THE MEMPHIS UNION APPEAL.

SAMUEL SAWYER, MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862. Editor and Proprietor

UNION APPEAL

WILL be published Every morning, (Monday excepted), by

SAMUEL SAWYER,

At the "Appeal" building, on Unica Street, between Main and Front Streets.

TERMS:

One copy, one year.....$3 00

Single copies can be procured at the office, enveloped, at five cents each. The Trade and Newsboys supplied on liberal terms.

Daily Rates of Advertising.

For one square, of ten lines or less, one insertion....$1 00
For each additional insertion of same..... 50
Local notices 20 cents per line.

SQUARES.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
1	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 50	15 00	25 00
2	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 75	22 50	37 50
3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 50	14 00	20 00	25 00	31 25	37 50	62 50
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	37 50	45 00	75 00
6	10 50	14 00	17 50	21 00	28 00	35 00	43 75	52 50	87 50
7	14 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	50 00	58 50	100 00
8	13 50	18 00	23 50	27 00	36 00	45 00	56 25	67 50	112 50
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	62 00	75 00	125 00

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GOVERNOR'S GUARDS for PROVOST DUTY in the City of Nashville.

$100 BOUNTY!

160 ACRES OF LAND!

First Month paid in advance.

REMEMBER 25, FRONT ROW.

Capt. W. P. HOUGH,
1st Lieut. C. H. WALBRIDGE,
2d Lieut. M. S. B. TRUAX,
Recruiting Officers.

je29-tf

ATTENTION FARMERS AND PICKET GUARDS!

LEFT my stabe, and probably the city, on Sunday morning June 29, a SORREL MARE, seven or eight years old, about fourteen hands high, pony-built, round rump, heavy neck, in very good order, left hind foot white, with collar marks three inches long on both shoulders; black saddle with a blue bridle, broken bit with long branches and steel curb chain, webb reins. I hired her out at 8 o'clock A. M., to a young man about twenty-two years old, five feet nine inches tall, sparly built smooth face, yellowish complexion, black hair and wearing grey cassimere pants and black coat. Any one who will return the Mare or give such information that I can find her, will be liberally rewarded.

PAUL SCHUSTER,
Arabian Stable, Union street, between Second and Third streets. jy1-tf

ATTENTION ALL!

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

Ladies, Misses and Childrens, Mens, Boys and Youths, Officers and Soldiers.

OUR stock is complete, and of the best goods the market affords and must please all.

CALL AND SEE.

LYTLE & LOCKWOOD,
315 Main street.
jy9-1m

MEMPHIS GUARDS,

FOR

HOME SERVICE!

SECOND TENNESSEE REGIMENT.

(INFANTRY.)

NOW, fellow-citizens, here is your chance to

SERVE YOUR COUNTRY,

And stay at home nearly all the while "with the wife and little ones." The rations that one man receives will support a small family if properly managed.

ONE MONTH'S PAY IN ADVANCE!

$100 BOUNTY

AND

160 ACRES OF LAND

WHEN MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE!

☞ Headquarters and Office in the Irving Block, on Second Street.

A. CLARK DENSON,
Captain Commanding.

☞ The artillery company for Nashville is about completed jy9-tf

CASH PAID FOR HIDES,

AT THE

NEW HIDE AND LEATHER STORE,

SECOND STREET,

Between Court and Madison.

SADDLERS, SHOEMAKERS and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call at the above place and examine our

Fine Harness,	French Calf Skins
Bridle	St. Louis " "
Uppar and	Topping "
Sole Leather,	Lining "

ALSO, an assortment of army cavelry boots, fine calf boots, Belmoral shoes, etc., etc.

All of which we offer for sale at low prices.

jy9-1m J. H. MENDELAR

FOR SALE.

THE STOCK and FIXTURES of a retail Drug Store, on one of the best locations in the city. Apply at this office.

EMANCIPATE!

Lo! Looms a morning long foretold!
It dawns in blood-bedabbled gold,
'Mid awe, and shame, and prayer, and wonder,
And fire, and rage, and death, and thunder;
The morn that ends a night more dread
Than that whose break showed Misraim's dead,
And twice ten thousand quenchless rays,
In awful, unresisted blaze,
Write broad above day's burning gate,
EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!!

The day is here! the hour is nigh!
This, this must be our battle-cry!
None else avails, nor ought, nor can,
While manhood is denied to man!
God wills it from eternal years,
We learn it slow, through stripes and tears;
But learn at last, or learn we must
In deeper agony and dust,
God's mandate to our guilty state,
EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!!

Deep from ten thousand thousand hearts
The gathering echo swells and starts!
Hearts whose best life is wrung and riven;
Hearts whose best blood like rain is given;
Hearts wise by all the woes they feel;
Hearts true as trebly-tempered steel;
They gave their bravest, day by day,
To worse than Juggernaut a prey;
And now they cry, in holy hate,
EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!!

Down with the wretch who dares withstand
This sole salvation of our land!
Who dares, what time her cannon roar,
What time her veins their life-blood pour,
To shield, through all her mortal strife,
The Hydra that assaults her life!
Contemns the aid Heaven long since chose,
And foils his country, not her foes!
Down with the wretch! or small or great!
EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!!

Dare to do right because 'tis right!
Dare to be read by God's own sight!
Count not false friends, nor treacherous foes!
Who smites with God what powers oppose!
Strike he who dare! Strike he who can!
A blow with heaven! A blow for man!
Strike grandly in this hour sublime
A blow to ring through endless time!
Strike! for the listening ages wait!
EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!! G. L. T.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Encampment at Newport News--The Importance of Burnside's Position.

NEWPORT NEWS July 13.—Instead of going directly to McClellan's camp on our arrival at Fortress Monroe, the transports were ordered over to this point, and all the regiments were debarked. The significance of this order it is not easy to divine. It is plain, however, that the army of the Potomac must be in a safe position, and not at all in want of the reinforcements which Burnside hurried away from Newbern. We are speculating on the turn which events may take within a few days, and dozens of plans are discussed, believed, and rejected each day. It will be noticed that our *corps d'armee* is at a point within easy reach of many others. If a vigorous assault should be made upon McClellan, Burnside could go to his succor in a few hours, or fall upon the enemy's left flank. If a demonstration should be made by Jackson toward the capital, our light draught transports would land us there. If the reduction of Fort Darling were decided upon, this corps could march up the right bank of the James, and invest it. What the chances of its capture would be can be easily guessed, for Gen. Parke and the Connecticut and Rhode Island men who took Fort Macon are here, and ready to repeat their satisfactory performances on Bogue Island.

If the enemy can afford to lose time, we can, for all this while McClellan's army is resting and recruiting, and Burnside's is located where its efficiency is being increased, and it can be made available at a moment's notice.

The camping ground at Newport News is in every way adapted to the purpose. A high, level plateau, a dry soil, abundance of good water, sea breezes blowing nearly all the day, a market close at hand, facilities for bathing, abundance of fish, combine to make it almost all that an army could desire. The old cantonments of our troops of last year remain, so that in the matter of officers' quarters and hospital accommodations the brigades are well off. The buildings are mainly constructed of logs, with board or shingle roofs, and good floors. In some cases the logs are arranged vertically, the interstices stuffed with clay, and the inside boarded off smoothly. The German regiments have left many cottages which reflect credit upon their taste—overhanging gables, hooded and balconied windows, French sash, whitewashed garden palings, and, in some cases, even porches, remaining here.

Startling Calculations as to the Pacific Railroad.

In a recent speech in the Senate of the United States, Mr. McDougall, of California, presented the following array of figures, to give an idea of the present cost and loss on transportation between the Atlantic cities and San Francisco, taken from the best sources of information.

The present cost and loss of the transportation of men and merchandise between Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the one side, and San Francisco on the other, from the best compiled statistics, may be stated thus:

Passenger transits, both ways, including overland transits, 100,000, averaging $150 per capita..	$15,000,000
Time of passenger transits, average forty days, and counting them as dead labor while in transit, and otherwise their average labor worth two dollars per diem	3,000,000
Freights both ways around the Horn, 215,000 tons, at an average of $20 per ton	4,300,000
Value of freight both ways, other than gold and silver, $110,000,000. On this, by the reason of twice passing through the tropics, there is, from leakage, sweating, and other causes, a loss of not less than seven per cent. not covered by insurance	7,700,000
Insurance, and gross losses uninsured, that is, where parties are their own insurers, three per cent	3,300,000
Interest on the capital which may be considered dead while 135 days in transitu—say four per cent	4,400,000
Government transportation, as stated	7,357,000
Isthmus transportation (excluding passengers) and insurance on the same	3,253,000
Freights to Nevada Territory, employing 2000 teams 200 days each year, at a cost of $25 per team	10,000,000
Passenger transits to and from Nevada	2,500,000
Passengers and freight to and from Denver and Salt Lake, estimated without data at	10,000,000
	$75,807,000

The cost of the same business and service by a continuous line of railroad from San Francisco to the point of delivery east, and the reverse, may be stated thus:

Two hundred and fifteen thousand tons at $30	$ 6,450,000
Interest on $110,000,000 for ten days, one-third per cent	366,666
One hundred thousand passenger transits at $50 each	5,000,000
Ten days each passenger in transit, loss $2 per diem	2,000,000
One hundred tons gold and silver, $300 per ton	30,000
Isthmus merchandise	1,250,000
Nevada, Utah and Colorado passengers and freights estimated	2,500,000
Damage and insurance	1,600,000
Government freights and transportation, computed as equal to interest	3,773,000
	$22,970,466

SOMETHING NEW.—The American Tract Society have undertaken a new branch of publishing. The managers have caused crackers to be baked, on each of which is stamped a text of scripture.

MORGAN'S RAID INTO KENTUCKY!

How he Beseiged the Cities of the Plain!

THE OBJECT OF HIS RAID AVOWED!

Military Mismanagement and Indecision!

LOYAL MEN OF KENTUCKY IN ARMS!

I find on returning to Cincinnati that of all the letters written from Lexington and Frankfort, not one has reached its destination. This is attributable, perhaps, to the excitement and confusion in those cities since Saturday last, the suspension of business, and irregularity in the transmission of anything but soldiers and supplies by rail. The destruction of a bridge on the Kentucky Central, between Cynthiana and Paris, and of the bridge over Elkhorn Creek, near Midway station, on the Lexington and Louisville road, added to the derangement of postal matters—Lexington being entirely cut off from communication, and Frankfort having its only outlet by way of Louisville.

Much that these missing letters contained has lost its interest now, for, in these times, events succeed each other so rapidly that what was read with avidity yesterday, will not command attention to-day. I shall, therefore, but briefly allude to the events of the week.

On Saturday, the 12th, John Morgan's outlaws were threatening the two most important cities in Central Kentucky. Morgan had moved from Harrodsburg to Lawrenceburg, in Anderson county, his scouts approaching Nicholasville on the east, as they pushed north, creating an impression that an advance was being made on that place. The village was in an uproar on Sunday, and the citizens made excellent time in abandoning it. They poured into Lexington by every means of conveyance and by their exaggerated reports added intensity to the excitement there. Two cool-headed gentlemen, a railroad agent and telegraph operator, towards evening took a hand car and proceeded down the track to Nicholasville. They found the town abandoned to darkness and the dogs—the expressman, operator, switchmen—everybody, in fact, fled incontinently. Doors stood wide open, windows unbarred, offices inviting ingress, and a train of cars loaded with commissary stores standing unharmed at the depot. It was some time before Lexington could be made to believe that Morgan was not in Nicholasville.

Lexington was in a terrible state of excitement on Sunday and Monday. All business was suspended—stores, shops, offices, all shut up—even the Postoffice. Stringent martial law was declared. Every man capable of bearing arms was ordered out. The streets were patrolled by a citizen's guard, authorized to arrest or shoot down any man found on the streets without arms. This drove traitors to their holes. A lisp of sympathy for Morgan or the rebellion, was as much as a man's life was worth. The 85th Ohio, Col. Sowers, from Camp Chase, arrived Monday morning to the infinite relief of the inhabitants. They were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Other reinforcements came pouring in. Brig.-Gen. Ward, commandant of the post, made preparations for an apprehended attack. Morgan was said to be within a few miles of the city. Morgan was at Midway Station. Morgan was on the banks of the Kentucky, advancing on Frankfort; then came reports that the fight had commenced at Frankfort.

It was decided that the 85th Ohio should go to the relief of the besieged Frankfort, expecting John and his outlaws all along the road, but he didn't appear. We saw nothing but pleasant fields of blue grass, fat cattle, and acres of wheat in shock. Not a hostile shot was fired on the way, for want of somebody to shoot at. Arrived at Frankfort, we could not hear of the enemy very near there. There had been no skirmishing with pickets, and no evidence of Morgan being about, but then an attack was momentarily expected. The Union men of the city came up to the scratch as resolute men should do. They shouldered their muskets, provided their own rations, and went out on the hills to guard the approaches of the city. One of them, an estimable man, Mr. Berry, lost his life accidentally, while on this voluntary duty. He was worth all the traitors in the State—a true patriot, an honest, industrious man.

It is true, Morgan had made a demonstration on Frankfort, but it was a feint. From Lawrenceburg he had sent advance guards to Rough and Ready, and even as far as the Military Institute, within six miles of the city. Here they stopped. They had effected their purpose, created an uproar and excitement in the Capital, which put the people on the defensive. They didn't think of taking the offensive. Then Morgan turned East, crossed the Kentucky river at Shryock's Station, and marched to Versailles, which is about equidistant from Frankfort and Lexington. There he stayed Monday night. Finding the coast clear, he next day moved North, to Midway station, on the Louisville and Lexington railroad, tore up the track, and destroyed the Elkhorn bridge, while his advance guard, passing by Georgetown, made a sudden dash on the Kentucky Central road, destreyed a bridge, and burned Keyser's extensive distillery, between Paris and Cynthiana, thus completely cutting Lexington off from its Northern and Western communications. His exploits since then have been more familiar to Cincinnati than to those of us who were at Lexington.

Morgan's greatest aids in this raid into Kentucky have been panic among the people and indecision among the military managers. He has, in fact, kept every consderable place in Central Kentucky in a state of siege, and frantically calling for assistance to defend it. Lexington couldn't spare a man to pursue him—because she momentarily expected an attack. Frankfort couldn't send her privates in pursuit because Morgan was hovering at her gates. Paris and Cynthiana were in the same condition, and really had need of more men than could be brought to their defense—that is, if nobody pursued Morgan, and he was allowed his own time to prepare for an attack on them.

In the meantime, Morgan moved at his leisure through the country. He stole horses liberally, and forsged and quartered on the people without particular regard to their political predilections. He took about 125 horses in Anderson county, as many more in Woodford, and is probably engaged at the present time, if not fighting, in horse stealing. To Mr. Abe Buford, residing near Versailles, he avowed his object to be to raise recruits and horses, not to fight; and if he has not obtained them, he has only himself to blame, for I cannot hear of any serious attempt yet to disturb him in the business. One of his men, when asked by a farmer near Lawrenceburg what their object was and what they were doing there, the fellow, with a nonchalance that must have been delightful, replied, "Well, we're here to ride around the country and play hell generally."

Morgan's forces have been greatly over-estimated. He has not, or had not at Lawrenceburg, more than 1,000 men. Not more than 700 could be counted in a body by an intelligent scout, and allowing for the pickets and scouts, 1,000 would be a large estimate. It is a mistake to suppose he is receiving large accessions from the people of Kentucky. His raid is not on a scale of sufficient magnitude to inspire confidence. It lacks military character. There is no evidence in it that he intends to remain long in the State. He cares nothing about his lines of communication, and scours the Blue Grass region with the independence and freedom of a Bedouin Arab across the desert. He obtained but twenty-five recruits in Anderson county, and not many in Versailles. I hear that he has received considerable accessions from Owen county, one of the most pestilent holes in the State, but there is no general rising. Five hundred would be a liberal estimate of the number of recruits he had received up to this moment. That Morgan was disappointed in this, there can be no doubt. He openly said as much in Versailles, and his rascally outlaws were more expressive in their feelings, and cursed the Union men of Kentucky without stint. To one that has risen to aid him, a score have risen against him. The intelligent men of Kentucky are fired at the insult. The idea of a horse thieving and plundering gang of scoundrels marching through their entire State with impunity, is something they cannot tolerate with patience. Even the quasi secessionists openly disapprove of the raid, and have offered their services in defense of their cities and homes against such a lawless outrage.

Punishment for Guerrillas.

The General Orders respecting guerrillas are very pointed. We quote some of them:

Secretary Stanton says—"Let them swing."

General Dix advises to "shoot them on the spot."

Gen. Schofield says—"Execute them immediately."

Gen. Blunt says—"Give them no quarter."

Gen. Lane says—"Shoot them where they are found."

Gen. Halleck's orders are—"Let them be tried immediately by a drum-head court, and punished with death.'—[Ex.

Corporal Jones says—"Sock it to 'em."

Brig. Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte Scroggs says—"Compel them, the instant they are captured, to take the oath of allegiance; that'll fix 'em."

Private Blunderbuss says—"Run 'em through a four hundred-horse power thrashing machine, and then compel them to labor in the mines during the remainder of their lives."

Capt. Grapeshot says—"Knock their eye teeth down their throats."

Lieut. Col. Baggs says—"Shake the wind out of 'em so quick they won't never know what hurt 'em."

Orderly Sargeant Tinker says—"Compel 'em to clean out hog pens for a living, and to live on nothing but fat pork the rest of their lives."

Lieutenant Smith says—"Gouge off their flesh with dungforks, hang them up with their heads down, and then in that position, compel them to commit the Constitution of the United States to memory, and swear eternal fealty to it, on pain of suffering to the extent of the law."

Major General Caisson says—"Sell their live bodies to the glue manufacturers, and appropriate the proceeds of such sale to the establishment of Sunday Schools in the Indian Territory."

Eighth Corporal Mulligan says—"Skin 'em alive, an thin sind 'em back as a warnin' to the rest of 'em what's a mind to go into the same bisniz."

General H. Greeley says—"Compel them to act as servants to the negro officers soon to be appointed for the new African regiments."

General Corps says—"Compel them to engage in the recruiting business in Cleveland, with the understanding that their life is forfeited unless they raise two recruits in six months."

Field Marshal Lieutenant General Garrett says—"Punch their eyes out, smash 'em under our pile driver, hand them over to the medical students—giving the latter permission to amputate their limbs—then, compel one of their number to accept the office of Secretary of War, and feed the remainder to the hogs." (Good for Garrett.)

We say—"Combine all the above "General Orders" and suggestions into one colossal "sockdolager," and with it smash them out of existence."—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

The War in Eastern Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 12th speaks of Gen. McClellan's defensive attitude, under cover of the gunboats as fixed. "His only demonstrations upon the Confederate lines, until he shall have resuscitated from his late defeats, must be confined to indecisive raids to keep up the spirits of his men. In the meantime we must turn our eyes to the West for more startling events. The movements of Buell, and the consequent operations of our own army, are now watched with anxiety and confidence by the government."

The *Enquirer* also says: "The enemy has been displaying considerable activity of movement in the vicinity of the Upper Rappahannock, gathering 5,000 men at Warrenton, and detached forces amounting in the aggregate to a considerable army at various points stretching from Catlett's station, in Fauquier county, through Warrenton, Aimesville and Washington, to Springville, at the base of the Blue Ridge, in Rappahannock county. Gen. Ricketts is quartered on the road from Warrenton to the Springs."

Major Austin E. Smith, son of Extra Billy, and formerly Navy Agent at San Francisco, died from wounds received in battle before Richmond. It will be remembered that he was arrested on the Isthmus and confined at Fort Warren, and was exchanged only a few weeks ago.

The Richmond *Dispatch* announces the arrival there of the Pittsburg Sanitary Committee, twelve in number, who were taken prisoners at Savage's Farm.

Gen. Robinson, with a large body of cavalry, still holds the enemy in check at Harrisonburg.

EUROPEAN WORK IN SOUTH AMERICA.—We do not doubt that some of our European friends have a hand in the present work of spreading through Chiloe the same ideas which have ruined the other South American States. Still we trust in the good sense of the Chileans, and hope that if they are submitted to new trials, as may turn out to be the case, they will know how to keep the high standing in which they have on former occasions placed themselves, as a nation worthy of the respect of others.

LARGE PRICE FOR A COLT.—The English two-year-old colt, Lord Clifden, favorite for the Derby of next year, was lately sold to Capt. Christie for $22,500, and $5,000 more if he should win the Derby. He was afterward re-sold for $32,500, and $10,000 more if he should win.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Merrimac No. 2—Plan to Destroy the Monitor—Blockading the James.

From our Special Correspondent.

A few days previous to the evacuation of Norfolk by the rebels, "Merrimac No. Two" was towed from the Navy Yard in that city up James River to Richmond, where a large number of mechanics have since been engaged in plating her with iron and preparing her for service. Her armor is in plates instead of bars, her sides of wood, and six feet thick; and she will have all the improvements suggested by the Merrimac. In the haste of the evacuation her boilers were left behind on the dock of Norfolk; but she has since been supplied with others at Richmond, which circumstance has occasioned a delay in her coming out. She has received the engines of the Arctic, commanded by Captain Hartstein in his Northern explorations.

These engines were taken out of the vessel at Norfolk soon after her return from her memorable voyage. The name of the new steamer or ram has been changed to the Richmond, and is about two-thirds the size of the Merrimac (or Virginia), will draw about ten feet, and is represented as being altogether more formidable than the slayer of the Cumberland and Congress. Deserters, escaped prisoners, and others represent that she is nearly ready to make her appearance in the James River, and a slaughter of any number of our gunboots is confidently counted on. It is said that the obstructions at Fort Darling have been so contrived as to let her drop through, as did the Teazer the other day.

These are substantially the particulars as they have been obtained from various sources, and are believed to be mainly correct. They have for some time been in the possession of the government, as were the main facts concerning the Merrimac, long before she made her appearance in the Roads. Whether, as in her case, no heed will be paid to them, I am unable to say. That some sort of iron clad steamer or ram is constructing at Richmond, there can hardly be a doubt. Prisoners taken at different times, and without any knowledge of each other's story, concur in the general statement. But there is information much more direct and trustworthy; and though in some respects the information gathered from various sources may be erroneous, there would seem to be little room for questioning the main fact.

On board the rebel gunboat Teazer, captured a few days since, were complete and elaborate drawings of the Monitor, and a contrivance to be used in capturing her, the main features of which are two steamers connected by a chain cable—one to go on each side of the Monitor, which would be drawn along by the two steamers thus attached to her. There were also minute specifications as a part of the plan of capture, and details of men as boarders, while others were to be provided with iron plates to cover the openings in the Monitor's decks; others with compounds to pour down her pipe and flue; others with wedges to prevent the revolving of her turret, and others still to play different parts.

On the Teazer were also found drawings of submarine batteries and infernal machines and their different locations. It is conjectured that the submarine cable found on board of her related to this branch of the rebel service, in which it is supposed she was engaged when she was captured.

The efforts of the rebels to blockade James' river, and cut off supplies from Gen. McClellan have assumed quite a serious shape. There are so many points between Harrison's Landing and Jamestown where musketry can be employed with almost unerring certainty that this species of blockade has become even more effective than artillery or heavy guns, since sharp-shooters in rifle pits and ambuscades bid defiance to the gunboats, while artillery and land batteries cannot stand their fire.

On Saturday our transports were fired on repeatedly from what is known as old Fort Powhatan, situated on a bluff about forty feet above the water, on the west side of the river, about ten miles below Harrison's Landing, where the river makes a sharp turn, and is very narrow, and where the fort bears directly on a channel for a stretch of two or three miles as you approach or go up. The Pacific, having in tow a schooner, was fired on at this point on Saturday, and the line cut by a cannon-shot.

The Captain of the Pacific, with great heroism, while the shot were flying around him, went back and picked up his tow, and proceeded. Capt. John Pennington, of New Jersey, of the bark Mustang, was shot through the body by a rifle ball. Though he yet survives in the hospital here, he is believed to be in a critical condition. The mail-boat Warner was fired on also, and struck several times by musket shot, but no damage was done.

Two or three gunboats shelled the place, but the artillery held out for some time. The sharpshooters seemed to regard the shelling very little. They have the effect to intimidate navigators who have no fear of heavy guns, and for this reason the former are really most mischievous. The gunboats now convoy everything that goes up or comes down, for a considerable distance. The general belief is, that the rebels are engaged in conetructing batteries, which they will open shortly, with the view of closing the river. Gen. Holmes is in command on the west side of the river, and his force extends for some twenty miles below City Point.

Gen. McClellan's pickets now extend eight miles (by land) down the east side of the river, and it is said that his cavalry have been as far down as the mouth of the Chickahominy.

A gentleman—a foreigner—who left Richmond very lately, says the rebel army has fallen back to its old position near Richmond, leaving but a small force in front. He says, also, the army is very much shattered, and demoralized, and that there exists no intention of taking the offensive for the present.

SLAUGHTER.—Here is one of the isolated facts that betray the terrible slaughter made in the rebel army during the late battles before Richmond—a slaughter that Jeff Davis is concealing with the utmost care. The 7th Tennessee regiment, says the Granada *Appeal*, went into the fight with three hundred men. On the morning of the 28th (Saturday) only forty remained unhurt; at evening not one could be mustered for service. If the truth is ever told, it will show that the loss of life on the part of the rebels has no parallel in the history of war.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—It is said that the Democratic State Committee of New York will soon issue an address, announcing that the union between both branches of the Democratic party in that State is now complete, and that the Union has been further strengthened by the cordial co-operation of the Bell and Everett organization, thus rendering success at the polls in November next a moral certainty.

FROM CORINTH.

Instruction of the Army—How Money can be Saved to the Treasury—Ominous Symptoms—New Troubles between Corinth and Tuscumbia—Difficulties in the Missouri 22d—Gen. Mitchell, of the Kansas Brigade, under Arrest, etc., etc.

Correspondence of the Republican.]

CORINTH, July 13.—During the spring campaign the efficiency of the Western army in point of drill and discipline unavoidably deteriorated to a considerable extent. While active operations were going on, there was, of course, but little time to devote to the cultivation of these essentials, and hence, as all other human skill is gradually lost by want of practice, there was a steady loss of the acquirements that make an army efficient. In some respects, it is true, the army improved. The troops became inured to the worst hardships of campaigning, and before all, their fighting metal was tested and strengthened in the crucible of battles. But no one that can speak advisedly upon the subject, will contend that the troops now know the diffent branches of the drill as well as before the opening of the spring campaign, when just fresh from the schooling of months, that the ties of discipline are now as closely drawn as then. Again, it is a notorious fact, that many regiments of the armies of the West were really not fit for service when they were ordered into the field, some having been enrolled hardly as many weeks as others months.

For all these reasons, it is gratifying as it was indispensable, that every day of leisure is now being faithfully devoted in every part of Gen. Halleck's army to mending the deficiencies in these stated respects. Orders, requiring systematic drilling for as many hours as circumstances will permit, have been issued for some time from the general headquarters, and they are now being rigidly enforced in every division. The cantonments, indeed, have become regular camps of instruction, and in a few weeks the army will be more efficient than it was at the commencement of aggressive movements in the early spring.

The condition of the country requires that the most rigid economy be practiced in every branch of the public service, and hence it is imperatively necessary that the great waste of the people's money by the tolerance of supernumerary officers in the army should be stopped without delay. Everybody in the service knows that the number of officers in every State is entirely out of proportion to their effective strength. There are regiments that cannot turn out more than from two to three hundred men, and yet they have a full set of field and the greatest portion of line officers. To see an officer to every ten or fifteen men is no rare spectacle. The expense of this absurd and extravagant excess of shoulder straps is so much money thrown away. Let the numerically weak regiments be consolidated or filled up at once with recruits, so as to either get the epauletted drones out of the way, or give them an opportunity to earn their pay. Under the present circumstances, even officers anxious to render themselves serviceable to the Government that compensates them so liberally, are debarred to a great extent from usefulness, by this prevalence of supernumeraries.

Since day before yesterday, several large ammunition trains have passed through Corinth on their way to the several divisions. This indicates that an extensive and early use of lead and powder is looked for by the Commander-in-chief. The heavy field artillery has also all been placed in position to the south of the town—the several batteries, provided with a large supply of ammunition—bomb-proof magazines constructed—in short, everything put into a state of readiness, for a vigorous reception to the enemy at short notice. No one seems to know, however, when and where hostile demonstrations are to come. But it is believed in military circles that the retrograde movements of the rebel forces, in Central Mississippi, mentioned in my last, really means concentration for offensive purposes. I trust that the supposition is correct, and that the enemy will, by coming up and attacking us, save our troops the hardships of hunting the down in these dog days.

Rebel marauders have again been depredating on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between here and Tuscumbia. The particulars of the operations are not known, owing to the reticence of the military authorities upon the subject. The interruption of the trains during the last two days, however, shows that the damage done to the road was considerable. There is a rumor of the capture and destruction of a train by rebel cavalry, but I cannot vouch for its correctness.

I learn that there is serious trouble in the 22d Missouri regiment. Nineteen officers are said to have tendered their resignations. The cause of the difficulty is the impending consolidation of the 22d with the 10th. The officers of the 22d are very anxious to retain their regimental organization, and have their ranks filled up with recruits. They aver that the hard service seen by their regiment renders this a matter of simple justice to it. As the consolidation would, of course, be followed by the vacation of a number of commissions, this opposition to it is but natural.

"Internal strife of vast dimensions" is reported to have broken out in a Kansas brigade. Gen. Mitchell has arrested and preferred charges against a number of prominent officers, but, *per contra*, he now also finds himself under arrest upon the charges of some of his subalterns. His complaint against the former rests upon disobedience to General Order No. 2, while he is arraigned for incompetency, as well as dereliction of duty. If Gen. Halleck intends to mix up with the squabbles of the jayhawkers, he had better have two additional aids appointed to take the matter in hands, or else he will find half of his time occupied by jayhawking sins of commission and omission, past and present.

Col. Lee, recently appointed from the Majority of the Kansas 7th to the Colonelcy, vice Jennison, mustered out of the service, has arrived, and takes command of the regiment. I have not yet been able to ascertain how the news of the dismissal of the great jayhawker was received in the regiment.

The weather continues oppressively hot, and to keep comfortable under its melting influences in this semi-barbarous locality, is the problem now mainly occupying the Northern sojourners.

THE bill reorganizing the Supreme Court has passed both branches of Congress. It constitutes Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, Judge Catron's circuit; Indiana and Ohio, Judge Swayne's circuit; Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, the eighth; and Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri the ninth circuit. For the last two named, new judges are to be appointed.

GOVERNOR YATES' LETTER.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Republican) says of Governor Yates' letter that "it is an intimation to the President that thus far he has proved a failure."