Richmond Dispatch.

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THURSDAY MORNING.....JULY 17, 1862.

GLORIOUS CONFEDERATE VICTORY ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

THE ENEMY'S FLEET DISPERSED.

The iron clad gunboat Arkansas has performed a splendid achievement on the Mississippi, near Vicksburg, having attacked the enemy's fleet with impetuous gallantry, disabling and damaging several vessels, and sustaining comparatively slight injury herself. The Arkansas is a steamer of 1,200 tons. She was built at Memphis, but was removed from that point, in an unfinished condition, previous to the evacuation by our troops. She has since been completed in the Yazoo river. The following is a copy of an official dispatch received at the Navy Department yesterday morning:

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 15, 1862.

To Hon. S. R. Mallory:

We engaged to-day from six to eight A. M. with the enemy's fleet above Vicksburg, consisting of four or more iron clad vessels, two heavy sloops of war, four gunboats, and seven or eight rams. We drove one iron clad vessel ashore, with colors down and disabled, blew up a ram, burned one vessel, and damaged several others. Our smoke stack was so shot to pieces that we lost steam, and could not use our vessel as a ram. We were otherwise cut up, as we engaged at close quarters. Loss ten killed, fifteen wounded, and others with slight wounds.

[Signed] ISAAC N. BROWN,
Lieutenant Commanding.

The Government also received the subjoined dispatch from General Van-Dorn, giving some additional particulars of the victory, and bestowing a proper tribute of praise upon the gallant commander of the Arkansas, her officers and men:

VICKSBURG, July 15.—The sloop-of-war Arkansas, under cover of our batteries, ran gloriously through twelve or thirteen of the enemy's rams, gunboats, and sloops of war.

Our loss is ten men killed and fifteen wounded. Captain Brown, her commander and hero, was slightly wounded in the head.

Smoke stack of the Arkansas is riddled, otherwise she is not materially damaged, and can soon be repaired.

Two of the enemy's boats struck their colors, and ran ashore to keep from sinking.

Many killed and wounded—glorious achievement for the Navy, her heroic commander, officers, and men.

One mortar boat disabled and aground, is now burning up. All the enemy's transports and all the vessels of war of lower fleet, except a sloop-of-war, have gotten up steam and are off to escape from the Arkansas. [Signed] EARL VAN-DORN,
Major General Commanding.

This reminds us of the first glorious achievement of the Confederate steamer Virginia, which spread consternation throughout Yankeedom, and astonished the most scientific naval officers on the continent of Europe. The victory will inspire the people of Vicksburg with renewed confidence and zeal, and we hope it will be followed up by still more powerful blows. Lessons like this will teach the enemy that his gunboats may be driven from Southern waters, while the history of the past four weeks has proved that his boasted land armies cannot stand before Confederate bullets and bayonets.

JAMES CITY COUNTY.

We had an interview with a gentleman who ran the blockade from this county, and reached Richmond yesterday morning. He states that the enemy are indiscriminately arresting the citizens of James and Charles City counties, and sending them off to Fortress Monroe. The pickets of McClellan extend from Berkeley entirely across the county of Charles City, and every species of stock is being driven off, without the mention of compensation. When our informant crossed the Chickahominy on Monday morning, it was reported that the Federal army was gradually advancing. He reports the force in James City as very small, not exceeding, in his estimation, more than three hundred. These seem to be there for no other purpose than to arrest and plunder.

YANKEES IN CULPEPER AND MADISON.

From gentlemen who left Gordonsville on Tuesday evening, we learn that it was reported by citizens from the neighborhood of Rapidan Station, that the Yankee force at that place amounted to about 12,000, and were understood to be under the command of Gen. Pope, who has recently been assigned to the command of the Federal forces in the Valley. Besides this force in Culpeper, there were about five thousand men at or near Madison Court House, who had crossed the mountains from the Valley, and were supposed to be moving in co-operation with the forces under General Pope at Rapidan.

Our informants state that the impression prevails that very few Federal troops now remain in the Valley. Our pickets had been down in the neighborhood of Winchester, and found no enemy along the route. The Federal force, if any, in Winchester, cannot exceed a regiment or two.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We understand that Major General D. H. Hill, the Commissioner selected by the Confederate Government to conduct the negotiations for an exchange of prisoners, will visit the enemy's lines today, under flag of truce, in pursuance of the discharge of his duties.

FROM THE SOUTHSIDE.

The Petersburg *Express*, of yesterday, has the following:

A body of 250 mounted riflemen, attached to Col. C. C. Dodge's New York regiment, entered the village of Isle of Wight Court House, on Saturday night last. They seized feed for their horses, and levied upon the citizens for their suppers, but committed no other depredations so far as our informant could learn.

One hundred of the same body went over to Smithfield Sunday, and arrested a couple of soldiers who were sick in the hospital there. They are members of the Milton Blues, 13th North Carolina regiment, but we have been unable to ascertain their names. Several citizens were also arrested, but subsequently released on parole.

Our informant is of the opinion, and was so told by many loyal citizens with whom he conversed, that Dodge's mounted riflemen are reconnoitering for the purpose of ascertaining the movements of the "rebel guerrilla batteries," as the Yankees term them, which have been recently firing upon McClellan's transports. Since the withdrawal of our pickets from the vicinity of Zuni, the Federals are becoming quite bold, and we fear that the citizens in that section, than whom none are more loyal, will be much annoyed.

The *Express* adds:

We have conversed with gentlemen who left Norfolk Saturday evening last after twilight.—They reached Petersburg yesterday afternoon, after a most fatiguing jaunt. These gentlemen report Norfolk very quiet. Business of all kinds has been entirely suspended, and commercially the place may be considered dead.

There are now only about 250 troops in Norfolk, and they have but little trouble in holding the place. The citizens go out but little after dark, and in the day-time, if they congregate in squads of more than a half-dozen, the guard of General Viele immediately orders them to disperse. The ladies are very firm in their hostility to the Federals, and recognize them in no manner whatever. The only war vessel immediately near is the Minnesota, and she lies at the naval anchorage.

From the same source we learn that there are now 4,000 Federal troops at Suffolk. No preparation for a forward movement is apparent.

DETERMINATION OF THE NEW YANKEE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, alluding to a late flag of truce interview with Stanly, the imported Governor of North Carolina, says:

One account represented Mr. Stanly as saying that the defeat of McClellan was the worst thing that had ever happened to the South. That it would bring out another million of men at the North, and so on. He expressed wonder at the position of Mr. Graham, and said that now was the time for North Carolina to come into the Union, if she wished to escape utter ruin. The report had it that Burnside was present and in very bad humor. He said he was done with conciliation in North Carolina. His kindness had been thrown away upon her. He should hereafter adopt a different system, of which the murder of a child in the unprotected little town of Hamilton is no doubt a foretaste.—There are intimations that Burnside is soon to commence a forward movement in North Carolina, but in what direction is not surmised.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S STAFF.—It is a matter of sincere congratulation that not a single member of the numerous staff of Gen. McClellan was either killed, wounded, or in the slightest degree injured, in the recent battles near Richmond.—*Washington Republican.*

NO HOPE FOR MR. VAN BUREN.—The Kinderhook *Rough Notes* says the health of ex-President Van Buren has not improved within the past week, and no slight, if any, hopes are entertained by his friends of his ultimate recovery.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXIII. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1862. NO. 15.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Lincoln's Visit to the Army of the Potomac—Letter of Major-General Banks—A Yankee Colonel to be Cashiered, &c.

We have received Baltimore papers of the 12th. They contain a considerable quantity of interesting matter. Old Abe estimates McClellan's loss, since he has been in the Peninsula, at 11,000 men!! but a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* puts it at 2?,200, *without including* Turkey Creek and White Oak Swamp. The Baltimore *News Sheet* announces that the Federal Government has agreed to the exchange of prisoners. We give from Northern correspondence some more particulars of

LINCOLN'S VISIT TO THE ARMY.

HARRISON'S BAR, JAMES RIVER,
Wednesday, July 9.

The event of yesterday was the, to most of the army, unexpected visit of President Lincoln, who arrived at the Landing in the afternoon, in the Ariel, a steam transport, having left Fortress Monroe at 9 o'clock in the morning. He was soon discovered by the crowd of quartermasters, surgeons, and soldiers, near the Landing, he sitting and smiling serenely on the after deck of the vessel, and was greeted with repeated cheers, and it was speedily told through the camps that Mr. Lincoln had come to have a look at the army, who knowing but that something significant was in the visit.—General McClellan, with a portion of his staff, met the President at the Landing, the party riding soon after to headquarters, from which directly there issued an order for an immediate review of the troops. After a short conversation with General McClellan, of an entirely unofficial character, the party started out to review the army, the cool of the early evening favoring such a ceremony. The President drove in a carriage to the headquarters of corps, and there mounted, in turn riding along the lines of each division.

He seemed in excellent spirits, and in his conversation with the different Generals expressed his pride at the gallant conduct of the army and of its leaders. The soldiers, as he rode before them, vied in their cheers with the roar of the cannon, which belched forth their stately national salutes as he approached each several division, giving the head of the nation such a welcome as to assure him that he was among friends, and men not so exhausted by the fatigues of the recent awful days as to be unable to give full rotundity and volume to the tone of the vociferous greeting.

Mr. Lincoln rode at the right of Gen. McClellan, holding with one hand the reins which checked a spirited horse, and with the other a large sized stove pipe hat, which latter was regarded with unusual interest by the army, as the first head-covering of the kind seen in many months. The President rode rapidly along the lines, bowing and smiling as he went, Gen. McClellan, meantime, waving his fatigue cap, and evidently not at all ashamed of the veteran army he was exhibiting. Stopping only to shake hands and to say a single congratulatory word to the Generals, Mr. Lincoln passed from division to division, along the whole line, cheers meeting and following him, and cannon telling their salutes. It was past sundown, and as late as nine in evening, before the last salute and last cheer heard in the distance told that the ceremony of the review was over. The whole thing was admirably conducted, and tended visibly to elevate the spirits of the army. Mr. Lincoln, after a little lively conversation with General McClellan and his Staff, returned to the steamer, considerably fatigued after his long horseback ride, but yet undoubtedly able to devote some hours to conferences with the Commanding General, the burden of which talk, not having been present, I am not able to report, but I fancy it did not relate entirely to the debilitating heat of the day, nor to the picturesque beauty of the place. To-day the President makes the voyage back to Fortress Monroe, familiar with the condition and position of the Army of the Potomac, having doubtless left behind something valuable in the way of advice, and, may be, promises.

This visit certainly has great significance in connection with the recent great movement, and that other rapid journey to West Point. Your readers can fathom its meaning, perhaps, as well as I, with this advantage, that for them to guess and to think will not be contraband, while the correspondent under parole would be pretty likely to regret even the shrewdness of his published surmises.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 9.—The President seemed in excellent spirits on his return, and greeted General Burnside with much cordiality. The Ariel came alongside the Alice Price, and the President dined on board with Generals Burnside, Van Vliet, Dix, Nagle, Reno, and Parke, the Assistant Secretary of War, Col. Frank P. Blair, and the Captain of the English frigate Jason. Immediately after dinner the Presidential party remarked, and the Ariel steamed for Washington. The English frigate fired the usual salute of twenty-one guns as the pretty steamer, with its streaming flags, moved swiftly past her.

Four P. M.—By the Warner, from Harrison's Landing, I learn that on the arrival of the steamer, with President Lincoln and Postmaster General Blair on board, Gen. McClellan, with several other military gentlemen, visited him on board, after which the President and the General held a private conference for about half an hour. They then proceeded in an ambulance to Gen. Sumner's headquarters, when they took to horse, with the view of visiting the line of entrenchments. When the President's visit became known, there was on all hands, the liveliest interest manifested to see him, and wherever he went he was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

Coming into the trenches, the President dismounted, and, ascending the ramparts of the newest fortification, briefly addressed the soldiers. He said he had come to see for himself, and to know the situation of affairs, and that he should go back satisfied. It was said they had been whipped. It was not so, and never would be. He knew the men he saw around him would prove equal to the task before them, and never give up without going into Richmond. He had been unable to sleep from anxiety, but after he had seen and heard, he should go back to Washington satisfied that it was *all right with the army of the Potomac.* He declared his confidence in the army and its commander, all the men and all the officers were all, alike, men deserving the confidence of the country.

The President said he did not come to make a speech, but he could not resist saying a few words. He was cheered at every sentence.

FROM THE ARMY.

The following news of McClellan's army is from various letters, dated at Harrison's Landing July 9th:

With the army everything proceeds quietly, and were it not for the continuance of hot weather, with its debilitating effects, the men would enjoy the short season of rest they seem likely to have. The hot sun is hard on fatigue parties detailed for entrenching or chopping, causing a few cases of sunstroke. The daily drills are so arranged as to come off in the cool of the day, and every effort is made to save the men as much as possible from unhealthy exposure. They surely have earned the right to some consideration. A great blessing to the army is the near vicinity of the James river, in whose waters it may freely bathe.

It would not be a bad idea to follow out the suggestion recently made by a prominent officer, that the troops be marched by regiments or companies to the river, be marched in for a wash or bath, having the thing so systematized that every regiment should get its weekly or semi-weekly cleansing as regularly as it is obliged to go through a drill. So used, the James would be the best physician and physic that yet have ministered to the health of the army.

The sick and wounded men, thrown by the fortune of war into the hands of the rebels, have not been forgotten by Gen. McClellan. Yesterday a flag of truce was sent across the lines, bearing a request that we be allowed to send hospital stores to our disabled soldiers, held by them as prisoners, and that they be accompanied by physicians and surgeon to give the necessary treatment. It is understood that a favorable answer was returned, and that the way is now open for the accomplishment of these humane objects.

Our steamers have passed and repassed the river to-day, undisturbed by the zipping of rebel shell.—President Lincoln is, doubtless, before this safely at, and may be beyond, Hampton Roads. I am assured by naval officers that my opinion, expressed in a recent letter to the *Times*, to the effect that the guns which the rebels have fired at our transports are nothing more than field pieces, which are not kept stationary at any point, but moved rapidly from place to place along the banks of the river, firing occasional shots, driving at full trot back into the woods to again seize an opportunity for mischief, is correct. They are thus enabled to elude the gunboats, and stand a chance of living to pour out numerous rounds. But there are methods of stopping the continuance of the nuisance, and it is not difficult to employ them.

The ground usually selected is a bluff upon a bend of the river, so that the vessels not only receive a broadside fire, but also receive a rear fire. The guns used are six, ten, and twelve-pounder field pieces, and can be easily transferred from one to another earthwork, or can be placed in battery upon any favorable eminence, so that in order to silence them it will require a line of gunboats commanding the whole extent of bank occupied by the rebels.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the regular mail boat, Nelly Baker, followed by the transports Georgia, Canonicus, and Achilles, the latter having in tow six schooners loaded with forage, left Fortress Monroe and proceeded up the James river, destined for Harrison's Landing. When within about ten miles of the landing the Captain of the Nelly Baker was hailed by an officer from a gunboat, and informed that the rebels had erected a battery at a point a few miles in advance, and that he would be likely to hear from it. A few minutes later a gunboat, which was further up the stream, commenced shelling the woods, which were supposed to conceal the battery, but failed to elicit a response from the rebels. When the Nelly Baker had reached a bend in the river, three miles below Harrison's Landing, artillerists behind bushes and houses tied to trees were discovered upon the East bank. A more careful scrutiny disclosed guns pointed up the river toward the landing. For some reason the rebels allowed the mail boat to pass unmolested, but as soon as the vessels which followed came within range they opened upon them with 6 and 12 pounders, firing over fifty shot and shell in quick succession. The missiles fell between and on every side of the vessels; but three only took effect. One shot passed through the cabin of the Canonicus, and another penetrated the pilot house, passed under the pilot's feet, and cut the bell wire, at the same time communicating the signal "stop" to the engineer, who immediately reversed the engine. The topmast of a schooner was struck, but the damage was trifling. The vessels continued their course, and were soon out of range.

Soon as the rebels opened fire a gunboat came up and gave them several rounds of shells, which had the effect to greatly impede the successful working of their guns. Toward evening these boats engaged the battery, and in the course of an hour compelled the rebels to withdraw. The battery mounted six guns.

I learn that the transport Juniata, loaded with troops, was fired upon while passing up in the morning, and that two of the soldiers were wounded.

The principal object of the enemy is doubtless to cut off communication with the fortress, and nothing vexes him more than to witness the abundant supplies of provisions and forage that are continually moving toward the army. The recent movements, so far as they have transpired, indicate that the rebels are planning to get possession of both sides of the river, or, rather, to hold the ground already occupied, for they are now on both sides of the river. A considerable force occupies the ground directly opposite Harrison's Landing, or in the rear of our army, and but two nights ago a contraband rowed over to one of our transports and brought intelligence that the enemy was constructing an earthwork so as to shell the army from the rear.

The gunboats, and the gunboats alone, can prevent the construction of these earthworks, or, when they are once constructed, prevent the rebels from deriving any practical benefit from them.

I believe the enemy will continue to impede our transportation, and make unceasing efforts to cut off our communication, until the James river flotilla commence the work of thoroughly shelling out the woods along both banks of the river, thereby convincing the rebels—if they are not already convinced—that we are able and determined to keep the river open.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 9.—The last of the large fleet of transports with the Burnside reinforcements on board has just arrived in Hampton Roads, and will follow the Commanding General up the river at once. The part which our division will take in the offensive operations before Richmond is not yet determined upon, but enough has transpired to make it evident that its work will be stirring and important. The Burnside regiments are in excellent health, and have been brought to such a state of drill and discipline as to make them far more formidable to the enemy than their numbers would indicate. The plans of Gen. McClellan are, of course, only known to himself; but inasmuch as he has perfect confidence in the ability, discretion, and patriotism of Gen. Burnside, there can be no question but that next to himself his friend will bear the largest share of the care and responsibility of the direction of affairs.

The object of the Presidential visit was to see the condition of the army, and learn what change of plans, if any, were deemed necessary by Gen. McClellan. The country will rejoice to learn that everything was found going on most satisfactorily. The President found the troops well rested after their terrible series of battles, and ready to a man for another fight whenever the enemy choose to attack them.

The new position on the river bank is absolutely impregnable, and the roads thence to Richmond direct, dry, and in every way favorable for the march of an army. The distance to the rebel Capital by land is nineteen miles; but so irregular is the course of the James, that a boat has to sail sixty miles to reach the same destination. At one point the stream makes such a sweep to the westward that the course is twenty miles around in an ascent of only two miles.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 10.—An erroneous opinion has appeared in some of the journals in regard to the flag of truce which went up the York river on Sunday, and attempted to bring down some one hundred and seven of our sick and wounded soldiers that had been captured at Baltimore Store. No flag-of-truce law was violated by this act, as the rebels at first readily consented to let them off on parole. It was a body of rebel cavalry that prevented their return. No doubt there was some misunderstanding in some way, for yesterday the rebels sent a flag of truce to General McClellan, informing him that he could send and obtain those prisoners at any time, and consequently the John Tucker started last night for them again.

The late Colonel of the 2d Maryland regiment resigned on account of ill health, which left the command of the regiment to the Lieut. Col., J. E. Duryee, which gave the most entire satisfaction to all the members of the regiment. The Governor of Maryland, however, appointed a gentleman from that State as Colonel, and sent him down to take command. To this the officers and men demurred, and the result was that the newly appointed Col. was taken before the Military Committee for examination, where he showed himself incompetent through technical question—and was consequently relieved of his command. Nearly all the officers would have resigned had the command been assumed by any one but their much-loved Lieutenant-Colonel. Him they will follow and obey in any emergency.

The steamer John Brooks has arrived here with about three hundred sick and wounded—mostly wounded. They are to be taken to New York, and leave here this afternoon.

Two gunboats are coming up the harbor, but are too far down to make them out.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The schooner Haze, with New Orleans dates to the 26th ult., has arrived here.

Flour had advanced to $24 per barrel, and Gen. Shepley in consequence issued an order fixing the price of bread at twenty cents for twenty-four ounces.

General Butler has ordered all the banks to make a return of such sums as are due to banks in the rebellious States by banks in the State of Louisiana, and State officers' drafts thereon are not to be paid without permission from headquarters.

The *Delta* reports quite a stir in the cotton market. On the 25th it sold at twenty five cents per pound.

General Butler has issued an order prohibiting masters of vessels from taking away any persons of color other than those coming to New Orleans.—The penalty is imprisonment and the liability of the vessel to confiscation.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held in New Orleans on the night of the 21st ult.

FROM GEN. POPE'S CORPS.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Advices received here from the camp near Warrenton, say that our scouts recently brought in a man who said he was on his way to Richmond to see about his sons, two of whom were wounded in the late battles. Letters were found upon his person addressed to parties in the Southern army, which, he said, he found on the road. It is evident that communication has been kept open from Washington to Richmond by way of Leesburg, Middleburg, White Plains, &c.

The Secessionists at Warrenton are glorying over the news of the late battles before Richmond, but acknowledge that if Gen. McClellan gets reinforcements enough to take Richmond the war will be over.

A scouting party found a mill in full operation some miles from Warrenton, making army clothing for the rebels, a thousand yards being ready for delivery. The owners of the mill and the operatives were notified that they would be held responsible with their lives should it be sent away.

Parties are constantly applying to the Union troops for protection, while acknowledging their relatives are in the rebel army, and that they are in sympathy with Jeff. Davis.

The records of Fairfax county were found in Warrenton lately, having been removed thither, it is supposed, by some lawyers. The Sheriff of the county took possession of them.

A scouting party who had been as far as the Rappahannock, report that our pickets have been driven in, but no particulars have been received.

THE DISASTER BEFORE RICHMOND.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 3.—At last it is out! A week ago to-day began before Richmond a series of five days' battles, the result of which, mystify it as you may to soften the disappointment, is a decided reverse.

These are glorifications of the "brilliant strategy" of changing the base of operations that only raises the wonder why, if the James river base were so vastly superior, it was not discovered four weeks ago, before the time had been wasted and the army had been scourged by the malaria of the Chickahominy swamps; there are confused accounts of desperate fights that leave one in doubt whether we won or lost, or whether so losing were not more honorable than the most brilliant victory; there are strange stories of fearful slaughter, of the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of army stores at White House, of the loss of our siege guns, and of other disasters so crushing that we refuse to believe them till forced to it; but in the absence of the official bulletins, which the mistaken policy of the Government still withholds, there is this, at least, out of the thickening reports of reverses that come crowding upon us, which we are compelled to accept: The President admitted yesterday to an officer who, of right, demanded that the silence of the Government should be broken that McClellan had been seriously defeated, and that he called for fifty thousand more men. Details will be coming in for weeks, but that is the key-note to the whole heart-sickening story.

"ON TO RICHMOND."

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

The advance of General McDowell's corps to Warrenton and beyond is but the shadow of a vast number of rapid and brilliant movements contemplated by Major-General Pope towards the rebel Capital. An advance upon Richmond was at one time wholly impracticable, but now we find it an open road to the army of a man like Pope, and we confidently believe that he will march upon Richmond direct, even if he has to send his stores up the James river, and start his men forward with ten days' cooked rations. "On to Richmond" is no longer the cry of politicians and paper Generals, but it is the war-cry of the people, the Government, and the military leaders.

ADVANCE UPON PETERSBURG CONTEMPLATED.

We find the following significant paragraph in the Philadelphia *Press*, of the 9th instant:

'No uneasiness need be felt about the safety of the open navigation of the James in consequence of the report which reaches us from Fortress Monroe, to the effect that our mail boat the Juniata, was fired on night before last from a rebel field battery on shore, while passing down the river. Capt. Hoskins, of the rebel army, commands the Confederates along the south bank of the James river, and has a force of nearly two thousand horse and foot, with a small light battery. This force is sufficient to harass our gunboats and transports for awhile, but it will not be long before General Burnside will effectually dislodge this insignificant rebel banditti, in his advance upon Petersburg.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT NASHVILLE.

Letters from Nashville, Tennessee, state that the rebels there gave ample evidence of their stiffness, both on the Fourth and on the evening of the day previous. When the city authorities sent messengers to those having the management of the churches, asking their leave to ring all the bells next morning, all of them, except one, refused. Two of the responsibles declared they would rather have their churches burned down than grant the request. Residences of rebels were closed, and no signs of animation could be seen about them. Most of them purposely omitted to sprinkle the streets opposite their dwellings, that "the Yankees" might have as much dust as possible.

The St. Louis *News*, of the 7th, says:

A Secession lady at the City Hotel, who yesterday became obstreperous in her exultation over the "defeat of McClellan," had to be attended to by the Provost Guards. That officer notified her to quit the hotel and remain quiet, on pain of being sent out of the State, beyond the lines of our army.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of 5th inst., says:

I have very reliable information that the Confederate force at Chattanooga does not exceed 3,000 to 5,000 men. They have upon the river only four guns mounted—two six and two 12-pounders. I mention this merely because an idea prevails that they have at that point not less than 30,000.

DRUMMING FOR VOLUNTEERS.

A letter from New York, dated July 10th, says:

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held this afternoon, the special committee appointed to confer with the Union Defence Committee and the Common Council, in relation to immediate reinforcements of the army, sent in their report, to the effect that the result of their conference with the above committees was the determination to hold a public meeting, to have resolutions prepared for the public meeting, and that an address to the American people should also be prepared, and that the resolutions and address should be such as would be heartily approved by men of all shades of opinion—only saying that they are loyal to the Government. A meeting of all the committees will be held this evening, when complete arrangements will be made for the holding of the meeting.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—1,200 rebel infantry and cavalry, with three pieces of artillery, under the command of the notorious John Morgan, are at Glasgow, Barren county, Kentucky. They sent a reconnoitering party within three miles of Munfordsville yesterday. It is supposed that they intend to burn bridges and commit other depredations.

This is the same party which recently attacked a detachment of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry at Tompkinsville. Not over twenty of the Pennsylvanians were killed, and the reports of great losses there are false.

Morgan has issued a proclamation calling upon Kentuckians to rise against the Government.

No injury has yet been done to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, but cars will not be run till Monday next.

RIOT AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

TOLEDO, O., July 8.—A riot has been going on here to-day between the Irish and negro stevedores. The Irish struck and were discharged, and negroes employed at old prices. The riot commenced at the dock where the propeller New York, of the Erie line, was loading. It soon spread to all the docks.

The Irish, to prevent the negroes from working, attacked them with stones, clubs, &c. The negroes, in defence, drew knives and pistols, and considerable shooting and cutting was done.

A bystander was killed, and many of the participants injured. Several houses belonging to negroes were demolished. Citizens were called out to quell the riot, and are patrolling the streets with arms, arresting rioters.

COLONEL TO BE CASHIERED.

Col. Halbert E. Paine, of the 4th Wisconsin regiment, has got into trouble. The regiment is stationed at Baton Rouge, La. A correspondent of the Sheboygan *Journal*, writing from there, under date of the 13th ult., says:

Considerable excitement was created in camp yesterday, consequent upon the arrest of Col. Paine, by order of Gen. Williams, for disobedience of orders. The facts are these: Gen. Williams issued an order for all negroes to be turned without our lines. Col. Paine wrote a note to Gen. Williams, stating that, according to a recent act of Congress, any officer in the army of the United States who aided in returning a fugitive slave would be cashiered, and that by obeying his (Williams's) order it would be virtually returning them, as it was well known that their masters would grab them as soon as outside the lines; and that, after mature consideration of the matter, he would not allow any member of his regiment, while he had command of it, to turn any negro outside the lines, and he was willing to abide the consequences. He was immediately placed under arrest for disobedience of orders.—Lieut. Col. Bean has command now.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The United States transport Potomac, Captain Brown, from Port Royal on the 6th inst., arrived at New York on Thursday evening. The health of our troops in South Carolina continued good. Several of our gunboats has been engaged for several days in making a reconnoissance of the Santee and Wachenaw rivers, and the results had proved important. Several small vessels, including a steamtug, had been captured, besides numerous flat boats laden with rice. The negroes, on the appearance of the gunboats, came in troops to claim protection, and they were taken off, some 600 in number. A company of rebel guerrillas, on the morning of the 4th, made a foray upon Puckney Island, and killed two of our pickets and captured two others. The rebels had also made demonstrations at Port Royal Ferry, which did not result in any damage. They were soon driven off.

PUNISHING THE REBELS.

The bill introduced into the U. S. Senate by Senator Davis provides that whoever shall adhere to the Rebel Government, or do any act to carry on or sustain it, or shall adhere to existing insurrection, or give or induce others to give it aid or comfort, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine from $100 to $10,000 and imprisonment from one to ten years. Any District or Circuit Judge or Commissioner of a U. S. Court to have full power to administer an oath of allegiance, and to imprison those refusing to take it until they shall agree to do so. The same officers to have power to require a bond for the non-violation of the first section in an amount from $1,000 to $20,000. Another section provides that persons convicted of treason may be punished capitally or imprisoned from five to twenty-five years at hard labor, in the discretion of the jury, on conviction, to forfeit during the convict's life half his property, subject to the payment of debts.

THE BILL TO ENROLL BLACKS.

It is alleged by abolition Senators that their bill to enroll blacks in the army is meant for the free blacks of the Northern States, who, under present laws, are not subject to draft. They say that slaves are contraband of war, and can be taken and armed with special law.

HALLECK'S MEN REINFORCING MCLELLAN.

The Toledo *Blade* learns from private sources that nine thousand men from General Halleck's department passed through Dayton, on the 4th inst., on their way east, to reinforce McClellan.

THE NORTHERN MONEY MARKET.

Gold was quoted in New York on the evening of the 11th (Friday) at 115½. In Baltimore, Friday evening, a sale of $1,000 in gold was made at 115½. The New York *Express*, of Thursday afternoon, says:

This is the first day in this *generation* that dry goods are not for sale. All the importers have declined to make sales or name any price for their goods, and all credits are at an end for the present. Some of our jobbing houses have put up a notice in their stores that they *decline all sales, except in small lots*, a few pieces or so; and most of these silk goods. They box up and await the day when exchange will allow them to know what they are worth. The same remarks apply to all kinds of imported goods. Many orders for fancy goods in Europe have been countermanded, and nothing but a few staples are wanted. The high rate of duty, and the premium on gold to pay for the same, will drive many jobbers from importing goods again. These are strange times, when dry goods are not for sale, and when merchants, who usually "drum" so hard for trade, prefer not to see the face of the buyer.

The New York *Post*, of Thursday afternoon, says:

The stock market is lower, under sales to realize the profits of the recent large advance. The reaction of to-day is most noticeable in speculative shares, these having risen most during the past week, while the bond market remains very firm at a general improvement.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NORTHERN PRESS.

THE NECESSITY OF DRAFTING.

DRAFTING.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The people are responding with alacrity to the call of the President for more men. * * *

But the process of collecting a volunteer force is necessarily slow in comparison with the present necessities of the army. It is certain that if Richmond could be at once attacked by an adequate force it must fall. The enemy suffered very severely in the recent battles; he is for the moment prostrated; he needs time to prepare himself for another conflict; and he will use, with the utmost energy, every hour we give him. To reap, therefore, the fruits of the conflicts of last week, we need to place at once in the field, and put in active operation, an army sufficient to fall upon the weakened and suffering forces of the enemy and destroy them.

To do this in time *we must resort to a draft.* In this way each State can fill up at once the thinned regiments it has now in the field, and the new recruits, placed among the veterans of the campaign, will be immediately turned into soldiers. We hear of many regiments which have but one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty men left. But these are inexperienced soldiers; they and their companions, now in the hospitals, or left dead on the field, have earned for these regiments a fame which the fresh recruits, who should fill out their ranks, would have a pride in sustaining. Thus a spirit of emulation is bred in the young soldier which he will not so readily have if he is surrounded only by men as new to war as himself.

Moreover, in this way the brave fellows who have so unflinchingly borne the brunt of the recent battles on the Peninsula, and have distinguished themselves in the ranks, would have a chance for that promotion which the soldier looks forward to as the highest reward, and which gives to the private in the ranks the ambition to do daring deeds against the enemy. But above all, we repeat, a draft to fill up the old regiments, and even to form immediately new regiments, would, without loss of time, and with the slightest preliminary drill and preparation, put an effective army into the field.

It is no matter for surprise that the Confederates have many men. They draft. Officers of General Fremont's army report that they found scarcely an able-bodied man in the houses of the Shenandoah Valley. All but the old men had been taken for the Confederate armies. Nor will they stop now. They have still fresh fields from which to draw soldiers; and doubtless by this time new companies and regiments are moving over the Southern railroads towards Richmond.

An advantage in making a draft for the new forces which are so urgently needed will be only that the best men will be accepted by the recruiting officers, whereas, under the present system of enlistments, the inspections are too often lax, and men gathered at random by officers who must bring a certain number in order to secure their own commissions, are admitted without due care to see that they are all really able-bodied and efficient. In consequence, many are afterward discharged, after having been a source of expense to the Government.

In another article on the same subject, the *Post* says:

One of the most rapid and complete enrollments of the militia of this State which was ever made has just been completed by the military authorities. In the interior, the canvass occupied four weeks; in this city but ten days. The work was entrusted to skilful agents, consisting in many cases of those accustomed to similar duty, and it was completed before the public generally was aware that it was in progress. Two hundred men were employed. The result was entirely successful; the names and residences of nearly three hundred thousand men, believed to be subject to military duty, have been obtained; and of these a quarter of a million are undoubtedly competent to bear arms, and may be officially called on at any time. We may state, incidentally, that the enrollment was not very popular in some of our city tenement-houses, and that the agents became enrolling officers in a double sense—they were tumbled down stairs.

The *Commercial* confesses that the war now stretches out before it in "unknown duration," (no more about "putting it down in ninety days,") and goes on to say:

"The blunder committed by our Government in arresting recruiting three months since is by no means irreparable, but the machinery, rusted by disuse, has first to be overhauled and put in working order. The patriotism of the people is by no means exhausted, and they are as eager now to defend their Government, and as earnest in its behalf, as at any former time. This will be manifest as soon as active operations in the way of enlistments are engaged in. The season is unpropitious, as harvest labor is about commencing in all the rural districts; but there are hosts of able-bodied men for whom the war and the motives for entering the army will have a fascination not to be resisted."

DRAFTING NECESSARY AT ONCE.

[From the New York World, July 10.]

If, as we fear, the country must abandon all hope that Mr. Lincoln will make a change in his Cabinet: if this proof of the adoption of a more vigorous war policy, with new men and new measures for the crushing out of the rebellion, is denied to the people whose interests and all whose earthly hopes are at stake; if the President has, after full deliberation, finally determined to give no such response to the all but unanimous voice of the people, pronouncing their profound discontent with the present conduct of affairs, then it behooves us to consider what is the next best or necessary thing to be done.

The decision of the President will be submitted to, if its wisdom cannot be seen. This is no mob government. It is constitutional monarchies which in this century have been at the mercy of mobs.—Neither Wendell Phillips nor the Satanic Press will persuade American citizens to play the Cromwell role. That was possible in England; it is not possible here. England was also mobbed into the Trent war craze. In America public opinion was all one way. But Secretary Seward's dispatch, and its opposite judgment, had prompt and universal acquiescence. There was no mob government. Partially enlightened public opinion and a strong patriotic feeling even did not govern. It was the Government which governed, and that was what it was made and its officers were elected to do. So now, though Mr. Lincoln has never hitherto thus tried the patience nor so overruled the fixed judgment of the people, his high office is respected and his decision stands. Upon him rests the responsibility. None can decide for him. He alone can pronounce the word which would give new heart and life to the nation in this hour and crisis of its fate. Either he does not perceive the crisis or another remedy seems to him wisest. Then let his judgment stand.

That we do not so conceive the situation, so understand the nation's peril, or judge of the mode of deliverance, it is needless to deny. Our distrust in the future, it must be admitted, is profound, without new men and new measures to work the ship of State. God grant that coming events may prove us blind and mistaken, or that His overruling care may so order our disasters as to work out such beneficent results for us as human eyes cannot foresee. But we have no factious words to utter. Others may not be content to rest their advocacy for other men and other measures, where we believe it should rest—with the final decision of the President. To us it seems equally the dictate of patriotism and of common sense to accept his decision, and to proceed to that which is next best and most necessary to be done.

What, then, is the situation? The fact stares us in the face that the people believe their blood and treasure to have been wasted. They believe that the mismanagement of the Treasury Department has cost the nation as much as the expenses of the war, and that it will cost us more. They believe that the feebleness of the Navy Department not only crippled our Navy and our commerce, but, by leaving Charleston in the hands of the Confederates, reinforced their armies with money and the munitions of war, which have augmented their victories and lightened their defeats, and sustained to this hour an otherwise almost hopeless cause. They believe that the blunders of the War Department have crippled our Generals, botched their campaigns, and insured us disaster. They see to-day such danger of foreign intervention as has never before dared to menace us, and fear that they may be asked to rally to arms against a foreign foe, powerful on sea