NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXVII.....No. 218

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FORTUNE'S FROLIC—FOUR LOVERS—FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—TO PARIS AND BACK—EILEY O'CONNOR.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—RICHARD III—SIGHSWAR.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MACARTHY, OR THE PEEP O' DAY—DRUNKEN CORPORAL—HOW TO AVOID DRAFTING.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—OPERA, BALLET, PROMENADE CONCERT AND EQUESTRIANISM.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—THE LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, &c., at all hours. THE ALLEGHANIANS—NIP AND TUCK, afternoon and evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DOUBLE REDDED ROOM. Afternoon and Evening.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—AINT GOT TIME TO TARRY.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Saturday, August 9, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The forces of Gen. Hooker, which have been occupying a position at Malvern Hill, withdrew on Wednesday night, leaving a strong guard, however, at Haxall's station. The rebels, under the impression that our whole army was advancing when Gen. Hooker moved up with his reconnoitering party, came in by three different roads from Richmond towards Malvern, but they were disappointed in their calculations as to Gen. McClellan's movements.

General Halleck has proposed to the President to fill up the officers of all the new regiments which may be formed from those already in the service, instead of appointing them from the ranks of inexperienced civilians, or others who may be instrumental in raising regiments. This plan, if carried out, will be of vast service to the army. It will afford promotion to many worthy officers who have endured hardship and privation for the cause of their country, and will secure to the new levies commanders who understand their duty in the field. It will be seen by the list of promotions, &c., in the New York regiments, up to the 6th inst., that quite a number of non-commissioned officers have been promoted to lieutenancies.

The news from General Pope's army is not very important. The General reviewed the infantry and artillery of General Banks' command yesterday. The typhoid fever prevails in many of the regiments, the Sixtieth New York suffering considerably. The latest news from Culpepper intimates the advance of an expedition from that point, the object of which, of course, it is not deemed proper to state.

Secretary Stanton has issued two important orders, which will be found in another column. The stringency of these orders is in keeping with the exigencies of the times. The first forbids all those persons liable to draft from leaving the United States, or their State or county, upon pain of arrest; and in all such cases the writ of habeas corpus is suspended. The other one consigns all parties saying or doing anything to obstruct enlistment to the nearest station house by the hands of any United States officer, State officer or policeman.

Our correspondence from Hilton Head, touching the new rebel ram Fingal, and the proceedings of the enemy in that quarter will be found highly interesting. The new gunboat is fully armed and manned. She has been altered from the British steamer of that name which ran the blockade into Savannah last spring, and, it is said, is now quite a formidable engine of destruction. She carries two one hundred-pound rifle guns, six ten-inch columbiads, four fifty-pound rifle guns, and two twenty-four-pounders for grape and canister. She is said to resemble the Merrimac in shape and form, with a massive beak at either end. Our troops are preparing to receive her. The plan of the rebels is said to be: first, to destroy our fleet, and then to move the Fingal around to Seabrook and there cover the landing of their forces; they, meanwhile, are concentrating land forces at Bluffton, at Hardeeville and at Grahamsville.

The rebel guerillas in the West have inaugurated the course which might fairly be expected from them, in the cowardly and cold blooded murder of General Robert McCook, of Ohio, while journeying sick in an ambulance near Salem, Ala., to join his brigade. The marauders surrounded the ambulance, overturned it, throwing the wounded and helpless officer to the ground, and there butchered him. The excitement among the Union troops in that quarter was naturally intense when the news of this dastardly transaction reached them, and we fear that the operation of the *lex talionis* in this case will be fearful. The Ninth Ohio, McCook's own regiment, on learning of the assassination, marched back to the scene of the occurrence, burned every house in the neighborhood and laid waste the lands. Several men who were implicated in the murder were taken out and hung to trees by the infuriated soldiery.

Despatches from Nashville say that the excitement is increasing in the city, and the streets are alive with the populace. Amazement and revenge are pictured upon every countenance. The death of General McCook will be remembered there, and a terrible retribution will fall upon the assassins of this brave and gallant soldier.

It was rumored that a number of prominent secessionists in that city have been shot by exasperated Unionists.

It appears that the rebels contemplate an incursion from Tennessee into Kentucky. A gentleman who arrived in Indianapolis from Knoxville states that a rebel force of 15,000 infantry, with proportionate artillery and cavalry, are at that place, expecting to march into Kentucky at an early day.

By the arrival of the Jura off Cape Race yesterday, we have five days, later news from Liverpool. The intelligence relative to the American question is highly interesting. The steamer Merrimac had sailed from Plymouth on the 29th ult. with a large cargo of ammunition for the rebels, and the United States frigate Tuscarora followed her the next day from Southampton, but returned to Queenstown on the 31st. What the result of the chase was had not transpired. Another new steamer, which was supposed to be carrying stores for the rebels, also left Liverpool about the same time for Nassau. The Bishop of Oxford had ordered prayers for the restoration of peace in America.

The Prince de Joinville has written a letter to his brother, the Duc d'Aumale, describing the retreat of General McClellan from the York to the James river. He attributes the movement to the necessity arising from the unexpected reinforcements of Stonewall Jackson and General Beauregard, which had reached the rebels, at that juncture.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By telegraph from San Francisco we have received some brief particulars of the destruction of the steamship Golden Gate, by fire, near Manzanilla, on the Pacific coast, on the afternoon of the 27th ult. The fire broke out while the passengers were at dinner. The ship was immediately headed for the shore, distant three and a half miles; but before she was beached the upper decks fell in, and she afterwards burned to the water's edge. There were on board—

Cabin passengers	95
Second cabin and steerage passengers	147
Crew	95
Total	337

Of these about one hundred, including five children, succeeded in reaching the shore, and others are believed to have made their escape in the ship's boats. The steamer St. Louis arrived at San Francisco on the 6th inst., with seventy-eight passengers, all that are known to have been saved, and a portion of the crew. The names of the rescued passengers may be found in another column. A portion of the crew remained at Manzanilla to look after the missing passengers.

The Jura, from Liverpool 31st ult. and Londonderry 1st inst., arrived off Cape Race yesterday, with five days' later European news, of which we give a synopsis in another column. The Liverpool cotton market was active and prices had improved one-quarter to one-half a penny per pound, while breadstuffs were quiet and steady.

The steamship City of Manchester, from Queenstown on the 25th of July, reached this port yesterday morning. Her news has been anticipated by our reports by the Arabia.

Archbishop Hughes has delivered some three or four powerful speeches in Ireland on the subject of popular education, the Union and independence of the United States, emigration from Ireland to America, and the interference of foreign Powers in our home troubles. On the latter points he said:—"No matter what may occur—no matter if foreign interference, whether naval or military, should destroy the great cities round the coast—no matter what shall occur, the question must end as I have described, that that people (the American) shall remain.

The weather yesterday was the most uncomfortably hot, scorching and close we have had yet. The thermometer did not indicate a temperature quite so high as on some days during the present season; but the heat was felt more, on account of the absence of a single breath of air stirring. The mercury stood as follows in the shade:—

6 A. M.	73 degrees
12 M.	88½ "
1 P. M.	91 "
3 P. M.	92 "
5 P. M.	89 "

A number of Germans met last night in Essex street to protest against a proposition, as advanced by the HERALD, that the government shall draft substitutes, and that the money paid for substitutes shall be paid into the national treasury. An arrangement committee was appointed to draft resolutions and prepare for a mass meeting, to be held on the subject at an early day next week.

Stocks were better and the market was buoyant yesterday. Governments advanced ¼ a ½, and railway shares ¾ a 1 per cent, the market closing strong. Money was abundant at 4 per cent. Exchange was 124¾ a 125. Gold fell in the morning to 112¾, but closed at 112¾ bid.

The cotton market was more active yesterday, and prices decidedly firmer, while the sales embraced about 1,500 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 48c. per pound for middling uplands. The flour market was uneven, and some grades of State and Western were 5c. per barrel lower, while other grades, though in moderate demand and heavy, were not quotably lower. Wheat was heavy and less active, while common and medium grades were 1c. a 2c. lower. Prime to choice lots were unchanged. Corn was steady, with sales of good to prime Western mixed at 57c. a 58c. Pork was firmer and more active, with sales of 1,500 bbls., at $11 25 for mess, and heavy weight bbls. at $11 50, and prime at $9 75 a $9 87½. The government contract for 3,000 bbls. of mess was taken at $11 62 a $11 85, averaging $11 75 (in usual order with iron hoops &c.). Beef was also firm. Sugars were firmer. The auction sale of 1,800 hhds. New Orleans established an advance of ½c. a ¾c. per lb; the sales of Cubas embraced about 1,200 hhds., mostly within the range, of 8c. a 9c. Freights were inactive, and rates heavier and easier.

Decisive Action of the Government—Right at Last.

We have a government. After months of hesitation and uncertainty the period of decisive action has arrived. The President has at last indicated his authority and exerted his full powers to sustain the constitution and restore the Union. In our War Gazette this morning will be found two special orders from the War Department which will gladden the eyes of every patriot. The first order directs all United States marshals and chiefs or superintendents of local police to arrest every person who shall speak or write anything calculated to discourage enlistments. The second order commands the arrest of every person who shall attempt to leave the country or to escape from his own city or State for the purpose of avoiding the draft. These orders are necessary and indispensable to the unity of the North for a vigorous prosecution of the war. They will be hailed with rejoicing by every loyal citizen. They are the death warrant of the rebellion.

Ever since the rebels began this war by the assault upon Fort Sumter two dangerous and disaffected classes have labored to retard the success of the national arms by dividing and thus paralyzing the North. The first of these classes is the corrupt remnant of the old democracy, represented by such papers as the Albany *Argus*, and by such politicians as Vallandigham, Wickliffe and Ben. Wood. The other class is the infernal, thirty-year-old abolitionists, of whom the *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Independent* and *Liberator* are the organs, and Wendell Phillips, Cheever, Garrison and Beecher are the orators. Different as these two classes are, they have worked together for a common object, just as the Northern anti-slavery men and Southern fire-eaters worked together for the dissolution of the Union. The corrupt organs and representatives of the corrupt remnant of the democracy have assailed the policy of the government in the modes adopted to raise men and means for the war. The infernal journals and orators of the infernal abolitionists have assailed the policy of the government in its treatment of the slavery question, its conduct of the war and its choice of generals in the field. We include both of these classes, therefore, in our indictment of those who have aided the rebellion by trying to divide the North, weaken the public confidence in the President and discourage recruiting. The government includes both classes in its special orders, and will punish both alike. We have now the Northern secessionists and the Northern abolitionists caught in the same net, and they cannot escape. They must be loyal men or go to jail. They cannot grumble or complain; for this would discourage enlistments and cause their arrest. They cannot run away from the country or change their residences to some more congenial locality to avoid drafting; for this will be taken as a confession of guilt, and will only result in their being impressed into the army. They are caught, trapped and snared, and must make the best of it.

We say, then, that every loyal man must and will rejoice at these orders. A few northern newspapers have published treason long enough. A few northern orators, in public and private, have spouted treason long enough. From this day forth the North must be a unit and force takes the place of moral suasion. The President has set his foot down upon a platform to which no Union man can object, and every citizen must stand with him. The national government has asserted its integrity and its power, and every citizen must submit. For the future all of us must be unconditional Union men. This settles the fate of the rebellion. The war would have been over long ago had not the united South been opposed to a North distracted by abolition intrigues and secession murmurings. Now, with more men, more money and more resources than the South, we cannot but succeed. Indeed, we are upon the very threshhold of success. The rebels have done their utmost, and that utmost has failed. All that we require now is to overwhelm the rebellion by a sudden, a miraculous display of strength. The call of the government for six hundred thousand more men announced that this display was to be made. At this crisis, however, a small number of domestic traitors became bolder than ever, and never have secession sympathizers been more blatant and abolitionists foul tongued than during the past few weeks. For a moment the nation, disturbed by these clamors, seemed to hesitate and pause on the very eve of victory. The government saw this and the President was equal to the emergency. He decided the negro question by confiscating the slaves of rebels on the one hand, and refusing to receive black regiments on the other. This done, he has issued these special orders, in which he gripes both secessionists and abolitionists by the throat, and chokes them out of existence.

We congratulate Secretary Stanton that his name is appended to such orders as these. He began the first stage of his career as Secretary of War by issuing a bulletin against Malcom Ives, and he concluded that stage by resigning all control of our armies to the more able and experienced Gen. Halleck. He has begun the second stage of his secretaryship under better auspices, and now directs his energies not against an inoffensive man, but against the enemies of his country. We congratulate the President that he has again shown himself to be, as we have always esteemed him, the man for the time and for the Union, and that, undismayed by opposition and uninfluenced by abolition intrigues, he has again displayed his keen appreciation of the wishes of the loyal people, his shrewd comprehension of the requirements of the crisis, and his thorough, hearty and unconditional devotion to the constitution and the Union. We congratulate the country that at last we are to prosecute the war in earnest; that at last no traitors, North or South, are to be spared; that at last the days of the rebellion are numbered; that at last our administration and our generals are working in perfect harmony and concord; that at last we are to overpower the rebels, not in words, but by superior numbers; that at last every citizen of the United States is to share in the glory of restoring the Union; that at last no man is to be allowed to be in the Union and not of it—enjoying its blessings without defending its liberties; reaping its advantages, but shirking its responsibilities and assailing its integrity; willing to live in it, but unwilling to fight for it; that, in short, we at length have a government, and that all is right at last.

THE WAR AND THE THEATRES.—Previous to the battles before Richmond great preparations were being made by managers for a brisk operatic and theatrical campaign. The fall of the rebel capital would, it was thought, bring the rebellion to a close, and render the national heart so exuberant that out of the fulness of its joy it would be disposed to run into excesses in its patronage of public amusements. In this expectation engagements of an unusually risky character were formed with foreign artists—Ristori, the greatest of living *tragediennes*, and Titiens, the finest singer on the Italian stage, having been secured at fabulous salaries. In addition to these contracts of Ullman's, negotiations were entered into with Grisi and Mario by Mr. Grau for a three months' tour in the United States, that adroit manager having a firm faith in the prestige of those once favorite artists. The retreat to the James river and the prolongation of the campaign have for the present, we fear, knocked in the head all these grand projects. From Napoleon Ullman down to Field Marshal Grau, all the operatic and theatrical people feel impressed with the necessity of lending their aid to put down the rebellion before embarking in fresh enterprises of this sort. It will not do for Nero to be fiddling while Rome is burning. Ullman is accordingly off to Europe, to see and back out of his partially completed arrangements with Titiens and Ristori, and Grau has put off Mario and Grisi until he sees matters take a more encouraging turn. There was some talk of the celebrated French actor Fechter coming out; but it is not likely, in the present position of things, that he will venture here this winter. Foreign artists have no idea that a war so stupendous as that we are now waging can be carried on with such little disturbance of commercial and social interests as that occasioned by the rebellion. They will accordingly not be over anxious to insist on the fulfilment of engagements which were contracted when things looked more promising. Let us finish the war first, and then we will find full employment for all the foreign talent—theatrical or otherwise—that chooses to visit us. At the present we have only eyes and ears for the great drama in which we are engaged, and its accompanying music, the fife and drum.

THE ABOLITION TRAITORS TRAPPED AT LAST.—Secretary Stanton has at last taken a step in the right direction. It will be seen from our official War Gazette, in another column, this morning, that the War Department has issued a special order instructing all United States marshals and chiefs and superintendents of local police to arrest all persons who talk or write anything calculated to discourage enlistments. Now Massa Greeley and the *Tribune* traitors will have to look out for themselves. Their time has come. Henceforth they must keep time to the music of the Union as it is, and drop the negro question like a hot potato, or they will be hauled up with a round turn, and spend the rest of their miserable lives in a government prison.

The Draft and the War for the Union—Who Are Exempt and Non-liable.

We are receiving a multitude of letters every day, asking us all sorts of questions about the effect of the draft upon different classes of inhabitants—one wanting to know if a certain disease of long standing does not necessarily exempt him from service; another, if belonging to a fire department does not save him; a third, if the fact of his having served seven years in the militia is not a sufficient reason in law that he should not serve now in time of war; a fourth, if the circumstance of his being an alien is not a protection against the draft. Other correspondents ask us other questions too numerous to mention. Instead of replying to so many letters in detail, we will endeavor to answer them in batches, according to the principal points of the Militia law, on which the draft is founded.

All able bodied white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in this State, and not exempted by the laws of the United States, are subject to military duty, excepting persons in the army or navy or volunteer force of the United States, persons discharged from the army or navy, or the military service of the State, after a period of seven years, unless in time of insurrection in the State, or invasion of the State, or war; ministers and preachers of the Gospel, and all State officers, from Lieutenant Governor to constable; Shakers and Quakers, professors, teachers and students in colleges, academies and common schools, firemen in active service, and firemen who have performed their regular term and are known as "exempts;" idiots, lunatics, paupers, habitual drunkards, and persons convicted of infamous crimes. Aliens are, of course, not liable.

There are two classes of persons about whom doubts have been raised, and much discussion set on foot—those who have bodily ailments and firemen. Under the impression that every kind of disease would be a bar to the draft, thousands of citizens have incurred the expense of medical certificates, which are of no more value to the parties than the paper on which they are written. If they are within the age, and are not otherwise exempt, a plea of disease will not protect them, till they are examined by the medical officers of the United States army, whose decision alone is of any avail in the case. We may here state, however, that Adjutant General Hillhouse, in a recent order, says that physical disability should in all cases be established to the satisfaction of the enrolling officer by a physician's certificate, as well as the affidavit of the party. He enumerates the following diseases and imperfections as proper causes of military disability:—Wounds of the head which impair the faculties or cause convulsions; serious impairment of hearing, speech or vision; anchylosis, or active disease of any of the larger joints; the presence of pulmonary disease or organic disease of the heart; irreducible hernia, fistula in ano, large hemorrhoids, large and painful varicocele or varicose veins, which extend above the knee; the loss of a limb, or the thumb and forefinger on the right hand, or of any two fingers on either hand; the loss of the great toe; any marked physical imperfections which would unfit for active service.

Neither are half of the exemption papers prepared by the lawyers of any value. For instance, an alien is not liable, and requires no exemption papers; neither does a citizen under eighteen or over forty-five years. If by any mistake a citizen above or under the age should be entered upon the list, he can, after receiving notice of being drafted, have it set aside by applying to a judge in his district within five days.

Firemen are exempt from military duty, except in case of invasion of the State or insurrection therein. Neither the officers nor members of any fire company are to be enrolled on the list, and the foreman of every fire company is bound, before the 15th of May in each year, to file in the office of the town or city clerk a list containing the names of the members of his company, and the town or ward in which each resides, in order that they may be omitted from the roll. All persons claiming exemption shall file a written statement of the same, verified by affidavit, in the office of the town or city clerk or county clerk, before the 15th of August, in default of which such persons shall lose the benefit of the exemption, unless they are specially exempted by the act of Congress, on the ground of age or health or non-citizenship. The officer making the enrolment, if any person be exempt by law, will note the same by writing the word "exempt" opposite to his name.

The persons thus enrolled shall form the reserve militia of the State—those between the ages of eighteen and thirty the first class, and those between thirty and forty-five the second class. The uniformed militia are liable to military duty first, the first class of the reserve militia next, and lastly the second class of the reserve militia.

Such is the recent law of our State Legislature. The first section of the law of Congress, passed on the 16th of July last, provides as follows:—

That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding *nine months*; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President; if, by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorized in such cases to *make all necessary rules and regulations*; and the enrolment of the militia shall in all cases include all able bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population.

From the foregoing it is easy to see who are liable and who are exempt; but it is advisable for all who desire more particular information on the subject to purchase a copy of the State law. But we trust that the question with all good citizens, and even aliens, will not be how they may escape service in the cause of the republic in the suppression of this rebellion, but how they may render it the greatest service in their power. If they are not liable, or if they are exempt, and yet are within the military age, and are of sound body and mind, and have not a family depending on them for support, they incur a moral obligation to enlist in the army of the Union; or, if they will not do that, the least duty that devolves upon them is to procure a substitute or supply funds sufficient for the purpose. Even a sick man, or fireman, or exempt fireman, or exempt militia man, or alien, might do this. The great point is that all should be patriots, and discharge their obligations to the government that gives them safety and protection. Why should aliens alone make no sacrifices? Some aliens entertain the idea that because they are not citizens they are not bound to aid the government. This is a very erroneous idea. The fact of their migrating to the country is proof presumptive that they intend to make it their future home. Many of them have made fortunes in it, and others have earned a decent living. Are they not at least morally bound to sustain the government of the country with their blood or their money? We are happy to say that many soldiers in the army now fighting for the preservation of the Union are aliens. In order to encourage the enlistment of aliens as volunteers, Congress passed the following liberal enactment on the 17th of last July:—

That any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either the regular or the volunteer forces, and has been or shall be hereafter honorably discharged, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States; and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and that the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character as is now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such persons having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid.

The alien who makes his domicil in the United States has the same interest in the maintenance of the government as the citizen native and to the manor born. In truth, all the people of all nations, and their generations yet unborn, have a mighty stake in the safety and permanence of this great republic—the hope of freedom and humanity all over the globe.

The Eternal Unity of the American Republic—Views of Our Catholic Prelates in Europe.

The twenty-first day of July, 1862, will henceforth be regarded as a *dies faustus* in the history of old Ireland. On that day the grandest demonstration that ever graced the capital city of the island was witnessed by thousands upon thousands of the Irish people. The occasion that brought these crowds together was the laying of the foundation stone of a new Irish Catholic University, near the city of Dublin. No correct estimate has been formed of the numbers who took part in the procession of the day; but it is stated that they must be counted by hundreds of thousands. There was a most illustrious assemblage of foreign bishops, and America was well and ably represented. Besides the Right Reverend John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, there were present the Most Rev. Monseigneur Charbonel, Bishop of Toronto; the Most Rev. Dr. Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Most Rev. Dr. McCloskey, Bishop of Albany; the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, coadjutor Bishop of Toronto, and several other distinguished bishops.

The foundation stone of the new institution was laid with the usual imposing formalities, after which a most eloquent sermon was preached by the Archbishop of New York. Full accounts of all these interesting ceremonies appear in our paper this morning. The words of the venerable Archbishop were most aptly spoken, and may truly be said to have been "like apples of silver in pictures of gold." He said that it was some fifty years since he voluntarily floated away from the shores of Ireland and was borne westward to another country beyond the broad Atlantic. This country was the United States of America. Here the young Irish adventurer—now the distinguished Catholic prelate and scholar—found endless opportunities for improving and developing his ability; "for," as he says, "legislation had not attempted to take away the key of knowledge, and, although a Roman Catholic, he was made a freeman and an American citizen long before the act of Catholic emancipation was passed in England." The warm encouragement and friendly protection which America then showed to this young Irishman were like good seeds sown on fruitful ground. After the lapse of half a century we find the same man, now grown gray in the service of the priesthood, standing on the soil on which he was born and energetically defending the interests and the liberties of his adopted land. The words of Archbishop Hughes and the other American bishops who were present on the different occasions on which he spoke cannot fail to make a lasting impression on the mind of Europe. No men could be more fitted by their ability, their experience, or their impartiality to define the position and the views of this country and this government; and none, certainly, could speak with more certainty or more decisive authority than the Archbishop of New York. Passing over his observations on the important question of popular education—in which he so conclusively showed the advantages of the free American system over the sectarian *regime* of the English schools—we will glance at his sound and statesmanlike ideas on the unity and indivisibility of this republic. If the United States government had sent a special ambassador to Europe to plead the cause of the country, he could not have done it more effectually than the Archbishop has done. In his speech in the Rotunda in Dublin, on the 22d of July, he gave the people clearly to understand that America will resist every attempt at interference on the part of foreign Powers, for the reason that this is a nation that will never be ruled or governed except by themselves. He spoke of the gradual increase of a deep feeling of resentment against the nations of Europe, because the people of America believe that, secretly and publicly, attempts are being made to sap the foundations of their liberty and prosperity. No power, he said, could attempt to resist the torrent of this feeling of revenge. "I tell you," added the Archbishop, with tremendous significance, "that, even if peace was restored to the whole country of America to-morrow, the people would scarcely unbelt themselves until they had put other questions right. * * * It is one country still, and must and shall be one. No matter what may occur; no matter the foreign interference, whether military or naval, that may destroy the cities round the borders of that country—no matter what may occur, the question must end,' and that people shall remain."

These views of Archbishop Hughes—which met with such hearty applause—contain the true reflex of public opinion as it exists in the United States, and are very different from the absurd speculations of the European press, which the Archbishop found it necessary so timely to rebuke. "The newspapers on this side," he said, "English and French, and sometimes even Italian, repeat each other in the sense that the war is carried on by the American government at the expense of Irish and German blood. That is a mistake. Put an end to it. The writers know it is not a fact. The Irish and Germans mingle in it scarcely in proportion to their numbers in civil life; but the army as a body is composed of real, thorough Americans, from generations past, while the Irish come in as a sprinkling, and the Germans not much more." This statement, coming from so high a source, is worthy of close attention. It may appear strange to the unobservant that this should be true. Nevertheless, the Archbishop is not the man to have made the assertion without the proof. While the Irish and Germans form a very large and important part of the United States army, and have enlisted and are still enlisting in large numbers, the great bulk of native Americans have most patriotically come forward in support of national unity and integrity, and a glance at the lists of enrolments will fully prove this fact. The European press has, ever since the commencement of the rebellion, evinced the grossest ignorance of our affairs, and the lessons now so opportunely given them by this high dignitary of the Catholic church of America cannot fail greatly to improve their imperfect knowledge.

Archbishop Hughes and the other Catholic bishops who assisted him are entitled to the warmest thanks of this nation for their noble and manly defence of the cause of human liberty and the grand principles of republican government, as demonstrated by the United States. Those of our Irish-American citizens who have not yet seen the importance of this struggle can now have no doubt as to their duty to this country in this her hour of need. The highest dignitaries of their ancient church have told all Europe that the union of these States and the indivisible life of this republic are facts not to be questioned. Let them follow the words of their bishops and prelates with the solid acts of true, patriotic citizens, and soon the old monarchies and empires of Europe will be startled by the march of such an army of giants over this continent as the world has not yet seen, and the vision of rebellion will melt into nothing before them. It is quite true, as the Archbishop said, that the Irish in America have received everything that reasonable men and good citizens could have the countenance to ask. In this country they have a large number of universities, colleges, schools and churches; and in the Empire City a grand cathedral is arising, in which the hymns of age shall yet be chaunted in honor of the founder of the edifice and of the progress of Catholic Christianity. Here, also, Irishmen are distinguished at the bar, in the Senate, in the press, and, though last, not least, on the battle field, where victory follows and crowns their banners. No wonder, then, that the Archbishop in his interview with the representative O'Donoghue, said, *more Hibernico*:—"If we do not finish the war soon enough we will send to Ireland for twenty thousand men to fight under our flag, and, please God, we will end the struggle very soon." This shows where the feelings of the Catholic clergy of America tend. They are true and loyal to the Union of these States; and such words as those of the Archbishop of New York, and Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, in the capital of Ireland, will not fail to awaken the people of Ireland to the fact that, in their long night of gloom and darkness, there will always be a steady and friendly light shining for them on this side of the Atlantic if we be now only faithful to the flag of the Union.

THE TRIBUNE AIDING THE REBELS.—The *Tribune* still insists, in spite of numberless facts to the contrary, that the rebel army before Richmond does not number anything like one hundred and fifty thousand men. Now we know, upon the very best authority, that the rebels have at least three hundred thousand troops massed in and around Richmond. To say nothing of the statements of General McClellan, we know that General Halleck recently informed a gentlemen of this city that, in his opinion, three hundred thousand was a low estimate of the real number of rebels at Richmond. Of course the *Tribune* cannot and does not attempt to confute such official statements, but contents itself with insisting that they are untrue. Why it adopts this course is very evident. Naturally the *Tribune* readers say, "Well, if the rebels have only a few men at Richmond, what is the use of our raising six hundred thousand more troops?" Thus the public is educated into indifference, and recruiting is hindered, while the government is bitterly assailed for ordering an unnecessary draft. This just answers the purpose of the *Tribune*, however; for that infernal sheet has always labored for disunion, and now is the best Northern friend Jeff. Davis has, and the worst and most bitter enemy of our conservative President and his army.

LONDON TIMES PROPHECIES.—In a recent issue the London *Times* predicts: first, that we can never raise three hundred thousand more volunteers; and, second, that a draft "will only be talked of." It may interest the prophetic *Times* to know that our three hundred thousand more volunteers are already raised, and that a draft has already been ordered. Try again.

SERVE ALL HANDS ALIKE.—The editors and proprietors of a Harrisburg paper have been arrested, by order of Secretary Stanton, on a charge of hindering enlistments by publishing a handbill stating that negro regiments were to be called out. But Horace Greeley hinders enlistments by publishing editorials in the *Tribune* every day stating that negro regiments should be, must be, and are to be placed in the army with our white soldiers. See his article upon Governor Sprague, in Thursday's *Tribune*, for example. Now, Mr. Stanton, if it be right to arrest the Harrisburg editors, why is it not right to arrest Horace Greeley and his corps of writers? The public will grumble at nothing if you will only serve all hands alike.

Threatened Invasion of Kentucky.

A REBEL FORCE TO MARCH INTO KENTUCKY—RECRUITING IN INDIANA—THE MURDER OF GENERAL M'COOK, ETC., ETC.

CINCINNATI, August 8, 1862.

Special despatches from Indianapolis say that a gentleman has arrived there from Knoxville, who reports that a rebel force of 15,000 infantry, with proportionate artillery and cavalry, are at that place, expecting to march into Kentucky at an early day.

All the Indiana regiments but two are full. There is considerable excitement in all parts of the State. Recruiting progresses with unusual rapidity. All the regiments authorized will be full this week.

The Ninety-third Ohio regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Anderson, brother of "Sumter" Anderson, has now a thousand men, having been recruited in fifteen days in Montgomery, Butler and Preble counties.

The City Council, the Chamber of Commerce and members of the bar hold meetings this morning to take into consideration what action is necessary in relation to the murder of General McCook.

The contributions to the bounty fund reach $47,000.