THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9805. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Operations of Gen. Sherman's Expeditionary Forces, of Grant's Army, to July 16.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING NEAR JACKSON

The City Shelled and Partially Destroyed.

GEN. OSTERHAUS REPORTED KILLED.

JOE JOHNSTON'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS, &c., &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.]

JACKSON, July 10, 1863.

General Johnston this morning issued to the troops the following battle order, which was read along the line amid deafening shouts from the soldiers:—

HEADQUARTERS, ON THE FIELD, July 9, 1863.

FELLOW SOLDIERS—An insolent foe, flushed with the hope by his recent success at Vicksburg, confronts you, threatening the people, whose homes and liberty you are here to protect with plunder and conquest. Their guns may even now be heard as they advance.

The enemy is just once the duty and the mission of you brave men to chastise and expel from the soil of Mississippi. The commanding general confidently relies on you to sustain his pledge, which he makes in advance, and he will be with you in the good work even unto the end.

The vice of "struggling" he begs you to shun, and to frown on. If needs be, it will be checked by even the most summary remedies.

The telegraph has already announced a glorious victory over the foe, won by your noble comrades of the Virginia army on federal soil; may he not, with redoubled hopes, count on you while defending your firesides and household goods to emulate the proud example of your brothers in the East?

The country expects in this the great crisis of its destiny that every man will do his duty.

General Johnston orders all pillagers to be shot. The guard will shoot them wherever found.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

JACKSON, July 12, 1863.

The conduct of Cobb's Kentucky battery and the Washington artillery is spoken of highly by the Commanding General in the affair this morning, also Stovall's Florida brigade.

The banners captured are those of the Twenty-ninth, Forty-first and Fifty-third Illinois regiments.

General Breckinridge sent an infirmary corps to bring off the enemy's wounded; their sharpshooters fired on them. Breckinridge ordered the corps to the rear. Their wounded and dead are still lying in front of our works.

The enemy's loss in the charge of Sunday was fully one thousand.

Colonel Harry Maury, of the Thirty-second Alabama, was severely wounded.

A Yankee colonel, two majors and a number of officers were captured.

JACKSON, July 13, 1863.

It rained hard last night. It is cloudy this morning, and there has been but little firing on either side.

The enemy has six batteries in position plainly visible from the State House.

Our troops are much elated since the success of yesterday.

Nothing of importance has transpired to-day. The status is unchanged.

The Vicksburg prisoners will be at Brandon to-morrow. Supplies have been sent there for them.

Cobb's battery lost nine men in the action yesterday.

[From the Augusta Sentinel, July 16.]

FROM JACKSON—OUR MEN BURYING THE YANKEE DEAD—THEY ADMIT A LOSS OF FOUR TO FIVE HUNDRED—MAJOR LAMB, TWENTY-NINTH GEORGIA, KILLED.

JACKSON, July 14, via MOBILE, July 15, 1863.

Gen. Johnston sent a flag of truce to-day to Gen. Grant, asking permission to bury the Yankee dead in front of our works. Grant asked permission to send assistance, in order to recognize the dead, which was refused. The first terms were agreed to. Our troops have been engaged all the afternoon in burying them.

The exact number is not yet ascertained; but Yankee officers in charge of the flag of truce admit a loss of four or five hundred.

Among their killed and wounded are Colonel Earl, Lieutenant Colonel Long, Captain Hall, Forty-first Illinois; Lieutenants Smith and McMaster, Fifty-third Illinois, and Lieutenant Abernathy, Third Iowa.

Among our officers are Major Lamb, Twenty-fourth Georgia, killed; Lieutenant C. C. Braden, Nineteenth Louisiana; T. L. Rose, Fourth Florida; B. A. James, Cobb's Kentucky Battery, wounded.

The time specified passed before the burying was finished.

REPORTED DEATH OF GENERAL OSTERHAUS.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser, July 15.]

JACKSON, July 14, 1863.

No change has taken place in the condition of affairs since yesterday.

General Pemberton and staff arrived here last night. *An officer who came with them says that he met General Osterhaus' body going to Vicksburg. He was killed by a cannon ball on the 12th.*

Heavy skirmishing still continues.

Several houses were demolished yesterday by the enemy's shell.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 18.]

FROM JACKSON, MISS.

JACKSON, July 15, 1863.

Another day has passed without any new development. *The enemy has been firing incessantly, and has been shelling the city all the morning.* Another division of Burnside's command reached Grant this evening.

JACKSON, July 16, 1863.

The enemy kept up a heavy shelling all night. One shell passed through General Johnston's quarters without injuring any one.

Grant was reinforced yesterday evening by one division of General Burnside's command.

We buried one hundred and fifty-three of the enemy yesterday.

The Vicksburg prisoners have arrived at Brandon.

There is still no prospect of a general engagement; but heavy infantry and artillery skirmishing continues.

JACKSON, July 16, 1863.

The enemy made a heavy demonstration on our right and centre this afternoon; but Walker's and Loring's divisions repulsed them handsomely. The artillery fire was incessant, and our batteries replied gun for gun. The enemy sought shelter in the woods.

Heavy reinforcements for Grant continue to arrive, who are pressed on *our* right for the purpose of crossing Pearl river above and flanking us. The enemy are planting siege guns on their redoubts. It is supposed that to-morrow the remainder of Jackson will be burned.

JACKSON, July 16, 1863.

An entire block in this city was destroyed by the enemy's shells yesterday. Not a gun has been fired by the enemy this morning. Various conjectures are indulged in regard to their silence, but well informed persons think they are trying to flank us on our right, as their cavalry made an attempt to cross four miles above last night. Captain Ferguson, of the South Carolina battery, was mortally wounded yesterday by the enemy's sharpshooters.

Sketch of General Osterhaus.

Brigadier General Peter J. Osterhaus, reported killed before Jackson, Miss., was a native of Prussia, but previously to the present rebellion was but little known except among his more intimate friends, although he had the reputation of having been a good military officer in Europe. At the breaking out of the secession troubles which followed the election of President Lincoln the subject of our sketch was a resident of Missouri, and in the dark days of December, 1860, and the still darker ones of the beginning of 1861, he was among the first who recognized the "military necessities" of our situation. After a laborious day he spent his evenings in drilling the handful of men who formed the nucleus of that band who, on the memorable 10th of May, took captive the beautiful Minute Men of St. Louis.

On the 17th of July, 1861, he took part, under General Lyon, in the battle of Booneville; on the 2d of August he fought at Dug Springs, in Southwestern Missouri, and on the 10th of the same month he was engaged in the battle of Wilson's Creek, during which General Lyon was killed. During the same month he was commissioned Colonel of the Twelfth Missouri Volunteers, and at the head of these men took part in the notorious Fremont campaign.

The operations of General Curtis in Southwestern Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas gave Colonel Osterhaus a chance for distinction, and at the famous battle of Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8, 1862, he commanded the First division of General Sigel's wing. He fought well, and gained distinction and an honorable wound. He, however, soon rejoined his regiment and participated in the arduous march through Arkansas to Helena, where the forces arrived in July, 1862, after a number of skirmishes with the rebels and great privations.

He was shortly after appointed a brigadier general—having acted as such from the beginning of 1862—with rank and commission from June 9, 1862; and when Gen. McClernand's expedition was fitted out, his brigade, which had been stationed in the vicinity of Helena, was added to the force. During the famous fight before and capture of Fort Hindman, in Arkansas, January 10 and 11, 1863, General Osterhaus commanded the Third division of General Morgan's Thirteenth army corps, which operated on the left wing of McClernand's expeditionary army, and therefore participated in that glorious success. After the consolidation of all the Mississippi river forces under General Grant, for the reduction of Vicksburg, General Osterhaus had command of a division of the Thirteenth army corps, which was under the control of General McClernand until June, 1863, and subsequently under General E. O. C. Ord. He assisted in the capture of Richmond, La., in April, 1863, and took part in the battle of Port Gibson, on Thompson's Hill, May 1, 1863. Acting on the left during that battle, General Osterhaus fought all day with the greatest obstinacy against a heavy force, and in the evening conducted the charge that broke asunder the ranks of the rebels. He took part, more or less, in the various struggles that followed, until the city of Jackson was captured on the 14th of May; and during one of the subsequent contests he was again wounded. He participated in the charge upon the rebel works on May 22, and continued to operate before Vicksburg, holding the post of honor—the guard of the bridge over the Big Black—until the final capitulation of the rebel works. He then joined with the forces of General Sherman's expedition in pursuit of Joe Johnston's rebel army, and, is now reported to have perished in the field at the head of his men.

During all the contests in which he participated he was noted for his deeds of valor and acts of unsurpassed personal courage and bravery, joined to the coolness and sagacity of the veteran.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE OF ROSECRANS

The Rebel Army Retreating Rapidly Before Him.

Arrival of His Advance at Rome, Georgia.

Bragg Endeavoring to Join Johnston.

Heavy Desertions Among the Fleeing Rebels, &c., &c., &c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 17, 1863.

General Hurlbut's scouts arrived at Corinth to-day from Decatur and Jacksonville. They report that Bragg was retreating precipitately into Georgia, followed by Rosecrans' forces.

Rosecrans' advance was reported to be at Rome, Georgia.

The scouts report that Bragg was endeavoring to make a junction with Johnston, and that desertions from his army were numerous.

IMPORTANT MISSION TO EUROPE.

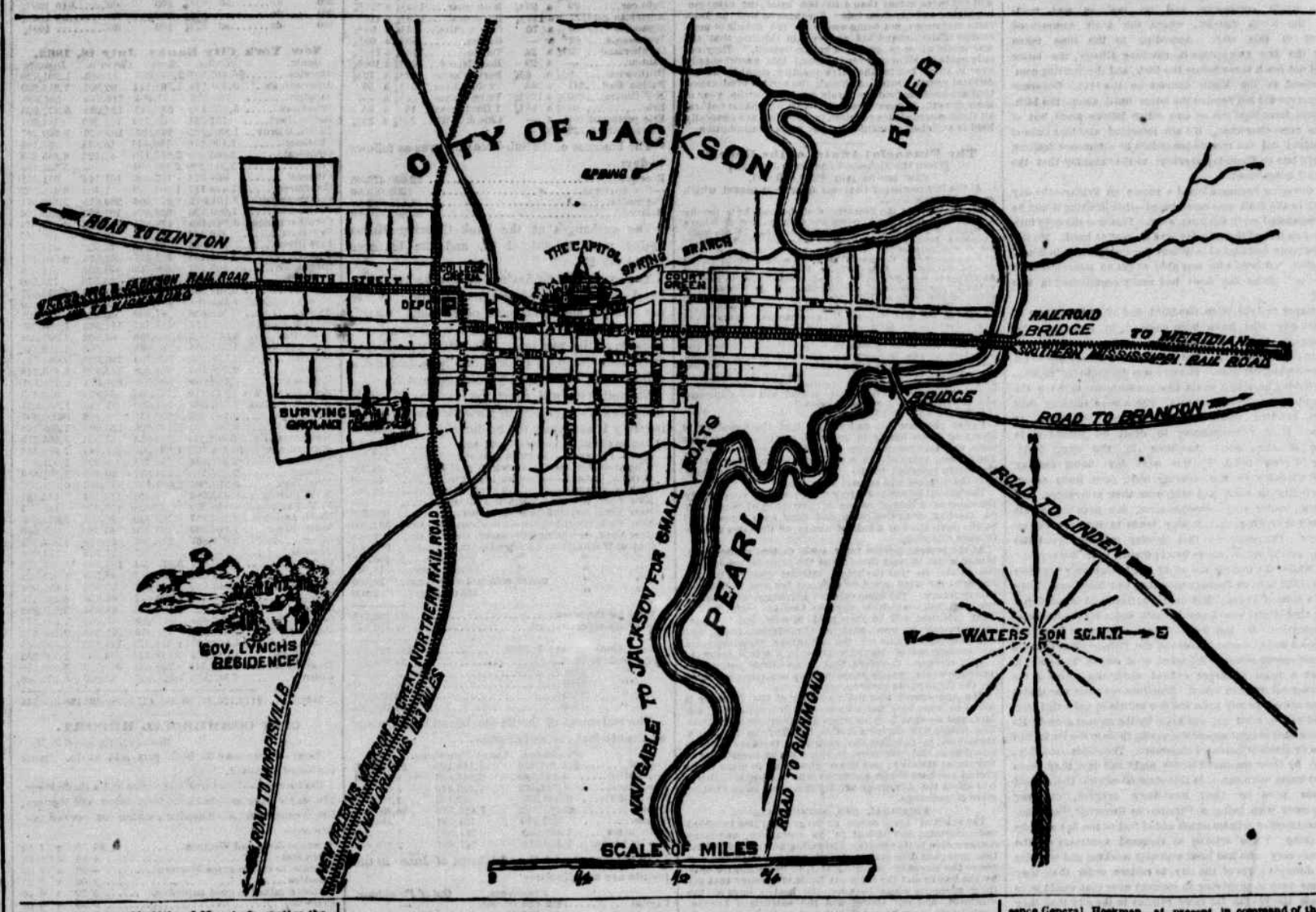
Appointment of the Hon. Mr. Whiting as a Special Commissioner to the European Courts—The Supposed Object of his Mission, &c.

BOSTON, July 20, 1863.

Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, will leave Boston on Wednesday's steamer, as the accredited agent of the United States to the courts of Europe, and as the commissioned legal adviser of our Ministers in England and France in reference to matters of great importance. A fleet of powerful iron steamers are now being fitted out at Buttonwood, in Great Britain, supposed to be intended for the rebel navy, and his visit, probably, has direct reference to that fact.

THE SEVERE BATTLES AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

The Location of the City---Its Railroad Connections---Its Strategical Importance.



THE ADVANCE OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

The Importance of Rome, Georgia, in a Military Point of View.

FOSTER'S NEW DEPARTMENT.

Activity of the Commander on His Arrival at Fortress Monroe.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON FORT DARLING.

The State Flag Hoisted at Wilmington, N. C., Instead of the Rebel Flag, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. W. H. Stimer's Despatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19, 1863.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL FOSTER—HIS MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday about noon Major General John G. Foster, the new commandant of this department, arrived here from Newbern in the steamer John Faron, and after a short interview with Brigadier General G. W. Getty, at headquarters, proceeded to Yorktown to inspect the fortifications and give such directions to General Wistar, commanding that post, as are deemed necessary. If the General returns to-day from Yorktown he will, in all likelihood, take a survey of Norfolk and surroundings to-morrow.

THE FLEET ON THE JAMES RIVER

is progressing well, and on Friday, the Monitors leading, was at and beyond City Point. Out of respect for the flag of truce boat New York, lying then at the dock, the Monitors forbore firing into the rebel intrenchments. Whether the vessels have passed further up towards Fort Darling to attack that stronghold we have not learned; but a second battle in that locality is imminent and expected to come off every day; and it is hoped that more success will attend it than the previous attempt to destroy Fort Darling by the cockle-shell Galena, although she was handled with so much skill and courage by the indomitable Capt. John Rodgers.

THE PHILIP ALLEN.

By invitation I paid a visit to the fine little revenue cutter Philip Allen, Capt. Geo. R. Sheer, lying in the Roads for nearly a year past and doing revenue service. The Philip Allen is a neat and trim little schooner rigged vessel, and a type of cleanliness and good discipline. By special request of Major General Dix, Captain Sheer has been stationed in this department permanently.

The following is a list of the officers of the revenue cutter:—

Captain—George R. Sheer.
First Lieutenant—Richard A. Morselle.
Third Lieutenants—Thomas W. Lay and —— Sewall.

TRIAL OF DR. WRIGHT, OF NORFOLK.

The commission appointed to try Dr. D. W. Wright, of Norfolk, for the alleged shooting of Lieutenant Sanborn, consists of Brigadier General R. S. Foster, Colonels Dutton and Steadman, Major John A. Bolles. The Judge Advocate of the department is the prosecuting Attorney, while Hon. L. H. Chandler, M. C., and Judge Lemuel Bowden, United States Senator, are the counsel for the accused.

MAJOR GENERAL FOSTER'S STAFF.

The following is a list of the officers composing Major General Foster's staff:—

Brigadier General E. E. Potter, Chief of Staff.
Lieutenant Colonel Biggs, Quartermaster.
Lieutenant Colonel Southard Hoffman, Acting Adjutant General.
Lieutenant Colonel Darr, Commissary.
Lieutenant Colonel James H. Strong, Assistant Inspector General.
Major J. Anderson, Senior Aid.
Major L. Stackpole, Judge Advocate.
Major E. N. Strong, Aid de-Camp.
Captain Louis Fitzgerald, Aid de-Camp.
Captain Gouraud, Aid de-Camp.
Lieutenant F. A. Farquhar, Chief Engineer.
Lieutenant Jasper Myers, Chief of Ordnance.
Captain Daniel Messinger, Quartermaster.

Mr. Samuel R. Glen's Despatch.

NEWBERN, N. C., July 17, 1863.

The Appointment of Major General Foster to the Command of the Department of Virginia—His Departure for Fortress Monroe—Return of General Heckman from a Successful Reconnoissance—He Assumes Command of the Department of North Carolina in the Absence of General Foster—Interesting from Wilmington, &c., &c.

Some little excitement was created to-day by the arrival of the steamer C. W. Thomas, direct from Fortress Monroe, bearing important despatches from General Dix's department, and informing General Foster of his appointment to the command of that department in addition to that of North Carolina. His presence in the Department of Virginia being immediately required, General Foster, accompanied by two members of his staff—Major Strong and Captain Fitzgerald—started from Newbern this forenoon in the steamer John Faron, Captain Smallman, for Fortress Monroe, where he will arrive to-morrow morning. General Foster will probably proceed to Yorktown, Norfolk, &c., review the troops, and set about establishing such regulations in the Department of Virginia as may be necessary. He is expected to be absent from North Carolina about a week. In his absence General Heckman, at present in command of the District of Beaufort, will command the department. The consolidation of the two departments under one chief is calculated to be of great benefit to the service. The want of concentration and co-operation of the forces in these departments has long been felt, and they can now, by having the same transportation, the same head, and the same general facilities for combined movements, be made to work together with harmony, precision and success.

General Heckman returned to his quarters at Morehead City on Thursday, 16th inst., having been absent four days on a reconnoissance towards Swansboro. Rebel pickets were found at Broad creek and at Smith's mills, at the head of White Oak river. They all scampered off on the approach of Heckman's advance guard, and escaped. Rebel troops were seen in Swansboro, but they made no demonstration. The objects of the expedition were of a private character, and were fully accomplished without casualty.

The rebel iron-clad at Wilmington, N. C., is exciting some apprehensions. It is feared she may suddenly make a raid upon our blockading fleet, disperse them, and, proceeding to Beaufort, commit sad havoc among our naval vessels in that harbor. She is pierced for seven guns, but carries only five, the others causing her to sink too low in the water. She is a formidable craft, but altogether unfit for sea service.

It is remarked as a somewhat significant fact that no rebel flag has been flying over Fort Fisher, below Wilmington, for some time past. The State flag of North Carolina is the only one seen.

The steamer Guide, under charge of Captain Almy, left Morehead City for New York early yesterday morning. She carries the mails which were to have been sent by the Ellen S. Terry. The latter leaves for New York to-morrow, not being required for special service in these waters, as was intended a few days since.

Captain Belger, of the famous "Belger Battery," whose pleasant countenance has been beaming among us for only a few days lately, has received orders from Gen. Foster to return to New York and raise an artillery regiment.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

Unfounded Reports in Reference to the Escape of the Tacony Prisoners, &c.

PORTLAND, Me, July 20, 1863.

The report published in a morning paper here of the attempted escape of the Tacony's prisoners is unfounded.

The schooner J. G. Curtis returned here yesterday from a cruise after pirates.

Supposed Privateer Off the New Jersey Coast.

The steamship Empire, Captain Hunter, from Washington, D. C., on Saturday last, the 18th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

Captain Hunter makes the following report in reference to a supposed rebel privateer:—

July 20, at seven A. M., eight miles south of Great Egg Harbor, was boarded by the captain and crew, in a small boat, of the schooner Thos. Winans, Captain Todd, who reported that on the previous evening a schooner rigged steamer, with apparently twenty-five to thirty men on board, stood towards him in a suspicious manner, and, supposing her to be a pirate, he abandoned the vessel and watched their movements. During the night he saw the supposed pirate signalling another vessel or vessels. In the morning the suspicious vessel was lying alongside the Winans, and left her about day light. Several other vessels that were in company with him had all disappeared, which fact he could not account for.

At the time Captain Todd boarded the Empire he was on his way to his vessel. He did not request the Empire to run out to her, she then lying about eight miles off shore. The suspected schooner was then only about five miles farther out.

Before the Empire passed out of sight Captain Todd and crew had gone on board of their vessel, and she was putting to the southwest, under full sail.

Captain Hunter, of the Empire, is under the belief that the captain and crew of the Winans were frightened by a schooner with a fishing party on board, and that what they supposed to be a steamer was only imagination.

Organization of an Engineer Corps by the Philadelphia Polytechnic College.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1863.

President Kennedy, of the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, has been authorized by the Secretary of War to organize a corps of engineers to serve for three years or the war. The Polytechnic Corps of Engineers, composed chiefly of students of the college, is to be recruited to a full regiment. It will be officered by educated, practical engineers, and will report for service within sixty days. This is the first regiment of engineers called for by the government, and the demand for it at this time foretells an active offensive fall campaign.

Shooting of a Shaker by a Soldier.

BOSTON, July 20, 1863.

At Concord, N. H., on Saturday, Calvin Dyer, the well known Enfield Shaker, was shot by a soldier named Thomas Weir, and is not expected to live. The difficulty related to some children whom Weir had placed in care of the Enfield Shakers.

Naval Intelligence.

The iron clad Passaic came down from the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon and anchored in the North river.

The Sales of Government Five-Twenty Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1863.

The sales of five-twenties to-day amount to $811,000 at the various agencies. Bonds are being delivered to June 12, inclusive. The chief feature of these large sales is that they are distributed in small amounts over a large area.

CHARLESTON.

REBEL ACCOUNTS TO JULY 15.

Resistance Street by Street to be Made Before the City Surrenders.

The Rebels "Prepared for the Worst."

THEIR DREAD OF GENERAL GILLMORE, &c., &c., &c.

[From the Montgomery Mail.]

CHARLESTON, July 10, 1863.

Firing on both sides at half-past six o'clock. The principal fighting has been with Battery Wagner. Wagner, on Morris Island, had four Monitors engaged from five till two, when they withdrew. A tugboat supplied them with ammunition, and they renewed the attack at three—infantry also fighting. Several Yankees made two assaults upon Battery Wagner, but were repulsed. Our casualties are about one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing, including three officers killed, to wit:—Captains Haskell and Cheves and Lieutenant Bell. It is supposed that the attack will be renewed to morrow.

[From the Charleston Mercury, July 15.]

MORRIS ISLAND.

There was little change in the condition of affairs yesterday. Three of the enemy's wooden gunboats kept up a slow shelling of Battery Wagner all the afternoon, which was slowly replied to by our guns at the battery, and also at Fort Sumter.

It was reported in the city last evening that the Yankees had been shelled from their position on Black's Island by a battery of ours near Secessionville; but of this we have no confirmation up to the time of our going to press. Four new vessels, supposed to be mortar boats, had joined the enemy's fleet yesterday.

Governor Bonham has called for three thousand negro laborers to work on the fortifications.

CHARLESTON ARSENAL.

We are much gratified to learn that the employes of this establishment have organized themselves into military companies for city defence. Three hundred and thirty three men, from sixteen to sixty, have formed five strong companies, averaging upwards of sixty each, elected their officers, and tendered their services to General Beauregard whenever he shall think they can do more good elsewhere than in their workshops.

LAUNCH.

The gunboat Charleston, built by Mr. Eason, was launched about five o'clock yesterday evening, in the presence of a very large assemblage, including numbers of ladies. The boat was gayly decorated with flags, and the launch went off with great *eclat*.

[From the Charleston Courier, July 15.]

CHARLESTON MAY BE CAPTURED.

We are among those who cherish the confident hope that the enemy will be miserably unsuccessful in executing the plans he is at present working so vigorously and resolutely to carry out. *We expect him to be punished severely if he persists in the undertaking. But we may be disappointed. Our hope may prove a delusion.* The result the timid and despondent predict may transpire. The capture of our city may, perchance, delight his base and corrupt heart. In case that frightful calamity fall upon us, they who remain here must suffer grievous evils. The woes they will have poured out upon them will be far heavier than those under which the citizens of New Orleans and Nashville and Memphis have groaned. *For the vile foe hates the people of this State with a tenfold more bitter hatred than he entertains for the inhabitants of any other section, and he will not spare us when he comes as conqueror.*

On the supposition of the foe's success it is our duty to avoid incurring his fiendish malignity. All who can be of no service in the work of defence should betake themselves to places of shelter. And *it were well not to defer removal to a late day.* We may be compelled to remain, or if we make good our escape circumstances may oblige us to leave all our personal effects behind.

"FIGHT UNTIL DRIVEN FROM STREET TO STREET."

We should also consider that our city is going to make a fierce and determined resistance. If the enemy gets it he will have to take it. No flag of truce boat will meet him midway between the wharves and Fort Sumter, in order to effect a surrender. *We are going to fight until we are driven from street to street, and continue the fight while we are retreating.*

So determined a resistance involves immense injury to our fair city at the hands of the enemy. It will be little better than a heap of ruins, even though the work of destruction is not incured by military order.

PREPARE FOR THE WORST.

We repeat that we are of opinion that the present attack will result as the other attacks have done, and even more disastrously to the mean and wicked foe. *But is it not proper to prepare for the worst?* If we are forced to defend our city after the manner we have resolved to defend it, the women and children and aged men who tarry too long would suffer miseries infinitely greater than they will have to bear during their temporary exile.

It behooves us to give this subject serious and profound consideration. If the enemy is forced to abandon the effort he is making to gain possession of our city, we can return to our homes in a short time. If he is successful—which God forbid!—we will have avoided privations and woes of which we can now form no adequate conception. Let us take counsel of prudence.

[From the Augusta Sentinel.]

GENERAL GILLMORE.

The Yankees have a great opinion of General Gillmore, who is now in command of the forces that are engaged against Charleston.

He is considered a very dangerous man where forts or other works are to be reduced by artillery. He is a native of Ohio, and, in 1849, graduated at West Point at the head of his class. For a year or two after his graduation he was a Professor at that institution. Subsequently he was assigned to the duty of experimenting upon the power of projectiles upon earth, wood and earthworks, and spent several years in this duty, acquiring in that time more experience and knowledge on this subject than any man in this country. The more perfectly to record the results of his experiments he took photographs of the effect of every shot fired. At Fort Pulaski he, for the first time, brought his skill to the test of actual experience. *Pulaski was considered next to Sumter in impregnability. Gillmore, putting his guns in within six hundred yards, knocked it to pieces as he might have done a house of cards.*

The Turf.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS—TROTTING.

MONDAY, July 20.—Match $1,000, mile heats.

D. Tallman named br. s. Henry Clay, to 150 lb. wagon	1	1
H. Woodruff named b. g. Jimmy Lynch, in harness	2	2

Time, 2:33¼—2:33¾.

Henry Clay was the favorite at one hundred to forty, notwithstanding the disadvantage of weight. He won both heats very cleverly, without a skip or break. He made the first half mile of the first heat in 1:15¼, and the first half of the second heat in 1:13¾.

A quarter race followed between a horse called a Mexican pony and a gray mare from New Jersey, which created considerable interest among the old sports who were ever fond of quarter races. The Jersey mare had the call at ten to fourteen and won easily. Time not taken.

This afternoon the sorrel mare Minnie and bay gelding Pulaski trot mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for $1,000, after which Hiram Temple and Slacker trot to wagons, two mile heats, for $1,000, which will make up an afternoon of rare sport.

THE UNION COURSE.

This time honored race course, which was deserted last summer by the Forty-first Massachusetts regiment, while quartered there, is now being repaired and made new, and on the 25th inst. the opening will be inaugurated by the match between Henry Clay and Nutwood for $1,000 a side.

Capture of Rebels in West Virginia.

CINCINNATI, July 20, 1863.

Major Brown, commanding a battalion of the Tenth Kentucky cavalry, has arrived here with one hundred and fifty prisoners, captured during a reconnoissance near Abingdon, Virginia.