The Porter's vessels are on the point of leaving for Mobile and the James river.

That Porter's mortar sloops intend returning to New Orleans seems a positive fact, but it is doubtful if Farragut's eight vessels that ran the blockade on the 28th ult. will repeat their experiment, though they could do so at night with little apprehension of loss. Since the repulse of General McClellan public attention is and will be turned to Richmond, and every effort made by the government to reinforce his army and render the fall of the Virginia capital certain. Under such circumstances there is very little probability that we shall receive more land forces, and without them, it appears, nothing will be done. The peninsular canal will be of no benefit to us for the present, and for the remainder of the month we will do little more, I opine, than keep guard opposite Vicksburg, as we did for nearly two months off Fort Pillow, broiling in the heat, and contending desperately, though unsuccessfully, with the myriads of mosquitoes.

The same paper pronounces Farragut's canal a dead failure, and says the work, as it now stands is a model of engineering stupidity.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., July 27, 1862.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded from Richmond—General Halleck at Fortress Monroe—Contrabands for the Army on James River, &c.

The steamers Kennebec, Commodore and State of Maine arrived this morning from City Point, with sick and wounded to the number of one thousand in the aggregate. Perhaps one-third of the number will be landed here and placed in the Mill Creek or Newport's News hospitals, and the balance, comprising those seriously sick or wounded, will be sent on North, the precise point of destination not being fixed upon as yet. The fact that so large a part of the patients will be landed here makes it impossible to send a correct list of names to-day. To morrow I hope to be able to send a full and correct list of the names of those going North and also of those remaining here. By waiting twenty-four hours we are able to give the precise destination of every man brought down, and thus relieve the friends of the sick and wounded of the annoyance and trouble of looking them up among the hospitals of New York, where they reasonably hope to find them.

It has occasioned a good deal of pain and disappointment of late to discover that the lists of the newspapers have not been entirely correct, in so far as that they did not designate the names of the patients who were placed in the hospital here, but sent all the names of those coming from Richmond, thereby conveying the idea that all had gone North. This will be remedied in future.

Major General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the United States land forces, made a brief visit to Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon, *en route* from the Army of the Potomac to Washington. He was accompanied by Major Generals Burnside and Dix, Brigadier Generals Meigs, Cullom, Stevens, Reno, Parke and Major Kelton, of his staff. He appeared to be in an excellent state of health and in fine spirits. He left for Washington on the Pero, Captain Hancox, at seven o'clock, accompanied by General Burnside and the members of his personal staff.

Under the recent order from the War Department, all the spare and available negroes in the department are to be sent to the Army of the Potomac to perform fatigue duty, as well in the trenches as in the quartermaster's Department. The steamboat South America, Captain Morton, took up about two hundred from Norfolk yesterday, and also quite a large number from Newport's News. There are still a large number which will undoubtedly be sent up who will for the first time since they came into our lines earn their living. It is high time that a practical course be adopted for these lazy blacks; and if Greeley would go into the field as their leader, let them be armed with the pick and shovel, and accomplish something. There are a great number in Hunter's department who might as well be sent for and put to work. Of course, this would interfere somewhat with General Hunter's pet scheme of making soldiers of the contrabands, but in the end it would be better for both the darkey and the government.

The weather is intensely warm again, and we find it dangerous to expose ourselves to the sun.

We have no news from the army.

Our Norfolk Correspondence.

NORFOLK, VA., July 27, 1862.

Skirmish at Blackwater—Condition of the Nansemond, &c.

On Thursday last a party of Colonel Dodge's New York mounted cavalry made a reconnoissance to Blackwater river, where they captured a rebel lieutenant who had been wounded in the recent battles before Richmond, and returned home. A party of the Nansemond cavalry made their appearance on the opposite side of the river, and a smart skirmish took place across the stream. None of Colonel Dodge's men were injured, but it is thought that one of the rebels was killed and several others wounded.

The condition of the country on the upper side of the Nansemond river is anything but satisfactory. The Hampton and Nansemond cavalry are actively engaged in scouting all along the river, from the James river almost up to Suffolk. They are exceedingly bold in their operations, and are doubtless well advised in regard to the movements on this side of the river. Much wonder is expressed that a gunboat has not been detailed to patrol the river. Early attention to this important matter will undoubtedly avert much mischief in this quarter by keeping the rebels within wholesome bounds.

There has been considerable comment in regard to a vessel loaded with salt being allowed to leave this port for the Nansemond river. The contraband cargo was covered by a regular pass from the superior officer, I understand. It is clear that the salt was intended for the rebels at Richmond, whatever may have been the representations which secured the pass. It is quite possible that somebody has been deceived in regard to the salt as well as to the permission granted to ladies with unexplored baggage to take the same route to the rebel city. It is quite apparent that indiscretion and not good judgment has managed these things heretofore, and it is to be hoped that the appearance of a disposition to correct passed errors will not prove spasmodic. We have needed a reform here, and it seems to have begun at last. I hope it is in earnest.

I learned at Suffolk yesterday that the reports in regard to the rebels building bridges across the Blackwater are incorrect. Scouts report that yesterday bands of rebel cavalry were roving about beyond the stream; but there are no indications that the enemy is in any force; that he is making any preparations for a demonstration, or that he contemplates any movement in this direction for the present. He may have an idea of a move upon the rear of Suffolk, which the unguarded state of the Nansemond would invite him to make; but a gunboat would put an effectual stopper upon anything of that kind.

INTERESTING FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Movements of General Curtis—A Cotton Operation.

CAIRO, July 25, 1862.

The steamer Silver Moon arrived this morning with a big freight and large passenger list. She also brought thirty-two prisoners taken by Gen. Curtis' army—one of them, an editor who, while with our army, pretended to be a Unionist, and at the same time gave information to the enemy. Some of his correspondence was intercepted.

No boats have arrived yet from the fleet.

Captain Pennock thinks there is no doubt of the capture of the Arkansas.

The boats below are all being impressed to transfer troops.

Hindman's army is badly demoralized.

General Curtis had returned to Helena from below. He reports that the enemy has crossed into Arkansas in considerable bodies, and have carried with them twenty-five guns of various sizes, and he thinks they intend to reinforce Hindman.

General Curtis has forbidden the purchase of cotton near his command, that article being in the hands of secessionists. It is little better than aiding the revolutionists to pay them for it. He thinks it should be confiscated.

Needing a warehouse in Helena, which belonged to a secession merchant, he gave the owner notice of his intention of taking it. The owner said that it was full of furniture at first, but finally said that he had secreted cotton in it, and begged that it might be taken out at night, for if the inhabitants found it he would be assassinated. His request was granted.

General Curtis' army is soon to move. If it has not already gone; but not to Vicksburg, as has been said.

The report of the capture of the rebel gunboat Arkansas is not yet confirmed.

Movements of Rebel Guerillas in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 28, 1862.

The *Democrat* is informed on good authority that a party of four or five mounted rebels started yesterday morning from Georgetown, twelve miles from St. Louis, and proceeded to Manchester, where they were joined by a similar party equal in number. The whole force then moved towards the southwest, intending to join some guerilla band or gathering corps of rebels. Mounted troops have been sent in pursuit.

Guerillas Routed in Missouri.

PAYTON, MO., July 27, 1862.

Lieut. Chaveaux, with a company of State militia, came upon a band of guerillas, 200 strong, from one of whom had received information, five miles south of this place.

He attacked and completely routed them, killing and wounding a number, and taking Captain Patterson, their leader, a prisoner. He also took one other prisoner. Our loss was three wounded.

The Santa Fe Mail.

KANSAS CITY, July 28, 1862.

The Santa Fe mail has arrived, with dates to the 18th. There is no news of importance.

J. Howe Watts, of Santa Fe, had been appointed Major in the volunteer service, and will be assigned to the duty of Paymaster of New Mexico.

The crops throughout the territory are excellent, and promise to be more abundant than ever before.

The Case of Ex-Marshal Partridge.

NORWICH, VT., July 28, 1862.

Lewis S. Partridge, United States Marshal and Postmaster here under Buchanan, and who was recently indicted by the grand jury for high treason, has absconded, accompanied by other prominent parties implicated with him. The principal charge was cutting down the flagstaff and carrying off the United States flag.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Operations of Morgan, the Rebel Guerilla.

Arrival in "the Confederacy" of Cannon Used at the Battle of Inkermann.

Rebel Appreciation of the Immense Power and Resources of the North.

General Pope to be Hanged, if Caught.

Fooling the Secesh with Spurious Shinplasters of the C. S. A.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1862.

Late Richmond papers contain the proceedings of the court martial which tried Com. Tatnall on the charge of culpable destruction of the Merrimac. He is awarded an honorable acquittal.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 24th instant has an editorial on Lincoln's double policy and his perjury, in which it is said that the usurpations of the government that sets in Washington have been so great and radical as to totally dissolve any bonds that may have been supposed to bind us to the Northern States. The people are called upon to endure the most extreme distress, and to make any sacrifice, even of life itself, sooner than yield to a foe so disgusting and so malignant.

The Richmond *Enquirer* and Petersburg *Express*, of the 25th instant, have been received here. They contain but very little news of interest, their columns being filled with extracts from northern papers.

THE REBELS DON'T BELIEVE THAT RECRUTING IN THE NORTH PROGRESSES SLOWLY.

The Petersburg *Express* says, editorially, in speaking of drafting in this section:—

While we are disposed to believe this is pretty generally the true aspect of the matter at the North, our belief is, nevertheless, not founded upon the statements of the Yankee journals; and we caution the people of the South not to allow their minds and measures to be influenced by such worthless authority. Again: we should repudiate all this tattle of theirs about the slow progress of recruiting, and look upon it as only a ruse by which they are seeking to throw the South off her guard, and thus cause her to relax preparations for increasing her forces and strengthening her defences, so as to put herself in the proper position to cope successfully with a largely augmented federal army.

MORGAN SAYS HE HAS TAKEN ELEVEN CITIES AND TOWNS.

The same paper has a telegram dated Knoxville, July 24, which says:—

Colonel Morgan sends by a special courier to headquarters of Tennessee, a despatch from Georgetown, Ky., stating that he had taken eleven cities and towns, with a very heavy amount of army stores, and that he has a force sufficient to hold all the country outside of Lexington and Frankfort, which places are chiefly garrisoned by Home Guards. The bridges between Lexington and Cincinnati have all been destroyed.

REPORT OF A SKIRMISH AT MALVERN HILL.

The *Enquirer* says:—

At a late hour Thursday night we were informed that a skirmish took place yesterday morning at Malvern Hill between a portion of our forces and an advance guard of the enemy. We could not learn the particulars. Several soldiers wounded in this skirmish arrived in the city last night.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE REBELS BY ENGLISH MERCHANTS OF INKERMANN CANNON.

The *Enquirer* also contains the following:—

Twenty-two pieces of artillery, part of the eighty pieces taken by the English from the Russians at the battle of Inkermann, and presented to the confederacy by British merchants, brought over in the Nashville, have arrived at Macon. They bear evidence of having seen service. With some alterations they will hereafter speak for themselves in a manner highly creditable. Some thirty-eight pieces more are expected at the same place.

THE GIANT OF THE NORTH GATHERING HIS FORCES.

We find the following in the editorial columns of the same paper:—

The great necessity of maintaining our army in its utmost efficiency is manifest to every one. Our enemy, baffled but not broken, and a giant in power, is gathering his forces and ordering enormous levies of men, and he is preparing to renew the onset with frantic energy. This is no time for our soldiers to scatter. On the contrary, every man should be at his post and ready to resist or to strike.

In this paper is published an order, noticed in the continuation of the above article, in which railroad agents and employes are required to lend their aid in the reclamation of stragglers and deserters.

REBEL EXTORTIONISTS.

The following, abusive of extortioners, is found in the local columns of the *Enquirer*:—

The avenues to pecuniary prosperity are wide open. Men from every quarter of the Confederate States exempt from the onerous duty of serving their county have stepped in to serve themselves, and, with energy unbounded, are systematically engaged in squeezing out the vitals of the poor, and draining the purses of the rich. The corporate limits furnish them a theatre in which they practice original barbarities with a success and proficiency which would have been honored with chaplets in the days of the Coliseum. They beard the old merchant lions in their dens, and rush amidst the lesser victims with a style and impetus as graceful and elastic as the panther. Full of the spirit of competion, they strive to excel in the divine art of cheating. Every disinterested individual's pocket-book is converted by them into a capillary contrivance, perpetually sweating, out of which exudes the bilious creations of the currency under the irresistible pressure of extortion. The native swindlers pile their profits up in city lots. The imported smokers put their shinplasters in their trunks or turn them into stocks. Hereafter, when the war is over, we must look out for a fictitious aristocracy of extortioners elevated into brown stone from the less of humanity, arrogant by circumstances and hospitable by necessity.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NASHVILLE AND KATE.

The Charleston *Mercury* states that the steamers Nashville and Kate, which recently brought valuable cargoes of arms and ammunition into a Southern port, have succeeded in making their way out to sea in spite of the blockading squadron at the point where they escaped.

General Pope Stirs Up the Rebel Bile.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, July 25.]

A MILITARY DESPOT.

The orders of General Pope, published in the *Dispatch* of yesterday, surpass in barbarity anything ever yet proclaimed by the federals in a Virginia latitude. They sweep away from every citizen who refuses to convert himself into a slave every vestige of his possessions on the face of the earth. They despoil him of property, home and liberty, leaving him no possibility of redress except by proving his loyalty to the despotic power which inflicts upon him the most intolerable wrongs. It is a striking illustration of the degrading influence of Puritan association, that this man Pope, a Kentuckian, with good Virginia blood in his veins, should become so degraded by his affiliation with Yankees as to surpass them all in his atrocious schemes of plunder and oppression. The Confederate government and people must meet this inhuman tool of tyranny in the same spirit which he has evoked. It will not do to fight monsters with gloves on. Men of Pope's calibre construe forbearance into fear. It is high time that they should be disabused of that delusion by the most summary vergeance for every deed of inhumanity and crime.

If pompous and portentous proclamations could make a soldier, Julius Cesar would be a baby in the hands of General Pope. The man is simply a compound of vulgar self-conceit, impudence and brutality, and will be exploded in due time like all the other military humbugs that have preceded him. The tyranny he threatens to practice upon peaceful citizens will inflame instead of intimidate. The cruelties he proposes to visit upon our guerillas will be visited upon his own men, and upon himself, if his horse's legs do not run as fast as his garrulous tongue. Whenever one of this federal generals, who inaugurates the kind of warfare threatened by Pope in his proclamation, falls into our hands, *he ought to be hung to the first tree. "A short shrift and a long rope" for all such enemies of humanity.*

Rebel Opinion of the "Yankee" Debt.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, July 25.]

A writer estimates the Yankee debt at $1,200,000,000. We have no doubt that this is below the mark. One of their papers said, in August, 1861, that they were spending $4,000,000 a day, and the expenses have increased rather than fallen off since that time. Lincoln, it will be recollected, had a palaver with certain commissioners from certain border States, in which he proposed to buy all the negroes. The proposition was a gross fraud. Where is he to get the money from to pay for them? The whole revenue of the Yankee despotism is not $20,000,000, and the slaves of Virginia alone are worth $400,000,000. Some of these commissioners accepted his terms. Do not the fools know the condition of the Yankee treasury better than that? They are living now upon credit, and if they run up a bill of $1,500,000,000 in a year on other scores, whence is the money to come from to pay off this? Is it from taxation? Why, the whole value of all the property in the Yankee States is but $6,000,000,000, and the debt will reach that sum in four years.

The Exploit of the Ram Arkansas.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 24.]

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 51.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, July 22, 1862.

The successful defence of Vicksburg against the mortar fleet of the enemy by Major General Van Dorn and the officers and men under his command entitles them to the gratitude of the country, the thanks of the government and the admiration of the army. By their gallantry and good conduct they have not only saved the city entrusted to them, but they have shown that bombardments of cities, if bravely resisted, achieve nothing for the enemy, and only serve to unveil his malice and the hypocrisy of his pretended wish to restore the Union. The world now sees that his mission is one of destruction, not restoration.

Lieutenant Brown and the officers and crew of the Confederate steamer Arkansas, by their heroic attack upon the federal fleet before Vicksburg, equalled the brightest recorded examples of courage and skill. They prove that the navy, when it regains its proper element, will be one of the chief bulwarks of national defence, and that it is entitled to a high place in the confidence and affection of the country.

By command of the Secretary of War,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Spurious Confederate Shinplasters in Richmond.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, July 25.]

The Yankees, who are foremost in every species of rascality, have succeeded in thrusting a considerable number of counterfeit Confederate notes upon this community, the character of which may be readily detected by persons cautious in regard to such matters, though they are apt to deceive the unsuspecting. The one dollar issues of the city of Richmond have also been counterfeited, and a brief description may be the means of preventing some loss. The reading on the note bears a heavy impress and is very black, while the plate is tolerably well executed, and has the signatures of P. R. Grattan, Jr., President, and D. J. Barr, Chamberlain. On the right of the note are the words "Receivable for City Taxes," which in the genuine reads "Receivable in City Taxes." This alone would be sufficient for its detection; but an additional facility is afforded by the abbreviated word "Pres't," on the right corner, which in the counterfeit is spelt "*Prest.*" These notes are manufactured in great quantities at the North, and sold for a trifle by the sutlers in the various Yankee camps. They are offered to the people of the surrounding country in payment for articles of food, as was the case when the foray was made upon the Central Railroad, and often palmed off upon the negroes as genuine. We have seen some of the bogus Confederate fives within a few days past, received here by venders of farm produce, who are generally supposed to be wide awake in business transactions. By a little care, the evil results of this new device of the enemy may be avoided.

Caroline County.

In consequence of the occupation of the county seat by the enemy, the County Court of Caroline was unable to sit for the July term. Governor Letcher has issued a proclamation authorizing the Justices of the county to hold an extra term of the Court at Needwood Precinct, commencing on Friday, the 1st of August.

GREAT UNION MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 28, 1862.

A great Union mass meeting is in progress to-night in Monument square. Governor Bradford is chairman, and General Wool and staff are on the stand, which is beautifully illuminated and bears the inscription "Our country—our fathers formed it—we'll sustain it."

The square is densely packed, and the Union leagues are marching with innumerable flags and transparencies, while bonfires and fireworks are lighting up the square.

Governor Bradford's speech was enthusiastically received. His allusion to the course of President Lincoln and commendation of his patriotism were loudly cheered.

Gen. Wool, being loudly called for, made a few remarks, and was enthusiastically cheered.

The band of the New York Seventh regiment was present, and performed splendidly.

Resolutions were adopted expressing patriotic devotion to the Union, and invoking the young men of the State to tender their services to the government to fill up Maryland's quota; approving the policy of the confiscation of the property of the leaders of the rebellion, and declaring the slaves of every rebel free from all obligation to obey those who refuse to obey the laws of the land. The sixth resolution was as follows:—

Resolved, That the cause of the Union in Maryland has been greatly damaged by the failure of those in authority to discriminate, in accordance with the remonstrances of loyal men, between loyal and disloyal in the government employment; and that, in our opinion much the largest amount of government patronage and contracts have been allowed to find their way, in this city, into hands of men and firms notoriously disloyal, and not a few of them actually engaged in aiding the enemies of the government; that the controlling authorities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and a large majority of their employes, now in the employment of the government, are and have been notoriously, and some of them avowedly, disloyal, and that the same is true of persons in control of the line of steamers engaged in government transportation between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, and that the Union men of Baltimore regard with regret the retaining of such persons in confidential relations with the government, as no information can safely be deposited with them which the government wishes not to be communicated to the rebels; that this city is now and has always been a chief source of supply to the rebels of provisions, munitions, medicines and information, the transmission whereof has been almost wholly uninterrupted, and is the prevailing belief in this city, as well as the boast of the disloyal men, that their communication with Virginia and the rebel government are perfectly free and and easy; that they have officers commissioned, men organized, and arms hidden in the city and State, ready to aid any military demonstration on the borders of the State; and these things ought to be remedied and could be remedied by the adoption of a more vigorous, active and intelligent policy in the administration of the military department, and placing in authority in it persons having the requisite local and personal information.

The last resolution is as follows:—

Resolved, by the loyal citizens of Baltimore, in mass meeting assembled, That the President be and is hereby requested to instruct the General in command of this Military Department to require all male citizens above the age of eighteen years to come forward and take the following oath, and that all persons refusing to take said oath shall be sent through our military lines into the so called Southern Confederacy:—

THE OATH.—I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States and support and sustain the constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain national sovereignty paramount to that of all State, county or Confederate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance discountenance and forever oppose secession, rebellion and the disintegration of the federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my property and my life to the varied performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the government of the United States.

Recruiting in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, July 28, 1862.

The following letter and important General Order have just been made public.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1862.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Sir:—I have been directed to advise you that the system of enlisting recruits for nine and twelve months, adopted in Pennsylvania, has produced great dissatisfaction in other States which have confined themselves to enlistments for three years or the war. This system you are aware was adopted without any intention on the part of your Excellency or of the general government to make an unfair distinction between the States. The department entertains an earnest desire to act in entire harmony with the State governments, and a strong sense of the earnest and efficient aid which it has always promptly received from your Excellency, and it is only because the department is fully satisfied of the inexpediency of short enlistments, the impossibility of extending the system to other States, and the justice of the complaints already adverted to that a change is proposed in Pennsylvania. Hence the Secretary of War is compelled to ask your Excellency to change your system of recruiting, and let your regiments go into the field on an equality in every respect with those from other States. The mustering officer will continue to muster into service recruits enlisted for nine and twelve months until the 10th day of August next, at which time it is supposed the change suggested will have been completed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier General and A. A. G.

The Expedition to the Indian Territory.

LEAVENWORTH, July 27, 1862.

More reliable advices from the South state that our forces found Fort Gibson abandoned by the rebels.

A reconnoissance showed them to be posted five thousand strong, under General Cooper, on the south bank of the Arkansas, at the mouth of Grand river. Their force is composed of 500 Arkansians and 1,000 Texans, with two batteries of artillery, the remainder being Indians, mostly Choctaws and Creeks.

The route from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson is entirely free from rebels, they having retreated across the Arkansas when our troops advanced.

THE MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Gunboat Fight Above Vicksburg—The Latest News from the Armies of McClellan, Pope, &c.—Interesting from New Orleans, &c., &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Persia, Captain Lott, will leave this port to morrow for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be published at seven o'clock to-morrow morning, and will contain an interesting account from our Special Correspondent of the Fight between the Rebel Iron-Clad Ram Arkansas and the Union Fleet above Vicksburg; Important Operations of General Pope's Army; The Latest News from the Army on the Peninsula; Late News from New Orleans; Guerilla Operations in Kentucky and Missouri; Affairs in Washington, and all other interesting news of the past week.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill, London, England, will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the NEW YORK HERALD.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1862.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS OF SOMETHING VERY IMPORTANT SOON TO TRANSPIRE.

An air of excitement has pervaded Washington to-day. It has not been manifest in any acts or expressions, but in an appearance of anxiety on every face to know what is going to be done. The impression prevails that something startling is to be attempted very suddenly. The President was at the War Department as early as seven o'clock this morning, and has spent the whole day there. The executive officers of the department have been closely occupied all day, and not accessible to the masses of visitors. The Generals who have been here have held brief consultations, and all are gone, or are preparing to set out at once for their commands. Gen. Pope, whose headquarters were fixed in the field on Friday last, has been awaiting final instructions, and will leave on Wednesday.

Everything appears to be done quietly and in a business like way, but with an air of confidence that success is near at hand. The gloom that succeeded the reports of the seven days' battle on the peninsula is dissipated, and all are satisfied that the new administration of military affairs will give an onward impetus to military operations.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ENGLISH-CONFEDERATE STEAMER TUBAL CAIN.

Captain David Porter, United States Navy, whose signal services in the Lower Mississippi have rendered him so conspicuous, reached Washington this forenoon, having sailed with his ship, the Octorara, from New Orleans on the 17th ult. She came into Hampton Roads, whence he immediately proceeded on to this city.

According to Captain Porter's report, made to the Navy Department, on the 24th instant, he captured, after an exciting chase, the British iron screw steamer Tubal Cain, in latitude thirty-one degrees fifty-four minutes north, longitude seventy-eight degrees twenty-three minutes west. She was then steering northwest by north, for the port of Charleston. She sailed from Nassau, N. P., on Sunday, the 20th of July, instant, in company with two other steamers, all loaded with arms and ammunitions of war; and, if not intercepted, the others are by this time safe in port.

The evidence against the Tubal Cain is very clear. The fact that she is loaded with munitions of war and was steering for Charleston being sufficient to condemn her. There is, however, much other corroborative evidence that her errand was to run the blockade. She had not broken bulk since leaving Europe, in April last, and had been waiting for a month at Nassau to run the blockade.

Her cargo is very valuable, being, it is understood, almost entirely of arms and munitions of war. The captain tried, during the chase, to rid her of the saltpetre she carried, but was taken with thirty tons of it still on board.

SECESSION STORIES RELATIVE TO ENGLISH RECOGNITION OF THE REBEL CONFEDERACY.

Some excitement has been created here to-day by a report that has leaked out from a confidential source, likely to be well informed, that a member of the British legation here has received a letter from Lord Lyons, announcing that the British government has determined to recognize the Southern confederacy. The parties from whom this information is derived state that they have seen the letter.

This report only excites indignation and arouses a spirit of resistance greater than has before been exhibited. It should have the effect throughout the whole country to arouse the loyal men to the defence of their flag and their government alike against domestic traitors and foreign foes.

This attitude of Great Britain should everywhere stimulate enlistments, and fill up our regiments in the field to the maximum standard, so as to enable them to strike down the rebellion first, and be ready to repel a foreign foe besides.

OFFICIAL ORDERS RELATIVE TO THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

The following army order has just been issued:—

First—The recruiting detail for each volunteer regiment in the field will hereafter consist of two commissioned officers from the regiment and one non commissioned officer or private from each company. Paragraph third of General Orders No. 105 of 1861 is amended accordingly. Regimental commanders will at once select the additional men herein authorized, and the order for the detail will, as before, be given by the commanders of departments or *corps d'armee*.

Second—One commissioned officer of the detail will remain constantly at the general recruiting depot to receive the recruits when sent from the rendezvous, and to exercise care and control over them after their arrival, until they are ordered to their regiments.

Third—Recruits for regiments now in the field will be permitted to select any company of the regiment they may prefer. Should the company thus selected be full when they join it, they will be allowed to select another.

Fourth—All men who desire singly or by squads to join any particular regiment or company in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves to any recruiting officer, when they will be enrolled and forwarded at once to the general depot for the State or district, there to be duly mustered and to receive the bounty allowed by law. In such cases enlistment papers and descriptive lists will be forwarded as directed in General Orders No. 105, of 1861, from this office.

Another army order is as follows:—

First—Descriptive lists and accounts of the pay, clothing, &c., of soldiers will never, where it can be avoided, be given into their own hands. Such papers should be entrusted only to the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of whom they are.

Second—Except in such cases as that of an ordnance sergeant specially assigned to duty at a post where there are no troops, and where he cannot be regularly mustered, no soldier must be paid on a more descriptive list and account of pay and clothing, but only on the muster and pay roll of his company, detachment or party, or on that of a general hospital if he be there sick or on duty. No payments will, therefore, be paid to enlisted men on furlough.

Third—The giving in duplicate by any officer of the army of certificates of discharge or final statements is peremptorily forbidden. (See paragraph 165 of the Revised Regulations.) Not even if such papers are lost or destroyed is any officer of the army authorized to replace them.

Fourth—The proper course to be pursued in such cases will be found indicated in paragraph 1,841 of the Revised Regulations, and is substantially as follows:—

Application for payment in these cases must be made through the Paymaster General of the army to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury. The application must be accompanied by the soldier's statement, under oath, that his final statements and certificates of discharge are lost, destroyed, or have never been received by him; that he has made diligent search or application for them; that they cannot be recovered or obtained, and that he has not received pay on them, nor assigned them to any other person. All the circumstances of the case must be fully set forth in the affidavit, and this again must be accompanied by all the evidence in corroboration of his statement which the soldier can produce. On receipt of this the Second Comptroller will audit the account, and, satisfied with the evidence, will order payment to the soldier of the amount found justly due to him.

The attention of all officers of the army, and particularly of all company, regimental and post commanders, surgeons in charge of general hospitals and of paymasters and of all soldiers discharged from the service, who, from the want of their final statements and certificates of discharge, are unable to procure a settlement of their account with the government, is specially directed to this order.

EFFECT OF GEN. POPE'S RECENT ORDERS ON HIS TROOPS.

From the Army of Virginia we hear that the recent orders of Gen. Pope have infused fresh vigor into the troops, and aroused an enthusiasm that has never before been exhibited. The men seem to read in them the harbinger of active service and success.

In some instances the order to forage on the enemy was construed into a permission for unbridled license, but every instance of appropriation of rebel property without authority from a commanding officer has been punished, and marauding of all kinds suppressed. Arrangements have been made, however, for the systematic execution of these orders by the arrest of all disloyal persons and the seizure of stock and forage and provisions of all kinds, giving therefor receipts promising payment on proof of the loyalty of the owners.

It is estimated that in this way a very large number of excellent cavalry horses and subsistence for General Pope's army for several months will be secured from those who have been spared by the enemy on account of their rebel proclivities, while Union men on either side of them have been ruthlessly despoiled.

Brigadier General Benjamin F. Roberts has been assigned to duty at General Pope's headquarters, as Chief of cavalry.

AN APPROPRIATE AND TIMELY HINT TO SELF-SUFFICIENT MILITARY CRITICS.

The animated and often excited discussions among the clerks in the various bureaus here has elicited the following order from the chief of one of the public offices:—

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1862.

I regret to be informed that clerks in this office are frequently incommoded by the indiscreet conversation of their fellows, and that the prosecution of their duties is interfered with by the perfunctory wherewith debatable opinions are dogmatically enunciated during business hours. It is painful to realize that men enjoying the emoluments and ease of civil offices, far removed from danger, indulge the unmanly practice of criticising the courage and discretion of officers in the army who are devoting their energies and sacrificing health and life to the cause of the country. With no desire to restrain the independent expression of private opinion on all proper occasions, I am conscious of the unfavorable effect upon the prosecution of business which results from gratuitous declarations unfavorable to these cordial relations which should be cherished among fellow clerks. While I deem open censures upon men in civil or military offices as indications of a want of respect for the President of the United States, who is presumed to be discreet and patriotic, and sensible of his responsibilities, during business hours the clerks of this office are expected to pursue that plain path of duty which cannot be mistaken, and to avoid discussions of doubtful propriety and pernicious tendency.

THE LOYAL MEN OF THE BORDER SLAVE STATES.

Intelligence has been received here that the loyal men of the border slave States are arming to a man, for either defensive or offensive operations against the rebels. They are tired of the vassalage to the tyrants of Dixie, under which they have suffered, and are determined, slavery or no slavery, to protect themselves against the raids of rebel guerilla parties. In Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia the loyalists are heartily in for war to the knife, and the punishment or exclusion from their midst of all who are even suspected of disloyalty. In Maryland alone is there any sapiness. The State is full of rebels and rebel sympathizers, and is actually more dangerous than Kentucky. Washington city, Georgetown and Alexandria are also hotbeds of rebellion. This city particularly is filled with men and women who are in daily communication with the rebels, and keep them constantly informed of every movement and every indication. These rebel sympathizers have the same opportunities as, and in some instances better opportunities than, loyal men to know all the contemplated military movements.

The necessity is glaring that the oath of allegiance shall be administered to every citizen of the District and State of Maryland, and that security shall be required of them to keep their obligations.

DIRECTIONS AS TO LETTERS OF INQUIRY FROM SOLDIERS' AND SEAMENS' FRIENDS.

Letters of inquiry relating to the pay of soldiers in hospitals or on furlough should be addressed to the Paymaster General; relating to back pay and the $100 bounty of deceased soldiers, to the Second Auditor; relating to the pay of deceased teamsters, or other employes of the Quartermaster's Department, or for the pay for horses killed or lost in service, to the Third Auditor; relating to the pay and bounty of persons in the marine or naval service, to the Fourth Auditor; about soldiers in the army, to the Adjutant General.

MOVEMENTS OF WESTERN MEN.

Major C. H. Larrabee, of the Fifth Wisconsin regiment, has resigned and gone home to take command of a regiment. Major Larrabee has given himself, heart and soul, to the war, and will bring out a splendid body of Western troops.

GENERAL LANE'S KANSAS RECRUITS.

The parade made by the *Tribune* of General Lane's purpose to raise negro regiments in Kansas was more for effect than from any actual fact. General Lane will find in that country few recruits, either white or black, as the material for fighting men there is known to have been exhausted.

EXAMINATION OF ARMY SURGEONS.

An Army Medical Board, composed of Surgeons Bronton and Clymer, and Assistant Surgeon Webster, of the United States Army, for the examination of brigade surgeons, staff volunteer surgeons, assistant surgeons and contract physicians, is in session in this city. The examination is a thoroughly practical one, both with regard to surgical operations and bedside experience. It is calculated to test the real knowledge of the candidates.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers are reported:—

P. C. Down, Co. H, Third New Jersey.
C. E. Nichols, Co. D, Eighty-third Pennsylvania.
Rodolphus Worlen, Co. H, Second New York State Militia.

NEW POST OFFICE IN VERMONT.

A new Post Office has been established in the township of Shoreland, Vt., by the name of Richville, and Martin L. Royce is appointed Postmaster.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 353—July 28, 1862.
65, 58, 68, 7, 69, 29, 70, 17, 24, 52, 62, 47, 60.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 354—July 28, 1862.
64, 1, 6, 21, 58, 4, 35, 3, 18, 68, 20, 33.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Commission Dr's, St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 301—July 28, 1862.
60, 56, 49, 73, 31, 75, 46, 50, 29, 11, 19, 6, 33.
DELAWARE, CLASS 288—July 23, 1862.
57, 53, 26, 10, 18, 1, 72, 39, 25, 17, 41, 45.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEH BATES, Bankr. 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, New York.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1—Equal to the best made. BALCHS, 213 Greenwich street, corner of Barclay.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1.—The Best in the city, at Wood's Gallery, 308 Bowery, New York.

Twelve Cartes de Visite for $1.—The finest quality of work. PERCIVAL, 130 Chatham street.

Plantation Bitters.—50 cents Cash per dozen will be paid for all returned Bitter Bottles, at 47 Dey street. The immense demand for these bitters has rendered it impossible to procure sufficient in the regular way. We will feel obliged to all who will return what they may have. P. H. DRAKE & CO.

No More Gray Hair.—Grandjean's Celebrated consultation for the embellishment and restoration of the hair. Office Astor place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—the Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by druggists and perfumers everywhere. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Beautiful Complexion.—Phalon's Snow White Oriental Cream removes Tan, Freckles, &c., and preserves and beautifies the complexion. For sale by all druggists.

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth or Liquid Pearl has no equal for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Ladies, after using this delightful article, will have no other. All druggists and 439 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye is applied by experienced artists.

Hill—Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, No. 1 Barclay street. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown.

**Prof.