EXCURSIONS. IMPORTANT TO PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BAILBOAD COMPANY Is prepared to issue, during the Summer, tickets at greaty reduced rates as tellows: PENNEYLVANIA BAILBOAD UOMPANY.

COMMUTATION TICKETS For one, three, six, nine, or twelve months, at very For one, for the accommodation of persons living out of flow rates, to do not near the line of the road during From and after July 1, 1862, a still greater reduction has been made on these tlokets.

COUPON TICKETS For twenty-six trips herween any two points at about For wear, we can be received and intended for the go cente tv. SCHOOL TICKETS

For one or three months, for the use of scholars at ending school in the city. CLERGYMEN Living on or near the line of the road, and having accasion to use the road frequently in their clerical

stavel at half fare. Applications to be made only to Rach Loris, General Superintendent, at Altoona. EXCURSION TICKETS Issued at half fare to parties of over forty, good for EXCURSION TICKETS during the Summer are sold at greatly reduced rates, for the benefit of those seek-

ing recreation from business, or in cursuit of health heer tickets are good for ten days, and are tesued to ORESSON (top of the Allegheny Mountains), AL-TOONA (foot of the monnestus), BEDFORD, DOUB-LING GAP, and EPHRATA SPRINGS. For time of departure of trains see bills and cards of For Through Tickets apply at the office of the Com-

pany, Southeast corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET JAMES COWDEN. Agent. LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent. jy15-tre1

SEA BATHING. FOR THE SEA.

SHUREI SUMMER ARBANGEMENT. - CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC BAIL. ROAD.

Three trains daily to Atlantic City and return, (Sundays excepted). Trains leave VING-Street Ferry &

SUMMER RESORTS.

TURE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY. —Comfortable Boom can now be had at this well-topt and conveniently-located house, as there are a num-QEA BATHING.— A FAVORITE D HOME. THE "WHITEHOUSE,"

MASSACHUSETTS Avenue, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. This copylar house is open. Its aftuation is quite near the beach; has good rooms, all opening upon the coesn, ad tornished with spring mattresses. Its reputation is rell established as a first-class home. Plentiful table. Zvory attention given to guests, and terms moderate.

WM WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor. MENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC OITY, New Jersey
M. LAWLOB, Proprietor.
The above new house is now open for Boarders. Booms equal to any on the beach, well ventilated, high ceilings,

Servants attentive and polite. Approxi TAR HOTEL. (Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIO CITY, N. J.
SAMUBL ADAMS, Proprietor.

YULUMBIA HOUSE. ATLANTIO CITY, SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

EF Terms to suit the times | DWARD DOYLE, Proprietor. EA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIO OTTY, N. J.
BY DAVID SUATTERGOOD.
ANEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautiful-

situated at the foot of Fennsylvania Avenue. Now open for visitors for the season. je20-2m JANSION HOUSE, ATIANTIO CITY,
E. LEE, Proprietor.
This House having been thoroughly renovated and entaged, is new open for permanent and transfent boarders.
The MANSION HOUSE is convenient to depot, churches,

iadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and ice brands of cigars. TAGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open, with a LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS.

Toard 37 per week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m OTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIO CITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few from on be obtained by applying soon. The or furnishes his table with fresh milk from his rvs, and fresh vegetables from his tarm.

Also, about four hundred desirable Cottage and Hotel e for sale by M. McCLEES, 20-2m Proprieter.

THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIO LOITY," N. J., a splendid new house, southwest coner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues, will be open for visitors on and after June 28th. The rooms and table of "The Allmahra" are unsurpassed by any it the Island. There is a spacious for Oream and Recement Saleon attached to the house. Terms moderate. C. DUBOIS & B. J. YOUNG, QEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC

CITY, N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on as left, beyind the depot. This House is now open for loarders and Transient Visitors, and offers accommodatons equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges modatal. Children and answers half wrice. iren and servants half price Parties should keep their seats until the cars ar-ve in front of the hotel. je20-2m HESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This private Boarding House, corner of YOBK and IFIO Avenue, Atlantic City, convenient to the h, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open he season. The accommodations are equal to any roof the Island. J. KEIM, Proprietor. EA BATHING .- "The Clarendon,"

(formerly Virginia House,) VIRGINIA AVENUE, ANTIC OITY, is now open for the secommodation loaders. This House is situated immediately on the ch, and from every room affords a fine view of the a and from every room affords a fine view of the [je20-2m] JAMES JENKINS, M. D. LEA BATHING — UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open, ated only fifty yards from the seashore, central of the i, house fronting the ocean 500 feet; two hours low York. Steamer leaves Murray street twice v. 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; thence by the R. and D. B. road. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER. tion from Philadelphia is by the Ca d Amboy Bailroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. train jel9-2m*

POWERS, HOTEL, Nos. 17 and 19 PARK BOW, NEW YORK.

(OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE,) TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY. This popular Hotel has lately been theroughly renorefurnished, and now possesses all the requi-

FIRST-OLASS HOTEL. The patronage of Philadelphians and the travellin ic, desiring the best accomodations and moderate H. L. POWERS, Proprietor

ica-am is respectfully solicited. RVING HOUSE. BROADWAY AND TWELFTH STREET, ENTRANCE ON TWELFTH STREET,

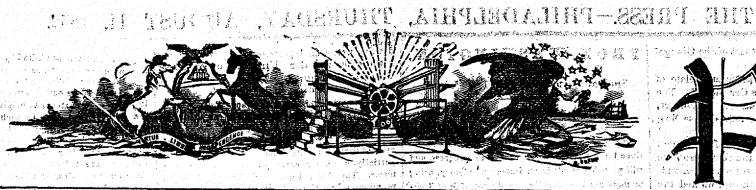
EUROPEAN PLAN Late of the Brevoort House, Proprietors UHAS. W. NASH, jy17-thetu6m

CARD.-THE UNDERSIGNED. late of the GIBARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have i, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in iluston. They take this occasion to return to their leads and customers many thanks for past favors, beg to assure them that they will be most happy to ham in that em in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.)RAIN PIPE.—Stone Ware Drain Pipe from 2 to 12-inch bore. 2-inch bore, 25c per 8-inch bore, 36c per yard; 4-inch bore, 40c per inch bore, 65c per inch bore, in large quantities.
AMENTAL OHIMNEY TOPS. Vitrified Terra chimney Tops, plain and ornamental designs, ward to stand the action of coal gas or the weather in

EDEN VARIES.—A great variety of ornamenta in Vasca, in Terra Cotta classical designs, all sizes, sarranted to stand the weather. classical designs, all sizes, sarranted to stand the weather. classical designs and ware classical designs. It is a like the same and th NTI-FRICTION METAL, Superior quality, TY BRASS FOUNDRY, DRINKER'S ALLEY, Between Front and Second, Ease and Arch sta.



with no enemy in sight. A detail of men started

conduct, and is composed wholly of Germans, who

in pursuit, but did not succeed in finding them.

VOL. 6.—NO. 112. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, LAUGUST 14, 1862.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. THE NEW TRAIL SKIRT.

Just received another lot of these beautiful

SPRING SKIRTS. BOTH MEDIUM AND EXTRA LENGTH. ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT FOR MISSES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HABLINGEN, & ABBISON, 1008 CHESTSUT Street. DANCY SHIRTING PLANNELS -Just opened, a few cases of French Shirting Flan-nets, in neat Stripes, Checks, and Pluids, of desirable -Gray, Scarlet, and Blue Flannels.
SHARPLESS BaOTHERS.

A LL-WOOL CHECKED CASH-fine pure Laine Cashmeres. Imported and for sale by SHARPLESS BROTHERS, aul2 CHESTNUT and RIGHTS Arrests.

MOUNTRY MERCHANTS AND OUNTRY MERCHANTS AND OTHERS TAKE NOTICE—That we will open twenty bales more of New Market Stark, Gabbott, Pocassett, Great Fail M, L) man D, Amory, Lowell, Massachusetts, Everett, Conestoga, and other makes of MUSLIN, all of which having been bought previous to the great rise, we will sell lower than thay one be bught in sny wholesele house in the city. Also, Bleached Goods, such as Willismsville, Wansutta, Barlet, Androcoggin, Forrestdale, Pembroke, Wanthus, Hope, Blackstone, Chester County, Mt. Verson, and other makes, lower than elsewhere. A large assortment of Callco, Drillings, Flannels, Tickings, Men's and Boys' Wear, &c. &c. We still continue to retail our vast stock of Linen Goods at the old prices. Have on hand, in great variety, Union Table Linen, 37% oper yard. Call and examine for yourselves, after getting posted in prices. solves, after getting posted in prices

B D & W H PENNELL. Bull-6t 1021 MABKET Street, below Elev

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. "OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO LADIES." E. M. NEEDLES
Has just opened NEW GOOD3 as follows: Broad has just opened K.B.W. GUOUT at follows: Broad hem-stitched Hdkfs. (all liceu), 13c., or \$1.50 per doz.; So bew styles narrow val. edgligs and beadings; new styles pointe lace and ether collurs and esta; ALL FOR BALE AT OLD PRICES. styles pointe lace and other collars and esits,
ALL FOR SALE AT OLD PRICES.
All fancy made-up goods, such as lace and other set's, collars, sleaves, veils, biblis, &c. &c., will be goosed out, FOR THIS MONTH ONLY, preparal tory to laying in FallStock,
AT A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT
"Remannts" of all kinds of Linens, White Goods, Edgings, Insertings, &c. &c., will also be closed out at a HEAVY DISOUNT.

As all of the above goods have recently alvanced of exchange and tariff, the above great reduction from our old prices should prove a great induce. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

ALLWOOL FRENCH FLANNELS. Fancy styles, for Gents' Shirts.

EYRE & TANDELL,

FOURTH and ARCH. PALL DE LAINES, ALL NEW
PATTERNS.—Hamilton De Laines.
Pacific De Laines.
Manchester-De Laines.
EYBE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and AROH.

RINGLISH PRINTS, FALL STYLES. Opening of British Prints. 4-4 French styles.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH. T INENS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIE-BY, EMBROIDERIES.—The subscribers, in addition to the House Furnishing and Curtain Departments of the Dry Good. Business, give special attentions to and have always on hand a fresh stock of the best Sheeting Linens, White Goods, Hodery, and Embroideries, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully requested. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGER & ARRISON, au5-18t 1008 CHESTNUT Street. THE LAST CHANCE FOR BAR-L GAINS. FUBTHER BEDUCTION IN PRICES. We are determined to close out the balance of our Summer Stock before the first of September. In order to do

FANOY SILKS.

DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS,
LAUE MADTLES AND POINTES,
SILK COATS AND SACQUES,
At lower prices than those of any other Retail House, the city. in the city.

OUR BLACK SILKS can't be matched in prices and qualities, as they were all bought before the last rise, and we are able to sell them OLD LOW PRICES.

OLD LOW PRICES.
One lot cheapest Black Figured Sliks ever offered.
Also, a good assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS.
H. STEEL & SON,
au4-tf No. 718 North TENTH St., above Coates. DARGAINS IN DRY GOODS. D The following lots will be sold at a great sacrifice Two lets Black Silk and Wool Challies at 18%c, worth Two fees blank and the state of the pieces Barege Angle at 40, worth 10c.

Five pieces plain Barege at 12½ c.

Also, a large lot of Shetland Shawis, at very low prices, splendid for travalling or at watering places.

At

JOHN H STOKES,

1930

702 ABCH Street.

TWEEDS AND CASSIMERES. 1,600 yards heavy Cassimeres, just opened.
Also, 1,000 yards all wool Tweeds, 62 to 75 cents.
Summer and Fall Cassimeres, a full stock.
Men's and Boys' wear, our stock is complete.
DOMESTICS. DOMESTIUS.
Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
Bleached and Brown Sheetings.
Cotton Flannels, Domet, all wool, and Sacque do.
Cotton Goods, at lowest market rates.
HONEY-COMB QUILTS.
Marseilles and Lancaster Quilts.
Bathing Flannels, Mosquito Nets.
Linen Table Damasks and Napkins. Cheap lots of 4.4 heavy Irish Linens.
CLOSING OUT.
Silk Mantles, Thin Dusters, Lace Goods. Boys' Summer Clothing.
Thin Dress Goods, Black Tamartines.
Challies, Mohairs, Mozambiques, &c.

jy31-tf S. B. corner NINTH and MARKET sts. GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. TO FAMILIES RESIDING

RURAL DISTRICTS. We are prepared, as heretofore, to emply Families : their country residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TRAS, &c., &c. ALBERT O. ROBERTS. je21-tf CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS. NEW MACKEREL.
150 Bbls New Large No. 8

150 Bbls New Large No. 3 Mackerel. In store and and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, jel4-tf No. 146 North WHARVES. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, 2,500 Bbls Mass Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, latacaught fat fish, in assorted packages.
2,000 Bbis New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax

erring. 2,500 Boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring. 150 Bbls New Mess Shad. 250 Boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c. MUBPHY & KOONS,
jel4-tf No. 146 North WHABVES. ATOUR OLIVE OIL.—463 baskets LATOUR CLIVE OIL, just received, and for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 South

OAUTION.—Having seen a spurious article of Oil branded "J. Latour," we caution the public against purchasing the same, as the genuine J. Latour Oil can be procured only from us.

JAREUTOHE & LAVERGNE,
myl8-if \$02 and 204 South FRONT Street.

STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES

STATIONERS, TOY, AND FANOY GOODS

M M P O E I U M, No. 1086 WALNUT STREET, BRLOW BLEVENTE, PHILADELPHIA.

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO., GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, And curers of the celebrated "EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR-CURED HAMS. Nos. 142 and 144 North FBONT Street, Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia. The justly-celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co., (in a style peculiar to themselves,) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any new offered for

jy23.1m .

"THOMSON'S LONDON

KITCHENER."—We are now manufacturing
"THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER," or

RUROPEAN RANGE, suitable for large and small
samilies, hotels, hospitals, and other public institutions,
in great variety. Also, Portable Banges, the "Philadelphia Bange," Gas Ovens, Bath Bollers, and Cast-fron
Sinks, together with a great variety of small and largesized Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Fire-board
Stoves, Low-down Grates, &c.

Wholesale are 15 to the state of the state Stoves, Low-down Grates, &c.
Wholesale and Retail ONLY at our Warerooms.
NORTH, OHASE, & NORTH,
No. 209 North SECOND Street,
four doors above Bace street.

DRAIN PIPE.—Vitrified Drain and Water PIPE, from 2 inches bore up, with every variety of Bends, Branches, Traps, &c., warranted equal to any in the market, and at less rates. The undersigned being interested in one of the largest and best beds of Fire Clay in this country for the manufacture of the above and other articles, defies competition, both in quality and price.

PETER B. MELIOK.

Manufactory or, Thompson and Anthracite streets.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Arrival of Adjutant General Thomas-

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1862.

Exchange of Prisoners-The Rebeis call their Perfidy an Accident, and Promise to Rectify it—The Ariel and Henry Burden go to City Point—Generals McCall and Reynolds to be Freed-Corcoran Delayed—Arrivals from Petersburg. cial Correspondence of The Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 11, 1862. Adjutant General Thomas arrived here this morning from Washington, and goes up to City Point this evening, in relation to the exchange of prisoners, which, I informed you in The Press of Saturday, was still incomplete, through the non-delivery of our officers, after the trusting and honorable rendering up of theirs on the part of our Government: The rebel authorities explain away the matter as an accident—which is rather unsatisfactory but give every assurance that our officers shall be immediately returned. The steamer Ariel, therefore, accompanies the Henry Burden (Gen. Thomas' boat) to City Point this evening, with a view to bringing them down. Col. Corcoran may not be included among the number, as it will take time to obtain him from Salisbury, N. C., but every assurance is given of his speedy and safe delivery. We may expect Gen. McCall and Gen. Reynolds, however, who were first allowed to live at a hotel in Richmond, on parole, but were subsequently incarcerated in prison, as an offset to our confinement of Gen. Pettigrew in Fort Delaware. By the steamer Metamora, which arrived last evening from City Point, bringing down under flag of truce, a few Northern ladies and mechanics

from Richmond, we have information from Petersburg to 9th inst., which I elsewhere transmit you. The substantiation of the assertion that the ram Arkansas is destroyed will be a great relief to the public mind. No time should be lest in finishing our iron-clad rams now under construction and sending them to capture every point where similar vessels can be built by the rebels. Charleston, and its ceaselessly energetic community should be the first point of attack, and all operations of the kind. there summarily stopped. Whether any rams will be ready to meet the Fingal, remains to be seen. These frequent alarms of rebel rams in preparation to destroy fleets of our wooden vessels, have a de. pressing effect, and the possibility of such cutastrophes should not exist. The half dozen mechanics by the Metamora are Welsh, and left through the interposition of the British Consul. They were employed by the rebel Government at Richmond in making gun barrels at \$3 and \$4 a day, Confederate money, with which means one day's existence could scarcely be bought there, such is the want of confidence in the rebel notes. They state that the new Merrimac will not be ready for service for three or four weeks. Her armament is not on board, nor is all the work done upon the ship. Another similar vessel is in an advanced state, but will not be ready for eight weeks to come, and a on board the Metamora recently spent three weeks at Fort Darling, or Drury's Bluff, as it is called in Richmond. They speak of it as being powerfully fortified, with sand-bags, over which earth is placed, but knew of no iron being used. The number of guns is large, and of a formidable description. These ladies came down the James river to Fort Darling through the obstructions, and speak of them as being three in number, at certain distances frem each other. One is of stones, and the two others of sunken boats. All together, they occupy a space above the fort of perhaps a quarter of a

mile. The passage between them is simply large enough to allow the passage of a moderate-sized steamer, and a large vessel lies ready for sinkingand blocking it up, should occasion require. They mention flour as being \$16 per barrel, beef at 371 cents per pound. These are the cheapest articles procurable. Vegetables and groceries are excessively high, and clothing and shoes are fabulously priced. Ladies' gaiters are \$20 a pair, and though many ladies are in the habit of making the upper part for themselves, they are required to pay \$9 for oling it. There are at least 200,000 troops in Richmond, 25,000 between Petersburg and City Point, and Jackson has proceeded towards Gordonsville with 100,000 men to meet Pope. All this may or may not be true. The ladies saw no signs of evacuating Richmond, nor did they hear of it. Perfect confidence is everywhere expressed n the success of the rebellion, a determination to fight it out is everywhere evinced among the rebels. They confirm accounts long since given of a strong Union feeling in Richmond among the citizens, and the great anxiety for the advent of Union troops. After the battle of Seven Pines, it was fully expected that our army would enter the city, and Jeff Davis sent his family away with that view, reserving but a small trunk for himself in case of flight. Jeff will clearly never get that hanging he has been promised. He will always be on the lookout for a skedaddle. It was stated in Richmond that if an attack had been made at the time of our capture of Norfolk that the city had but few troops to resist. Though many men are

be bagged it would fully compensate for the de-Lieutenant Brown, aid to General Winder, in giving the above ladies a pass for the Union lines. good-naturedly remarked that his wife and children were in New York, and they could not get a pass to

collected there, yet if a good portion of them could

Two Virginia gentlemen, civilians, Dr. Carter W. Wormley, of King William county, and Mr. John A. Langhorne, go to night to City Point by the Ariel, under a flag of truce. Dr. Wormly was arrested, not long ago, by Col. Ingalls, for supposed communication with the enemy, but has lately been released. Mr. Langhorne accompanies his son, Lieutenant James H. Langhorne, 4th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, who was recently imprisoned at Fort Delaware, but became deranged during captivity. He has been exchanged, and his father met him to accompany him home. Added to these gentlemen are several officers and privates of the rebel army, lately imprisoned at Washington, who are also to be exchanged.

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

Fearful Excitement of his Old Regiment-They Retaliate by Destroying Property, and Hanging Thirteen Residents of the Vicinity.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8-P. M. Notwithstanding the trouble I experienced in reaching Battle Creek, via Huntsville and Stevenson, my tarry at that place was limited to two days, during which time I visited the whole grounds occupied by our troops. But learning yesterday morning that Gen. Robert McCook had been assas. sinated, and that Gen. Nelson was endeavoring to make a demonstration near McMinville, I immediately started for Murfreesboro'. Here, I learned the particulars of the shooting of the brave Ohio general, and left for Nashville immediately. The

particulars are as follows: On the 5th inst. the brigade of Gen. McCook, which was stationed at Athens, Ala., was ordered to move across the country and join Thomas' division at Dechert, a small town upon the Chattanooga railroad. The General started early in the morning, with his command, and although being severe. ly indisposed, took his position at the head of his rigade, in company with his staff and body-guard He had not proceeded far before he was compelled to resort to conveyance in an ambulance. After leaving Salem, Ala., it was deemed advisable to look out for a locality to bivouse for the night. Arriving at a large plantation about one

nile from the State line, an orderly called upon the owner to inquire the direction of some locality possessing facilities for a supply of water. The nan directed the orderly to inform General Mc-Cook that there was an abundance of spring water about three miles in advance. The orderly did not notice until after the assassination the fact that the murderer directed him to "inform General Mc-Cook," etc., but hastened to his adjutant, and made him aware of what he had learned. After proceeding a short distance in the direction pointed out, the tread of horses and rattling of saores were heard, and almost instantly the ambulance was surrounded by about eighty guerillas. The appearance of the marauders was so unexpected and rapid that astonishment seized the General's body guard, and fright the ambulance horses, the latter becoming unmanageable. Gen. McCook raised himself upon his knees to assist the driver in checking the animals, when some one shouted "There he is," and approached the wagon with a drawn pistol. water PIPS, irons inches bore up, with eyery variety of Bends, Branches, Traps, &c., warrasted equal to any in the market, and at less rates. The undersigned being interested in one of the largest and best beds of Fire Clay in this country for the manuacture of the above and other articles, defies competition, both in quality and price. PETEB B. MELIOK, Coffice and Store 627 Off ESTNUT Street. Manufactory cor. Thompson and Anthractic streets, Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CAN-Philadelphia, au3-U

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CAN-Tests, Awning, Trunk and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturery Drier Felts, from 1 to 3 feet wide. Tarpanling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

May-H

May PYEBMAS & CO., Burt, his assistant adjutant, in a dying condition, and at less rates. The body warrived to their last resting place.

Mejor Boynton, perceiving this, shouted, "Don't the following order: One Section of Artillery, under command of Captain White and price. Pall-bearers, in carriages. While the order, the weapon cracked, and Gen. McCook Pall-bearers, in carriages. Hearse, flanked by Millitary Pall bearers. Charge of Capt. W. F. Straub.

Coffice and Store 627 Off ESTNUT Street. Hunterbrook ejaculated, "My God, what a cowardly act," and drew his pistol to shoot the ruffian, but was knocked from his horse and taken prisoner. The body guard posted for the brigade to inform he officers of what had taken place, and the whole command of Capt. Burt, of the 9th.O.V.I.

Family and Triends of the Deceased in carriages. Under. Command of Capt. Burt, of the 9th.O.V.I.

Family and Triends of the price of the price of the brigade to inform he officers of what had taken place, and the whole command of Capt. Burt, of the 9th.O.V.I.

Family and Triends of the price of the price

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The rage of the 9th Ohio, McCook's old regiment, was indescribable. They immediately went back to the house from whence the orderly derived his information, but found it vacated. They fired the dwelling and about twenty out-houses, and destroyed everything upon the grounds. Making complete work of this place, they destroyed all the dwellings in that section of the country, and hung thirteen residents of the neighborhood. I am informed that the scene was most fearful, indeed. This regiment is celebrated for its uniform good

were illustriously instrumental in deciding the battle of Mill Spring. They were devoted in their love and regard for their gallant Colonel, many of whom wept bitterly at the sad termination of his General McCook was a young man, of brilliant intellect and genial disposition. He was a warm friend, an honest patriot, and a brave man, in the most glorious sense of the word. He was shot in FROM JAMES RIVER.

the left side and lingered with life twenty seven hours. A few hours before he died he remarked to his assistant adjutant—"Andy, be a good man, and remember me." His last words were." Tell Alex. (Major General Alexander McDowell McCook, his brother,) and all the rest, that I have tried to live and die like a man, always doing my duty." Last night, his body lay at the Capitol, from the top of which the national banner remained motion-

Last March I visited the gunboat, which was anchered in the Cumberland for some time, in company with Captain Markham, of the 2d Minneota, and the deceased patriot. I have been in his company several times since, and partook of his unbounded hospitality upon many occasions. I cherish his memory. His acquaintances have lost an associate of invaluable worth, and our imperilled country has lost a true friend. B C. T.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLEET: the Squadron Moving Down the River.The "Order of Our Going"-No Opposition made by the Rebels-Passing Natchez-A Halt at Baton Rouge—The Troops Landed—A False Report Corrected—Situation of the Unionists-Arrival at New Orleans - Sensution

Reports from Magruder. Special Correspondence of The Press.] WESTERN GULF SQUADRON, Mississippi River, July 28, 1862. The entire squadron got under way at 3 P. M. and proceeded in line down the river, as follows: In the advance were the gunboats Katahdin, Kennebec, Sciota, and the army transports Laurel Hill, Ceres, Algirens, Iberville, Morning Light, Disna, Burton, and Sallie Robertson, each towing mortar boats. Next came the second-class steam sloops of-war Iroquois and Oneida; first-class steam sloops of war Richmond, Hartford, Brooklyn, King. boat, Westfield, (acting flag ship of the mortar fleet), Louisiana Belle, (flag army transport), gunboat Pinola, (on duty as scout), the ram Sumpter, and Porter's iron-clad gunboat Essex bringing up the rear. What a grand and brilliant sight it is to the spectator standing on the bank of the river to behold the flower of our glorious navy as it passes by! What a pity it is that we have no Frank Leslie's or Harper's Weekly reporters in the squadron to sketch all this! I am sure it would be appreciated. The difficulties expected to be encountered on our downward passage have all been overcome. Grand Gulf, Natchez, Ellis' Cliffs, Adams' Port, (sometimes called Fort Adams, perhaps in consequence of the ruins of an old fort in its vicinity.) Colles creek, Red River Cut-off, (reported to have been strongly fortified, and no doubt was at the time,) and Red river, have all allowed our squadron to pass by without disturbance, not a shot being fired-nothing, in fact, denoting the presence of a gun or man.

Let a storeship—an unarmed transport—proceed by these places, and how different will be the result Life, activity will soon make itself known. Batteries will be uncovered, and men ready to serve them upon unarmed vessels. It was expected, from numerous reports, that at the Hole in the-Wall, Lasscox Island, and Natchez Island, the water would be very low, and great danger would be experienced to prevent the large ships from running high aground, but such has not been the case. These shoal places have all been encountered and avoided by our pilots. At Natchez, both above and below the hills, numerous crowds of both sexes had assembled to witness no doubt what they imagined the grand retreat of Farragut's great squadron. Not a wave of a handkerchief, not a token of re-

cognition or greeting, was observable in that vast oncourse of people. July 26th.—At 3 P. M. we let go our anchor off the city of Baton Rouge. The transports landed their troops and sick, and found excellent quarters at the United States barracks. The report, circulated freely through the papers, that 1,500 men, with a battery of field pieces, had been captured by the rebels at this place, is not so. We found them quartered comfortably in the barracks, and the American flag proudly waving over the city; although, since the absence of the main body of troops, and the squadron, they have not had as much confidence in themselves. The gunboat Cayuga lay off the upper part of the city, while the Keneo held the lower. Once or twice it was ascertained that over 10,000 troops of the enemy were marching on the city; the women and children all came down to the wharf to seek protection from the gunboats. They expected the city to be bombarded every minute; but, fortunately for all parties, the rebels did not make their appearance. These alarms are generally settled by a body of skirmishers going out, the next day, and finding out that, instead of

10,000 troops marching on the city, a hundred or so guerillas had created the excitement. The Union feeling in Baton Rouge s'ands thus: If you hold the city with your troops and vessels, very well and good; we can then proclaim openly our Union sentiments. But, if you withdraw your troops and vessels, what will become of us? The rebel general has distinctly informed the citizens of Baton Rouge that if they aid, in any manner, the cause of the Federal Government, the Confederate Government would know of it, and treat them accordingly, as enemies to their cause. It should be the policy of this Government to have troops in readiness to hold such important places of this kind. Soldiers are badly wanted in this quarter, as much so as on the Peninsula. The Mississippi river should be held, at all hazards. Those in power should not neglect it. Colonel Joseph Acklin, reported kill d while defending his family and cotton from being destroyed, is still its natural position.

alive and well. The river has nearly fallen back to July 27.—To-day we signalled up anchor, and proceeded down the river to New Orleans. The Richmond, Hartford, Brooklyn, and gunboat Pinola obeyed the order. . The passage from Baton Rouge to New Orleans is perfectly safe. There are no dangerous cliffs or shoals to encounter. The gunboats Katabdin, Keneo, Cayuga, Sciota, with the iron clads Essex and Sumpter, and a number of storeships and transports, remained behind for the protection of the city and affairs above. Four very interesting and pretty young ladies, as the vessels passed, shook their fans at us, pointing, at the same time, up the river, as much as to say Ah, you Yankees, why didn't you take Vicksburg? July 28, at 11.30 A. M.—We have just let go our anchor off New Orleans. Not one case of yellow fever has as yet taken place. Gen. Butler is very strict in his rules of regulations in regard to health. The St. Charles Hotel has closed its doors, and the general has quietly settled down into a pri-

July 29.—News from the city has just been received that Gen. Magrader is some miles back with 60,000 men, and seems ready, with six ironclad rams, to attack the squadron. All bosh!
MAGNOLIA MAGNOLIA.

Obsequies of General McCook. Obsequies of General McCook.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday.]

The obsequies of the late Brigadier General Robert Latimer McCook were imposingly celebrated yesterday. Many business houses were closed, private and public edinces were cled in mourning weeds, flags were suspended at half-mast, minute guns were fired, bells were tolled, and vast masses of men, women, and children blocked the sidewalks to witness the funeral cortege. The public exhibition of respect for the memory of the gallant dead, and of grief for his loss was touching.

The funeral colemnities were celebrated in the rotunda of the court house, where the remains lay in state undermilitery guard. The relatives of the dead patriot—his venerable father and mother, who now proudly mourn two noble, sons sacrificed on their country's altar, his sisters and two of his brothers, were chief mourners there; only because he was of their blood, but there were many we ose grief was scarcely less profound—those who had admired him as a man and as a friend; and those who loved him only as the soldier loves his beignant and gallant leader.

In the Mennerchor broke the sadistillness of the hour in a solemn dirge sung with a manly power and pathos which touched all hearts. The venerable Bishop McItvaine read the funeral service of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Fuchshover, chaplain of the regiment (9th Ohio) which General McCook had so long commanded, delivered an eloquent address in the German tongue, reccunting the manly virtues of the dead, reminding his countrymen of his fidelity to his trust, of his bravery in battle, and of his devotion to his country, when the body was borne to the street, and moved away slowly and sadly to its last home, eccorted by a noble, procession of citizens and soldiery. zens and soldiery.

The procession, under direction of Major Malcolm McDowell, grand marshal, moved in the following order:

Account of the Capture of Baton Rouge and the (.mm) THE CAMPS AND STORES BURNED. GENERAL WILLIAMS AND OTHER UNION OFFICERS SAID TO BE KILLED.

Destruction of the Ram Arkansas. A Rebel Brigadier General Captured. ALLEGED VICTORY IN EAST TENNESSEE. Death of Gen. McCook Avenged. A BEBEL GENERAL ASSASSINATED.

A SCHOONER RUNS THE BLOCKADE OF MOBILE. Interesting from Petersburg. A FIGHT AT MASSAPONAX GEN. STUART ATTACKS TWO UNION BRIGADES.

THE CAPTURE OF BATON ROUGE—DESTRUCTION OF

THE RAM ARKANSAS. [By telegraph to the Richmond Examiner, August 9.]

Mosiles, August 8, 1862—A special despatch to the
Advertiser and Register, cated Jackson to day, says:
General Van Dorn permits me to copy the following AMITE BIVER, August 6, 1862.—About one o'cleck this morning the Kederal guoboats attacked the Confederate ran Arkanias. Messengers inform me that she fought them well for some time, inflicting great, damage. She was then blown up by her crew. The measuager thinks they all escaped. 1994 JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. COLLET'S RIVER, TEN MILES FROM BATON BOUGE. Angust 6, 1862

We occupied the whole of the town and the battle field till evenlig, but no decisive result was gained after my last despatch. There being no water between here and the Mississippi river compelled me to come here. I moved at my own time and in order. The Arkausas laid, with her machinery injured, fifty miles above the town all one y cettrday. Her commander sent me word last evening that he would try to get her up the river, and saked it it be possible to send him: a boat to said hims. From the reports she is permanently unserviceable. We burned nearly all of their camps and a large amount of stores; and cut them up badly. General Williams and other prominent officers are killed.

Rumor says that General Ularke is a prisoner. Parties from the field say that our victory was complete. The the from the field sal; that our victory was complete. The ground was strewn with the dead and wounded. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RAM ARKANSAS. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RAM ARKANSAS.

[From the Bichmond Whig, August 9.]
The Confederate sloop-of war Arkansas, Lieutenant
H. K. Stevens, of South Carolina, commanting: loft
Vicksburg on Monday to co-operate in the attack on
Batten Bonge. After passing Bay on Sare some portion of
her machinery became disabled, and she was hauled in
towards the shore for repairs. Whilst in this position she
was attacked by a fleet of Yankee, guuboats from below.
After a gallant resistance she was abandoned and plown
up. The officers and crew, we are informed, reached the
shore in safety.

shore in safety. THE ALLEGED REBEL VICTORY IN EAST TEN-NESSEE.
[Despatch to the Richmond Examiner, August 9.]
Mobile, Aug. 7.—A special despatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville, yesterday, says: Heavy skirmishing commenced Tuesday with a large portion of the enemy, at Tuesday with a large portion of the enemy, at Tuesday seven miles from Cumberland Gap. One brigade of Gon Stevenson's force was engaged on our side. The design was to gain by's rear and cut them off from the Ga the enemy's rest and cut them on from the wap. The strillery firing was very heavy. Several prisoners had been brought in from Tazewell. No particulars of the fight received. General Hains, at last accounts, was making a forced march to gain the enemy's rear.

Brigadiar General W. E. Caswell was, this after-

SECOND DESPATCH. KNOXVILLE, August 7.—A despatch this morning from Brigadier General stevenson states that, after a gallant action of four hours yesteroay, near fazewell, the enemy was repulsed, with great slaughter, and its in full retreat.

A courier reports that a battery of four guns was taken after our men were twice repulsed, with the loss of one hundred and nine men. hindred and nine men.

General Burton has succeeded in gaining the enemy's rear. General Stevenson, being reinforced, flanked Bowen's command, capturing the "Federal army of East Tannessee." The murderer of General Caswell was arrested last

night.

ANOTHER DESPATOH

CHATTANOOGA August 8.—There are rumors of a battle between Stevenson's brigade and four thousand Foderals, near Tazewell, twelve miles from Cumberland Gap. Tuesday Vaughan's 3d Tennessee Begiment whip ped Bird's renegade Tennesseans at Rig Orees Gap. The Confederate loss was twelve; Bird's, one hundred. THE VICTORIES AT BATON ROUGE AND EAST TEN

THE VICTORIES AT BATON ROUGH AND BAST TENNESSER.

(From the Richmond Examiner, August 9]
The news from the West is both very cheering and very depressing. The falality which has pursued our navy is still upon its heels, and the Arkansas is reported to have followed the fate of the Merrimac and the dississippi. Our con people have burnt and destroyed our last remaining first-class vessel on the water. The Arkansas, with a little assistance from other vessels which might have, in the course of line, been sent to her aid, might have retaken New Orlebns, and held the enemy's gunboats at bay below the city. But the vessel is lost, and Buller's reign must go on.

The news from East Tennessee is doubtless more authentic than accurate. There is little doubt of a hand-The news from East Tennessee is doubtless more authentic than accurate. There is little doubt of a handsome success in that quarter; but it is possible the account of the itelegraphists is somewhat colored. We have had a force in that country, for four months past, large enough at any time to have driven off the Yankoes who have been committing depredations; but the absolute incriness of our generals had discouraged all expectation of a movement. At last a movement has been made, and the country is electrified with the news of a brilliant triumph. It the army of Morgan, the Federal general commanding, has indeed been captured, the effect will be very decided upon popular feeling in Kentucsy. East Tennessee was alreacy secured by the presence of Gen. Bregg and the embarrassments which surrounded Gen. Buell. The capture of the army at Cumberland Gap will have more intimate relation with the future of Kentucky than any other region. We shall expect more favorable and decisive news from Kentucky very soon. The army reported to be captured at this Gap was, possibly, five thousand strong. The capture would be a glorious thing. Turning the whole army loses again, however, on parole, will be the reverse. Yet the extraordinary cartel which our rulers have recently signed with the Yankees binds us to this act of folly.

FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF JAMES RIVER.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 9:] [From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 9.]

The large force of the enemy reported in the early part of the week as penetrating into Prince Orange county and "advancing on Petersburg" are thought to have fallen back to the banks of the James river.

On Wednesday a number of steambosts proceeded up Bailey's creek, a stream three miles below City Point, navigable for several miles, with the design, it was thought, of landing troops; but no intelligence of such a debarkation has yet reached us.

Our pickets, on Thursday, ventured to Cox's Mill, a point within a short distance of the river, without encountering the enemy.

We think it very clear that one object of the enemy's descent upon the south side was: to purge this neighborhood of rebel batteries. Having satisfied himself that these troublesome customers have withdrawn beyond his hood of rebel batteries. Having satisfied himself that these troublesome customers have withdrawn beyond his reach, he has so fortified the points opposite his enoampment as will, he thinks, prevent their return, and is now addressing himself to the serious business of taking Richmond, or of taking himself out of the river.

The Yankee gunboat reported as aground off the mouth of the Appomattaxwas, on Wednesday evening, gotten affect by the assistance of four steam tugs. The Galena was, at last accounts, anchored off the farm of Mrs. Mary O. Wrsy, it a position commanding the channel. Her particular mission is thought to be to watch the advent of the Merrimacs which the Yankee Government have learned through veracious refugee "British sub-

have learned through veracious refugee "British sub-jects" are now being iron-clad at the "Tredegar Works, across the river." PRISONERS FROM WALVERN HILL. [From the Richmond Examiner, August 9.] Thirty Yankee prisoners were yesterday received a the Libby prison from Malvern Hill, which we learn i the Libby prison from Malvern Hill, which we learn is again in our possession, having been retaken in a skirmin hon Thursday, resulting in the capture of the above prisoners, and the loss of a few men on our side taken prisoners. No officers were among the Yankees taken by our army on Thursday, which is a fact too significant te escape remark. If taken, they have concealed their rank by the substitution of private's clothing, which is easy enough among so many, and thus the much-vaunted less talionis falls to the ground. If such is the fact, that there are officers among them in disguise, the utter absurdity of the realisatory order of the President is too plainly revealed to need any comment. plainly revealed to need any comment.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 9.]
The train last ovening brought to this city five hun dred and fifteen of the Yankee prisoners held at Lynch-burg, who are included in the exchange agreed upon be-tween the United States and the Confederate Govern-ments. They were taken to Bille Island, from whence VESSELS RUN THE BLOCKADE.

A telegraphic despatch to the Richmond Examine: dated Mobile 8th, states: Bouthern port on Wednesday (August 6.) The vigilance of the blockacing squadron was cluded without trouble." REPORTED PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVACUATION OF MEMPHIS.

A special despatch to the same paper, dated Mobile, August 8th, states: "A special despatch to the Tribune states that persons from Memphis say that twenty fransports from below, and forty from above have arrived there. It is believed that the city is to be evacuated and most of the troops there sent to other points, leaving mere garrison behind. - YANKEE PRISONERS AND STATE LAWS. [From the Bichmond Whig, August 9] The Savannah News commends the course of Governor Letcher in calling upon the Secretary of War to deliver to the State authorities, to be dealt with by them, all to the State authorities, to be dealt with by them, all Yabkee captives who have been engaged in violating the statutes of Virginia. It says: We sincerely hope that Governor Letcher's example will be followed by the Go-vernors of all the Confederate States. There is no reason

Governor Letcher's example will be followed by the Governors of all the Confederate States. There is no reason why our laws for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens should be abrogated because the Northern Government is end avoring to legalize theft, murder, robbery, areon, and insurrection; by resorting to such barbareus measures in their war against as; nor would it be consistent with State rights to permit our own Government to place thieves and insurrectionists, taken on our side, on the footing of prisoners of war. The war power granted by the States to the Confederate Government for the common defence does not authorize that Government for the common defence does not authorize that Government to disregard our statute laws enacted for our security. Nor does the cartel recently agreed upon between the United States and our Government stand in the way of a compliance with Gov. Letcher's application for the surrender of criminals. It was never contemplated by the signers of that linstrument that it should sheld felons—it was simply, for an exchange of prisoners of war. A negro thief, an inciter of insurrection; is a felon under our statute laws, and whether the crime was committed before or after his capture as a prisoner of war, he is amenable to "the law in such case made and provided," and should be given up for trial and punishment. We hope the question will be pressed upon the Government, and that, our Confederate military, at the rittle such they are captured, to the, civil authorities of those States.

**EXCITEMENT IN PETERSBURG—THE "PERFIDIOUS"

George. An early rumor was freely ventilated, which stated that an admirable plan for the capture of the entire Yankee force on Thursday, had felled solely through the perfidy of a negro, who gave information to the Yankee commander of our movements. Later in the day it was currently reported on the streets that we had overtaken the enemy and driven him in utter confusion and dismay to the cover of his gunboats. dismay to the cover of his gunboats.

THE ENGAGEMENT REPORTED BY THE REBEL GEN. STUART. In an interview between Gen. Hartsuff, of Gen. Pope's army, and the rebel Gen. Stnart, after the battle of Cedar Mountain, the latter said he had had an engagement with two brigades coming from Fredericksburg. The Pettraburg Express of the 9th has the following despatch referring to the affair:

HICHMOND, Aug. 8.—Gen. Stuart left. Hanover Court. House on Monday, with lies's cavalry, and proceeded to within eight wires of Fredericksburg. He there learned that two brigades of the enemy had gone in the direction of Hanover Junction. He then went in pursuit of them, and overtook their rear guard at Massaponax. A sharp and overtook their rear guard at Massaponax. A sharp shi mish occurred, in which he captured 60 prisoners, the enemy being reinforced, and naving a strong position on a rising ground, Gen. Stuar, fell back. The enemy did not pursue. In the mean time, a detachment sent for the purpose captured a train of twelve wagens and flity soldiers on the Fredericksburg road. Gen. Stuart returned to Hanover Court house last night.

REBEL GUERILLAS. The raising and commissioning of guerillas by the rebels under their law authorizing the same, is going on britisly, with a view, no doubt, of utimately laying the whole Southern country waste. Among those who have been commissioned by, the Secretary, of. War to raise a regiment of independent Rangers, says The Enquirer is our friend Dr. S. J. Wheeler, of Murfreesborough, North Carolina. Under the head of telegraph news in the Petersburg (Va.) Express, of the 9th instant, we glean the follow-

THE RAM ARKANSAS DESTROYED. BIGHMOND, Aug. 8.—A despatch from Gen. Van Dorn to Sectetary Mallory, states that the Confederate ram Arkansas, Lieut. Stephens commanding, has been destroyed. She left Vicksburg, on Moncay, to co-operate in the attack on Baton Bouge. After passing Bayou sara her machinery became deranged; and whilst attempting to adjust it several of the enemy's gundous attacked her. After a gallant resistance, she was abandoned and blown up. Her officers and men reached the shore in safety. ATROCIOUS MURDER.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 7.—Ex. Brig. Gen. Oaswell was hor handyinta, aug. ... base afternoon, on his farm near thir) nundered, Jesterday afternoon, on his farm near here. The murder is supposed to have been committed by a gaug of Unionists, under Capt Frank Bowers, an by a gaug or Unionists, under Capt Frank Bowers, an Bust I concess an in the Federal army, who was arrested MORE TANKEE PRISONERS ON NEW ACCOUNT. BICHMOND, Aug. 7.—101 prisoners from Pope's army, taken by Stuart s Cavairy, near Gordonsville, arrived to-night by special train. No officers, and no particulars. CONFEDERATE VICTORY IN EAST TENNESSES. Months, Aug. 7.—A despatch from Knoxville to the Advertiser and Register, dated 6th instant, says that heavy shirmishing took place with the enemy on Thesaday, at Tazewell, seven miles from Cumberland Gap. the brigade of Gen. Stevenson's force was engaged on our side. Several prisoners, were taken, but we have no perticulars of the fight. Gen. Beins, at last accounts, was 'making a forced march to gain the enemy's rear, and cut him off from the Gap.

A second despatch, this date, Aug. 7, says that Gen. Sitvenson repulsed the enemy with great slaughter, after Stevenson repulsed the enemy with great slaughter, after an action of four hours, and he is now in full retreat. A battery of four guns was taken by our men, after a loss of 199, and being twice repulsed.

Gen. Burton has gained the enemy's rear, and Gen.

and captured the Federal army of East Tennessee. FROM MEMPHIS. MOBILE, August 8 —A despatch to the *Tribune*, dated Grenaus, August 7, says that twenty transperts arrived at Memphis, on Tuesoay, from below, and forty from above. It is believed that the city will be evacuated, leaving only a garrison. NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS. From returns thus far, Vance is considered elected, by 25,000 majority, over Johnston, together with a conserva-

FLOORING THE BRIDGE.

tevenson, being reinforced, flanked Bowen's cor

The new Confederate railroad bridge across the Appo-nation river is being neatly and substantially floored by MOUNT PLEASANT. It is the impression here that the enemy do not intend any advance upon Petersburg from this direction. They are said to be in camp at Mayeox Spring. RUMORS FROM PRINCE GEORGE. RUMORS FROM PRINCE GRORGE.

Our city was filled with rumors yesterday, about the movements of the enemy and our troops in Prince George. It was stated that an admirable plan for the capture of the whole Yankee force was frustrated on Thursday, by the perfuly of a negro. Later in the day, it was reported that we had defeated the enemy, and chased him to his gunboats; and again, at six P. M., we heard that the enemy had landed at Tar Bay, with fifteen thousand men, and were advancing towards Petersburg. As far as official sources were concerned, not one of these rumors has been substantiated.

Two hundred sacts of Virginia and North Oarolina salt are advertised, showing that the South is not as salt are advertised, showing that the South is not as utterly destitute of that article as is imagined here. The quantity, however, procured, is comparatively small, and

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Rebels Want Permission to Trade with the City. THEIR REQUEST REFUSED.

GENERAL PHELPS ENDEAVORS TO RAISE A NEGRO BRIGADE.

GENERAL BUTLER OPPOSED. MPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULE,
NEW OBLEANS, August 2, 1882.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
Sin: I beg leave to enclose to you copies of orders and
correspondence with General Phelps upon the subject of
arming and equipping the negroes.
General Phelps, without orders, and without my knowledge, has organized five companies of negroes, and the
first official information I had of his doings in that behalf was a requisition for arms and equipments for them.
It becomes more necessary in my judgment to employ
them differently, and I thought by the means I could
find employment for all, and not raise the question offensively between General Phelps and myself, until it
was settled at Washington, and, therefore, sent the order
to employ the negroes without sending an answer to his was settled at Washington, and, therefore, sent the order to employ the negroes without sending an answer to his requisition. But his tetter of resignation has left me no choice but to insist that my order should be obeyed.

I submit the whole matter to the department. I need not discuss it. General Shepley, who has been with you, can do it much better than I can. Mr. Boselius, who I have sent by the Connecticut, can tell you much more fully than it were possible to do in a despatch what has been the effect of the course of General Phelps.

An insurrection broke out among the negroes a few miles up the river, which caused the women of that neighborhood to apply to an armed boat belonging to us. miles up the liver, which caused the women of that neighborhood to apply to an armed boat belonging to us, passing down, for aid, and the incipient revult was stopped by informing the negroes that we should repel an attack by them upon the women and children.

All is for the determination of the department, to which I shall give the fullest obedience. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, July 30, 1862. Capt. R. S. Davis, A. A. A. General:

Fir: I enclose herewith requisitious for arms, acontrements, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c., for three regiments of Africans, which I propose to raise for the defence of this point. The location is swampy and unhealthy and our men are dying at the rate of two or three a day. The Southern loyalists are willing, as I understand, to furnish their share of the tax for the support of the war; but they should also furnish their quots of men, which they have not thus far done. An opportunity now offers of supplying the deficiency, and it is not safe to neglect opportunities in war. I think that, with the proper facilities, I could raise the three regiments proposed in a short time, without holding out any inducements or offering any reward. I have now upwards of three hundred Africans, organized into five companies, who are all willing and ready to show their devotion to our cause in any way that it may be put to the test. They are willing to submit to anything rather than to slavery. Society in the South seems to be on the point of dissolution, and the best way of preventing the African from becoming instrumental in a general state of anarchy is to enlist him in the cause of the Republic. If we neglect his services, any petty military chieftain, by offering him freedom, can have them for the nurroes of repherer to enlist him in the cause of the Republic. If we neglect his services, any petty military chieftain, by offering him freedom, can have them for the purpose of robbery; and plunder. It is for the interest of the South as well as for the North that the African should be permitted to offer his block for the temple of freedom. Sentiments unworthy of the man of the present day, worthy only of another Cain, could prevent such an offer from being accepted. I would recommend that the cadet graduates of the present year should be sent to South Carolina and this point to organize and discipline our African levies, and that the more promising non-commissioned officers and privates of the army be appointed as company officers and or the present promise and them. Prompts and expectic efforts in this to command them. Prompt and energetic efforts, in this direction would probably accomplish more towards speedy termination of the war and an early restoration of peace and amity than any other course which could be adopted. I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectively work and the property of the course of the course

fully, your ebedient servant,

J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier General. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. Headquarters Department of the Gult,
New Orleans, July 31, 1862.
General: The General Commanding wishes you to
employ the contrabands in and about your camp, in
cutting down all the trees, etc., between your lines and
the lake, and in forming abattis according to the plan
agreed upon between you and Lieutenant Weitzel when
he visited you some time since. What wood is not used
by you is much needed in this city. For this purpose, I
have ordered the quartermeater to forwish you with even A schooner from Havana run the blockade yesterday morning. Her cargo consists of powder, lead, caps, salt, coffee, cavalry sabres, and soap.

The same paper says: "A very rapid steamer, well loaded with many desirable articles, arrived safely at a By order of Major General BUTLEB. B. S. Davis, Captain, and A. A. A. G.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, July 31, 1862.

Capt. R. S. Davis, Acting Assistant Adj't General:
Eir: The communication from four office of this date,
signed "By order Major General Butler," directing me signed "By order Major General Butler," directing me
to employ the contrabands in and about my camp in cutting down all the trees between my lines and the lake,
&c., has just been recrived. In reply, I must state that,
while I am willing to prepare African regiments, for the
defence of the Government against its assailants. I am
not willing to become the mere slave driver which you
propose, having no qualifications in that way. I am,
therefore, under the necessity of tendering the resignation of my commission as an officer of the army of the
United States, and respectfully request a leave of absonce
until it is accepted, in accordance with paragraph 29,
page 12, of the general regulation. While I am writing,
at half past tight o'clock P. M., a colored man is brought
in by one of the pickets, who has just been wounded in
the side by a charge of shot which, he says, was fired at
him by one of a party of three hare hunters or guerillas a
mile or more from our line of centinels. As it is some
distance from the camp to the lake, the party of wooddistance from the camp to the lake, the party of wood-choppers which you have directed will probably need a considerable force to guard them against similar attacks. J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier General.

J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, August 2, 1862.

GREERAL: By the act of Congress, as I understand it,
the President of the United States alone has the authority
to employ Africans in arms as a part of the military
forces of the United States.

By Every law up to this time, raising volunteer or militia
forces, has been opposed to their employment. The
President has not as yet indicated his purpose to employ
the Africans in arms.

The arms, clothing, and camp equipage which I have
here for the Louisiana Volunteers are, by the letter of the
Secretary of War, expressly limited to white soldiers; so
that I have no authority to direct them, however much I
may, desire so to do. may desire so to do.

I do not think you are empowered to organize into made and movided," and should be given up for trial and puttabasent. We hope the question will be pressed upon the Sovermant, and that our Confederate military, artiforities will be instructed to turn over all white men against whom there is good ground for suspecting that they have been engaged in violating the statute laws of the States in which they are captured, to the civil authorities of those States.

BECITEMENT IN PETERSBURG—THE "PERPIDIOUS"

I will sind your are empowered to organize, into companies, and drill them as a military organization to the present advisor, as I am unexpectedly informed you have done. I cannot sanction this course of action as at present advisor, as I am unexpectedly informed you have done. I cannot sanction this course of the services of the blacks who are being sheltered upon the outskirts of the States.

BECITEMENT IN PETERSBURG—THE "PERPIDIOUS"

I will sind your application to the President; but in the meantime, you must desist from the formation of any near military or gangasation. The Petersburg Express of the Ministry and our own troops in Prince

The City was filled with rumors trasted ay about the meantime, you must dealst from the formation of any near military, organisation.

The city was filled with rumors trasted ay about the BUTLER, Major General Commanding forces of Camp movements of the enemy and our own troops in Prince

Paraget.

TWO CENTS. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, Headquarters Department of the Gule,

New Orleans, August 2, 1862.

General: I was somewhat, surprised to receive your resignation for the reason stated.

When you were put in command at Camp Parapet I sent Lieut. Weltzel, my chief engineer, to make a reconnoissance of the lines of Carrollton, and I understand it was agreed between you and the engineer that a removal of the woodbetween Lake Pontchartrain and the right or your entrenchments was a necessary military precaution. precantion:

The work could not be done at that time because of the stage of water and the want of men. But now both water and men concur. You have five hundred Africans organized into companies. You write me this work they are fitted to do. It must either be done by them or by my soldiers, now drilled and dasciplined. You have said the location is unhealthy to the soldiers—it is not to the location is unhealthy to the soldiers—it is not to the location is unhealthy to the soldiers—it is not to the location is unhealthy to the soldiers—it is not to the location is unhealthy to the soldiers—it is not to the location is unhealthy to the soldiers—it is not to the location is unhealthy to the soldiers—it is not to the location is unhealthy to the soldiers—it is not to the location is unhealthy to the soldiers—it is not to the location is unhealthy to the soldiers of the soldiers of your littles by the rebels; and, in my judgment, it is a matter of nocessary precedition thus te clear the right of your line, so that you can receive the proper aid from the gunboats on the lake, besides preventing the enemy from having cover. To do this the negroes ought to be employed, and in so employing you as a slave driver.

The soldiers of the Army of the Potomac did this very thing lost summer, in front of Arlington Heights. Are the negroes any better than they? Because of an order to do this necessary thing; to protect your resignation and ask immediate leave of absence. I assure you'l' did not expect this, either from your courage, your patriotiem, or your good sense. To resign in the face of; an enemy has not been the highest plaudit to a soldier, especially when the reason assigned is that he is ordered to do that which a recent act of Congress has specially authorized a comminance will not be accepted by me; leave of absence will not be granted, and you will see to it that my orders, thus necessary for the defence of the city, are faithfully and diligently execated, upon the resonability that is soldier in the field owes to The work could not be done at that time because of the

once filled by the proper department. You will also sent out a proper suard to protect the laborers against the guerilla force, if any there may be in the neighborhood INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PLANTERS AND THE REBEL GENERAL. The citizens of St. Tammany, parish, with an eye to he loaves and fishes, have positioned the rebel general the loaves and fishes, have peritioned the rebel general commanding Lower Louisiana to trade with New Orleans. commanding Lower Louisian to trade with New Orleans.
The following is the correspondence on the subject:

To General Ruggles, Commanding.

The undersgued, citizens or residents of St. Tammany particle, Lia, respectfully beg leave to represent the following facts:

Our community, is not an agricultural one, but has always been dependent on New Orleans for food, supplied us in exchange for wood, brick, lumber, &c. A sudden and total termination of this trade, especially without previous notice, would put us in danger of starvation.

We are aware that in time of war there should be no trade between belligerents, but there are exceptions to this as well as to all other general rules. An exception has all eady been made in lavor of our citizens in New Orleans, to the extent of turnishing them with flour Our case, we conceive to be a much stronger one, as by the continuance of a limited trafic, such as herefore existing, we obtain necessaries of life, in the shape of provisions, in exchange for mere conveniences, wood, lumber, &c., which are never publish or our hands. The Southern Ac., which are mere or mere conveniences, wood, lumber, &c., which are mere rubbish on our hands. The Southern Confederacy evidently gains by such an exchange. Again, we would call to your mind, General, the fact that immense stores of satt, medicines, and other stores for our sunies have come through this channel. Are we to voluntarily the come through this channel. simits have come through this channel. Are we to voluntarily throw away an opportunity which the avarice of our enemy holds out and will continue to secure to take the average of a count safeguards being placed around such traffic as to make it bona fide advantageous to our side. We, therefore, petition you, deneral, to per mit the continuance of a restricted trade, within such limits as your predence may suggest, and we recommend pel mit the continuance of a restricted trade, within such limits as your prudence may suggest, and we recomment the bearer of this, Uaptain Peter Gentilluci, as a proper person to receive your confidence in this matter; a man of suict integrity and unfinching loyalty.

M. B. Hand, L. M. Hand, James Ouncan, Henry Keisser, E. G. Barnitz, M. Kroger, Rudlaud Whiten, N. Galatas, M. Hoos, H. Seimer, J. E. Smith, James T. Hoemer, George Rebber, T. H. Gails, T. M. Hurst, Thomas Gillespie, N. Augustin, J. H. Ruddock, William Bagbl, H. Jones, Aug. simon, S. B. Staples, R. M. Letir, J. M. Thompson, W. Berkett, Thomas Sacrolk, S. J. Leslie, Martin Lebenf, J. M. Galatas, A. L. A. Bahan, T. Solonon, T. Negrett.

I certify the above to be a true copy. Acting Assistant Adjusant and Inspector General. ACTING ASSISTANT Adjusts and Inspector General.

FIRST DISTRICT, PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'S OFFICH,

TANGIFAHO, July 11, 1862.

To Messys. M. C. Hand, Thomas Gillespie, and others,
citizens of the parish of St. Tammany:

Gentlemen: Your petition, asking permission to open
trade with the enemits of your country, who now occupy
New Orleans and Baton Rouge, the commercial and political capitals of your State, has been received by Gen.

Enigles, and I am directed by him to reply.

In doing so, I beg leave to call your attention to Gene-In doing so, I beg leave to call your attention to General Order No. 2, from these headquarters, and to paragraph No. 1, of General Order No. 9, from department headquarters, prohibiting all intercourse and traffic with the enemy, or persons within his lines, and denouncing the penalty of death against those who engage in it. Copies of these are herewith enclosed for your informa-These orders have been called for by the stern necessi-ies of the times, and, it is believed, have met the atmost Nor is there anything novel in the regulations they pre-Nor is there anything novel in the regulations they pre-scribe or the penalties they amounce. They but declare and ciethe with penal sanctions doctrines long established and universally recognized.

Even in your communication, while asking to be ex-empt from their provisions, you recognize their justice, for you say, "We are aware that in times of war there

empt. From their provisions, you recognize their justice, for you say, "We are aware that it times of war there should be no trade between belligerents." But you urge that yours is an exceptional case, and that to enforce this rule would subject you to great hardships.

For now more than twelve months your country has been engaged in a gigantic struggle for existence. Her noble people have poured out their treasures as water, and like the ancient Patriarch, have not even withheld their children from the sterifice, but have cheerfully sent them forth to encounter the toils of the march, the diseases of the camp and the perils of the battle field. Hundled of them have stallen by the wayside—thousands have lingered and died in the hospitals, many of them for the wart of medicines which could not be obtained; and thousands more have perished in the field of battle. But their thinned and wested ranks have been filled by others eagerly pressing forward to take the places of the fallen; and to day your flag is proudly borne in the face of and behind the foe by men half clothed, half fed, and who for months have not known even the rude comforts of a soldier's tent. Nor has the army been alone in this respect; every class of society has, to a greater or less oxtent, been subjected to hardships and privations which, to their lasting honor be it said, have been firmly and tent, been subjected to hardships and privations which, to their lasting honor be it said, have been firmly and even cheerfully borne. And if, gentlemen, the time has come when you are called upon to take your portion of this wide-spread suffering, the general commanding hopes and believes that you will not be found wanting in courage and fortitude to bear it like men and patriots. You say that if not permitted to dispose of your bricks, lumber, &c., they will be "mere rubbish on your hands." You cannot be ignorant, gentlemen, that in this you but share the common fase of your fellow-citizens. More than two hunared millions of dollars worth of produce is now held by the patriotic planters of the Confederate States, and, so far from seeking to sell or barter this, they stand ready to destry, and have, in many instances, youndarily applied the torch, and, with a self-sacrificing devotion worthy of men who aspire to be free, calmly voluntarily applied the torch, and, with a self-seorificing devotion worthy of men who aspire to be free, calmly see it reduced to ashes rather than self, even at the most exorbitant rates, to the enemies of their country. And if you will but turn your eyes to a neighboring parish you may see there the very materials which you fear will become "rubbish" on your hands—though but recently formed into comfortable dwellings, and sheltering helpless women and children—reduced to heaps of "rubbish" and sshes, while their inmates have been driven to the woods, and deprived of all means of subsistence. And this has been dene by the very men with whom you would now open commercial intercourse; to whose avaries you would minister, and whose wants you would supply. The general commanding directs me, in conclusion, to say that, regarding these prehibitions of traffic with the enemy, as essential to the successful defence of the country, he is determined rigidly to enforce them; and any one who may be detected in attempting to evade or violate them will be promptly brought to condign punishment. Very respectfully, JAMES O. FQQUA,

District Provost Marshal General.

The Commercial Bulletin and the Picayune news-

The Commercial Bulletin and the Picayune news-papers have been suppressed and their property seques-trated: the first for a enlogy on the late Colonel Saymour, trated: the first for a eulogy on the late Colonel Seymour, who was the editor and proprietor of the Bulletin up to the commencement of this war, and since then the colonel of the 6th Louisiana Regiment of the rebel army. The closing paragraph of the article was exceedingly offensive, in that it boldly supported the rebel cause as a holy and nable struggle. General Butler issued the following order, suppressing the paper, and sending Captain Seymour, a son of the deceased colonel, and the present proprietor of the Bulletin, and T. C. Deirnies, the editor, who wrote the article, to Fort Jackson. At the time of the arrest General Butler was not aware that Captain Seymour was a paroled prisoner; but, on learning such to be the case he issued the second order, revoking the parele:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, July 30, 1862.
The further publication of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin is prohibited, and the office, its properties, fixtures, books, and papers are sequestered for the benefit of the United States Government, and the perties, fixtures, books, and papers are sequestered for the benefit of the United States Government, and the editor will be imprisoned at Fort Jackson till further orders. By order.

B. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. Adjt. General.

Major General Butler Commanding.

taken off will be lest forever to us. That this policy is certain to be sdopted in the fruire, I entertain no sort of doubt. I think our only safety to our men is to bring them to the interior of the South. The women and children and cid men they will not take for this use. Whenever they shall have settled their policy, they will go to catching and gathering negroes. From the great number to be found in Mississippi Bottom, and from the facility of reaching them and transporting them North to camps of instruction, they will have their boats, with aimed bodies of men, in operation in less than 30 days, and they will sweep the river bottom. I intend, as soon as Curtis, gets out of the way; to make an effort to get my negroes across the river, and have them brought to this region of seunity. I send this to you by 801. I wrote to your a few days since to send down waggons (wagons) for my family te move home. That had better look to your young negroes and drives back the Federals. In the meantime, you had better look to your young negro. The send that we will loare (loss) One Thousand Millions of Dollars worth of Negroes. If our engroes learn that the Federals are catching negroes to fill their arm,—and are told that when the war is over they will be taken to Cuba and sold to the Spanish—they would be hard to catch. It will, beyond doubt, come to that Tvo shiploads have already been taken from the South Carolina coast and sold to Cuba, and the foreign the meantime, and the enemy attacks smith two hos hids our nephews. We soon heard the report of cannon, and the enemy attacks smith dwo hot her centre of our time. Thousand the context is swmp). Another attack is made on the centre of our interior, the general returns with us to the guantime. Those satisfies Smith (our nephews attacks having that having them the great in the sum of the great in the late of the enemy attacks Smith (our hound the enemy attacks Smith (our bon having them the great in the great in the grea certain to be adopted in the future, I entertain no sort of doubt. I think our only safety to our men is to bring them to the interior of the South. The women and children and old men they will not take for this use. Whenever they shall have settled their policy, they will go to catching and gathering negroes. From the great number to be found in Mississippi Bottom, and from the facility of reaching them and transporting them North to camps of instruction, they will have their boats, with a med bodies of men, in operation in less than 30 days, and they will sweep the river bottom. I intend, as soon as Curtis, gets out of the way, to make an effort to get my negroes across the river, and have them brought to Carolina coast and sold to Cuba, and the North will make any disposition of the great influx of negroes they, find to their interest in the future. Come by this place to see me. It is important. The policy of which I speak will be in full operation in thirty days, possibly sconer.

Your brother,

GID. J. Pillibow.

Come without the loss of a day, and don't hint the matter to any living creature. The accest must be kept, else it will fail; and, in Arkansas, if my movement is known, or suspected, it will produce a stampede.

If, from ill health, you cannot come, write me freely about matters at home. I am satisfied the army will soon move into Tennesses. The safety of our property depends upon early action. If you cannot come, signd the bearer back as early as possible, and let him have a iresh mule, if one can be had. The system of catching once commenced, it will be too late to remove our fellows. There is great difficulty is feeding negroes over here, or of hiring them out, or making other disposition of them, but I prefer all these to the danger of learing (losing) them altogether. MOVEMENTS OF THE GUEBILLAS.—The Evans.

MOVEMENTS OF ILE SUCE DILLING LINE (IN INC. IN both places, and sneaked off to the brush again.

THE WAR PRESS. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus: 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 103 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents fe THE WAR PRESS. Acvertisements inserted at the ines constitute a square.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE. Earl Russell's Letter on Federal Cruisers

at the Bahamas.

OWNERS.

PRINCE OF JOINVILLE ON THE RICHMOND BATTLES. EARL RUSSE, L'S REPLY TO THE BRITISH SHIP

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 5, 1862.

Sir: I am directed by Earl Brusell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 2d instant, enclosing a memorial from certain British me change and chipowners at receipt of your letter. I has 2d instant, enclosing a memorial from certain Briti. In Bee chairs and shipowhere at Liverpool, in which the state that they view with considerable anxiety and apprehension the hostile stitized assumed by Federal cruisers in the Britimas waters; and the memorialists pray that stope easy be taken by her Majest, a Government to protect British chipping in those waters, and put a check on the seizures so repeatedly made by the Federal cruisers. I am to state to you, in reply, that it is alleged, on the other hand, by Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams, that ships have been sent from this country to America with a fixed purpose to rustifie blockade; that high premiums of insurance have been thus conveyed to the Southern States to enable them to carry on the war. Lord Bussell was unable cities to deny the truth of those allegations of to proceed to the Southern States to enable each of the United States should watch with vigilance a port which is said to be the great extrept of this commerce. Her Majesty's Government have no reason to doubt the equity and adherence to legal requirement of the United States Prize Courts. But he is aware that meny vessels are subject to harsh treatment. lance a port which is said to be the great extrepot of this commerce. Her Majesty's Government have no reason to doubt the equity and adherence to legal requirement of the United States Prize Courts. But he is aware that meny vessels are subject to harsh treatment, and that if captured, the loss to the merchant is far from the prize court. The true remedy would be that the merchants and shippowners of Liverpool should refrainfrom this species for trade. It exposes innocent commerce to vexatious detention and ill-will on the part of the population of the Northern States of America, it is contrary to the spiris of her Majesty's proclamation; and it exposes the British name to suspicions of bad faith, to which neither her Majesty's Government nor the great body of the nation are justly obnoxious. It is true, indeed, the supplies of arms and ammunition have been sent to the Federals equally, in contravention of that neutrality which her Majesty has proclaimed. It is true, also, that the Federals obtain more freely and more easily that of which they stand in need. But if the Contederates had command of the eas they would no doubt watch as vigilantly, and capture is readily. British vessels going to New York as the Federals now watch Charleston, and capture vessels seeking to break the blockade. There can be no doubt that the watchfulness exercised by the Federal cruisers to prevent supplies reae ing the Confederates by see, I will occasionally lead to vexatious visits of merchant ships not engaged in any pursuit to which the Federal cruisers to prevent supplies reae ing the Confederates by see, I will occasionally lead to vexatious visits of merchant ships not engaged in any pursuit to which the Federal Government having represented to the United States Gister Processmaties, and abstain from furnishing to either of the belligerent parties any of the means of wax which are for bidden to be furnished by that proclamation. I am, stry your most obedient humble servant.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE ON THE BATTLES. THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE ON THE BATTLES.

LINCOLN, June 27, 1862.

The day before yesterday it was suddenly announced that: Jackson was marching upon the Potomac at the head of a considerable force, in order to act upon our rear, to break up the railway and destroy our magazines. We heard, besides, of the arrival at Richmond of Beauregard, with a part of his forces. All that greatly complicates our situation. Not being able to detach troops to meet Jackson, and defend White House, as well as our line of communication, the General has decided upon abandoning it completely; he has, therefore, ordered all his troops to cross to the right bank of the Ubickahominy, and t. take up a new base of operations upon James river, under the protection of the gunboats. The enemy commenced his movement last evening. He crossed to the left bank of the above-mentioned river at Mildon Bridge, in order to attack McCall's division at Meunit-ville. The attack was made by General Lee, at the head of Witt's division. Some Louisiana regiments attempted to pass by main force, but were repulsed. A fight took place there, which, however, was not followed by any place there, which, however, was not followed by any important result. That same night we conveyed our this moment the cremy is attacking the troops which have remained on the left bank, in order to cover the bridges. SAYAGE STATION, June 28—FORT MONNOE, July 1, 1862.
Yesterday will ever remain deeply engraven on my memory; in the first place, on account of the soul-stirring scenes I witnessed, and in the next, by reason of the dangers which our two nephews escaped as by a miracle. For four hours Paris (the Count of Paris) and for two hours Robert (the Duke de Chartres) were incessantly under a most violent fire of misketry and artillery. Their conduct was, as might have been expected, excellent. They have been exceedingly active and useful, and at the critical moment evinced a firmness which has excited universal admiration, and gained them public thanks. But to return to my narrativa.

Partor, situated on the left bank of the Unickshominy. Partor, situated on the left bank of the Chickahominy, were being attacked from an early hour in the morning. The action commenced about one o'clock. Paris was immediately despatched, and remained under the orders of Porter. The affair becoming more and more warm, the balloon announcing that strong reinforcements had been sent from Bichmond, and everything being comparatively tranquil upon the right bank, the general gave orders for five brigades to join Porter. Bobert was sent at that moment to the front and our two nephews, thus finding themseives both in the "dough" (ptrim), I also went to the front in order to see what would become of them. I galloped over the bridge on the Chickahominy, and, mounting the opposite hills, found our troops in an undulating country, composed of vast fields and woods, upon a line of battle measuring about a mile and a half. I then passed a battery very warmly employed, and rejoined our nephews, who were in the first line with General Porter. Neither they nor he appeared to perceive that balls raised thick and fast around them. After a moment's conversation, orders to be transmitted

General Porter. Neither they nor he appeared to perceive that balls rained thick and fast around them. After a moment's conversation, orders to be transmitted sentour nephews in all directions. We separated, and I took up a position on a hill in the rear, whence I had a pretty general view of the field of battle, and from which I could distinguish our nephews, especially Paris, who wore a peculiar kind of hat.

I was admiring the grandeur of the scene spread out before me—we had about 35,000 men engaged; a numerous artillery, the reserve of cavalry, the lancers with their floating pennens—all in the midst of a most picturesque country, and the whole illuminated by the blood-red rays of the setting sun—when all of a sudden, at the place where Porter was, the fussillade become intensely hot. The reserves are excited by hurahs; and sent by degrees into the woods. The fussillade becomes more and more fierce, and extends to our left. There is no longer any doubt that the enemy is making a last effort on that side. Our reserve is engaged, and we no longer have any grees into the woods. The fussillade becomes more and more fierce, and extends to our left. There is no longer any doubt that the enemy is making a last effort on that side. Our reserve is engaged, and we no longer have any-body under our hand. Thesun is rapidly sinking. If we are able to hold out another hour we shall have gained the day, for everywhere else we have repulsed the enemy, and the efforts of Jackson, Lee, Whitt, and Longstreet, whose troops are before us, are vain. But our men are harassed with fatigue; they have been fighting since the morning, and have scarcely any ammunition left. The enemy brings forward reserves which he has been collecting since twelve o'clock. Those fresh troops rush in good order upon our left, which falters, files, and passing through the artillery, draws on in disorder the troops of our centre. The enemy advances rapidly. The staff, our nephews at its head, draw their swords and throw themseives into the melee to arrest the fugitives. The standards are planted in the ground, and around them the bravest make a stand, by rallying themselves is little groups. The fusillade and canonade are so violent that the projectiles striking the ground raise a permanent cloud of dust. At that moment General Cook charged, at the head of his cavalry, but that move does not succeed, and his horsemen, on their return, only increase the disorder. He makes every effort, aided by all who felt a little courage, to stop the panic, but in vain. I joined a few officers, who attempted to check the artillery, and we succeeded, by absolutely barring the way, and seizing the horse by the bridles. By that means we were enabled to put two or three pieces in position, on the slope of a hill, and with them we harassed the enemy by the last rays of day.

At that conjuncture Meagher's Irish [Brigade arrived, which, uttering a few savage cries; ranged itself in order of battle, and the enemy was checked. At that moment also I was joined by our nephews, who, each on his side, and accept and the enemy was che have been changed into a prilliant success; but such is the fortune of war. I only rejoice at one thing, which is, that we have delayed a forced departure in order not to abandon the arm; in its critical situation, and also that our nephews should have borne themselves, in the brilthe benefit of the United States Government, and the editor will be imprisoned at Fort Jackson till further orders. By order:

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. Adit. General.

Misjor General Butler Commanding.

The offence of the Picayane was that, on the Sist ult, it contained an article on General Pope; reflecting satirically on that officer, and bringing contempt upon the National Government. For this it was speedily suppressed, and the property sequestrated; but, on the editors apologizing and protesting that the article was from the pun of a contributor, and would not have been printed but for the absence of the editor of that column, the paper was allowed to reanne its publication.

General Pillow's Intercepted Letter.

HIS ALARM AT OUR NEW WAR POLICY.

JULY 20, 1862.

MY DEAR BROTHER: The Northern Government is allarmed (alarmed.) The people are not volunteering as they expected. I am satisfied that they will ultimately adopt the policy of seizing our negroe men wherever they can be had, with the sid of our army—that they will arm these negroes and place them in their army. I am not afraid of these negroes in the field, but all negroes so taken off will be lest forever to us. That this policy is certain to be adopted in the future, I entertain no sort of doubt. I think our only safety to our men is to bring them to the interior of the South. The women and children and of the centre of our women and children and of the centre of our women and children and of the centre of our women and children and of the enemy will call the centre of our women and children and of the enemy attacks Smith (who holds Whitebeck Swamp). Another attack is made on the centre of our swamp. Another attack is made on the centre of our swamp. Another attack is made on the centre of our

The Indian Expedition.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 8th.]

General Blunt, Major Antwerp, Captain Moonlight, and Lieutenants Loring and Hill, will leave here this morning to take the field in command of the Indian Expedition. These officers have made themselves extremely popular with our citizens by their efficiency as eddiers, and by their urbane conduct as gentlemen, and the good will of all loyal men will follow them in their new field of duty. Captain Graham, of the 8th Kanssa, will be left in command of the department, and is fully qualified for its arduous duties.

General Balomon informs General Blunt that a large rebel force—reported by scouts at sixteen thousand—is concentrated in the vicinity of Casville and Neesho. Our troops are ready to meet them.

The Missouri militia has abandoned Neesho. A daspatch from Springfield to General Blunt says the enemy is at Boston Mountain, Ark., and sake him to send a force into Jasper county, Mo.

There is a report that the Indian regiments have had a successful engagement near Fort Gibson, but we are unable to vench for its correctness.

We are in great need of more troops.

CHILD KILLED BY A PAIR OF SUISSORS.—On Thursday, in 'New York, a little girl 'fell down stairs while holding a pair of scissors in her hand. The soissors punctured one of the childs so es, not, only destroying the sight, but causing an inflammation which or rended back to the brain and caused death.