Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1862.

MONETARY CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

Like the simoom of the desert, a monetary crisis is beginning to sweep over the north, which will prove more disastrous to all her material interest, than her reverses in battle or losses by the war. From ohr dispatches to-day it will be seen that gold has gone up to sixteen per cent., while sterling exchange has reached twenty-eight. Nor is the stopping point here. This sudden and extraordinary enhancement is said to be based upon unfavorable intelligence from Europe—intelligence which left that country before that of the late battles in front of Richmond reached it. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that both gold and exchange will take another jump when a return wave shall have reached New York from the other side of the Atlantic.

This will prove almost a death shock to the monetary nerves and industrial interests of the north. Its effects may be readily imagined when it is remembered that gold has rarely, if ever, even in the most troublous times, gone higher than nine and nine and a half per cent. premium in New York. We shall look for further developments with at least a reasonable if not commendable degree of interest.

THE CORN CROP.

The corn crop, from all accounts, will be over abundant. Let our people be neither disheartened nor imposed upon. In Florida the farmers are contracting to deliver corn at twenty-five cents a bushel. In lower and Southwestern Georgia, the yield is enormous. We have already noticed that at Albany, it is believed, ten millions of bushels can be spared to the government, if it needs so much. Only in some sections of the Cherokee country, where the corn is late in maturing, do we hear of any apprehended disaster, and this is from a drought now prevailing. Everywhere else, in every State of the Confederacy, the corn crop exceeds in prospect a supply enough to bring it down to lower prices than it has been for thirty years. Do with as little as you can now, is our advice to consumers, and in a few months you may laugh at the speculators.

☞ The correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that Wm. H. Polk, Parson Brownlow, and other Tennesseeans are in Washington advocating stringent measures of confiscation, and declaring that emancipation may also soon be necessary.

☞ It is reported that Foster, the bogus member from North Carolina, not being contented with three votings of the House against his right to a seat, intends securing another election at home, in hope of better luck at the next session.

☞ The Savannah *Republican* has seen a private letter which states that the planters of Florida are contracting to deliver corn, of the growing crop, on the Florida railroad, at thirty-five cents per bushel. The crop is immense, and far enough advanced to be considered safe.

☞ Governor Shorter, of Alabama, has issued an order to the sheriffs and constables throughout that State, directing them to apprehend deserters from the provisional army wherever found, and to deliver them to the proper military authorities, or to lodge them in jail and report them to the adjutant and inspector-general at Montgomery.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 5th, fixes the number of prisoners who had reached Richmond up to that time at 5000. Among the Yankee officers taken were the following:—Major-General A. McCall, Brigadier-General J. F. Reynolds, Brigadier-General Rankin, Brigadier-General Sumner, Brigadier-General Meade.

☞ The case of the United States against John Harmon Dills, on a charge of treason, was brought to a close at Frankfort, Kentucky, by the jury coming into court with a verdict of not guilty. The *Commonwealth* says the case was one of great importance, being the first trial for treason that has ever occurred in Kentucky.

Another Victory.

To Col. S. R. Branch, A. D. C.:

STAUNTON, July 2.—General Robinson has taken Moorefield, captured eighty-three prisoners, a large quantity of commissary and other stores, and one hundred Enfield rifles.

A. W. HARMAN.

General Robinson is the late colonel of the 4th Virginia cavalry, and was recently promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and sent to succeed the lamented Ashby. He seems to be imitating his daring deeds. Moorefield is in Hardy county, on the South Branch river.

☞ Canadian exchanges are complaining of the drought in the Cadadian provinces, which is more severe than on the South side of Lake Ontario. All the papers speak of its distressing continuance and destructive effects. Should it last much longer, the grain crop will be entirely cut off—grass has gone already.

THE STEAMER ANN.—This fine steamer from London, Capt. Mason commanding, which ran upon the bar near Fort Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile bay, a few days ago, had on board 570 barrels of powder, 4 cases (400,000) caps, 370 sacks coffee, 5 cases of medicines, (which included 300 lbs. quinine), and a large lot of stationery. The vessel and about half of her cargo fell into the hands of the Federals.

☞ The Mobile *News* publishes a report from New Orleans, stating that while the British man-of-war Racer was lying in front of the city, her captain always came ashore with the English flag flying at the stern and the Confederate flag in the bow of his boat. Pic. Butler protested, but the Englishman continued to indulge in his fancy. Crowds of people went to the river to see the sight, and Butler had a number of them arrested, among them a boy of ten years, for cheering.

CONFEDERATE SMALL NOTES.—The Richmond *Whig* understands that the fractional notes of Confederate fives are now ready to be issued by the Treasury Department. Though there has been no general delivery of them, some of the twos have already appeared in circulation. These notes are said to be very neatly executed, and are in size smaller than the fives. The other fractions are ones, ones and a half, twos and a half, etc. They will prove a great convenience to the public everywhere.

BRINGING IN SPOILS.—Railroad and wagon trains have been bringing in the spoils of the late battles for several days. They consist chiefly of ammunition in boxes, muskets, bayonets, cartridge boxes, overcoats and tents. Large piles of muskets, axes, telegraphic wire, etc., are on the road side at Savage's station, awaiting transportation. Among the articles captured and brought to the city, is an Ericsson hot-air engine.

RECOGNITION, MEDIATION, INTERVENTION.

We publish to-day a letter from London to the St. Louis *Republican*, which would seem to leave no doubt as to the early interposition of England and France, in some form or other, with a view of putting an end to hostilities in this country. This disposition on their part will no doubt be quickened when they shall have received the full particulars of the late series of battles before Richmond.

The 11th inst. was set apart as the day for bringing up the subject in the British Parliament, and the first flow of news from this country was probably pouring into Europe about the time the debate arose in Parliament. As the debate progresses, the interest in the question will be greatly heightened by every subsequent instalment of news from this side of the water; and we cannot longer doubt but that the time is close at hand when the purposes of both England and France will assume a definite and tangible shape. The cotton famine and loss of trade, consequent upon the war, are pressing sorely upon them, and their statesmen and people cannot be blind to the fact, that the Federal reverses in Virginia amount to an indefinite prolongation of hostilities.

How the interposition of these powers will be received by the North, in her present ill humor with herself as well as with the "rebels," is difficult to determine. The masses of the people, we doubt not, are fully satisfied with the glories of the battle field, and would gladly accept the friendly mediation of other powers, but the politicians and ambitious leaders of the North have other objects and aims in view than the harmonising of our difficulties. In their bloated pomposity and vainglorious self-sufficiency, they may, and probably do, imagine that they can thrash out "all the world and the rest of mankind," and may turn up their noses at both Queen Victoria and the emperor Napoleon. Mediation having thus failed, intervention will speedily follow, and the South, in the meantime, having achieved the acknowledgement of her independence by foreign powers, will be stimulated to yet more powerful efforts and more daring deeds to maintain and defend it.

From all the indications before us, we are fully persuaded that the skies are brightening above our heads, the star of hope shines with a more brilliant luster, and the dawn of a new day is breaking in the East.

ROBBERY AND BARBARISM OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

Through persons arriving here from Memphis we have the details of acts and deeds of the Federal troops in and around that city, which are a disgrace to humanity, and which rival in enormity the conduct of the savage himself. It seems really to be a pastime with them to rob and plunder, which they do without let or hindrance from their superiors in command.

Among the instances related to us, we may mention that of Mr. B. B. WADDELL, aid to Gen. BEAUREGARD. A Federal major, with two wagons and a troop of soldiers, went to his house in the country, stripped it of its furniture, taking provisions, family supplies, and everything he fancied and considered necessary for sitting himself up house-keeping in town. Mrs. WADDELL, a most excellent and estimable lady, repaired to the headquarters of Gen. GRANT for the purpose of lodging complaint and seeking redress. Her story was narrated to the general in presence of the *gallant* major, who pronounced her a liar, and charged her with being a woman of bad repute. Upon this, General GRANT, with great magnanimity, informed her that as her character had been impugned he could not take her case into consideration until she should have proved it to be good.

The house of Mr. LEMUEL FARRER, some nine miles from the city on the Hernando road, was likewise visited by a troop of soldiers. Seeing them coming at a distance, the old man made his escape to the woods. His house was entered and despoiled of its furniture and every thing valuable the soldiers could lay their hands on, including beds, bedding, silver ware, etc. They then marched off all the negroes on the place, old and young, male and female, with horses, mules and cattle, stripping the premises of every thing, and informing Mrs. Farrer that if any more Confederate troops found shelter in her house, they would return and hang her to the first limb they came to.

Col. LUNDAY, living some nine miles this side of Memphis, on the Horn Lake road, was served in a similar manner. In addition to destroying his stock, robbing his house and stealing his negroes, they tore a fine breast pin from the bosom of his wife, stripped his daughter of her ear and finger rings, and even tore a dress from her person.

Such fiendish conduct is well calculated not only to sicken the heart, but to arouse the demon in every virtuous and manly bosom. But the end is not yet and will not come until a terrible retribution shall have been visited upon the heads of these Northern hellhounds, who seem lost to all sense of decency, self-respect and honesty.

AN INFAMOUS ORDER.

A Washington dispatch, dated 6th inst., says:

No more furloughs will be granted to returned prisoners of war. All furloughs heretofore given them are hereby revoked, and all prisoners now at large on their paroles, and who may hereafter be paroled by the rebel authorities, will immediately repair, if belonging to regiments raised in New England and middle States, to the camp of instruction established near Annapolis, Maryland; if belonging to regiments raised in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Michigan, to camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio; if belonging to regiments raised in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, to the camp near Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report for such duty compatible with their parole, as may be assigned to them by the officers in command of said camps, and all, whether officers or soldiers, who fail to comply with this order within a space of time necessary, will be accounted deserters and dealt with accordingly.

This, we infer will, as it should, put a stop to all further paroles of prisoners by our army commanders.

Maj.-Gen. McCall.

The Richmond *Examiner* has the following reference to this prisoner of war, now in Richmond:

Maj. Gen. McCall graduated at West Point, in the year 1823, and has since been in the service of the old United States, through several wars. On the breaking out of the present revolution, he was promoted, several times, and finally became major-general of the Army of the Potomac. He has done little to distinguish himself. His greatest battle was fought within the last few days below Richmond, in which his command was defeated, and, like the rest of McClellan's army, partially demoralized. He is about sixty years of age, of slender figure, has dark hair, eyes, beard and moustache. His expression is firm, and, though his complexion is darker, reminds one of the cast of countenance possessed by Gen. Walker, the hero of Nicaragua. He bears his captivity with as much serenity as his pique and mortification will allow. Two other Federal generals were taken about the same time, and were expected up last night.

☞ To the patriotism of the ladies of Georgia the Confederate government is indebted for valuable aid for the defense of Savannah. An iron clad floating battery, built by means voluntarily contributed, has just been completed and transferred to the Navy Department, which has assigned Lieut. J. Pembroke Jones to the command. The armament of the "GEORGIA" consists of ten guns of large calibre. The enemy will find her a formidable opponent.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

RISE OF GOLD IN THE NORTH!

MONETARY CRISIS INEVITABLE!

FOREIGN NEWS SUPPRESSED!

RICHMOND, July 14.—Gold had advanced in New York, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., from ten to sixteen per cent. premium, and exchange on London to 28 per cent. Gentlemen who arrived here from Baltimore this afternoon, say that this extraordinary advance was caused by unfavorable news from Europe, the publication of which has been suppressed by order of the Lincoln government.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

Gen'l. Scott made Secretary of War.

GEN. LEE'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 12.—The Petersburg Express of the 10th inst. says that McClellan's tents have been extended up the bank of the river to the very doors of the family mansion of Berkley.

It is positively known that reinforcements have reached McClellan, and it is believed that he now has one hundred thousand men.

The Express has a dispatch from Richmond, which says Gen. Scott has been appointed Secretary of war by Lincoln.

A British subject has gone to Europe, taking with him Southern papers containing accounts of the Richmond battle.

RICHMOND, July 12.—Gen. Lee has issued a congratulatory order to the army, dated headquarters in field, July 7th. He says the general commanding, profoundly grateful to the only Giver of all victories for the signal success with which he has blessed our arms, tenders his warmest thanks and congratulations to the army by whose valor such splendid results have been achieved. On Thursday, the 26th, the powerful and thoroughly equipped army of the enemy was intrenched in works vast in extent and most formidable in character within sight of our capital; to-day the remains of that confident and threatening host lie upon the banks of the James river, thirty miles from Richmond, seeking to recover, under the protection of his gunboats, from the effects of a series of disastrous defeats.

After briefly referring to the defeat and pursuit of the enemy, Gen. Lee says the immediate fruits of our success are the relief of Richmond from a state of seige, the route of the great army that so long menaced its safety, many thousand prisoners, including officers of high rank; the capture or destruction of stores to the value of millions; of the acquisition of thousands of arms and fifty-one pieces of superior artillery. The services rendered to the country in this short but eventful period, can scarcely be estimated, and the general commanding cannot adequately express his admiration of both officers and men engaged in these brilliant results. They have cost us many brave men, but while we mourn the loss of the gallant dead, let us not forget that they died nobly in defense of their country's freedom, and have linked their memory with an event that will live forever in the hearts of a grateful people.

LATEST FROM MEMPHIS!

THE MOST INFAMOUS ORDER OF THE AGE!

GRANT BANISHES HALF THE POPULATION OF MEMPHIS!

BUTLER'S WAR ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOLLOWED UP!

SENATOBIA, July 12.—The following infamous order I have just read in the Memphis Bulletin of the 11th July. Please let citizens of Memphis know it immediately:

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 14.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
MEMPHIS, July 10, 1862.

The constant communication between the so called Confederate army and their friends and sympathisers in the city of Memphis, despite the orders heretofore issued, and the efforts to enforce them, induced the issuing of the following order:

The families now residing in the city of Memphis of the following persons, are required to move south beyond the lines within five days from the date hereof:

FIRST.—All persons holding commissions in the so-called Confederate army, or who have voluntarily enlisted in said army, or who accompany and are connected with the same.

SECOND.—All persons holding office under or in the employ of the so-called Confederate government.

THIRD.—All persons holding State, county, or municipal offices, who claim allegiance to said so-called Confederate government, and who have abandoned their families and gone south.

Safe conduct will be given to the parties hereby required to leave, upon application to the provost marshal of Memphis.

By command of Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT.

Bombardment of Tampa, Florida.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 12.—The Savannah Republican, of this morning, says that the postmaster at Tampa, Florida, writes that a gunboat propeller commenced shelling our town yesterday at six P. M., and continued shelling until dark, throwing in all about twenty-five shells. We ans wered them with twenty-four pounders, but could not reach them. To-day, at 10 A. M., the ball reopened. Nobody hurt. No date given.

From Vicksburg.

From the Mississippian.]

VICKSBURG, July 12th.—Eighteen gun and mortar boats from lower fleet, and one transport, with the yellow flag flying, went down the river yesterday evening. Our pickets picked off several gunners, and were fired on in return. The upper fleet appears unchanged. The pickets on each side of the river, near Fort Hill, are taking advantage of these moonlight nights for crosfiring. It is now ascertained beyond question that they are digging a canal below the city. The total suspension of business and the very hot weather, give the city a desolate appearance. No firing to-day.

An Affair at Tupelo.

We learn from a private letter that a brilliant affair came off near Tupelo, between about 7000 Yankees and a force of Confederates, on the 4th inst. When the Yankees were first attacked by our troops they imagined that there was only a small handful, which they could easily dispose of. They fought, therefore, with great fury for a little while, but finding we had a sufficient force to cope with them, they took to their heels as usual. The entire force was utterly routed with a loss, as we are informed, of some 200 killed and 500 wounded and prisoners. Our loss was 20 killed and 50 wounded.

☞ The Chicago *Tribune* says there are thousands of the soldiers in the West who were sent home sick, but are now well, who do not intend to return to their regiments until the war is over, when they will report to draw their pay.

From Vicksburg.

From the Whig, July 11.]

OUR CITY.—The "terrace-hilled city," which for more than two months has withstood the demands, the threats, and the shells of the enemy, presents to-day a desolate, yet withal a sublime appearance. Our streets which of old teemed with the tide of business, now echo the tread of the sentinel as he paces his weary rounds, while our residences, around which cluster all the endearing and holy sentiments inseparable from associations of *home*, are dismantled, defaced, and in many instances destroyed. Had a simoom fresh from a upas grove blown its destructive and poisonous blast over our city, the effect could scarcely be more appalling than that caused by the presence of the enemy in our immediate vicinity. The horrors of such a condition are rendered cumulative by the sporadic showers of shot and shell which are hurled upon us at morning, noon, or midnight, as seems best to comply with their uncertain and erratic regulations. In the midst of all this, Vicksburg, proud, gallant little Vicksburg, firm as the eternal hills on which she reposes, gazes boldly and defiantly upon her enemy, and with a feeling of inexpressible yet justifiable pride she beholds two immense fleets, each of which have heretofore been invincible, now brought to bay, and, unable to cope with her, compelled not only to keep a respectful distance, but, astounding as it may seem, actually forced to dig a new channel for the Mississippi! How humiliating to the United States, how more than glorious to her. All honor to our brave generals, and the hill city.

Of the damage to our city we can give no estimate. Of course it is considerable. A 15-inch shell exploded inside a house will do damage, and many houses have been visited in this way. No buildings have been destroyed, and the city at a distance presents its wonted appearance. There have been no casualties since the death of Mrs. Gamble, and those citizens remaining appear to have become "used to it." A few days since a number of transports which for some time have been lying in the bend, moved up a few miles. At the same time the mortar fleet lying at Burney's dropped down to the transports where they now are. Yesterday morning there was a commotion among the mortar fleet at the quarantine, and some of the boats dropped down. A little later in the day we were favored with a few hours of shelling from the upper fleet, doing about their usual damage—striking buildings and plowing up the streets.

We learn that there is considerable suffering among many of the families who have been compelled to leave their homes and seek shelter beneath the trees of the forest near the city. We think our authorities should see to this matter, and not permit women and children to starve.

The report of the re capture of Baton Rouge, with its garrison of fifteen hundred Yankees, is discredited in high military circles. The Federals brought the report by flag of truce to Mobile.

A real live Yankee, captured from the lower fleet, passed through our city, *en route* for Jackson, yesterday. He seems to be of the Greely school.

The Municipal Government at Memphis.

The Feds. have experienced considerable difficulty in inaugurating a new city government in Memphis. How it was finally accomplished will be seen by the following report of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, which we find in the *Bulletin*, of the 10th:

Pursuant to adjournment from Tuesday evening, the Board of Aldermen, or a portion of them, met again last evening at the Board Chamber, for the purpose of making another attempt to achieve an organization.

Eight o'clock was the hour appointed for the meeting to convene; but when that time arrived, only eight members were present, and as the City Charter required nine to constitute a quorum, it became necessary to wait for the arrival of some of the delinquents.

In order to have credit given where it is due, we give the names of the gentlemen present at the appointed hour:

Mayor—Mr. John Park.
1st Ward—Samuel Tighe.
2d Ward—Dr. Johnson.
3d Ward—Dr. Brooks, L. Wunderman.
5th Ward—Mr. Mulholland.
6th Ward—Mr. Harvey.
7th Ward—Dr. Hall.
8th Ward—Mr. Gager.

About half past eight o'clock Mr. Henghold, of the 4th Ward, arrived, and a quorum being thus secured—

Mr. Tighe immediately proceeded to call the meeting to order.

Mr. Gager came forward and qualified himself by taking the customary oath.

The roll was then called, and the nine gentlemen above mentioned answered to their names.

The chairman remarked that the first business properly before the meeting was to form immediately a permanent organization.

Alderman Brooks remarked that it would seem to be an act of justice, as it certainly was of courtesy, to postpone forming a permanent organization, until all the members of the board could be present. He moved that the board therefore proceed to fill vacencies. Carried.

The chairman suggested that the elected members of the wards in which there were vacencies, should nominate their coadjutors. Agreed to.

SECOND WARD.

Dr. Johnson, of Second Ward, nominated S. L. Morgan, to fill vacancy in that ward. Alderman Brooks nominated Wm. Chase.

The board proceeded to ballot on these names.

Mr. Morgan received five votes, and Mr. Chase four. Mr. Morgan was declared elected.

FOURTH WARD.

Mr. Henghold was requested to nominate for vacancy in the 4th ward. Mr. Henghold said that he understood that a gentleman had already been nominated for that position, namely, Mr. Wm. Sides. He was not acquainted with Mr. Sides; would like to see him before he voted for him.

Mr. Sides, who was present, then stepped forward. Mr. Henghold, on seeing him, requested that the election be postponed until the next meeting, that he might have an opportunity to make some inquiries about Mr. Sides. Agreed to.

FIFTH WARD.

Mr. Mulholland nominated Thomas Tate. Carried by acclamation. No opposition.

SIXTH WARD.

Mr. Harvey nominated Mr. McIncrow. The chairman put the question. No votes in the affirmative. No votes in the negative.

Chairman inquired what was the matter, and suggested that if the members present had not interest enough in the office which they had undertaken, to vote on important questions, they had better resign, and give place to others who would do so.

The chairman then called for a ballot on the nomination. A ballot was taken, and Mr. McIncrow was declared elected.

Alderman Brooks moved that the newly elected members be now sworn in. Carried.

Mr. Tate, the only one of these present, appeared and took the usual oath.

The chairman then remarked that one of the most important subjects for the board to consider, was the immediate assessment of the corporate tax.

Alderman Brooks suggested that before this question could be acted upon, it would be necessary to effect a permanent organization. The chairman coincided with this opinion

Mr. Johnson then nominated Mr. Morgan for permanent president of the board. Mr. Harvey then nominated Alderman Tighe.

Alderman Brooks then moved to adjourn to 7 o'clock on Thursday evening. Carried, and the board adjourned.

CAPTURE OF YANKEE PICKETS.—Saturday morning three of the Yankee pickets, belonging to the 8th Maine regiment, were surprised by Capt. Mikell's company (8th regiment, S. C. V.) on Pinckney Island. One of them, who endeavored to make his escape, was shot and killed; the other two were captured and taken to Charleston.—*Savannah Republican.*

☞ The Savannah *Republican* publishes the following:

It is stated that when Jackson got hold of McClellan's telegraph wire he telegraphed to Washington the following dispatch: "We are in the midst of a great victory and expect to be in Richmond to-night. Send me no more reinforcements. I have enough men."

[Signed] MCCLELLAN.

THE SEASON AND CROPS.—We had fine rains for several days last week, which we understand were quite general. All our growing crops are in fine condition, and much of the corn so far advanced as to give assurances of a most abundant crop. One of the best evidences of it is, that six or eight days ago, the selling price here was $2 per bushel. It can now be bought readily at $1 25, and engaged in any quanity at $1, to be delivered in a short time. Fodder has also fallen about one-half within a few days, and can now be had at $1 25 per hundred.—*Macon (Ga.) Journal, 9th.*

Federal Reports from Vicksburg.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

MEMPHIS, July 5, 10 A. M., via CAIRO, July 6.—By the ram Lioness, of Com. Ellett's ram fleet, which arrived from Vicksburg last evening at a late hour, we have dispatches, letters, papers, and a mail from Coms. Farragut, Porter and Davis's fleets as late as the 2d inst.

The ram left for the North on Wednesday evening. The substance of dispatches to the authorities here, as given by an officer of the ram, is as follows: The canal across the point of land opposite Vicksburg had been nearly completed. The rebels kept continually firing upon the negroes performing the work, but the range being too high no harm was done, and the labor continued without cessation. The negroes were gathered from the plantations in the vicinity of the rams, receipted for and brought to the spot. They labored with assiduity. A couple of thousand were thus engaged.

When the ditch shall have been completed it is presumed the force of the river current will create a wider channel for its passage, and thus Vicksburg will be left out in the cold, a small ruined and deserted inland village. Should high water come, the new channel will be complete in a few days, if indeed it is not so already.

Firing was kept up by both Farragut's and Davis's fleets, at short intervals; the shell being principally directed over the rebel batteries. The Confederates replied weakly.

Farragut's and Porter's fleets were below the city and Davis' above. The latter arrived on Wednesday without meeting with any serious difficulty, and immediately commenced to do its share in the work.

There is but little doubt in the minds of both naval and military officers who came up on the Lioness, that before this the town of Vicksburg has either been destroyed or taken by force of arms, with several hundred prisoners, or that the enemy has ingriously fled and our forces have occupied the batteries and city. This consummation was planned by the commanders as a 4th of July celebration for themselves and men.

Vicksburg had not been as badly damaged by our shells as had been previously reported, still many houses were in ruins and more were being reduced to the same state. The non-combatant portion of its inhabitants seem to have been entirely removed. The rebel force was estimated at 10,000 or 15,000, instead of 30,000.

Several hundred rebels were reported killed and wounded by the rebel shells More particulars must reach here in a day or too.

LATER.—The ram Mingo arrived last night from Vicksburg, which place she left on Sunday evening last.

She brings no important intelligence from that point.

The mortars are still engaged slowly shelling the batteries, which reply only at intervals. A number of guns in the upper battery have been dismounted by the Federal shells.

The Confederates have a number of siege guns mounted on field carriages, which they transfer from point to point in the town as the mortars obtain the range of their different positions. Considerable damage has been inflicted on the town by the bursting of the shells.

Commodore Farragut has planted a battery of field pieces on the point opposite the town, which seemingly cause considerable annoyance to the men engaged in working the enemy's guns.

The work on the canal was progressing rapidly at the time the Mingo left, and it was expected to be completed in a day or two. Whether the effect of this canal will be to change the course of the river, is uncertain; but, in any case, it will afford a secure passage for steamboats, and will render the batteries at Vicksburg entirely useless.—*Memphis Bulletin, July 10.*

McClellan's Address to the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Advices from the army of the Potomac up to last night, indicate all quiet and all in good spirits.

Brigadier-General Sturgis is ordered to report to Gen Pope.

McClellan has issued an address to the army on the achievements of the last ten days, saying:

"You have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains, and all your guns except a few lost in the battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy. Under every disadvantage of numbers, and necessarily of position, you have, in every conflict, beaten back your foe with enormous slaughter. We are prepared to meet the enemy who may at any time attack you. Let them come, and we will convert their repulse into final defeat. Your government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people. On this, our national birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy; that our national Constitution shall prevail, and that Union, which can alone insure internal security and peace to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure and blood."

White House.

Benson J. Lossing, the historian, states that the White House, on the Pamunkey, which was burned on the retreat of the right wing of McClellan's army, was not the one which sheltered Washington during his honeymoon, as has been alleged, nor does the estate belong to General Lee. This mansion, he says, possessed no claim to reverence. The facts of the case are thus stated by Mr. Lossing:

The "White House," where Washington resided with his bride (the owner) during the first few weeks of his married life, was demolished many years ago, and the late building, somewhat different in form, was erected on its site. This estate, as well as that of Arlington, near Washington City, was the property of the late G. W. P. Custis, the grandson of Mrs. Washington. Mary Custis, the wife of the rebel General Lee, is the sole heir of Mr. Custis, and all his property will remain in her possession according to the provisions of his will during her natural life, and then becomes the patrimony of her children. One of her sons, formerly an officer in the army of the United States, but now colonel of a rebel regiment at Richmond, has, since his marriage in 1859, been the occupant of the "White House" and surrounding estate, the property of his mother. I repeat that the late "White House" was never seen by Washington, and that the estate is not the property of the "rebel General Lee." Mrs. Lee, his wife, is my authority for the assertion.

THE YORK RIVER RAILROAD.—The Yankees succeeded in destroying about fifty feet of the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy. The creek at that point is filled with boxes of fixed ammunition, and the *debris* of stores which fell into the stream from the flats burnt upon the bridge. A force of workmen were employed Friday in propping up the charred timbers upon which the Yankee locomotive and tender rested. The former has been secured and may be repaired. The tender is so badly damaged that it will probably be thrown aside as "scrap iron." The repairing of the bridge will doubless be prosecuted with energy, so that the trains may resume their trips to the White House on or before the 1st of August. We have no definite information of the condition of the railroad beyond the Chickahominy. President Dudley waded the stream Friday and started on a hand car in the direction of the White House. The Yankees, during their occupancy of the railroad, constructed one or two "turnouts," or side tracks, which will be of service to the company.

From Indianapolis.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6.—Gov. Morton has issuded a stirring proclamation, calling for eleven additional regiments of infantry—one from each Congressional district.

Six batteries of light artillery will also be raised, to rendezvous at Indianapolis, or in the camp in the district were raised, if desired.

The 15th and 17th Indiana batteries, Capts. Von Sechlin and Miner, left, splendidly equipped last night, for the seat of war.

An Illinois regiment passed through here today, eastward bound.

CAPTURE OF THE TEAZER.—The little gunboat Teazer, of the Confederate navy, Lieut. Davis commanding, passed down James river, Friday afternoon, carrying a balloon to be used in observing the movements of the enemy. Opposite Haxall's, she ran aground, and her condition being observed by some of the enemy's gunboats, they moved toward her. The crew of the Teazer fired a few shots at the advancing foe, and then effected their escape to the shore in their small boats. The Yankee gunboats steamed up, captured their prize, and towed her down the river. We presume the balloon was destroyed before the Teazer was abandoned.—*Richmond Whig.*

BLACK REPUBLICAN DISPATCHES TO THE NORTHERN PRESS.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.]

ABOVE VICKSBURG, July 2, via Cairo, 7.—The opening up fleet under Commander Davis made the connection with Commodore Farragut yesterday morning. We met eight of Farragut's fleet, including the flag ship Hartford, five miles above the city, they having run the blockade last Saturday. The rest are below. In running the blockade every vessel was hit, and eight men were killed and several wounded. The enemy have six bluff batteries, mounting over fifty-eight guns, some of which are eight-inch rifled pieces.

Our vessels silenced their batteries in two and forty minutes, but as the enemy has a large force, estimated at 18,000, under Van Dorn, they could not be taken possession of.

The point opposite the city is held by General Williams' forces, and from the opposite side the mortar fleet is now engaged in shelling the city.

Gen. Williams is making a canal around the front, employing a large negro brigade.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Commodore Wilkes has been ordered to the command of the flotilla in the James river.

General Lew. Wallace earnestly desires to be sent with a number of Ohio and Indiana regiments to join McClellan.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *Tribune* says, we have from our special correspondent details of Tuesday's battle, not heretofore reported at length. The fight was severe, and extended all along the line. We lost many men and officers, but drove the enemy back. It was chiefly an artillery fight, but our men made several splendid and successful charges.

The enemy were desperate, being purposely made mad by drink, and staggered up to our guns only to be cut down by hundreds.

In this fight of Tuesday, Morrell's division suffered the most. The 12th New York, a part of Butterfield's brigade, was nearly annihilated. The 44th New York, 83d Pennsylvania and 16th Michigan also suffered severely.

Butterfield's brigade brought off three stands of rebel colors.

Among the prominent officers of Morrell's division who have given their lives to their country are Col. Black, 62d Pennsylvania; Col. Woodbury, 4th Michigan; Col. Cass, 9th Massachusetts; Lieut. Switzer, 62d Pennsylvania. Most of these were killed on Tuesday.

Gen. Porter's corps were engaged and did nobly.

Hooker's, or the fighting division, went to the Peninsula 10,000 strong, now they number less than 5000 effective men. The severest sufferers in the division were the Massachusetts 1st, 11th and 16th; of the latter regiment, eighty men are reported killed or seriously wounded, among whom were Col. P. T. Wyman, shot through the heart; Lieutenant Colonel George W. Wickham, wounded, and Adjutant Waldo Merriman.

Sickles' brigade also won new laurels; coming in as the reserve just at the right moment, they drove the rebels back with great slaughter.

The Irish brigade of Gen. Meagher was also prominent in this action; also the Mozart regiment.

The result of Tuesday's fight was decidedly in our favor. The rebels were defeated in every action, and rebel officers, taken prisoners, admit the loss of at least 10,000 men during the day.

Our artillery was successfully brought to bear nearly all day, while the rebels did very little execution with theirs. Our loss was very small when compared with that of the rebels. The fighting was of a desperate character. As fast as the rebel forces were cut to pieces, other fresh troops marched forward to fill their places. They appeared to disregard the lives of their men.

At the close of the fight, the Union troops were said to be in fine spirits, and more anxious than ever to fight.

One of our correspondents saw General McClellan on Wednesday. He came aboard the mail boat as she reached Harrison's landing and talked with General Patterson, who came on the boat.

McClellan was gesticulating violently with his clenched hand, but his remarks were not heard. Subsequently, in reply to Gen. Patterson, Gen. McClellan said: "We have fought a battle every day for the last week, and whipped them every time, though they had three to our one."

Our dates by mail are down to Friday morning. At noon Thursday the rebels appeared in force four miles from McClellan's front, and began shelling, but had no effect. The gunboats replied, but nothing important occurred. It is said the enemy are in large force on the east side of the Chickahominy, threatening McClellan's right wing.

What the rebels are about on the south side of the James river is not known; but it is feared that on one side or the other they may erect batteries to command the navigation below our position.

The latest news from Gen. McClellan, by telegraph dated at his headquarters, Saturday evening, says all was quiet, and the army in good spirits.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—An officer of high rank from McClellan's army, who has visited Washington, gives the most encouraging account of affairs that has yet been received here. He states that our army is much larger than is currently reported, in view of our late losses, and that it is in a perfectly secure position, either for offensive or defensive, and this without the aid of gunboats.

The officers and civilians who are constantly arriving here continue to give fabulous accounts of the number of rebel forces precipitated upon McClellan in the battles, yet unofficial information here persists in saying that Beauregard's army, or most of it, is still in Mississippi. If this is so, the rebel forces must have been increased to its present numbers at Richmond by a rapid conscription.

Senator Clark will leave for New Hampshire in a day or two, to recruit a new regiment. Senator Dixon has already gone to Connecticut, for the same purpose.

Five lieutenants and two sergeants of an Iowa regiment, who were captured at Shiloh, and afterwards prisoners at Macon, Georgia, arrived to-day. They exchanged clothes with rebel soldiers in prison, and escaped. They procured a couple of skiffs, and started down the Ocmulgee river.

When they arrived at the mouth of the river they were picked up by a boat from one of our vessels. They were transferred to the transport Massachusetts, and arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday morning.

The Navy Department has been officially informed that on the 15th ult. Lieut. Commanding Powell, in the gunboat Tehama, accompanied by the Somerset, crossed the bar of St. Marks river, and drove out a company of rebel artillery, with four or five field pieces, from a fort near the light house, afterwards landing and burning the fort, with the buildings used as barracks.

We captured the English steamer Lucy, from Havana, endeavoring to run the blockade, on the Florida coast.

The steamer Somerset has captured the schooner Curlew, of Cedar Keys, Florida. She was from Havana. The Somerset also surprised a steamer in Dead Man's bay, loading with cotton, but before she could be reached she was fired and destroyed by her crew.

The United States steamer Montgomery, off the Rio Grande, has captured the British schooner Will-o-the-Wisp, loaded with gunpowder in fish barrels and in bags, percussion caps, shoes, etc., and a case marked clothing.

The United States steamer Bienville captured off Cape Fear the Morning Star, from Nassau, heading for Wilmington. She was loaded with salt, acids, cigars, etc.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A letter to the *Post* confirms the report of a skirmish on Thursday, and the capture of six guns and some prisoners.

Gen. McClellan had removed his headquarters, and the army had advanced some five miles toward Richmond.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the Richmond papers of the 4th acknowledged a loss of 30,000 men, though they claim a victory.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, of the same date, reports that McClellan is pushing rapidly forward, driving the enemy at all points, the gunboats accompanying his advance, shelling the woods and scattering the enemy, his main force following in support.

The grain shovelers are not at work to-day. Some two thousand of them are massed this morning from Cortez's slip to Broad street, demanding that the elevators shall be dispensed with, as these machines destroy their business and endanger the lives of the craft by suffocation. They express their determination not to work in connection with them.

The United States transport Spaulding has arrived from Fortress Monroe with 426 sick and wounded soldiers from the army of the Potomac.

The steamer Champion brings Panama dates to the 28th of June, and $64,000.

Peru and Ecuador have referred their difficulties to the mediation of England.

Chili is to send a minister plenipotentiary to Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The following are among the sick and wounded soldiers arrived here by the steamer Daniel Webster this morning, having been transferred from the steamer State of Maine: Capt. Jos. Wager, Thirteenth Illinois, wounded; Alonzo Larrison, Seventh Michigan, sick; Sergeant I. D. Emerson, Fourth Michigan, sick; Chas. Smith, First Indiana, sick.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—Gov. Morton issued a call this morning for eleven additional regiments of infantry and six batte