THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1862. VOLUME XIII, NO. 202.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly

BY

JOHN R. McCLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN F. DILL.

Under the firm and style of

McCLANAHAN & DILL,

To whom all letters on business, or otherwise, should be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily per month.....$1.00
Tri-Weekly per month.....75
Weekly per annum.....3.00

Daily Rates of Advertising.

For one square of ten lines or less, one insertion, $1.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHOE LASTS!

SHOE LASTS!

MY Factory is now in successful operation in Brandon, Miss., turning out seventy-five pairs per day and furnished at wholesale at one hundred pairs or more at the Factory, at the following prices:

Children's, up to No. 11, 25 cts; No 12's and Boys' No. 1, 35 cts; Boys', up to No. 5, and all sizes Women's, 37 cts; Men's 50 cts. each, or double these rates per pair.

Orders (the cash accompanying) to me, or directed to Reynolds, Stevens & Co., Agents, Brandon, Miss., will be promptly attended to. Twenty-five per cent. added to retail sales. Send your orders at once, or you may have to wait your turn, as they are going off rapidly.

Allen, Eaton & Co., Agents, Grenada.

LOUIS F. CARR,
aug14-1m* Brandon, Miss.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of Robert H. Gattis deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the August term, A. D., 1861, of the Probate Court of Yalobusha county, State of Mississippi, the 6th of said month—this notice is therefore hereby given requiring all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

ANGELINA GATTIS,
aug21 1w&w Administratrix.

Middleton Female Academy

Carroll County.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first MONDAY of SEPTEMBER, 1862, for a term of ten months.

Mr. and Mrs. WM. P. STRADLEY will continue to take charge of the MUSICAL and FRENCH departments.

ISABELLA GIVEN,
a-S 22 m&w* Principal.

[OFFICIAL.]

HEADQUARTERS—1ST DISTRICT, DEP'T OF MEMPHIS, No. 1.
TARQUINA, MISS., July 12, 1862.

General Orders No. 6.

I. THE Provost Marshal of the county or parish where any slave may be arrested, together with three resident slave owners, to be by him selected and summoned, shall constitute a special tribunal for the trial of slaves charged with offenses against military law, and for minor offenses have power to inflict such corporeal punishment as they may think proper.

II. Every slave who shall enter, or attempt to enter the lines of the enemy, without a special permit from District Headquarters, or who shall come from within the enemy's lines, shall be shot, or receive such corporeal punishment as the tribunal may determine.

III. Where any slave has been condemned to death by the tribunal herein established, the execution of the sentence, except in cases where the vicinity of the enemy may render it impossible, will not be carried out until the sentence has been approved by the commanding General of the District, and an order issued for the execution.

IV. In parishes or counties, in which no Provost Marshal has been appointed, or where, from other circumstances, slaves arrested cannot be brought to trial, they will be taken before the nearest Provost Marshal, who is authorized and required to take cognizance of the case, and proceed in all respects as though the arrest had been made in his own parish or county.

V. Whenever it is practicable, and the owner consents, the labor of condemned slaves will be applied to the payment of the costs of their trial, and the expenses of their subsistence, and the balance, if any, paid over to their owners.

VI. Provost Marshals are authorized to use the jails or prisons of their respective counties, or parishes, for the confinement of slaves. The keepers of these establishments will be allowed the usual fees for their maintenance.

VII. All persons owning slaves or having them in charge, are required to read this order to them at least once a week.

By command of Brig. Gen. RUGGLES.

L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A.,
A. A. A. and Inspector-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

HEADQUARTERS—1ST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF MEMPHIS, No. 1.
TARQUINA, MISS., July 14, 1862.

General Orders No. 7.

I. THE Militia in the parishes of East and West Feliciana and East Baton Rouge, will assemble without delay at Olive Branch, near Clinton, and report to Col. Preston Pond, commanding camp of instruction.

II. The conscripts in the parishes of St. Helena and Washington will assemble without delay at Tangipahoa, and report to Lieut-Col. Sam Boyd commanding.

III. The Militia in the parishes of St. Tammany and Livingston will assemble without delay at Pinchatula, at a camp of instruction, and report to Captain McKee.

IV. The Commanding General is assured that many who come under the provisions of the conscript law have not had the opportunity of compliance with its requirements, and have not had camps of instruction assigned under competent commanders, they will report to them at once and place themselves in the front ranks of their country's defenders.

V. If, however, from these circumstances, the extraordinary spectacle should present itself to the eyes of the world, that citizen soldiers of Louisiana fail to rally voluntarily to the defense of their liberties and firesides, notwithstanding the efforts of their parishes, sheriffs, constables, marshals of parishes, cities or towns, civil magistrates, and all other civil officers are enjoined to take prompt and effective measures to enable delinquents to resent their ungracious condescension.

By command of Brig-Gen RUGGLES,

L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A.,
A. A. A. and Inspector-General.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of John R. Dedmon, late of Lafayette county, Mississippi, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned at the April term, 1862, of the Probate Court of said county, all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

R. G. SMITHER,
Oxford, Miss., July 17, 1862. Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of R. W. Fulton deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the July term, A. D. 1862, of the Probate Court of Yalobusha county, State of Mississippi, the 7th day of said month, this notice is therefore hereby given requiring all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

MARTHA FULTON,
J. B. PARKES, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of John Conly, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the July term, A. D. 1862, of the Probate Court of Yalobusha county, State of Mississippi, the 7th of said month, this notice is therefore hereby given requiring all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

GEO. W. CONLY,
jy14-1m&w Administrator.

NOTICE.

IN the matter of the final settlement of the estate of Matilda Price, dec'd. J. I. Spicer, Administrator of the estate of Matilda Price, deceased, this day filed and presented his account of the receipts and disbursements on behalf of said estate, and moved the Court to receive and allow the same as a final account of his administration. Whereupon in pursuance of the statute in this behalf, it is ordered by the Court that said Administrator give notice of the presentation of his final account by publication of the same in the Appeal, a newspaper published in the town of Grenada, in this State, for four successive weeks and that citation issue to the resident heirs of said estate to come forward and show cause, if any they can, why said final account should not be allowed and ordered to record.

Issued July 21st, 1862.

J. F. SAMPLE,
jy30 1w&w Clerk.

Jailor's Notice.

COMMITTED to the jail of Marshall county, Miss., a NEGRO MAN, named BEN, and says he belongs to William McGehee, of Panola county, Miss. He is about twenty years old, black, stout and clumsy built and weighs about one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty pounds.

THOS. B. PARKER,
au7 1w&w* Jailor.

Jailor's Notice.

COMMITTED to the jail of Marshall county, Miss., a NEGRO BOY, who says his name is TOM, and says he belongs to Jack Price, of Chulhoun county. He is about sixteen or seventeen years of age, is black, spare built and weighs about one hundred and twenty pounds.

THOMAS B. PARKER,
au7 1w&w* Jailor.

LATE NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

Dispatches to the Black Republican Press.

INDIAN TROUBLES ON THE PLAINS.

FORT BRIDGER, UTAH, August 14.—A short time since the Indians stole one hundred and fifty horses and mules near this place, which belonged to Jack Robertson. Mormon troops under Captain Smith, pursued them three hundred miles north without success. The troops were out of provisions for a week and had to subsist on mules. The Snake Indian Chief Washakee is now here.

BURNING OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., August 46.—The engine house of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, containing five locomotives and other machinery, was burned last night. Only one engine was saved. Loss $60,000, partly insured.

FROM TRENTON, TENN.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

TRENTON, August 17.—Colonel Hovey, of the 54th Illinois infantry, with Captain Fullerton's company of 2d Illinois cavalry, attacked a rebel force from Kentucky, 150 strong, at Merryweather's Ferry, in Dyer county, completely routing them, and driving them into the river. The fight lasted thirty minutes. Captain Fullerton's men fought with great bravery. His force was only 63 men. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and drowned, was large. Col. Hovey took ten prisoners, forty horses, a large number of arms, ammunition, etc. Our loss was Lieutenants Terry and Goodheart, and a private killed and wounded.

Several companies of cavalry from Kentucky have tried to get South, but this is the first company that has crossed the line. They are well armed, and fought with desperation.

MOVEMENTS ON THE RAPIDAN.

CULPEPER, VA., August 17.—Colonel Ficklin went yesterday with a construction train as far as Rapidan Station, but learning that a considerable body of the enemy were within gun-shot of the river on the other side, it was thought inexpedient to begin the repairs of the bridge until Pope's forces, now on the march should reach the river to cover the workmen. Col Ficklin found near the road a lot of flour stored for Confederate use, which he seized. Contrabands from Gordonsville report continuous arrival of troops from Richmond. We now occupy the line of the Rapidan from Raccoonboro on the east to Cave's Ford on the left, with pickets and scouting parties beyond those points. Gen. Banks is fast recovering from his recent injuries.

FROM MISSOURI.

GLASGOW, HOWARD CO., MO., August 15.—Guitar had a fight with Poindexter yesterday morning on Muscle Fork, Chariton county, some thirty miles from this place, and scattered Poindexter's men in all directions. Many passed through Roanoke last night. Not less than two or three hundred were killed and wounded. Guitar's troops fought him for eighteen miles, running, and would have captured him, but he destroyed a bridge on Muscle Fork, and swam the Chariton at Buckhammer's mills. A good many of them are getting home and some have sent to know on what terms they can stay at home. They have taken the oath, but now they want to stay at home.

FROM INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 17.—The news from Kentucky creates the most intense excitement here. Troops are being rushed forward with all possible speed. Governor Morton has induced Major-General Lew. Wallace and General Dumont, who are here on leave of absence, to take command, temporarily, of the new regiments. General T. A. Morris, General T. T. Reynolds and General Love will also take command of new regiments. All the energy of the Executive Department is being put forth to save Kentucky from invasion.

SUMMARY FROM INDIANA.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

INDIANAPOLIS, August 17.—The news of the invasion of Kentucky reached here last night, and caused no small amount of excitement.

There has been an unusual amount of activity in military circles during the day, and troops are being pushed forward with all possible rapidity.

The rebels are entering the State at several different points. They have captured Somerset, and now have it in their possession. They are now moving on Glasgow, and threaten Bowling Green.

Kirby Smith, at the head of at least five brigades of infantry, four batteries (at least) of artillery, and a corresponding force of cavalry, is about to march through Big Creek Gap. Another force of equal size is in front.

The plan is to cut our line of supplies, and compel, if possible, the evacuation of the Gap.

Gen. G. W. Morgan has retired part of his force to Barboursville, to hold that place, and asks for reinforcements.

Morgan is said to be still in the vicinity of Gallatin, committing depredations. Forrest and Stephens are expected to join him. There is a force of twenty-five hundred in Scott county, Tennessee. Two hundred rebel cavalry, supposed to be the advance guard, is at Monticello.

Indiana is putting forth all her energies to meet the crisis. Two regiments were sent forward this evening. Seven others will be sent forward to-morrow if transportation can be furnished. All these regiments were raised under the recent call, and will go into the field splendidly armed and equipped.

In the absence of experienced officers, Gov. Morton has induced General's Thomas A. Morris, Lew. Wallace, Dumont, J. J. Reynolds, John Love, and Col. King, of the 19th regular, all of whom are now in this city, to command, temporarily, the regiments he is sending into the field. Permanent officers will be appointed soon.

Colonel Carrington, of 18th regulars has been ordered here as mustering and disbursing officer.

The rebels have taken London, in the rear of General Morgan, and will doubtless attack him in the rear and front at the same time.

General Buell is supposed to be in a bad fix.

Railroad communication with Nashville is cut off.

The bridges on the Edgefield road were burned last night.

The Yellow Fever at Key West.

From the New York Express.]

We regret to learn, by the steamer Connecticut, that the yellow fever had broken out at Key West with unusual malignity, and among the deaths from it during the week preceding the 4th inst., fifteen fatal cases had been reported. The disease had also made its appearance on board some of the United States ships. Many were sick, and new cases were multiplying every day. The United States steamer San Jacinto was badly infected, three of the crew having died, and fourteen were sick, at the time of her sailing for Boston. The first case on board the St. Lawrence frigate died on the 4th, after an illness of three days. Captain Rogers, of Huntsville, was ill. The fever is said to have been imported from Havana on board an English bark which put into Key West in distress. Case number two occurred among the crew of the slave bark captured by the Amanda, and the next was in Fort Taylor. It was not known to flag-officer Larder that a case had occurred on shore until it had made its appearance on board the San Jacinto and one of her crew had died. Fleet surgeon Horner was loth to pronounce the disease yellow fever, until the case became too well marked. And when he did discover the character of the disease it had assumed a form on board the flagship that compelled the fleet surgeon to recommend that she be sent at once to the North.

☞ Santini, the guardian for many years of the tomb of Napoleon, and one of the few remaining Frenchmen who shared at St. Helena the exile of their great master, died at the Hotel des Invalides, in Paris, a few days ago. In 1815, having been attached as a servant to the person of the Emperor, he solicited permision to go with him to St. Helena. This request having been brutally denied by the English authorities, Santini disguised himself as a scullion, and engaged himself on board the Bellerophon in that capacity. He remained two years at St. Helena, when, being charged with an attempt upon the life of Sir Hudson Lowe, he was thrown into prison and sent back to Europe. In 1849 he was appointed guardian of his dead master's tomb, and remained in that capacity until his death.

☞ It was rumored in Washington on the 17th that Col. Corcoran, who had just reached the city, after more than a year's captivity, would be immediately made a brigadier-general.

Another Unconstitutional Outrage--Dr. E. S. Olds Kidnapped--The Liberties of the People in Danger--Indignation of the People.

From the Lancaster Eagle, August 14.]

Dr. Olds was dragged from his bed and the bosom of his family at half-past ten o'clock, on Tuesday night, by Wm. Scott and other hired tools of the Lincoln unscrupulous and despotic administration. This high-handed usurpation of power, "might against right," cannot but arouse the indignation of all who are capable of appreciating its enormity. When the provisions of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof were the "supreme law of the land," then it was the pride and glory of freemen in this once happy land to cry aloud, no matter when or where, "*I am an American citizen!*" But how is it now, under the Lincoln dynasty. An American citizen is arrested at the mid hour of the night, the time at which all, or most all dark and damnable deeds are committed; and his appeal for his rights under the Constitution as an American citizen are treated with derision. All that is wanted to secure the arrest and incarceration of any citizen is the lying affidavit of some slimy, foul-mouthed, cowardly hypocrite. Is this great wrong, this madness to continue? The kidnappers knocked at the front door, and were admitted by Mr. Smith, Dr. Olds' son-in-law. They insisted upon seeing Dr. Olds, when Mr. Smith remarked that he would notify him; they refused to await this decent and usual process, but rushed up stairs to his room and unceremoniously burst open the door. This procedure aroused the doctor, and he, probably thinking them assassins or robbers, made at them with the tongs, and finally clinched and floored one of them.

That he was to be arrested at the time above mentioned, seems to have been well understood by numerous Republicans of this city, who congregated in front of the doctor's house, at once upon the arrival of the officers. Before the doctor left, quite a number of Democrats were present, to whom he remarked that the papers were regularly made out, and that he chose to quietly submit, believing that a day of retribution was near at hand for those partisans, who, through the utterance of falsehoods, had caused his arrest. So mote it be.

A large majority of the volunteers from this county now in the field are Democrats, and the same is true of the companies now being raised. And now we would ask the Republicans here—those who caused his arrest and those who applauded the outrage—whether they are not in fact chargeable with, if not talking, at least with acting detrimental to the recruiting cause? If there is any force or virtue in Santon's late order upon this subject, should it not be inforced against such discouragers of volunteering, for discouraging they are and they will not volunteer and fall into the ranks themselves.

The Democracy of Fairfield will be called upon to meet in mass meeting in this city, at an early day, to give expression in this matter. Bills will be circulated, and we hope that every Democrat will turn out.

The doctor remarked to his friends that his kidnappers were ordered to take him to Fort Lafayette.

The Political Imbroglio in Kentucky.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* undertakes to explain the recent political moves in Kentucky, whereby governors were unmade and made so rapidly. We extract as follows:

OBJECT OF THE CALLED SESSION.

The object of the session has not been clearly defined, but it is developing itself rapidly. It may be more apparent Monday. There was a report on Thursday that Gov. Magoffin had said that if Lieutenant-Governor Fisk and the military board would resign, and if the Senate would elect Senator James F. Robinson speaker of the Senate *vice* Speaker Fisk, that he might be heir apparent to the executive chair, he, Gov. Magoffin, would also resign. This was regarded such a complication of contingencies, that it did not seem possible to bring them all about, and it was not desirable to attempt one without being sure of the other. But this was really the programme of the managers, and somewhere about midnight last night the arrangements were perfected, and the first step will probably be taken to-day. I am informed, however, that Lieutenant-Governor Fisk died hard, as you may suppose, but it was agreed that he should be re elected speaker of the Senate (*ex officio* lieutenant-governor), and he finally yielded. So you discover that on Monday the Senate of Kentucky will have a new speaker, then no military board, then a new governor, (Robinson,) and then Mr. Speaker Fisk will be restored to his former dignity.

This thing was managed by a number of prominent men, chief among whom were Judge Buckner and Adjutant-General Pinnell. I can't say definitely who else manipulated the various parties involved, but it is understood that the diplomats intimated that the thing was obligatory. I suppose that Hon. Garret Davis, Hon. Mallory, member of Congress, and Hon. Menzies, member of Congress, had something to do in the premises, as they were present and seemed to enjoy the prospect. Some of the managers are also striving to induce Hon. Mat. Johnson, of Lexington, to accept the position of Secretary of State. If he does, it will add greatly to the strength of the administration.

Under the new regime, Kentucky will be speedily placed upon a safe war footing. At present her militia affairs are in abominable confusion. Neither the military board nor the governor have authority requisite to discharge their obligations satisfactorily, and it is well understood that Magoffin would have used authority mischievously had he not been deprived of it. Last the fact that the governor's suggestion in favor of Mr. Robinson as his successor might affect the reputation of the latter for loyalty, it is proper to say that he was the almost unanimous choice of leading Kentucky Union men.

Under the late arrangement, the military board and Governor Magoffin worked at cross purposes. They were mutually disgusted. The former hadn't military power enough—and many were unkind enough to say that they did not know how to exercise that which they had. It was believed that the latter would have perverted any authority which might have been left with him. The usual Executive powers will be vested in the new governor, when he enters upon the administration of public affairs.

New York Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, August 13.—The Democratic State Committee met to-day, and issued the following call for a State convention:

This committee having, at a full meeting held on the 15th of July last, resolved that the Democracy of New York stand ready to unite with all patriotic citizens, without reference to former party combinations, who agree in sustaining the government in the prosecution of the existing war against the rebellion by all the means within the power of loyal people, for the purpose of restoring the Union as it was and maintaining the Constitution as it is, and having declared its purpose, in calling the next State convention, to invite the co-operation of all citizens on the simple but distinct platform of the Constitution, the Union, and the inforcement of the laws:

The undersigned, reiterating and carrying out these views, hereby call a convention of the Democracy of the State of New York, and of all in favor of such co-operation, to consist of one delegate from each assembly district, to meet at the city of Albany on the 10th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate officers to be elected at the next general election, and to transact such other business as the convention may deem expedient."

An Encouraging View.

The Louisville *Democrat*, (Lincoln organ) of the 8th inst., has the following consolatory editorial. The writer of this short article walks by faith and not by sight:

Let those who are discouraged remember that the rebels have been driven out of Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, parts of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, North Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, and are besieged at their capitol. One more strong push and they will be in the gulf.

This hopeful paragraph was written on the 31 of the month, more than three weeks ago. Since then things have changed. We wonder how old Harney feels "right now."

☞ The Mobile *News* says that the health of General Beauregard has been fully established, and that he will report in a few days for duty in the field again.

THE FRENCH PRINCES IN THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

Letters from the Prince De Joinville to Duc D'Aumale.

The following extracts from letters addressed by the Prince De Joinville to his brother, the Duc D'Aumale, are published in the London papers:

LINCOLN, June 26 * * * The day before yesterday it was suddenly announced that Jackson was marching upon the Potomac at the head of a considerable force, in order to act upon our rear, to break up the railway and destroy our magazines. We heard, besides, of the arrival at Richmond of Beauregard with a part of his forces. All that greatly implicates our situation. Not being able to detach troops to meet Jackson, and defend White House, as well as our line of communication, the general has decided upon abandoning it completely; he has, therefore, ordered all his troops to cross to the right bank of the Chickahominy, and to take up a new basis of operations upon James river, under the protection of the gunboats. The enemy commenced his movement last evening. He crossed to the left bank of the above mentioned river at Meadow bridge, in order to attack McCall's division at Mechanicsville. The attack was made by Gen. Lee, at the head of Hill's division. Some Louisiana regiments attempted to pass by main force, but were repulsed. A fight took place there, which, however, was not followed by any important result. That same night we conveyed our baggage over to the right bank of the Chickahominy. At this moment the enemy is attacking the troops which have remained on the left bank, in order to cover the bridges.

SAVAGE STATION, June 28. }
FORTRESS MONROE, July 1. }

Yesterday will ever remain deeply engraven on my memory; in the first place on account of the soul stirring scenes I witnessed, and in the next, by reason of the dangers which our two nephews escaped as by a miracle. For four hours Paris (the Count of Paris) and for two hours Robert (the Duke de Chartres) were incessantly under a most violent fire of musketry and artillery. Their conduct was, as might have been expected, excellent. They have been exceedingly active and useful, and at the critical moment evinced a firmness which has excited universal admiration and gained them public thanks. But to return to my narrative.

We knew that the forces under the command of Gen. Porter, situated on the left bank of the Chickahominy, were attacked from an early hour in the morning. The action commenced about 1 o'clock. Paris was immediately dispatched, and remained under the orders of Porter. The battle becoming warmer, the balloon announcing that strong reinforcements had been sent from Richmond, and everything being comparatively tranquil upon the right bank, the general gave orders for five brigades to join Porter. Robert was sent at that moment to the front, and our nephews thus finding themselves both in the "dough" (*petrin*), I also went to the front, in order to see what would become of them. I galloped over the bridge on the Chickahominy, and mounting the opposite hill, found our troops in an undulating country, composed of vast fields and woods, upon a line of battle measuring about a mile and a half. I then passed a battery very warmly employed, and rejoined our nephews, who were in the first line with Gen. Porter. Neither they nor he appeared to perceive that the balls rained thick and fast around them. I was astonished at this circumstance, orders to be transmitted sent our nephews in all directions. We separated, and I took up a position on a hill in the rear, whence I had a pretty general view of the field of battle, and from which I could distinguish our nephews, especially Paris, who wore a peculiar kind of hat.

I was admiring the grandeur of the scene spread out before me—we had about thirty-five thousand men engaged; a numerous artillery, a reserve of cavalry, the lancers, with their floating pennons—all in the midst of a most picturesque country, and the whole illuminated by the blood-red rays of the setting sun, when all of a sudden, at the place where Porter was, the fusilade became intensely hot. The reserves were excited by battle, and the arrangements were perfected, and the first step will probably be taken to-day. I am informed, however, that Lieutenant-Governor Fisk died hard, as you may suppose, but it was agreed that he should be re elected speaker of the Senate (*ex officio* lieutenant-governor), and he finally yielded. So you discover that on Monday the Senate of Kentucky will have a new speaker, then no military board, then a new governor, (Robinson,) and then Mr. Speaker Fisk will be restored to his former dignity.

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This hopeful paragraph was written on the 31 of the month, more than three weeks ago. Since then things have changed. We wonder how old Harney feels "right now."

☞ The Mobile *News* says that the health of General Beauregard has been fully established, and that he will report in a few days for duty in the field again.

of our line. These attacks, having thrown the enemy into a kind of disorder, the general returns with us to the gunboats, in order to confer with Captain Rodgers. We embark upon the Galena; while there a report is sent from the rear announcing that a powerful body of the enemy is advancing toward the position occupied by Porter. Immediately we reascend the river, in order to throw the weight of our cannon balls into the scale, and open a fierce fire. The lieutenant is at the mast-head with the signal officer, who telegraphs with the men who work Porter's signals, which are placed on the roof of a house, in order to direct our fire. I also climb up to the mast-head, in spite of jack-boots and spurs. In the heat of the action the helmsman forgets to steer straight, and the Galena runs ashore. A disagreeable thing, as, immediately, the enemy covers the neighborhood with sharpshooters. We at last get off, and Porter's fire slackens. We thence conclude that the enemy is repulsed, and a 'fraternization' with the "blue-jackets" takes place, in which I participate. The general returns to his headquarters, and we separate from him. We then went to Fortress Monroe on board a gunboat, the Jacob Bell, which was sent here with dispatches.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Its Withdrawal from Harrison's Landing

From the New York Times, August 15.]

We have definite news this morning from our correspondents with the army of the Potomac, of the entire withdrawal of General McClellan's army from its recent camp at Harrison's Landing. At the time our letters were written, the evacuation was in full progress; and as the time has elapsed within which the first march was to be accomplished, from the late camp to the vicinity of Williamsburg, and as no news has been had up to the moment of the present writing of any interference with General McClellan's movement on the part of the enemy, we may assume that it has been entirely successful, and that all possibility of hostile injury to that still great army, isolated and ineffectual where it was, is at an end.

Our correspondents do not pretend to have authentic information of the intended made and direction of this transfer of General McClellan's forces, and we shall propose no theory on the subject when events will so swifty enlighten the country and, we trust, astonish the enemy. We are satisfied—we are more than satisfied, we are heartily rejoiced—to know that the splendid army of the Potomac, tried in trenches, in swamps, in chilling rains and in torrid heats, and seven times baptized in the blood of well-fought battles before Richmond, is delivered from the jail-yard of the James river bank, and is once more in the field and free to strike the enemy where it will. Ten thousand thanksgivings for this!

There will be many sorry partisans, so poor in spirit and patriotism, as to see nothing in this important movement, but a good opportunity for rejoicing over Gen. McClellan. So early as yesterday, a city cotemporary's correspondence, anticipating the withdrawal of the army, says: "It will be a complete confession of the failure of the Peninsular campaign." We need not now discuss whether the campaign has failed or been abandoned to send upon better combinations that new forces have made possible. Or, if the Peninsular campaign has been "a complete failure," we need not now discuss whose fault it is that it has proved so. The discussion involves a question that the public are not officially possessed of; and, if they had the facts, they have not the leisure, nor the disposition, now, to consider them. There is time enough to gather all the points, and to do justice to the living and the dead, before the events of this war will be needed to take their place in history. We leave the personal aspects and interests of this great army movement, to those who value them more than they do the good of the cause, which is the safety of the republic.

Is our brave army safely withdrawn from the bank of the James river? If so a great victory has been won. Talk of the evacuation of Manassas as a successful piece of strategy! Any weak general, with an object to gain by it, could strike his tents and fly away by railroad, as the rebels did from Manassas. They had no enemy in the rear or on either flank; and no enemy could get there without observation. But Gen. McClellan has been literally surrounded by the rebel armies. They have invested his camp, outnumbering him immensely. They have been daily, for a month, menacing his communications with his government and threatening to cut off his supplies. They have boasted that he was in their power and that his army should never escape. It was to be captured or driven into James river to perish!

It has not perished. It has not been harmed. It has marched out with banners flying, with bayonet set, and cannon shotted. And once again its power is free to be uplifted in battle. Such is the reading of to-day's news.

We now see the purpose of the recent demonstrations of our forces on the south side of the James. It was to make the enemy believe Petersburg was threatened, and induce him to send heavy columns of his Richmond army thither. The scheme succeeded. Next came Pope's rapid advance upon Gordonsville. It was to induce the heavy reinforcement of Stonewall Jackson from the masses at Richmond. The scheme succeeded. And then came the feint of McClellan's advance on Malvern Hill. It was to alarm the weakened garrisons at Richmond with the fear that they were immediately to be assailed. They were completely deceived, and while they were excitedly preparing to resist McClellan's expected attack, he was marching away to new and more favorable fields of contest.

This withdrawal of our army from Harrison's Landing, if accomplished, as it seems to have been, not only without loss, but even without attack, we place above any other similar achievement of the war, on either side, for wise conception and brilliant execution. As for Richmond, it is ever menaced from the east by our gunboats, as long as we control the waters of the York and James rivers. So that the withdrawal of the army of the Potomac does hardly relieve Richmond fat all from its state of siege. And while the rebel leaders still watch and defend against attacks from those rivers, they will have the disheartening knowledge that the heroic soldiery that sowed the earth with their dead, from Mechanicsville to Malvern's encrimsoned hill, is loose again to fall upon their front, their flank, or rear, or wherever a wise generalship shall choose to hurl it.

The amount of the grand march of the army of the Potomac is this, that inasmuch as General McClellan's reinforcements could not well go to him, he has come to his reinforcements. Our army is now a unit—its forces are joined, and are as one body, governed by one head; and that head is General Halleck. The nation's military progress in the past month has been a miracle of energy and success, and gives foundation for the most sanguine hopes of patriots.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The ship Seaman's Bride has arrived from Australia, with two hundred passengers, bound for British Columbia.

The United States quartermaster had just paid a hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold to a San Francisco wool-factor for army clothing supplied to California volunteers.

The Supreme Court has denied a rehearing in the Broderick will case, so the question whether the will was a forgery cannot be judicially investigated.

AUGUST 16.—A block of wooden buildings in Grass Valley was destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th, in the neighborhood of the Exchange Hotel, which escaped. The loss was over $20,000.

AUGUST 17.—Arrived at 9 o'clock this morning steamer Orizaba, from Panama, bringing nineteen passengers saved from the Golden Gate in the boat heretofore reported missing. Four others were saved, and are remaining at Manzanillo to take the downward steamer for Panama. The names of the saved and their former residences are as follows:

Richard W. Henderson, Cleveland, Ohio; Wilhelm Herberi, Bavaria; Jocuno Brunos, Italy; S. Francis, France; Arthur Lepper, St. Catherines, Canada; S. L. Hulz, Wyandotte, Ohio; Chas. A. Belford, Boston; Max Seligshon, Prussia; S P. Storms, Brighton; Edward Luine, New York; Julius Solinger, San Francisco; Ames Clark, Raymondville, New York; E. T. Clark, do; James Scate, third mate, do; Thos. Keefe, Ireland; Edward Douglass, York; Wm. Morrissey, Boston, Edward Dockett, London.

The four remaining at Manzanilla were Francis Carroll, Quincy, Illinois; Jas. McChesney, Troy, New York; C. D. Bonesteel, Catskill; J. Rosenberg, Hungary.

THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SOME NOTICEABLE EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. SENNOTT, FOR THE DEFENSE.

The discharge of the Gordons, who were arrested in Boston for the treasonable language, was published yesterday. Their counsel was George Sennott, who, it will be remembered, defended Stevens and Hazlitt, of the John Brown "army," at Charleston, Va. His address in behalf of the Gordons contains the following noticeable extracts:

THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

I declare before God, that, as I understand that right, I value it more than I do my life; and I call this whole country to witness if I have not before now, proved the sincerity of this declaration by my actions? And the right I vindicated at the hazard of my life before a Southern tyrant, I will not give up, for the sake of my business, to a Yankee sneak. Neither shall the Gordons. Their case is ours; we are tried with them. We defend ourselves and our country from a gang, compared with whom Colleleister is humane, and Gen. Floyd respectable.

Mr. Sumner was once the advocate of free speech. He claimed to be almost one of its martyrs. And in defense of it, or in consequence of it, he certainly was the victim of a cowardly assault, inflicted with a ferocity and endured with a meekness unexampled in the annals of cudgeling! He now changes his opinion, or at least his language. With that felicity of allusion which belongs, among public writers of America, to him and to Governor Andrew alone, he advises his friends to put their "heels" upon those who differ from them, and who dare to speak out. The advice is given in a letter to the war meeting in New York. Is this prosecution an experiment made upon poor mechanics, by a few small conspirators, in pursuance of an agreement between the principal things at Washington, in order, if it works well, to sacrifice more important victims to the abolition Kales? I do not know—I know that the gentlemen of the Republican party do not countenance it, and it will fall here, because, to reach their political opponents, they must cut down their political and personal friends. If free speech is treason here, our excellent governor would speedily be known as the late nalamented John A. Andrew, for his speech is exceedingly free and easy—quite loose, as you may say. Then what would become of Mr. Phillips? Does he speak in favor of the government? Has he ever said anything in favor of any government except that of Hayti? Did he not lately advise a large and patriotic assembly not to give a man or a dollar to the government of the United States? And did not that patriotic society applaud that liberal suggestion? Shall we prosecute Mr Phillips therefor? Not with my good will. Not without my active resistance. I should violate the very first principles of Democracy, which is greater to me than anything but the Word of God Himself, if I did not fight for Mr. Phillips' right to talk treason to any fool who wants to hear him.

WHAT WAS SAID OF THE IRISH TROOPS ON LEAVING BOSTON.

When the regiment of the late Colonel Cass went off without an escort even of the second battalion, it was not actually hissed in State street, as the Massachusetts regiment on its return from Mexico, but the agreeable remark was made and heard that the departure of the Irish would be a great relief to our poor houses and jail! The governor or his friends may say about Colonel Cass' countrymen—the Irish—without committing treason, or even giving offense. We are not accused of talking so badly, even about Mr. Andrew's countrymen—the negroes—yet are we prosecuted.

WHAT MR. SENNOT THINKS OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Have we arrived at such a state that no one must find fault with any action or omission of the government, or any member of it, without having treason imputed to