## LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

**High Price of Flour—A Stir in the Cotton Market—Shipmasters Prohibited from bringing Colored Persons North—Outrages on the Opelousas Railroad.**

By the schooner Haze, we have New-Orleans papers to June 26.

The price of flour had advanced to $24. Gen. Shepley, in consequence, issued an order fixing the price of bread at 20 cents for 24 ounces, and smaller amounts in proportion.

Gen. Butler had ordered all the banks in the department to make a return to headquarters of all sums due to the banks in the rebellious States; also, of all sums due to the State of Louisiana or State officers; also, that checks or drafts thereon shall not be paid without a permit from headquarters.

*The Delta* reports quite a stir in cotton on the 25th of June, and samples which have been stored away for a year or more sold at 25 cents per pound.

A number of vessels which had for some time been reported below, had arrived at New-Orleans, including the ship Havelock, from Boston.

Gen. Butler has appointed Moses Bates of Massachusetts Warden of the State Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

Gen. Butler had issued an order prohibiting masters of vessels from taking away any persons of color other than those coming to New-Orleans on board their vessels, under the penalty of imprisonment and liability to confiscation of their vessels.

Desperate gangs of outlaws are reported as nightly committing depredations on the Opelousas Railroad.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at New-Orleans on the night of June 21.

The schooner Haze has a full cargo of sugar and molasses.

### BUTLER AND THE FOREIGNERS.

General Order No. 41 fills half a column of *The Daily Delta*. We extract the following:

"It is further ordered, That all persons ever heretofore citizens of the United States, asking or receiving any favor, protection, privilege, passport, or to have money paid them, property, or other valuable thing whatever delivered to them, or any benefit of the power of the United States extended to them, except protection from personal violence, must take and subscribe the oath above specified, before their request can be heard, or any act done to their favor by any officer of the United States within this department. And for this purpose all persons shall be deemed to have been citizens of the United States who shall have been resident therein for the space of five years and upward, and if foreign born, shall not have claimed and received a protection of their Government, duly signed and registered by the proper officer more than sixty days previous to the publication of this order.

"It having come to the knowledge of the Commanding General that many persons resident within this Department have heretofore been aiding rebellion, by furnishing arms and munitions of war, running the blockade, giving information, concealing property, and abetting by other ways the so-called Confederate States, in violation of the laws of neutrality imposed upon them by their Sovereigns, as well as the laws of the United States, and that a less number are still so engaged, it is, therefore, ordered that all foreigners claiming any of the privileges of an American citizen, or protection or favor from the Government of the United States (except protection from personal violence), shall previously take and subscribe to oath in the form following:

"I ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that so long as our Government remains at peace with the United States, I will do no act, or consent that any be done, or conceal any thing that has been or is about to be done, that shall aid or comfort any of the enemies or opposers of the United States whatever.

"(Signed.) ——, "Subject of ——."

### CARRYING OFF NEGROES.

Gen. Butler has issued the following order in relation to the carrying away of colored persons from New-Orleans:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 21, 1862.

"GENERAL ORDERS No. 44.—Any vessel attempting to leave this port and take away any person of color, who did not come here on board of her, and has not a pass from these headquarters, will be liable to confiscation, and her master subjected by imprisonment.

"No vessel shall so leave the port until the master shall take an oath that he has not any such person on board, and will not allow any such to come on board. By command of

"BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

"R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and Actg. A. A. G."

### BREAD REGULATIONS.

Gen. Shepley, Military Commandant at New-Orleans, addresses an order to the bakers:

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW-ORLEANS, City Hall, June 7, 1862.

"The price of flour being this day twenty-four dollars ($23) per barrel, bakers are requested to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday, 23d instant, as follows, until further notice: twenty-four ounces of bread for twenty cents, twelve ounces for ten cents, and six ounces for five cents.

"Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased, and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost-Marshal."

### MODEST FOR A CONQUERED CITY.

The New-Orleans papers are particular about being conciliated. They get on with Butler, but perhaps being afraid of his assassination, they want first to get rid of Gen. Phelps. We copy from *The National Advocate*:

"The friends of the Union residing in Louisiana are not satisfied with President Lincoln's continuing Gen. Phelps in command. They consider him an enemy to the Constitution of the United States, and, therefore, it is impossible for him to harmonize with our citizens, who are determined to maintain their rights as defined in that sacred charter; while Major-Gen. Butler and Gen. Shepley are taking great pains to protect us in our rights, as an evidence of which we have Gen. Butler's order that none save those employed should be received or be allowed to remain within the lines of the army, and Gen. Shepley's order warning the marines of the consequences which would attend their aiding the escape of slaves.

"These wholesome regulations are counteracted by the adverse course of Gen. Phelps, which the President should not tolerate, if he wishes to have the confidence of the people of Louisiana."

### ABOUT WOMEN.

The same paper has the following paragraph, which, coming from New-Orleans, sounds a little singular:

"There is nothing by which I have through life profited more than by the just observations, the good opinions, the sincere and gentle encouragement of amiable and sensible women."

### PROMISE OF GOOD BEHAVIOR.

*The Advocate* says:

"There not being any good reason for continuing this unfortunate war, we say let there be peace. 'Once concluded, we shall be slow to embark again in a strife likely to prove so disastrous; an unfortunate contest of crying which can do the other the most harm.'"

### THE BALLOT BOX.

"This palladium of our liberties must and shall be protected and sustained from the abuses, violations and frauds to which, for many years, it has been subject.

"So great has been this abuse that it has induced many good citizens to despair of this Republic, and be willing to return again to a monarchy—the worst of all considies. Military rule is a good substitute for a monarchy. This, of necessity, must be temporary, and before it is withdrawn, we hope the ballot-boxes will be open to our fellow-citizens, and that they will profit by so good an opportunity to place competent men in authority to rule over our affairs, which have been sadly mismanaged for many years.

"This reformation cannot take place, if the property-holders, bankers, and merchants will not take part in forming good tickets, and supporting the candidates thus selected.

"If those most deeply interested will not take the trouble and make the necessary contributions to select good rulers, they should submit without a murmur to the impositions which are sure to follow their lukewarmness and neglect.

"In place of contenting themselves with finding fault with and cursing others, they should remember that such a course irritates and drives the voters into the ranks of their opponents. The adopted citizens have been invited here by our laws; they should be allowed freely to enjoy the privileges guaranteed by those laws."

### PURITANISM OUTRIVALED.

*The Delta* has found a rival to old-fashioned Puritanism:

"We had always supposed that for downright, unmitigated bigotry, and ever-consuming and ever-expanding credulity, an old-fashioned Puritan had no rival; but our late experience has changed our opinion materially in that respect. Some of the people of New-Orleans are far ahead in this matter, for the more ridiculous the rumor the more tenaciously do they adhere to it; and if a report is entirely destitute of truth, the whole power of blind belief is thrown into the scale, as if by so doing black might be made white. It is said owls like to be skinned after they get used to it, and we believe some of our neighbors have imbibed a passion for being humbugged in the same way."

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

CAIRO, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

In consequence of a remonstrance signed by the Commanding General and War Claim Commissioners, the order for closing the Mound City Hospital, and its transfer to Memphis, has been rescinded by the Secretary of War. The War Claim Commission have acted on upward of 1,300 claims up to this evening.

## BRECKINRIDGE STEERING FOR THE LAST DITCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 10, 1862.

A correspondent of *The Press*, from the flagship Hartford, gives rumors by deserters from Vicksburg that Breckinridge passed through that city in the latter part of June, and crossed the Mississippi in a small row boat on his way to Texas and perhaps Mexico.

## REBEL RAID IN TENNESSEE.

**Four of our Cavalry Companies Cut to Pieces—The Wounded Assassinated.**

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

Four companies of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry were surprised, and cut to pieces at daybreak this morning, at Tompkinsville, on the State line, by Stearns's Cavalry, 1,500 strong.

Colonel Williams and Majors Jordans and Brown are reported among the killed. The wounded men were assassinated.

Stearns is reported en route for Bowling Green, with the intention of destroying the bridges. Some of the railroad track has been torn up.

Later accounts state that it is not certain that Col. Williams was among the killed.

## THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

### THE RESPONSE OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

The largest and most enthusiastic outpouring of the people ever seen in Hartford, was witnessed tonight, in response to a call to meet, to devise ways and means to meet the call for troops. Three thousand people met in Allyn Hall, and when that place was literally packed, the people gathered in the street, until they numbered many thousands. Mayor Hamersley presided. Some stirring speeches were made in the Hall, by Mr. Hamersley, Senator Dixon, Gov. Buckingham, the Hon. Daniel P. Tyler, the Hon. Chas. Chapman, and the Rev. H. G. Batterson.

Resolutions with the true ring were passed, and a Committee appointed to promote enlistments. In response to an appeal to the audience to enlist, and to the question, "Will you go?" nearly the whole audience responded, "We will go." The wildest enthusiasm was manifested at the outdoor meeting, which was addressed by Postmaster E. S. Cleveland, the Hon. Alvin P. Hyde, H. Clay Trumbull, H. C. Robinson, Edward Goodman, Wm. H. Green, Gov. Buckingham, Senator Dixon, the Hon. Charles Chapman, and the Hon. D. P. Tyler. With the spirit manifested to-night, Hartford could raise a regiment in ten days.

The most ultra Democrats, as well as all other shades of politicians, took an active part in the meeting, and responded as one man to the call of the Government. Nothing like it has ever before been witnessed in Hartford. The people are aroused, and will nobly respond to the President's call.

Senator Dixon has done nobly in arousing the people. He will return to Washington with the message that the people of Connecticut are ready to respond to any call which the Government may make upon them.

The Connecticut Legislature voted to-day to pay each volunteer a bonus of $50, in addition to a former bonus of $30, making a State bounty of $80.

### RESPONSE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW BEDFORD, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

At a meeting of the City Government, this evening, measures were adopted to pay from the city treasury a bounty of $100, additional to the existing provision for new recruits, to each soldier who shall promptly enlist to make up the requisite quota of this city. An order was also adopted authorizing the Mayor to offer to the proper authorites at Washington to make provisions of suitable quarters and attendance for 300 sick and wounded soldiers.

## WOUNDED IN CUMBERLAND HOSPITAL.

The following is a list of our wounded found in Cumberland Hospital, York River, who were released by the Rebels in charge, but claimed and held again just as preparations were made to remove them on the flag-of-truce boat:

Daniel Weisel, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK—F. Horfer, Co. C; George Fiedge, K.

FORTIETH NEW-YORK—Wm. E. Knapp, Co. H; Sergt. J. G. Boyd, E; Abner Guild, B; Lawrence Cassidy, C; James Brannigan, D; Simon Freeman, C; Alex. Hart (Band), D.

THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK—Pat. Riley, Co. A; Jos. Tucker, B.

FIRST NEW-YORK CAVALRY—E. H. Perlin, Co. B.

FOURTH MAINE—Howes Young, Co. C; Elijah Grindle, H; A. Grindle, H; Leonard Jones, G; B. W. Smith, G; J. J. Seymour, H; Thos. Wheeler, C; Sylvanus Hinch; A; Wm. Trowbridge, G.

SECOND MICHIGAN—H. Egeman, Co. A; Arnold Bartle, G; —, Berker, B; O. Bell, H; Jas. Hetchcort, G; Jerome Robbins, I; Wm. Gaerson, E; Fred. Scully, H.

THIRD MICHIGAN—John Shane, Co. K; Conrad Kreltzer, C; J. P. Johnson, H; Warren Johnstone, F; Wilson Jones, B; Orin Warring on, D; Adolph Compan, H.

FIFTH MICHIGAN—John Fullmoth, Co. K; Thos. Edwards, F; Ira Blamberg, B; Chas. C. Radley, E; Major D. G. Commerce.

FIFTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA—Lieut. Daniel Miller, Co. B; Andrew Hazen, I; Oscar Shores, H; G. W. Douglass, D; F. O. Firman, G; J. Sager, F; H. Armstrong, H; R. C. Douglass, C; J. E. Mere, H; J. S. Bradley, H; Serg. H. C. Wells, G; J. Spear, K; L. J. Bowles, A; Serg. J. B. Hedges, G; J. B. Marron, F.

SIXTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA—Wm. M. Hill, Co. B; J. M. Barr, K; Geo. W. Bried, I; Jas. Gilbrain, F; Geo. Worsen, C; Wash. Bell, K; C. J. Cooper, G; J. Gifford, F; J. B. Dunlinger, F; G. Lawrence, F; F. Cirelin, F; Corp. A. Rotter, F; Martin Naylor, D; R. C. Doude, C; R. G. Warden, C; John Crooks, F; Simon Shall, I; Samuel Perkins, I; George Raine, I; A. Watson, I; Geo. Wolfkill, G; M. Koemer, E; J. Henderson, G; John A. Robinson, G; John Parker, I; Hugh Smith, B; Mark McGraw, K.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA—J. F. Livingstone, Co. D; C. Taylor, B; Chas. Kesler, A; J. McElhrees, B; Cons. Smith, band; Andrew Reidinger, I.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK—W. H. Pollion, Co. I; Geo. Weddon, D; Thos. McCoell, C; H. Nasel, G; Chas. H. Calver, F; O'C. Algama, D; Thomas Parker, A; John McPharlane, A.

EIGHTY-FIRST NEW-YORK—Lorenzo Walker, Co. I.

NINETY-EIGHT NEW-YORK—Martin Kellegg, Co. L.

ELEVENTH MAINE—E. D. Burns, Co. B.

## SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The following are the names of sick and wounded soldiers who arrived at Philadelphia on board the steamer John Brooks on Wednesday, and whose names were not printed in the list we published on Friday morning:

Edward Cutler, 5 Ex. Brig. — P. Kelly, 63 N. Y., dropsy.
A. Berry, 55 N. Y., camp fever. — J. F. Eldridge, 7 Mass.
M. Fitzpatrick, 69 N. Y., c. f. — Albert Amer, 4th N. J.
J. W. Kelly, 1 N. Y. C. C. — P. W. Van Heulyen, 6 N. J.
Corp. R. McKeever, 73 N. Y. — Julius Beech, 60 N. Y.
C. E. Taylor, U. S. E., pneum's. — Morris Meagher, 66 N. Y.
Benj. P. Holmes, 8th N. J. — Moses F. Hoar, 11th Me.
Philo Thatcher, 8th N. Y. — Wm. Pearce, 72d N. Y.
Wm. Prinkle, 9th N. Y. — Jas. Porter, 6th battalion.
Wm. H. Johnson, 17th N. Y. — J. W. Penny, 44 N. Y., fever.
Jas. H. Butler, 7th N. J. — C. Goodwin, 20th Ind., hand.
Franklin County, 11th Me. — G. B. Gaskell, 4 NY., hm. fever.
Otto Feltz, 7 N. Y. — W. Marion.
H. F. Hunt, band mas'r, 9 N. Y. — F. Edwards.
Sidney W. Stone, 20 N. Y., camp fever. — Chas. McLaughlin.
Henry Lynch, 55 N. Y., camp fever. — Lewis Giles, 4 Ohio.
Jno. Stewart. — J. B. Rand, 1 Berdan.
E. R. Ricker, 2d Me. — M. Morris, 12 N. Y.
L. E. Sullivan, 10th Mich. — H. Hannan, 1 Berdan.
E. W. M. Passage, Mich. — J. G. Cook, 5th Battery.
Geo. M. Lowell, 20th Me. — Ab. Babcock, 69th Ohio.
Wm. Cooley, Berdan's. — Wm. Parent, 65th Ohio.
F. C. Benton, 12th Mass. — H. H. Rice, 8th Ill. Cavalry.
C. B. Calkins, 3d Mich. — W. Sottle, 8th Ill. Cavalry.
C. H. Reake, 3d Me. — H. C. Huckins, 45th N. Y.
Wm. Romaelle, seaman. — F. Hea dy, 2d N. Y.
Jos Baker, 93d N. Y. — Wm. Gennell, 9th Mass.
Daniel Bell, 2d Me. — J. Bartholomew, 8th Conn.
Greenleaf Foster, 16th Mass.
A. Howard, 2d R. I.
Wm. Pringle, 98th N. Y.

## THE LOYAL GOVERNORS.

*From The Philadelphia Bulletin.*

We have received from Governor Curtin the following letter, which we take the liberty of publishing, as it contains matter of public interest:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, July 5, 1862.

*To the Editor of The Evening Bulletin:*

SIR: In answer to the inquiry which appears in *The Evening Bulletin* of this evening, I deem it just to the Governors of Iowa and Delaware to make an explanation, as to the memorial presented to the President last week, by the Governors of loyal States, offering additional troops to suppress the Rebellion.

At the time the memorial was prepared we could not reach, by telegraph, either Governor Kirkwood or Burton, and it was sent to Washington without replies from them. On my return to Harrisburg, on the morning of the 4th inst., I received a letter from Gov. Burton, asking that his name be signed to the memorial, and expressing, for the people of Delaware, his cordial approval of the offer, and his willingness to co-operate to any extent, in all just measures for the active prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The letter of Gov. Burton was immediately transmitted to the War Department, and there is no doubt his name has been appended to the memorial, and that the public will be so informed.

Failing to reach Gov. Kirkwood, I united in a dispatch with Gov. Morgan of New-York, to Messrs. Grimes and Harlan, Senators from Iowa, asking them to call at the War Department, and, if they were willing to assume the responsibility, to sign the name of the Governor to the memorial. I have a letter from them, in which they say they called at the Department to sign the name of the Governor, as they knew it would meet his entire approbation, but that the memorial had already been published. There can be no doubt the Governor of Iowa will signify his approbation. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c., A. G. CURTIN.

## WAR.

Throughout the thirty centuries of records of man's history interwoven with wars carried on in the Old World, from Indus to the Atlantic shores, resounds one cardinal, absolute rule of warfare, and this rule is comprised in two words—RAPIDITY OF MOVEMENT—rapidity of movement in marching or getting at the enemy, and rapidity of maneuvers on the field of battle. Were it not that it is for the destruction of man, it is undoubtedly the GOLDEN RULE of warfare. It sustains itself from that dim epoch when man fought perhaps only with clubs, with pointed sticks, then with arrows, &c., down to to-day, when the most fearful arms of destruction are in use. The rule has its roots in reason and logic, and that is why it is absolute. To it all the great captains owe their fame, their victories, and conquests, recorded in history. From Cyrus down to Stonewall Jackson, rapidity of movement and its result, surprise of the enemy, assured all the victories. Joined to eye, quickness in appreciating the exigencies on a given field of battle, rapidity to profit by the eventual faults of the enemy, insight into the enemy's aims, and finally, the inspiration of the moment—this highest gift and attribute of a military genius; all are corollaries to the above-named *golden rule*. Always all-deciding, all-powerful, it remained the same with various tactics. It was decisive for the Macedonian phalanx, for the Roman legions, and for our modern regiments, brigades, and divisions.

To his lightning-like rapidity of movements, Alexander the Great was indebted not only for his victories on the Granicus, and on the plains of Arbela, but also those conquests from the Nile to Bactria and Indus. Hannibal surprised the Romans by the rapidity of his march from Spain to Italy, and by that other with which he pounced upon them on the Ticino, at Trasimene, at Cannæ. Any one familiar with Cæsar's annals, admires the almost unsurpassed rapidity with which he moved his legions in Gallia—a country then without roads—and afterward in all parts of the world or the Roman Empire.

Gustavus of Sweden, with a force of about 30,000 men, moved in all directions of Germany, between the Rhine and the Elbe, dealing blow after blow at his panic-stricken enemies.

Charles XII. for years owed his success to his restless military activity. Frederick the Great, a sovereign of about four millions of subjects, had at one time on his hands, France, Austria, Russia and Saxony, with an aggregate of about 63,000,000 of inhabitants. With his little army, he moved shuttle-like from Brandenburg to Silesia, Bohemia and Saxony, boarding and whipping his numerous enemies.

Napoleon terrified the Old World by the torrent-like rapidity with which he rushed from the Alps, flying rather than marching from the frontiers of France to those of Istria and Tyrol. His campaigns of Marengo, Ulm, Austerlitz and Jena, are one uninterrupted consecration of the golden rule. When Napoleon's rapid movements were crowned by taking Mack and his army prisoners at Ulm, the French soldiers taunted their leader by saying that hitherto he won battles with their arms, but now he won them with their legs. Our only successes are won by the rapid movements of Pope, Grant, Mitchel and Morgan (in Tennessee), and our disasters are inflicted by the ubiquitous Stonewall Jackson.

Military history teaches that the great and rapidly moving commanders seldom, if ever, have the choice of a field of battle prepared, selected for weeks, nay, even days before; nor do they mature their plans during weeks and weeks for a battle, to be fought when they reach the enemy. Reason shows that such far-reaching routine is impossible. Those who attack an enemy do it rather on a field selected and prepared by the enemy, this being the logical consequence of their rapid, bold, truly military tactics. Napoleon scarcely ever had the choice of a field of battle; certainly not in the beginning of his career in Italy; not in the plains under the Pyramids; not in the great plains of Marengo, where he rather by an accident came in contact with the Austrian army nearly twice as numerous as his, and above all outmantering him by numerous and excellent cavalry, of which he (Napoleon) had scarcely a handful. Napoleon selected not the immortal field of battle of Austerlitz, but his enemies. At Austerlitz General Weirother, the military adviser of Alexander of Russia, inaugurated *strategy*. Austerlitz was selected by the allied Austrians and Russians as the most favorable *strategical* point, and by *strategy* Napoleon and his army were to be annihilated. Napoleon, who despised strategy, overthrew at Austerlitz the allied armies, and the Austrian Empire to boot. Napoleon had not the choice of the fields of Jena or Eylau, but found at Jena the Prussians—at Eylau the Russians—fought, won, and overthrew Prussia. Napoleon had not the choice of Wagram, where his army was cut in two by the Danube, then extraordinarily swollen. But he won that day, and for the second time Austria lay at his feet. He selected not Smolensk or Borodino.

Any student of the Napoleonic campaigns will find that even be handled with greater ease smaller than larger numbers. So in his first Italian campaign; so at Marengo; so at Austerlitz. Reason and logic establish that it must be so, as the longer the line, the larger the numbers, the more difficult to make them move as one man, the more numerous the physical and the intellectual impediments.

These historical truths, as positive as any mathematical law, I submit to the serious consideration of the American people. GUROWSKI.

*Washington, July 9, 1862.*

## VARIOUS WAR ITEMS.

ARRIVAL OF STATE PRISONERS.—The Hon. Mr. Waterbury, from Delaware County, states that he saw seventeen State prisoners, who were taken at Baltimore, safely lodged at Fort Lafayette on Thursday night. They are men of wealth and position (two of them are Judges), and are charged with conspiring to overthrow the Government. Their Secession proclivities were conspicuously displayed during the recent battles near Richmond. They came here like a party of gentlemen on a pleasure excursion, bringing trunks packed with changes of clothing, and immense boxes filled with wines and delicacies for their sensitive stomachs. Of course they were waited upon by willing servants, and expect to have a good time in the Summer resort of Secessionists.

*The Philadelphia Press* of Friday morning says: "The propeller Whilden, of the Ericsson line, arrived here yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, from Baltimore. She brought ten political prisoners from Fort McHenry, on their way to Fort Lafayette. The party were in charge of a squad of soldiers. Among the prisoners was Judge Carmichael of Baltimore.

REBEL HONOR.—*The Louisville Journal* says that several weeks ago a son of Humphrey Marshall was arrested for treasonable acts or words, and taken to that city. He was required to give bail to the amount of $5,000, but, at an interview with Gen. Buell, he made a very strong and apparently sincere promise, that, if released, he would depart himself in all things as a loyal and true citizen of the United States, and Gen. Buell concluded to accept his promise, and released him. Well, almost the first thing the young rascal did after lying himself out of custody, was to abuse the confidence unworthily reposed in him by raising a company, or, at least, as large a portion of one as he could, and joining his father at or beyond Pound Gap.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The New-England Relief Association acknowledge donations of currants from Cornelius Baker, from "A friend," at Elizabeth, and from I. S. B. of Astoria. A large box of oranges is from Wm. Martin of Courtlandt street.

### A REGIMENT OF INFANTRY TO BE RAISED IN CATTARAUGUS AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES.

*The Freeman says*: From circulars and letters which we have just received from the Hon. Geo. W. Patterson and other prominent citizens of Chautauqua County, we are pleased to learn that strong efforts are to be immediately made for the raising of an infantry regiment to be composed wholly of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua soldiers, and to be commanded by local officers of the regiment's own selection.

For the purpose of taking the initiatory steps in this movement, a meeting has been called at Mayville, Chautauqua County, on the 12th inst., and although the time is short, we hope that delegates will be present from every town in the county. The project is certainly a feasible one, and although no district in the State has furnished more soldiers, in proportion to its population, than the Thirty-third, still there are enough young and athletic men yet left to fill the ranks of a regiment to its maximum number, and then leave a handsome reserve sufficient for any subsequent emergency which may happen.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. TWADDLE.—The following order has been circulated among the Captains of the various precincts, in reference to the funeral of Lieut. Twaddle, formerly of the Police Department, which is to take place to-day:

The Department is again called upon to mourn the death of one of its recent members. Lieut. James T. Twaddle resigned his position of Sergeant in the force to volunteer in the military service of the country. He was elected 1st Lieutenant of Company F, 324 Regiment N. Y. S. V., and at the battle of West Point was mortally wounded while bravely leading on his men. His funeral will take place on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., from No. 20 Gouverneur street, corner of Henry, upon which occasion you will parade with two Sergeants and 25 Patrolmen; Captains and Sergeants in full uniform, cloth caps and pants, belts, and batons; Patrolmen, full uniform, body belts, without batons, cloth caps and pants.

Drill Instructor Capt. Turnbull is assigned to the command of the force upon this occasion, to be assisted by such aids as he may designate. The line will be formed in numerical order in Broome street, right resting on Broadway at 1 o'clock p. m., precisely. Captains will report to Capt. Turnbull at the Central Office, immediately upon the arrival of their commands upon the ground. The force of the Eighteenth Precinct will be detailed as the Guard of Honor. The flags at the Station Houses will be displayed at half-mast during the day.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Office Inspector.

Lieut. Twaddle was one of a family of four brothers, who volunteered to serve their country. The remaining three are yet in the army. Such patriotism is worthy of reward.

NINE BATTLES IN SIX DAYS.—We give below the names of the localities of the various battles which were fought by the contending armies before Richmond:

THURSDAY, June 26.—Battle of Mechanicsville.
FRIDAY, June 27.—Battle of Gaines's Mill.
SATURDAY, June 28.—Battle of the Chickahominy.
SUNDAY, June 29.—Battle of Peach Orchard; battle of Savage's Station.
MONDAY, June 30.—Battle of White Oak Swamp; battle of White Oak Creek; battle of Charles City Cross Roads.
TUESDAY, July 1.—Battle of Turkey Bend.

THE DEFENSE OF WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of *The Providence Journal* enumerates the following, as a portion of the defenses of Washington:

Fort Greble, 15 guns; Fort Carroll and redoubt, 14 guns; Fort Snyder, 6 guns; Fort Stanton, 10 guns; Fort Ricketts, 4 guns; Fort Good Hope, 4 guns; Fort Baker, 7 guns; Fort Davis, 6 guns; Fort Dupont, 6 guns; Fort Meigs, 10 guns; Fort Mahem, 8 guns; Fort Lincoln, 12 guns; Fort Thayer, 4 guns; Fort Saratoga, 6 guns; Fort Bunker Hill, 8 guns; Fort Slemmer, 3 guns; Fort Totten and redoubt, 14 guns; Fort Slocum, 10 guns; Fort Massachusetts, 10 guns; Fort De Russey, 7 guns; Fort Pennsylvania, 12 guns; Fort Gaines, 4 guns; Fort Ripley, 6 guns; Fort Alexander, 7 guns; Fort Franklin, 6 guns; Batteries Vermont, 3 guns; Martin Scott, 1 gun; Cameron, 2 guns.

THE CONFEDERATE COTTON LOAN.—Mr. J. B. De Bow, agent of the Confederate produce loan, gives notice through the columns of *The Grenada Appeal* of the 27th, to the cotton-planters of Mississippi and Louisiana, that those desiring to subscribe their cotton crops are "notified that under a recent act of Congress the same will be taken by the Government at a fair valuation, in exchange for 8 per cent bonds, which can be readily used in ordinary business transactions." He adds: "The bond will be delivered at the time of the purchase, but the cotton will remain in the custody of the planter, who must oblige himself to take due and proper care of the same, and deliver it, free of charge, at the nearest shipping point whenever requested to do so. The planter is not expected to insure the cotton, and will not be responsible for it if burned, when threatened by the enemy. Where the State has advanced upon cotton, its lien, in case of sale, can be removed by the parties."

A NARROW ESCAPE.—An officer on board the gunboat Chocoru, writes to a relative in this city, that the steamer State of Maine, belonging on the Bay State line, had a narrow escape from falling into the hands of the Rebels. On the 30th ult. she passed the Chocoru on the Pamunkey, bound up to the White House with horses, not having heard of the evacuation of that Point. It was with some difficulty that the gunboat Corwin, which was stationed at West Point, could induce the captain to turn back. He refused to believe that White House Landing had been deserted and burnt. Finally, the captain of the Corwin told him he must go back whether he wanted to or not, and thus the boat was saved from the clutches of Secesh. [Fall River News.

TROOPS TO BE RAISED IN TENNESSEE TO SUPPRESS THE GUERRILLAS.—We learn that 15,000 soldiers will be raised in Tennessee for the suppression of guerrillas and home traitors. Five thousand will be assigned to each division of the State. Several of the most popular and experienced men in the State are at the head of this most excellent movement.

A similar movement would do great good in Kentucky. No doubt a much larger proportion of the Union men of this State than those of Tennessee have gone into the Union armies, but there are still loyal men enough at home to put down the guerrilla bands if they will openly organize for the purpose. [Memphis Appeal.

POSSIBLE ESCAPE OF COL. TUCKER.—There is a possibility that Col. Tucker, of the 2d Regiment, is yet alive, though probably in the hands of the enemy. A sutler's clerk—a boy of some 15 years of age, reached here on Saturday, who states positively that on the 28th ultimo, after the battle at Gaines's Hill, he saw Col. Tucker in the hospital tent of the 1st Regiment; that while there, the ball which had penetrated his side was extracted; that subsequently he was placed in an ambulance and taken the boy knows not whither. [Newark Mercury.

—Col. Stryker of the 44th N. Y. has resigned. He will be succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Rice.

DEATH OF THE PROJECTOR OF THE WELLAND CANAL.—*The Toronto Leader* records that on Saturday, July 5, Mr. William Hamilton Merritt breathed his last. He was just turned 69 years of age, having been born on the July 3, 1793. New-York was his native State, and though he lived the greater part of his life in Canada, he never ceased to hold up New-York as a model State, with model canal management and a written Constitution, such as Canada ought to adopt. Whatever celebrity he obtained arose chiefly from his connection with the Welland Canal in its early stage. Since canals were invented, there never was an isthmus of the least importance which did not suggest a canal to many minds. Mr. Merritt gave the idea of connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario by a canal a practical shape, though the original notions were very crude. His scheme was to make a tunnel 40 or 50 feet under ground, with plank on the sides and plank on the top. Engineers gave estimates of cost which, when placed beside the actual figures, we can only regard as warnings against deception in similar cases. But then nothing beyond vessels of ten tuns burden were thought of in connection with the canal. Three routes were spoken of, surveyed we should say, and the canal was to be built for about £12,000 on any one of them! It has cost between five and six millions of dollars, most of which had to be assumed by the Province.

A WINDFALL TO A LABORING MAN.—*The Auburn Advertiser* states that a laboring man named Daniel Rogers, who has been working for the past week for D. C. Goodrich in laying a cellar wall by the porch in that city, has received a letter from Ireland stating that there is now in the Bank of Ireland $250,000 to his credit, from the estate of his grandfather. It is necessary to give six months notice before drawing this sum from the bank. Mr. Rogers expects soon to go over for his fortune. This has not been unexpected by Mr. Rogers. He has had a sum deposited for some time in the Woodsport Bank to pay his expenses to Ireland whenever the legacy should be determined. He will, on his return from Ireland, settle with his fortune in Auburn. Mr. Rogers is an industrious, intelligent and highly respectable man, and is fully capable of taking care of his large estate.

A TIGRESS.—*The Warren (Pa.) Mail* gives an account of the sentencing of a woman named Anna J. Clements to the Penitentiary for two years, on a charge of larceny. During the remarks made by the Court, she frequently interrupted with insolent and abusive language. When the sentence was pronounced, she broke forth with a volley of imprecations, and let fly four or five stones, one after another, like lightning. The judges ducked their heads, and dodged, barely escaping a hit. Then she bounded like a wild cat for the Judge, and actually got partly behind the bench before she was seized and held, while she yelled and struggled with the strength of a strong man.

## PERSONAL.

—*The Irish American* learns that Gen. Shields has not tendered his resignation, but that on the contrary, so far from feeling that the confidence of the President and the War Department has been withdrawn from him, Gen. Shields has received the most flattering marks of the high esteem in which he is held by the National Executive, in being entrusted with a most important mission, having regard to the raising of the new levies of troops called for by the President, at the request of the Governors of the loyal States.

—Dr. E. H. Davis, of Manchester, N. H., left on Saturday last for Virginia, to assist in taking care of the wounded troops. He is to be employed under the direction of the Surgeon-General of the army.

—All the pretty women of New-Orleans are not Yankee haters. One of them recently fell in love with a handsome Union officer at first sight, and now that he is sick and in the hospital, she takes him flowers every day, soothes his aching brow, and says all sorts of sweet things to him. He is not very sick, but his brother officers think he will have a slow recovery, and it will be long before he will return to camp duty.

—Philip Ripley, ex-Mayor of Hartford, and one of its most respected and influential citizens, died on Monday morning at 5 o'clock, of typhus fever, at the age of 68, after a sickness of four or five weeks. He leaves a wife (his second wife), and one son by his first wife, Philip Ripley, jr., recently the City Editor of *The N. Y. Evening Post*.

—The arrest of the editor of *The Circleville (Ohio) Watchman* was ordered because of a recent publication of an editorial on Gen. Butler's course in New-Orleans, containing this sentence: "Are there not in New-Orleans some men brave enough to rid the earth of such a monstrous hellhound?"

—Col. L. D. Campbell of the 69th Ohio Volunteers has succeeded Col. Matthews as Provost Marshal of Nashville. *The Union* says of him: He will fill the office admirably, we are confident, and will pursue such a policy as will encourage and strengthen the hearts and hands of our loyal citizens, and repress the insolence of blatant Rebels. The tender-footed policy has proved a signal failure wherever it has been tried, and it has been tried in hundreds of places, by officers who treated fanatical and enraged Rebels as if they were conscientious and rational beings.

—The numerous friends of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, one of our most accomplished business men, will be pleased to learn that he has returned home from his trip to Europe, with greatly improved health and strength.

—Professor Peissner, Professor of Modern Languages at Union College, will organize a regiment under the new call for troops.

—Secretary Smith of the Interior Department has been confined to his bed by indisposition for three or four days past.

## FROM COLORADO.

### PROSPECTS IN THE GREGORY MINES.

*From The Denver News, 24th.*

A day's observation through the Gregory mines has more than confirmed our previous opinion that the yield of gold this year will be immensely greater than in any preceding one. The mills are all at work and doing well. The deep shafts are generally through the cap-rock, and yielding steadily and largely. The ore is found to increase in richness as it descends, and the miners, by experience, are improving their facilities for getting it out.

Steam engines have been set up on a number of the principal leads for pumping water and raising ore, and the old hand windlasses have nearly all given way for whimms and other horse-power arrangements for that purpose.

Hardly an idle man can be seen anywhere in the mines, and there is in fact a scarcity of laborers. Wages rate from two and a half to three and a half dollars per day, and some experienced drifters get even more.

Many of the mills that were at first set low down in the gulches have been removed to higher ground, and there is in consequence much more comfort and convenience in working in and about them.

There is no longer any complaint of the inability of mills to save gold.

The Consolidated Ditch is furnishing a good supply of excellent clear water this season; and in addition to that furnished direct to miners, a number of quartz mills on Quartz Hill receive their motive power therefrom.

The Nevada Ditch is also running full, and there is yet no lack of the great indispensable, water.

The gulches are being extensively worked this season, and doubtless they are paying well. Spring, Nevada, Eureka, Gregory, and Russell Gulches are all being mined more thoroughly than ever before. Altogether, the prospects were never before so bright in the Colorado mines, although the number of people has several times been much greater. Knowing ones put the prospective yield of gold for the current year at from ten to fifteen millions of dollars. The figure seems high, but we think it is hardly above the mark.

THE ST. LOUIS COURT HOUSE.—After the lapse of a quarter of a century from its inception, the St. Louis County Court-House is at