The Press.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION:

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the Army and the Navy of the United States victories on land and on the sea, so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be sustained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently restored.

But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifices of life, limb, health, and liberty, incurred by brave, loyal, and patriotic citizens. Domestic afflictions in every part of the country follow in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known, That I do set apart Thursday, the 6th day of August next, to be observed as a day of national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own conscience, and render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His holy spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles, and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body, or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation, through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this, the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Fall of Port Hudson.

By the fall of Port Hudson the Mississippi river is freed from the power of the rebellion, and by the freedom of the Mississippi the Confederacy is cut in two parts, from Kentucky to the Gulf. There is no longer any doubt that the Government has achieved that great task to which it applied the whole strength of our armies in the Southwest. Gen. BANKS has announced the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson, and the whole nation knows this triumph to be the blow which strikes to the very heart of the rebellion. It would be almost impossible to over-estimate the value of the recent great victories on the Mississippi. The Army of Northern Virginia may be the bold advanced right arm of the rebellion, but it is paralyzed now, not only by the blow struck by MEADE, but by the wounds the great body has received. The real power of the South was derived from the possession of the mighty river, and while the river was held, no coast-blockade, however effective, could starve it into submission. From the vast territory west of the Mississippi the rebellion was fed, and under the protection of Vicksburg and Port Hudson immense quantities of military stores, ammunition, and arms were brought from Europe. This contraband trade is now peremptorily stopped. Richmond looks in vain to the West, and sees no longer aid coming from the sunset. An impenetrable wall has suddenly been upbuilt along that vast frontier; the doors of the prison-house are shut. The rebellion is locked up in a land which is not self-sustaining, and must rapidly fail in consequence of its inherent weakness. On one side it is pressed by the whole power of the loyal North; on another it is threatened by the great armies of GRANT and BANKS, and elsewhere "compassed by the inviolate sea." It has neither succor nor escape.

The capture of Port Hudson, and the brilliant events which immediately preceded it, are final victories, which cannot be undone. The advantage the rebellion has lost it cannot possibly regain. Never again will it possess a stronghold on the Mississippi river, and from New Orleans to St. Louis the flag of the United States waves without fear of any foe. We know the importance of our triumph, for JEFFERSON DAVIS incautiously admitted in his appeal to the people of the South, that the decisive battles of the war would be those fought for the possession of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. But it needed not his assurance to inform us that with their fall the rebellion has fallen to the position of an insurrection merely. All the States west of the river are virtually at the feet of the Government, and there they must remain. While the Confederacy maintained its western frontier, it could boast, at least, of its unbroken power. It can boast no longer. The opening of the Mississippi is, beyond a shadow of doubt, the ruin of the great rebellion, and history will record the 10th of July as the day on which the blow of death was dealt.

The Riot in New York.

The proclamation of his Honor the Mayor of New York leads us to suppose that the difficulties in that city have abated, but we do not find the confirmation of these suppositions in the news we print this morning. The mob still continues to burn and destroy, and to manifest that fierce hatred of the Government and of all men sustaining or serving the Government that characterized the beginning of their outrages. If there is any change at all, it is in the intensity with which they pursue and assail the negro. These unfortunate creatures are murdered if they appear on the streets; their homes are plundered; their wives and little ones driven into the street. There are shouts of execration heard against Massachusetts, and we are told that the announcement of the arrival of a Boston regiment had increased their fury in a tenfold degree. A New York regiment had been recalled from the Army of the Potomac, and Gov. SEYMOUR has actually issued a proclamation that a Governor of New York should not be ashamed to sign. By reason of the military preparations, or it may be by reason of the announcement that the draft would be postponed, or because the villains composing the mob have succeeded in satisfying their vengeance—it is evident that the alarm and the danger are passing away. We are glad that such is the case, as our greatest anxiety is to put a stop to the effusion of blood. But we trust that the people will not permit this occasion to pass without vindicating their own dignity and the majesty of the law. Let the draft be resumed, and let it be enforced. Let the leaders of the mob be tried speedily, and subjected to a most exemplary punishment. Let law and order prevail. And then let the people set their mark upon the men who, by false and disloyal teachings, stimulated these ignorant multitudes to deeds of anarchy and shame. The leaders of these assaults upon the Administration, and who deserve to be severely punished—we may not reach them by the operation of the law, but by the scorn and reprobation of a free and loyal nation. This they have earned, and this they should receive.

The Justice and Necessity of the Draft.

That the rioters of New York were generally men of the lowest and most brutal condition, whose chief object was plunder, their deeds sufficiently show, and yet among them may have been a few who really believed that in resisting the draft they were resisting tyrannical and unconstitutional action of the Government. This they believed, because, by men in whom they trusted, and journals they thought to be truthful, they were systematically taught that the Government had no right to force an American citizen to fight against his will. They had also been persuaded that the terms by which a man could purchase exemption were intended for the good of the rich, and while their judgment was warped by false statements of the nature of the draft, their passions were excited by highly colored pictures of the miseries it would work. These men were betrayed by ignorance into crime, and when we condemn them it must not be with the unqualified loathing with which we condemn the robbers and murderers of helpless men, the burners of orphan asylums, with whom they were associated. Though in the eye of the law they are alike guilty, and have well earned a terrible punishment which it would be weakness to spare them, we cannot morally class the ignorant men who were deceived into the belief that they were fighting for their rights, with those who *knew* they were committing the worst outrages upon law and order. Had it been possible for the calm voice of reason to have reached these misguided men, it could not have failed to impress even had it not convinced them.

What reason is there to oppose the draft? In what does its injustice exist? It can not be tyrannical, because it was authorized by the people, as all other laws are authorized, by the action of their representatives. It is not unjust, because all able-bodied men are its subjects; and the clause permitting the purchase of exemption is simply a measure to protect the poor man from the exorbitant price which otherwise would have been demanded for substitutes. It is not unconstitutional. On the contrary, it is a legal measure, just, and necessary for the good of the whole people. Its provisions have been carefully adapted to the wishes and interests of the people, and every possible step taken by the Government to soften all the hardships which must necessarily result from its enforcement. It was postponed until further postponement was impossible. We grant that the draft will prove a stern and hard event to many of us; but do we expect to crush the rebellion and rebuild the olden peace and prosperity by any measures which are not stern and hard? The path of war is not a path of roses, but of thorns. Sacrifice upon sacrifice has been made in the past, and these sacrifices must be renewed again and again before the enemy is conquered.

When volunteering ceases, the conscription must begin. But the cessation of enlistments by no means implies the decrease of that patriotic ardor which, without the aid of a draft, created our magnificent armies. It must be remembered that these armies have exhausted the detached element of the population, the men who had no reasons to prevent them from enlisting, and that those who remain are by a thousand ties bound to their homes. And of these, no one man feels it to be his special duty to enlist, and yet all are anxious that the war shall be vigorously prosecuted. When this condition is reached, the safety and honor of the nation imperatively demand that chance shall select those who shall defend the rights and execute the will of all. Were the draft unwelcome to the majority of the people, it would be undoubtedly opposed to the spirit of the Republic; but we know that it is the expression of their earnest desire, and that many of those who have the greatest personal reason to fear its enforcement will readily acquiesce in its necessity and justice. Love implores one man to remain; business interests fetter another; all of us are in some way deterred from voluntarily becoming soldiers. Yet soldiers we must have, and in no other way than that of the draft can they be obtained.

The justice and necessity of a conscription being admitted, it follows that all loyal men will look calmly upon its approach, and in Philadelphia we are proud to think the opposition of a brutal riot impossible. An intelligent and patriotic people will submit to trials which it has itself imposed, and which all individual and national interests necessitate. This draft is the test of the earnestness of the North, and will spare the people the evils of a prolonged and doubtful war. Humanity inspires it, and the result will justify the Government in adopting a measure which, however harsh it may seem to a part of the people, is profoundly kind to the whole. The three hundred thousand men thus put into the field will decide the fate of the rebellion; they will enable the Government to extract from the victories already achieved, the one final victory which will annihilate armed treason forever. Were it possible that the American people could successfully oppose this necessary measure, they would commit themselves to a suicidal policy, resulting in political and social evils, of which we have now but the faintest imagination.

THE disappointment of the gallant Army of the Potomac in the escape of the enemy is natural, and evidence of its ardor and confidence in its own power and the ability of its General. We do not wonder that the troops feel as if they had been deprived of an opportunity of obtaining another victory, glorious as that of Gettysburg. But the impatience of the soldier is not the guide of the commander, and we may judge from General MEADE's first victory that it was not from want of energy or daring that he has postponed his second. The disappointment of his troops will but make them more eager for another advance and another triumph.

THE MEN who instigated the fearful riots in New York are answerable for the wanton and useless loss of life, not only of innocent, but of guilty men. The military have in every encounter defeated the mob, and our telegraphic despatches state that the rioters fell in heaps before the fell discharges of musketry. These misguided men have been betrayed into the hands of a power which they cannot resist, and which their secret leaders *knew* would be exerted. These riots are the embodiment of a double crime—the brutality of the infuriated many, and the satanic cruelty of the heartless few.

MAJOR GENERAL BANKS, and the noble army under his command, have won a foremost place in the history of the war. The battles, which resulted in the capture of that almost impregnable fortress, were among the bloodiest of the war, and the skill, bravery, and determination of the besiegers deserve and receive the gratitude of every loyal man.

The Draft.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Though our citizens have, through the medium of various patriotic organizations, accomplished much good, one very important matter remains untouched. I have not, as yet, heard of any attempt to provide for the families of those drafted citizens who are too poor to pay three hundred dollars, or unable to procure substitutes. The families of those who go to the army under such circumstances must endure many privations unless those who stay at home look after them. It is the duty of all to see that they are provided for, and I would suggest that the Union League, Councils, or any organization commanding public confidence, at once set about raising a fund for that purpose.

I enclose my mite, which you will please hand over to the managers of such fund.

I am, sir, yours truly, S. A. S.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1863.

[Our correspondent encloses the sum of five dollars, which we acknowledge, and have transmitted to the Treasurer of the Union League. We think the suggestion of "S. A. S." an excellent one, and trust his example may be generally followed.—Editor THE PRESS.]

POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.—The attention of dealers is requested to the peremptory sale of dry goods, books, patent thread, American goods, &c., &c., portion partially damaged with fresh water, to be sold without reserve, by catalogue, part for cash and on four months' credit, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. Sale to commence this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock precisely.

Extensive Depredations of the Pirate Florida.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The ship Southern Cross was captured on June 6th, in lat. 10° 34' S, long. 34° W, and burned. She was from Buena Vista for New York.

The ship Red Gauntlet, of Boston, for Hong Kong, was captured on the 14th, in lat. 7° 35' N. long. 35° 40'. The pirate kept in her company, taking all she wanted from her, and burned her on the 26th.

The ship B. F. Hoxie was captured on the 16th, in lat. 12° N, long. 30°. The pirates took half a million worth of silver bars from her, and then sunk her with thirty tons of silver ore on board. She was from Mazatlan for Falmouth.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The brig Henrietta has arrived with the crews of the ships B. F. Hoxie, Southern Cross, and Red Gauntlet, burned by the pirate Florida.

The schooner V. H. Hill, of Provincetown, was captured on the 27th ult., in lat. 30° N., long. 48° 50', and released on a bond, on condition that she take the prisoners to Bermuda, where she landed on July 4th. The prisoners were taken care of by the American consul.

The captain of the Southern Cross was put aboard a French bark bound to Pernambuco, and the captain and officers of the Red Gauntlet and B. F. Hoxie aboard an Italian brig bound to England. Some of the crews joined the pirates.

All these depredations were committed by the pirate Florida.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1863.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Draft in New York Not Suspended—The Mission of Alex. A. Stephens—Peace Only to be Obtained by a Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

Contrary to the published statements, the execution of the draft in New York was suspended only by the uprising of the mob. It has not been ascertained here that any directions have proceeded from this city for prolonging its suspension beyond the period when order shall be restored, so that it can be prosecuted.

Recent events strengthen the belief that the object of Alexander H. Stephens, some days ago, in asking permission to proceed to Washington, on board a Confederate vessel of war, to deliver an official communication from Jeff Davis to the President of the United States, was to entrap our Government into an implied recognition of the assumed Southern nationality; hence the refusal. And there is authority for stating that since that time no question of peace has come before the Cabinet. This idea, according to those who are presumed to be conversant with executive affairs, is precluded by the fact that no condition of affairs has yet existed rendering it necessary or proper to formally entertain a proposition of such an important character. There seems, however, to be no disagreement among the officers of the Cabinet that the best way to obtain an early peace is to vigorously prosecute the war.

French Mediation.

The Secretary of State authorizes a correction of the statement made in the British Parliament, that the British Government showed to him the communication made last winter by the French Government to the British Government on the subject of mediation in the United States. The first knowledge which the Government of the United States had of the French proposition was received from the French Government itself.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Particulars of Lee's Retreat—General Pettigrew Killed—Meade's Council of War—Pennsylvania Militia in Action.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 14.—The first news of the retreat of Lee and his army into Virginia was received at Hagerstown at four o'clock this morning, from a citizen who lived within their lines.

Gen. Kilpatrick, commanding a cavalry division at that point, soon had his men in the road, and reached Williamsport at seven o'clock, where he found 500 rebel soldiers who had deserted.

The news reached Gen. Meade's headquarters at five o'clock, when Gen. Buford's division of cavalry was ordered to Falling Waters, where they engaged and captured a brigade of rebels under Gen. Pettigrew, who was killed.

The position of the rebels was naturally a strong one, but their works were not of much account, consisting principally of hurriedly-constructed rifle-pits.

After Lee had retreated across the river it was ascertained that he commenced to move his artillery to the rear as early as yesterday morning, which was continued during the whole day, depending almost wholly upon the infantry and cavalry to keep our army in check.

Gen. Meade held a council of war on Saturday and Sunday evenings, consisting of his corps commanders, when the question of attack was freely discussed. All the generals assembled were in favor of an immediate attack except Sedgwick, Slocum, Sykes, and French.

General Meade himself was in favor of active operations, but finding his corps commanders equally divided, he hesitated to give the order, and the rebel army was allowed to make its escape.

An order was issued on Monday evening for a movement along the whole line at 7 o'clock this morning.

Yesterday afternoon about 2,000 of the Pennsylvania militia, which had arrived in the vicinity of Hagerstown, were taken to the front and put into action. They were immediately ordered to charge the enemy, which was promptly done, but not without severe loss.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—The *American* has received the following special despatch:

WILLIAMSPORT, July 14.—I telegraphed to you from Boonsboro this morning that Lee was retreating, and would probably escape across the river. Our army was under orders to move at daylight this morning. It moved only to find no enemy in front of it.

I followed the advance down to this place, and a cleaner clearing out than the rebels have made could not be imagined.

The rebels commenced their retreat yesterday morning. Their infantry crossed principally upon a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, and their wagons and artillery at the ford at this place.

The river is not so high as was reported.

The people of Williamsport say the rebels dreaded an attack yesterday, as a part of their force was already across the river.

Their fortifications in front of here are mere temporary affairs, and as their line was long, would easily have been carried by an assault.

We waited just one day too long. There was some artillery firing at Falling Waters this afternoon, and it is reported that some 2,000 prisoners have been captured.

THE COUNCIL OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—It is understood that the result of Gen. Meade's council of war opposing his proposed movement against Lee, was not communicated to the military authorities here until Monday afternoon. Considering the facts now known of the movement of the enemy on the morning of that day, a larger number of rebels would have been captured if an earlier advance had been made by our forces.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF GENERAL STUART.

BALTIMORE, July 15.

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

The statement that I telegraphed a report of the capture of Gen. Stuart on Sunday is untrue. No such capture has taken place, and if my name has been appended to any such despatch it is a forgery.

L. L. CROUSE, of New York *Times*.

WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE MISSISSIPPI OPENED.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF PORT HUDSON.

GEN. BANKS' GREETING TO GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following despatch has been received:

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 10—3 P. M.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief:

The following despatch has just been received from General Banks:

"BEFORE PORT HUDSON, July 11, 1863.

"GENERAL: The Mississippi is now opened.

"I have the honor to inform you that the garrison of Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally this afternoon.

"We shall take formal possession at 7 o'clock in the morning. N. P. BANKS, Major General."

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

A Communication from Admiral Porter—The Fight near Young's Point—Gallantry of Ellet's Marine Brigade.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Navy Department to-day received a communication from Rear Admiral Porter, dated the 2d inst., in which he states that on the 29th of June he received a communication from General Dennis, commanding the post of Young's Point, informing him that our black troops had been attacked at Goodrich's Landing, and that the rebels were getting the upper hand of them.

A gunboat had already been despatched to that point, but another was sent off without delay. Gen. Ellet was directed to proceed with the Marine Brigade to the scene of action, and remain there until everything was quiet.

The hindmost vessel of the brigade, the John Haines, arrived there as the rebels were setting fire to the so-called government plantations, and supposing her to be an ordinary transport, they opened fire on her with field pieces. But they were much surprised to have the fire returned with shrapnel, which fell among them, killing and wounding a number. The result was a retreat on the part of the rebels and the escape of a number of negroes whom they had imprisoned.

The gunboat Romeo also came up the river about this time, and hearing the firing, hurried to the scene of action. The commander soon discovered that the rebels were setting fire to the plantations, and commenced shelling them, chasing them along the river bank for a distance of fifteen miles.

The rebels set fire to everything as they went along, and the result was an almost total destruction of houses and property along the river front in that vicinity.

The rebels carried off about 1,200 negroes, who were employed in working upon the Government plantations.

General Ellet landed his forces, and in company with a black brigade, proceeded to chase the rebels, who were making a hasty retreat when they found there was a force after them; it was no part of their system to fight; they only came to plunder and carry off the negroes.

Gen. Ellet found the road strewn with broken carts and furniture, which the rebels left in their haste to get away from our forces. He pursued them as far as Tensas river, where they had crossed, burning the bridges and entrenching themselves for a battle. This was soon offered them, and our artillery opened on them and put them to flight, notwithstanding it was reported they had twenty field pieces.

Gen. Ellet, not knowing the country very well, and having only a small force with him, deemed it proper not to pursue the rebels much further. He sent 200 infantry across the bayou and found that the rebels had retreated to Delphi, leaving all their plunder, comprising splendid furniture, pianos, &c., strewn along the road.

The unexpected reinforcement of the brigade and the gunboats saved the whole of the black troops. It is only a temporary peace, however, for as long as the blacks remain in such small numbers so long will they be an object of attack.

The party that made this attack on the so-called Government plantations are the same that attacked Milliken's Bend some short time since. They are a half-starved, half-naked set, and were in hopes of capturing some of the transports with clothing and provisions. They have not done so as yet, and the necessary precautions have been taken to prevent their doing so at any time.

Gen. Dix Ordered to New York.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Gen. Dix has been ordered to duty in the city of New York.

Invasion of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Morgan reached Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, at midnight. He is pretty well hemmed in, and his chances are very slight.

Gunboats and a very large force of troops went up the river yesterday to dispute his crossing. The Ohio river is too high to ford.

HELP FOR DRAFTED MEN.—The Governor of Rhode Island has issued a proclamation recommending all the cities and towns to make immediate provision for the support of the families of the men drafted from that State.

The Union Sentiment in North Carolina on the Increase—The Act of Secession to be Repealed.

NEWBERN (N. C.), July 12.—Hon. Bradford Brown, State senator from Caswell county, N. C., has taken upon grounds for a reconstruction of the Union. It is understood—and as much is admitted by the Raleigh *Standard*—that a majority of the Legislature of North Carolina and the Sovereign Convention concur with Mr. Brown's sentiments; but it is thought in Raleigh that she cannot with safety to herself throw off the Confederate yoke as long as the Confederate army hold Virginia, or until there is a sufficient force here to sustain her in such an effort.

Hon. John A. Gilmer, and other extensive slaveholders in this State, are said to be in favor of the gradual emancipation system, which, it is understood, North Carolina will be required to accept as a chief condition of a settlement of the difficulties between her and the Federal States.

Later intelligence from the Legislature, which is now in session at Raleigh, confirms the report that many of its members have come out for the immediate repeal of the act of secession passed by the "Sovereign Convention" of this State, and for the recall home, by Gov. Vance, of the troops from North Carolina in the Confederate States army at once. Should Lee's army be annihilated, or prevented from reaching this State, the repeal of this act may take place at any moment. Otherwise matters will remain as above stated.

It is said that while the discussion on the repeal of the act of Secession was going on, a distinguished member suggested a foreign war as the method of cementing the States together, and the sentiment was applauded by all parties.

The Battle at Helena.

The following blast from the trumpet of Lieutenant General Holmes (writes an army correspondent) was among the spoils of the battle at Helena:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
LITTLE ROCK, June 28, 1863.

ORDERS No. —: Comrades! You have passed the spring in preparation while our armies were battling in Virginia and Mississippi. Your time has come to strike a blow in the good cause. You are ready. Your discipline and manhood are confidently relied on.

Missourians! You are commanded by your favorite generals. You have wrongs to redress that should nerve the arms of the feeblest—wrongs so great that they are shocking to humanity. Fiends incarnate, licensed to murder and plunder, have been turned loose amid your homes. Your wives and maidens have been insulted and violated; your old men have been butchered or sent to filthy dungeons; your brothers in arms have been ruthlessly murdered in cold blood, because they loved their country and her liberty more than they feared the hireling tools of a despotism that seeks to rule over us. Thus led, in the best cause men ever fought for, with great wrongs to redress, and high hopes before you, I know you will do your duty.

Arkansians! Your State was among the first to rush to the defence of the Confederacy, regardless of her own fate. She has sent her sons wherever the enemy was to be met, and on every field they have shown the gallantry and bravery of true patriots. It is now your proud privilege to defend her soil and protect the homes and dear ones your brave brothers have left in your charge. You, too, are led by favorite generals, and have grievous wrongs to redress.

The invaders who seek to subjugate you have been driven from Arkansas save at one point. Your courage, firmness and patriotism will make you succeed, and win for yourselves honor and glory.

T. H. HOLMES, Lieut. General.

Gen. Prentiss, it seems, was determined not to be beaten either as a rhetorician or as a warrior, and after the fight issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT EASTERN ARKANSAS, HELENA, July 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 36.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF EASTERN ARKANSAS: On the anniversary of our National Independence you met in arms the enemy, commanded by the Confederate Generals Holmes, Price, Marmaduke, Parsons, and others, and though outnumbered four or five to one, you withstood their onslaught, and sent them back ingloriously to tell the traitors that it is dangerous to war against the Government you are sworn to defend. Victory crowned our national banner on the nation's birthday. The omen is a happy one.

Soldiers: Your commanding general commends you for your valor, and congratulates you upon your success. Your friends at home will do the same, and the annals of the nation will record the battle of Helena as one of the most noble and successful efforts in maintaining its integrity. That you and your comrades may be permitted to repeat such efforts until treason shall hide its head in shame, is the fervent prayer of your commander.

B. M. PRENTISS, Major General.

Helena has been reinforced, and a strong force is now sent in pursuit of the flying enemy.

General Grant and the Administration.

A late article of the Chicago *Times* is partially as follows:

"*We give no credit to the Administration at Washington that Vicksburg has fallen. On the contrary, had its designs been carried out, probably the place would never have fallen.* It is well understood that when, several weeks ago, Adjutant General Thomas left Washington for the region of war on the Mississippi, *he bore an order of the President superseding General Grant by the appointment of General McClernand to the command of the army in that quarter, and that the order was not executed because Adjutant General Thomas discovered that its execution would be repugnant to the officers and disheartening and demoralizing to the soldiers*, whose attachment to and confidence in General Grant were as great as their dislike of General McClernand was confirmed and ineradicable. It is extraordinary that the Administration did not persist in its purpose of supersedure, notwithstanding the discovery by Adjutant General Thomas as to the prospective consequences of persistence, for it is not the habit of the Administration to let any consideration of success or defeat in military operations stand in the way of its political operations. General Grant had not been remiss in his military duties; on the contrary, he had performed them with a skill and energy which had not recently been known in any other military department. *But he was supposed to be unsound on the negro.*"

To this the *Chronicle* of Washington gives authoritative denial:

There is not a single allegation in this article that is not deliberately and knowingly false.

In the first place, "when General Thomas left Washington for the seat of war on the Mississippi," he bore no order of the President superseding Gen. Grant by the appointment of Gen. McClernand to the command of the army in that quarter.

In the second place, and per consequence, Gen. Thomas could have discovered no such repugnance to the removal of Gen. Grant as is stated among the officers and soldiers, because he bore no orders for Gen. Grant's removal.

In the third place, if the supersedure of a general officer was contemplated by the Administration, it was more the removal of General McClernand than of General Grant.

In the fourth place, General Grant has not been "unsound upon the negro," but so far the reverse, that he has co-operated earnestly and constantly with General Thomas in all his recommendations; and when General Thomas returned to this city from the army of the Mississippi, he was unbounded in his expressions of admiration and confidence in that brave and intrepid officer.

These are the facts stated by authority, and we may add that if better contradiction than this ample and specific contradiction is required, the editor of the Chicago *Times* is referred to Gen. Grant himself, who will probably give him not only a lesson in veracity, but also a lesson in politics; and unless we are widely mistaken, may convince him that, however much of a Democrat he may have been, or continues to be, he does not belong to the class who, like the Chicago *Times*, use the name of Democracy as a cloak for treason.

The Conscription Excitement in New Jersey.

[From the New York Express.]

There is great excitement in New Jersey all along the river bank from Jersey City to Guttenberg and Fort Lee. Last night and this morning skiffs and row boats, containing reinforcements for the mob in New York, left the latter place. Numbers of men with arms also passed over on the Weehawken ferry boat. Threats were made last evening to burn the railroad bridge over the Hackensack river, so as to prevent the arrival of troops from Washington. A number of men gathered at the foot of Desbrosses street, intending to seize the ferry boats, but the latter were hauled off, and did not run again during the night. A mob of some five hundred people assembled at the railroad crossing in Newark avenue about ten o'clock last evening.

Speeches were made by several men, to induce them to tear up the railroad track. Chief of Police Reilly, however, rushed boldly into the throng, and mounting a barrel addressed the people, advising them to restrain from violence, and not to break the peace. His words were heeded by a majority of the crowd, who soon after dispersed. Some 50 or 60 boys, however, headed by a man in a red shirt, marched on the Long Dock depôt, with the intent of destroying it. Learning, however, that the ferry hands were ready for them, they retired.

NEGROES FLEEING FROM NEW YORK.

The Jersey City boats on their trips across are crowded with negroes, fleeing from the mob. Whole families, with their furniture, are gathered in the streets with no place to go to, the station house being already overcrowded. Some of them have been taken in and provided with food by the inhabitants.

EXCITING FROM PRINCETON.

The mob at Princeton, New Jersey, have declared that not a soldier passing through there shall come to New York. The excitement is intense.

FURTHER EXCITEMENT IN NEWARK.

[From the Post.]

A disturbance was apprehended in Newark last evening, threats having been made against one of the newspaper offices of the city; but, owing to the efforts of the Mayor, all violence was prevented, though an immense crowd of people assembled on the principal street, near the building occupied by the obnoxious journal. The Mayor promised the crowd that he would use all his influence *to have the draft postponed*, and under this promise, and persuaded also by a speech made by General Runyon to the effect that the State authorities would protect the people in their rights, the mob finally dispersed, though not a few seemed disposed to proceed to violent demonstrations.

During the night the military of the city occupied their armories, fully armed and equipped for any emergency. A large number of special policemen were also enrolled.

China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The ship Martha Cobb has arrived from Boston, and the N. B Palmer from Hong Kong.

Advices from Hong Kong to May 30th have been received.

A rumor prevailed there that the ship Ringleader, which sailed previously for San Francisco, with a load of Chinese passengers, was lost on Foremast banks early in May. The non-arrival of the Ringleader at this port renders the correctness of this rumor probable.

Shanghae dates, to May 22d, report that Major Gordan was then at Hong Kong, with Gen. Ward's forces. No aggressive movements against the Tapines appeared to be contemplated.

The British troops at Shanghae were about to depart for Japan.

Dates from Nagasaki, Japan, to May 14th, report that the Prince of Soutseinac had collected a large force in that vicinity, and it was feared that he would make an attack on the foreign settlements.

Business was suspended, and the foreign merchants were settling their accounts, and sending their property on shipboard.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The steamer Evening Star, from Havana on the 11th, arrived at this port this evening. General Forey had suspended all publications in the city of Mexico, and issued a proclamation offering the co-operation of France to establish a government in Mexico.

The rebel steamer Alice Vivien sailed from Havana for a Southern port on the 10th instant.

Havana.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The steamer Eagle has arrived from Havana with dates to the 11th. The steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans, which sailed for Havana the same day, is below.

The steamer America, with the California passengers, was to sail from Havana for New York on the 12th.

Arrival of the 56th New York Regiment.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The 56th New York Militia Regiment arrived from Buffalo and passed up Broadway this evening, with a battery of artillery attached to the 8th Regiment and manned by its artillery troop. A battery of artillery has also arrived from the Carlisle barracks.

Steamer Moses Taylor at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The steamer Moses Taylor, with passengers, from New York May 1 arrived here to-day.

THE DRAFT RIOTS.

THIRD DAY OF MOB RULE IN NEW YORK.

PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF THE RIOT

PROCLAMATION FROM MAYOR OPDYKE.

DESPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

The Riot Renewed in Fury Last Evening.

ANOTHER MASSACRE OF THE BLACKS.

MORE CITIZENS ROBBED AND BEATEN TO DEATH.

RIOTERS ON HOUSETOPS AND BEHIND BARRICADES.

THE MOB OPPOSED BY THE MILITARY IN FORCE.

LARGE NUMBERS OF RIOTERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A negro was met on Twenty-third street, early this morning, by a Zouave, who advised him to return to his house. The negro became excited and shot the Zouave dead. A crowd immediately seized the negro and beat him to death, and then hung his body to a tree.

Several clothing and hat stores and private residences were sacked last night.

The mob on Staten Island sacked the Lyceum attached to the Marine Hospital, taking off about five hundred muskets, with ammunition. The same mob hung a negro there.

The stages commenced running this afternoon.

The majority of the stores down town are closed.

THE RIOT AGAIN BREAKING OUT.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Evening.—This afternoon the mob again collected in Thirty-second street, near where a negro was hanging. Failing to disperse, a howitzer was trained upon them with canister. The first discharge wiped out six of the rioters, and two more discharges increased the number to twenty-two, when the villains who were left alive ran off.

Two negroes were killed this afternoon—one on pier No. [illegible], and the other on Washington street. Harper Brothers, and J. A. Gray, printers, and others, have been warned that their establishments will be destroyed, if their workmen are kept on duty.

The colored people are fleeing the city in all directions.

Gold has fallen to 127. The markets are all dull and nominal.

No business of importance was done to-day. The City Councils have unanimously passed an ordinance appropriating two and a half millions to exempt poor conscripts.

The riot has been recommenced on Second avenue, and the mob are burning the buildings between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

It is reported that several colored persons were killed.

A serious riot is also raging in Third avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, and is said to be of a very extensive character. The police and military are hotly engaged with the mob, the military firing on them and occasionally using the bayonet. They have been reinforced, and a field piece sent them.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon a mob entered an alley in the rear of Twenty-eighth street and Second avenue, in which fifteen or twenty negro families resided. They burst open the houses and found some unfortunates, who were badly handled. One, named Van Cleff, was beaten to a dying state with a crowbar.

A lane running from Twenty-seventh street was also entered and Alfred Dudley killed by the fiends. Cruelties of the worst kind were practised on the poor blacks. Their furniture was broken and their houses set on fire. Colored women, while looking after their property, were driven off by the mob and had to run a fearful gauntlet.

The Hudson River Railroad has commenced to relay the tracks which were torn up by the mob. They have a gunboat at the river to protect the road.

A crowd surrounded the gas works at the foot of Fourteenth street, smashed the windows, and severely beat several persons. A detachment of troops soon took possession of the works, which the mob now threaten to destroy. They also express a determination to murder every person found in them. The gas company have requested a sparing use of gas to-night, owing to their limited supply.

General Brown received intelligence that Forts Richmond and Columbus would be attacked. The General said he hoped they would be, as he thought the mob would get a lesson if they did.

Two hundred of the 38th Volunteers reported for duty to-night.

Two hundred men have been sent to the Thirteenth ward to protect the peace there.

A terrible onslaught was made on the negro dwellings in York street, last night, and amid the shrieks and groans of unfortunate women and children the whole block was devoted to destruction.

A collision occurred on Forty-fourth street this morning, in which three soldiers are reported to have been killed.

Report says that there has been quite an importation of rowdies from Baltimore and Philadelphia, but this is discredited by well-informed persons.

The rumor of the seizure of ordnance by the police arose from the fact that cannon were found by the police in a Custom House warehouse, in the Twenty-seventh precinct.

Mayor Opdyke recommends an immediate proclamation of martial law, but Governor Seymour opposes it.

We have some particulars of the riot in Thirty-fifth street to-day. It appears that another attack on the Seventh-avenue Arsenal was to be made. A detachment of two hundred and fifty infantry and an artillery company, with four 12-pound howitzers, proceeded to the corner of Thirty-fifth and Broadway. The street, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh street, was crowded with women and children.

Fifteen minutes were given to the crowd to clear, but no one stirred, and at the expiration of the time allowed the artillery loaded with canister and fired five rounds. A number of persons were hurt, but it is not known how many. The street was then cleared.

A negro had previously been hung at the corner of Thirty-second street and Sixth avenue. His body was cut down by the troops just as life expired.

The military having dispersed the mob from the vicinity, the firemen checked the flames, so that only three or four buildings were burned.

The rioters then proceeded to Thirty-second street and erected a barricade of wagons across Thirty-third street and Sixth avenue. Some hundreds of colored women and children, but none of the men, were allowed to escape. The buildings occupied by them were set on fire, with the intention of burning the colored men in them.

At the last accounts the military arrived at the scene, and a fight probably occurred.

THE RIOT PROGRESSING AT 10 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT—NEGROES KILLED AND BURNED—A GENERAL SKIRMISH.

NEW YORK, July 15—10 o'clock P. M.—Great excitement prevails to-night in the vicinity of the Seventh-avenue arsenal. The rioters are killing negroes and burning them, and driving back the soldiers.

It is said that the firemen interfered and got in between the artillery and infantry so that they could do no good. It is thought the arsenal will be attacked to-night, and all the infantry are ordered to the scene of action.

A fight has taken place near the corner of Twenty-seventh street and the Sixth avenue. Col. Jordan is badly wounded, and fifteen of his privates killed.

Col. Winslow, of the Duryea Zouaves, opened on the mob with a howitzer. Five rounds were fired, piling the rioters in heaps of dead and wounded.

The mob are taking possession of the tops of houses and brick-piles. Guns can be distinctly heard at present.

The mob attacked a house in Albany street to-night, and there has been considerable fighting in Greenwich street.

A large crowd is gathered around City Hall Park, and cannon are posted in front of the *Times* and *Tribune* offices.

[From the evening Post of yesterday.]

Mayor Opdyke has to-day issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 15, 1863.

PROCLAMATION.

To the Citizens of New York:

I am happy to announce to you that the riot, which for two days has disgraced our city, has been in good measure subjected to the control of the public authorities. It would not have interrupted your peace a day but for the temporary absence of all our organized local militia.

What now remains of the mob are fragments prowling about for plunder; and for the purpose of meeting these, and saving the military and police from the exhaustion of continued movements, you are invited to form voluntary associations, under competent leaders, to patrol and guard your various districts.

With these exceptions you are again requested to resume your accustomed daily avocations. This is as necessary to your personal security as to the peace of the city.

The various lines of omnibuses, railways, and telegraphs must be put in full operation immediately. Adequate military protection against their further interruption will be furnished on application to the military authorities of the State.

Fellow-citizens, the laws must and shall be obeyed; public order shall not be broken with impunity. Our first duty now is to restore the public peace and preserve it unbroken, and to pursue and punish the offenders against the majesty of the laws.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

DESPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

The following despatch has been received by Mayor Opdyke:

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1863.

To Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor:

Five regiments are under orders to return to New York. The retreat of Lee now becomes a rout, with his army broken, and much heavier loss of killed and wounded than was supposed, will relieve a large force for the restoration of order in New York.

Intelligence has just reached here of the auspicious commencement of General Gilmore's operations against Charleston.

All but one fort on Morris Island have been captured, and that will speedily be reduced, after which Sumpter must follow.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary War.

HOW A HOUSE IS SACKED.

Having witnessed the proceedings of the rioters on several occasions in the destruction of the household effects of our citizens, we describe them for the benefit of our readers. On yesterday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, they visited the residence of a gentleman in Twenty-ninth street. A few stragglers appeared on the scene, consisting mainly of women and children. Two or three men then demanded and obtained admittance, while their number was largely increased on the outside. One elderly gentleman was found in the house who had liberty to leave. The men then commenced indiscriminate plunder. This was carried on mostly by old men, women, and children, while the men of "muscle" stood guard. Every article was appropriated, the carriers often bending under their burdens. Women and children, hatless and shoeless, marched off having in their possession the most costly fabrics, some of them broken and unfit for use.

To this wanton destruction of private property the neighbors and the many visitors drawn to the spot were silent spectators. A word of remonstrance cost a life. Two gentlemen, we are informed, paid the penalty yesterday for expressing their righteous indignation.

After the pillage had progressed for an hour a number of soldier and policemen arrived and passed through the street; but no sooner had they gone beyond the house than the work recommenced with increased energy. Hearing of this, the armed force again passed that way, and a number of shots were fired and several wounded on both sides.

An hour later, in another visit, we saw the crowd engaged in breaking the sashes and carrying off the fragments of wood work. Thus, in two hours' time, this family were "moved" at the good pleasure of the mob, and a fine residence destroyed, in broad daylight, in a populous part of the city.

SCENES OF THE RIOT.

Between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets a party of boys and men had taken a barrel of beer from the smouldering ruins of a liquor shop, in the block that was burned on Monday night. They had tapped the corpulent barrel and were helping themselves and others to its contents. It was the fifth barrel that had been mined from the ruins and appropriated in the same manner; boys and girls, men and women, hack-drivers and cab-men, halted to taste, and were welcome to all they wished to drink.

Crowds were congregated at every corner, excitedly, though not loudly, expressing each his determination to avenge the death of their friends, and urging some concerted measures for organization and the procurement of arms. One man mounted an awning, and harangued with much volubility the crowd below, urging vengeance for the murder, as he called it, of the women and children who had been killed. They had not fought aright. They should go upon the house-tops, and hurl bricks from the chimneys upon those who opposed them. "All we want is a leader," said he, "and then we will go to victory or the devil." He was vehemently cheered by the crowd, and they unanimously affirmed that he was a fit one for a leader. He consented to assume command, and, jumping down, called upon all to follow him and punish the aristocrats of Fifth avenue. He proceeded up Twenty-second street, but the crowd were not enthusiastic to follow, and his adherents comprised two or three dozen boys and six or eight men. He stopped, and his lieutenant reproached the halting crowd for their want of spirit. Harangues were made to each of the several crowds in the vicinity, and it was finally determined to meet last evening at 9 o'clock and determine their course of action.

A middle-aged Irish woman addressed a large crowd at the corner of Twenty-first and Second avenue, expressing in strong terms her contempt of the behavior of the mob when attacked by the police. After such an exhibition of cowardliness they ought to be ashamed ever again to show their heads. There were as many of them with carbines in their hands as there were of the police, she said, but instead of bravely defending themselves they threw down their weapons and with abject whines allowed themselves to be pummelled and struck to the ground.

Insults to the People.

[From the Post.]

The *World* describes the mob of infamous thieves, murderers, and house-burners, who have been rioting in different parts of the city for the last forty-eight hours, as "the laboring population." The *Herald* speaks of them as "the people." The *Daily News*, the organ of Wood, says: "The *people* fired on by United States soldiers." The *World* sent out into the city during Monday afternoon, after the riot began, an article which was plainly written to still further inflame the passions of an ignorant multitude, and which contained such twaddle as this sentence, about the conscription act:

"A measure which could not have been ventured upon in England, even in those dark days when the press-gang filled the English ships of war with slaves, and dimmed the glory of England's noblest naval heroes—a measure wholly repugnant to the habits and the prejudices of our people—was thrust into the statute-book as one might say almost by force. It was not only a conscription, but an act by conscription."

Any reader of moderate intelligence knows that this is the baldest of fustian; but read, as we have heard this article was, to parties of the excited, half-drunken rioters, such kind of rant and sounding cant is effective in the way it was doubtless meant to be. A respectable journalist would be ashamed to print such stuff at any time; a law-respecting journalist would never have sacrificed his character by re-printing it while a mob was ravaging a part of the city. Yet this was done by the journal which now charges the riot upon "the people," and endeavors to persuade the country that the workingmen of this city, taken as a whole, are a law-defying set of miscreants, capable of the most atrocious and also of the meanest crimes known to the calendar. Does anybody believe this?

A View of the Riot.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, July 15, 1863.

The excitement in the city culminated but shortly after I had mailed my letter yesterday, and the metropolis exhibited a scene which can never be forgotten by those whose fortune it was to witness it. To all intents and purposes business was suspended. Jewelers and bankers removed their property to places of safe-keeping, thoroughly understanding that one of the principal objects of the Irish Revolt was plunder. No omnibuses or cars were to be seen, the mob having warned the proprietors that in case their trips were continued their stables would be burned. The reason of this step was that the vehicles afforded the police and soldiery great accommodation, enabling them to visit distant portions of the city with great celerity. The police, however, seized on many of the omnibuses, thus thwarting in some degree the intention of the mob.

It would have been hard for a stranger to have imagined himself in the commercial centre of the Union, if he had so far forgotten personal risk as to walk our streets yesterday. The custom house, public stores, and banks were closed. Nearly every restaurant, where colored waiters were employed, was shut, and Wall street was thronged with merchants and clerks, hastily enrolling themselves in companies for public defence. At a late hour in the afternoon, the custom-house inspectors congregated at the barge office, and thence making their way to the custom house, were armed with muskets from Governor's Island. About midnight, two field pieces were also brought to the building. A plentiful supply of 28 and 32-pound hand grenades, with 8-second fuses, were likewise procured. Inside all the banks armed clerks were stationed. At the ferry slip a gunboat was stationed, broadside on. Many of the prominent men of Wall street held a consultation with the captain of this vessel, during the afternoon, when it was agreed that in case the mob should invade the street they were to be instantly shelled out, despite the destruction of property which would necessarily ensue. From this, it will be seen that the financial centre of the city was not wholly unprepared for an attack by the robbers and assassins.

Throughout the morning the riot and ravage continued with no abatement whatever, and many citizens removed their families, despairing of authorities who were devoted alone to blank cartridges. In many instances, carriages containing ladies were stoned by the drunken wretches who wandered here and there, while gentlemen whose misfortune it was to have bathed at some periods of their lives, and who wore that insignia of oppression, a clean collar, were made to stand and deliver in true highway style. Much personal jewelry was thus secured by the aggrieved laboring classes, who feel so keenly yet sorrowfully the unconstitutional aggressions of the Administration. During the day, Governor Seymour addressed the mob. He called them his friends, which was the truth, and belabored them mildly with Democratic patriotism, entreating them to return to their homes. This, however, was ineffectual; the mob remembered only too well the advice which he had proffered them in his speeches, and the work of arson and pillage went on more fiercely than ever. From his presence they rushed off to murder negroes and women, now and then meeting with the military, who mowed them down whenever their officers would allow it.

It was a noticeable feature of the troubles yesterday, that in every instance these drunken thieves fled from the sturdy charges of policemen. Cowardly by nature as they were filthy in person, they ran like frightened sheep, only to reassemble when in hundreds or thousands they could hunt some poor, weary man of color, and brain him with their bludgeons; not one of their number dared attack a negro singly. It is told by some, that over a hundred colored men were slaughtered yesterday, but this is doubtless an exaggeration.

THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

The offices of the *Tribune*, *Times*, and *Evening Post* were fully prepared to resist invasion by means of cannon, hand grenades, and fire-arms, *ad libitum*. They were repeatedly hissed by the revolters, while the Copperhead press was greeted only by cheers. The *Tribune* was the principal object of their hatred, and during the entire day Printing-house Square was thronged by highly intoxicated Irishmen, who spoke volubly and ungrammatically upon its political course. Here sensational scenes were of constant occurrence, and at one time an attack seemed imminent. A heavy fellow offered to lead the way, and being ordered off, struck a policeman with his bludgeon, cutting his head badly. The companions of the wounded man now closed in to punish the assailant, and at the same moment, a fellow who in height towered high above the mob, sprang forward to aid the assailant. His days of blood were, however, past; the municipals smote him with their locusts, and at last, with his skull utterly crushed, he dropped upon the pavement stone-dead. The manner in which the police fought throughout the day was noticeable. From the events of the preceding four-and-twenty hours, during which many of their number had been slaughtered in ways most horrible, they had learned a lesson; and wherever they charged yesterday, they showed no mercy. Forming in solid columns, they would split the mobs asunder as with wedges, club and shoot on every side, and in one instance even tossed a rioter from the window of a house in which he had planted himself. It was a terrible score which those brave men were cancelling, and they did it manfully.

It is probable that the greater portion of the trouble is now past; and although wandering bodies of the insurgents may give some trouble to the authorities, the main bodies have been dispersed and thoroughly cowed. STUYVESANT.

THE DRAFT.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 15.—Quite a disturbance, but hardly amounting to a riot, occurred in the northern part of the city yesterday afternoon.

It originated in an assault on David Howe at a house in Prince street, where Howe called to serve a notice that a resident had been drafted.

Some loafers in the street interfered and beat Howe severely, when he was rescued by a policeman. He was wounded, but not seriously.

In the meantime the mob rapidly gathered and a strong police force was called out.

The outbreak was speedily quelled, though several policemen were injured. Several arrests were made.

NEW HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, July 15.—The drafting for the First ward in this city took place to-day, at the State House. Two hundred and twelve men were drafted. Among them three professors and one tutor of Yale College and ninety students were selected. The men took their tickets with good humor.

AID OF THE FAMILIES OF CONSCRIPTS.—Among the laws passed by the Massachusetts Legislature during its last session was the following, in aid of the families of drafted men:

AN ACT IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF DRAFTED MEN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: SECTION 1. Any city or town may raise money, by tax or otherwise, in aid of the families and dependants of those persons who may be drafted and serve in the army of the United States, under the law passed by Congress, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March the 3d, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as money is raised and applied to the aid of families and dependants of volunteers, as prescribed in chapter sixty-six of the laws of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and chapter seventy-nine of the laws of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and the provisions of said chapter, in relation to reimbursement from the Commonwealth to the towns, shall be applicable to the aid thus furnished under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The Royal mail steamship Persia, Captain Lott, which left Liverpool at 10.30 on the morning of the 4th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 5th inst., arrived at New York yesterday.

The Glasgow and the City of Limerick arrived at Queenstown at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d inst.

The Africa arrived at Queenstown about 8 A. M. on the 4th.

SPAIN AND THE RECOGNITION QUESTION.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes: "Private letters from Madrid inform me that proposals of recognition have been made on behalf of the Southern States of America to the Spanish Government, and that those proposals are made with the cognizance and full sanction of the French Emperor. The proposals are at this moment under the consideration of the Marquis of Maraflores and his colleagues, who are, of course, aware that they are approved by the Emperor, and also aware that if Spain consents, she will have the support of France. The Confederate States are preparing to guarantee the independence of Cuba, either by treaty with her, or by joining in the treaty with other Powers, in return for certain not unreasonable advantages. The answer of the Spanish Government is not yet given, though, with France by her side, it may not be unfavorable. It is thought at Madrid, that in any case the Emperor of the French will not much longer postpone recognizing the Confederacy—if with others, well and good—if not, alone."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 2d inst., the Duke of Newcastle moved the second reading of the British Columbia Boundaries bill. He gave a most satisfactory report of the progress of the colonies of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, and stated that the government of the two colonies would now be separated altogether; but it was not thought yet time to give the latter representative institutions, with a population so fluctuating; but it would have a legislative council on the model of that of Ceylon. He also stated that arrangements were nearly completed for a road and a telegraph through British America, to join the roads in British Columbia, which now reached practically to the Rocky Mountains. He stated that negotiations had been entered into for the sale of the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company to the International Financial Association, which intended to issue 2,000,000 shares for the establishment of another company. This new company would stand exactly in the position of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Financial Association only being intermediate agents. Sir E. Head, Mr. C. M. Lampson, and several most influential persons were at the head of the new company.

Lord Taunton complained of the mode in which the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company had been managed, but expressed a doubt whether the transfer about to be made would be a change for the better. He believed the new company comprised within it the names of gentlemen who were Americans, either by birth or interest; and he should be sorry to see the seat of the direction of the company changed from England to New York with regard to British Columbia.

The bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, some explanations were asked and given on Polish affairs, and Mr. Layard stated that Government had not received any answer from Russia, nor could he say when an answer was likely to arrive.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMER GIBRALTAR (OR SUMPTER.)

Lord R. Cecil asked the Home Secretary whether he was willing to lay on the table, without reserve, all communications with regard to the detention of the vessel Gibraltar, which had passed between any officer or department of Government and the Collector of Customs at Liverpool?

Sir George Grey said there was no objection to lay upon the table, if the noble lord would move for it, a copy of the correspondence between the collector of customs at Liverpool and the Board of Customs.

THE RECOGNITION QUESTION, ETC.

Sir G. Grey, in reply to Mr. Roebuck, stated that the Government would give up Monday, the 13th, unless any question of public importance should intervene, for the resumption of the debate on the motion for the recognition of the Southern States of America.

Mr. W. E. Forster asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he could inform the House whether it was true that a proposition was made some time ago for a joint mediation between the Federal and Confederate States on the parts of the English and French Governments.

Mr. Layard, after considerable interruption from Mr. Roebuck, denied the truth of statements made by Mr. Roebuck on the evening when he made his motion, and said that since November last no communication had been received from the French Government proposing mediation between North and South. He also denied the truth of Mr. Roebuck's assertion on the authority, as Mr. Roebuck alleged, of the Emperor of the French, that last year Lord Lyons committed a breach of confidence by taking to Mr. Seward a copy of a despatch addressed to her Majesty's Government by the Government of France relative to the affairs of America.

PURCHASE OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a vote of £105,000 for the purchase of the Exhibition Building at Kensington, and for the purpose of commencing certain operations in order to adapt it to the purposes for which it was intended.

After some discussion of a very stormy nature, the vote was rejected by 287 to 121; majority against Government 166. The result was received with loud cheering.

THE EXPORT OF CONTRABAND.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d, Mr. Carnegie asked whether, in the existing state of affairs in America, it was contrary to international law to consign arms, ammunition or medicines to the ports of Quebec, Nassau, Matamoros, and Havana, and whether a vessel containing such articles and bound to any of the above ports would be liable to condemnation by a prize court? The Solicitor General replied in the negative, but added that the cargo must be *bona fide* destined for a neutral port.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to Colonel Cumesley, stated that the commissioners, sent out last year to inquire into the frontier defences of Canada, had made their report; but, until the colonial Government had taken the matter into consideration, no steps could be adopted for carrying its recommendation into effect. Mr. Caird brought under the notice of the House the supply of cotton, and moved for a select committee to inquire whether any further measures could be taken within the legitimate functions of the Indian Government, for increasing the supply of cotton from that country. He argued, no matter what might be the result of the war now raging in America, it would be unreasonable to expect from the Southern States anything like the supply of cotton which England was formerly in the habit of obtaining from that part of the world. In India, on the contrary, the field of production was unlimited.

Mr. Beazely seconded the motion.

Mr. Cobden ridiculed the efforts which the Government of India had hitherto made to encourage the growth of cotton. He observed that at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, in the western valley of the Mississippi, there was an inexhaustible field for the production of cotton, and a soil and climate admirably adapted to the plan, which only required English capital and enterprise for its development.

Sir C. Wood spoke in defence of the Government of India.

Mr. Bright was of opinion that legislative action was not the means by which increased supplies could be obtained. He recommended the subdivision of India into different presidencies.

The motion was finally withdrawn.

The London *Times* sees in the latest American advices proof of the report that Lee is resolutely bent upon invading the North and carrying the war into Federal territory, and in an editorial upon the subject it says: The indifference, carelessness, or unconcern of the North at the calamity with which it is threatened, is most surprising. It argues that if Lee wins, the cause of the North is lost; while if he loses, the cause of the South is not essentially injured. If Hooker's army is defeated, Washington occupied, and Pennsylvania overawed by a Confederate army, says the *Times*, it is difficult to see how the demand of the South for independence can be any longer refused.

A letter in the *Times* recounts the particulars of the firing upon the blockade-runner Margaret and Jessie by the Federal cruiser Rhode Island, and brands it as one of the most unjustifiable outrages to neutral rights—the most barefaced violation of territorial jurisdiction, coupled with the most murderous intent that the annals of civilized warfare has ever chronicled. The writer asserts that the Federal vessel kept up firing within a distance of from 500 to 1,000 yards from the beach of the Island of Eleuthera, until she sunk the Margaret and Jessie.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay publishes a letter in the *Times* deprecating comments on the mission of himself and Mr. Roebuck to Paris, while the debate is pending in Parliament, and asserting that what Mr. Roebuck has stated is quite true, and will be confirmed by Mr. Lindsay when the debate is resumed on the 13th. Mr. Lindsay says the interview with the Emperor was brought about by circumstances which shall in due time be fully made known, and he should have had no objection to make what then passed known to Lord Cowley when returning from Fontainbleau, had time permitted. The *Times* remarks that in such a case mere reassertion is not proof, and prefers the concurrent and positive testimony of half a dozen official persons to the reminiscences of Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lindsay.

The *Daily News* strongly objects to the long postponement of Mr. Roebuck's motion, and says the policy of the country in a matter of so much magnitude as the recognition of the Confederate States ought not to be subject to doubt and uncertainty, and it would be unworthy of the House, as well as the Government, to delay the declaration of its intentions.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* shows the strength of Washington to be beyond a *coup de main*, and in some speculations on Lee's designs, confesses that his real object is not yet apparent.

The *Times* has an editorial on the "4th of July," and says "a review of the past must render it a day of humiliation, and if the present policy of the North has led her so near to ruin, in its reversal must lie the only path that can conduct her to safety."

The *Daily News*, on the same subject, thinks that the Americans of the North can honor the day with more pride than ever in their country.

Lord Palmerston was still unable to attend to his Parliamentary duties owing to his attack of gout, but he was expected to be able to take his place again in the House in the course of a few days.

The trials of steam fire engines were in progress at the Crystal Palace. The result on the first two days was decidedly unfavorable to the American engines, but as an accident to the "Manhattan" had temporarily prevented that machine from taking part in the contest, it was thought that in the later trials, in which the Manhattan would appear, a different result might be arrived at.

A block of warehouses on the corner of Water street and Covert Garden, in Liverpool, had been destroyed by fire. They were occupied by Messrs. Duckworth & Rathbone, and contained a large quantity of cotton and other produce, all of which was consumed. The loss is variously estimated at from £100,000 to £200,000 sterling—the value of the cotton alone being stated at £120,000.

Mr. Dion Boucicault, the well-known author-actor, has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* again alludes to the prevalence of warlike rumors. The general impression, it says, is that the eventuality of a war with Russia forms the subject of keen diplomatic discussion at the French Foreign Office.

The London *Morning Herald* talks seriously of preparations in France for war, and says England cannot side with her against Russia and Prussia. The Emperor, if rumor speaks true, has found some sort of excuse for quarrelling with Prussia in the discovery of a secret article in the Russo-Prussian treaty which compromises the neutrality of King William the 1st. Certainly, says the *Herald*, there has not been for a long time so fair an opportunity afforded for overrunning and annexing of the Rhenish provinces by France.

The *Morning Post*, which is likely to be well informed on the question, remains silent on the subject.

Gen. Forey is appointed a Marshal of France, and Gen. Bazaine receives the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Paris *Pays* says: "We are already authorized to consider the acceptance of the propositions of the Three Powers, by Russia, as certain. The project of a conference, and the six points, will serve as the basis of the arrangement."

The *Berliner Borsen Zeitung* says the Prussian Government has been informed by Russia that the reply to the note of the three Powers will, in its essential points, assent to their proposals, especially with reference to the assembly of a Congress. The wishes of Austria will be especially regarded, while those of England, which are of a more advanced character, will not be conceded.

The insurrection continues active. A Cracow telegram says: "The reports of numerous engagements having taken place in Lithuania have been confirmed by Russian accounts. The Russians sustained considerable losses in an engagement near Lewieatyn. News received here in contradiction of the statement that the insurgent leader Wysocki had been defeated, says that the engagement lasted eleven hours, but the result is still unknown. The Russians have suffered severe losses, and the city of Brody is full of wounded."

A telegram from Breslau, of July 2, says: "An important engagement has taken place at Worki, in the palatinate of Plock. Many wounded Russians have been brought into the suburbs of Warsaw."

TURKEY.

Intelligence from Constantinople states that the Prince of Servia has demanded the evacuation of the forts upon the Dwina, occupied by Turkish troops, and the removal of the Turkish inhabitants. The Porte has refused to comply with the demand.

The Turkish Government had announced its intention of granting two years' pay and a free passage home to all Polish officers and soldiers leaving the service of the Porte. This measure is not intended to apply to Hungarian troops.

MADAGASCAR.

The Paris papers state that the ministers of the murdered King Radamar, of Madagascar, the officers of the palace, and the commander of the King's Guard, were prisoners. *La France* says that the Queen of Madagascar and her ministers, the instigators of the revolution, are devoted to the English.

PERSIA.

The Paris *Patrie* and the *Pays* assert that Herat is not yet taken. The chief of the Affghans has offered a principality to the governor of the town if he would consent to its surrender. The governor is said to have refused the offer. The Persian army is said to be advancing to relieve Herat.

INDIA.

A private telegram from Bombay of June 8 reports a better demand for cotton goods. Raw cotton had slightly advanced. Freights had declined 10s. Exchange ½d. lower. The monsoon had commenced.

AUSTRALIA.

The steamer Great Britain, from Melbourne, May 2, had reached Liverpool with 63,726 ounces of gold. The news is unimportant.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the 3d were without variation. Consols closed at 92¼@92¾. There was a full average demand for discount at unchanged rates.

The weekly bank returns show an increase in the bullion of £64,153.

Baring Brothers & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s 1d, Dollars 5s 2½d, Eagles 76s 2½d.

The same authorities say: "American stocks are very quiet, and we have no change in prices to advise this week, nor any business except trifling transactions in Virginia sixes (dollar bonds) at 44¾."

LIVERPOOL, July 4, A. M.—COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The market opened on Saturday last with rather a better inquiry, but since that day it has been quiet, and although upon the whole tolerably steady, holders have found it difficult to realize the full quotations of Friday last. American has been rather more wanted, but as it has been freely offered, buyers have had rather the advantage. Brazil barely maintains former rates, but for Egyptian full prices have been paid. Surat of fair to good quality are without change, but it is difficult to obtain the quotations for the common qualities of Surat, Bengal, Scinde or China. The week's sales have been 33,720 bales, including 3,530 to speculators and 7,440 to exporters. The sales yesterday (Friday) were about 4,000 bales, including 1,500 for export and speculation—market dull but steady. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	24d	Middling	21¾
Fair Mobile	23¾	Do	21
Fair Uplands	23	Do	20½

Stock on hand 252,042 bales, including 49,473 American. At sea from India 209,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—A much more cheerful tone prevailed yesterday, and producers generally were firm. There was more doing in Yarns, and a better inquiry for Cloth.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash, & Co., Byland, Athya, & Co., and Richardson, Spence, & Co., report Flour dull and easier; extra State 21@22s. Wheat slow, and 1@3d ℔ cental cheaper on the week; red Western 8s 9d@9s 1d; Southern 9s 2d@9s 3d; white Western 9s 9d@10s; Southern 10s@10s 9d. Corn in fair demand at 26s 6d@27s ℔ 480 lbs for mixed, and 29@30s for white.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. Gordon, Bruce, & Co., Boult, English, & Brandon, and others, report—Beef active and rather dearer for fine qualities. Pork unchanged, but an improving tendency. Bacon in more demand at low rates, but fine qualities firm. Butter steady at 40@50s. Lard steady at 36s@37s 6d. Tallow in steady demand. Butchers Association 42@42s 6d.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes—Sales of Pots at 39@29s, and Pearls 33s. Sugars quiet but steady. Coffee flat. Rice unaltered. Bark—Sales of Baltimore at 6s ℔ cwt. Linseed declined 6d@9d ℔ quarter. Cloverseed—Old red American 50s, and new 57s. Jute firm but quiet. Linseed Oil quiet at 46s. Fish Oils quiet in the absence of arrivals. Cod at 52s. Rosin quiet but steady. Common American in retail 29s. Spirits of Turpentine—Nothing doing in American. Petroleum—Boult, English, & Brandon report the market very firm at 2s 2d for refined on the spot, and £17 for crude. For future delivery, sales are made of refined at 2s 3d@2s 4d ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—Messrs. Boult, English, & Brandon report Freights dull, and lower rates taken for New York. Passengers less plentiful.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring, Bros., & Co., report: Wheat rather easier: White American, 49@51s; Red, 46@49s; Flour, 23@25s 6d. Iron quiet and unchanged. Scotch Pig, 52s. Sugar unaltered. Coffee steady. Rice dull. Spirits of Turpentine slow; American held at 88s. Petroleum in large speculative demand—Refined advanced to 2s 1d@2s 2d; Crude £18. Stocks this day are: Refined, 19,051 barrels; Crude, 5,035 barrels. Tea dull—common Congow, 1s 1d@1s 1½d. Tallow dull; Y. C., 42s 6d. Sperm Oil almost nominal; American, £81; Cod, £53 10s. Linseed Oil, sellers at 44s 9d. Linseed Cakes in moderate demand at former prices. Groves & Todd report a better demand for Beef, and Pork firm for fine Eastern. Lard without improvement. Rosin quiet but steady.

Hayti.

[From the Jamaica Guardian, July 2.]

By the arrival of the Plantagenet we have late news from Hayti. The court martial appointed to be held at St. Marc, to try the individuals implicated in the attempt at revolt on the 5th May last at Dessalines, was opened on Monday, 8th June, and was occupied in hearing the affidavits and depositions of the witnesses till the 12th. On Saturday, the 13th, the pleadings were commenced, which lasted for six days, and the verdict was given on the morning of the 19th, at eight o'clock.

Of fifty-nine individuals accused, seventeen have been sentenced to death, viz: Aime Legros, Maurice Ducasse, Etheagene Viena, Dossous Hilaise, Garcon Bois, Milnay Augustin, Alexandre Legros, Vigne Vigne, and Vincent Charles, Celicour Leon Legros, Gaou Achille, Beaubran Daraut, Limage Remain, Marcelin Fils, Alexandre Jean, Louis Jean Baptist and Zalisma Donatien. The last eight were condemned for contumacy.

The following individuals have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for refusing to make disclosures: Galant Chevalier, Paul Coffy, Zamor Aine, Daniel Bonbon, Florelle St. Macary, Dessein Marcelin, and Eugene Lafiotte. The other thirty-five accused were acquitted.

The decree of the court martial was, conformably to law, immediately executed against eight of the non-contumacious condemned to death.

The execution of Maurice Ducasse has been suspended; the delegation of Government having presented his Excellency a petition in his behalf, soliciting his pardon, or a commutation of sentence. The petition is favored by Gens. Luberisse Barthelemy, commanding the arondissement of St. Marcs, Louis Joseph Alerte, aid-de-camp to the President of Hayti, on mission at St. Marc; Zurenne Guerrier, president of the court martial, and the military accuser to said court.

Addresses from all parts of the island were being daily sent to the President of Hayti, expressing the unbounded confidence in which the people held his Government—for the patriotism and energy displayed in the dissolution of the Chamber of Representatives, as well as in suppressing late attempts at revolt.

The Reported Riot in Hartford.

A leading citizen of Hartford, Conn., who left that place at half-past nine o'clock last evening, informs us that the report that a riot was in progress there yesterday *was false*. A few soldiers were simply sent to the armories and arsenals as a precautionary measure.

The report was probably started with a view of encouraging the mob spirit here and elsewhere.—*N. Y. Post.*

A Serious Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 14.—A terrible accident occurred here this evening.

While the 12th Michigan Battery were marching through the streets, a caisson exploded, instantly killing two or three soldiers and the driver. A boy on the street was mortally wounded, and has since died.

A suspicious character, supposed to be one of Morgan's spies, was arrested here this evening.

Marine.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Arrived steamers Edinburgh, from Liverpool; Charles Neartel, from Vera Cruz; barks Laconia, from Sara; Gaston, from Barbadoes; schooner Hanover, from Matamoros.

Our Army in Vicksburg.

A correspondent in Grant's army describes at length the entrée of the national troops into Vicksburg. From this account we extract the following interesting paragraphs:

HOW THE REBELS APPEARED.

All intercourse between the two armies was prohibited until the final act of surrender was consummated, but by the courtesy of General Leggett, who had command of the ceremonies on our side, your correspondent was permitted to pass our pickets and get among the rebs before our army passed in, and thus see how they endured the final pangs; and he must be faithful to the truth by saying that the rebels seemed to lay down their arms very much as though they were glad to get rid of them—very much like Christian getting loosed from his burden. He could not discern even the faintest ray of that proud regret at not having been permitted to die in the last ditch, which Southern assumption would have led him to look for. In fact, I noticed one company which marched out at a quick march, and marched back at the double-quick, kicking up their heels, and generally enjoying the occasion as much as any of the "Yanks." And this was not a Tennessee, but a Mississippi company; not a Union man among them, but every one of them heartily tired of the siege, and tired, I think, of the war.

PLANTING THE STARS AND STRIPES.

As soon as the ceremony of stacking arms was over, Gen. McPherson, simply attended by his division Generals and staff, rode into the city, and took formal possession. No demonstrations of an insulting character were made by the citizens, as is usually the case when victorious armies enter conquered rebel towns. I have heard of but one instance of this kind occurring during the whole day, which I will mention hereafter. Gen McPherson proceeded to the Court House, and Col. Coolbaugh and Lieut. Col. Strong, of his staff, went up, and at half past eleven planted the Stars and Stripes on the cupola of the building, gave three cheers, which were heartily repeated by the officers below, and then sang "The Battle Cry of Freedom." All of which was listened to with due (outward) respect by the dumb crowd of gaping secesh who witnessed the scene.

PEMBERTON'S IDEAS OF OUR FIGHTING.

The conference was conducted with good feeling, and General Pemberton was rather disposed to be agreeable to the point of facetiousness. He freely criticised the manner in which we had fought, and made this remark: "Grant, you haven't but one division in your army that will fight worth a d—n, and that is this one," pointing to the front covering Logan's division. Perhaps I ought not to give this, as it might convey an invidious distinction; but I mention it merely to show that the rebels felt the loss of High Hill Fort, which was in Logan's front, seriously. If the men of the chivalrous and soldierly John E. Smith, or of the persevering and intrepid Ransom, or any others, of the right or of the left, had been placed where Logan's men were, they would have done just as well.

AN IRON MINE AT VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, or that portion of land enclosed by the fortifications, is almost literally a bed of iron. Pieces of mortar shells and shots of various sizes and shapes, some in pieces, and some not, solid shot of many sizes, all in conglomerate mass, are everywhere visible.

I saw one pile of shells and solid shot of all sizes, used by our army, near the door of a fine residence a little back from the river, and estimated to be three hundred in number. The proprietor of the house informed me that they were all gathered up in and about his house. By this statement your readers can form a judgment approaching correctness of the ordeal Vicksburg has passed.

A REVEREND REBEL.—The churchmen of the South are begging earnestly for a supply of prayer books and church tracts, and permission has been obtained from the Government, by Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity Church, N. Y., to forward them through the lines. We would most heartily second this religious shipment, and pray that the rebels, by a careful and thorough reading of the same, may be brought to an exhaustive repentance, and see the error of their ways before they are compelled to do so by the cannon's mouth and the bayonet. Included in the request for religious reading was a statement that, among others, Bishop Polk sent *kind messages of his undiminished love, as of old, to his brother churchmen of the North*. Viewed as a bishop and under his robes, the message is entirely appropriate. Viewed as a military chieftain, guzzling champagne at Columbus, while he ordered negroes at work upon the fortifications to be lashed for their tardy digging, the message is ridiculously gratuitous. Let the reverend general doff his military habit, cease his warfare against the brethren he so affectionately remembers, reduce both his profanity and his potations, and such messages will bear with them some effect. As it now stands, he belongs to a very poor class of rebel sinners.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE RANKING OFFICER.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* contains the whole correspondence and proceedings with respect to the claim of Major Gen. Butler to outrank other major generals. Among the papers submitted are the arguments of Generals Halleck, McClellan, Dix, and Wool, as well as those of General Fremont, and General Butler, hitherto published.

General Halleck's arguments are in conformity with the finding of the board. General McClellan declines to make comments on General Butler's arguments, but endeavors to correct his mistatements as to duties, &c. He adds the following paragraph:

"By referring to the history of the present war it will be found that prior to the date upon which General Butler erroneously says that I was appointed, I had, as major general of the regular army, organized an army and conducted a successful campaign, by which Western Virginia was restored to the General Government, and an army of the enemy destroyed. I had supposed that every general officer knew that I held a command during that campaign."