

seated upon his horse in front of the regiment, replied as

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862. VOL. 6.—NO. 16.

SEA BATHING.

FOR THE SEA-BANGEMENT,—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC BAIL Three trains daily to Atlantic City and return, (Sundays excepted). Trains leave VINE-Street Ferry & follows: Mail Train......7.80 A. E Dommodation 4.00 P. M. 5.00 P. M.

je12-tf SUMMER RESORTS. UNITED STATES HOTEL Desirable Rooms can now be had at this popular first-class Hotel, as there are a number of departures daily.

JAMES K. ROBISON,

H. A. B. BROWN,

Superintendents an18-121* CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC

OITY—As there are departures daily, comfortable rooms can now be had at this eligibly located House.
The accommodations are unsurpassed by any House on
the island.

GEO. W. HINKLE. Proprietor. QURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY. —Comfortable Rooms can now be had at this well-kept and conveniently-located house, as there are a num-

per of departures daily.

Bub-12t*

H. S. BENSON, Proprietor. MASSACHUSETTS Avenue, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
This popular house is open. Its situation is quite near the beach; has good rooms, all opening upon the ocean, and iurnished with spring mattresses. Its reputation is well catablished as a first-class home. Plentitui table. Every attention given to guessts, and terms moderate.

WM. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

**P No Bar at the "Whitehouse." MENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC OTTY, New Jersey.

M. LAWLOB, Proprietor.

The above new house is now open for Boarders. Rooms equal to any on the beach, well-ventilated, high ceitings,

&c. Servants attentive and polite. Approximate to the Bathing grounds. au5-1m* STAR HOTEL, (Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIO OITY, N. J.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE. ATLANTIC CITY, SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE, Opposite the Surf House. FDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor. SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIO
OITY, N. J.
BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.
A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifulif situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.
Now open for visitors for the season. jezo-2m

MANSION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, E. LEE, Proprietor. This House having been thoroughly renovated and en-iarged, is new open for permanent and transient boarders. The MANSION HOUSE is convenient to depot, churches, and rest office. The bathing grounds are unsurpassed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. ERIEL, of Philadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and noice brands of cigars.

au18.21*

DAGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIO CITY, is now open, with a LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS. Board 27 per week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC OITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few choice Broms can be obtained by applying soon. The Proprietor furnishes his table with fresh milk from his cows, and fresh vegetables from his farm.

Also, about four hundred desirable Cottage and Hotel Lots for sale by M. McCLEES, je20-2m Proprietor.

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

O. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG,
Proprietors.

BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIO
OITY, N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on
the left, beyand the depot. This House is now open for
Boarders and Transient Visitors, and offers accommedations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges molerate. Children and servants half price.

Parties should keep their seats until the cars artive in front of the hotel. je20-2m CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This PACIFIC Avenue, Atlantic Cornect TOPK and beach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open for the season. The accommodations are equal to any other on the Island. Prices moderate. QEA BATHING .- "The Ularendon,"

(formerly Virginia House,) YIRGINIA AVENUE, ATLANTIO CITY, is now open for the accommodation of Soarders. This House is situated immediately on the Reach, and from every room affords a fine view of the Beach, and from every room affords a flue view of the sea. [je20-2m] JAMES JENKINS, M. D. SEA BATHING.—UNITED STATES

HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open.
situated only fifty yards from the seashore, central of the
place; house fronting the ocean 500 feet; two hours
from New York. Steamer leaves Murray street twice
laily, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; thence by the B. and D. B.
Baliroad. Address

Communication from Philadelphia is by the Camden
and Amboy Baliroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. trains.
jel9-2m*

TRVING HOUSE, BEW YORK,
BROADWAY AND TWELFTH STREET,
ENTRANCE ON TWELFTH STREET, EUROPEAN PLAN.

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

GEO. W. HUNT,
Lake of the Brevoort House,
OHAS. W. NASH,
jy17-thatu6m

POWERS' HOTEL, Nos. 17 and 19 PARK BOW, (OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE,) TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY.

. This popular Hotel has lately been thoroughly renorated and refurnished, and now possesses all the requi-The patronage of Philadelphians and the travelling sublic, desiring the best accommodations and moderate tharges, is respectfully solicited.

ie2-3m H. L. POWERS, Proprietor. CARD.-THE UNDERSIGNED.

late of the GIBABD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WILLABD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their rid friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to tee them in their new quarters.

BYKES, GHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTOR, July 16, 1861.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. TO FAMILIES RESIDING

RURAL DISTRICTS. We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCEBIES, TEAS, &c., &c.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS. jezi-ti corner eleventh and vine sts. TRENCH PEAS.—An invoice of superior "Pois au Beurre" for sale by CHAS. S. OA BSTAIRS, sul4 128 WALNUT, Street.

PORT WINE.—Tarragona and Oporto Port for sale, in bond, by GHAS. S. CARSTAIRS, NEW MACKEREL.

150 Bols Ave.

160 Half Bbls "
In store and and for sale by MUEPHY & KOONS,
No. 145 North WHABVES. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c., &c.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862. PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Fall Theatrical Season in Philadelphia -Opening of the Arch-street Theatre-The Company-The Stars-Gossip. &c. For some weeks past there has been a perfect

dearth in theatrical and musical matters in our city. Everybody wondered where to go for an hour's nusement, but the doors of all the play-houses have been hermetically sealed. In search of recreation, some have posted off to the watering places and others have gone to the war, while many stay at home, enjoying a private guffaw at the expense of the former class, and falling into sudden fits of meancholy over the prospect of being drafted when hinking of the latter. So it goes-one half of the world laughs at what the other half is doing, and

ife is made bearable. But we are not to be without amusements many days longer. On Saturday evening week, (30th instant.) Mrs. John Drew's Arch street Theatre will open under the most auspicious circumstances, and this favorite old temple of the muses will, no doubt, reap a richer harvest this season than ever before. All of the old favorites have been retained, but many new and talented artists will present themselves for a share of the public favor of Philadelphia. We cannot refrain from noticing a few of the names of the members of the excellent stock company selected for this theatre during the coming season. Mr. Frank Drew, the Philadelphia favorite, accepts the portfolio of "low comedian," assisted by Mrs. C. Henri, Mr. Lawler, Miss Price. and others. Mr. Aibert Bradley, from the Boston and Chicago theatres, is to be "First Old Man" of the company. Then we have Mr. Barton Hill. Mr. Myers, Mr. Ranfort, Miss Hill, from the Boston theatres, and Mrs. Jane Laws, "First Old Woman," already well known to the Philadelphia public. Among the "stars" engaged to appear at this house, we must notice Miss Kate Bateman, who will be first in the list. This young lady is an accomplished actress a great favorite-a new face in Philadelphia, and last, but not least, an American girl. She has all to recommend her, and none to

condemn. She will be followed by Miss Caroline Richings, Philadelphia's favorite, Miss Jane Coombs. the eminent young American tragedienne, and Miss Maggie Mitchell, duri g whose engagement the great sensation play of "Fanchon" will be produced. which Miss Mitchell can bave no rival. Mr. J. S. Clarke will, of course, play an engagement—and a long one, too—as will Mesers. Edwin Adams and J. W. Wallack, Jr., all so well known to the Philade'phia public as to cause a thrill of satisfaction among those who appreciate good acting. Mrs. John Drew-a host in herself-will no doubt appear occasionally, even though encum-bered by the multifold and arduous duties of manageress. In her sad bereavement and affliction, Mrs. Drew really deserves both the heartiest sympathy and patronage of the public of Philadelphia, and

we predict that upon no single night during the coming season will her efforts to please pass by unappreciated or unrewarded. At the Walnut-street Theatre matters are as yet acomplete, but Mrs. Garrettson, the popular manageress at this house, is laboring assiduously to perfect her arrangements for the coming season, and we shall no doubt be able to publish something definite shortly, both concerning the company and the species of amusement to be offered for the enjoyment of the play-going community. At this theatre we may hope to see some of the old standard English plays, dramas, and farces produced, as well as those of modern date. "Every Man in

would be an excellent "card," for instance, if well The Arch and Walnut-street Theatres will probably be the only regular places of theatrical amusement open in this city during the coming winter. We hear mention of a number of "speculations" to be indulged in by migratory managers, but of these, of course, one can make no note for the guidance of the public. In October next, Mr. Manager Wheatley, of

Wallack's Theatre, New York, will bring on the famous Ravels, who will perform for a little season at the American Academy of Music here, to delighted audiences, as usual. It is on DIT about town that we shall be favored with present appearances, the people of PMRadutphia will have to discard taste and desire for classic music for a time the war being a great disarranger of musical and operatic plans. Even the managerial strategy of Ullmann and Max Maretzek will evidently fail in furnishing relief to the famishing

The war is a great bugaboo to foreign theatrical stars, too, and it is rumored that the notorious French tragedian, Fechter, will postpone his intended visit to America, on account of the unsettled state of uffairs here. We shall have a visit from the great Gastavus V. Brooke, whose efforts as a tragedian of the first class have been so successful all over the world.

In New York, the fall season will commence shortly at Niblo's Garden with "Faust and Marguerite," J. B. Roberts as Mephistophiles. The Winter Garden opens on Monday next, 26th inst., with a "grand combination card," covering the names of Miss Kate Bateman, Mr. Edwin Adams, and Mr. James W. Wallack, Jr., under the management of Mr. Jackson. Those stars will be followed by Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, and Mr. J. E. Clarke, the comedian.

Arrival of Colonel Corcoran at Washington.

He is Accompanied by Colonel Wilcox, Lieu-His Speech in Fuli.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1862.—The steamer Henry Burden, under the command of Capiain John S. Stevenson, of the Marine Artillery, arrived here this moraing at half-past twelve o'clock, bringing Colonel Corcoras, Colonel Wilcr x, of the 1st Michigan, Lieutenant Colonel Bow man, of Pennsylvania, and Major Vogdes, United States Army, accompani d by Adjunant General Thomas. The arrival of these cistinguished prisoners from rebeloom was unexpected. A few minutes before they reached Willsrd's Hotel it had been rumored that Colonel Corcoran was to arrive this morning, and a crowd of citzens, eager to greet the hero of Bull Bun and long-imprisoned soldier, began to assemble, when the carriage containing Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox came in sight. Some one recognized Colonel Corcoran by the time the carriage reached the door. It was surrounded by a dense throng, and three deafening cheers rent the sir, given with a hearty good will, and an earnest feeling seldom exhibited. The returned officers were ushered into a private parlor, which has ever since been througed with visitors anxious to welcome back to the capital those who have for thirteen months languished in rebel prisons. The reception of Colonel Corcoran exceeded in enthusism anything that has been witnessed here. Hundreds pressed forward to take his hand and nutter their soulfelt greetings. The meetings between him

here. Hundreds pleased to want to take the test of the meetings between him and several of the officers of his regiment, who were brothers in a ms on the field of Bull Run, was deeply touching. When, with speechless emotion, they embraced and kissed each other, tears unbidden field the eyes of many

Corcoran and a number of invited guests, including several of his old conrades of the 69th, were at dinner at Willard's, he was informed that a regiment was forming in front of the hotel to sainte him. Mr. Oarles Pearce, of Boston, who has recently interested himself very earnestly for the relief of sick and wounded volunteers, had informed the Colonel of the regiment that Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox and other exchanged Union prisoners had arrived. Ool. Corcoran, attended by a number of gentlemen, made his appearance upon the portico in front of his room. His spearance was greeted by deafening cheers from the soldiers and the immense crewd of citizens assembled. When the regiment had been drawn up in line and had presented arms at the word of the Colonel, three cheers were given with a will for Colonel Corcoran, three more for Colonel Wilcox, and three for Colonel Bowman, three for Major Vogdes, and three for the Union. In response to a vociferous call, Col. Gorcoran said:

SOLDIERS AND GITIZENS: For this kindly greating on my arrival, I return you my most fervent thanks. Such cheers as those just given I have not heard for thirteen months, nor is it possible for such a cheer to come from any other people than those actuated by the principles which move the men I see before me, marching, as they are, to the msintenance and support of the outraged laws of this glorious Union. There's nothing of the yell of the cheers I heard on the Fourth of July at Salisbury, North Carolina, for the msintenance of the glorious institutions under which we have lived. [Immense applause.] Massachusetts has alwaya, done well, and taken a great part in all the struggles of the past. It does my heart good to see that she has come forth with

ACCEPTION INTERDICT OF COLUMN CONTROL | Control of the property of the State of the column co

SERMON BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES. His Opinion of Foreign Intervention—He Approves of Drafting—The United States another Poland unless it Crushes the Rebellion.

than 's had designed.'

I do not regretit, however, for had I been at home at the same period, I should, like so many of the venerable pre-lates of the hierarchy, have undergone the hardships of a

lates of the hierarchy, have undergone the hardships of a long voyage to have been present; and to take part in a ceremony; as we may call it, the most solemn that even Rome, from the days when St. Pêter took possession of the capital of the Christian world, had ever seen. There was a picture of what the Catholic Church is! There was a picture and an embodiment of all that authors have said of its unity, of its universality; of its propriety, of its koliness; for the servant of God who distinguished himself even to the shedding of blood is a martyr; and the here is not forgotten; he is inscribed in the calendar of the Holy Cree.

But I presume it would not be so much of policy or so

But I presume it would not be so much of policy or so much in accordance with your desire that I should dwell upon this topic, but leave it for another matter of much interest to us all, although it be not of the same high and divine character. Next to religion men are taught, by religion, to love and serve their country; for the one is even more sacred than the other, and both have an intimate relation which ought not to be overlooked; and expectally so when one's country stands in need of aid and of support. It is true that I have had many opportunities design my absence of discussing the one and the other of these topics, and I have had opportunity to understand and comprehend, and watch the operation of feeling in distant countries with respect to the struggle that is now agitating this land from its very centre. I had no message to deliver, neither should I have required a message of pesce. There was no mossage except that of explanation, and the message of correcting errother of explanation, and the message of correcting errother.

that of explanation, and the message of coordinate that of explanation, and the message of correcting erroneous ideas as opportunity might afford me the chance and of doing that in the same spirit and to the same end. I have lost no opportunity, according to my own discretion—and that was the only qualification connect-

seated upon his norse in front of the regiment, replied as follows:

COLONEL CORCORIN: On behalf of my soldiers, and on behalt of the noble State of Massachusetts that they represent, I thank you carnestly for the patriotic sentiments, you have uttered. I thank you, not only for the ments you have uttered. I thank you, not only for the past glorious deeds you have performed, but for your promises for the future, especially for the promise that you will again strike a blow for our common country, if in no other position, with a musket in your hand. It is glorious in you and I thank you. Colouel, this is not, as you are aware, a time for speeches, but for guns; and I esteem one of the noble-aboys that have so heartily responded to my call in "Bealf of their country more than a million of men who have only speeches to make in her behalf. (Cries of "Good, good" and cheers.) Colouel, if Washington; with three millions of free seople at his back, could conquer sixteen millions of British foes, twenty two millions of the descendants of Washington and his associates can surely not only conquer six millions of Secessionists, but a hundred millions. But, Colonel, the time will not permit me to say more. (Cries [From the New York World.]

Yesterday morning the commodious Cathedral of St.
Patrick, in Prince street, was densely crowded, it having been announced His Grace Archbishop Hughes, who has but recently returned after a protracted tour in Europe, but recently returned after a protracted dour in Europe, would preach to his congregation. After the services, and the sleging of Haydn's Mass, No. 3, Archishop Hughes, attired in full, canonicals, ascended the pulpit and addressed the immense audicoce as follows:

I am about to read from the seventh and eighth verses of the Gossel according to St. Mark, thitteenth chapter: "And when ye shell hear of wars and rumors of war fear ye not, for such things must needs be; but the end is not yet. For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom; and there shall be earthquekes in divers pacces, and there shall be famines and troubles: these are the beginnings of corrows."

I need not, deaily beloved brethren, express the consolation and pleasure which we have to day in finding ourselves once more in the place from which we have ofcen had the consolation to address you. I need not invite you to join us in thanks to Almighty God for that benign providence and constant protection which He has aforded us during the dangers of a long and too tedious an absence from our flock. That absence has, indeed, been much longer than I anticipated, and is, in part, growill intention of the great selemnity which was to take place in the Catholic Church of the Christian world, in the milions of Secessionists, but a hundred millions. But, Oclonel, the time will not permit me to say more (Cries of 'Go on, go on.') No, no; the first duty of a good soldier is shedience, and I am ordered to be at my post at seven o'clock. I, therefore, thanking you for your past services, must conclude by proposing three cheers for the cause in which we are engaged.

Colonel Corcoran responded—God speed you, Colonel, and your noble regiment.

Amid the hyzzas of the assembled multitude, Colonel Corcoran retired, and the gallant regiment took up its line of march:

FROM THE ARMY OF THE WEST. imation of the great sclemnity which was to take place n the Catholic Church of the Christian world, in the in the Catholic Church of the Christian world, in the canonization of the noble martyrs who preached the faith of Christ, and gave their blood and treasure for its truth in the islands of Japan. That event occurred, or at truth in the knowledge of it reached me, about the middle of the wieter and prolonged my stay for many months more than I had designed. [From an Occasional Correspondent.] HEADQUARTERS 28TH REGT. ILLINOIS VOLS ..

Camp near Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 6, 1852. *** The ragged 28th has at last reached the Queen City of the South, and the long-looked for period for rest and a general fixing up is at hand. We reached the city on the 21st of July, (anniversary of Bull Run,) marched into and through it, dressed only in rags, bearing with us our Shilohbattle flag, with its dirt, blood stains, and bulletholes, all making up a cavalcade that attracted great attention. The heat was intense, so that we and to make frequent balts, and water being source on some parts of the route, we suffered a great deal. Many cattle died, also some horses, but no mules; they never do, unless struck by a cannon ball. We are camped in a beautiful grove, two miles below the city, near the river; next day after our arrival received our new uniforms, &c , had a good wash in the river, and a general burning up of old rags. This is the best camp we ever had yet. and as we have light bread, molasses, can buy butter for 20 cents per pound, and trade our pork for potatoes at one dollar per bushel, can get ham and corn meal, peach tomats and green corn, (taken from Secesh sympathizers,) we are in a fair way to good health and soldierly condition generally. We get the morning papers regularly; also, Chicago and St. Louis news a few days old, and are allowed occasional passes to the city to see the sights—altogether we hope to become thoroughly civilized again. On our march here we passed through Germantown, where, about a month ago, our large train was thrown from the track, and all the unarmed men in it either shot or taken prisoners. Sherman's division was ahead of ours, and found only one store open doing business; it was left unmolested, but all the others were broken open. Some of the goods of our lost train being found therein, the stores were sacked and completely demolished.

The next day we were nearly dying for water, when we arrived at a house where the occupant had hidden his well-bucket and refused us water, which outrage so maddened the suffering men that they threw the windlass down the well and filled it up with fence rails, and having no rations, and for the propose of oppression and also fidelity to the business of the Government to such an extent that they could have desired, navertheless, I trust that, directly or indirectly, my going abroad, in a great part for the purpose of adding the country, has not spen altogether without effect. In the first place, I found on landing in Europe that there were a few who had not a just conception of the entire of the controversy between this Government and a very large number of our fellow-citizens. Not only had they no correct idea, but their ideas were entirely the reverse of what is true, and viry many of them continue so to the present day. What was their theory? Their theory was that a prosperous period of the Government to such an extent that they could be acted the suffering men that they shall be a proposed by act of the Government to such an extent that they could be a proposed by the power of the Government which they had been done in the water of each with my going—I have lost no opportunity in endeavoing to accomplish the spirit of peace—the spirit of good will into accomplish the spirit of peace—the spirit of good occasional passes to the city to see the sights-alto-

it up with fence rails, and having no rations, and living or half allowance a week, they appropriated all suitable ears of corn, potatoes, &c. At another e, a man fired on some soldiers who were going

al suitable ears of corn, potstoes, &c. At another place, a man fired on some soldiers who were going to his house for water; the next day not a stick of timber in all his house or outbuildings could be found but was reduced to ashes, and his fields of corn completely stripped; but at some places the people had negroes eat drawing water for us before we arrived, and set out in tubs and barrels along the road for our accommodation, such persons showing their wisdom whether they were Secoch or Union, for by doing so they had nothing harmed about their premises.

The army is growing unruly in regard to rebell property. Congress was not a day too soon in passing the confiscation act, as we had commenced putting it in operation before both Houses had given their opinion on the policy of guarding the property of wealthy enemies, while the little all of the poor but honest loyalist goes unguarded, free to every marauder. We rejoiced very much at the passage of esid act. The war is now to begin again. It never was real war, and what has been done will have to be done over; but, perhaps, it was all never was real war, and what has been done will have to be done over; but, perhaps, it was all never was real war, and what has been done will have to be done over; but, perhaps, it was all never was real war, and what has been done will have to be done over; but, perhaps, it was all never was real war, and what has been done will have to be done over; but, perhaps, it was all never was real war, and what has been done will have to be done over; but, perhaps, it was all never was real war, and what has been done will have to be done over; but, perhaps, it was all never was real war, and what has been done will have to be done over; but, perhaps, it was all never the second principles of some kind; and the proper but have to be done over; but, perhaps, it was all never the proper the proper the proper the proper than the proper than the proper than the proper the proper than the proper than the proper than the proper than the

and content separate goes to quarteful, free to originate control to teach the chapted of the content of the control of the co

THE ATTACK ON BATON ROUGE. THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHT.

REPULSE OF THE REBELS. DEATH OF CEN. WILLIAMS CONFIRMED. Official Account of the Fight with the Arkansas.

Sketch of Baton Rouge.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 6 .- We have been attacked a Baton Bouge. The following is the despatch of Colone labill, as brave an officer as any in the field: HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, BATON ROUGE, August 4, 1862.

Capiain R. S. Davis, Assistant Adjutant General:
We are attacked by a very superior force—probably afficen thousand. They are determined to take the city t any hazard. Williams is killed, and a number of field offi-Lit is possible to send us reinforcements let it be done with all despatch.

The navy is threatened by the ram Arkansas, which will divert them from our service, therefore if more gunboats can be sent they will be of great use.

THOMAS W. CAHILL,

Colonel Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, Commanding. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Yesterday morning, at four o'clock, the rebels, sup-posed to be 15,000 strong, under Breckinridge and Lovell, attacked the city. The fight lasted some three hours, when the rebels were repulsed, but are said to intend a renewal of the engagement at daybreak this morning. General Williams, in command of our forces, was killed, a cannon ball taking his head completely off. Our loss was about 250 in killed and wounded, including several field offers wounded. was about 250 in killed and wounded, including several field officers wounded.

The rebel loss is said to be greater than ours. We captured a number of prisoners, among them Captain Blount, an artillery officer, and a member of Breckin-riege's staff. Blount has been brought to this city. The prisoners state that Breckinridge lost his right arm. Lovell was killed, and Captains Allen and Chain, of Baton Benge, and a lieutenant were killed. It is reported that we lost two gues and captured three. The last report is that we have lost no guns. Our force is much smaller than the enemy's. last report is that we have lost no guns. Our force is much smaller than the enemy's.

The ram Arkansas was just above, and is expected hourly to make a diversion by attacking our gunboats at Baton Rouge. General Butler has been up att night, sending supplies and ordnance to Baton Rouge. He went aboard the flag-ship and conferred with Commodore Farragut. The result is that all the fleet, but the Mississippi and Pensacola, left early this morning for Baton Rouge, to take care of the ram.

After General Williams' death, Colonel Cabill, of the 9th Connecticut Regiment, took command by right of seniority. eniority.
Colonel Paine, of the 4th Wisconsin, has been in this city, under arrest, by order of General Williams, but was immediately released by General Buller, on receiving the news of the attack, and accompanied by Lieut. Weitzel, assistant military commandant, as adviser, left before seven o'clock this morning for the scene of action, when Color el Paine will assume command. The news was brought by the gunboat Tennessee, and-was received by General Butler at twelve o'clock last night. It is believed that we can hold Baton Rouge against

the enemy.

As the Trade Wind leaves at nine o'clock this morning I cannot write full particulars.

Our troops fought splendidly, If it is necessary to abandon our position at Baton Bouge, we have a sufficient number of transports to bring the troops to this cient number of transports to bring the troops to this city. In event of such necessity Baton Rouge will probably be destroyed.

The following is a list of the vessels of war now forming the fleet in the vicinity of New Orleans, most of which have gone up to Baton Rouge:

First class Steam Stoops of War.—Hartford, flagship, 22 guns; Brooklyn, Oaptain Bell, 22 guns; Richmond, Captain Alden, 22 guns; Pensacola, Oaptain Morris, 22 guns.

Second-class Steam Stoops of War.—Irequois, Oaptain Palmer, 7 guns; Oneida, 7 guns; Mississippi, Captain Smith, 12 guns.

Gunboats—Kenio, 4 guns; Kennebec, 4 guns; Katabdin, 4 guns; Pinola 4 guns; Jackson, 6 guns; Itasca, 4 guns; Westfield, 6 guns; Jackson, 6 guns; Itasca, 4 guns;

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMANDER PORTER, OF THE ESSEX.

OFF BATON ROUGE, August I, 1862.

To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:
Sir: Permit me to draw your attention to some facts relating to this ship running the blockade at Vicksburg.
These facts will relate principally to the manner in which she is plated; but in their detail it will be necessary to enter into a statement of all the circumstances connected with my running the blockade.

At six A. M. on the morning of the 15th of July, we heard heavy firing up the Yazoo, and as I had the evening previously taken on board two deserters from Vicksburg, who had stated that the Arkansas ram was ready to come down the river, (they were sent on board the

At six A. M. on the morning of the 16th of July, we heard heavy fiting up the Yazoo, and as I had the evening previously taken on board two deserters from Vicksburg, who had stated that the Arkansas ram was ready to come down the river, (they were sent on board the flag-ship Benton.) I suspected this vessel was making her way down, and I prepared for action. I beg to state that on my passage from Osiro to Vicksburg, my port beiler had burst one for the hottom sheets, and we were repairing it at the time herein mentioned. At eight A. M. the United States gunbaat Tyler came out of the month of the Yazoo, closely followed by the rebel ram. The former passed down and took refuge behind this vessel, as well as some other rams belonging to Colone Ellet's fleet. As the Arkansas passed, I discharged at her seven guns, striking her three times; one of my shot penetrated her iron covering, and did considerable damage; but, recovering, she passed. On, the Benton getting under way, and following her for some distance down the river. She, however, reached in safety effort to destroy the ram, and hence, on the evening of the same day the Arkansas passed the upper fleet, Flag Officer Farragut, with the New Orleans fleet that had previously attacked the Vicksburg batteries, coming up stream, concluded to run the blockade, and, while going down, try to sink her. The flagship Benton, with the gunboats Louisville and Olincinnati, accompanied his fleet to within range of the ferts; but the destruction of the ram was not accomplished.

Flag Officer Farragut and Davis, with myself, on the 21st, held a council of war on board the Benton, and I volunteered the services of the Essex to make an attempt to destroy the rain, and the following programme was agreed on: That on the morning of the 22d, precisely at four o'clock, the whole available fleet under romand of Flag Officer Davis, was to get under way, and when within range to bombard the upper batteries of held pieces, ranging from six pounders to twenty four pounders. I not set the

two inches and eighteen feet long on the inside. A conical shell struck the casemate on the port side as we were rounding to, penetrating the three-quarter-inch iron and come half way through the wooden side. It exploded through, killing one man and slightly wounding three. A small piece grazed my head, and another piece for the legs of the first master's pantaloons.

I had now been under fire for upward; of an hour, and thirty minutes of the time from eighty feet to one hundred yards of some of the enemy's heaviest batteries. I still looked for the arrival of the lower fleet, but saw nothing of it. I held on for a short time longer, but the enemy began's fire with such rayidity, and we were so close that the flashes of his guns, through my gun holes drove my men from the guns. At last, through the smoke, I saw the lower fleet nearly three miles off, and still at anchor. Seeing no hope of retief or assistance, I now concluded to run the gauntlet of the enemy's lower forts and seek an anchorage below the fleet. I therefore reluctantly gave the order to "put her head down stream;" but I was determined to be in no hurry. They had now plenty of time to prepare, and so rapid was their fire that for half an hour like hull of this ship was completely enveloped in the heavy jets of water thrown over her by the enemy's shot, shell, and rife balls. The department may have some idee of the amount and number of shot, shell, plugs and ride missiles thrown at this vessel, when they are now informed we were two hours and a half under fire of seventy heavy guns in battery, twenty field pieces, and three heavy guns in battery, twenty field pieces, and three heavy guns in battery, twenty field pieces, and three heavy guns in battery, twenty field pieces, and three heavy guns in battery, twenty field pieces, and three heavy guns in battery, twenty field pieces, and three heavy guns in battery, twenty field pieces, and three heavy guns on board the ram. During that time this vessel was heavily struck forty-two times, and only pene

I still hope an opportunity may yet be given me to make a secend attempt to destroy the Arkansas, as I believe it can be done, and I am ready and can do it. Yery respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. PORTER, Commanding Division of the Fleet in the Western water SKRICE OF BATON ROUGE.

Sketch of baton Rouge.

Baton Rouge is a city of Louisiana, and capital of the State. It is also the seat of justice for the parish of East Baton Rouge. It is situated on the left or eastern bank of the Mississippi river, one hundred and twenty-nine miles above New Orleans. It stands upon the first bluff or high bank which occurs in ascending the river. This bank is elevated about twenty-five or thirty feet above the highest overflowings of the Mississippi. The city has the reputation of being one of the healthiest in the southern part of the Mississippi valley. The caplaneder in front of the town presents a delightful view of the majestic chief of rivers, and the rich tracts of cultivation which line its banks. Below Baton Rouge the broad and deep river sweeps through a plain which has been occupied by luxuriant plantations of sugar cane, and adorned by aplendid villas and gardens, interspersed with groves of tropical fruit trees, &c. To protect these plantations from inundation a levee, or embankment of earth, has been raised to the height of six or iseven feet. The seat of Government of the State was here established in the year 1847, and with this establishment the business of the place increased and became more active, and, as a like consequence, the value of real estate was greatly enhanced. It contains an elegant State House, situated immediately on the bank of the river, Baton Rouge College, four churches, an arenal and barrucks, erected and stocked by the United States Government two appropriment.

TWO CENTS.

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PERSS will be sent to subscribers by

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

60 sies \$120.

THE WAR PRESS.

lines constitute a square.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 106

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

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

Acvertisements inserted at the usual rates. Siz

polence does not unfit him for continual movement.

There is another and more urgent reason, which it is proper I should frankly state. The confidence in me does not exist in Arkansse and Texas: thet is necessary to enable me to procure troops, or, if I had them, to render the reservices efficient. It is useless now to explain how it is that the bitterest prejudices against me have been aroused, the evil effects of which I feel daity, even in my own little command of Texas. It is excuply that they exist, and cannot at present he overcome, and that I am constrained to say that some one should be placed in command here against whom so such prejudices exist.

in command here against whom no such prejudices exist, and with whom the military and civil authorities in Texas will cheerfully co-operate.

I shell afford to the officer sent to relieve me every assistance in my power in becoming familiar with the state of effairs and the details of administration; and E shall, countly, by every means in my power and E.

state of effairs and the details of edministration; and E shall, equally, by every means in my power, encourage the Indians to be still faithful and loyal. I am now taking steps to pay them part of the moneys due them for their services, and for which they have been waiting, and I hope that the majority of them will remain true to us. There are some 4 000 Union troops in the Uherokee country, and I am afraid many of the full bloods will join them. A strong escort has already taken Evan Jones and her son, the Abolitionist missionaries; to Park Hill. I have no doubt, also, that the hostile Oreeks, with some bands of Northern Indians (it is said that two regiments are embodied), will come by a route west of bort. Gibson into the Creek country, on the Deep and North. Fork. Many Creeks now with us will, if they do not go over to the enemy, disperse and go home.

Fork. Many Orecks now with us will, if they do not goover to the enemy, disperse and go home.

In the meantime, I am sending up supplies by all the wagons I can raise. I have forwarded amminitien to Colonel Gooper and the Indian troops, and paid, ten or twelve days ago, \$300 of my own, for 100,000 caps; but they have not yet reached me, and I have mone at all until they do so to furnish the Texas regiments. Ithave powder enough for them, but when they are furnished, none will be left worth mentioning. I have some cannon-powder on the wey from Houston, but do not know when it will get here, and I have some fear it will not be allowed to reach me. There is much disaffection in some counties of Toxes. Until it comes my cannon are almost useless, as I have only a few cartridges, and those ma fer of part of my little stock of rife powder.

I am, very truly, yours,
ALBERT PIKE, Brigadier General, &c.
Major General J. C. Hindman, Commanding TransMississippi District.

THE GUERILLAS IN MISSOURI.

RAID UPON COLUMBIA, MISSOUBI.

THE EXPEDITION TO "THE HACKLE."

The secret expectition of which we spoke Sunday corning as having been sent out the night before, re-

turned, agreeably to expectation, without the loss of a man or having discharged a gun. The expedition was led by Lieut. Minnick, and left on the train at about 11

From the St. Joseph's, Mo., Journal, 12th.]

" 5.08 " 8.00

412.00

force co-operating with the naval fleet in the late stege of Vicksburg, where he remained until the siege was raised, and returned to Baton Rouge, where he commanded the Union troops in the rebel attack on that place. Gen. Williams was in every sense a soldier, a gentleman and warm friend. His gentle manners im-

idditional Correspondence Between Generals

Butler and Phelps-Arming the Negroessign.

ng to the same matter :

GENERAL PHELPS TO GENERAL BUTLER. CAMP PARAPET, La , August 2.

Major General B. F. Butler, Commanding the Department of the Gulf:
Sir Atwo communications from you of this date have
this moment been received. One of them refers to the
raising of volunteer or militia forces, stating that I
"must desist from the formation of any negro military

regulations to be "unconditional and immediate," I herewith enclose a copy for the adjutant general of the army, which I desire may be forwarded to him, to be laid before the President, for as early action in the case as his Excellency may be pleased to accord; and as my position, sufficiently unpleasant already, promises to become much more so still by the course of action which I am sorry to find that you deem it proper to pursue, I urgently request his Excellency, by a speedy acceptance of my commission, to liberate me from that sense of suffocation—from that darkling sense of bondage and enthralment which, it appears to me, like the snake around the muscles and sinews of Laocoon, is en-

men of New Orleans have recently come to consult me on the propriety of raising one or two regiments of. volunteers, from their class of the population, for the defence of the Government and good order, and that I have recommended them to propose the measure to you, having to power to act upon it myself.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PHELPS, Brig General.

MONDAY, August 4.

P. S.—The negroes increase rapidly. There are doubtless now six bundred able-bodied men in camp. These, added to those who are suffering uselessly in the prisons and jails of. New Orleans and vicinity, and feeding from the general stock of provisions, would make a good regiment of one thousand men, who might contribute as much to the preservation of law and good order as a regi-GENERAL PHELPS TO ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS.

General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Finding it impossible to serve in this department without doing violence to my convictions of right and public necessity, I respectfully tender you the resignation of my commission as an officer of the army of the United States, and request as early an acknowledgment of its acceptance as conveniently possible. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obsdient servant,

J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier General,

relter to his enemies in case of attack, especially w

shelter to his enemies in case of attack, especially when the very measure, as a preeationary one, was advised by yourself; and while, in deference to your age and experience as a soldier, and the appreciation I have of your many good qualities of heart, I have withdrawn and do withdraw anything you may find offensive in my communication; still, I must request a categorical answer to this question: will you, or will you not, employ a proper proportion of the negroes in cutting down the trees which afford cover to the enemy in front and right of your line? I pray you to observe that if there is snything of wrong in this order, that wrong is there is safything of wrong in this order, that wrong is mine, for you have sufficiently protested against it. You are net responsible for it more than the hand that executes it. It can neither offend your political nor moral senses. With sentiments of the utmost kindness and respect, I am your obedient servant.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLLER.

To Brigadier General. Pheips.

Account of the Fight at Cumberland Gap. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing

On the night of the 6th the reinforcement of several regiments were sent out to Colonel De Courcey, and Colonel Garrard, of the 3d Kentucky, was placed in cammand of the post in the absence of General Morgan, who, with his staff, had gone to the place of action below. The Provest Guard, to the number of two hunbelow. The Provest chard, to the number of two hundred, were called out, and every one was in readiness for the rebels, if, with their superior numbers, they should force our men to a retreat to the Gap. The morning of the 7th brought in the last of the 26th brigads, tired and somewhat disappointed, perhaps, but quite ready for another meeting whenever it is proposed.

On yesterday, Lieutenant Colonel Callup, of the 14th Kentucky, and provest marghal for the division, started having the same jurpose in inquiry for their loss; and to day Colonel Galiup, with Major McMillen, surgeon for the 27th brigade, Lieutenant Medary, of General Morgan's staff with the escort of Colonel Munday's battalion, have gone under a flag of truce to procure the body of Captain Edgar, that it may be sent to his friends at lower and to make an arrangement for the his friends at licme, and to make an arrangement for the exchange of our prisoners. We have a lieutenant in Ashby's Cavalry, The rebels are now at Tazawell, sending their pickets out several miles in this direction.

HINDMAN, The following letters were found in a mail which was intercepted by a detachment of Gen. Curtis' command:
HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSURE DISTRICT,
LITTLE BOOK, Ark., July 19, 1862.
MAJOR: I have now at my different camps of instruc-MAJOR: I have now at my different camps of instruction in Arkansas, and on the march to them, thirty (30)
regiments of infaniry, averaging very nearly, if not quiteone thousand men to the regiment. Of these not three
thousand are armed.

In North Louisiane. I have three regiments unarmed.

In Missouri six (5) regiments are forming, for which I
have no arms.

In the Indian country there are four (4) or five (5) regiments whose arms are worthless.

I; have gathered up by purchase and impressment
about all the arms in my district. It is perfectly cortain
that not one thousand more guns can be obtained. Of
those that I have, only about eight hundred (809) are
valuable, the balance being shot-guns and cosmon
iffigs.

In response to my previous appeal for arms General Integrated ordered turned over to my ordnance officer, Major Leckman, some four hundred and fifty (450) damaged shot guns and villes, and sent me a worthless battery. These I have received. Curtis is devestating Eastern Arkansas. A gunboat and transport freet is at the mouth of the Arkansas river; a Union force of between two thousand (2520) and five thousand (5000) is in the Oherokee Nation. Another Union column of about the same strength is in Northwe Aransas.

If arms and ammunition were furnished me, I could do something in the way of defence—without them I am

I send do not cever the fourth of mz, wants. I have stated the facts. Begging and complaining cannot add to their strength. Very respectfully, T. C. HINDMAN,
Major Genwal Commanding.
Major Genwal Commanding.
Major Genwal Commanding.
Major Genwal Commanding.
May I ask that a copy of this bajorwarded tashe Secretary of War immediately?
T. O. H.
Of the same date with the above, the following is from Gen. Hindman to Gen. Bragg, and is marked "private:" HEADQUARTERS TRANS MISSISSIPPI DESTRICT,

nearly rowerless.
There are old muskets and batteries in abundance east

of the Mississippi. I apply for them. The

LITTLE ROCE, Ark., July 19, 1862.
GENERAL: I hope not to be thought importunate, but if you only could realize the troubles that are upon me, I am sure you would send them. am sure you would send eleburne and Marmaduka to me. I stand, except my last, absolvely alone. There is no one to help me. Fcz God's sate zive me the relief I have asked. With those two officers and the chlamakets and batteries sent from the riser I will be content, and trouble you no roors.

Very respectfully and truly,
T. O. HINDMAN, Ms. GOM. Com'g.

Gen. Braxton Bragg, Commanding Western Department, Tupelo, Miss. GRICIBAL PIRE'S RESIGNATION.

enconditional and absolute, I respectfully request that I may be relieved of command here, and that leave of absence be granted me until my resignation is accepted.

I have said to the President, as you will see by my lefter, that if all other circumstances were wanting, the rain of my private affeirs, the exposed situation of my family, and my own unfitness for active exertion, would compel fit to resign! I have now been in the public service as Commissioner, and in command here, for fourteen months. Buring the whole of that time, I have been with my family not much more than twenty days, and have attended to none of my com private business. I am utterly unable to ride an horseback for any great distance, or any considerable length of time. To conduct the desultory and active operations fifth will become necessary in this country with Indian troops and mounted men, a younger officer is necessary, and one whose corpulence does not unfit him for continual movement.

There is another and more urgent reason, which it is

pressed favorably all those with whom he associated, and his death will spread a deep gloom over a large circle of friends, and the Union loses a brave defender. NTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

General Phelps Insists on his Right to Re-We have already published letters which had assed between Generals Butler and Phelps, upon the ubject of arming the negroes. The last mail from New Drieans brought the following additional letters pertain-

organizations;" and the other declaring, in a spirit con-trary to all usage of military service, and to all the rights and liberties of a citizen of a free Government, that my and liberties of a citizen of a free Government, that my resignation will not be accepted by you; that a leave of absence until its acceptance by the President will not be granted me, and that I must see to it that your orders—which I could not obey without becoming a slave myself—are "faithfully and diligently executed."

It can be of little consequence to me as to what kind of slavery I am to be subjected, whether to African slavery or to that which you thus so oftensively propose for me, giving me an order wholly opposed to my convictions of right, as well as of the higher scale of public necessities in the case and insisting upon my convolved. necessities in the case, and insisting upon my complying with it faithfully and diligently, allowing me no room to escape with my convictions or my principles, at any sacrifice that I may make. I cannot submit to either kind of slavery, and cannot, therefore, for a double reason, comply with your order of the 31st of July, in complying with which I should submit to both kinds both African slavery and to that to which you resort in its defence. Desirous to the last of saving the public interests involved, I appeal to your sense of justice to reconsider your decision and make the most to the cause out of the sacrifice which I offer, by granting the By refusing my request you would subject me to great By returing my request you would subject me to great inconvenience, without, as far as I can see, any advantage either to yourself or to the service. Wi'h the view of securing myself a tardy justice in the case, being remote from the capital, when the transmission of the mails is remarkably irregular and uncertain, and in order to give you every assurance that my resignation is tendered in strict compliance with paragraph twenty-nine of the regulations to be "unconditional and immediate," I hears with ancloss a const for the adjuster general of the

[From the Platte City Conservative, August 9.]

We have news from Hudson to the 6th. Porter's' guerillas, it is said, had burst into pieces and were roaming over the country north and east of that place. We rather think, notwithstanding this information, that he can concentrate his men wherever he may direct. he can concentrate his men wherever he may direct.—Poindexter was about twenty miles west of Hudson, with a pretty large force, set down at twelve hundred.

men, moving and armed, seemingly watching the Hannibal and St. Joseph road. Another bend of generilas is said to be on Mud creek, south of Hudson, on the Chariton, and a band are said to be drilling near Allen, and serving as a guard to Poindexter. An opinion prevails, that it is the intention to attack Hudson, but this is not contain. snake around the muscles and sinews of Laccoon, is en-tangling and deadening the energies of the Government and country, when a decisive act might out the evils and liberate us from the bancful and fascinating influence inperate us from the obscutt sha tascinating influence forever. In conclusion of this communication, and I should also hope of my services in this department, I deem it my duty to state, lest it might not otherwise common to your notice, that several parties of the free colored men of New Orleans have recently come to consult me During the forenoon of Tuesday last a rebel guerilla During the forenoon of Tuesday last a rebel guerlila, of Boone county, by the name of Purcell, entered Columbia by the Centralia road, with about two hundred and fifty armed men, surrounded the jail, and released four rebel prisoners confined there: Wm. B. Jackson, Amos Morrey, Jr. W. M. Boyland, and — Sutherland. The latter was one of Poindexter's men, who, riding a horse that did not belong to him, was captured a few nights previous by a detachment of Merrill's Horse. On their way into the town Purcell's men captured, and took off from a pasture a mile from town, sixty hirses and twelve mules, condemned stock, and most of them worthless. We have not learned that they disturbed any of the citizes of the town, or their property.

much to the preservation of law and good order as a regimere burden, they might become a beneficent element of governmental rower.

J. W. P. GENERAL PHELPS TO ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS.

man or having discharged a gun. The expedition was led by Lieut. Minnick, and left on the train at about 11 o'clock, Saturday night. A halt was made at Platte Bridge, and between 100 and 150 cavalry sent out to act in conjunction with the infantry.

The train proceeded on to the Third Fork Bridge, about two miles beyond, when it stopped and the infantry debarked. After leaving a guard with the train, the line of march was taken up, accompanied by a 2-pounder, drawn by hand, in a southern direction, for a dense forest, several miles in extent, bordering on the east side of the Platte, thickly matted with grape vines, interspersed with undergrowth almost impenetrable for either man or beast, and called "The Hackle." The cavalry led the van, scouring the country in advance.

At about daylight they came upon some twelve or fiften guerillas encamped in the Hackle, whom they took completely by surpries. An old man named George Reynolds, who was in the camp with his two sons, was the first to raise the alarm, and started to run. He was ordered to halt, and not obeying, was shot, some five or six balls taking effect, either one of which would have killed him. Another one of the party was mortally wounded, and it is supposed has since died. The rest broke in every direction, leaving coats, hats, blankets, and everything behind, only being too willing to escape with their lives, and, we understand, never stoppid until the Platte, which they swam, flowed between them and their porsuers. GEN. BUTLER TO GEN. PHELPS.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, August 5, 1862.

General: Your communication of to-day has been received. I had forwarded your resignation on the day it was received to the President of the United States, so that there will be no occasion of forwarding a duplicate. General, not at liberty to accept your resignation, I cannot, consistently with my duty and the orders of the War Department, grant your aleave of absence till it is accepted by the President, for want of officers to supply your piace. I see nothing unusual, nor do I intend anything so, in the refusal to accept the resignation of an officer where his place cannot be at the present moment supplied. I pray you to understand that there was a transplied. I pray you to understand that there was a transplicted in the present moment supplied. I pray you to consider the present moment supplied. I pray you to understand that there was a transplied. I pray you to consider the present moment supplied. I pray you to consider the present moment supplied. I pray you to consider the present moment supplied. I pray you to consider the present moment supplied. I pray you to consider the present moment supplied. I pray you to consider the present moment supplied. I pray you to consider the present moment supplied. I pray you to make the present moment supplied. I pray you to consider the present moment supplied. I pray you to make the present moment supplied. I pray you to make the present moment supplied. I pray you to make the present moment supplied. I pray you to make the present moment supplied. I pray you to make the present moment supplied. I pray you to make the present moment supplied. I pray you to make the present moment supplied. I pray you to make the present moment supplied. I pray you to make the present moment supplied. I pray you to make the present moment supplied. I pray you to make the present moment supplied. I pray you to make the present moment supplied. I pray you to make the present moment supplie

CHILLICOTHS, Mo., August 13—We have just passed through a day and night of intense excitement. When the train from the West came in yesterday morning, we learned that Poil dexter passed through Utica about sunrise, going north. The whole town was immediately under arms, and martial law declared by Colonel Shank-

nets, going north. The whole town was immediately under arms, and martial law declared by Colonel Shanklup, (who had fortunately come down with two hundred mes.) Colonel Shanklin telegraphed to General Loan, at Laclede, for reinforcements. Colonel Shanklin formed into line of battle on the Spring Hill road until 2 o'clock, but as no enemy came, he marched on towards Spring Hill, and scoured the country. We afterwards learned, that Poindexter had been through Spring Hill, and was then near Best's, on the Trenton road. About dusk General Loan arrived from Laclede with 1,200 men, and followed immediately in pursuit of the rebels Colonel Shanklin had about 300 men, making in all an effective-force of 1,500. Toindexter has a force variously estimated at from 700 to 1,500. His horses were very much jaded when they passed Utica, and they certainly had to rest last night, in which event General Loan will undoubtedly bag them. There are four companies of Merrill's horse after him also; they passed through Utica about sunset last evening. They had a fight with Poindexter at Crumpton's Ferry and killed fifty of the rebels, and scattered a greaf many of them. Poindexter got no reinforcements in the fork of the river. We have heard nothing of General Loan this morning. To Brigadier General.Phelps. FROM THE SOUTHWEST! from the Gap on the 9th inst., says:

On Saturday last, August 2, the 26th Brigade, under command of Col. DeCourcey, of the 16th Ohio, acting brigadier general, went out on a foraging expedition—wint beyond Tazewell and to Clinch river, where, having secured the purpose of its going, it fell back to Tazewell for observation of any movements on the part of the rebels at Clinch Mountain, beyond Clinch river, occasioned by the appearance of our brigade so near. While so waiting, our force was attacked by the rebels swith four thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry. There was hard fighting—a considerable loss to the rebels being occasioned by their endeavors for our cannon, which, with all their labor, they were not able to secure.

Our forces left the rebels in possession of the field, with a loss to us of Captain Edgar, of the 16th, and one or two privates killed, and the sergeant major of the -16th and from or fired privates of the different regiments wounded; and about fifty prisoners—one of them a cap-IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, Aug. 12—A gentleman compelled under the conscript law to enter Hindman's army, who had made his escape from Little Rock, Ark., has reached this city. He estimates the troops under Hindman to be between 5,000 and 8,000. He relates that last week three regiments of Hindman's conscript Texan troops were on their march from Dwal's Blaff for Texas. Four regiments were sent after them to bring them back, but joined the discatified conscripts, and the seven regiments made off in a body. a body.

Negrees are selling cotton and other stock left by masters on plantations in the vicinity of Helena, and putting the proceeds in greenbacks into their pockets. All restrictions on trade for cotton are removed by the following order, made public this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 11, 1862.

The following order, received from department headquarters, is published for the benefit of all concerned:

"In pursuance of orders from the headquarters of the
army, at Washington, all restrictions on the sale of cotton and the prohibition of the payment of gold therefor
are hereby annulled, and every facility possible will be. and four or are privates of the different registers wounded; and about fifty prisoners—one of them a captain of the 16th.

The rebel loss must have been many more killed, as our battery played upon them pretty effectively for a-while.
Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, of the 11th Tennessee, is our

are hereby annulled, and every facility possible will be afforded for getting cotton to market."

By order of Major General U. S. Grant.

J. A. BAWLINGS, A. A. General. BRIGADIER GEN. TUTTLE COMMANDING AT. CAIRO. OAIRO, August 14, 1862.—Brig. Gen. Tuttle to-day assumed command of the military district of Oairo and Its. dependencies, and issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO,
August 14, 1862. August 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—1st. In pursuance of special order No. 161, from headquarters of the district of West Tennessee, I hereby assume command of the district of

Cairo.

2di All orders now in force will be continued in force untiliferther orders from these headquarters.

2F. Captain J. O. Dann, aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Strong, is assigned to duty at these headquarters as aid-de-camp, and all-other officers and men on special duty. In this district will continue on such duty, until further orders, and they will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TGTTLE.

A despatch was received last night from Fort Henry, indicating that the guerillas are again at their dirty work; along the Tennessee river. The pickets at Fort Heiman, were driven in four times on Tuesday night.

Col. Ransom has just received this despatch from Gen.

McClerrand: McClernand:

"JACKSON, August 14—There was a skirmish yesterday betworn home guards and guerillas, fifteen miles.

southeast of this place. The rebels were dispersed.

"J. A. McClernand."

bearing this appropriate and elegant inscription:

"On this spot, August 8, 1862) the Rt. Rev. Samuel
Rowman, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, was,
in an instant, called from his. Issaster's service to his reward. The angel of God met him, alone in the way, and
be was not, for God took him.' An humble, and unselfish man of God; a faithful and devoted Bishop in the
Church of Christ.'

In the second, section is the insignic of the Bishop—
the mitra and the ross.' the law and the carrier and the the mitre and the cross; the key and the crosser, and the Bible, with, on the one loaf the words, "Tho time is short;" "be ye also ready;" and on the other, "This stone shall be a witness table us."—Sobuaxxia, 27th.
On the upper section is a representation, of the cross, in bold relief, and, on each side, the name of Bishop Bowman in raised letters.

GEN. TUROHIN DISMISSED FROM THE SER-VICE.—The Chicago Tribuna publishes the following:
"HUNDSVILLE, Alabama, August 12, 1862.
"I am diemissed from the service. Pleave for Chicag "HUNNEYLLIE, Abbama, August 12, 1862.

"I am dismissed from the service. Licave for Chicago formerow.

J. H. TURUHIN."

General Turchin's commission as belgadier general was received from the War Department yesterday, by his wife, simultaneously with this despatch. The commission dates on the 19th of July, nearly a month prior to the finding of the court-martial. We understand that the issuing of the court-martial, whe understand that the issuing of the court-martial, when the second the second court was the court-martial. eedings of the court martial held upon Colonel

COULD MCCLELLAN SAY NO .- The Chicago COULD McCLELLAN SAY NO.—The Chicago Journal publishes the following card from the officers of the Central Minois Bailroad: "It appears in the newspapers that Mr. Wendell Phillips stated at a public meeting, in Boston, that the 'management' of the Il-linois Central Bailroad has said to him that General McClellan could not say No! Indirectly similar remarks are attributed to us in relation also to the President. We, the undersigned, directors of the Illinois Central Company, declare that we do not know Wendell Phillips—have never exchanged a word with him—have never had any communication with him—in fact, have never seen him."

On July 13 General Albert Pike forwarded his unconditional and absolute resignation to Left Davis. The following latter to deweral Hindman explains why he took this resp:

HEARQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,

FORT MCCULLOOH, July 12, 1862.

GENERAL: With this I transmit to you my letter of resignation, which I beg you to forward, at as early a day as practicable, to Richmond. My resignatin a belog