEANS, July 23, 1862. THE SITTEFINE COMMAND

Captain of the Federal man-ot war, howered, and right to search any vessel suspected of carrying " band of war within three miles of any cost, and " Yattel on International Law in support of the si-has bken. The subject, we understand, will be referred U home government, at the request of Captain Gam With all due deference to the captain of the 4d and the authority he has brought forward in at his untoward act, we feel convinced that the The status of things in this , department has changed but little in the past month. If anything, the guerilla rule is more sanguinary, and the feeling more bitter, in the parts of the State adjacent to govenment will never contenance such ment on the neutrality laws, and we since the similar outrage will be perpetrated a New Orleans, where the Federal power is notactively exerted. I believe the fact has been extensively published in the North that, at one plantation, above Bonnet Carre, the Federal boats

our goeds are detained from month to month Our goeds are detained from month to month to Sustom House anthorities of New York ; our vest Constant House authorities of New York ; out ; constantly being boarded by Pederal gunbot our own waters, and that while our time-house were greeted with waving of handkerchiefs and Along unordested, for she was fired at and this very passage. Only a few weeks ago atteamer Bernuda was captured off Abaco, a of the lightbouse; and, on the 3th inst, w fund ? why the rederal gunboat Adriatic the British Steamer Adeis within 1ight of ba the British steamer & dels within right It is high time to put an end to these the dings. . And have we nothing but these to complain of outloy al and most respectable citizens are could being traduced and villified in the florthern pri-designing and unprincipled persons, who, having selves no character to lose, are desirous of re-ethers to their own level. SCUBYY APPEABING .-- A corresponde ECUEVY APPEARING. A correspondent " Army of the Potomic says: " Ecury is appearing, are dying of it. Others report fit for day drain morning and parade stright, are not known as a will they have swellen, fast, or hidoon shack spon their legs. In a word, scurvy, in some one of is F Jorney, is ready to strike them down. These case but one thing. One remady will cure them. The that and they are well men. This panaecs is a of ionions is upprosed. Y explained on the same parameter the same purpose. That the panaecs are the Onions emblem the whole. I same tempted to cr and opions, now and forever, one and inseparable.

ance such gros

former has been protected better than it ought to be. To do this it has not only taken a large number of men from the different commands, but also made the people so guarded more impudent and saucy towards our soldiers. But now those guards will be removed, and all those who will not take the oath of allegiance will be forced to take care of their own property, or leave it. It is well known that those who have been most noisy in their application for guards to protect their property have sons and husbands, or brothers, in the Confederate army, and wish and do all the harm they can to

game for any one to play.

GENERAL POPE'S ORDERS.

our soldiers and their cause. An instance of the kind came to my notice the other day : about a mile and a half from General Augur's headquarters live four ladies, two of whom have each a son in the rebel army, and the other two have nume-rous relatives and friends in the same army. A day or two ago one of the ladies begged so hard for a safeguard over her property that it was granted her. The next day this very same woman boasted in the presence of myself and several Union offiof harvesting. cers of the cause in which her son was fighting, and

expressed the wish that every leaf in Virginia was HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, IN CAMP, HUNTSVILLE, July 21, 1862. a tree, and behind every tree was a bush whacker t cowardly murder our soldiers. She said this not in s joking but serious manner, and her conduct so

If the recent orders of Gen. Pope, requiring all disloyal citizens to leave the territory within the Union lines, and making the army subsist on the people of Virginia, created fury among the Secesing that no more guards shall be placed over private property, has produced the direst consterna-From Western Virginia. tion. Ever since our army has been in Virginia VAR MEETING-GENERAL KELLEY-RECRUITINGguards have been placed over all property, both

comes reluctant patriots will regret that they had not voluntarily entered the army at an early day. IT will be seen, by reference to our advertising

columns, that Adams' Express Company gives no-tice that on and after the 11th instant they will close at 7 o'clock. No packages for transportation will be received after that hour.

WE publish to-day the card of Mr. Amos Briggs. who presents himself as a candidate for the District Attorneyship at the coming election. It should have appeared on Saturday, but was assidentally A good lesson for us. We are fighting the

> AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORS .-The attention of buyers is called to the large acd desirable assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, &c.; to be sold by catalogue, this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce

AT NUTHURST, N. H., & young man, named Dinnege, hung himself a few days ago, because he was suffering very severely from toothache. n ng la sengenden na de la constata.

WATERLOO, Va., August 2 .- Intelligence from Culpe. per says that sconting parties go out daily and more ionally bring in rebel scouts. No enemy in force has been discovered this side of Gordonsvillo. It is supposed that strong entrenchments are being constructed at that place. OCCASIONAL. Dur troops are in high spirits. General Pope, on his way bither, was received with enthusiastic cheers by our roops, whom he reviewed and highly complimented on

dready there in the right spot.

their appearance and drill. Desertion has been much checked within the last fow days by the stringent orders of General Pope. Reveral deserters, having been found guilty, have been sentenced to be branded and drummed

completely down. We could learn nothing more about the new Merri-

mac than has been already reported, and heard nothing

to contradict the statements already published. Then

was one Federal gunboat near the Landing, which open-

ed fire immediately on the enemy, but they did not appea

If the rebels motives were to draw our gunboats down

If the repers monves were to draw our guncoats down the river, they were unsuccessful in their efforts, for not a single gunboat made its appearance, save the one

From the Army of Virginia.

ce it, as they were so intent on shelling our camps.

out of the army. At present everything is quiet in front

The Attack on Vicksburg

CAIRO, August 3 .- The Grenada (Miss.) Appeal of the Sth ult. says the Federals have abandoned the idea of taking Vicksburg by water, and are now evidently awaiting the co operation of the land forces.

The War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.-Advices from Scottsville say a large number of rebal scouts were in that vicinity. LOUISVILLE, August 2 .- General Boyle has issued an rder prohibi ting the sale of contraband articles, such as

gurs ammunition, and medicines in packages, unless the purchaser first gets a permit from headquarters. atong weeking don 1-4

of the town, or in their camp mear by, with but slight re-siliance, and without any timely warning of the presence of an energy. The rest of the force, consisting of the 31 Binnesots and the artillery, under Colonel Lester, left. its camp and took another position, which it maintained with but few canneline against the feeble attacks of the energy, nnill about three o'clock, when it was surren-dered and marched into captivity. Take it in all its features, few more disgraceful ex-smples of neglect of duty and lack of good conduct can he tound in the Listory of wars. If fully marins the ex-treme penalty which the law provides for such miscon-duct. The force was more than anfilicent to vepi the stack effectually. The mortification which the army will feel at the result is poorly compensated by the ex-ertion made by seme, perhaps many of the officers, to

satisfy electromy. In mortification which the army will feel at the result is poorly componented by the ex-ertion made by sems, perhaps many of the officers, to retrieve the diagrace of the surprise. The action fit to be adopted with reference to those who are blamable, especially the officers highes in command, cannot be de-termined without further investigation. In contrast to this shameful affair, the General com-manding takes pleasure in making bonorable mention of a detachment of twenty-two men of Companies I and H, 10th Wisconsin Regiment, under the command of Sergis. W. Neleon and A. H. Makines'n. The detachment was en outy, guading a bridge east of Hustaville, when it was attached, on the Sith of April, by a force of some two or three hundred cavalry, which it fought for two bours, and repulsed in the most signal meaner. Such is the conduct that du y and honor demand of serg sol-efficers and larger command. By command ef. Makor General BUELL. JAS. B. Tay, Colonel and Unit of Sith. Official J: M. WRIGHT, A. A. G. the rear. General Banks, accompanied with his staff, rode up and down the lines, and as he passed each regi-ment and brigade, he gracefully saluted it. After this the infantry were formed into squares, and at

GRAND REVIEW BY GENERAL BANKS. The grandest review yet witnessed since the reorganization of the Army of Virginia took place at noon to-day on a large field near Washington. The day was a fine one, and it only needed the presence of some of the fair sex to make it one of the grandest sights ever witnessed in Virginia The troops composed the army corps of General Banks, and were reviewed by that general. The troops commenced filing by brigades into the appropriate places about 11 o'clock, and in a half hour all the troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, were in their position and the review was ready to go on. The infantry were first formed into three line-ofbattle columns, with the artillery and cavalry in

shocked the bystanders that if she had not been a

"woman" I would not have given much for her

other signs of welcome by the proprietor, the ladies and young people of his household, and his shaves. That planter (Mr. T. S. Burbank) is now an exile in this city ; his brother has been cast into a dungeon and is threatened with hanging, and two other persens of the neighborhood have been already hung for selling their sugar to New Orleans parchasers. A few nights since, General Butler sent a boat up the river, which, landing at a few, places on the coast, (the name usually applied to the banks of the Mississippi,) surprised and took on board a number of persons who were either actual participants or direct'y responsible as instigators of these outrages. Among the persons arrested is André Deslonde, a brothar in law of Siidell and Boau-rogard.

LIED.—F. Etout the man who admitted into the hospital some days since.⁴⁵ from a severe cut in the arm, died yesterday and at the hospital.

WART TO GO HOME. A good deal of effort is being made to obtain the release of prominent partice held in confinement by the Federal anthorities, including ex-Mayor Monroe; Pierre Soule, and others of lesser note: a "charge bayonet" awaited the attack of the ca-valry. Soon the cavalry came thundering on, as a member of the Board of Provost Marshals, a "charge bayours awaited in antiou of an one of the Board of Provost Marshals, eharging one square after mother, but failing to is responsible for the cotton burning is much break a single one of them. Gen. Gesry's brigade i discussed. Some testimony is now being