THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1863.

AT HAGERSTOWN.

Cavalry.

The battle of Boonsboro ended gloriously, result-

ing in a complete success for our cavalry. Gens. BUFORD and KILFATRICK fought the rebels all day,

and drove them four miles to Mill Point. Out

oro, about six miles this side of Hagerstown

were compelled to fall back to Boonsboro

I regret to say that Gen. Kilnatrick is reported t

The particulars of the fight have not been re

unded, and were compelled to cut their way

wounded. A day will probably show where the rebels are, and the probable location of the next

Considerable artillery firing was heard this after

ceived, but we learn that his command was entirely

have been killed, though some accounts say he i

some loss

attle-field.

MIDDLETOWN, July 9.



THE SITUATION.

So far as the mere impossibility of the rebel army effecting an escape across the Potomac is concerned, an assurance has been made doubly sure. Yesterday, there was another copious fall of rain, and the fact did not fail to suggest the idea to many minds that Providence was favoring the cause of the Union, by direct interposition. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that while these incessant rains must prove fatal to the hopes of General LEE, they will in- country than of their political organization, terfere in some degree with the movements | and more of the general danger than of their of General MEADE, who, with the Maryland roads converted into mire, must experience. some delay and difficulty in moving his artillery and supply trains. In the meantime, the rebels, having from twelve to twenty hours start of him, and being more accustomed to extraordinary marching, especially. when their safety is at stake, may be enabled to gain a commanding position which they can fortify with earthworks. It is known that they brought but we do not think so, nor do the people with them, a large quantity of artillery when they entered this State-our special advices state two hundred and forty piecesand if they have managed to preserve a considerable portion of it, as has possibly been the case; they can still make a stubborn defence at any point they may choose to fortify. Conceding that their force has been reduced to forty thousand men by the late battles, it must likewise be conceded that this force, strongly entrenched, and nerved with the fierce energy of despair, will be equivalent to an army of one hundred and twenty thousand men, in different circumstances. Therefore, we must repeat the belief, expressed a few days since, that "there are other battles to be fought; other privations and hardships to be endured ; other victories as glorious to be won." Such was the belief of General MEADE, too, when he said, in his congratulatory machinery of which is under the sole conorder: "Our task is not yet accomplished," and the commanding general looks to the slightest reason why the States in their the army for greater efforts to drive from our soil every vestige of the presence of the invader." Perhaps one more effort will suffice to accomplish this; and such will be the case, if we rightly view the situation, which would seem to be clearly in the hands of General MEADE. The Army of the Potomac is once more summoning up all its strength, and putting forth superhuman efforts to smite the enemy

a last fatal blow. When the struggle will *take place we know not; it may even now Pennsylvanians, or as Jerseymen, or as New be in progress ; and at the furthest, it can- | Yorkers, but as citizens of the United States. not be delayed beyond the present week. And having a voice and representation in Congress, which, though not the fountain writing where the battle-ground shall be. Some incline to the belief that Williamsport will be the field of contest. This point, it is rumored, is already being fortified by the enemy, who are said to number from seven to ten thousand men, under Gen. IMBODEN, which it is engaged. and who have the duty of protecting the We have somewhere seen it stated, upon supply-trains, which are being ferried across authority presumed to be reliable, that in the Potomac. Williamsport, however, is not the event of a draft being ordered for four near so well adapted for defensive purposes. hundred thousand men, the quota for each as South Mountain, and we incline to the Congressional district would be 2.220.' As it seems that but three hundred thousand opinion that the latter position will be men will be required to finish up the war, chosen by General LEE; thus confirming the quota for each district most probably the vague, unaccountable impression which will be 1,665 men. The census of 1860 more than a fortnight since took hold of gave Pennsylvania twenty-four representathe popular mind, that the Battle of Antietives in Congress, or, in other words, twentam was to be repeated. There is no betty-four Congressional districts, and the ter line of defence in Maryland or Pennsylquota of this State, by a simple arithmetical process, would consequently sum up 39,960. vania. So far as its natural advantages are or say forty thousand men. The question concerned, the superiority would rest with next arises whether the sixty thousand 'Gen. LEE; but as the scene of a former dismen called out a few weeks since, astrous engagement, the associations that by proclamation of the Governor, are must suggest themselves are not likely to be | to be credited against this quota? We do of a pleasant or inspiriting character. If | not think such is the intention of the Gothe Army of the Potomac, broken in spirit vernment. These men, constituting the stream upon whose banks Isis and Osiris. armies of Generals COUCH and BROOKS, are by continued reverses, weakened in nummilitia; they are enrolled as a State force; bers, and worn out by fruitless campaigns they have enlisted only for the defence of and wearying marches, could whip the flushed and victorious veterans of LEE in | now co-operating with the Army of the Po-September last, can it fail to defeat his tomac, and deserve the highest praise for shattered columns now, upon the scene of its | the prompt and noble spirit with which they | can river. The mystery of the Nile was former triumph, - now that its ranks are full responded to the call of duty, the service they have already rendered to the country. -now that it has the co-operation of General can hardly be expected to exempt them from COUCH's forces-now that it has just routed the remaining claims upon their patriotism, and so badly cut up its old antagonist that to which, in common with their fellow-citihe would appear to be weaker than he ever | zens throughout the loyal portion of the was before, and is certainly cut off from all Union, they are subject. In protecting the reinforcements and supplies; and now that soil of Pennsylvania from invasion, they he is in such a desperate condition, that even | have behaved most nobly; but there are still other obligations, quite as sacred, 'restescape would be disaster, and defeat would ing upon them and awaiting fulfilmentbe complete annihilation. Never before obligations neither cancelled nor impaired has the Army of the Potomac had such a by the enlistment for ninety days, "unless noble opportunity of gaining, by a single sooner discharged." blow, immortal glory for itself, and an There are many sanguine, easy people honorable and permanent peace for the na- who imagine that with the crushing defeat of LEE, the fall of Vicksburg, and the contion. For, what we have seen of the issues tinued flight of BRAGG, the necessity of a of the campaigns in the West and Southconscription has passed away. There are a west convinces us that one more decisive few who are willing to believe that the war victory in the East would terminate the war, | is virtually at an end. In the experience of

and lead to a restoration of the Union.

지 않는 것이 않는 것이

aside all feeling or care, and take up arms against the invader, they endeavored to sti- into "the state of the agricultural classes of mulate his energies and prevent the people | Ireland, and to suggest such improvement from meeting him in a proper spirit. These in the relation between landlord and tenant were the men who spent their time in as may seem necessary and expedient," writing petitions to the Government con-This very sensible proposal was the occasion taining impertinent demands, and endeavorof earnest debate, was honored by the opposition of Lord PALMERSTON, in an unusually ing to rule when they should have attempted to save. These were the men who met long speech, and finally defeated by a vote the enemy with words of despondency and of 128 to 49-conclusive evidence that Irereproach; who calculated the probabilities land has nothing further to hope from her of submission within the sound of the enerulers. my's cannon, and fashioned flags of truce It is unnecessary to state, what all the when they should have primed their musworld knows, that the condition of Ireland

kets. Not one word of joy or hope was is a disgrace to modern civilization; and that the chief responsibility rests upon the Engheard from them in the midst of the general gloom; they railed at the thunder when lish Government. But the persistent refusal they should have given their hands to the of that Government to take the simplest ship. Sustained by the people-by the men steps toward the removal of admitted evils of all parties who thought more of their is so sublimely selfish, so magnificently stupid, that it never ceases to excite universal admiration. We must remember that favorite major generals-the Administration the Commons rejected no definite objectioncontinued calmly to do its duty, to meet every. able measures to change the system of legisdanger as it developed, and to labor conlation, for none were offered, but a simple stantly for the public good. It is possible proposal to institute an inquiry. Is inquiry they might have labored more efficiently : so much dreaded by the English Governthat McCLELLAN or FREMONT might have ment? If the act of 1860 is really a true performed marvels, and that if the counsels basis of improvement, will a royal commisof Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS had been folsion not prove its theoretical value, and lowed the war would now be at an end. It therefore increase its practical usefulness? is possible, too, that General MEADE may Unquestionably, in the refusal to adopt plans be very incompetent, and that his campaign which merely contemplate the possibility in Pennsylvania is something of a failure; of reform, which may result in lasting benefit, and cannot end in injury to either entertain such an opinion. They see great nation. England has given renewed proof of results, and they thank God for having the profound apathy and injustice of her given their soldiers strength to accomplish Irish legislation. The arguments upon these results. They thank the Administrawhich the opposition to the motion of Mr. tion for having so directed their valor that MAGUIRE was based almost defy analysis victory has come. They thank their public | by their vagueness. It is impossible to reservants for energy, and courage, and fortifute assertions which are too slight to bear tude, and they hold themselves ready and | examination, or to make a logical reply to anxious to do greater battle for the safety of sneers and sarcasm. The undoubted fact the Republic, and to make greater sacrifices | that the act of 1860 has not made a particle that the nation may be rescued and redeemed. of difference in the condition of the country,

The Conscription.

but that the agricultural interests of Ireland are still in a state of abject depression, is Washington despatches state that the very feebly met by the orators of the Adconscription act is to be speedily enforced, ministration. Lord PALMERSTON pathetiand that three hundred thousand men will cally complains that the English Govern be called upon to serve their country. The ment is unjustly condemned because it has levy is to be made upon the Congressional pleased Providence to inflict three bad seadistricts, instead of upon the States, as has sons upon Ireland. We may infer from his heretofore been the case. The new methodargument that the rains are entirely to is a decided improvement upon the old. blame, and that, unlike the people of other In a draft by the General Government, the agricultural lands, the Irish are only sure purpose of which is to procure soldiers to exemption from famine, on condition fill the national armies, and all the that "the weather permits." Indeed. Mr. MAGUIRE very aptly replies to this trol of the national authorities, there is not brilliant effort, that the Government "is always ready to go into partnerindividual character should be called upon. ship with Providence"-with the important Such a call would not only be unnecesexception, doubtless, that when the harvest sary, but it would be improper, and at is bad Providence is wholly to blame, but variance with those principles of governthat when it is good, the credit is entirely ment upon which the integrity and strength due to English legislation. In fact, the of our Union must depend. It is as citizens theories of the noble lord may be described of the United States, as loyal Americans, as a plea for the necessity of famine, or that we are called upon to lend our aid to starvation made easy for eight millions of those whom we have placed in power by an people. expression of our will, and upon whom we The London Times ridicules Mr. MAGUIRE rely to deal with the emergencies that have arisen to jeopardize our dearest interests. The Government does not call upon us as

on the ground that while he declares the present legislation to be an utter failure, he does not propose any satisfactory substitute. We think that the gentleman from Tipperary fulfilled his duty when he pointed out the evil, and asked the Government to make proper inquiry as to the best means of

commission should be formed to inquire have no religion, and do not believe in the THE CAVALRY FIGHT AT BOONSBORD, existence of the soul. These discoveries destroy many geographical superstitions, and afford glimpses of lands that have been locked-up in mystery since the creation of the earth. Though the world has no reason to expect immedi GEN. LEE'S HEADQUARTERS STILL ate commercial advantages from the knowedge so daringly extorted from this ancient home of darkness, it would be wrong to suppose that the discovery is merely "the MEADE AND COUCH CONCENTRAsolution of a curious problem." It is not TING IN HIS FRONT. easy to measure the importance of great geographical discoveries; practical results have Five Hundred Wagons Destroyed by our hitherto invariably followed all similar victories over our ignorance of the planet on Special Despatch to The Press.] which we live, and the fact that the foot of

a civilized white man has trodden upon the shores of the mysterious Nyanza pledges Europe and America to make worthy use of the advantage. When COLUMBUS leaped upon the shores of the New World, he claimed by that act the continent for Spain ; SPERE and GRANT, in like manner, have claimed the depths of Africa for Christianity

and Civilization.

Poetre or Prose ?

Mr. CHARLES MACKAY-the New York correspondent of the London Times, and one of the dreariest and most malignant libellers of America ever sent from England -is giving his leisure moments to the composition of verses and rhymes. The latest effusion is entitled "CASSANDRA," and possesses a political application to this country. The concluding lines are as follows. We print only wounded. them as prose, as we do not see that the change makes any difference :

"And when priests at their mouldering altars no orger have faith in the doctrines they preach for the longer have faith in the doctrines they preach for the lucre it brings them; and scarcely conceal from the people the fact that they prophesy falsely—stime, a time for, blood to flow, and the earth to stagger to and fro. Woe to the nations! we to them! no !!! The rebels are still on this side of the river, mass

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to " The Press."

The Captured Rebel Battle-flags. Thirty-one rebel battle-flags, which were captured y the Union forces in the recent battle at Gettysirg, have been brought to this city and deposited in the War Department. Most of them are much perforated with balls, and others are very bloody. One of them is a silk flag, with the device of a rising sun on it. They were taken mostly from Virginia

_'A Draft for 300.000 Men.

It is stated in circles likely to be well informed that the first draft under the national enrolment act will be for three hundred thousand men. It will be made so soon as the enrolment shall be completed The quotas of a number of districts are already as

The banking house of Sweenr & HUYCK closed umption of business. Contract.

nent bas been awarded to PHILP & SOLOMONS, of his city.

The Star states, on what it terms the most reliable

athority, that the enemy's loss in the battles on his side of the Potomac, up to this time, is 25,000.

the mission of Alexander H. Stephens and Robert

troyed, and the damage to them is fully twice what they were able to carry out of Pennsylvania. Yesterday the enemy pressed our cavalry back upon Boonsboro, and at aundown threw a few shells THE ENEMY DRIVEN FOUR MILES nto the place. Buford then dismounted his whole ommand, and fought the rebels on foot for two THE GREAT BATTLE TO BE FOUGHT ON SATURDAY hours, finally driving them clear back to Antietam eek.

From a captured letter we learn that the enemy are trying to shove a portion of their force, and General Pleasanton will stop/that to day. The ebels have run a greater portion of their trains into the valley near Williamsport, and covered them by artillery posted on the south side of the Potomac. The prospect of another collision increases.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, July 9.-The following has been

ceived at headquarters : NEWBERN, N. C., July 7, via Fort Monroe, July .-Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in Chief: I have the bonor to report that the cavalry sent rom here July 3d, under Col. Lewis-3d New York Cavalry-have safely returned, having successfully ccomplished their mission, and without loss. They destroyed, twisting the rails &c., by Gen. Haupt's plan, two miles of the railroad at Warsaw Also, destroying for five more miles all the culverts

At Knoxville, Duplin county, an armory was destroyed, with large quantities of small arms, and

burned. About 150 animals and some 30 prisoners were captured by them, and some 100 men and 300 negr

Major General Commanding

The War in North Carolina. FORTRESS MONROE, July 8th.—The following despatch has been received from the Associated Press orrespondent, Newbern, N. C., dated July 6th: Lieut. Col. Lewis, of the 3d New York Cavalry, is n command of the cavalry force now penetrating the interior of this State, being a part of the expedition which left Newbern on the morning of the 4th inst. Jeneral Heckman, who is a very superior officer is command of the other portion of the expedition Ie will doubtless give the enemy battle near Kingon, when he will compel him to remain, so that Colonel Lewis may be able to carry on his opera-tions at pleasure. The latter will, doubtless, have ravelled several hundred miles into the enemy's ountry, and accomplished his mission, before this ch reaches it destination. General Foster expected to accompany this exp lition in person, but was unable to do so, having eccived intelligence from Fortress Monroe, so after leaving, which caused his return to Newbern.

The expedition cannot be otherwise than a grand

Invasion of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 9.-Gen. Morgan's forces, composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and numbering from 6,000 to 8,000, have crossed into Inliana and captured Corydon—our forces falling back The rebels are supposed to be marching on New Albany and Jeffersonville, where large quantities supplies are stored. Troops are being organized throughout the State

nd sent forward rapidly. Business is entirely suspended, and citizens are forming themselves into military organizations. A regiment has been raised here since last night. It s reported that two citizens were killed at Corydon when the rebels entered the town.

visinity of Corydon. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the

be under arms and marched to the place of rendez vous in twenty-four hours. A Michigan regiment arrived to night, and another

regiment, together with a battery, is expected tonorrow. The determination is, that Morgan shall

Even-handed justice appears to have been admin-stered in large doses to the chivalrous Knights of The irreproachable morals of some of the British aristocracy, have just had a new exemplification in the Golden Circle in Pennsylvania. A correthe arrest of the Marquis of Hastings, and some of spondent of the Washington Chronicle gives the fol-lowing account of the manner in which some of the London journals devote large space to the evilisloyal citizens of York were treated by the rebels :

Rebel Outrages in York.

Thereupon they ordered him to deliver to them his pocket book, and gnide them around the country. The latter especially he did not like to do. Then

The latter especially he did not like to do. Then they threatened to hang him, and commenced mak-ing preparations, when his wife came and paid them twenty dollars to obtain his release. They let him go; but threatened to come back and hang him if they lost their way. The rebels did not know what to make of the peo-ple of Codorus township. They said whenever they went into a stable the owners came and began making all manner of signs with their flogers, and multering strange words, as though they wished to exorcise the rehels, who did not understand the mattering strange words, as though they wished to exorcise the rebels, who did not understand the signs; and the poor, deluded farmers lost their horses, though they had paid their dollars to the K. G. C. They are said to be very angry with their party leaders in town who are now endeavoring to C. They are sain to be the endeavoring to leaders in town, who are now endeavoring to their enraged followers believe that the invamake their entaged followers believe that the little ders were "not the rebels, but Lincohr's hirdings." Mr. J— L — thought he would look after his farms on Tuesday, when the rebels had left. He took his son's horse, and started out on the Carlisle road. When he was out three or four miles, a party of rebels came along and quickly relieved him of his horse, leaving Mr. L — sitting in his wagon in the middle of the road. No sympathy is felt for him

r him. The rebels acted shamefully after leaving York. Il along the Gettysburg turnpike road they plun-ered private dwellings, exacting heavy tribute

The French Ministry.

The change in the French Ministry is officially nnounced as follows I. Billault, vice Walewski Minis I. Baroche. Minis Broudet, vice Parsiany Minis

M. de Morny ... Persigny and Walewski are, therefore, out o office. The new members of the Ministry are mostly office. The new members of the Ministry are mostly men who have taken no distinguished part in affairs. The decree nominating M. Billault to the post of Minister of State places among his functions those exercised by the ministers without portfolio. Part of the functions appertaining to the Ministry of State are transferred to the Ministry of the Em-peror's Household, and another part to the Ministry of Education. Public worship is assigned to the Ministry of Justice. The direction of the Moniteur will be one of the duties of the Minister of the In-teror.

The following explanations follow the decrees an

The following explanations follow the decrees an-nouncing these ministerial changes: "The plebisotitum upon which the constitution of 1852 is based, in rendering the ministers responsible to the Emperor alone, was intended to put an end to those struggles of parliamentary ambition which were a constant source of agitation and weakness to previous governments. "Without in the alightest degree diminishing the strength and freedom of action necessary to power, the Emperor, by the decree of the 24th November, wished to give to the great bodies of the State a more direct participation in the general policy of his Government; but this decree did not modify the fundamental principles of the plebistitum of 1852, which ceuld only be changed by a new plebisetum. "The more amplic and more complete discussion of public affairs before the Senate and Corps Legis-latif, led to the creation of ministers without port-

latif, led to the creation of ministers without port-folios—that is, of ministers not personally con-cerned with the facts discussed. "By to-day's decree the Emperor substitutes for them the minister entrusted with the relations of the Government towards the great bodies of the State, so as to more solidly organize the representa-tion of the views of Government in the chambers, without deviating from the spirit of the constitu-

tion. "The Minister of State, released from all ad-ministrative functions, and the minister who pre-sides over the Council of State, are henceforth, in conjunction with the members of that council, entrusted with the explanation and defence of the questions brought before the Senate and Corps Le-gielati."

The Case of the Alexandra. The London Daily News, in an article comment

of any of our courts. It may be that when the question comes to be solemnly argued before the full bench the judgment of the chief baron may be over-ruled. If it be supported, the consequence to this cour-try in any future war may be more serious than many percent to be best of the contenuent are to art

try in any future war may be more serious than man people in the heat of the present controversy seem to and cipate."

General Halleck's Speech.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 9 .-- Morgan is still in the State. The militia are coming rapidly under the call of the Governor for 50,000 men, and they will

The border counties are under martial law.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—Eleven rebel regiments, ag gregating 4,080 men, with ten pieces of artillery, inling ten howitzers, passed the Ohio at Brandens burg yesterday, and encamped last night near Cory-

don, Indiana. They are commanded by John Mor gan and Basil Duke. Morgan stated to several tha

dence, of which the following is an extract : dialoyal citizens of York were treated by the rebels: Notwithstanding the heavy loss which the rebels inflicted on York county, one cannot avoid laugh-ing at the way the Copperheads have been treated. The rebels, it seems, took particular delight in making sport of them. Mr. B-- M-- was one of their victims. They went there during the night and took his horse. Next morning they called again, be-fore breakfast, before Mr. M. had discovered his loss, and asked him at how much he valued his horse. He. told them about \$30. They then made him pay for it, and also deliver up his pocket book. He soon discovered that he had been doubly swindled. The rebels then went to Mr. B--'s, and found that he had sent his horse away. They made him pay sixty dollars for sending it away. Mr. K--, who lives beyond the Harrisburg turnplkegate, ran out to meet them, felling them that he to was a rebel. Thereupon they ordered him to deliver to them his From the London Times 1 [From the London Times.] The Marquis of Hastings, Mr. J. B. Storey the elder, Mr. J. Storey the younger, Mr. Robert Storey, Mr. Henry Storey, Edward Platts, James Domelow, and Joseph Fairbrother, were charged at Lough-borough, yesterday, with being unlawfully engaged in a cock-fighting match, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at Donington Hall. Mr. William Love said: I am one of the principal officers for the Royal Society for

Morals of English Aristocracy.

Dorough, yesterday, with being unlawfully engaged. in a cock-fighting match, on. Sunday, the 14th lest, at Donington Hall. Mr. William Love said: I am one of the principal officers for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Upon Thurs-day, the 4th June, I called upon the defendant Platts, in consequence of certain information-which reached the Society. It was at a lodge upon the estate of the Marquis of Hastings, near King's Mills. I asked Platts if he had a game cock to sell, or if he could tell-me where I could purchase one. I afterwards said. "I understand that the Marquis of Hastings had some ock-fighting at the Hall a few Sundays ago?" The defendant replied, "Ah, we had some good sport that day." I asked him how long it was ago, and he said, "I twas just three weeks ago last Sunday." In answer to further questions put by myself and the officer who accompanied me, defendant said : "We fought aix pair of cooks at the ken-nels, near to old Bradley's house, and there were six cocks killed; the cocks had all steat spurs put on them, and I heeled most of then, and he put them on the wrong way, when young Jaok Storey, of Lockington, who was there, said to him, 'What the devil are you about-you have put them on wrong; 'D Domelow and another held the cooks were trimmed; they were only heeled; and, as they were shilt we heeled them ; none of the cocks over the devil of all fight. The Marquis and young Jack Storey, ordering me take together to fight, in fast they fought them all. Lord Hastings wrote me a letter on the previous Priday, ordering me take tweive cocks to Doniaz-ton on Sunday. They got the letter, and we were at they fought them all. Lord Hastings wrote me a letter on the previous Priday, ordering me take tweive cocks to Doniaz-ton on Sunday. They got the letter at the hali, and it was mislaid. I did not get it until Sunday morning, and I had some difficulty in collecting them. At last I got them together, put them in begs, and took them to Donington in a cart. The eocks, and Ned

heel them, and Domeloy held them whilst we heeled them. The Marquis was a pretty good handler. There were six cocks killed, and my fowls fought better than any of them. I have got one here, which I will show you. It got struck on the back after it had killed one cock, and it could not fight any longer. I never saw cocks fight like it before in my life; even after they were knocked down, they lay upon their becks, and fought and pecked one another. Lord Hastings is very fond of this kind of sport. I keep as many as thirty cocks, for him, out at different blaces. It was about 7, o'clock when it was over Hastings is very fond of this kind of sport. I keep as many as thirty cocks for him, out at different places. It was about 7. o'clock when it was over. There were six cocks killed. The Marquis and young Jack Storey put them together. to fight, and they did fight to some tune. Blood spurted out and lay in fakes. There were nineteen cocks altogether. Further evidence was offered, and the Banch coa-victed the Marquis in a penalty of £5, the three gamekeepers £2, or fourteen days' imprisonment. The other defendants were acquitted.

The Ragamuffin Correspondence.

The following, says the Boston Transcript, was picked up near Williamsport during the late

backward movement (for strategic purposes) of Gen. Lee and his forces. There is internal evidence that the paper forms a part of the Richmond correspon ence of the London Times, portions of which were

copied into the Transcript a few days since: "Again I had the privilege of a half-hour's con-versation with the great Lee. (Well,' said he, 'I suppose there Tankees will once more try to turn their plain defeat into a victory. Here have L with my poor ragmaufins, accomplianed vasily more than I poor ragmatime, accompliance vastly more than 1 ever expected—ravaged the great State of Pennsylva-nia—sent out of it over a thousand millions' worth of plunder, and only stopped from crossing the Susque-hanna because these vermin had sent away all their specie from Harrisburg and Philadelphia. And yet you will see their editors claiming a great victory over my boor resemufins.

you will see their editors claiming a great viotory over my poor ragamufins. "'It is true, he added, that a desire to be back in old Virginia, the only decent State to live in, in-duced me to quicken my departure. But who would stay among such cattle as the Yankees, longer than he could help? With a vastly inferior army-two-thirds of them unarmed until they had wrenched their weapons from the enemy-bootless, shoeless, and shirtless-I, the great Lee, put to flight Meeade with his three hundred thousand men, aided by Couch, in my rear, with twice that number. And yet-let not history forget it-my own force did not exceed twenty-five thousand, all told."

yet-let not history forget if-my own force did not exceed twenty-five thousand, all told? "Then taking a generous plug of tobacco, the great Lee continued: "Where's the satisfaction of whip-ping these fellows? They will never acknowledge whipped-they will never atay whipped. Repeat-edly have my poor ragamulfins scourged them out of their strongholds, and driven them like sheep before them, only to see it announced the next day in the Yankee papers that there had been a great Union victory." "What can you expect, indomi-table Lee,' I said, 'from a people who, as Jeff asys, are descended from the scam sent over by Groawell? They cannot claim the glory of the cavaliers for their "ancestors? They have never had the advantage of learning strategy in woman-whipping." They have never broken their oaths to adhere to the Constitu-tion of the United States. What can you expect, great Lee, from such low born dogs?" "Here a tunult and neise of musketry in the rear induced us both to put spurs to our horses, and ride on in the direction of the Potomac. 'My poor rag-mufins are peppenging them well,' said the great Lee. 'I hope we shall find the 'crossing at Wil-liamsport all right.'"

oon for about an hour in the direction of Hagers-own. It was probably our cavalry engaging Stuart's. The latter has been very hard to find during the ebel retreat, and, according to all accounts, his savalry have lost the dash and confidence that once enabled them to rove around at will. Our forces at Boonsboro report that the enemy's vere being thrown out nearly to that point, and enwithin their lines the Antietam battlefield and the Shepherdstown crossing. The main orce is, however, considerably west of this, and covering the three roads that concentrate at Wil-

amsport, and the movement of our army is such as will to-day fully uncover the enemy's position. Frederick, in a military sense, is quiet, though still crowded by the followers of the great army. Seven hundred rebel prisoners arrived yesterday from the front. They were the results of our activ

cavalry operations along the line of rebel retreat. Among the party are a number of officers, and several Baltimoreans. One of the latter is John Lemmon, a member of the Maryland Guards, who was arrested for cutting the halyards of the flag at the

Capture of the English Schooner Frolic. Lieut. Commanding ENGLISH, of the United States Sagamore, off Crystal river, Florida, under date of the 21st uit., reports the capture of the English schooner Frolic, with a cargo of cotton and

near Hagerstown, endeavoring to get their plunde and wagons across. uts of the 13th New York Cavalry, who arrived at Monocacy Junction yesterday afternoon, bring a report that the advance of the rebel column was crossing the river at Williamsport. If this be rue, we need look for no fight in Maryland. The impression at headquarters before it left here was, that the rebels had no means of crossing except WASHINGTON, July 9, 1863. some scows, on which they were sending over their

and North Car lina regiments.

Banking House Closed.

their doors to day, with the prospect of an early re

The stationery contract for the State Depart-

Loss of the Enemy.

The Mission of Alexander H. Stephens.

The following is the correspondence relating to

bustom house soon after the 19th of April insurreo-tion. Small parties of prisoners, by tens and twelves, come in constantly. The whole number of prisoners reported at headquarters, up to this morning, was twelve thousand. Fuller information places our losses, in killed and

wounded, in the three-days fight, at fifteen thousand The rebel loss, in killed and wounded, will be at least five thousand in excess of this. Reports received at 1

younded amount to eighteen thousand.

r Harrisburg to-night.

ommand of the 3d Army Corps. It will consist

mincinally of troops from Harper's Ferry and rein

GENERAL COUCH'S TROOPS.

CARLISLE, July 9.-On Tuesday, Capt. Singiser, with forty men belonging to Col. Wynkoop's regi-

The fight yesterday, between Funkstown and

Boonsboro, took place about six miles this side of Hagerstown, and was finally a success for us.

Our cavalry and artillery attacked a large rebel

「泉本」と言い

ment of Pennaylvania cavalry, six months' m

ements which have arrived here from other

forces took forty men. Among those killed on our ide was one captain, whose name is not reported The enemy attacked us furiously, led by STUART in person. Everything gives the assurance that the great battle between MEADE and LEE will be fought as well as the telegraph. on Saturday. Our forces hold the South Mountai Cavalry Fightnear Funkstown--Reported Death of General Kilpatrick. commissary and quartermaster stores, which were BALTIMORE, July 9.-The American has received he following special despatch : FREDERICK, July 9.-Our cavalry here had a sharp

omen and children came in with them. fight with the rebels between Funkstown and Boons-J.G. FOSTER, The enemy were in heavy force, and our cavalry

source to its mouth. [Applause.] A MURDER.—One of the most cold-blooded and stroctous murcers, which it has ever been our painful duty to record, took place in the lift concession of the township of Richmond on Sunday evening last. The perpetrator of the crime is about twenty years of age, a Canadian by birth, shout the medium leight, and of low mental calibre. His name is Zachariah Fralick, a son of Mr. Peter Fralick, a near neighbor of the father of the murdered gift. It appears that this young man, or young brute, as the result proved him to be, had been for some time paying his addresses to Miss Elizabeth York, which he alleges were well received at first, accom-manied with promises of marriage; but latterly, for some reason, she appears to have turned her at-tention to another lover. Judging from remarks which fell from his own hips, this feeling of jeslousy, and the goadings of his associates' taunts, exasperated him to revenge. Knowing 'that Miss York was on a visit to her uncele's, who lived about fifty rods from her father's residence, he availed himself of the opportunity to carry out his meriless design. He appears to have waited on the roadide until she was returning home, between mise and the york and her person in an endearing manner, when she klapped him in the face with the back of her hand. Prisoner says this made him angry, and he struck her with his fist then picked up a large stone, best her with his fist then picked up a large stone, best her with his fist then picked up a large stone, best with her was arrested on suspicion the following day, when his clothes were still besmeared with her blood. When asked by the writer if she made any demon-indense of design. He aher days then his clothes were still besmeared with her blood. When asked by the writer if ahe made any demon-indense of design. He aher any demon-indense of design. He aher hand, Eristen his clothes were still besmeared with her blood. When asked by the writer if ahe made any demon-indense of design. He is horrifying detai yironed by an oval all in diamonds." TRUE TO THE LAST.-We find the following in the Springfield (Illinois) Journal: "John B. Marah, a son of Rev. Leonard Marah, living in the South, was concerpted and forced into the rebel army. Being a Union man he deserted at the first opportu-nity, but was captured by the rebels and was shot in Vicksburg a few days ago. Before he was taken from prison he succeeded in having the following letter placed in the hands of Mr. A. M. Shipman, who had lain in Vicksburg for eight months, but who was released recently and came North: ""KIND FRIEND: If you ever reach our happy lines, please have this put in the Northern papers ft. they failed that for defending my noble country. I love her and an willing to die for her. Tell my parents I am also happy in the Lord. My fniture is bright. I hope to see you as I pass out to die. JOHN B. MARSH." ""Rev. W. C. Van Neter, who came North with Mr. Shipman, and who relates this incident, adds: One of the guard said, 'When young Marah was placed by his comm, he could speak if he desired it. He took off his hat and cried out 'Three oheers for the Of Flag and the Union, 'then swung his hat and shouled at the top of his voice, 'Hurah, hur-rah, hurrah,' and fell. Is there a copperhead who would join in the shout?" force of cavalry and artillery. The latter were supduration of the war, we are not disposed to about the exchange of prisoners. ported by infantry, and at first we had to fall back. General Buford's cavalry brigade then dismounted. The Administration. Royal Geographical Society, in London, and be so sanguine, although we think the proslunteers went filing in solemn phalanxes through "Another, that it is to inform the Federal Gove our streets, on the way to protect the national ca-pital from rebel invasion. Men embrayed caph other in the frenzy of their joy, and fairly densed in a function of the protect bare details This is a day on which the friends of the were received with marked enthusiasm. The ent that if private property is not respected in th pect to day is more cheering than it has ever General Buford charged on the rebels, at the head of his brighted driving them out of the woods; General Kilpätrick then made a charge with two lonfederate States, and the rules of divilized war-Administration may rejoice for, in the difficulties of panatrating the African lute heen peters. The clouds have at last dis-Intestrictly complied with our forces in the North will receive instructions to retaliate in kind." rior enhance the glory of the achievement, many glories that now surround the Ameripersed, and the "peep o' day" has come ; an impromptu carnival, which might have led in uninitiated stranger to infer that the Italian taran-unted regiments, and drove the rebels before him The inhabitants of most of those outlandish can name, we can see a realization of their but yet we do not stand as we hope soon to Extracts from Richmond Papers. for six miles. Our loss was fifty killed and woundtula had seized upon the populace, and spun it off duty and devotion. The time was-and not countries, whose boundaries are marked stand, in the glare and splendor of full noon. ed, while that of the rebels was a hundred, besides AN IMPOSTOR ABROAD .- John G. Whittier, "EXIT HOOKER."-Under this head the Richinto crazy calisthenics. The excitement was more AN IMPOSTOR A BROAD.—John G. Whittier, the poet, writes to the Boston Transcript: I have just learned that a man, calling himself Griffith, a Baptist clergyman and Union refugee from Ala-bama, has been making an improper use of a line entruated to him by myrelf for a gentleman of Bos-ton. He was introduced to me some months ago by my, friend the Baptist clergyman of Salisbury. I was too unwell to entertain him or to hear his leo-ture, but he told a sad story of his sufferings in the Union cause, and was, or pretended to be, so very ill that my pity got the better of my discretion, and many weeks ago-when fealty to the Adupon no map, seem to regard the white tra-The horizon is flushed with the golden dawn ond Dispatch endeavors to make fun over the "six fifty prisoners.. than temporary. From the newspaper offices, the ministration was a weary and solemn thing; m the same source I have obtained the followveller as a species of game, unprotected by green graves made side by side " of Scott, Mc-Dowell, McClellan, Pope, Burnside, and Hooker, throngs, receiving vast accessions at every step, rushed pell-mell to the Park, where a salvo of arof victory, and the path that will lead us to for men began to look upon those in power | honor and to peace is so brilliantly illugame laws. The daring explorers met with ing particulars of the latest cavalry operations : On Sunday, Gen. Kilpatrick captured a rebel train as the cause of all our woes, and attributed | mined, that we can no longer hesitate or be tillery was being fired. Flags were displayed from the steeples and public buildings, as well as from and goes on to speak of Lee as the voracious Vir the most tantalizing obstacles, and were reat Monterey, a few miles west of Emmettsburg, who has already swallowed down several the invasion of the State-the misfortunes in peatedly turned back in their course, or taking 1,876 prisoners, 179 of whom were commi the roofs and windows of private residences. In the misled, or suffer ourselves to grow faint and Federal armies, and whose appetite is not yet satisthe Southwest-the inaction of ROSECRANS | weary by the way. But the road that lies held as prisoners, by the barbarous kings evening, the theatres exhibited the same scene of fied. Meade is warned to beware, for before he gets sioned officers. On the same day he had a brisk ture, but he told a sad story of his sufferings in the Union cause, and was, or pretended to be, so very ill that my pity got the better of my discretion, and induced me to write in his behalf to a friend in Bos-ton, asking him to assist the sick man in consulting my friend Dr. Bowditch. I am now satisfied that some of his statements are false, and that there is good reason for distrusting them all. I feel that I owe to truth and the public the prompt withdrawal' of my name from his credentials; and I take this method of counteracting, as far as it is possible, the mischievous effects of mistaken sympathy. fight with the rebel Gen. Stuart at Smithshi excitement ; and, indeed, everybody and everything. whose worthless realms they invaded. Caphis army organized the voracious monster (Lee) before us may be longer than it seems, and On Monday General Kilpatrick made a dash on ULLMANN'S CORPS .- The whole of Gen. UIIwill swallow it also, and then move on to Washingseemed permeated there with. lign influences of Washington. Mr. WENtain SPEKE has narrated some very amusing there may even yet be pit-falls that we have ton and take it in at one gulp. The Dispatch ad-Hagerstown, and found the rebels there in strong Wall street at once fell into a pleasant little panic. DELL PHILLIPS, in bitter and choice phrases. not passed. Having struggled on so far, it incidents of his interviews with these tyforce. He fell back, fighting bravely all the way, Gold dropped six per cent, bringing the quotations to about 132, with the promise of a further decline. vises Meade to tread lightly over the aforesaid six would be a fearful thing if some unexpected rannical old monarchs, whose royalty towards Williamsport, to join Gen. Buford. thanked God for defeat, because we were gri en graves. After a hard fight the rebels attempted to get be The Dispatch says : The capture of Brashear city The stock market gave evident indications of much obstacle should interfere to block our way, would not save them from the lash and unworthy to secure victory, and chorused dyspepsis and indigestion, and some leading lines of railroad securities were badly handled. As a getween Buford and Kilpatrick, but they finally suc y Gen. Taylor is one of the most important blows the stocks, were they once within the reach the angry denunciations of such men as or some new danger should assail us in the eeded in forming a junction, and both divisions re that have been struck in the Southwest since the FERNANDO WOOD. The extreme insinceri- rear. These things are not probable ; but it of the strong arms of Southern slaveholders. neral thing, however, even the hard, calculating badgerers in frothy speculations were too much war commenced. It is but ten miles above the city tired during the night. f New Orleans, and if it be held, as it can be, it Our loss was not serious, considering the great In fact, the difficulties which impede the APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS TO COM-MAND COLORED TROOPS.-We learn that nearly one hundred and forty appl cations have been made to the Military Board in this city for commis-sions in the colored regiments; it hat these applicants have been carefully examined, and that a large num-her have been declined, some for lack of proper qua-lifications, and others on account of physical disa-bility. The colored troops must be commanded by white men, and it is the determination of the Board to select for them the very best officers to be had. We are told that it is not uncommon for applicants to present themselves for examination who are en-tirely disqualified for the positions desired. No one should present himself for examination without having previously mastered at least the elementary ty of such orators as Mr. PHILLIPS may be should be enough for us to know that they n air so cetermined that one could read will be impossible to feed the city by means of the force of the enemy and desperate nature of the elated by the glorious news to show any decided progress of the traveller in the Uzinza seen in this--that the President they abuse | are possible, unless we take timely means to Mississippi. Everywhere in Louisiana our forces fighting spirit of querulousness at the sudden results. country seem to be a parody of the restric-The rebels have an immense number of wagon and villify with so much energy gave guard against them. Those who would now seem to be cleaning the scoundrels out. We hope The effect upon the Copperhead community was decided and plainly visible. The venerable olive trains parked at Williamsport. They are estimated as high as three thousand. They have no bridge tions which provoke the traveller in Chriso see the Confederate flag waving over New Orthem emancipation. It is the part of prate of peace, when the victory is but half mediocrity and baseness to see no mo- won, are more to be feared as enemies to tian lands. The extremes of civilization. branch was dragged out from obscure corners, and freely flourished on behalf of our misguided brothers eans before the summer is over. across the river, and are using scows for the pur-The Dispatch, in an editorial, presumes that only a and barbarism meet in the passport systems tives but the worst, and to suppose the their country than the men who, with sword pose of crossing their trains and their plur in arms. Now was the time for a magnanimous portion of the rebel army was engaged in the battle of Africa and Europe. Many of the tribes absence of honor and truth in man, and the | and torch in hand, invaded the soil of Penn-On Tuesday there was no fighting, and our cavalry North to offer the hand of friendship-atleast until f Gettysburg, as the main body is supposed not to who live along the borders of the Nile. the South could recuperate its shattered energies. ave been in that immediate neighborhood. It and happy are these men in the hard langerous of labors. speeches of Mr. PHILLIPS are illustrations sylvania. They would have us go back to Up to noon to-day only slight skirmishing has having no better method of killing time, laims that, be the case as it may, they have gained prepare for war upon a grander scale ! The of this feeling. A hundred reasons may | the starting-point of our fearful journey, been going on between the armies. a great victory. The Dispatch concludes as follows : sense of the community was certainly in favor of THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—To the heroic Union soldiers, especially the volunteers, whose' patriotic devotedness has sol largely contri-buted to the several important triumphs which now fill the hearts of the loyal with grateful joy, let the homage of praise be freely rendered. Let the able and faithful generals, who have so wisely and skilfully led them to victory, have also their full meed of admiration. But let the President and Administration, who have borne the burden of popular impatience and disgust when disaster aftar-disaster was encountered—often, if not always, through no fault of theirs—be justly remembered in this hour of loyal-exultation, as faithful and stead-fist, if not omniscient phots across usedud, treachspend their lives in a cheerful state of war, be given for the victory of July. The first and would make the rivers of precious SHIPPENSBURG, July 9 -- The armies of Generals the olive branch; but the application was to be especially over the head and shoulders, after the manshould present himself for examination without having previously mastered at least the elementary principles of infantry tactics, and of picket and guard duty. And an applicant to be commissioned as field officer is expected to be not only well posted in infantry tactics, but a man of fair intelligence and unexceptionable habits. The Board have deter-mined to accept none other, and much valuable time might be saved to the Commission and to the appli-cants themselves by a right understanding on this point.—Washington Chronicle. and the traveller who is treated well by one Meade and Couch are rapidly concentrating in from should certainly be the directing mind of the blood that have been shed, the millions of "The fact seems to be that a division of the army ner of severe flagellations. If Davis & Co. desire to receive it in this fashion, they will probably be belligerent discovers that he has thus earned as kept the whole Yankee force at bay for two of the "Army of Virginia." Department of War-another the courage | treasure that have been poured out with la-The headquarters of General Couch are at this lays, and that Gen. Lee is rapidly concentrating in the hostility of all the others. The great of the Army of the Potomac and its new | vish hand, a vain and barren sacrifice. Their indulged not only upon the banks of the Potomac, but at Port Hudson. place to-night. The news from Waynesboro shows that a portion he neighborhood of Gettysburg. In a few days we difficulty of travelling in Africa furnishes commander. We might admit these things aim is insidious; their counsels are fatal. expect to hear that Meade's army has been defeated of Lee's army is only three miles from the forces under Gen. Smith. another proof of the detestable influences It has been suggested that the city be illuminated in honor of our victories; and in all probability the without any particular exhibition of gene- Rather than utterly perish, let us not heed ind probably annihilated." rosity, and it is difficult to see how we can them, but, taking counsel from the voice of of slavery, and the inherent opposition of suggestion will be promptly acted upon by our citi-zens. Jersey City will celebrate in this mauner to-The Surrender of Vicksburg. The enemy's cavalry paid a flying visit to-day to resist this admission; but, to listen to the prudence, prepare to receive with confidence the system to the interests of science as Greencastle, probably for the purpose of watching our movements and gathering supplies: CAIRO, July 9 .- The rebels have retired from the rhodomontade of Mr. PHILLIPS and his fol- and turn to the best account whatever of well as those of morality, for Captain SPEKE PRIVATE VIEWS OF THE WAR.—The cor-respondent of a contemporary tells a story of a colonel in General Meade's army who, on a recent expedition, fell in with a pretty Pennsylvania girl, stirred in a neat dress, out low in the neck and short in the sleeves, who was milking a cow. The officer having tried in vain to engage her in con-veration, finally proposed that he should receive the milk. This was indignantly refused. He then gallantly remarked that if all the Pennsylvanis girls were as pretty as the one whom he had the pleasure of addressing he had no desire to conquer the confederacy. "Well, sir," replied the damsel, with an ugly toss of the head, "if all the gentle-men in your army are as ugly as you are, we la-dies have no desire to conquer them." The colo-nel wilted on the spot, his looks being a matter of special pride with him. and, it not commission phots across unsound, treach-erous, perilous seas, who have braved the wildest gales, the most furious tempests, and, in, the darkest hours of this upprecedented struggle, have steadfastly: refused to despair of the Republic.— New York Tribuna. THE DRAFT fast, if not omnisoient pilots ac declares that even among the most intellec-Liee's headquarters are still believed to be at lowers, we should suppose that the Depart- | good or evil fortune may be in store for us. Gen. Oglesby, who has just arrived here from is now imminent, and may possibly take place du-ring the present month; although it is doubtful if the preliminaries will be so far completed as to enatual and friendly tribes he met, he found Memphis, says the terms of the capitulation of Vicksburg were that the enlisted men be paroled Hagerstown. ment of War was the only obstacle in the Exciting events are likely to transpire within the way of victory, and if the army had never English Legislation and Irish Interests. great distrust of white men, occasioned by next two days. and the commissioned officers retained as prisoners. ble the commissioners to proceed before August. Recent orders from the War Department to Col. New York Tribuns. A TRAITOR.-The editor of the Gattysburg Compiler, a Democratic paper, has been sent to Ford Medlenry. It appears that Mrs. Beuhler, the wife of the postmaster, had secreted a number of Union soldiers in her house, some of whom were wounded. Upon the reoccupation of the town by the rebeat the editor sforesaid disclosed the fact to one of their officers, and at the same time designated points where arms and liquor could be found.-Comes. Bu-letin. English legislation for Irish interests has the enormities of the slave trade. BOONSBORO, July 9.-There have been no active been troubled with generals and Cabinet, it Gen. Pemberton gives the number of men fit fo operations on our front to-day. After the cavalry fight of yesterday, the enemy Persevering, however, in spite of all obmight have gone to Richmond in an accomnever resulted in benefit; and yet, unless luty at 12,000, and in the hospitals 6,000, but it is Nugent, provos marshal, urging the necessity of a speedy return of his lists to Washington, have al-ready stimulated him to fresh efforts in the prosehought that the number exceeds these by five of modation train. A newspaper press, of the alternative of revolution is adopted, it is stacles, the adventurers at last reached the irew in their forces toward Hagerstown, and formed ix thousand. which the New York Independent and the only through the action of Parliament that great lake Nyanza, out of which the Nile a line on elevated ground extending from Funks-Arrest of Nathaniel Wolff, of Kentucky. cution of his duties ; and copyists are now at work New York World are the representatives, Ireland can be freed from her woes. Ire. undoubtedly flows, traversing from its town on the right, to the bend of the river below night and day in preparing their duplicates. Some LOUISVILLE, July 9.-Hon. Nat. Wolff, a candiseems to rejoice in our victories as evidences | land is, and has been for generations, the | source to the Mediterranean a distance of Williamsport, thus uncovering the Shepherdstown doubt has been expressed, whether, in view of our successes, it will be deemed requisite to enforce the date for Congress in this district, has been arrested COME in the connoiting parties report that of the blundering criminality of the Govern- beggar of the world; and it is an anomalous over three thousand geographical miles, the enrol ing officers of Owen county, and brought nearly one-tenth of the circumference of the conscription. These very successes, however, are doubtless that which has induced the Government o this city, and sent to General Burnside at MURDER IN WASHINGTON.-About 100'elock last night one of the policemen of the Second ward accertained that a grave was baing. speedly and se-cretly dug in a vard at the corner of Fourieenth and L streets. He at once informed a lieutenant of the prevost guard of the siroumstance, when the latter caused the arrest of a number of white and colored persons, on suspicion of having murdered late in the evening, a member of Soott's "Nine Hundred." This is the security nurder in this eity within the past week.-Washington Chronicle, Tues-day. ment. Of course, the New York Herald fact that, though possessing all natural ele-Lee is entrenching his front, and drawing ammunition IEFFERSON DAVIS ON VICKSBURG.— 1 "Vicksburg and Port Hudson are the real points of "Vicksburg and Port Hudson are the real points of silaci. Every effort will be made to capture these places, with the object of forcing the navigation of the Mississippi, of cutting off our communications with the trans-Mississippi Department, and of sev-ering the western from the eastern portion of the Confederacy. Let, then, all who have al heart 'the safety of the country, go without delay to Vicksburg and Port Hudson; let them go for sinch length of time as they can spare-for thirty or sixty, or for insety days. Let thom assist in preserving the Mississippi riven, that great artery of the country, and Muss conduce, MOR2 THAN IN ANY OTHER WAY, to the perpendention of the Confederacy and the success of the cause." lincinnati. in consequence of having used the from his train on the Virginia side, and making earth. The Nyanza itself is fed by a large does the same thing, but, as nobody places | ments of strength, she exhibits a pitiable Oldwing words in a speech to the people of Owen county: "This is a John Brown raid—a war to urge the matter to completion. Fresh troops may keep the rebels running, since the veterans general preparations for another battle. It is con-tradicted to night that we have a force on Lee's line any confidence in it, we only allude to its | and almost unparalleled spectacle of weakstream falling from the high lands in the opinions to contrast them with those of the ness. The British Government has, found west. The discoverers have no doubt of have started them, almost as well as though they against slavery-and I hope every Kentuckian will of retreat in Virginia. It is not likely that a gene-ral battle will be delivered to morrow. T. B. F HARRISBURG, July 9-Midnight.-No intelligence were seasoned by a campaign; and the Administra-Independent. This latter journal takes the no way to check the emigration of the peo- the navigability of the river, though its rise in arms in opposition to it. I am for secession, tion, wisely appreciating the fact, is acting in aceparation, or anything against it." occasion of the victory to denounce Penn- ple, or to develop the industrial resources of course is repeatedly interrupted by falls, of from the seat of war, either official or otherwise, has been received here to night. The telegraphic cordance therewith. sylvania for her apathy, the Government for the country. The act of 1860 is found inca- which the largest discovered is but twelve The Indian Territory. GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, LEAVENWORTH, July 8.-General Blunt started on the 5th with all the cavalry he could raise, its "stupendous trifling," and the appoint- pable of settling the vexed questions of the wires to Carlisle and Shippensburg have not been feet high. The description given of the it is asserted by common rumor, intends to effect the removal of the police commissioners of this city, in order since 11% o'clock to-night. The trouble is ment of General MEADE as "an official ac- proper relation between tenant and landlord. THE Indicator of Wurzburg states that a French-man who was dessending the Rhine, one evening lately, in the Hereditary Prince steamer, when passing the great mill at Mentz, told the passengers that he was about to show them an excellent prac-tical joke. He had searcely uttered the words when he put his hat on a beach, jumped into the rives, and was drowned. In his hat was a letter stating that he had lost all he possessed at the gaming ta-bles of Wiesbaden, and cautioning the public against playing there. When his body was recovered, his purse was found to contain only 1f, 270. day. peoples who inhabit the interior of the confrom Fort Scott to Fort Gibson. Informs west of Harrisburg. NEW YORK, July 10-1 o'clock A. M.-The Times has received the following special despatch : MUDI FROM. July 9 tinent is very interesting, and affords ample without reference to Mr. Blauvelt. This is a plea cident." Such things are easily said; but yet Parliament has just rejected a plan received shows that Colonel Phillips' Indian Brisant way of severing the Gordian knot. The Demoare they the words of frankness and honor? | which might have resulted in the re-estabgade was hard pressed by the enemy, 2,000 strong. The infantry regiments were marching to reinforce opportunity for comment. Captain SPEKE crata, who fare constantly demanding a technical discovered a decidedly intellectual race of Not many days ago these writers were lishment of those relations on a wiser and MIDDLETOWN, July 9. trial for every traitor, should, by parity of reasonlling. General Blunt took no train, and DRAFTING has begun in Boston, and the papers clamoring for victory. "Give us FRE-MONT," said one party, "and we shall con-in the House of Commons, that inasmuch as and curly hair, which he believes to be The number of wagons destroyed by our cavalry Jolonel Phi ing, condemn the Governor for such an act of agpublish long lists of those conservated. Three mem-bers of the press are among the elect, but will be exempted by known disabilities. In Pittsburg, will cross the Arkansas and offer battle. is over 500. Buford destroyed 200 on Monday, Dahlgression as relieving the loyal commissioners, while is over out. Buildra desiroyed 200 on hionday, Dani-gren destroyed 170 on the same day, and on Satur-day and Sunday Kilpatrick burned, captured, and constituting himself judge, jury, and accuser. Bat perhaps I do not understand the rationale or Demo-GRANT AND MEADE PROMOTED.-Gen. Grant quer." "Give us McCLELLAN," said an- the measures of 1860, intended as a final set- Abyssinian with a strong admixture of the has been commissioned a major general in the regu-lar army, and General Meade's brigadier general in other party, "and we shall be saved !" | tlement of the claims of the Irish tenant. | Hindoo. It is important to know that there destroyed between 200 and 300. Fully one-third of conscription is likewise taking place, without disa cratic philosophy, and therefore an merely offering turbance. Instead of calling upon the people to lay have proved wholly inoperative, a royal are whole tribes of Atheists in Africa, who the transportation of the rebel army has been de- an impertment suggestion. the same service.

head of power, is certainly the fountain head of its expression in this land of freedom, it is most appropriate, and most in keeping with our character as a people having a nationality, that we should be called upon as an American constituency to essist the Administration in the holy work in would be to candidly propose it to the party

now in power. The Government admitted the evil, and assumed the responsibility of removing it, when, in 1860, it undertook to reconcile the interests of landlord and tenant. Now that the miseries of three years have proved the impotency of that legislation, it would be far more dignified and honest for the Government to admit its blunder, and to seek to remedy its consequences, than to make a scapegoat of Providence, and denounce, as the sole cause of Irish suffering, the uniustifiable and scandalous behavior of the ridiculous Irish rains.

The Discovery of the Sources of the Nile. For two thousand years the Nile has kept her mystery; rivers that flow in other planets hid not their sources more closely. from human knowledge than did this Egyp tian stream. The builders of the pyramids were ignorant of the sources of the mighty were worshipped; the secret baffied the search of centuries, and the calculations of science. Men who could declare the existence their own homes. And, although they are of celestial orbs, whose light not even telescopic-vision could detect, knew nothing of the lakes which fed the waters of an Afrione of the last secrets of the earth, and how well she has kept it, the wonder and delight which attend upon its discovery de clare-

"An ultimate dim Thule, Out of space, out of time." The sources of the Nile have ceased to be.

and the revelation of their position is not the least of the many brilliant achievements of geographical exploration which distinguish the present century. We may form some faint idea of the excitement which stirred the fifteenth century, when the existence of another continent was announced. from the peculiar feelings with which we hear of the solution of this antiquated prob-

lem, and though the discoveries of SPEKE and GRANT can never be classed with that of COLUMBUS in importance, yet, in certain respects, they are scarcely less interesting to the imagination.

Captains SPEKE and GRANT recently gave so many past disappointments touching the brief accounts of their discoveries before the

FORTRESS MONROE, July 4, 1863. removing it. The Irish members of Par-U. S. STEAMER MINNESOTA-2.30 P. M. liament have been generally distinguished Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: for eloquence rather than statesmanship, The following communication is just received from Mr. Stephens, who is on the flag-of-truce boat, but the most inexperienced legislator would which has arrived above. I shall inform Mr. Ste scarcely be ignorant that the best way to phens that I await your instructions, before giving secure the defeat of any measure of reform

phene that I await your instructions, before giving him an answer: CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER TORPEDO, IN JAMES RIVER, July 4, 1863. STE: As a military commissioner, I am the bearer of a communication, in writing, from Jefferson Da-vis, commander-in-ohief of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincola, Commander-in-ohief of the land and naval forces of the United States. Hon. Robert Ould, Confede-rate States agent of exchange, accompanies me as secretary. points. Colonel Lefferts, of the New York 7th Regiment, has been appointed commander of the post here, Colonel Reynolds having left to join his regiment, For the purpose of delivering the communication for the purpose of delivering the communication in person, and conferring upon the subject to which it relates, I desire to proceed to Washington in the steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieut, Hunter Da-vidson, of the Confederate States Navy; no person being on board but the Hon. Mr. Ould, myself, and the board's officers and crew.

inder General Pleasanton. The 7th are doing provost guard duty. MOUNTAIN HOUSE, NEAR BOONSBORO, July 9,sofficers and crew, Yours, most respectfully, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

S. P. LEE, A. R. Admiral. ANSWER.

ANSWER: NAVY DEFARTMENT, July 4, 1663. Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, Hamplon Roads.; The request of Alexander H. Stephene is inad-missible. The cutsdomary agents and channele are adequate for all needful military communication and conference between the United States forces and the insurgents. GIDEON-WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. n both sides. Kilpatrick.

News from Richmond Papers.

WASHINGTON, July 9 .- The Richmond Dispatch of July 6, has been received here. It contains the following from Lee's army: Winchester, Va., July 3, via Staunton, July 6.-

FREDERICE, July 9.--Upon General Naglee's reporting at headquarters, with troops from General Passengers who have arrived here from Martine oster's North Carolina command, General Mead burg say they were told by Moseby's men that it mmediately assigned him to the command o was reported that Lee's army was marching toward Harper's Ferry. The enemy's .tents have disappeared from Mary HARRISBARG, July 9.-There is no information

and Heights. ATLANTA, July 3.-There has been no raid on

he railroad in East Tennessee. ATLANTA, July 4.—It is considered certain that rgan has played havoc with Rosecrans' rear.

An important movement has taken place in seneral Bragg's army, but it is not prudent to mention the particulars.

ATLANTA, July 4 .- Bragg's headquarters are at ridgeport, Tenn. The river will be the future line of defence. It

supposed that Huntsville and the Memphis railroad will be abandoned. BOTTOM'S DEPOT, July 6-via JACKSON, July 4.-Our cavalry were skirmishing all day yesterday,

ear Edward's Depot, with Osterhaus' troops. Our loss is two killed, and we captured sixteen priso ers. The enemy are firing a national salute this morning.

ters from Grant's army. They report that the Yan-kees expected to make another assault to day. The enemy were engaged yesterday at Baldwin erry.

The despatch says that Jeff. Davis had recently

t is said, has gone to Fortress Monroe by a flag-o ruce boat. . One story is that his business is to see

his destination was Indianapolis, but this was not twenty-three hundred of the rebel dead had been credited. Considerable excitement prevails in New Albany, buried by our burying partles, and only two-thirds of the field of battle had been explored. The whole

the inhabitants believing that Morgan is approac of their killed left on the field will be in excess of ree thousand. The usual proportion of wounded On leaving Brandensburg, Morgan burned the to killed is six to one, which would make their

steamer Alice Dena, but gave up the J. T. McCoombs. which arrived here this afternoon. Without overstraining the estimate their total loss A fire is now visible in the direction of New in killed, wounded, and prisoners may be put down Albany. Major General French has been appointed to the

Operations of Gen. Dix-Communication law is correct. * * * * "If the Lord Chief Baron is correct """ "If the Lord Chief Baron is correct, the whole diplomatic action of the British Govern-ment has been a series of mistakes during the last eighty years and more. The demands made by the British Government upon the American Govern-ment, even within the last ten years, have been ex-travegant and unjustifiable. And the readiness with which the American Government has complied with our demands to stop the equipment of such vessels as the Alabams, in American harbors, has Cut between Richmond and Lee's Army. FORT MONROE, July 9.—The operations of Gen. Dix's command, at the White House, and on the Peninsula, have been very successful. All direct communication between Richmond and Gen. Lee's army has been cut, and a large number of troops in and about Richmond, that would other-wise have gone to reinforce him, have been deveses as the Andrawa, in American hardors, ha been utterly mistaken. These are startling results It is true that no decision upon the construction o the foreign enlistment act is to be found in the record sined.

Bragg Still Retreating.

CINCINNATI, July 9.-A special despatch to the Commercial, dated Tullahoma, July 3, says Bragg yesterday retreated across the Tennessee river and destroyed the splendid bridge at Bridgeport. Stragglers from the army say that Bragg's for demoralized, and the army is crumbling as it re-

edes. NEW YORK CITY. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, July 8, 1863. The news of the surrender of Vicksburg set the city aflame with enthusiasm. Coming first from the enighted and somewhat unreliable regions of Cairo, people were inclined to doubt the intelligen as it was stated to be "perfectly trust worthy." The editorial fraternity, however, being wiser and better than the mobility, placed full reliance on the despatch, and published it in letters both fat and respectable. As speedily as the rumon sped through the streets, hosts of excited citizens be

walks, eagerly discussing the subject, and specula-ting upon the probable results which might be ource to its mouth. [Applause.] tle submerged in the waves. Small men, of cho-

pected steamer Alexandra, utters this warning in the ear of England: "After a trial of three days' duration a jury has decided that there has been no violation of the foreign enlistment act in the case of the Alexandra. It must not be assumed that this decision is final, for both the Attorney General, on the part of the Crown, and Sir Hugh Cairns, on the part of the defendants, have tendered what is technically called a bill of exceptions, so that the courts will, notwith-standing the verdict, be called upon to determine whether the Chief Baron Pollock's view of the law is correct. the ear of England :

BEROINE -Fourth of July was celebrated to cheer at the Camp of Convalescents, near St. A HEROINE.—Fourth of July was celebrated with cheer at the Camp of Convalescents, near St. Louis. Brigadier General Strong, commanding this district, was present on the occasion, and delivered a very appropriate speech, a singular and interesting incident of which deserves mention. He stated that there was a lady and her son present, who were refugees from Mississippi; that they had been most shamefully maltreated and outraged by rebel sol-diers, on account of their devotion to the Union canse—their property confiscated, their slaves run off, their cotton burnt; and that when the Union army arrived at the point where they lived, they were found in quite a desitute condition, and Gea. Grant had sent them up here where they could live in peace. Six of their slaves remained with them, and accompanied them to this city, and in . con-sideration of their faithfulness, the lady had given them their free papers. That they keep the flag of the Union waving from their housetop throughout the long inght of rebellion, and were faithful to the last. Repeated calls were made by the crowd for the lady, when she finally came upon the stand and atood beside the General. FERVILLE'S BENEFIT.—A Paris letter.

A few sentences of General Halleck's speech on the victories of the Fourth of July have been rerted among our telegrams. The following is the eech, as it was heard in Washington :

FERVILLE'S BENEFIT.—A Paris letter, speaking of the farewell benefit given to Ferville, the octogenarian, says: "The theatre was filled choke-full from top to bot-

speech, as it was heard in Washington: It is now nearly two years since I took command of the army in the West, during which time Gen. Grant has served under my orders. During that time he has fought fifteen battles, and won fifteen victories. [Cheers, loud and long.] On no single occasion has that commander and that army been repulsed. He is now three fourths of the way down the Mississippi, or was on the Fourth. To-day or to morrow he will be in Port Hudson. [Cheers.] The enemy talked of watering their horses in the Delaware, as Beauregard had said he would water his horses in the Tennessee. [Lasgther.] He did not water his horses in the Delaware, be cause Gen. Meade was between him and that river. ause Gen. Meade was between him and that river. ["Good:"] Union men and Union horses will very soon drink the waters of the Mississippi from its

speaking of the latewen belieft given to retvine, the octogenarian, says: "The theatre was filled choke-full from top to bot-tom, and almost very person present was known to fame; this one as a powerful minister, that one as a great lawyer, others as eminent artists in literature or soulpture, or painting, or the sister arts; the Em-peror and Empress were present, and remained from the time the curian rose at 70 clock until a quarter of 2 o'clock A. M. None wept more than the Empress when actor after actor bade adieu to the veteran of the time the curian rose at 70 clock until a quarter of 2 o'clock A. M. None wept more than the Empress when actor after actor bade adieu to the veteran of the sart; Numa; throwing his arms around his old friend, pressing him to his breast, and kiasing him on both checks, while Dejazet placed a crown of flowers on the octogenarian's head, which bore this inscription: 'The old woman to the old man.' No less than \$2,700 were put into the o'old man's 'pure by this performance. The manager of the theatre took upon himself all the expenses of the evening. The authors of the pieces performed presented Ferville with their copyright, which, for Mons. Dumanoir alone, was \$124, two of whose pieces formed a portion of the performance. The day after the performance, Ferville received a letter from the Grand Chamber-lain of the Emperor, inviting him to come to the Tui-leries. Count Bacciochi received him kindly, and after a few compliments presented him with a baak note of a thousand frans. Ferville looked at the something more.' 'I do not understand you.' 'Money for a man, who like myself has alwaym managed to get along without it, has and offered you this souvenir.' Thereupon Count Bacciochi gave Ferville a costly gold sunft box; on its lid was an 'N' in diamonds, surmounted by a crown, and ea-vironed by an oval all in diamonds.'' TRUE TO THE LAST,--We find the following in the Snripefeld (Ulinois) *Journal*.: "I tohn B. Marab.

ULLMANN'S CORPS.—The whole of Gen. Ul-mann's corps are at the front. These men have ne-ver yet had time to drill. They work with their pieks, their spades, and shovels, by night, by day, close up, at times in sight of the rebels. This they endure nobly, and without a murmur. For three weeks steady have I seen COL. James C. Clark's 2d Regiment marched every night to labor till morning on the vorks. I never heard a growt from any of them. They march off steadily, willingly, and with the size of corporate the concould avoid a corporate the size of the s

the at the purposes which animated them. A night in the trenches affords some incidents of the most instructive and amusing kind. One says: "Guess I likes to tro up dis ere dirt, for I spect my old massa is in dat ar place, and dis dirt is sure to make a fort what will help me see massa dead cause on it." Another says: "Wonder if dem rebs knows what wese a dwine here. Reckon day knows we is'nt a hoin in de canebrake; day'all finds out what wese a dwine fore long I reckon." Thus willing wed herwise the long I reckon."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC .- To the

a she da sa sa sa

1949 204 200

aptured fifty rebels and three wagons, between Freencastle and Hagerstown. The Captain estimated that there were one thou and wagons in the train, but his force was too small to accomplish anything more. The rebels were making in the direction of the Potomac, as apidly as possible. The rains continued yesterday afternoon, but it cleared up before night. troops are being rapidly thrown up the valley. PARTICULARS OF THE CAVALRY ENGAGE-

The negroes are constantly returning to their mas-MENT-GEN. KILPATRICK UNINJURED. Special to the Baltimore American.] BALTIMORE, July 9.—The rumored death of Gen. Kilpatrick, I am happy to state, is not true. Col. Lansing, of the 7th Michigan Cavalry, who has just come in from the front, reports that he was unin

a severe ättack of illness, but will in a few days en-joy his usual health. He is rapidly recovering. The same paper says: "Vice President Stephens,

There has been no fighting this morning. The fighting yesterday, near Boonsboro, was be tween Buford's and Kilpatrick's cavalry and a party of rebel infantry, and was conducted principally in the bushwacking style. Our troops fell back early in the day, but subsequently reoccupied the grounds. Artillery was used There is no truth in the reported death of General MOUNT UNION, July 9 .- Three hundred and forty rehels who were captured by our forces near Mer-cersburg were brought here to day. Many are

wounded and in a suffering condition. They leave THE COMMAND OF HARPER'S FERRY.

official or otherwise, to warrant the report made by the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, that the ieged the newspaper offices, or thronged the side rebel forces are advancing along the Cumberland valley against the troops under General Couch.

rationally calculated upon in case the news should prove authentic. The successes of General Meade, and the probable sulmination of his brilliant campaign, were also vigorously canvassed. At this time, the streets wers literally choked with throngs, each member of which, despite the fact that "et nal sunshine settled on his head," struggled frantically up to the bulletins, gazed for a moment with eager, protruding eyes, grinned with confident de-light, then sank back into the crowd, like a corked leric and gouty habit. stood no chance whatever and their only consolation was found in burrowing fiercely into the ribs of their neighbors blessed wi more elongated skeletons. In the midst of all this bustle, this crowding and bustling, the bulletins pu forth fresh blossoms in the guise of that ominous and infallible word "official." In an instant, the very heart of the populace seemed to leap to its throat. Cheers, frantic and loud, reverberated through Printing-House Square and Nassau stree hats spun through the air in fierce gyrations, and

the mighty masses churned and eddied together, until their strength seemed exhausted, and the universal larynx hoarse with shouting. Such a scene has never been witnessed in the city since those mad and feverish days when the first vo