

New-York Daily Tribune

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Gen. Foster has sent in an official report of the late cavalry raid in North Carolina. Our force consisted of the 3d New-York, some of Meade's men, a squadron of the 12th New-York, and one North Carolina company, all commanded by Brig-Gen. Fatten. They destroyed the railroad bridge over Tar River; they also destroyed a cotton mill well filled, a flouring mill with 1,000 barrels of flour, and a large quantity of hard bread, a machine shop with shells and powder, a large depot, and several officers, an engine and train of cars, a train of 25 wagons with supplies for the Rebels, an armory and machine shop, 800 bales of cotton, two steamboats, an iron-bridge in process of construction, a saw-mill, a train of cars, and great quantities of substance; 100 prisoners, and 300 horses and mules were taken, and 300 negroes following our forces to Newbern. There was a good deal of fighting, the enemy being beaten in every instance. Our loss will not exceed 25 men.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac states that the Rebels were in force on Thursday near Front Royal, and that their cavalry were driven from Manassas Gap about sunset. It was the impression that the Rebels intended to cross the Blue Ridge at Chester or Thornton's Gap, and it is intimated that they will encounter serious opposition at the former. It is added that the Army of the Potomac is full of high expectations. A Union man, who reached Chambersburg on Friday from Banker Hill, states that Lee and staff were at Strasburg on Thursday. Longstreet's corps was at Strasburg, and the advance of the Rebel column had reached Mount Jackson.

Our latest accounts from Meade's army say that Lee has successfully tried all the Blue Ridge gaps, and been repulsed in each instance. Foiled in his desperate attempt to march into Central Virginia, it is thought that he is now moving in all haste up the Valley of the Shenandoah toward Staunton. Our army is practically between Lee and Richmond, and ready for any battle he may offer. Stuart's cavalry is no longer able to do us serious damage; only Mosby's band are troublesome. At Chester Gap our cavalry recaptured 1,100 cattle, several thousand sheep, and a number of horses and mules. Our cavalry have done most excellent service during the past week.

Dispatches from Leavenworth, Kansas, to the 26th report a victory for Gen. Blunt over the Rebels in the Indian Territory on the 16th inst. The enemy was overtaken at Elk Creek, 5,000 strong, under Gen. Cooper, and was there vigorously attacked by 2,500 men and 12 guns of Gen. Blunt's command. The fight was obstinate; but by a bold charge it was finished in the flight of the Rebels, who left all their stores in our possession. Our cavalry were pursuing the fleeing Rebels when the Express left. The Rebel loss was 60 killed and 34 wounded. Col. Williams of the 1st Colored Kansas was severely wounded.

Admiral Porter has officially informed the Navy Department of the result of the expedition recently sent by him through the navigable waters of the Red river country. The enemy appear to have been taken completely by surprise. Two fine steamers Julia with stores were captured, and two others were burned by the Rebels to prevent their falling into our hands. Large quantities of ammunition were also captured. At Harrisonburgh, on the Red river, a very strong fort was found, on a considerable elevation, which could not be reduced by wooden gunboats, which alone composed the expedition.

We have news from Rebel sources to the 18th instant, relative to the evacuation of Jackson and the retreat of the enemy. The sick and wounded were all removed, and the Rebels, according to their own accounts, moved out of the city very quietly at 10 o'clock on the night of the 16th, our forces not being aware of the fact until daylight next morning.

Gen. Comer has sent to the War Department a report of his expedition to Utah. He has given the Indians some good lessons; established a new military post at Soda Springs, near the great bend of Bear river, in Idaho Territory, and established in a town of their own, 33 families of Morriston, or so-called Mormons.

The destruction of Wyalleville, Va., by our forces under Col. Tolland, is officially reported by Gen. Sherman to the War Department. It is also confirmed by a dispatch from the Rebel Gen. Jones to the Confederate Government.

Major-Gen. T. W. Sherman and Brig-Gen. Suplee were among the passengers by the Columbia, which arrived from New-Orleans on Saturday.

Passengers from Vicksburg, arrived on Saturday at Cairo, say that our forces have burned the city of Jackson. We doubt the story.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the City of New-York and the Olympus at this port, and the Scotia off Cape Race, we have one week later dates from Europe—to July 19.

Mr. Roebuck, on July 13, withdrew his motion in favor of a recognition of the Confederates. Mr. Lindsay gave an explanation about his and Mr. Roebuck's late interview with Louis Napoleon—without, however, explaining any of the discrepancies between Mr. Roebuck's statements and the declaration of the English Ministers and the Paris Monitor. The O'Donoghue declared himself to be in favor of a reconstruction of the Federal Union, whether upon a Northern or Southern basis.

In the House of Lords, on July 14, further information on the case of the British vessel Margaret and Jessie, said to have been fired into by the Union vessel Rhode Island, was called for, but Earl Russell had none to give.

The first accounts of the battles at Gettysburg had been received, and great praise was accorded to the Union army and Gen. Meade. The London Times, however, does not find the prospects of the Unionists improved, and says the principal struggle is to come at Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

mark he protests against the decree respecting the press, which he considers illegal and prejudicial to the interests of the country and the royal family.

GENERAL NEWS.

Saturday and Sunday were the two hottest days we have had this season. The range of the mercury was not remarkably high, but there was a stickiness in the air, and it clung about us like a robe of fire, bringing to speedy surrender the very salamander amongst us. About one o'clock on Sunday morning there was a thunder shower, but it left the atmosphere as hot as before. By careful survey of angles and exposed places one was able yesterday to get now and then a bit of a breeze, and existence was thus made tolerable. The rush to ferries and cars yesterday was unprecedented, although the exhaustion produced by the walking necessary to reach these conveyances was something not to be rashly ventured upon. As the sun went down all New-York did not go to Hoboken seated itself upon the front steps of the houses and lolled like an overheated ox. Within doors the air was very like the air of a newly-heated oven, and the broiled denizen was glad enough to escape to the street. Late in the evening came the cool breeze peculiar to this location, and at midnight the temperature was once more down to comfortable.

By the arrival on Saturday of the steamship Columbia, we have dates from New Orleans to the 19th inst. The news is unimportant. Two steamers had arrived from Vicksburg, and there was general rejoicing over the final opening of the Mississippi.

The Spanish frigate Princessa arrived at this port on Saturday, and anchored in the bay. It hoisted all the men-of-war lying off the Battery hoisted the Spanish national ensign at the fore and fired a salute as a mark of respect to the Princessa.

Two prize-steamers arrived at Philadelphia on Friday—the Kate Dale, captured by the gunboat R. R. Cuyler off Tortugas, and the Lizzie, captured by the Santiago de Cuba off Abaco.

The U. S. mail steamship Champion left New-York on Saturday morning, at 2 p. m., and arrived at Aspinwall July 17th, at 2 p. m., and arrived at New-York on Saturday morning. She brings \$250,000 in gold, and over 100 bales of cotton.

As usual on Saturday, in the Summer months, there was no Second Board at the Stock Exchange. At the morning Board the market opened firm and active, but under a disposition to realize on the part of some operators, there was a temporary depression. Prices revived, however, before the close of the session on all but a few of the leading stocks. Governments were steady. Cotton futures of 1863 were wanted at 10 1/2. Coupon Futures of 1874 at 9 1/2, and Cotton Certificates, 9 1/2. The market for wheat after the Board, and the street considerably brighter was done in the afternoon. Exchange was active. Stealing opened at 1 1/2, but as we advanced it sold up to 1 3/4, and at the close some drawers asked 1 1/2. France was 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4. Freights are very dull and rates are lower.

On the second page this morning we print one week later News from Europe; on the second and third pages will be found more about the late Riot, the Police Commissioners' Address, &c.; on the seventh page, Amusements and Commercial Matters.

Gen. Blunt, with twenty-four hundred men, on the 16th instant, attacked five thousand Rebels under Gen. Cooper, on Elk Creek in the Indian Territory, and after a short contest put them to flight, killing sixty, and taking a hundred prisoners. The troops engaged on our side were from Indiana and Kansas, among them the 1st Kansas, colored—all fighting regiments under a fighting general. Very likely the Rebels will take the hint and emigrate to some department which Gen. Blunt does not administer. Should they not go gracefully, they will be made to go.

The Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN died yesterday morning at his residence in Frankfort, Ky. His disease was old age and general debility; he retained his faculties to the last moment, dying without pain or struggle. Mr. Crittenden's history is too well known to be repeated here in detail. He was born in Woodford County, Ky., was bred to the law, established his business at Frankfort, was elected to the Legislature in 1816, and to the United States Senate in 1817, where he stayed only two years. In 1835 he was again chosen Senator; resigned in 1841, and went into President Harrison's cabinet as Attorney-General; he was Tylerized in the Fall of that year, and at once returned to the Senate for the remainder of Henry Clay's term. In 1848 he resigned and was elected Governor of Kentucky by the old Whig party. President Fillmore made him again Attorney-General, where he remained until President Pierce came in, when he once more returned to the Senate for the term ending in 1861. His latest political labors were devoted to the attempt to pacify the South by the celebrated compromise which is known by his name.

FORT WAGNER.

Another assault upon Fort Wagner, another repulse, and Fort Sumter still beneath the Rebel flag—such is the news from Charleston harbor which the Arago brought yesterday to hearts beating high with hope. A clear account of the disaster is given in the letter of our special correspondent, printed in other columns—a letter of intense, even appalling interest, assuming it to be correct, and it bears plentiful intrinsic evidence of its correctness, we cannot put aside the conviction that the assault was terribly mismanaged, and that the almost unequalled bravery of those heroic troops and their officers who attempted it was of no avail, because it was not rightly directed.

In the first place a tremendous commando from land batteries and ships was begun against Fort Wagner at 1 1/2 on the 18th inst., and continued until an hour after sundown. Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren seem to have regarded with the utmost surprise the impregnability of the fort to this fire. Scarcely an answering gun was returned by the Rebels; they were content to let the storm of shot carry itself in the earthworks, or pass harmlessly over their heads. And it seems through the statement is almost incredible, that this fire had been so surely counted on to reduce the fort, that no preparation for assault had been made, and that the assault which was made, was hurriedly arranged on the spur of the moment, after the cessation of the bombardment!

Not even the brigade organization of the forces was preserved. Regiments were selected by different commanders, to whom they were unknown except by reputation, and this desperate duty was thus assigned to a half-organized column, with as much hasty carelessness as if they were destined for a holiday

parade. The assault, nevertheless, was to be made in heavy force.

Three brigades composed the storming party. The first, under Gen. Strong, a good and gallant officer, consisted of the 54th Massachusetts (colored), Col. Shaw; the 6th Connecticut, Col. Chatfield; the 48th New-York, Col. Barton; the 3d New-Hampshire, Col. Jackson; the 76th Pennsylvania, Col. Green; and the 9th Maine, Col. Emery. All were veteran regiments save one—the 54th Massachusetts—and that one was placed in the van and led the assault. It had earned the post of honor by its heroic fighting two days before, on James Island; but it was ordered to this duty just after its arrival from a wearisome march. Still, it went gladly to its work.

This column, led by Gen. Story, advanced along a narrow beach for more than half a mile before it reached the Fort, exposed at every step to the fire in front from the heavy guns and musketry of Fort Wagner, and in a still more terrible enfilading fire from Fort Sumter, which swept the shore along which they marched. Through it all, they went steadily on, the negro regiment steadily leading. They reached the Fort, and portions of three regiments, the 54th Massachusetts, the 6th Connecticut, and the 48th New-York, passed the ditches, gained the parapet, and for half an hour, in a hand-to-hand fight, struggled with the enemy for the possession of the work. They fought under a fire of grape and canister from the howitzers which raked the ditches, from hand grenades, from musketry, but they fought so long as there was an officer left to command them. When the brigade fell back, Major Plimpton of the 3d New-Hampshire was the highest officer left to lead its fragments away from the fight. The General had fallen by hundreds; they had done all men could do, and they retreated.

The 54th Massachusetts (the colored regiment), went into that awful carnage under its noble commander, Col. Shaw, whom a Rebel bullet struck as he gained the parapet. It lost every field officer and every captain, and a lieutenant only remained to order it back. Let it be remembered that this colored regiment, like the Louisiana colored regiment at Port Hudson, was put at the head of a storming column, all veterans but they; put in a position never given except to veterans; charged with a duty of danger and death in which the bravest troops, tried in long years, have often failed to succeed. Yet in this utmost test of courage and of all soldierly qualities, this new regiment of colored soldiers just from the peaceful soil of Massachusetts gave the most splendid and most terrible proof of its heroism; fighting in that deadly breach till almost every officer had fallen and three hundred of its men lay dead.

But why was no support sent to this forlorn hope? Why, when the second column, under Col. Putnam, which also went heroically into this same terrible fire, and over the parapet from which its comrades had been repulsed with this fearful slaughter—why was no support sent? Each column carried the fort only to be driven from it for want of reinforcements. Who is responsible? General Gillmore was not far off. His Chief of Staff, Gen. Seymour was on the ground. Of which of these was it the duty to succeed those brave men desperately fighting against hopeless odds? Or were the orders given and not obeyed?

Be the fault or crime whosoever it was, the supports did not come, and one column after the other was forced to give way. The assault failed. The fort is apparently impregnable by artillery and has resisted two assaults. We know not what Gen. Gillmore means next to attempt, but we know that on the Government rests the imperative duty of ascertaining whether he or Gen. Seymour, or Gen. Stevenson be responsible for the present failure. The same cause was alleged for the repulse of the first attack; it reappears thrice in this. It should be made clear on whom the blame rests for its unfortunate a blunder, and on whomsoever is guilty should fall the utmost penalty that martial law can inflict.

THE WAY TO PEACE.

The one direct, essential, overruling prerequisite to an early and honorable Peace in this distracted, devastated country is the prompt numbering in of the Three Hundred Thousand Men for which the Government has made a draft on the National Militia.

If those men were to-day embodied, it is highly probable that there would be no more serious fighting. Even before our present wasted, decimated armies, the Rebellion makes head only in Northern Virginia, and behind its strong defenses at Charleston. Gens. Rosecrans, Grant and Banks find no enemies that dare dispute their victorious progress; and the Rebels in Arkansas, so recently beaten in the East by the defenders of Helena, have just been routed in the West by a less numerous force under Gen. Blunt. Practically, the Rebellion in the Valley of the Mississippi is smothered.

But our thinned regiments sorely need recruiting before our successes can be followed up. Gen. Banks took Port Hudson by the aid of nine months' men, who had already completed their full term of enlistment. Had they insisted on their unquestioned right to leave, the result must have been disastrous. All our armies, in addition to the inevitable waste of war, have been sorely depleted by the mustering-out of regiments who have faithfully served their two years, or their nine months, and have come home, as was their right. Our recent losses from this source alone will not fall much short of One Hundred Thousand Men.

Meantime, the Rebels practice on the good old rule—"Keep what you get, and get what you can." All who ever enlisted in their service—no matter whether for one year or two—are conscripted to serve to the end. All those who have not enlisted, whether Unionists or Rebels, they force into their service. There is great danger that, while their armies are remorselessly recruited and ours steadily depleted, they may speedily outnumber us on certain important points, if not generally.

The National Draft is our Government's in-

dispensable recourse. Nothing else will give us the necessary reinforcements with adequate celerity. We need them now, so as to be ready for a decisive Fall campaign, if the Rebels shall not—as we think they may—be impelled by the mere assembling of this new force to succumb.

Volunteering is too tardy a resource; beside which, it involves the appointment of a multitude of new and mainly green officers, who cannot, in the nature of things, be nearly so efficient as the old ones, improved by actual service, and with the most conspicuous cowardices, imbecilities and swindlers weeded out. Three Hundred Thousand new men incorporated into old regiments will be far more effective than if mustered in in new regiments, and will cost the country at least Fifty Millions less.

We do not disparage Volunteering. On the contrary, we welcome it; the more the better. Every good man now disposed to volunteer can pocket the \$300 in cash which the Government exacts from every one seeking exemption, receive his \$15 per month, beside clothing, equipment and rations during service, and have a further bounty of \$100 at the close, which we confidently hope will be within a year. Never before on earth were such inducements offered to volunteers as now. But let them take the places of drafted men, so as to secure the extra \$300 which does not come out of the Treasury, and recruit old regiments rather than form new ones.

Meantime, the Pro-Slavery journals and politicians of the loyal States are darkening the sky with rumors of discussion and discussion in the Cabinet respecting terms of accommodation with the Rebels, and are straining every nerve to force the Government to solicit Peace at their hands. Some of them are asking if THE TRIBUNE will advocate "reconstruction" on this or that ground, in defiance of our repeated and explicit statements that we propose to leave this whole matter to the Government of our country, which we hold to be at perfect liberty to accept the submission of the Rebels on such conditions as it shall judge honorable, proper and safe. In all this land, there is no man who will more heartily, gratefully welcome a just and true Peace than the President of the United States, nor one whose heart would more revolt at the infliction of needless injury, suffering or humiliation on the defeated Rebels. We propose, therefore, to leave the arrangement on our side of conditions of Peace wholly to him and his constitutional advisers, while we entreat every loyal citizen to do his very utmost toward securing an early and fit pacification of the country by swelling the ranks of the Union armies. To this end, let every drafted man who can be spared from his business respond personally to the call of duty; let every one who cannot go find a worthy and patriotic substitute; and let each State, county, city and township, generously aid and encourage the National effort to recruit our wasted armies while frowning indignantly upon each device to defeat or nullify the National Conscription.

COPPERHEAD TREATS.

The Patriot and Union is, and long has been, the Democratic organ at the political metropolis of Pennsylvania. This is the way it comments on our statement that the President would inflexibly enforce the Draft:

"There are not seen in arms, under authority of the Administration, men enough to subdue the people of New York, if they are provoked to revolution. In that event, it would be no unorganized, unarméd mob that would be encountered by the legions of the Administration; but men as good and as true as themselves, organized, and officered, and armed, and what is of still more consequence, secure in the consciousness that they were fighting for the preservation of constitutional rights and guarantees against a usurping power that would destroy them and subvert the Government. And recollect further, that in such a conflict not only the bayonets in the army would be turned against the people. Those who would be engaged in such a struggle against lawless oppression have fathers and sons and brothers—whole brigades, divisions and corps of them in the army who, if they fired or charged at all, would fire and charge against the oppressors of their blood and the enemies of their country."

"Before needlessly and cruelly provoking fresh revolutions by resorting to unnecessarily extreme measures, it will be well for those who contemplate the act to pause and consider these things. Revolution in the North is death to the Administration and its party. To all, political death—to tens of thousands, literal and bloody death."

"No monarch apparently set more securely on his throne one day before the revolution broke out than Louis Philippe, King of the French. Paris literally bristled with bayonets, and as one dreamed, twenty-four hours before the accomplishment of the fact, that any power in France could secure the solid foundations of his throne, or pluck the kindly diadem from his head. What occurred? The people demanded of him some concessions, some redress of their wrongs. The King one time was inclined to yield. 'Sire,' said M. Guizot, 'yield not your Majesty.' In twenty-four hours, that man, who had been the bulwark of a Minister, in spite of arms, was hurled from his throne, a fugitive for life, and ended his days in exile. Here is a lesson which Mr. Lincoln may study with profit."

"The French people asked an extension of privileges, and, because it was refused, overthrew the throne, and drove the perfidious monarch from France."

"The American people ask no extension of rights—but, trusting in a God of justice, in their own brave hearts and strong arms, they stand, at all hazards, and under all circumstances, to preserve the rights they have—rights that, by no force and the terms of the Constitution, belong to them."

"Let us be precisely understood. The event of which we speak is not of the nature of the recent uprising in the city of New Orleans and elsewhere. Upon all such movements, it should be the wish of every law-abiding and order-loving citizen to place, so far as possible, the proper restraints which the exponents of law have in their power to bring to bear. We hold all such demonstrations equally at fault in policy and principle—they never attain the ends they aim at—they take upon themselves, without the color of any authority, the construction of the law in advance of and out of the hands of those whose duty it is to decide upon their propriety, and those whose prerogative it is to see to it that no improper legislation be put in execution in defiance of decisions so rendered by the duly constituted tribunals of the land. They are unfortunate for all concerned, universally impracticable in their results, beside being, in open opposition to all established rules for the welfare and good government of society. It is not from an unwarmed and unorganized rabble we would expect a reform against rights invaded and broken laws, oppression and usurpation—but through the action of the separate States in their legislative bodies, their Courts and the chosen guardians of their sovereign rights. When there more in concert to oppose the projected oppressions of factionism and madness, then any reckless usurper who presist, if they persist, in overruling the sacred consent of our liberties, tremble—then may the revolution of which we speak, burize and powder."

—We have given the above menace so fully in order that our readers may intelligently decide whether it does or does not justify the slaveholders' Rebellion "through the action of the separate States, in their legislative bodies, their Courts, and the chosen guardians of their sovereign rights." That is precisely the way in which the Jeff. Davis Rebellion was inau-

rated. Does not this Copperhead mean to justify and approve it?

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION.

Another attempt to obtain from the English House of Commons a vote in favor of an official recognition of the Confederates, has signally failed. Mr. Roebuck at the instance of Lord Palmerston, has withdrawn a motion to that end, as Mr. Gregory, the member for Galway had done before him. It is noteworthy, that not only has Mr. Roebuck's motion been withdrawn, but that the day fixed for it—July 13—which has been awaited with so great impatience by public opinion in England, hardly elicited any speech on the relation of England to the Rebels, the debate confining itself almost entirely to speculations and comments upon the interviews of Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay with the French Emperor. The friends of the South were ominously silent as to the prospective downfall of the Union and the glorious triumph of the Confederates. The great news, which, according to Mr. Roebuck's prophetic announcement only three days before, was to remove Lord Palmerston's last doubt as to the expediency of recognition, had not come. The President Davis had not yet, according to the President of The Times, dispatched his first message from Washington; but, instead, the first account of the serious repulse of the great Confederate army in Pennsylvania had just reached England, and to breathe up the drooping spirits of the Rebels and their friends, The Times had to point them consolingly to the invincible strongholds of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, which the Confederates still held on the Mississippi, and which made their prospects so much better than those of the Federals.

After the inglorious fate of Mr. Roebuck's motion, it may be regarded as settled that no similar motion will have any chance of success in the House of Commons. The Ministry, however widely its members may differ in their views of the American war and their sympathies, shows itself very determined in opposing any action of Parliament that may be intended to push the Government to openly hostile demonstrations. The Ministers mean to be cautious, to refrain from establishing any bad precedents, and, at all events, to take the initiative in anything that in their opinion ought to be done. They will, therefore, oppose any motion tending to Recognition, and the House of Commons has clearly intimated that it will support this policy of the Ministry by an immense majority. Mr. Gregory, himself, the first mover of a resolution in favor of recognition in the House of Commons, admitted, in a speech on July 10th, that, although the great majority of the members of the House were cordially in favor of the success of the South, they would give a very decided vote against recognition. The eyes of Mr. Roebuck himself seem to have at length been opened on this point, and although his own feelings, as he remarked, ever "against the withdrawal of the subject at the present time from the consideration of the House," he declared his willingness to withdraw his motion "under a feeling of great respect for Lord Palmerston." In conclusion, Mr. Roebuck was frank enough, to tell us plainly, that what he cared for first was the destruction of the Union and he begged leave to tell the noble lord at the head of the Government, that "there is a great danger for England in the possibility of a restoration of the Union upon a Southern basis." Mr. Roebuck is not particularly accessible to information, but we cannot but think that by this time the news from the Mississippi may have suggested even to him the possibility of a different reconstruction of the Union.

A prominent member of the small National Irish party in the House of Commons, the O'Donoghue, desired to enter an emphatic protest against the spirit of hostility which the English members displayed toward America. His feelings toward America, both North and South, were those of unbounded gratitude and affection, and similar feelings, he ventured to say, were entertained by a majority of his countrymen. He wanted a reconstruction of the Union, so much so that he would equally rejoice whether the Union should be restored by the North or by the South. It will be seen that the value of the O'Donoghue's sympathy with our cause is of a very questionable character. About all the great questions at issue, he does not care a straw; whether the Confederates may exterminate the Unionists in East Tennessee and other parts of their States, whether they may shock the civilized world by their treatment of the captured negroes, whether they might annihilate our armies, and sack all our principal cities—all these would not in the least grieve the O'Donoghue; but he would rejoice if the Union would thereby be restored. Similar—only a little worse—is the sympathy of his countrymen. We have seen a few Irish Catholic papers, which have yet preserved something of the spirit of O'Connell and heartily denounce Slavery, but the majority of this class—and among them the leading ones—do not conceal their sympathy with the Rebels; and from the tone of bitter hostility which we find in our Dublin and other Irish papers we cannot but infer that they either desire an overthrow of the Union, or, as the O'Donoghue intimates, a restoration of the Union upon a Southern basis. Americans cannot but be struck by this remarkable difference between the sentiments of the Liberal Party in all the rest of Europe, and the National Irish party. The former wish us success, because they see in our cause a great moral principle, in whose triumph all mankind are concerned—the Irish National Party seem to care nothing for what principle we are fighting or whether we are fighting for none—if there will again be a powerful American Union that can help them to humble England. If any of them lean toward the North, it is, as the O'Donoghue frankly confesses of himself, because the North seems to have the greatest power for the restoration of the Union; if, however, the South should prove more powerful, they will rejoice equally. We do not think that this kind of sympathy will

meet with much appreciation among the American people.

MORGAN'S CAPTURE—RETRIBUTION.

John Morgan and the remnant of his guerrilla forces were captured yesterday afternoon at New-Lisbon, Columbia County, Ohio—the gang, surrendering unconditionally to Gen. Shackelford. So ends the career of the great freebooter of Kentucky. His mad enterprise into Indiana and Ohio was doubtless undertaken upon invitation of the traitors infesting the lower counties of those States, and with large expectations of aid and comfort from them and their accomplices. It was meant, also, to take revenge for Col. Grierson's brilliant dash through Mississippi, but in both respects proved a signal failure, long before it was brought to its present ignominious end. The treasonable spirit which Morgan relied on to help him, quailed before the outbreak of loyalty and the rush to arms which his invasion excited, and instead of an unopposed promenade through a country stripped of its fighting population, he saw armed men spring out of the ground at every step. He was everywhere met fearlessly, his retreat cut off, his forces hemmed in, dispersed, and most of them captured, before their leader was thus finally brought to bay, and forced to surrender.

Nine hundred of Morgan's men, says the dispatch, were lodged in Camp Chase prison, to await the release of Col. Straight's officers, now and for many weeks confined in Libby prison, Richmond, on the manufactured charge that they were endeavoring to incite a negro insurrection. It is right that Morgan's men and officers should be confined, but why have not all Rebel officers taken since the outrage upon Straight's officers become known to our Government, been dealt with in the same fashion? It is disgraceful that one Rebel should be at large under parole while one loyal officer languishes in the close prisons of the Rebel capital. Does this Government mean ever to set this matter to rights? We call upon the President to announce his policy and then act upon it inflexibly. Our officers are imprisoned, our soldiers shot down after they have surrendered, and hanged after they are taken prisoners,—and so far this Government has suffered it almost without remonstrance, and wholly without any sufficient measures of retaliation. It is time to end it decisively. Let the President, in the name of the insulted honor of the Nation, and of outraged Humanity, proclaim his purpose and protect his soldiers.

COL. ROBERT G. SHAW.

The letters from our correspondent, brought by the Arago yesterday, confirm the previous report, by way of Richmond, of the death of Col. Shaw of the Massachusetts 54th. He fell at the head of his regiment, when standing on the parapet of Fort Wagner, which he and his brave men in the advance, and the post of honor, had carried by assault. No soldier ever prayed for a nobler death, and how bravely it was met by him and his comrades the fact bears witness that when the remnant of the regiment was forced to retire it was led by a 2d Lieutenant.

Col. Robert G. Shaw was the only son of Francis George Shaw of Staten Island, grandson of the late Robert G. Shaw, a distinguished merchant of Boston. When the war broke out he went as a private in the 7th Regiment to Washington, but before their three month's term of service expired sought and received a commission in the Massachusetts 2d, the "fighting Second," as it is called, for the courage it has shown in many a hard-fought field. At the battle of Cedar Mountain his life was saved by his watch; at Antietam he was struck by a fragment of shell which just grazed the neck. In looking for a commander for the first colored regiment from Massachusetts, who should combine the moral qualities and the soldierly accomplishments requisite for a post of more than ordinary difficulties, Gov. Andrew chose young Shaw. How well that choice was justified was shown when he marched through Boston at the head of the best disciplined regiment that ever left the State, and the three hundred dead that fell around him at Fort Wagner prove that in the field he had inspired his men with his own courage, and aroused in them that personal devotion and enthusiasm that will face the most desperate duty. It was that rare quality that commands at once the love and obedience of men that peculiarly fitted Col. Shaw for a commander. Of a most genial and kindly nature, of manners as gentle as a woman's, of a native refinement that brooked nothing coarse, of a clear moral insight that no evil association could tarnish, of a strength of purpose aiming always at noble ends, of a courage quiet but cheerful and unwavering, he was one of those characters which attract, and at the same time moulds all others brought under their influence. Even this was observed of him only a second lieutenant in the 2d Massachusetts; how much more has it been shown in the 54th. This country has lost in him one of its best soldiers and one of its most promising men.

Col. Shaw was only about 27 years of age, and was married a few weeks before he joined the army of the South.

The Nashville Union says it is reported that Hon. MEREDITH P. GENTRY, formerly an eminent Whig Member of Congress, more recently Member of the last Confederate Congress, surrendered himself voluntarily to the Federal commander at Shelbyville, a few days since. He was the "American" candidate for Governor of Tennessee, in 1855, but defeated by Andrew Johnson.

We remind The Journal of Commerce and The World that, in their leading columns, they have accused a writer in THE TRIBUNE, "An Eye-Witness," of the "fabrication" of his testimony in regard to the late riots, and that the specification of their charge was flatly disproved out of the mouth of one of them, as if might have been by the evidence of hundreds, if not thousands of witnesses. They have not yet seen fit to withdraw their charge, and, by