NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, keapness and despatch.

Volume XXVII.....No. 235

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LOTTERY TICKET—GREEN MONSTER—FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—IRISH EMIGRANT—YOUNG ACTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway.—HUNCHBACK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PEEP O'DAY—SHOEMAKER OF TOULOUSE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DEMON OF THE DARRY—HAUNTED HULK.

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

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—GEN. TOM THUMB—COM. NUTT—LEARNED SEAL, &c., at all hours. TEMPTATION, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.—THE BLACK BRIGADE.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—FLAT FOOT JAKE.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—CROSSING THE LINE—DEAF AS A POST—WINE NO POISON.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 614 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.

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

New York, Tuesday, August 26, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The retreat of General Pope's army from Culpepper to the north bank of the Rappahannock was effected in an admirable manner, General Sigel covering the rear splendidly. Considerable skirmishing has been going on with the rebels since our new line of operations has been taken. It is reported that General Sigel captured two thousand rebels, who crossed the Rappahannock at a rush; but Sigel, having permitted them to cross, immediately destroyed the bridge by a heavy fire from his batteries, and then pouring in a volly of musketry on the enemy, killed nearly four hundred of them and captured the whole remaining force, who were unable to make a retreat to the other side of the river. Our correspondence describes the retreat of Gen. Pope very minutely and graphically.

Our correspondence from Hilton Head contains some very interesting accounts of the rebel rams at Savannah, together with other events transpiring in that locality, including the recent general order of Major General Hunter.

From the West we have intelligence of a skirmish which occurred at Big Hill, in Madison county, Kentucky, between the troops of General Metcalfe and the rebels. No account of the loss on either side has reached us. General Metcalfe had withdrawn to Richmond.

General Rosecrans, with a force of nearly forty thousand men, has gone southward from St. Louis, where, it was said, a large body of rebels under General Armstrong were located. It was supposed that the combined rebel armies of Generals Armstrong and Price—the latter of which was at Tupelo, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with twenty-five thousand men—intended to form a junction and attack Rosecrans.

A curious account of the proceedings of the guerilla chief Morgan and the adroit interception of telegraphic despatches by one of his officers will be found in another column, and is worthy of perusal, as one of the most singular incidents of the war.

By the arrival of the steamship St. Marys, from New Orleans 17th inst., we have received intelligence two days later than our previous advices. General Butler's Order No. 21, relative to the sequestration of the private firearms of the citizens of New Orleans, does not suit the French Consul's (Comte Mejan's) idea of *meum* and *tuum*. He therefore opened a correspondence with General Butler, and desires that French subjects be permitted to retain their private firearms, as he thinks the United States authorities cannot extend adequate protection over them "at all times and all places." General Butler promptly replied to Comte Mejan's letter, refutting the argument used by the latter—namely, that the Frenchmen of New Orleans have "sacrificed everything to maintain during the actual conflict the neutrality imposed upon them." General Butler calls the Consul's "attention to the fact, that the United States forces gave every immunity to Monsieur Bonnegrasse, who claimed to be the French Consul at Baton Rouge; allowed him to keep his arms, and relied upon his neutrality, but his son was taken prisoner on the battle field in arms against us." The correspondence will be found elsewhere.

By the arrival of the Hibernian off Cape Race yesterday we have one day's later news than that by the Kangaroo. The United States gunboat Tuscarora left Kingstown very suddenly on the morning of the 13th inst., by order of the Collector of Customs. Her destination was not known, nor is it ascertained why she was ordered off so precipitately.

A conference on the subject of cotton supply had taken place in London. A deputation from the Cotton Supply Association met commissioners from the countries which sent cotton samples to the International Exhibition. Representatives from Italy, Portugal, Spain, India, Australia and sundry South American States were present. All made more or less encouraging representations of what those countries were capable in the production of cotton.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival of the Hibernian off Cape Race on Saturday last we have European advices to the 13th inst., one day later than those previously received. The news, as will be seen by our despatch in another column, is important.

Telegraphic advices from Bombay and Calcutta state that wild excitement raged there, in consequence of an extraordinary advance in the price of cotton and cotton goods. The intelligence had caused a slight advance on all descriptions of cotton in the Liverpool market.

The steamship Great Eastern is reported to have arrived off Cape Race about eleven o'clock on Saturday night. She will, therefore, probably reach this port to-night or to-morrow morning. Her advices are to the 17th inst.

The letter of our Hilton Head (South Carolina) correspondent, published in our news columns, will be found interesting. From the statements of rebel deserters, it would appear that the rebel iron-clad vessel which has disported in the Savannah river recently, and now menacing Fort Pulaski, is not the British ship Fingal, metamorphosed, but an entirely new and formidable machine, mounting numerous guns of heavy calibre. The Fingal has been razeed, and is now being plated with iron, and at last accounts was nearly completed. She will soon be ready to co-operate with the ram Georgia in an attack on Fort Pulaski and the blockading vessels in the vicinity. The rebels feel confident in their ability, with their iron-clad vessels, to breach the walls of Fort Pulaski, and compel its garrison to surrender unconditionally, and afterwards to destroy our naval fleet.

The Rhode Island Legislature will meet in extra session to-day.

Colonel John A. Davis, of the Forty-sixth Illinois regiment, having been solicited to become a candidate for Congress, in the Third district, replies that he "can be of more service to the country in following the torn banners of his regiment, and sharing the danger, the perils and the glory of who that are left of the gallant and brave men who followed him into the smoke and fire of battle at Donelson and Shiloh than he could as a member of Congress."

The military camps in Iowa, for the regiments of nine months men, have been designated as follows:—At Keokuk, Camp Lincoln; at Clinton, Camp Kirkwood, at Dubuque, Camp Franklin; at Iowa City, Camp Pope; at Des Moines, Camp Burnside; at Muscatine, Camp Strong.

Persons volunteering for the nine months call must enlist in the town or district in which they are enrolled.

The announcement came yesterday, from Philadelphia, that Charles Ingersoll had been arrested for treasonable or discouraging remarks, made at the democratic meeting in that city on Saturday last. Mr. Ingersoll, in his speech, denounced President Lincoln and the government in pretty strong terms, and accused them of disregarding the constitution, and of being the most corrupt of any in the world. He also stated that our debt was heavier than that of any other nation, and one that had the least prospect of ever being paid.

The following number of volunteers were in camp at Chicago on Saturday last:—

First Board of Trade regiment	1,010
Second Board of Trade regiment	800
Third Board of Trade regiment	700
Railroad regiment	875
Irish Legion	530
Van Arman's regiment	606
Board of Trade Battery	156
Mercantile Association Battery	125
Independent companies	225
Total	5,027

A splendid banquet was given at Ottawa, Canada West, on the 21st instant, the occasion being the formal opening of the Ogdensburg, Rome and Watertown Railroad. Speeches were made by a number of American gentlemen, among whom were the Hon. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee; Judge James, of Ogdensburg, and Professor Davis, of Poughkeepsie. Union sentiments and the best of feeling prevailed.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 520 deaths in the city during the past week—a decrease of 165 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 2 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 2 deaths of alcoholism, 5 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 82 of the brain and nerves, 2 of the generative organs, 13 of the heart and blood vessels, 104 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 7 of old age, 16 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 1 premature birth, 238 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 28 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 8 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 14 from violent causes. There were 384 natives of the United States, 5 of England, 94 of Ireland, 27 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The stock market was buoyant yesterday, and prices of all descriptions advanced from ½ to 1½ per cent, especially after the receipt of the news from Virginia. The most active shares are Erie, Erie preferred, Hudson, Michigan Central and Michigan Southern. Money was very abundant at 4 per cent. Gold was lower, closing at 115¼ a 115⅜. Exchange sold at 127¼. The banks show an increase of $1,313,283 in deposits, $2,526,973 in loans, and $286,708 in specie.

The cotton market was firm and higher yesterday, while the sales embraced about 700 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 47c. for middling uplands. Owing to the advancing tendency in freights, and less favorable news from England, per Hibernian, the market for breadstuffs was heavy. Flour fell off 5c. per bbl. for common and medium grades, while good extra brands were unchanged. The sales were moderate, and in good part to the domestic trade. Wheat was also affected from the same causes, and fell off 1c. a 3c. per bushel, while sales were made to a fair extent. Corn was also heavy. The chief sales were confined to heated and damp lots, with parcels for shipment Eastward, while prime to choice Western mixed, which was not plenty, sold at 59c. a 60c., and choice at 61c., in small lots. Pork was less active and buoyant. Sales of mess were made at $11 87½ a $12, and at $12 for prime. Sugars were quiet, but steady. The sales were confined to about 225 hhds., 100 of which consisted of New Orleans, at 9c. Coffee was steady, but quiet. Freights were higher. Wheat, in ships bags, was engaged for Liverpool at 14½d. and flour at 4s.

THE GREAT WAR MEETING TO-MORROW.—The mass meeting which is to be held in the Park to-morrow afternoon will differ from those that have preceded it in the fact that it will be a meeting of the people for action, and not for talking—a recruiting movement on a monster scale. Every man who feels an interest in the restoration of the Union should bring to it either his contribution for promoting enlistments or an undertaking to provide a recruit. Not a moment is to be lost if we would save the city from the necessity of a draft. By energy, zealousness and liberality on the part of all who have it in their power to give, there is yet time to avert it. If the government were once convinced that our quota for the second call could be made up without more delay than would be occasioned by the process of drafting, it would, we doubt not, grant the extension of time necessary to effect it.

Let all, then, whose hearts are with the cause of the Union, make it a point to be present at this meeting. No excuse of business should be allowed to interfere with a duty so pressing and obligatory on all good citizens. The man who can attend and yet remains away will be guilty of indifference to the fate of the republic. This meeting will afford a test of the loyalty of those who waver between their allegiance to the Union and their abolition proclivities. Lovejoy, Sumner, Greeley, and those who act with them, are talking of getting up a meeting of their own, to define the conditions on which they will give their support to the government. If they have a spark of patriotism in them, they will, even at this, the eleventh hour, abandon the crotchets that have brought so much misfortune upon the country, and co-operate, heart and soul, with the meeting of to-morrow.

The Opposing Armies on the Rappahannock—Lively Skirmishing.

Gen. Halleck's reported expulsion of newspaper correspondents from the Army of Virginia has left us to the chances of stray passengers for any information from the opposing armies on the line of the Rappahannock, until we shall have had an engagement of sufficient importance to command an official report.

The letter which we publish this morning from the Philadelphia *Press* gives the results of the observations of the writer at the "Headquarters of the Army of Virginia" down to Friday last, and shows that, although the enemy had been making vigorous efforts at various points to cross the river, they had been uniformly repulsed, and in one instance, at least, with a pretty heavy loss. But the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, from a passenger who left the Rappahannock on Sunday morning, says that the report of the capture by General Sigel of two thousand rebels lacks confirmation. The *Press* correspondent in this matter may have picked up one of the idle rumors of the camp, or he may have had the first confused report of some sharp collision, the facts of which have yet to be ascertained.

There is one skirmish, however, reported by the *Press* correspondent of which we guess there can be little doubt, inasmuch as he was in the midst of the fray. We allude to the rebel attack upon a railway train at Catlett's station, from which it would appear that at least one detachment of rebel cavalry, on Thursday evening last, had not only got to the north side of the Rappahannock, but within six miles of Manassas Junction, where, if we are not mistaken, there is a very valuable depot of army supplies. We presume, however, that, as the rebels were repulsed in this night attack at Catlett's, they fell back towards the main body of their army, and that in the meantime General Pope has provided for the security of his supplies and trains at Manassas. According to the report of the aforesaid passenger, who left the Rappahannock on Sunday morning, our troops, up to that time, had still successfully resisted all attempts of the enemy to force a passage over the river, and "will be able to maintain their position until a junction with the other army corps shall enable them to resume the offensive."

We conclude, accordingly, that everything is working well on the line of the Rappahannock—that General Pope has baffled and checkmated the rebels successfully, and that he has thus gained the invaluable time needed to bring the forces of Burnside and McClellan within supporting distance. We do not anticipate, therefore, a battle in Virginia of any magnitude for some time to come. The rebels having evidently failed in their desperate enterprise to catch the army of General Pope by forced marches, and crush it before he could reach the supporting columns of Burnside and McClellan, it is not likely that the rebel general in command—Joe Johnston—will rashly try the fortunes of a general battle. Meantime, having failed to capture the commissariat trains of General Pope, or any of his stores of supplies, Johnston will probably be mainly occupied for several days in hurrying up from Gordonsville the subsistence demanded by his half famished army.

The extreme point of danger is passed. Our several armies in Virginia have doubtless ere this formed a junction, and we may thus assume that the rebels have reached the extreme limit of their advance, and that soon we shall hear of their retreat along the whole line voluntarily, as a measure of safety, or by compulsion.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR AND THE POLITICIANS.—There is no difficulty in finishing up the war before spring, if the generals who have charge of it are let alone, so as to manage it in their own way, without the intermeddling of the politicians. In order to make sure of the desired result, our army will not take the offensive till it is fully recruited, and the six hundred thousand new troops swell it to a million by the 1st of November next. By the same time the iron-clad gunboats will have been finished, and the mailed fleet will number some fifty vessels, sufficient to capture Charleston, Savannah and every port on the Southern seaboard, during the winter months, when such operations are more practicable, in consequence of the milder temperature. These invincible vessels, moreover, can penetrate the interior of the country by the water courses, and aid the movements of our armies in the Gulf States. The armies put in motion by the first frost will sweep in such overwhelming force over Virginia and the entire South that effective resistance will be impossible, and the rebel forces will be all surrounded and captured or disorganized and dispersed, so that by the middle of January the rebellion will have received its death blow, and the republic will have vindicated its title of "one and indivisible."

We have the men, the money and the resources to conquer an enemy already exhausted, and it is only a question of time. But to make the time brief it will be necessary to save the generals of the army from the pernicious influence of the politicians, who blight all that they touch. We hope the President, therefore, will keep them at a distance, shutting them equally out of the War Department and the White House. They ought to be driven away as lepers that contaminate all with whom they come in contact. But for their destructive influence the struggle for the Union would have been long since crowned with success. They have protracted it so as to render new levies and new supplies of money necessary; and they would protract it for seven years if their policy was allowed to prevail. In order to bring it to a speedy end, and restore the blessings of peace and prosperity to the country, it will be necessary to kick the fanatical radicals out of Washington, and let the war be conducted on pure military principles and the dictates of common sense.

CASTING PEARLS BEFORE SWINE.—The impudent reply of Greeley to the President's letter to him is only a new illustration of the old precept, "Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they turn again and rend you." Greeley again rudely charges the President, whom he impudently and familiarly addresses as "dear sir," with violating the laws of the land. The President has done no such thing; but Greeley and the abolitionists want him to violate the constitution, which he has sworn to defend, and because he will not do this they insult and abuse him at every opportunity, accusing him even of constructive murder in the case of the New Orleans negro rioters. The President has but one course to pursue towards Greeley and the radical disunionists, and that is to put a summary stop to their sedition, which is calculated to demoralize the army, prevent enlistments and destroy the public confidence in the government at a moment of great peril, when all should rally around the Executive.

European Intervention, and How It Has Been Knocked in the Head.

One of our Washington correspondents attaches, in our opinion, too much importance to the services of Archbishop Hughes, Bishop McIlvaine, Thurlow Weed and some other amateur and volunteer diplomats to Europe, in the important work of "counteracting the machinations of rebel emissaries in the English clubs, French *salons*," &c. Our correspondent says that "it may be that the failure of foreign intervention in behalf of the rebels may be attributed largely to the influence exerted in all ranks of society by the gentlemen referred to;" for that "it is certain that before their mission took effect the emissaries of the rebels were successfully poisoning public opinion at its very springs."

We incline to the opinion that the labors in Europe of "the gentlemen referred to" had no influence whatever over the government of England or that of France. We believe that Thurlow Weed, for example, from his labors in London and Paris, produced about the same effect upon the minds of Lords Palmerston and Russell and Louis Napoleon as if the venerable Thurlow had remained at home, and had, against rebel emissaries in Europe, confined his labors to the editorial columns of the Albany *Evening Journal;* and we dare say that the same may be said of his patriotic colleagues. The simple truth is that both England and France, some nine months ago, had virtually concluded to intervene, and that they have only been shaken from their purpose by the manifestations of our tremendous military power and resources, and our fixed resolution to put down this rebellion, intervention or no intervention.

England, trumping up the convenient pretext of an outrage to the British flag, in the case of the Trent steamer, began to prepare actively for a war with us for the relief of Jeff. Davis, when Mr. Secretary Seward's quiet and masterly explanation of the Trent affair put an end to the complaints of John Bull for a time and silenced him. France began to be a little shaky upon the heels of our victories of Roanoke Island, Fort Donelson, &c.; but that instructive and ominous sea fight between the rebel iron-clad Merrimac and our invincible little Monitor created a panic in England and France, especially in England, which opened wide their wondering eyes in regard to the danger of intervention in our domestic affairs.

The rebel iron-cased monster, the Merrimac, in a sudden dash, had destroyed two of our finest war ships of the old wooden school; but she found more than a match for her heavy battery and her impregnable sides in our unexpected little nondescript, the Monitor. This conflict and these results demolished all the wooden navies of the world, and England, for the purposes of an invasion of the United States, found herself very suddenly reduced to one solitary available vessel-of-war—her iron-clad but cumbersome and clumsy Warrior. We had effected a complete revolution in naval warfare in a day, and this tremendous fact settled the question of intervention in the British Cabinet in the negative.

This opportune beginning of the Monitor has since been enlarged on our part into an iron-clad navy sufficiently strong to annihilate the navy of England; and, as we have added weight and power to this iron-clad armament, England has become more and more decided against intervention. Louis Napoleon has also felt the peculiar influence in favor of neutrality of our iron-clad vessels-of-war; but, when these peace agents on the water are backed by an army of a million of loyal men, the wisdom of the policy of non-intervention becomes as clear as the sun to both Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon.

Such are the agents, instrumentalities, arguments and influences that have defeated the machinations of the emissaries of Jeff. Davis in Europe; and against the cupidity, hypocrisy and unscrupulous ambition of England and France all other arguments and agents, and all that they have done, may be set down as only so much "leather and prunella."

THE IRISH AND GERMAN ELEMENT IN THE WAR.—A contemporary is indulging in invidious comparisons between the patriotism of the two nationalities, German and Irish, as represented by Generals Sigel and Corcoran. This is a most ungracious and ill-timed theme for discussion at the present moment. While all nationalities are striving with equal energy and equal patriotism to defend the government from the assaults of treason and rebellion, it illy becomes a public journal to draw distinctions calculated to provoke unpleasant feelings between any portions of our citizens. The Germans and the Irish in our armies are alike instigated by a common sentiment of devotion to the flag and the constitution which insure them a home; and for the maintenance of that flag and that constitution they are willing to sacrifice life itself upon the battle field.

It is, however, not extraordinary that irritating remarks like those referred to relative to our patriotic adopted citizens should emanate from a journal which not long ago advocated the extension of the term of naturalization, and the infliction of certain pains and penalties—as, for instance, the exclusion from office and other disabilities—upon the members of the Catholic church, to which the great mass of the Irish and a large number of the Germans are attached. Comments, whether of praise or blame, from such a source, fortunately, can have little weight either for good or evil; but the bad taste and the mischievous tendency of introducing such subjects at the present time are none the less.

CHIROPODY IN THE ARMY.—We understand that several gentlemen, medical and surgical, of the highest eminence, have united in recommending to the government the organization of a corps of chiropodists, to inspect the feet of the men and keep them in order for marching. It has occurred to us that this branch of surgery might be introduced into the army with very positive utility, not only with an eye to the comfort of the soldier, but the efficiency of the service. There can be no greater hindrance to rapid marching, or to celerity of movements of every sort, than the pain, irritation and halting propensities arising from affections incident to the feet, and almost inseparable from army life and exposure. Careful attention to the condition of the feet of their soldiery was considered a material element in the effective management of armies by Frederick the Great and Napoleon; and we see no reason why it should be disregarded in the brave armies of the Union. Humane considerations, not less than the efficiency of the service, recommend the introduction of this branch of surgery; and under an able and skilful head an organization of operators throughout the army might be perfected of the highest practical value and importance.

Jeff. Davis' Barbarian Congress.

Men who could rebel against a government like our own will not hesitate long at any sort of infamy. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the desperate leaders of the present hopeless rebellion vainly endeavoring to substitute cruelty for strength, and devising and adopting the most barbarous and atrocious measures to bolster up their sinking cause. In his last message Jeff. Davis recommends, and immediately upon its assemblage the present rebel Congress entertained, propositions in regard to retaliatory warfare, which, if adopted and carried into effect, will completely revolutionize this war, and result in most frightful and unnecessary bloodshed. The measures to which we refer were introduced into the barbarian Congress by Mr. Foote—commonly called Hangman Foote—a noisy, blustering rebel Congressman from Tennessee. They provide that if rebel guerillas, or those who harbor and assist rebel guerillas, shall be punished by Union officers, such Union officers shall, if captured, be put to death; that Union prisoners shall be held as hostages for guerillas, and made to suffer the same fate; that officers of Union negro regiments shall be hung or shot, if captured, and the negro soldiers sold into slavery; and that hostages shall be taken from among the Union prisoners for, and be made to suffer precisely the same treatment as, every rebel citizen imprisoned by our government. These bills were referred to the Military Committee of the rebel barbarian Congress, and, as they are approved by Jeff. Davis, will probably be passed.

Such barbarous, brutal and inhuman measures will come home, like curses, to those who inaugurate them. As threats, they amount to nothing, and will deter the United States government from no proceedings which seem to be necessary to the restoration of the Union. If practically carried out they will only effect greater disasters to the rebels, without at all impairing the success of the Union cause. None but men who are blind to all the dictates of reason and humanity could ever entertain such sanguinary ideas for a moment. The simple fact that such acts are before the rebel Congress is equal to the efforts of a dozen recruiting officers here at the North. The hanging of a single Union prisoner, or the butchery of a single Union officer, by command of the rebel authorities, will be followed by a vengeance as terrible as it will be speedy. Hitherto this government has conducted the war in a most Christian spirit. Our efforts have been devoted to restoring the Union, not to exterminating the Southern people. Our armies have been employed in defeating armed rebels, not in devastating Southern hearthstones. The conduct of our soldiers in the enemy's country has been most exemplary, and, in spite of the efforts of rebel leaders to fire the hearts of their followers by lying tales of Union outrages and atrocities, they well know that no other army in the world has ever equalled that of the United States in the kindness, justice and forbearance with which it has respected the homes and protected the families of its enemies. We believe that the rebel leaders have often profited by and imposed upon this clemency, and we know that the wives of the rebel Generals Lee and Beauregard have themselves experienced and appreciated the magnanimous generosity of the Union troops.

It is no argument against this clemency that our soldiers hang guerillas and give bushwhackers a short shrift. These fellows, who are farmers by day and soldiers by night; who burn bridges and tear up railroad tracks; who fire upon passing trains and murder wounded men in ambulances; who sack peaceful villages and hang aged and inoffensive Union citizens, are not soldiers, and will not be recognized as such, no matter what threats the rebel barbarian Congress may fulminate. They are simply assassins, brigands, highwaymen and land pirates, and should be shot down like dogs wherever they are caught. Let Jeff. Davis hold one of our regular officers as a hostage for a guerilla, bushwhacker or bridgeburner at his own peril. Already his crimes weigh heavy on his soul, and a few murders more or less will not at all change the fate to be meted out to him in this world and the next. As to the threat against Union negro regiments, that is a mere *brutum fulmen*, since no such regiments now exist under the authority of the United States government. It will be remembered, however, that the rebels have already organized negro regiments, and the barbarity of the traitors is evident when we consider that they propose to massacre Union officers for doing the very thing which they have themselves authorized in their own armies. We do not arm the negroes, simply because we believe that they can do more for the Union in other capacities than as soldiers, and not because of any fear of retaliatory warfare. It may be well for the chief conspirators at the South to understand these few facts plainly and distinctly. The rebellion is now as hopeless as the restoration of the Union is certain. The very consideration of retaliatory measures is an open confession of the weakness of the rebel cause. If Jeff. Davis and his crew were not mad they would be down on their knees begging for mercy instead of defiantly threatening retaliation. They might as well try to avert the blow of Heaven's lightning by striking off a lucifer match as to endeavor to check the progress of the Union arms by talking of hanging a few prisoners. Fools that they are, they forfeit every chance of mercy, human or divine, and voluntarily make themselves equal to the most brutal savages, at the very moment when the civilized world has again refused to recognise their independence, and when the powerful government they have assailed has the rebellion completely within its grasp, is marshalling its overwhelming forces by land and by sea, and is about to strangle treason out of existence.

ANOTHER LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT—EMANCIPATION AND COLONIZATION.—Since President Lincoln has taken to writing public letters to private individuals, we respectfully recommend Mrs. L. Maria Child to his early attention. Mrs. Child must now be about sixty years of age, and she has been engaged for the past thirty years in writing letters to kings, members of Congress, emperors, John Browns and other distinguished personages without having yet been favored with a single reply. That poor Greeley, who has only been engaged in the same business of letter writing for fifteen years, should be favored with a note from the President, while she has none, is very discouraging to this venerable lady, who is quite as much of an old woman and has quite as much influence as Greeley himself, besides having been twice as long fishing for recognition. The President will find Mrs. Child's last letter to him in yesterday's *Tribune*, and a prompt answer will greatly oblige the writer. It may be well to state, however, that emancipation and colonization, of which subjects these letters to the President treat, are mere platonic ideas very well adapted to some dreamy system of utopian philosophy, but altogether out of place in this practical world, and having no connection whatever with live, wide awake men and women.

Exclusion of Newspaper Correspondents from the Army.

A report is in circulation—and there is, no doubt, some foundation for it—that a special order has been issued by General Halleck excluding all newspaper correspondents from the army. This is the first special order in regard to correspondents that has been issued since the siege of Corinth, and, in its exclusive and sweeping character, the only order of the kind that has ever been directed against the press, either here or abroad, by any military commander.

It is quite true that some of the newspapers against whom it is levelled richly deserve punishment for their publication of contraband news; but it is not just that those journals which have paid implicit deference to the censorship regulations should be included in it. The order issued by Secretary Stanton, requiring correspondents to give their parole not to publish anything that might be serviceable to the enemy, furnished, we had supposed, a ready means of reaching delinquent parties. The evidence of their culpability could be easily procured, and their exclusion from the lines of the army would have the effect of deterring others from following their example. General Halleck, it appears, thinks otherwise.

Not only does he deem it necessary to issue this rigid decree of exclusion against newspaper correspondents as a body, but he has, we understand, given directions that no more letters are to be transmitted from the members of the Army of the Potomac to their families, the order applying to all ranks, from the general and colonel down to the private.

Now, as regards ourselves, we shall, as we have always done, cheerfully acquiesce in any regulation issued by the military authorities that may be deemed conducive to the interests of the campaign. But there are other interests which, without interfering with the objects aimed at, are, we think, entitled to consideration.

The families who are sending their dearest members—their fathers, their husbands and their sons—to combat in defence of the Union, and the people at large who foot up the bills for the vast expenditure contracted by the government, naturally feel some anxiety in regard to the events in which they have so deep a stake. How is this anxiety to be tranquillized if, neither through the newspapers nor through the medium of private letters, they are to receive news from the army?

During the Crimean war, when in most of the other European capitals the public mind was agitated by false rumors, set afloat by stock gamblers, the Russian government—one of the greatest military despotisms in the world—published in St. Petersburg a daily bulletin from the army, which attracted attention for its strict adherence to facts. If it had to report an advantage to the Russian arms, it did so without exaggeration; if a reverse, nothing was extenuated. History does not present another so remarkable example of confidence and fair dealing between a government and people.

If the President is of opinion that there are grounds for the Chinese system of exclusion in regard to correspondents established by the order of General Halleck, he should, in consideration of the anxiety of the public, and in mercy to those who have relatives in the army, follow the example of the Emperor of Russia, and direct that a daily bulletin be published in Washington of the events transpiring at the seat of war.

We feel that we are in a position to make this suggestion, because we, of all journals in the country, have adhered most faithfully to the orders of the government and military authorities in regard to the non-publication of contraband news, even when compliance with them was attended with detriment to our own pecuniary interests. Let what is right and proper, we repeat, be done to secure our generals against the premature betrayal of their plans; but at the same time let it not be forgotten that the people have a right to be daily informed of the progress of events in which their dearest interests are involved.

WINTER GARDEN.—This establishment reopened last evening for the full season, with Miss Bateman as the leading star. The play was the "Hunchback," and quite a brilliant audience assembled on the occasion. During the recess some alterations and embellishments have been effected in the house which have greatly improved its internal appearance. The miniature balconies that projected from the front of the dress circle and galleries have been removed and substituted by plain panelling, painted in neutral tints, and relieved by gilding. A greater force of gas has also been put on, so that the theatre, which has never been properly lit, now presents quite an agreeable aspect. Miss Bateman's reception was of the most enthusiastic kind, and her Julia,—her best character—was played under the auspices of this cordial greeting, and we need not say lost nothing in force and spirit from it. She was repeatedly called before the curtain, and greeted with floral testimonials of the approbation of the audience.

Coroners' Inquests.

A MAN KILLS HIS WIFE IN WATER STREET.—Coroner Ranney held an inquest yesterday on the body of Anne Downing, a native of Ireland, aged thirty-five years, who met her death on Sunday evening, from injuries inflicted on her person by her husband, at their residence, No. 319 Water street. From the evidence adduced at the inquest, it appears that James Downing, son of the deceased, aged ten years, saw his father kick her twice in the stomach, and strike her three or four times violently with his clenched fist, at the same time calling her by opprobrious names. The child also deposed that his father had been in the habit of kicking and ill using his mother. It appears that on Sunday evening Downing and his wife paid a visit to the two sisters of the latter, named Ellen Connor and Margaret Hagar, at No. 30 Cherry street. Deceased sent for a quart of beer at her husband's request, and the liquor having been drunk off, he asked her for money to get another quart. She refused, saying she had no more money, which made the husband somewhat angry. Soon after they started for home, and on the way down, stabbed Downing made an attempt to strike his wife, but failed. However, as soon as they reached home he made an attack on her, inflicting injuries about the abdomen which caused her death. No one was present during the fray save only some young children. It also appears that Downing and his wife had lived for some time together previous to marriage, an issue of two children being the result. Dr. Galen Hunter made a post-mortem examination of the body of the unfortunate woman, and gave it as his opinion that death had been caused by laceration of the after birth or placenta. The prisoner is thirty-five years of age, and on his examination said that he did not desire to take the life of his wife, but she he had committed the assault on her hastily in self-defence. He was fully committed to the Tombs to await further examination.

Death of a Distinguished Citizen.

CHICAGO, August 25, 1862.

Daniel McGregor, an old citizen, and for many years Judge's Attorney, died at his residence this morning, after a brief illness.