Richmond Dispatch.

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MONDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 4, 1862.

DAILY DISPATCH.

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Richmond Dispatch.

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SKIRMISH AT ORANGE COURT-HOUSE.

On Saturday morning last a portion of the 7th Virginia Cavalry, Robertson's brigade, under Col. W. E. Jones, engaged the 1st Michigan, 5th New York, and 1st Vermont Cavalry, at Orange Court-House. Our men fought with desperation, not having more than 100 at any one time in the fight while the enemy's force was between 1,200 and 1,500. Ten of the enemy, including a Major, and eleven horses, were killed, the dead bodies of the latter remaining in the streets of Orange Court-House after the fight was over. Four carriages were pressed by the Yankees to carry off their wounded. Several prisoners were captured, six of whom (Sergeant J. S. Trowbridge and two privates of the 5th New York, and two privates of the 1st Vermont,) were brought to Richmond by the Central train last evening and committed to the Military Prison. Some few of our men were captured in the skirmish, but none killed. Major Berry, of the 4th Georgia battalion, who was near the scene of action, informs us that the enemy retreated by way of Terrill's Ford across the Rapidan river. Our scouts occupied the town on Saturday night.

Conflicting reports of this affair were in circulation yesterday, but the foregoing statement is derived from a source entitled to full confidence, and may be relied on as correct. It has been conjectured that this advance of the enemy's cavalry was made with a design to destroy a train of cars which had been running from Gordonsville to Orange Court-House, but in this they met with a signal failure. We understand that our pickets were driven in previous to the fight, and that one man was killed. This may have given rise to the report that our men were forced to retire before overwhelming numbers, and that the enemy took possession of Orange Court-House. The impression prevails that a general engagement cannot be long delayed.

AFFAIRS ON JAMES RIVER.

We have received but little additional intelligence relating to the artillery engagement at Coggin's Point on Thursday night. It is, however, confidently asserted that the enemy's fleet suffered considerable damage. A report reached us from Petersburg last evening that the Federals had landed a force on the south side of the river, near Coggin's Point, probably with a view to prevent any further demonstration against their fleet from that quarter.

Heavy and rapid artillery firing down the river was distinctly heard in the city yesterday afternoon, continuing till 8 o'clock. The cause of this firing, and the point at which it occurred, were not ascertained.

FROM THE NORTH--FOREIGN RECOGNITION--RECRUITING IN BALTIMORE, &c.

A gentleman direct from Maryland informs us that before leaving he saw in a Baltimore paper, of July 31st, an allusion to a rumor that a member of the British Legation received a letter from Lord Lyons by the last steamer communicating the intelligence that the Confederate States had been recognized by the British Government. Very little confidence was placed in the truth of this rumor, but the decided tone of the latest English newspapers had occasioned apprehensions at the North that recognition, if not a fact accomplished, was an event not far distant.

From the same source we learn that recruiting for the United States army is "an up-hill business" in Maryland. With all the efforts that had been made, and pathetic appeals through the war newspapers, not more than twenty men had enlisted in Baltimore up to the 26th of July. There seems to be a pervading consciousness that the State's quota cannot be raised without resort to a draft. Yet it is feared that this step cannot be taken without danger to the abolition cause. Already large numbers of young men are preparing to leave should the alternative be adopted, and of those who remain there will be found but few who can be depended on to fight on the side of the North.—Deserters from the Federal army daily pass through the Southern counties of Maryland, going home, and the people help them along their way very willingly. Some of these men say that they have been deceived—that they didn't enlist to fight for niggers; but the majority declare that they have seen enough of the elephant and are tired of the war. They occasionally offer their revolvers for sale to the citizens at a low price, and our informant purchased a very fine Colt's pistol of one of them for three dollars. An incident occurred recently in Calvert county which is worth relating.—Two deserters from the 1st Massachusetts regiment visited the house of a gentleman and begged for food, which he readily gave them, and while they were eating he recalled to mind the fact that on a previous occasion his dwelling had been plundered and many valuable articles, including his wife's watch, stolen by the Yankees; and he now recognized in his guests two of the party who were engaged in that nefarious transaction. He mentioned the circumstance, but they stoutly denied all knowledge of it; they had never been in that neighborhood before. The gentleman then called his Irish overseer and asked him if he had ever seen these individuals, and could remember any incident in connection with them. Patrick gazed at them for a moment and exclaimed—"Faith, they are the same bloody thaves that stole me only pair uv shirts!" Two negro men were then quietly sent for, and the hapless Yankees, having been stripped and tied, were subjected to an indefinite number of stripes, well laid on by the willing hands of the "contraband." "Now," said the gentleman, when he turned them loose, "go and tell your master, Lincoln, that two negroes have flogged you from your heads to your heels."

In Washington city there is a vast deal of speculation about the movements of "Stonewall Jackson," and the constant departure of families, with tag and baggage, for localities further North, has given rise to the supposition in the minds of Baltimoreans that they have a dread of an attack upon the Federal capital, though it may possibly be nothing more than the usual summer hegira. Dr. Day and his brother, who were arrested at Drainsville and imprisoned in Washington, have been set at liberty, in consequence of the release of some civilians at Richmond by the Confederate Government.

Common white cotton goods have gone up to 25 and 30 cents per yard in the Northern markets, and with a meagre prospect of an increased supply of the raw material a further advance is considered unavoidable.

THE CAVALRY EXPLOIT IN NICHOLAS COUNTY.

The daring attack of Major Bailey, with a small squadron of cavalry, upon the garrison at Summerville, Nicholas county, was made in the morning at daylight, after our troops had traversed a long distance over the most rugged portion of our mountain country, and fully one hundred miles within the enemy's lines. The Federals were taken by surprise, but fought well for about two hours, when they displayed a white flag, laid down their arms, and surrendered unconditionally. Their loss in killed was eight, wounded twenty-five, and prisoners sixty-two. Of Major Bailey's command not a man was killed, and only three slightly wounded. Ordnance and commissary stores were found in great abundance, all of which were destroyed except five hundred Enfield rifles, which were placed in wagons and safely brought back to the Salt Sulphur Springs. The notorious Dr. Wm. H. Rucker, who holds a Lieutenant Colonel's commission in the Yankee army, is reported to have committed excesses, such as shooting prisoners in cold blood, burning bridges, &c., that will entitle him to more severe treatment than is usually accorded to prisoners of war. On his arrival at the Salt Sulphur, Gen. Loring had him placed in irons, and then dispatched a messenger to Alleghany county for evidence of his former crimes. His trial was to have taken place last week.

ORDERS TO REPORT.

We understand that orders have been issued for all paroled prisoners taken at Roanoke Island and elsewhere to report their names, so that they may be included in the exchange lately agreed on between the Confederate and Lincoln Governments.

ARREST IN BALTIMORE.

Levi K. Bowen, Esq., Consul to Bordeaux under Pierce's Administration, and Naval Officer of Baltimore during Buchanan's Administration, and brother of Mr. John A. Bowen, Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, of this city, was arrested in the Monumental city, a few days since, by the agents of Lincoln for treason. He was subsequently released, after an irksome detention.

ADDRESS OF GEN. D. H. HILL.

Gen. D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, having been assigned to the command of the Confederate forces in the territory extending from Drewry's Bluff to Wilmington, N. C., issued the following address to his late division on taking his departure:

HEADQUARTERS OF DIVISION, July 21, 1862.

General Orders, No. —

In pursuance of orders from the headquarters of the Army, the undersigned relinquishes the present command, to enter upon a new field of duty.—It is with unfeigned pain and reluctance he leaves a division which, in the last two months, has poured out more blood in the sacred cause of the South than any division in the army—which alone, and unsupported, drove the enemy from his abattis, fortifications, and rifle-pits at Seven Pines, capturing eight guns, the camp and stores of the enemy; and which at Mechanicsville, Coal Harbor, White Oak River, and Malvern Hill, exhibited all those high and heroic qualities for which the Southern soldier is so remarkable.

The division, too, has been endeared to its commander by its uniform good conduct in the camps as well as in the field. The troops have ever shown by their quiet and conservative character, their orderly behavior and their prompt obedience, that they did not believe whiskey, bluster, profanity, and rowdyism to be necessary adjuncts to the soldier.

May you ever maintain your present proud position; may you ever rebuke with scorn the wretches who desert your colors in battle or struggle from your ranks on the march and in the camps; may your future deeds be such that when your name is mentioned it may send a thrill of joy through the heart of him who once had the honor of commanding you.

By order of D. H. HILL, Maj. Gen.

J. W. Taylor, A. A. A. G.

YANKEE OUTRAGES IN NANSEMOND AND ISLE OF WIGHT.

A gentleman direct from the neighborhood informs the Petersburg *Express* that the Yankee vandals are roaming the counties of Nansemond and Isle of Wight, stealing negroes, bacon, and horses, and arresting every citizen whose loyalty to the Confederate States is known.

The following gentlemen have been arrested, some of them manacled and dragged off to the Rip Raps: James Dillard, E. Bev. Hunter, James M. Holland, Wm. Lawrence, Alexander Ashburn, Robert R. Pinner, Addison Ashburn, Capt. Charles Holland, J. Y. Council, M. Norfleet, Joseph Y. Council, Charles Sumner, and David P. Wright. The two latter were placed in irons and marched off under a file of Dutch Yankees from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sumner is charged with the *murder* of a notorious free negro, named David Sawyer, under the following circumstances:

The Yankees have employed for some time past a lot of free negroes, who scour the country, tamper with slaves, and use every means to entice them from their owners. A few days since, upon going into his field, Mr. Sumner discovered several of his slaves in conversation with Sawyer, which greatly enraged him. He ordered his negroes to return to their work, and told Sawyer that he should not speak to his slaves under any pretext whatever.—Sawyer replied that he had not spoken to them—Mr. Sumner insisted that he had, and told him that he had seen him talking to them; whereupon Sawyer called Mr. S. "a d—d liar," at the same time drawing a huge Bowie knife, and advancing towards him. Mr. Sumner immediately seized a fence rail, and commenced backing, while Sawyer advanced and brandished his knife in a most threatening manner. With the rail Mr. Sumner succeeded in keeping the villain back until a corner of the fence had been reached, where his gun lay. He then quickly seized the weapon, which Sawyer no sooner saw than he started to run. Mr. Sumner fired, the load taking effect in the negro's back, and literally cutting him to pieces. The negro died next day in great agony, and Mr. Sumner's arrest was effected a few hours subsequently.

From Mr. Dillard, the Yankees stole some eight or ten thousand pounds of bacon and lard, and then carried him to the Rip Raps, because he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government.

Messrs. Ashburn and Pinner were arrested upon the charge of having purchased bacon for the Confederate Government.

The Rev. Putnam Owen, of the Baptist church, was arrested last Sunday at Windsor, Isle of Wight, and Alex. Ashburn, postmaster at Windsor, and Robt R. Pinner, assistant postmaster, were arrested at the same time.

In many instances the Lincoln thieves have swept everything from the premises they visited, not leaving the females and children of the family a pound of meat or a single horse.

A perfect reign of terror prevails in some portions of Nansemond and Isle of Wight counties, and the people are leaving their homes by night, and secreting themselves in the forests during the day, so that they may escape the clutches of the invaders, and reach, if possible, the Confederate lines, which do not now extend beyond Blackwater. No more true or loyal people than those who are now beneath the despot's heel in that section live in the Confederate States, and they complain greatly that the Government does not extend them some protection.

The loss to the Confederate States in bacon and lard in that section will be immense.

OUTRAGES IN ARKANSAS.—On Gen. Pillow's plantation near Helena, Ark., last week, the Federals hung his overseer for punishing a negro who had informed them where his master's stores were. In addition to this, a Mr. Lorance, overseer on the plantation of Mrs. Robards, was seized, and has been sentenced to be hung this week. His offence was whipping a negro, and overseeing hands who had worked on Fort Pillow. The sentence was to be executed this week. Another gentleman, Mr. John Yearby, a planter on Old Town ridge, was charged with correcting his own negroes, and also hung.

BRUTALITY.—Evidences of the brutal proceedings of the Yankees in Culpeper county accumulate daily. The latest case reported is that of Miss Ella Slaughter, an accomplished young lady, who was grossly insulted by a soldier, when she drew a pistol and commanded him to leave her presence. The ruffian immediately took his departure, but soon afterward returned with an officer and a file of men, who arrested Miss S. and imprisoned her in the county jail, where she remained at last accounts subjected to the fare and treatment of the most hardened criminal. The high-handed deeds of Butler in New Orleans will hardly bear comparison with the atrocities of Pope and his men in Northern Virginia.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—There is a great demand for Confederate bonds in Columbus, Ga. Over $40,000 was invested in them last week. At Macon, Ga., a few days since, one gentleman purchased $140,000 of the Confederate 8 per cent. loan.

SKIRMISH IN NORTH CAROLINA.—On the 27th ult., a Federal force of 500 infantry, with cavalry and artillery, attempted to cross White Oak river, in Onslow county, N. C. They were met by 125 of our cavalry, commanded by Capt. E. D. Ward. The Wilmington *Journal* says:

The fight lasted about three hours, when Captain Ward fell back a short distance out of the range of their artillery. They continued to shell the woods until near dark, when they fell back. In the engagement we had one man, Sergeant Williams, of the Gatlin Dragoons, wounded in both legs, and one horse wounded by the bursting of a shell. Captain Ward learns from citizens along the line of the enemy's retreat, that we killed two dead on the spot, wounded eleven badly, and several more slightly. Among those badly was their Colonel, who was shot from his horse. They curse our "two-barrelled cavalry," and say they want shot guns, too. They fell back about seven miles, to Mrs. Bryan's, where they met more of their men. They were there on the 28th, 1,500 strong, among them five hundred cavalry.

THE CAPTURE OF A FEDERAL MAIL STEAMER.—The capture of a Federal steamer, with mails aboard, on the Mississippi, was accomplished by two cavalry companies and one of artillery. The Jackson *Mississippian* says:

As the boat was proceeding up the river our battery opened upon her, and she immediately headed for the opposite bank. She was at once pursued by our troops in skiffs and with such other means of conveyance to cross as they could seize for the occasion. All aboard abandoned her with hot haste, in true Bull Run style. Our men found a mail bag full of letters, private and official, written at Vicksburg, which have been placed in the hands of Gen. Van-Dorn. They appropriated such spoils as they could make available, and then committed the boat to the flames.

The Yankee mail captured by our forces contains a large number of letters written by the officers of the fleet above Vicksburg. The writers acknowledge that the fleet sustained greater damage in the engagement with the Arkansas than in all the attacks from forts and batteries during the war. They say forty persons were killed at the outset, on the first boat attacked by the Arkansas; and that they had laid in constant dread of the attack being renewed after the Arkansas landed at Vicksburg.

FROM EUROPE.

DETAILS OF THE NEWS BY THE ETNA.

SPIRIT OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Great Confederate Victory---The Confederates Not to be Conquered---The Demand for Intervention---Mediation Recommended---The Lying Bulletins of the Federals, &c., &c.

The mails of the Etna contain English papers to the 16th ult. The extracts which we give below are highly important. The London *Post* (ministerial) argues disaster to the Federal cause, from the fact that the Orleans Princes left McClellan's army directly after the week's fight before Richmond. It says, "their return presents itself to the eye of the calm observer in the somewhat pitiful light of that of political and military adventurers, seeking to extricate themselves with as little delay as possible from an unsuccessful speculation." It adds:

It ought surely to have been the first object of the advisers and guardians of these young Princes to see that, in thus exposing their lives, they did so for some great, clearly defined, and generous cause; that their participation in such a cause should bring with it a certain increase of political, not less than of moral weight; and that, whether they fought on whichever side they fought, should be victorious or vanquished, they should always remain the gainers of increased personal reputation and of augmented political prestige. In what way can it be said that these results have been secured by the part taken by the Orleans Princes in the civil contest on the other side of the Atlantic? Has their presence in the Federal camp given additional strength to the hopes of their partisans, or to the interests of their own family? Have they, it may be further asked, brought any strength to the Federal Government, in whose ranks they have served? Have the interest of the House of Bourbon been so inseparably associated with the political and commercial tendencies of the Northern as opposed to those of the Southern States, that the young Princes of that House were justified in gratuitously provoking the ill-will of the Confederate Government by joining the ranks of its opponents? Has it conferred any service on the Government of Washington? May it not, on the contrary, rather facilitate the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France, that two Bourbon Princes have ostentatiously been fighting under the Generals of President Lincoln? We know that for many months past a strong pressure has been exercised on the Government of the French Emperor from the chief seats of manufacturing industry in France, with the view of obtaining from Napoleon III. the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an independent State. The first principles of common sense must surely teach that the pressure in question would all the more prove successful when the warmest partisans of the Bonaparte dynasty were able to point to the fact that the Princes of the House of Bourbon showed by their acts that they virtually regarded the cause of the North as identical with their own.

A GREAT CONFEDERATE VICTORY.

[From the London Morning Post.]

The details with which we are now furnished of the battles at Richmond confirm to the fullest our previous impressions. It was a great Confederate victory. During close on an entire week did the rival armies contend; and at its close the Federal forces had retreated seventeen miles, with the loss, according to Southern accounts, of twelve thousand prisoners, all their siege train, and sufficient supplies to last the Confederate army for some months. This is not in terms corroborated by Gen. McClellan; but as he concedes that on the 27th of June he was "overwhelmed," and obliged to abandon twenty-five pieces of artillery, it is probable that the account published by the Confederates is (making allowance for possible exaggeration) substantially correct. At all events, if the Confederates were not victorious, they must be allowed the merit of bearing their reverses with cheerful philosophy, as immediately after the engagement they proceeded to illuminate their capital; whilst the gloom which pervades New York and Washington evinced, on the part of their inhabitants, a very singular mode of appreciating one of the most remarkable strategic movements on record.

Decidedly, General McClellan does not deserve the praise which Napoleon bestowed on one of his marshals, when he said that he surpassed all others in organizing and conducting masterly retreats. However, whether predetermined or not, the recent movement has left General McClellan and his army many miles farther distant from Richmond on the banks of the James river, with a friendly flotilla of gunboats in his rear ready to shell the Confederates should they attempt to force him once more to put in practice his novel principles of strategy.

MEDIATION RECOMMENDED.

[From the London Shipping Gazette.]

There seems to be no doubt whatever that the reverse sustained by the Federals before Richmond has been of the most complete nature, and that the losses they have sustained are much greater than was at first supposed. Meanwhile, the news of the Confederate success at James Island, near Charleston, is fully confirmed.

The effect of this intelligence upon the public mind at New York is marked, and we cannot but think unmistakable. Notwithstanding the cry for more men, even for a conscription if necessary, to reinforce McClellan and repair his conclusive defeat, there is a pacific undertone which is gradually stealing upon the public ear and obtaining listeners. We read that the questions of foreign intervention and mediation continued to be discussed, and that a public meeting in favor of peace was held at the Cooper Institute on the 1st inst., and presided over by the ex-Mayor of New York. It seems, indeed, that while the idea of intervention excites exasperation, that of mediation is favorably received. But we collect that with the quiet, thinking people of New York the desire for peace is gaining ground, and is gradually displacing the desire for war. We are not concerned to ascertain the cause of this approaching change in the state of public feeling in the North. We point to it merely as an indication of which it seems to be the duty of this Government, in conjunction with that of France, to take advantage, if the opportunity at all fairly offers. We have always felt that this miserable war will only be brought to a close in one of two ways—either by the mutual exhaustion of the combatants, or by foreign mediation or intervention. France and England, as neutral States, having commercial interests which have suffered, and are still suffering, acutely by the prolongation of the war, have exhibited an amount of forbearance almost without example in the history of nations.

They have calmly watched the progress of events, and have waited until important branches of the national industry have been placed in the utmost straits. We may be quite sure that the office of mediator is one which our Government and that of France, whether singly or in conjunction, would gladly undertake. Surely, it would be no reflection upon the honor of either of the contending parties at the other side of the Atlantic that they should refer their differences to the two leading States of Europe, whose interests are closely bound up with the future prosperity of both sections of the Union. The advice that would be tendered could hardly fail to be beneficial. It would, at all events, lead to a cessation of hostilities and of the terrible carnage which is now going on. Sooner or later, we feel persuaded it will come to this, and that the good offices of France and England will be invoked. We earnestly hope that these offices may be resorted to, before one or both parties have placed themselves in a condition from which there is no alternative but national bankruptcy.

THE MONETARY PHENOMENA OF AMERICA.

[From the London Times's Money Article, 16th.]

Although the premium on gold at New York has advanced, as was predicted, to 110, and the future financial difficulties of the American Government are immeasurably increased by the defeats at Charleston and Richmond, the crash which is destined to be witnessed may possibly not arrive at its most complete point till a couple of months hence.

The immediate effect of the new tariff will cause all the goods at present held in hand to be rapidly cleared, so as to avoid the augmented rates, and the Government revenue will thus, for a short time, be largely swollen; and, in the next place, there will be a sudden suspension of orders for European goods, which will limit the demand for remittances to London and Paris. It will take at least two months before the true results of a total suppression of foreign trade will be properly felt; but as at that time another issue of £30,000,000 of paper will be absolutely requisite, it will be at that date that we may look almost with certainty for the solution of the problem. Singing and shouting upon the current, with Mr. Chase at the helm, and no one has any idea of a Niagara at the end. There is not a single publication of any influence in the country which dares to utter a preliminary warning.

THE CONFEDERATES NOT TO BE CONQUERED.

[From the London Morning Post, Ministerial.]

It is supposed, however, that another battle has been fought. The recent defeat of the Federals at Charleston has led to their evacuation of James Island and the suspension of the campaign in that quarter.

However shocking it may be to reflect upon the vast destruction of human life in the late battle at Richmond, still even in that fearful sacrifice we herald the harbinger of peace. Thinking men—and there are many such in the Northern States—have long since seen the folly of the enterprise in which their Government has been engaged. But such a defeat as that sustained by the Federal arms at Richmond must go far to convince even the most thoughtless that the attempt to subjugate the South is futile. This has not been one of those battles which tend only to inflame animosity and excite the vanquished to more valorous deeds. This has been no Bull Run, which might be expected to rouse the mettle of the conquered, and urge them in very shame to seek an early opportunity of redeeming their forfeited fame. It has rather been—at least we hope it may prove so—one of those which, if distinguished for its unexampled carnage, has equally been so for having brought to a close the carnage of what might have proved a long campaign. In any event, so far as our fighting is concerned, the present campaign may come to an end in America.

Under the broiling sun of Virginia troops can only lie down and die. Will they be permitted to do so? Let us hope that the hecatombs which have been offered to the gun and the sword may be the means of saving from famine and pestilence those who survive. Let the war be now ended, and hundreds of thousands of hale and hearty men may once more return to those peaceful avocations from which, in an unlucky hour, they were called. But let the demon of discord still remain—let these armies of occupation remain at their posts, and the havoc at Richmond will be as nothing compared with that which will follow in the train of that scourge of camps—disease. But the Federal army succeeded in taking Richmond, then, indeed, the prospect of a termination to the war would have been distant—With Kentucky and a considerable part of Tennessee recovered from the Southern Confederacy—with New Orleans in their possession, and the greater portion of the Mississippi at their command, it would have only needed the capture of the Confederate capital to have enabled those who guide American affairs to boast that the rebellion was in a fair way of being crushed. Not that the South would have been nearer subjugation, but that a large extent of territory, with the two most important cities in the Southern Confederacy, could be shown as the prizes of the campaign. Assuming the possibility of conquering the South, then the Federal Government might have been enabled to point with a little complacency (though certainly not much) to the progress which had been made. But, as it is, Richmond, however, it will be impossible for the President and his Cabinet to cajole even those who are most willing to be deceived into the belief that the slightest advance has been made in a work which has already cost close on £200,000,000.

To confess that although but one hundred and fifty miles from Washington, Richmond still stands intact, is to confess the most utter powerlessness to reduce to subjection a Confederacy whose land frontier alone extends many hundreds of miles.—To confess an inability to conquer the neighboring State of Virginia is by implication to admit a similar inability to effect the conquest of a series of States. In fine, to be obliged to admit that, after the lapse of more than twelve months, and with an army of almost incredible magnitude, it has been found impossible to advance more than twenty miles from the sea coast, is to confess that no space of time, and with no armies which even the Federal States can bring into the field, can the vast area of the Southern Confederacy be overrun, much less its people be reduced to subjection.

THE LONDON TIMES ON FEDERAL LYING.

The London *Times*, of the 15th ult., is quite startled at the amount of lying done by the Federals (at first) about the week's battles before Richmond. It feels itself "obliged to withdraw all confidence in the veracity of the highest officers in the Federal service." It laughs at McClellan's "bayonet charges on paper:"

Gradually, also, the facts of General McClellan's great strategic victories will ooze out, and gradually the facts of that victory of the 27th are now oozing out—for even the American Government cannot destroy truth forever, and must be content with the advantages they can gain by putting out a first false impression. Somebody used to say that a lie had done its work if it could live for forty-eight hours. In this instance the falsehood has died a very gentle death. On the 2d of July, then, Gen. McClellan was telegraphed by the American Government to have stated that he had lost but one gun and one wagon, and even this admission was eased off by a false report put about that General "Stonewall" Jackson had been killed before Richmond. Just, however, to prepare the way for the future, it was admitted that the Federal army had retreated 17 miles. On the 5th of July the old story is still repeated, and it is re-asserted with obstinate persistency that "the Federal forces were not beaten in any conflict." It is, however, on this date admitted, as a fact which it was impossible any longer to conceal, that General McClellan's division was at first overwhelmed, and that twenty-five pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the Confederates. Two days later a little more is permitted to creep into publicity in New York, and the newspapers are allowed to say, as a Southern version of the Richmond battles, that the Confederates had captured 12,000 prisoners, had got possession of all McClellan's siege guns, and had taken from him supplies sufficient to last the Confederate army three months. If we compare this last report with the first, we probably see the full effect of the official coloring.

This is a good example of the way in which a great defeat may be cleverly toned down, and the tidings so gently broken as not to shock an impatient people. It is plain now to the meanest comprehension that McClellan was so thoroughly beaten on the 27th, with loss of guns and baggage, that he would have been driven into the river if his gunboats had not been there to protect him. The Government succeeded in falsifying this fact for a short time, and by so doing hoisted the stupid populace over this difficulty into another fools' paradise. But it is only with the scum of the Atlantic cities these tricks can now avail. They could not avert the panic of the New York Stock Exchange, or stay the shiploads of dollars which took flight for Europe, or delay the departure of the Orleanist Princes, deserting a no longer victorious cause, or prevent the people who are running together to make demonstrations against the means by which the war is conducted, or check the increasing sentiment that there is neither plunder nor glory to be obtained by the invading army in the Federal service, and that all who go South are doomed to melt away through pestilence, or to fall by the sword.—Even in America—credulous and simple as we may there seem to be when we say so—truth and honesty would, we believe, be the best policy. It is coming rapidly to this, that the greater the victory announced the more terrible will be the defeat believed in; and the President and his War Minister may succeed at last in so mystifying the American public, that if they really should gain a great victory, the announcement of it will put New York into mourning, and ruin all the speculators for a rise in Government stocks.

MOCKERY OF ENGLISH DISTRESS.

[From the London Times, 15th.]

It is to be feared that the general anticipation of a very early prologation will not be realized. The members of the House of Commons who looked upon this as a holiday session, and some of whom had fixed the already past 10th day of July as the last day of their labors, will probably have to put off their more pleasant engagements and prepare for a strain of severe and disagreeable work. We must share the penalty of the madness of that insensate people across the Atlantic. Like monkeys grinning and chattering at mischief done in the mere instinct of wantonness, the American people have been triumphing in the distress they have been able to cause in our cotton districts, and their press gains popularity by depicting starvation in Lancashire. Thank Heaven, the lowest class publications in England would never dare to attempt to emulate such a success here by retaliating expressions of exultation over the fever-stricken wretches of the American armies. We have no readers in this country for such demoniac expressions of joy over human misery. We believe that we best retain the spirit of our common ancestors when we continue to look with pity across the Atlantic, and with an ardent desire to see a termination of the desolation which now rages. If, however, it be a pleasure to them to know it, we will not seek to disguise the fact that they have caused us great national evil. Thousands of industrious English families are at this moment hard pushed by want, because as a nation we have been true to our sense of right, and would not go in our strength and take the cotton which their feeble cruisers keep blockaded. For the same reason, and in consequence of the strict adherence to that rule of right, more thousands are falling monthly out of employ, and there is a dreary winter coming on. If it be a delight to New York and Boston, and Washington to know this, be their joy complete, for it is a fact. Our House of Commons before it separates has to make what provision can be made for this evil future that comes striding on.

A DEMAND FOR INTERVENTION.

[From the London Herald.]

The subjugation of the Confederates is quite out of the question. Is not this at length the desired occasion for recognizing the claims of the Southern States for independence? The present moment or never, Earl Russell! The tide is rolling by.—You are playing with the straws on the surface, while the vast raft on which the salvation of both hemispheres of the globe mainly depends, is drifting fast, to an all engulfing, irreparable ocean. For if nobody will interpose, this detestable strife is still likely to continue. The summons for 300,000 more men does not look like the end. The Confederates are still the victors, and they never can be subdued. It would take a new levy of a million of troops to conquer them, and successive millions to keep them down when conquered, if even that were probable. But the whole thing is an impossibility. The Unionists of North America may still be mad enough to go to perdition for an impossibility. But the sober business Parliament of England must manage the nation's affairs with common sense, with prudence and humanity, and without any impossibility. This assembly cannot permit a self willed minister to close the year's sitting without an attempt to put an end to that cotton dearth which is starving our willing work people; their firm resolve may do much in urging a sluggish ministry to find its opportunity for mediation now while Americans themselves are beginning to cry aloud for peace, and while recent events have still more fully proved the conquest of the South to be an object altogether unattainable.

The *Globe* (Palmerston) treats it as a defeat, and says that McClellan after seven days' fighting, and terrible loss, has achieved the great strategic advantage of establishing himself in a position which he might have reached without any fighting either by land or by sea, at any time he pleased before the attack of the 27th of June.

Francis E. Baldwin was killed by lightning in the ticket office of the Fair Grounds at Columbia, S. C., on the 31st ult.

Three hundred bags of coffee sold in Charleston, S. C., July 31st, at $1.26 per pound.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The Released Confederate Prisoners---Reports from Pope's Army---Affairs in the West---Excitement at Washington, &c.

We have received Northern papers to the 30th ult. In Baltimore, Tuesday, all the Confederate prisoners in the city jail were embarked for Fortress Monroe, to be exchanged. They were escorted by a company of the New York Seventh regiment. The prisoners, except those sick from long confinement, were cheerful and in high spirits. The prisoners in the Old Capitol Prison, at Washington, were released on the 30th, and sent South. The news from McClellan's army is not important. The General himself is reported as spending all of Monday last in visiting the different hospitals and "speaking words of encouragement to the sick and wounded." The correspondence from Fortress Monroe, dated the 29th, gives the following:

Dr. Williams, who has been a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., for several months, and who arrived here on Saturday, having been unconditionally released, states that during ten days after the battle in front of Richmond, 18,000 rebel troops passed through that town on their way to Richmond, and that more were on their way. The Doctor's window overlooked the railroad depot, giving him a good opportunity of ascertaining what was going on. These troops came from James Island, South Carolina, and Easton, Georgia.

Among other facts, the Doctor ascertained that there were 11,000 troops at Charlottesville awaiting transportation to Richmond; that 30,000 conscripts had been raised in each of the States of Tennessee and Georgia since the 9th of July, and a proportional number in other extreme Southern States—He heard the Adjutant of Col. Godwin, who commands the post at Salisbury, and who had just come from Richmond, state that the Adjutant of Gen. Hill told him that the rebels had 170,000 troops engaged in the battles of the seven days. He was accompanied by Dr. Stone, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and who corroborates the statement so far as relates to the movement of troops.

On their way up to Richmond they passed long trains of empty cars on their way South. If these statements are true—and there is every reason to believe they are—it shows that the rebels are staking their all on this State, by concentrating within its borders an overwhelming force.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 28.—Some days ago, as was reported in this correspondence, information was obtained that there was a large rebel force being concentrated in the neighborhood of Petersburg and along the banks of the James river, between the junction of the Appomattox and James rivers and Richmond. On Friday, the 25th instant, when the Union prisoners were being conveyed from Richmond to City Point, at every side track and turn-out they passed trains of cars laden with rebel troops headed towards Richmond, and some rebel officers offered as an apology for bringing down our prisoners in freight cars that they were using all their passenger cars in moving troops to reinforce Jackson.

It is more than possible that this was all merely a movement intended to disguise the fact that the rebels are now in strong force between Richmond and the Appomattox river, and that they are still collecting forces in that direction. What strengthens this news is the evident pains taken to inform our prisoners and officers in charge that the movement of troops was to reinforce Stonewall Jackson.

An amusing incident is told, in connection with Gen. McClellan's interview with the returned Union prisoners, on board the State of Maine, at Harrison's Landing, last Saturday. Passing by an Irishman, the General said: "How did you like being in Richmond?" "Wait a bit, Gineral, and I'll tell ye. If I had me way wid 'em, I'd put all them Secesh —— of — — in a house, and I'd fill the house up wid straw, and I'd set the straw on fire, and burn 'em all to ——, d—n 'em." The General smiled, and walked on.

FROM POPE'S ARMY.

A dispatch from Pope's army, dated July 29th, says that scouting parties are sent out daily, and that it is ascertained that Ewell, with from 20,000 to 30,000 men, is reported to be "in force from Gordonsville through Orange C. H. to Standardsville." There was a review of Gen. Banks's army corps on the 28th at Little Washington, at which the "magnificent artillery arm" attracted much attention.—No trade is allowed between Washington and Pope's lines.

FROM THE WEST.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in alluding to the fact that two companies of the 24 Kentucky regiment were captured on Monday of last week, by Forrest's cavalry, on the road between Nashville and Murfreesboro', thinks that "it is high time that some of the squads of our troops, who are surrounded and gobbled up by the guerrillas, should do some little fighting before they surrender."

From Cairo we learn that the Federal troops stationed at Bolivar, Tennessee, had a skirmish with the Confederates on Sunday last, but although this fact was known, no particulars in regard to the affair had been received. The same telegram also reports that the Federal troops have evacuated Grand Junction, Tennessee, that place being now in possession of the Confederates, who also occupy, it is said, "almost all that portion of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad which lies between Memphis and Corinth." A special telegram to the Chicago *Times* announces that the Confederates have entered the town of Humboldt, Tennessee, and now hold the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to that place.—They have torn up the track for some ten or twelve miles.

Capt. Gwin, of the gunboat Tyler, reports that on board of his boat, during the engagement with the Confederate ram Arkansas, he had eight men killed and sixteen wounded. He accuses Lt. Hunter, commanding the Queen of the West, of cowardice. The latter is charged with running to the fleet for protection without firing a gun, notwithstanding he was signalled to come to the aid of the Carondelet.

THE FIGHT WITH THE ARKANSAS.

A dispatch from Memphis to the Chicago *Times* says that Captain Gwin, of the gunboat Tyler, reports 8 killed and 16 wounded on his boat during the late engagement with the Arkansas. It adds:

He accuses Lieut. Hunter, commanding the Queen of the West, with behaving in a most cowardly manner, having made no effort whatever to bring his vessel into action. The officers of the Lancaster say the Queen of the West was the first boat that discovered the Arkansas, and ran for protection to the fleet without firing a gun, and in disobedience to signals to come to the aid of the Carondelet, while the latter was engaged at close quarters with the Arkansas.

DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

The telegrams from Washington say great results are expected from Halleck's recent visit to McClellan. Monday was a busy day with the "war managers."

Gen. Halleck was long closeted with the President and Secretary Stanton, and Gens. Burnside, Pope, Meigs, and Thomas, Adjutant General, were not idle. Gen. Pope did not leave to-day. It is said he goes to-morrow. He has been and is waiting for the conferences and instructions necessary to a proper understanding of future movements. Mr. Stanton is earnest in the support of Gen. Halleck, and has placed at his disposal all the resources and power of the War Department, and the President, though consulted upon, and evincing deep concern in every project, has virtually relinquished to the General-in-Chief the entire control of military affairs.

It is also said that Halleck stopped the "digging" in McClellan's camp on his arrival there, "ordering spades to the rear and muskets to the front." It is telegraphed that—

Steps are taking to bring loyal blacks by the hundred from the Valley of the Shenandoah within the lines of General Sigel's army corps. To what military purposes they are to be devoted is not known.

In Pope's plan of campaigning, it is said—

The notion of defensive warfare is not entertained; hence his soldiers already dream of the capture of Jackson and his force, instead of a retreat across the Potomac. It is probable that a battle will occur before the week is out, unless Jackson means simply to push a small force rapidly up the Shenandoah Valley to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, calculating upon an escape down past Moorfield and Franklin.

Whether drafting will be resorted to