

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

By an arrival from Fort Royal we have full details by our own correspondents of Gen. Gillmore's operations against the defenses of Charleston, in cooperation with the naval force under Admiral Dahlgren, to the 15th inst. After the failure of the attack on Fort Wagner, which was caused by the hesitation of the supports of the storming party to come up after the parapet was gained, Gen. Gillmore commenced operations by mining, and it was expected that it would soon be captured. All the fortifications on James Island, as far as Secessionville, were also in our possession. During the operations a Rebel steamer attempted to land reinforcements on Morris Island, but she was driven off and destroyed by our gunboats, the troops on board barely escaping. There is a report also that a Rebel gunboat, which came down the harbor to reconnoiter, ventured a little too near our craft, and was taken. The news effectually disposes of the report that Charleston was captured on the 14th; yet each result seems to be very near at hand. The Richmond papers have advised from Beauregard to the 16th. He says that on the morning of that day he attacked the Union troops on James Island, and drove them back to the protection of their gunboats in the Sago, the loss on both sides being small. Gen. Gillmore was missing men on Morris Island, and another attack on Battery Wagner was expected forthwith. But little damage was done to the battery by the hammering of the Union fleet.

We have New-Orleans news to the 12th inst. The chief matter of interest is the surrender of Port Hudson, of which we have had but the mere announcement. It appears that Gen. Gardner, on the 8th inst., sent out a flag of truce asking for terms of capitulation. Gen. Banks replied that he should require an unconditional surrender, and gave Gardner twenty-four hours to consider the matter. At 7 o'clock a. m. on the 9th the terms were complied with, and our troops took possession. The moment the surrender was completed, the Rebels sent a request for six thousand rations, as they had eaten their last meal—which was found to be literally true. The trophies are five thousand prisoners, fifty pieces of artillery, and small arms in proportion. The loyal citizens of New-Orleans indulged in a torch-light procession and general jubilation on the night of the 11th. There are several regiments of Massachusetts troops with Gen. Banks at Port Hudson, whose time expired some time ago, but who nobly determined to remain until the last Rebel stronghold on the Mississippi should fall, and their valor has at last been rewarded by the consummation of their most ardent wishes. A force from Gen. Banks's army was advancing on Brashear City. The death of Commander Abner Keed of the United States Navy is reported.

We have later news from North Carolina. On the 15th inst., Williamson, on the Roanoke, was bombarded by four Union gunboats; the Rebels were driven away from the river, and the bridge over Eardman's Creek was destroyed. General Foster has gone to Fortress Monroe to relieve Gen. Dix and reconstruct the new Department, which will absorb the Department of Virginia. The North Carolina papers are still discussing the probabilities of a reconstruction of the Union. The controversy is earnest, and on the part of the Southern side, is very bitter.

A Memphis dispatch states that Col. Hatch has captured the artillery and trains of the Rebel Gen. Bliffoe. The Rebel forces scattered in every direction, most of them finally crossing the Tennessee and joining Rhoddy. There are now no large bodies of Rebels north of the Mississippi river, but guerrilla parties are troublesome. A later dispatch from Gen. Hurlbert to the War Department says that Col. Hatch punished the Rebels severely at Jackson, Tenn. Their loss was 200, in killed, wounded and prisoners; 400 conscripts were released, and 250 horses taken.

The State of Michigan has ordered that no more new regiments be raised within the State, that no commissions will be given to any officer for any new organization, nor will any State bounty be paid to men enlisting for such organization; that all recruiting in the State shall, until further orders, be for men for the regiments and batteries now in the field, and all men enlisting thereafter will have choice of regiments and will be entitled to the usual Government and State bounties.

In consequence of the threat of Jeff. Davis to execute Captain Sawyer and Flynn in revenge for Gen. Burnside's execution of two Confederate officers who were recruiting within his lines, the United States Government have set apart the Rebel Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Capt. Winder (son of the notorious jailer of Libby Prison) as hostages for the men. As Davis does by Sawyer and Flynn so shall we do by Lee and Winder.

Major-General Foster, of the Department of North Carolina, has taken command of the Department of Virginia in place of Major-General Dix, who has been transferred to the Department of the East. The two departments are made into one, that of Virginia being abolished.

Our cavalry, under General Gregg, has had a rough battle with the Rebels. Squirt's entire force, near Martinsburg. Our men obstinately held their ground through several hours of fighting. The losses on both sides are said to be large.

We learn from Cincinnati that General Blunt has captured the Rebel stronghold at Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, and taken a large number of prisoners. There cannot now be any large Rebel forces in that State.

Some Rebel cavalry, only 60 in number, pillaged Hickman, Ky., on the 15th. Such a small force ought to have been driven off by the citizens alone; but they stayed all night and left un molested.

General Sherman was at Jackson, Miss., on the 10th, and advanced with his forces beyond Pearl River. The Rebel General Johnston had retreated beyond a small stream further back.

Gen. Geo. Cadwalader has assumed command of the United States forces in and about Philadelphia. He is a Pennsylvania, and very popular where he is best known.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met on Saturday afternoon, and after discussion in secret session, passed a resolution to the following effect: That if the Mayor vetoed the ordinance appropriating \$2,500,000 with which to pay the \$300 exemption of poor men, they would immediately pass it over the veto. No other business was transacted. The Board of Councilmen also met, and unanimously adopted, without amendment, the resolution passed by the Aldermen relative to the exemption ordinance.

The stock market was quite active on Saturday morning, but under a considerable disposition on the part of some operators to realize on the large advance of the last two weeks' prices of the leading families received before the close of the trading session of the Board. The market improved after the Board, and at the 1 o'clock call there was a better feeling. During the afternoon little business was done in the street. The market closed steady. Freight is steady, with a

moderate advance. Since the suppression of the riot money has been more active, but rates remain unchanged—6 1/2 cent being the prevailing terms with few transactions at 5 and 7 1/2 cent. The reports from Charleston caused a further decline in gold. At one time the market declined to 12 1/2, but it closed at 12 1/2. Foreign exchange closed at 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4.

The Riot.

In order to supply the demand for THE TRIBUNE containing full accounts of the riot, we have reprinted a large edition of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for last week, which contains the news up to the 15th inst. Copies can be had at our counter this morning. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week will be ready on Thursday morning next, and will contain the news to that date. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, five cents. The trade supplied at the usual price.

Our full accounts of the late Riot begin this morning on the second page. On the seventh page are letters from Vicksburg and Cairo.

We print on the eighth page four days later news from Europe, by the arrival of the Hansa and the City of London, at this port.

The insurrectionists at Troy destroyed the office of THE TIMES of that city, on Wednesday last, a journal which for fifteen years has been distinguished, not only as a loyal and able paper, but for its consistent and constant advocacy of the rights and interests of working-men. The pecuniary loss to its proprietor, Mr. John M. Francis, is undoubtedly heavy, but he is a good deal more hurt than frightened; and, after a suspension of two days only, comes out with his paper handsomer than ever, and as fresh as though he had only had a house-cleaning. In a calm and manly article, on resuming publication, he says:

"The Times shall be in the future, as it always has been, the advocate of law, the defender of public integrity, the upholder and champion of every man who earns his bread by the honest sweat of his brow. It will support the Government and defend any policy calculated to restore most speedily a perfect union of all the States in our Republic. And it will denounce and oppose, fearlessly and unflinchingly, the bad and dangerous spirit of criminal law, lawless violence, and unwholesome opinion, which is the source of the scenes or city has witnessed this week, and, in a more extended sphere, has been at the bottom of our desperate national disorders."

Troy will have the pleasure of paying for his old type, and we trust some thousands of fresh subscribers will read the new as an appreciation of the persecutions and the pluck of its editor.

A MAN'S RIGHT TO HIS OWN.

Among the questions conspicuously raised by recent proceedings in our City is that of the right of each man to whatever he may have fairly earned or acquired—his right to possess, control and enjoy it, subject always to the dictates of morality and the laws of the land, but never, never to ruffian violence and mob dictation.

A manufacturer or mechanic in large business is sitting at his desk, intent on his own affairs, when his attention is challenged by some one he never saw before, who walks up in his shirt-sleeves, cigar in mouth, and abruptly says:

"I am here to request you to close this establishment forthwith, and keep it closed for the remainder of the day."

"By whose order?"  
"By order of the mob."  
"Under what penalty?"  
"Under penalty of being burnt out within two hours."

Hereupon the gentleman in shirt-sleeves takes himself off, and the business man proceeds to turn his workmen into the street and close his windows and doors, feeling like a sneak and taking care not to catch the reflection of his own face in a mirror.

There were many instances of this sort during the last week. Here is a flagrant case: The agent of one of our great gas companies visited us on Thursday to ask us to be very sparing of gas for the present. He did his errand courteously, and, we fancied, had the grace to be ashamed of it.

"But, Sir, how can we comply with your request? We live by light—we cannot live without it. A family may go to bed at dark and do without gas entirely; but we must work all night or our paper is stopped—our business is ruined. We need not less but more light than usual in these times, with gangs of ruffians prowling in every dark corner, awaiting an opportunity to surprise and destroy us. Why not let us have our full supply of gas?"  
"Because our workmen have all left us!"  
"What! do you employ and depend on rioters?"  
"No; our men are not rioters. But we were required to discharge them for the day, or have our works burned down, and we had no choice but compliance."  
"Was this the first day?"  
"No—the third."  
"And you have not yet armed your workmen, fortified your premises, and hidden the villains' defiance?"  
"No; they would burn us out."

We could not help feeling that said rich and powerful Gas Company had failed in its duty to its dependent customers and to the community.

The case is a little different with a private individual who is ordered to discharge his colored servants or workmen under peril of sack and arson; but even he has no right to rest quiet under the outrage. A man will concede very much to shield his family from measureless violence; but he should so concede barely once. The next day should find him so combined with and strengthened by his neighbors as to be ready to treat as he deserves the next scoundrel who may come to bully him concerning his own personal affairs.

The merchants of New-York are to hold a meeting to-day to devise and provide means of relief for the abused, maltreated, persecuted, outraged colored population of our city, now cowering in cellars and stables from fear of their abusers, torturers, murderers. This is proper and laudable; but we tell the merchants that these poor victims of senseless brutality and infernal malice need justice more than charity, and that what the powerful and humane ought to do for them is to unite in firm resolve that they shall be protected in their rights and their homes, and made welcome to any work that they are able and willing to do at satisfactory prices. Let

our merchants and capitalists resolve that these poor blacks shall work wherever men who want work may see fit to hire them—that they, Americans born and bred, shall be protected in the enjoyment of all the natural rights of free Americans—and that whoever molests or assails them shall do so at his imminent peril—and this meeting will have accomplished something more than all the cold victuals and candle-ends of charity. We don't object to aims for the abused, the afflicted, the famishing; we only insist that Justice shall walk hand in hand with Charity.

For our own part, we give final notice that this property, accumulated by thirty years of anxious toil and frugality, belongs to those who have faithfully earned it, and they do not intend to share its management or control with the denizens of Mackerellville or the Hook. We propose to conduct our business in our own way, by the help of such persons as we believe will serve us best; and we take counsel of no one outside of our own establishment in selecting them. If any gentleman employed by us has any objection to another person whom we employ or think of employing, we will hear his respectful remonstrance and give it candid, earnest consideration. If we cannot agree in the premises, one of the parties at variance will probably leave; but we are not disposed to go just yet. And if any person who has no property interest in our concern, whom we do not employ, and whose advice we do not solicit, volunteers any dictation as to whom we shall or shall not hire, and what this or that person shall do or not do in our establishment, we affectionately advise him to mind his own business, if he has any; since we intend to take exclusive care of ours.

THE IRRISH.

There is a very general excitement and prejudice against the Irish residents of our City because of the riotous outrages of last week, which, though natural, is tending to gross injustice. It is true that most of the immediate perpetrators of those outrages were of Irish birth or lineage; but it is not true that all, or nearly all the Irish, nor even of the Irish Roman Catholics, are either rioters themselves or sympathizers with the rioters. On the contrary, we personally know many Irish Catholics who are as loyal, as law-abiding and as hostile to all manner of riot and outrage, as any men on earth. For example, our Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, which are pre-eminently, predominantly Irish, have not been disgraced by a single outrage, nor even upon their colored residents. And from every quarter we have testimony that the industrious, sober, intelligent Irish—of whom there are thousands among us—indignantly declined all participation in the crimes of the grog-shop rowdies and ruffians who have done their worst to disgrace the Irish name. Nearly all who were eye-witnesses of the shameful doings of last week agree on this point. Mr. N. P. Willis, who witnessed the burning on Monday afternoon of the gun factory in Second Avenue, thus writes in his Home Journal:

"The Irish women and boys (of whom the crowd was more than half composed) were rude, and wholly regardless of the common wayfarer's rights, impatient if spoken to, and crowding or running against us, unless we escaped them by very paleontological wading of our way. The whole air and behavior of this wicked and dirty plurality expressed an insulting lawlessness and defiance. The high brick blocks and closely packed houses in this neighborhood seemed to be literally alive with sickness and vice. Curiosity to look on, at the first raving so near them, brought every inhabitant to the porch or window, or assembled them in ragged and dirty groups on the sidewalk in front. Probably not a creature, who could move, was left indoors at that hour. And it is wonderful to see, and difficult to believe, that so much misery, and disease, and other wretchedness, can be heaped together and hidden by high walls, unvisited and unthought-of, so near our own abodes! The crowd but pale and sickly young women, scarce decent in their ragged attire, were impatient, and restless in their impatient and impatient, and some of the poorer classes are deformed, and what numbers are paralytic, dumb, blind, imbecile, idiotic, and others in their poverty-stricken abandonment for the world! Alas! human face look so hideous, with hope and vanity all gone! And female forms and features are made so frightful by sin, squalor, and debasement! To walk the streets as we walked them, for those hours of confusion and riot, was like a fearful witnessing of the day of judgment, with every wicked thing revealed, every sin and sorrow blindingly glared upon, every hidden horror and abomination laid bare, before the expectant eye."

"We had not made the character of 'the mob' a part of our description; it has been done so fully by the daily journals. But we must add our own testimony to the peculiarly of the confessed rioters. There were no SCARCELY Irish among them. Irish they all were—every soul of them—but they were the dirty half-drunken, brutal rowdies, who are the leprosy of the fair-skinned race. They were the filthy pustules of an eruption on the Irish cheek—out to be as they were, and purged away like a diseased cancer. In ordinary life, such fellows sneak about, and hide from daylight, in places where they can drink and debauch, and contrive wickedness; but here—where the grand fire made them feel like masters and gave them impudence for the hour—they were the pictures of sassy beggars, half-drunken brutes and robbers, longing to put a pinch upon your throat and empty your pockets. One of our daily papers estimates this class of the New-York population at twenty thousand. How shall we sufficiently damn, for all history, the existing politicians or cowardly office-holders who—for a meagre wage to his party—will be ready to prostitute such a scum of a great city!"

Let us entreat the honest, sober, frugal, worthy Irish segment of our population, whether of city or country, to bear patiently the opprobrium to which the outrages committed by this vile crew may for a time expose them, proving by their quiet demeanor and upright conduct that they are misjudged and harshly dealt with by the indiscriminate odium to which they are subjected. A few days of such behaviour will restore the equilibrium of the public mind, and restrict the opprobrium of the recent outrages to those who have really deserved it.

THE DRAFT.

There are those who but yesterday were arguing that the draft was absurd, because the Rebels could not be subdued, yet who have turned a short corner and insist that the draft should be forbore because the Rebels are already virtually subdued, or certain very soon to be. They were wrong before, and are doubly wrong now.

The defeat and pursuit of Lee—the Rebel repulse at Helena—the capture of Vicksburg—the fall of Port Hudson—the successful inauguration of Gen. Gillmore's new demonstration on Charleston—have signally, undeniably brightened the Union prospect. All these have been achieved within the present month. They render the reestablishment of the Union morally certain; but they do not render fur-

ther effort unnecessary. On the contrary, they incite to such effort, by proving that it will not be made in vain.

We have a strong hope that not half the number called for by the present Conscription will ever be required to leave their homes. It is possible that none of them may be. But it by no means follows that there is no necessity for drafting. On the contrary, it is the spectacle of Half a Million fresh bayonets rising and clustering behind our armies in the field, ready to replenish their thinned ranks and bear on their victorious banners, that we rely on to complete the work so gloriously begun and spare the further effusion of blood.

If we had to-day this Half Million drafted, embodied, and ready to take the field, we believe they would not be required. The mass of the Rebels would say, "If we are bent on almost every field, in nearly every quarter, without this immense reinforcement to the Union armies, what chance can we have after they shall have been sent forward? Let us make terms while we may." And thus the mustering of this new army would insure an immense saving of life.

The Rebel sympathizers at the North see that the success of the Draft is the ruin of the Rebellion. Hence their vehement repugnance to it; hence our earnest advocacy of it. Let us call out a force that will give us Peace through speedy and complete triumph. The Rebels are familiar with the story of Capt. Scott's "coon." Let us give them as good an excuse for coming down, by showing them that their case is hopeless. Just now is the accepted time.

THE EXEMPTION.

The French are the first Military nation of modern as the Romans long were of ancient Europe, and the former assert, as the latter maintained, the liability of every citizen to render Military service to his country. Every Frenchman at twenty years of age must stand his chance among the French males of like age of being drafted to serve in the Army—his liability to serve ceasing with his thirtieth year.

But there are various grounds of exemption from service, while the right to serve by substitute was long ago established. Hence arose an extensive traffic or brokerage in substitutes—speculators buying up all the stock in market to sell to whomsoever should choose to pay their price for it. Under this system, it was found that the substitutes usually received about \$100, while the brokers exacted from \$500 upward, according to the ruling of the market. And the Government found that its substitutes were apt to be a hard lot—discharged convicts, prodigals, reprobates, and bad boys generally. The speculator in substitutes had no interest in the matter but to procure the cheapest article that would be accepted, while the drafted man was governed by a similar impulse. Thus the substitutes corrupted and deteriorated the army.

In view of these facts, the Government took the substitute business wholly into its own hands, fixing a uniform price for substitutes in time of peace and a somewhat higher price in time of war. Whoever chooses to serve by substitute pays that price over to the Government, and receives a certificate of exemption, and the Government employs the money so paid to hire the best substitute it can find—a veteran soldier if possible, who is worth two average recruits to the service. And that is exactly what our Government aims at in the \$300 exemption. A fixed, well-known price—paid to the substitute, not a cent to speculators; the very best substitutes that the price will command; and the Government managing the whole business in the interest of the service—such are the results of a system which has stood the test of experience in the most effective military service on earth.

"But why not make every drafted person serve in person?" it is asked. We answer—because that is not best. If the rule, it would render military service far more onerous and less effective than at present. He who will stipulate to serve for a bounty of \$300, is presumably a better soldier than he who will pay the \$300 to escape serving. Thus the semi-Rebels of lower Maryland would be worth very little to the Union service; but the \$300 each that they will pay to escape serving will induce far better men to take their places. Moreover, there are thousands of patriotic men, who would make good soldiers, who are of more service to the National cause elsewhere than in the field. To send them to the war is to take them from positions where they are now rendering important service to the cause of the Union. The Nation wants soldiers for its defense; but it needs men at work in various civil capacities, to render the soldiers in the field effective. The law as it stands is well meant and well considered. Let us stand by it as it is!

HANG OUT THE OLD FLAG!

The absence of the National Flag in all parts of the city during the past week during the riot was a noteworthy circumstance; but now that citizens have taken breath and a new start, let the dear old Flag be flung to the breeze from every flag-staff in the city, that all may thus anew give sign of patriotism and loyalty.

The Buffalo Courier says THE EXPRESS of that city, referring to the speech of Gov. Seymour to the mob whom he called off from threatening our office last Tuesday,

"Represented the Governor as 'steeping with obnoxious gestures to that numerous and intemperate mob, and shouting in a voice of triumph.' Now THE EXPRESS in THE TRIBUNE shows at present, every its very sentence to that same Governor's earnest and discretion, its talk would probably be different."

We are not yet aware that we owe anything to Gov. Seymour's "firmness and discretion," nor to those of the ruffians whom he called off from threatening us and addressed in such fraternal and endearing terms. We were then prepared for them, as we were not the night before, when their vanguard forced its way into our office, sacked and fired it, but were driven off by the Police. For that good service, we are deeply grateful to the Police, but not at all to the rioters or their distinguished "friend." Had they assailed us on Tuesday, we should have disposed of at least

a thousand of them, and we think the Police would have dispersed the residue. When we have a Governor who will talk to such miscreants as they deserve, we shall doubtless regard his interposition with gratitude, but hardly before.

Salem, Mass., has six Protestant clergymen liable to be drafted, and the revolutions of the wheel have transformed them all into soldiers. Worcester, Mass., has six students freshly graduated from Harvard University, and the draft takes them all. In Hartford, Conn., live three brothers—John, Hugh, and Thomas Riley—and each has drawn a prize in the lottery of conscription.

The Fulton Patriot (Oswego Co., N. Y.), says:

"The Syracuse Courier, the organ of John A. Green, Gov. Seymour's new brigadier and military counselor, is indignant at Pemberton for yielding Vicksburg, and says that there is nothing that will relieve him from the charge of 'a weak and premature, and as yet unnecessary surrender.'"

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-YORK RIOT.

Affiliation of Northern Copperheads with Southern Rebels.

REBEL OUTRAGES AT GETTYSBURG.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDERS.

WAR GAZETTE—OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPT., PROTEST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE } WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1863.  
CIRCULAR NO. 43.—First: Hereafter a reward of ten dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter.

Paragraph 22, page 8, Regulations for the Government of the Bureau of the Protest-Marshal-General of the United States, as well as paragraph 2 of Circular No. 23 from the Protest-Marshal-General's Office, are amended accordingly.

Paragraph 23, page 7, same regulations, is amended so as to read as follows:

"The members of the Guard may be allowed for the time actually and necessarily employed on the trip a per diem of not more than \$1.50 and their actual expenses, provided they accomplish the duty assigned them."

"JAMES H. FRY, Protest-Marshal-General." OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1863.

CIRCULAR NO. 5.—The fourth paragraph of Circular No. 44 issued from this office July 12, 1863, is hereby modified so as to correspond with the opinion of the Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, which will hereafter govern in all cases to which it is applicable.

A person drafted into the military service of the United States under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1815, chapter 75, for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes, claiming exemption from draft by reason of any disability, as provided in said act, has the right to have the question of his disability submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Enrollment, whose decision thereon is final. If the Board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right after such decision to pay his commutation money or to furnish his substitute within such extended time as may be fixed by the Board of Enrollments for his appearance for duty.

WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department.

JAMES B. FAY, Protest-Marshal-General.

Special Dispatch to THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, WASHINGTON, July 19, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK RIOT.

The government is in possession of information going to show that there is a thorough understanding between the New-York and the Southern Rebels. When the evidence comes to be known to the public, the assertion in THE TRIBUNE weeks ago that Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania was prompted by a copperhead embassy from New-York, will appear amply supported by proof. A wide-spread organization is known to exist in Northern cities which is in close affiliation with the Southern leaders.

REBEL OUTRAGES AT GETTYSBURG.

According to Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue McPherson, who has just returned from a visit to his home at Gettysburg, the Rebels behaved there very much like their allies have been doing in New-York city during the past week. They ransacked houses, stealing everything on which they could lay their hands, and compelling men and even women to empty their pockets.

ADDRESS BY DR. MASSEY.

Rev. Dr. Massey, senior member of a deputation representing four thousand English clergymen, delivered an address at the West Presbyterian Church, in this city, this evening. He states that, in company with Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward, he visited upon the President yesterday, who received him with great cordiality. The President expressed great gratification at certain portions of the address. The large audience this evening frequently applauded the address, particularly the anti-slavery part of it, and the allusions to President Lincoln. Rev. Dr. Sunderland made the address in response, on behalf of the clergy of Washington, an address so strongly anti-slavery in tone, that the majority of the clergy either refused or were unable, from want of time, to sign.

VIOLATION OF A HOSPITAL FLAG.

Gen. Lee, as is proved by witnesses, cowardly violated a hospital flag, by using the empoia of the college, filled with wounded, over which it was flying, within range of our cannon, as an observatory.

DESTINATION OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Rebel prisoners are now being sent to David's Island, the government having an ample force in New-York to prevent a rescue.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1863.

LEE'S ARMY.

There is nothing definitely known about Lee's army. The impression is he is making his way to Culpeper and Gordonsville with all possible speed.

THE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT HELENA.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Rear-Admiral Porter, dated the 9th inst., in which he states, that, having received intimation from various sources, on the 21st ult., that the Rebel Gen. Price was moving from Arkansas toward the Mississippi, he made the proper disposition to meet the Rebels at such points as he knew to be available, sending a force to Helena. The Bragg, Tyler and Hastings were the vessels detailed. The object of the expedition was to prevent the Rebels from their design of moving on some point on the river, cutting off our transports, and relieving Vicksburg. They attacked the outpost of our troops on the 4th inst., with their whole force, and as the works were slight, succeeded in getting possession of a small fort and four light guns. The troops under Gen. Proutie behaved most nobly in the engagement, and at the writing of Admiral Porter's report, Price was retreating toward Alexandria.

Death of Maj. Bennett.

Memphis, Thursday, July 16, 1863. Maj. Bennett arrived from Vicksburg last evening and died at the officers' hospital, with dysentery, at 9 o'clock.

THE LATE RIOT.

(Continued from Third Page.)

Facts and Incidents.

When the rioters entered the houses of the negroes in Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, near the Second Avenue, they robbed of the occupants of all the portable property they could find, and which they could hardly carry off. They drove the terrified black people shrieking from their houses, and pursued them through the streets, stoning them, and using clubs and bricks after them at every step. As we were informed that in the course of one of these "raids" there was a negro baby, which was caught from its mother's arms, for the purpose, through a third-story window, to the pavement below.

Nor have the negro children been the only ones to suffer during the recent horrible scenes. In more than one instance the mob, not finding the money they were looking for, not being able to discover the silver plate they were in search of, or in their barbarous malignity have selected fitly only men, and sacrificed the mothers almost to death, even if they did not proceed to the length of actually murdering the little innocents.

AFFAIRS AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

The general dead-house of the city being at such fine institution, many bodies are brought to the building, even miles away, and left for identification. They are kept as long as possible, until recognized and claimed, and eventually, after a Court inquest, if not removed by the friends, they are interred at the city's expense.

Aside from the dead-house department the assembly wards of the hospital are, at times like the present, crowded with patients.

A visit to the hospital yesterday enables us to give the following names of persons injured in the riot who have been brought here for treatment. This list is exclusive of the bodies that have been brought to the dead-house for identification, inquest and interment.

It must by no means be supposed however that these are all the wounded with whom the hospital will have to deal. Experience has shown that after a riot, the hospital does not receive the last of its patients for a fortnight. In many cases the friends of the injured men take them to their homes, where they receive such care and attention as their limited means will allow, but the parts proving more serious than at first supposed, or the domestic treatment being inadequate to the cure, the patients are removed to the hospital at last. It would be much better, in all cases where the friends are unable to afford medical advice of the first quality, to remove the wounded of once to the hospital.

The domestic remedies are generally judicious, almost always such care and attention as their limited means will allow, but the parts proving more serious than at first supposed, or the domestic treatment being inadequate to the cure, the patients are removed to the hospital at last. It would be much better, in all cases where the friends are unable to afford medical advice of the first quality, to remove the wounded of once to the hospital.

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On Wednesday and Thursday there had been 32 inquests and 30 funerals at Bellevue Hospital.

Michael Sullivan, Russian, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob.

Patrick Newberry, from Twenty-first street, corner Avenue A, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob.

John Smith, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob.

James Brown, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob.

William White, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob.

Thomas Green, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob.

Richard Black, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob.

Henry Gold, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob.

Charles Silver, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob, shot in the back near Seventh Avenue, shot by the mob.