

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE, W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. Volume XXVII. No. 202. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE COLLIER BOWL. WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway.—FRA DIAMOND—LADY LOU. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—FADO—KING COTTON. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JACK SHEPPARD.—LITTLE OF THE ALPS. NIXON'S CROMWELL GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—OPERA, BALLETS, FRODOUR, COLORED AND ENTERTAINMENT. BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—COSMETIC—LADY LOU, at all hours. MRS. PARTINGTON—WANTED A FAMILY, BIRMINGHAM AND EVENING. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—ETROPLAS SON, DANCA, AG.—STATER LOVER. WOODS' MINSTREL HALL, 314 Broadway.—ETROPLAS SON, DANCA, AG.—FLAT FOOT JACK. HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—SONOS, DANCES, BURLINGERS, &c. GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT. FARRISIAN GARDEN OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. New York, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

No movements have occurred, since our last intelligence, in the Army of the James river. It has now transpired, as we supposed was the case, that during the President's visit to the headquarters of the army, General McClellan recommended the appointment of General Halleck as General in Chief, and magnanimously waived all claims of superiority on his own part, in order that the President might have a sound military adviser in Washington while he (McClellan) was actively engaged in the field. This is but another proof of the disinterested patriotism of the young chieftain at the head of the Army of the Potomac.

The health of the troops has improved since they arrived on the banks of the James river, but there are still large numbers sick and unfit for duty.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday, at which General Halleck, General Pope and General Burnside were present. The details of the consultation are, of course, reserved from the public; but it is known that a vigorous prosecution of the war, upon certain new plans, has been decided upon, and that the President, being unnumbered by the obstructions of Congress, will follow out a policy which is calculated to bring the rebellion to a speedy conclusion.

The date of Gen. Halleck's appointment as General-in-Chief of the land forces of the United States is as far back as the 11th inst. The secret of the visit of President Lincoln to the camp of Gen. McClellan is explained by this fact. The President, without doubt, made the journey from Washington to Harrison's Landing for no other purpose than to consult with Gen. McClellan as to the best means to be adopted for the proper cooperation of all the various corps of the army; for, on his arrival at Washington, he immediately issued an order, as it now appears by the date, assigning Gen. Halleck to the command above mentioned.

General Pope is dealing vigorously with the rebel citizens of Fredericksburg, as will be seen by our intelligence from that point in another column. He has issued orders to arrest all disloyal parties, and has already sent four prominent citizens, under guard, to Washington.

The arrival of the United States transport Fulton from New Orleans brings us four days later news from that city. There had been nothing of special interest transpiring, with the exception of the seizure of some three thousand uniforms destined for the rebel army, the regulation of the price of bread, and shipment of large cargoes of cotton, sugar and rosin. Governor Shipley had visited Baton Rouge, returned, and has since arrived in this city per the Fulton. The object of his visit here is, most likely, to ascertain more implicitly the details of his new duties. The health of the city of New Orleans continues to improve, although the sickly season is approaching.

Our correspondence from Hilton Head to-day by the steamer Arago is very interesting.

The rebel guerrillas in Missouri made a dash upon the town of Greenville, which was occupied by two companies of Union militia troops, who, being taken by surprise, were driven out, and the town was taken possession of by the rebels. Governor Gamble had accordingly issued a proclamation calling out all the militia of the State to put down those troublesome rebel marauders. The particulars of the attack upon our fleet near Vicksburg, by the rebel gunboat Arkansas, are given elsewhere by our correspondent, and they will no doubt be read with considerable interest, as this affair forms one of the most curious incidents of the war in the Southwest.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The United States steam transport Fulton, which arrived last night from New Orleans, brought the remains of Lieut. Geo. C. De Kay, late of Gen. Williams' staff. They were forwarded under the direction of his friend and companion in arms, Captain John Clark, of General Butler's staff. Lieutenant De Kay, it will be remembered, was wounded at Grand Gulf, Louisiana, and subsequently died from the effects of his wounds, at New Orleans. Mr. M. D. Maine, of New Orleans, had charge of the remains and effects of the gallant deceased on the voyage home.

We have in type, but are unable to publish this morning, owing to the pressure of news upon our columns, the reply of Senator Henderson, of Missouri, to the President, in response to the appeal of the latter to the border States representatives in Congress in reference to compensative emancipation in those States.

Gold, silver and postage stamps may now be quoted in the city as follows:— Gold, 119. Silver, 112. The cent postage stamps, 102 1/2. Three cents and upwards, 105.

The sale of postage stamps to be used as currency was forbidden in Philadelphia on Tuesday, upwards of fifty thousand dollars worth are now circulating in that city.

The operation of the Tax bill has been postponed by the Secretary of the Treasury until the 1st of September, the law having given Mr. Chase that power. The machinery necessary to carry the provisions of the act into effect could not be put in working order by the 1st of August, and hence the postponement.

No business of public interest or moment was transacted at the meeting of the Emigration Com-

missioners yesterday. Mr. Casserley's weekly statistical report shows that 3,109 emigrants arrived here last week, making the whole number of emigrants landed here since January 1, 41,506; and that the balance of compensation money to the credit of the Board is \$38,094.08. Stocks were higher yesterday, though the amount of business was small. Government stocks rallied 1/2 per cent from Tuesday's depression; railway stocks 1/4 to 1 per cent. Money was abundant at 5 per cent; exchange bill at 120 1/2. Gold fell to 119 at the first board, and closed at 119 1/2.

There was a pause in the cotton market yesterday. Spinners, having bought pretty freely within the past week, were mostly out of market. The extreme views of holders also tended to check sales. To have forced transactions would have required some concession in prices. The business done did not exceed 100 bales. Quotations ranged from 49c. a 50c. for middling uplands, while small lots were reported at a trifle below the inside figure. Flour was heavy and sales moderate, and in some cases at a decline of 1/2c. per barrel, owing to light receipts and lower freights to Liverpool. Wheat was firmer and 1c. to 2c. higher, while sales were tolerably active. Corn was firmer, with a fair amount of sales. Pork was in better request and more active, with sales of most at \$10 87 1/2, and \$8 75 a \$8 87 1/2 for prime. Sugars were steady and active, with sales of 2,688 hhds. Coffee was firm and sales limited. Freights were heavy and irregular, especially to Liverpool. Wheat fluctuated between 13d. a 12d. in bulk and bags, while flour was engaged at 3s. 6d. To London wheat, in bulk and bags, was at 13s. 1d., and flour at 3s. 9d. a 4s., with engagements at the latter figure.

Important Movements in Washington.—The New War Programme.

The telegraphic advices which we publish this morning from Washington throw a flood of light upon the late ministerial and military consultations in that quarter, and especially upon the order of July 22, from the War Department, defining the enforcement of the Confiscation act. It thus appears that, between the republican radicals and conservatives, the Cabinet has been upon the verge of a complete dissolution; that Mr. Seward had made up his mind to resign his position if his conciliatory and magnanimous counsels were to be superseded by the violent measures demanded by our abolition fanatics; that his retirement would have led to an entire reconstruction of the Cabinet, and that to avoid such embarrassments at this crisis, and especially to retain the invaluable services of Mr. Seward in the State Department, the President has resolved to harmonize as far as possible the execution of the Confiscation and Militia acts with the conservative war policy which thus far has marked every act of his, or message, order, or proclamation.

This Mr. Seward has triumphed over the radicals; but, through the skillful management of the President, there will, in our opinion, be no immediate perturbation from any change whatever in the Cabinet. Mr. Secretary Chase may feel somewhat vexed and perplexed; Mr. Secretary Stanton may be sorely disappointed, and the radical leaders of both houses of Congress may find it difficult to suppress their indignation and wrath; but the army and the country will cordially endorse the wisdom, expediency and propriety of the President's course. He has chosen to adhere to his own well considered, tried and approved line of action, rather than plunge his administration and the country into the chaos of a remorseless abolition crusade. With the great body of our loyal people at his back, President Lincoln has nothing to fear; for if, in the conduct of this war, our demagogic abolition fanatics have failed to take the lead, they must make a virtue of necessity and be content to follow.

We could ask no better nor more conclusive evidence of the maintenance of the President's Union war policy, in the new campaign and the new department which has been inaugurated, than the appointment of General Halleck as the General-in-Chief commanding all the land forces of the United States. His Order No. 3, excluding negroes of all descriptions from the lines of his army at Corinth, for which he doubtless had good military reasons, marks him, nevertheless, as the most objectionable of all our generals to our abolition faction. His promotion, therefore, to the important post so long occupied by General Scott is a decided rebuff to those boisterous radicals of the school of Sumner, Wade and Chandler. The President, looking simply to a systematic, well ordered and energetic prosecution of the war, has given the chief direction of our armies to General Halleck, because he has proved himself in every way eminently qualified for the task, and his conservative views on the negro and slavery questions have unquestionably rendered him only the more acceptable.

We accept this Executive order of July 22, and this appointment of General Halleck, as full of promise and encouragement. We anticipate now another campaign of Union victories in the field—East and West—and an end to all serious reverses. It only remains for the government to push forward with energy the all important work of reinforcing our two all important armies in Virginia. To this end, if the fresh troops called for come in too slowly under our volunteering system, we say again—and every loyal man in the Union will say—call out the militia. We have a militia reserve of two millions of loyal fighting men. Call out the three or five hundred thousand of them if wanted, and let us push forward our forces in overwhelming strength upon the great army of the rebellion, and put it down, as we can, before the coming winter, or this war may linger on for years, and until the whole country is impoverished, if not utterly ruined, as the great model republic of the earth.

We have nothing meantime to fear in the way of foreign intervention. As will be seen by our Washington special despatches, there is a satisfactory understanding between our government and the Emperor Napoleon, which will keep the ruling aristocracy of England on the side of peace. We have, too, in the reception of our Minister, Mr. Cameron, at St. Petersburg, the most cordial reaffirmation of the sympathies of the sagacious Emperor of Russia. Mr. Seward, in his masterly management of our foreign relations, has secured us against any immediate danger of foreign intervention; and so, now, while the field is clear and open before us, the country looks to President Lincoln to bring this war to an end before winter? If can be done. We have the men and means for the work in the greatest abundance, and they are at the service of the government. Let the President use them with half the energy displayed by Davis and his confederates, and they will be extinguished in a brief campaign. We must rely upon the consciousness of our superior strength against a desperate enemy; but we must exercise this strength if we would reduce him to submission. The strength and the issue are in the hands of President Lincoln.

AMERICAN FEELING AGAINST ENGLAND.—The English journals used to declare that the American feeling against England was merely the babble of the mob. They are now beginning to admit that it is the steadfast sentiment of our best classes, and are speculating vaguely as to its cause. We can very easily tell why the American people cherish a bad feeling against England. They know that for the last thirty years the English aristocracy has been trying to break up this Union by fostering and encouraging the anti-slavery sentiment—our sole weakness. They know that when this rebellion began the aristocrats of England took advantage of the chance to destroy us, and joined heart and hand with the slaveholding rebels. They know that this rebellion was born in Exeter Hall, nurtured by the English aristocracy, armed from English arsenals, and supported by English sympathy and assistance. They know that abolition England is the only friend of the slaveholding confederacy. They know that the secession sympathies, like the former abolition sympathies of England, are only assumed to decently mask the English hatred of this country, which the English journals pronounce "a nuisance among nations." Knowing these facts, is it at all wonderful that the American people heartily hate and despise the governing classes of despicable old England?

DEVELOPMENT OF RADICAL TREASON AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.—Yesterday the New York Tribune contained a treasonable leading article, double headed, under the caption of "A Wet Blanket." Its object was to assail the chief magistrate, because the policy touching the negro, announced in his order to the army, does not meet with the approbation of the radicals. The President is in favor of using the blacks only as "laborers." The Tribune wants to elevate them to the level of white men, by putting arms in their hands. The President, moreover, does not guarantee them any emancipation, but, on the contrary, orders an account to be taken of the labor they may perform and the expenses of their support, as if to adjust a settlement hereafter with their masters. Indeed, the Tribune interprets the order of the President as recognizing the rights of the Southern white man in the services of the negro slave, and as contemplating the return to him of his bond servant at the end of the war. In this important manifesto it will be seen that the magnanimous policy of Mr. Seward has prevailed, and its effect upon the border States may be regarded as most salutary. The whole tenor of the article in the Tribune is treasonable, and such sentiments ought not to be permitted to go forth. They are, to say the least, seditious, contaminating, disloyal and revolutionary, and are calculated to do as great mischief as the speech of Senator Chandler. If the organ of the Jacobins be not put down in time, it may give the government more trouble than it now anticipates. The baffled conspirators are as desperate as wounded bears. Let them be despatched before they can do any further mischief.

THE NEW TARIFF.—The English journals are in a fury about the new tariff. This shows that the tariff is just the right thing, and that it touches John Bull to the quick—that is to say, the pocket. Some of the English papers consider our tariff "a declaration of war against England." Very well; let England accept the challenge and see what will become of her. We think that we should very soon convince her that we could pass any tariff we liked without asking her consent. To read the effusions of these English numskulls, one would imagine that the United States were yet colonies of Great Britain, and had never achieved their independence. Let England abuse and berate Canada, and leave us to mind our own affairs. The English have encouraged this rebellion until they have lost all their cotton, and now they are about to lose their best market. They are very rightly served; and if they need a flogging to convince them of the fact we are just the people to accommodate them.

SECESSION FROM CIVILIZATION.—An English journal says that the American people are "seceding from civilization." Now, modern European civilization consists in making war in the most scientific and effective manner; for that is the chief result of all the progress of European nations. But we have already made such discoveries in the art of war as to place us far ahead of Europe, and we can claim, therefore, to have reached the perfection of modern civilization. By and by, when this war is over, we intend to invent a new civilization for ourselves—a civilization which shall promote peace instead of war, and which shall bring blessings instead of curses to mankind. When that time comes Europe will discover that we have not seceded from civilization, but that true civilization has seceded from Europe.

AMERICAN BANKERS IN LONDON.—Mr. Bates (of the firm of Baring Brothers) and Mr. Peabody, the American bankers in London, are Americans by birth, but seem to have become aliens and enemies of this country by education. They have both accumulated large fortunes from their dealings with this country, and now, in the time of our trial, they denounce our government, applaud the rebels, discredit our stocks, send them here for sale, and attempt to drain our market of specie. Mr. Thurlow Weed asserts that Mr. Peabody is a loyal man; but Mr. Weed was fresh from Peabody's dinner table when he made that assertion, and fact is very much stronger than even Mr. Weed's word. Loyal Americans in Europe will do well to take a note of the course of Messrs. Bates and Peabody, and act accordingly.

THE NEW RECRUITS.—WHERE IS THE MEDICAL INSPECTOR?—Numerous communications similar to the following are daily sent to us:— TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. You would greatly oblige a very great many who are anxious to volunteer for the war by publishing information in regard to the "army" of the United States and New York State bonuses for recruits and bonuses now in the field—where, when and by whom paid, and what is meant by the published order that a man must be specially examined and passed for the State bounty. VOLUNTEER.

The volunteer has to be examined by a medical officer, appointed by the State, before he can receive his bounty. It was announced several days ago that Dr. Wm. H. Thompson had received the appointment for this district; but none of the recruiting officers can find him, and hence there is great delay in filling up the regiments.

THE HERALD'S POPULARITY.—Taking one of our articles as a text for an outburst of rage and spite against the new tariff, the London Times speaks of the Herald as "the most popular paper of New York." We are sorry that we cannot return the Times' compliment. It is the most unpopular paper we know of, except the New York Tribune, and the Herald can endure anything better than its praises.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This evening has been selected by General Thomas Francis Meagher for his promised visit to Wallack's beautiful theatre. He will be accompanied by his staff and several of our most prominent citizens. That his reception will be a warm one we have not the least doubt; for every arrangement is being perfected by the management to give the affair eclat. The theatre is to be brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags, and upon the entrance of the distinguished visitor Koppitz's superb orchestra will perform the national anthem, and during the evening several popular Irish airs.

SWORD PROMOTION TO LIEUTENANT KNOW.—A very handsome sword, belt, sash, epaulettes, &c., were last evening presented to Lieutenant E. M. Know, of Battery B, Irish Brigade, by the associates and friends of the young lieutenant. Mr. J. Higginson made the presentation, on behalf of the donors, in a neat speech, which was patriotically replied to by the recipient. The ceremony took place in the presence of a very large number of friends, and passed off very agreeably. Lieutenant Know is the only son of Knows, the hatter, at this city, and has previously served for some time, with credit, in Virginia. He stands for the seat of war on the list of next month.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES. ARRIVALS. LONDON.—Bark Helios—Mr. and Mrs. Varney, Mrs. Varney, Miss Helios, Mr. Jones and family, Dr. H. Tucker, Messrs. Messinger, Jennings, Coffey, Llewellyn and child, Mrs. Messinger, Capt. Helios and lady, Capt. Bennett, J. Fossanier, A. Ferris, J. Romano, and 4 in the steerage. DEPARTURES. NEW ORLEANS.—Steamship Hancock—Eugene Chesne, Joe Alexander, Francis Arago and wife, Harry J. Spotts, Mr. Bell, George Chapman, S. B. Black, J. C. Kinney, S. Leason, G. Andrew, C. A. Andrew, J. S. Brownson, George F. Donaghy, G. J. Sullivan, John Harris, Arthur G. Conroy, R. G. Kelley, Paul Fossill, M. Amberg, A. Housner, E. Larson, F. O'Leary, J. McQuinn, Miss Kennedy, J. P. Putnam, F. Eaton, J. James, Miss Gyles, Wm. A. Goff, and 10 in the steerage.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. THE POSTAGE STAMP CASE.—The applications at the Post Office for large purchases of stamps to be used as a currency medium continuing to be very numerous, Mr. Abram Wakeman, our city Postmaster, yesterday issued the following order:— Purchasers of postage stamps will only be supplied with such quantities as they require for use in the payment of postage. The Post Office Department is not to furnish stamps for currency. By order of the Postmaster General, ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. LOUISVILLE, July 23, 1862. Yesterday morning trains from Nashville, northward, and Louisville southward, met at Mitchellville, and both returned, owing to the report that a thousand rebel cavalry were near Richland, Tennessee. Governor Morton, of Indiana, sent 1,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery to Henderson, which arrived there in the morning. Simultaneously one of our gunboats went up the river with considerable force to protect the Union riverboats. Gen. Boyle also sent to Col. Garvin, commanding at Henderson, to use vigorous measures to clear the rebels out of the adjoining counties. Gen. Green Clay sent telegrams from Stanford that he is still pursuing Morgan, Gen. Boyle replies—Capture him, or drive him from the State. The dispatch from Cincinnati last night, stating that our cavalry had overtaken Morgan's band from Mount Sterling, &c., is without foundation. NASHVILLE, July 23, 1862. The Louisville train came through all safe. Conductor Taylor reports the road clear. The alarm arose from the appearance at Richland of about thirty Richmond rebels on their way home. The rebel Forrest has skedaddled from before Nashville. There are no doubts about the safety of the city. The Duck river bridge has been repaired. The road is clear to Pulaski via Columbia. NASHVILLE, July 23—P. M. The train arrived on time. The venerable Bishop J. S. Sole, of the Methodist church, was among the passengers. He was semi-paralyzed on the journey hither. General Smith's forces have arrived at Somerset, pursuing Morgan. Morgan's forces had crossed Cumberland Gap, retreating into Tennessee. City Intelligence. THE POSTAGE STAMP CASE.—The applications at the Post Office for large purchases of stamps to be used as a currency medium continuing to be very numerous, Mr. Abram Wakeman, our city Postmaster, yesterday issued the following order:— Purchasers of postage stamps will only be supplied with such quantities as they require for use in the payment of postage. The Post Office Department is not to furnish stamps for currency. By order of the Postmaster General, ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS.—The Albany despatch which we publish this morning forebodes a political revolution in this State of the greatest significance at this juncture of our national affairs. The radicals, or, as they are now called, "the infernal republicans," under the lead of Sumner and Greeley and their abolition associates in the Emancipation League and elsewhere, have kept up such an incessant clatter that it looked as though they had clear sailing. But it appears that while they were spending their time in idle words, with the intention of browbeating the President into their plans for the total destruction of our armies and the success of Jeff. Davis, skilful engineers have been at work devising and preparing plans for their complete overthrow in this State. The article which we published a few days since from the Albany Evening Journal, in which the Sumner and Greeley school of politicians were directly charged with uniting the South, and characterizing their work as more than incendiary and infernal, was significant that we were on the eve of important political combinations which would secure a complete revolution in the political affairs of this State. It now turns out that that article was but the result of a new union already formed, with a change in front of the political batteries of the two powerful central organizations at Albany, and that henceforth the infernal republicans of the Sumner and Greeley school will be forced to shift for themselves, and seek the aid of their natural allies, the secession sympathizers in our midst. This new movement on the political chess-board is nothing more nor less than a union of the conservative democrats and republicans on General John A. Dix for Governor—a Union officer, who has been in the service of his country ever since the commencement of the rebellion, and has proved a safe and efficient commander—with William H. Seward for United States Senator. The latter gentleman, having for a long time labored in the Cabinet against the schemes of the infernal republicans, until the President has triumphed over them and planted himself on the side of the Union and the constitution, is now, it is said, desirous of returning to the Senate, where he can meet the infernal band in their own den. This announcement, coming, as it does, upon the heels of President Lincoln's action in reference to the Confiscation bill, forms an important chapter in the history of our country. In times like these the public look to men instead of party resolutions or party platforms for the signs of the times, and upon them they centre their hopes and fears of the future. Around representative men, and not high sounding resolves, the people will rally. If, then, as our Albany despatch indicates, the two Albany Regencies have thrown aside all party differences and united upon the above plan for the purpose of centering the entire conservative element upon General Dix for Governor, no person can doubt the result or have the least fear but that the infernal republicans—of which the Tribune is the special organ—will be forced to the wall in this State, and what little power they have been taken from them. Let this plan be carried out by the conservatives in all the other loyal States, and the defeat which they have just been compelled to submit to by the firmness of the President on the Confiscation bill will prove their final rout, and the end of their incendiary, infernal and diabolical proceedings in Congress.

THE DESIGNS OF FRANCE.—FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN AMERICA.—We perceive that the Paris correspondents of some American journals, who are in the habit of picking up their information from the secessionists in the French capital and from the philosophers and savants who surround Piesigny, announce that the Emperor of the French is about to interfere in our war. Such correspondents would be more at home in reading "Eloisa and Abelard" than finding out the secrets of diplomacy. It is true that Piesigny desires that Napoleon should interpose in the quarrel, and he is very industrious in backing up the interests of the Confederates at every opportunity. But he cannot succeed; for, as we lately stated, there is the most positive assurance from the lips of the Emperor himself that he will not meddle with the internal troubles of the United States. Moreover, we have advices from Washington that Mr. Seward, on the part of the American government, and M. Mercier, on the part of the French, have come to an agreement by which Napoleon will be permitted to collect the debts and exact the indemnity for claims from Mexico, on condition of his not forming any alliance with England to carry out a policy of intervention in the United States. In other words, if he will let our government work its will in the Southern States our government will let him do as he pleases in Mexico, particularly as he would anticipate the Confederates in their designs upon that republic, and oust them from their fertile soil and immense resources. Union with Mexico, to compensate for the territorial loss of the Northern States, is the ambitious purpose of the leaders of the rebellion. A great Southern empire, of which the Southern Cross is the symbol, is to be built up out of Mexico and Central America. Such is the programme of Jeff. Davis & Co. But Napoleon will baffle their designs. He will be permitted by the American republic—the only Power that can interfere with him—to carry out his views in Mexico; and thus the Southern confederacy, even if it should succeed in achieving its independence, will be hemmed in on every side like a scorpion girt with flame, and its dreams of expansion will melt away like mist before the morning sun.

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IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

DESPERATE FIGHT AT GREENVILLE.

Capture of the Town by Guerrillas.

The Militia of the State to be Organized at Once. St. Louis, July 23, 1862. A merchant of Fredericktown has arrived here, and reports that a desperate fight had taken place at Greenville, Wayne county, Mo., between a band of guerrillas and two companies of State militia stationed at that place. The militia, under the command of Captain Leeper, were surprised by the guerrillas, who were under the command of a man named Reeves. The guerrillas made the attack at daylight, very suddenly and fiercely, no pickets being out to apprise our men of their approach. Captain Leeper and forty-eight of his men are reported killed and a large number wounded. The rebel loss is not known. The rebels took possession of the town. Governor Gamble has issued the following special order:— HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, JULY 23, 1862. The existence of numerous bands of guerrillas in different parts of the State, who are engaged in robbing and murdering peaceable citizens, for no other cause than that such citizens are loyal to the government under which they have always lived, renders it necessary that most stringent measures should be adopted to punish all such crime and destroy such bands. Brigadier General Schofield, in command of the Missouri State Militia, is hereby authorized to organize the entire militia of the State into companies, regiments and brigades, and to order into active service such portions of the force thus organized as he may judge necessary for the purpose of putting down all marauders and defending peaceable citizens of the State. General Schofield has issued a general order for the immediate organization of all the militia of Missouri, for the purpose of exterminating the guerrillas that infest the State. Every able bodied man able to bear arms, and subject to military duty, is ordered to repair without delay to the nearest military post, and report for duty to the commanding officer. Every man must bring whatever arms he can procure, and those who have no arms will be supplied by the Ordnance Department as quickly as possible. All arms and ammunition, of whatever kind, not in the hands of the loyal militia, will be taken possession of and