THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 254. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIED,

In this city on the 16th instant, Mr. S. G. R. GALLAHER, in the 43d year of his age. Mr. G. was a native of Virginia, but for the last twelve years a resident of this city, where he was deservedly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a sincere Christian, and his last days on earth were full of peace and the hope of everlasting life.

His funeral will take place from No. 40 Lexington street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at five o'clock.

Killed on the 30th of June, near Richmond, Lieutenant GEORGE T. LAMBDEN, of Company C, Loudon Guards, 17th Virginia Regiment, son of Caroline and the late James G. Lambden, of this city, in the 20th year of his age, leaving a fond wife and three helpless children at Leesburg, Loudon county, Virginia to mourn his loss.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States, a resolution explanatory of the Confiscation bill "making the forfeiture of real estate not to extend beyond the life-time of the traitor," was offered by Mr. Clarke at the instance of the President, for the purpose of obviating the objections of the latter to the bill as originally passed. After considerable debate the resolution was adopted, as was also an amendment empowering the President to grant amnesty so as to authorize him to restore the property confiscated to such parties as may be deemed proper. The bill providing for the release of the State prisoners came up as unfinished business, and was under discussion when the report of the proceedings was closed. The bill, as already amended in the Senate, virtually prevents the discharge of any prisoners at all.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported from the Committee on Gradual Emancipation providing for gradual emancipation in the Border Slave States, with the consent of those States, and appropriating a certain sum in United States bonds, bearing five per cent interest, equal to the value of the slaves emancipated, and also appropriating twenty millions of dollars to be expended in colonizing them at the discretion of the President. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. A resolution was also offered empowering the President to call into the Army, by voluntary enlistment or *other means*, one million of men, for one year, in addition to the present number. After a brief discussion the bill was rejected. The consideration of the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union was postponed until the second Tuesday in December next. The negro arming bill was then taken up and passed. The resolution explanatory of the Confiscation bill and the Senate amendments were also adopted. So the bill now only awaits the President's signature to become a law.

Later news from Nashville estimates the strength of the Confederates in the attack upon Murfreesboro at but two thousand men. All the rank file of the two Federal regiments captured by them have been since released on parole. The officers, artillery and stores were sent South. After menacing Nashville—which it is scarcely probable that, with so small a force, they intended to assault—the Confederates fell back in the direction of McMinville, east of Murfreesboro. The Federal loss during the battle is set down at thirty three killed and sixty-two wounded; whilst the Confederates are said to have lost fifty killed and one hundred wounded.

The raid of Morgan into Kentucky has thrown the people of Cincinnati into a state of the most intense agitation. Successive despatches were received there from various points in Kentucky that were in danger of being attacked, calling for speedy reinforcements, and all of them indicating the most serious alarm at the proximity of the daring and active Confederate partisan. Public meetings were called at Cincinnati and at Covington, across the river. Men were enrolled under the stimulus of high bounties; Governor Tod sent forward immediately such troops as could be spared, and some of the regulars in garrison at Newport were also promptly thrown into Kentucky, where cars were in waiting to take them wherever their services might be required. "Never since 1861," says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "has the city been in such a blaze of excitement." In the meanwhile, Morgan, after making a demonstration upon Frankfort and Lexington, succeeded in destroying the long bridge on the Kentucky Central Railroad, between Cynthia and Paris, and in tearing up the railroad track between Lexington and Frankfort. What his subsequent intentions were do not appear to be known, but it is not likely that he would remain in the State until surrounded by the large Federal forces that were marching against him from various quarters.

A despatch from Corinth, dated on the 13th instant, and received in Louisville on Monday last, states that the forces under General Curtis, fourteen thousand strong, had succeeded in reaching Helena, Arkansas, on the banks of the Mississippi river, where they were resting at the last advices. It is also asserted that during the march the Federal troops had almost daily skirmishes with the Confederates, in which the latter were worsted. Notwithstanding the above intelligence purports to come from Headquarters at Corinth, there is considerable doubt expressed as to its authenticity, owing to the fact that no official confirmation of the statement has been made public.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Georgeanna, Captain Pearson, from Fortress Monroe, did not arrive until after seven o'clock yesterday morning. The storm of Tuesday was violent in the vicinity of the Fortress, but we heard of no disasters. The Georgeanna encountered the gale off the mouth of York river. The steamers Vanderbilt, Ben Deford and Mississippi arrived on Tuesday at Hampton Roads, from the Department of the South, having on board General Stevens' brigade. Seven Confederate soldiers, who were prisoners on the Peninsula, on the 9th inst., and paroled, arrived on the Georgeanna. Their names are:—John L. Moore, 1st Georgi; Richard Puller, 26th Virginia; John Puller, 26th Virginia; Timothy M. Almon, 26th Virginia; J. R. Sanders, 2nd Florida; H. A. Morgan, 6th North Carolina; Henry Thomas, 6th North Carolina. They were escorted to the Provost Marshal's office.

From the New York Express, July 15.

LIVE GENERALS.

The *Post* is asking for live Generals, and names "Fremont" as one. (McClellan, Banks, Halleck, and others being dead in the *Post's* estimation.)

"Let six or eight of our live Generals, (says a writer there,) say Fremont, Sigel, Burnside, Mitchel, Heintzelman, Keyes, &c.—be authorized to command in the field each a *corps d'armee* of fifty thousand men, of his own raising; establish camp depots in the several loyal States wherein to receive and muster into the service such recruits, and to organize them into companies, regiments and brigades of infantry, artillery, cavalry, rifles, or sharpshooters, according as required, under such agents or officers as each of said commanding Generals may respectively detail for that duty; and those Generals each also to nominate the commanders of divisions, brigade and regiments of his own army corps."

Why, no Treasury on earth—not even all the *Golches* of California—would stand Fremont alone, under such an authorization. Uncle Sam then would be an exhausted Receiver, before Sigel, Burnside, or others, could get a dollar.

DOCTORS WILL DIFFER.

The New York *Post's* Washington correspondent writes as follows:

"It is thought here (Washington) that there is nothing to prevent a speedy advance of the Army of the Potomac upon Richmond if its leader is so disposed. The fact that the Confederates have fallen back upon Richmond, is thought to indicate a new plan of operations."

The Army correspondent of the same paper thinks differently, and, under date of July 10, says:

"I see that the papers are trying to make a good case out of our retreat, and call it 'strategy.'—We know better here. The only redeeming feature about it is the invincible valor with which our troops fought against great odds, whipping the enemy in every engagement. Cover it up as you may, it was a disastrous necessity, which was very near resulting in the annihilation of our army.—Who is responsible?"

The same writer continues:

"I tell you this army is exhausted and cannot recover from the physical effects of that retreat in one month! It is dishearten ed, and lacks confidence in somebody; although it does not know whom.—An advance now, without heavy reinforcements, would be inevitable defeat."

RECRUITS IN THE FIELD TO BE FILLED UP.—The War Department is more anxious to fill up the regiments in the field to the full standard than to enlist new regiments. The army of the Potomac will not average more than 400 to a regiment. The standard is 1,000. It must be remembered that if a regiment does not number 300, it has as many officers as a regiment of 1,000. An army made up in this way is an exceedingly expensive one, and therefore it is determined, if possible, to fill up the old regiments first.—*Wash. Letter to Boston Traveller.*

THE ELLSWORTH AVENGERS.—A correspondent of the Buffalo *Express*, writing from Old Point Comfort, on July 4, says:

"The 44th, which I persist in calling the finest regiment that ever took the field, is a mere wreck. On Wednesday, after the last of their many fights, they stacked arms with only 80 muskets—a sad remainder of the original 1,040 men. Of the greater portion, some are killed, more are wounded, and still more are home on sick leave."

A grand banquet was recently given by the French exhibitors in the Great Exhibition to Prince Napoleon. A number of the British peerage were present, and the affair passed off very pleasantly.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSIA.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The steamer Persia, from Liverpool, via Londonderry, on the 6th instant, has arrived.

The French Admiral (Graviere) goes to Mexico in July, in the iron-plated frigate Normandie.—Gen. Tomy goes thither in September.

The Grand Duke Constantine was shot at in Warsaw, and is said to be slightly wounded.

The Cotton market was unchanged.

The Manchester market was still advancing, with small sales.

Breadstuffs were dull generally, Flour had declined 6d. per bbl. Wheat had a downward tendency, and had declined 3d.

The weather was favorable for the crops. Corn had declined 6d.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times*, after pointing out the difficulties of the present position of the Union forces, contends that "the capture of Richmond will make no difference but merely transfer the war further South. The truth is, an armistice and then a settlement of this deadly quarrel by peaceful separation, is the only solution of the difficulty."

The Army and Navy Gazette says that although it has always maintained the power of the North to take the principal military points in the South, there has been no time since the battle of Bull Run when their position and ability to do so looked more precarious. It thinks the battle of Richmond will determine the fate of the campaign in Virginia, but will not stop the war. Meantime there is no chance for the smallest intervention or officious good offices.

The *Daily News* says the Americans in London met in celebration of the Fourth of July, but no account of the proceedings is given.

The same journal editorially denounces, in sarcastic terms, the mischievous malignity of the *Times* for its phariseical, ill-timed lecture to America in her hour of trouble.

The *Morning Star* also has a denunciation on the *Times'* outrage on American sensibilities on the most sacred of all days to the American people. It hopes that Americans will treat the insolence of the *old* English writer with disdain, who, says the *Star*, is not more the enemy of their country than the disgrace of his own.

MORGAN'S RAID INTO KENTUCKY.

Destruction of a Bridge on the Kentucky Central Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—The *Bulletin* says that Morgan's band last night destroyed the long bridge on the Kentucky Central Railroad, between Cynthiana and Paris.

A gentleman residing near Cynthiana says Morgan's move on Frankfort and Lexington were feints, the real object being to strike the railroad at Paris and destroy the Townsend viaduct, which it would take six weeks to reconstruct, and then destroy property in Bourbon county, and retire to Hardesburg or Mount Sterling.

Advices from Lexington, last night, to Major Hatch, of Cincinnati, renders a part of the above theory improbable. It is reported this evening that the railroad track between Lexington and Frankfort was torn up to-day by guerrillas.

LATER FROM NASHVILLE.

The Rebels Falling Back—Union Reinforcements Arriving—No Further Danger Apprehended.

NASHVILLE, July 16.—The Rebel guerillas have fallen back toward McMinville (east of Murfreesboro), about two thousand in all, taking our captured officers along, and paroling the privates. Our loss at Murfreesboro was 33 killed and 62 wounded. The Rebels lost 50 killed and 100 wounded. The citizens are taking good care of the wounded and have buried the dead left by the Rebels. Citizens are actively enlisting in the Home Guard, and reinforcements are arriving. No danger is now apprehended of an attack on this city.

FROM CAIRO.

The Vicksburg Canal—Cotton Burned, &c.

CAIRO, July 15.—Water has been let into the canal at Vicksburg, but the anticipation that it would soon cut a channel through has not yet been realized. The work is three feet deep.

The guerrillas near Memphis are becoming very bold, burning cotton almost in sight of the city.—Disguising themselves as cotton buyers, they find where it is stored, and then come in force and burn it. Seven scouts of the Eleventh Illinois cavalry were attacked near Hernando on Friday. Two were wounded and captured. The balance escaped.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, July 12.—An engagement took place yesterday between a company of State Militia and Quantrell's band, near Pheasant Hill. The Rebels were finally repulsed, with a loss of six killed and five mortally wounded.

Our loss was nine killed and fifteen wounded.

Captain Kethel, commanding the militia, is reported to have been wounded.

Quantrell's coat and sabre, and a list of all his men, were taken.

BRILLIANT NAVAL EXPLOIT.

A British Steamer Loaded with Arms, Etc., Cut Out Under the Guns of Fort Morgan.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The British steamer "Ann" has arrived here in charge of Acting Master Partridge. The Ann was discovered under the guns of Fort Morgan, Mobile bay, unloading arms, gunpowder, etc., when the frigate Susquehanna and gunboat Kanawha sailed into the bay, the former engaging the fort and the latter succeeded in cutting the British vessel out. The crew of the Ann deserted and escaped after attempting to sink her. Her cargo consisted of gunpowder, arms, cartridges, boxes of tea, coffee, paper, etc.

Gen. Curtis' Army Safe—The Rebels Worsted

CORINTH, July 13, via Louisville, July 14.—Official information has been received at headquarters of the arrival of Gen. Curtis' army at Clarendon on the 10th, after almost daily skirmishing, in which the Rebels were worsted.

Six thousand of them made a stand, on the 7th, at Cock river, near Round Hill.

Colonel Harvey, of the 331 Illinois regiment, commanding the advance of Gen. Steele's division, and afterwards reinforced by two companies, attacked them and completely routed the Rebels, scattering them in all directions. Most of the enemy fled towards Little Rock. They also evacuated Dunal's Bluff.

Later.

General Curtis' advance has reached Helena. The army is in good condition and spirits. Provisions are scarce, but supplies are coming from Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Despatches to military authority, received to-day, say that General Curtis' command, about 14,000 strong, has reached Helena, Arkansas, where they are resting at present.

Promotions and Appointments in the Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The promotions and appointments in the army since the publication of the 10th of June embrace those of thirty non-commissioned officers and privates to Second Lieutenancies in the regular service, thus placing them in the line of advancement. Captain William Painter, formerly of Philadelphia, has been promoted to Major for gallantry at Drainesville, and efficiency as Assistant Quartermaster, and detailed to Gen. Buckeye's division.

Acting Master's Mate, David T. Potter, has been dismissed the service, he having offered to pay John B. Murray, of New York, $60 to obtain the appointment of Acting Master. Lieut. Austin Pendergrast has been ordered to the command of the Water Witch.

The following officers have been ordered to the United States iron-clad steamer New Ironsides:—Lieut. Robert Boyd, Jr.; Master, H. B. Robeson; Acting Master, Geo. W. Brooks; Engineers, A. W. Russell.

Arrival of the Steamer Ariel—$411,000 in Gold.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The steamer Ariel has arrived from Aspinwall, with $411,000 in gold.

The Governor of Panama has removed the seat of government temporarily to Santiago de Veraguas. Families are fleeing from the city to avoid the anticipated danger.

The Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated at Panama. Salutes by the United States steamship Saranac and the British ship Termagant were among the events.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Salvador had arrived from New York.

Court-Martial Sentences.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The proceedings and sentences of the General Court-Martial at Fort Columbus, of which Gen. Brown was President, have been officially approved. Capt. E. C. Jones, of the 7th Infantry, for being drunk while on duty as officer of the day, has been cashiered, and therefore ceases to be an officer of the army. Private Peter Fay, guilty of absenting himself, without leave, from his post one week, sentenced to be confined at hard labor for four months, and to forfeit ten dollars per month of his pay for the same period.

From General Halleck's Army.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Information from Corinth up to Thursday says that General Halleck was there, and the various divisions of his army were in excellent condition and eager for active operations.

Gen. Bragg has 40,000 Rebel troops at Tupello, and some 35,000 more at Holly Springs and other places. Their movements are said to indicate offensive operations.

Bounty Offered to Recruits.

ALBANY, July 16.—The Governor has determined to take the responsibility to offer a State bounty of $50 to each recruit, and provide a sum sufficient for that purpose, trusting to the next Legislature to endorse his action. The amount required will be from two millions to two and a half.

From New Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, July 12.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 30th ult., has arrived here. The news is unimportant.

It is rumored that all the Texans excepting one company have left Arizona, and commenced their homeward march.

Appointment Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Samuel J. Miller, of Iowa, was to-night confirmed by the Senate as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Troops Moving Under the New Call.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Vermont 9th regiment arrived here this morning and left at 6 o'clock this evening. They were greeted with great enthusiasm in their line of march down Broadway.

Ordered to Duty.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Surgeon Mitchell, of the 1st Maryland volunteers, will report for duty to Surgeon McFarlin, Medical Director of General Pope's command.

Military Appointment.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Hon. Edwin H. Webster, Representative from Maryland, has been nominated as Brigadier General of Volunteers.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Cotton is firm—sales of 1,400 bales at 45¾@46¼ cts. Flour has advanced 5 cts.—sales of 25,000 bbls.; State $4.55@4.80, Ohio $5.10@5.31; Southern $5@5.75. Wheat has advanced 1 ct—sales of 210,000 bushels; Chicago spring 104@109 cts.; Milwaukie club 109@112 cts.; Red Western 122@125 cts. Corn has advanced 1 ct—sales of 160,000 bushels; mixed 55@55⅝ cts. Pork is firm—sales of 230 bbls.; Mess $11@11.25. Lard is firm. Whiskey closed firm at 31⅝ cts. Sugar is firm—sales of 2,500 hhds; Muscovado 8¾@9¾ cts; Porto Rico 8¾@9 cts.; Havana 7¾@10¾. Coffee is firm—sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 20¾@21 cts. Rosin is firm at $10@10.50. Freights unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the New York Tribune.

THE PRESIDENT PREPARING A MESSAGE.

The President has been inaccessible to visitors all day, has not had the usual Cabinet meeting, and is known to be preparing a message to Congress. There is reason to believe that it deals with the questions of confiscation and emancipation involved in the bill which awaits his signature. Some think that he will return it unsigned and with his objections; others, with at least as much reason, that it will be sent back with his signature, accompanied, however, by a message recommending the passage of a supplemental bill curing what he regards as defects in the bill passed. Of what nature these objections are we are not advised.

THE SCARCITY OF COIN.

Secretary Chase has recommended the passage of a bill, which was agreed to by the Committee of Ways and Means, and will be introduced to-morrow. It provides that postage and other stamps may be issued for legal tender notes, and that on and after the 1st of August such stamps shall be a legal tender for all dues to the United States for sums less than $5, and shall be exchangable at any time for legal tender notes at any of the Sub-Treasuries or Depositaries designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 2 prohibits all persons and corporations from issuing shinplasters, under a penalty of $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.

AN AMBIGUOUS PHRASE EXPLAINED.

We are assured that Gen. Pope, in alluding in his proclamation to the mischievous expression, "lines of retreat," had special reference to a General within his own department, who, on being directed to assume a certain position, replied with an inquiry as to what would be his line of retreat from the point named.

Special Despatches to the N. Y. Herald.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S LETTER TO GENERAL DE LORENCEZ.

Louis Napoleon has written to General de Lorencez a letter, in which he denies that his intentions ever were to force a government upon the Mexican people. There is one of the passages in his letter in which he says: "The Mexican nation must know that such a step would be against my principles, my origin, my interests. All I wish is to see Mexico happy under a government of its own choice, strong and honest enough to give it order and peace. France has no other object in view; and if she can reach it she will think to have earned the gratitude and respect of the Mexicans themselves."

MR. MERCIER MEMORIALIZING THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Mercier, the French Ambassador at Washington, has addressed to the French Government a very remarkable memoir upon Mexico, which was read in one of the late sittings of the French Ministers. Mr. Mercier takes the ground that France will derive great commercial advantages from her intervention in the business of that country, one of the richest of the world, and shows himself very favorable to the establishment of a French protectorate in Mexico. He alludes also to the effect produced by the French expedition upon the United States, which, he says, have shown themselves the ardent supporters of Juarez's Government and very hostile to France.

Special Despatches to the N. Y. Times.

ARMY ARRANGEMENTS.

All officers absent on sick leave, are to be required to rejoin their commands at once, unless where clearly unable, as vast numbers are ready to be away without good cause, and in many cases they are using the privileges to electioneer amongst the people in behalf of Democratic candidates.

RUMORS OF IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Rumors are current, and credited, to-night, that important changes in high quarters are to be made.

SENATOR SIMMONS.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has escaped from its dilemma in the Simmons case, by falling back on the *res ipsa loquitur* principle—treating his misdemeanor as a crime, and claiming want of power to punish it as the laws stand. This will hardly cleanse away the stain inflicted on that body.

LETTER FROM CORINTH.

THE SITUATION—CONCENTRATION OF CONFEDERATES AT CHATTANOOGA—WORK FOR THE ARMY OF THE OHIO—BUSINESS ON THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

A correspondent, under date of Corinth, July 10, writes as follows:

During the last forty-eight hours, no further act of hostility by the Confederates has been reported at headquarters, but it is nevertheless evident that trouble from some direction is still looked for, and measures taken accordingly. The forces guarding the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, east and west of this place, are being strengthened, and work on the entrenchments southeast of the town is being pushed with large fatigue parties. It seems to be certain that the Confederates are now in considerable strength in front of our outposts, both on the Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi Central Railroads, and whether with offensive or merely on the defensive, remains to be seen.

General Buel is understood to have reported to General Halleck that Confederate troops are pouring into Chattanooga from all parts of the South. A whole division from General Bragg's army is believed to have come up lately to that place, via the Tennessee and Atlantic Railroad. The body represented some days since to be moving about to the southeast of Tuscumbia is also supposed to have gone in the same direction. That the enemy will make vigorous efforts to hold Chattanooga is not to be wondered at. That point is the key to North Carolina as well as Georgia, and with its fall those two States will be open to Federal invasion.

Its possession would enable a Federal army to get into the rear of the Confederate army at Richmond, cut off its communication with Bragg's forces, and deprive Lee of supplies from the cotton States. Again, the loss of Chattanooga would involve the abandonment of Rome, where, it is well known, the Confederates have established and operated for some time a large armory and foundry for ordnance of every description. All these considerations render it certain that the Army of the Ohio will meet with stout resistance. That it will be able to overcome it speedily, I do not doubt. As the advance of the division detached from here passed through Huntsville, over a week since, arriving news from the vicinity of Chattanooga may soon be expected.

The freight and passenger business of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is already immense. Trains each day are loaded to their utmost capacity with passengers and military stores, and private goods; and although some Northern rolling stock is already on the road, business is still a good deal retarded by the insufficiency of the means of transportation. Day before yesterday, a train made the run from Columbus through, for the first time, in a day. This morning some car loads of cotton went North.

The Viceroy of Egypt is beginning to receive more attention from the nobility of Great Britain. The Speaker of the House of Commons was to give him a public dinner on the 2d instant, and the Mayor of Liverpool a grand banquet on the 17th. It is reported that the Viceroy has invited the Emperor of Austria to spend the next winter at Cairo.

The New York Central Railroad Company have now in use several iron freight cars, and have under construction an iron passenger car. Should the experiment prove a success no more wooden cars will be constructed.

The anniversary of the Pope's accession to the papal chair was celebrated in Rome on the 17th of June. The Pope made a speech to the members of the Sacred College, expressing confidence that he would yet triumph over all his enemies.

The first loaf manufactured from wheat of the present year's growth has been offered to the Emperor of France. The wheat was grown in the plains of Arles, and converted into flour at Dijon.

The British troops at present reach the number of 200,000 effectives. Of these, about 63,000 are in India, about 69,000 in the Colonies, and the remaining 83,000 form the standing army at home.

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John Stellmann,	Jno. S. Barry.

a22 eotf OTIS SPEAR, Sec'y.

MORGAN'S KENTUCKY RAID.

Correspondence N. Y. World.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The inhabitants of the Queen City of the West are in a state of intense excitement. Not even the intelligence of the disasters recently sustained by the army of the Potomac has produced such an universal feeling of alarm as that caused by a brief despatch received on Saturday afternoon from Gen. Boyle, of Kentucky, announcing that the Confederate Col. Morgan was *en route* for Lexington and Frankfort, accompanied by a considerable force of artillery and cavalry, with the intention of giving those cities to the flames.

REINFORCEMENTS CALLED FOR.

Mayor Hatch was at once notified of the fact, and but a short time elapsed before he was in receipt of the following telegram, which was certainly far from quieting the general apprehension:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 12.

His Honor Mayor Hatch:

Send artillery and as many men as possible to Lexington, Ky., without delay.

J. T. BOYLE, Brigadier General.

WHAT WAS DONE.

A conference with the city authorities satisfied the Mayor that prompt proceedings were demanded by the exigency of the occasion. Measures were at once taken for holding an immense mass meeting in Fifth street, that the citizens might be informed at the earliest moment possible of the threatening posture of affairs, and therefore the sooner prepare to carry out the intentions of the authorities.

A CONSULTATION.

After making the preliminary arrangements for the holding of the meeting, the Mayor held a consultation with his aid, General Rates, ex-Senator Pugh, and other gentleman of ability, in regard to the proper steps to be taken to save Lexington and Frankfort from the threatened calamity. General Boyle was telegraphed to for further particulars, and in response sent the following answer:

It is believed that Morgan's force is 2,800. He will soon gain accessions if the Government does not show its power. He threatens to move as far as your city. J. T. BOYLE, Brigadier General

The Mayor also received the subjoined despatch:

LOUISVILLE, July 12.

Mayor Hatch: A regiment from Indiana will arrive here on Sunday morning. We will have to defend this city, and Cincinnati must defend Lexington. Morgan, with 1,500 men, has burned Perryville, and is marching on to Danville.

J. T. BOYLE, Brigadier-General.

A correspondence was also opened with the Secretary of War, Governor Tod, and other officials. The Mayor delivered a brief address suitable to the occasion, in which he stated that he would, if necessary, go as a common soldier, and pledged his concurrence in any measures the meeting should adopt in behalf of the common cause. A committee of ten, headed by the Mayor, was then appointed.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM CAMP DENISON.

A despatch had been previously received from Camp Denison announcing that two hundred and eighty six troops, fully armed and equipped, were soon to start for Cincinnati, and would arrive here about 10½ o'clock. Refreshments were now ordered for these men, and everything managed for their reception. They reached the city at 11 o'clock, and after taking a brief rest, and paying proper attention to their respective wants, embarked for Covington, and subsequently left on a special train for the scene of danger—Lexington.

CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING.

The committee of ten caused to be published the following notice:

TO THE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF CINCINNATI.—The undersigned, for the committee appointed at the citizens' meeting held last evening at the Fifth street Market-house, authorized by said meeting, request that the citizens convene at the public square on Fifth street this morning at 9 o'clock.

GEORGE HATCH, Chairman.

T. J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

This call was published in the *Enquirer*, and excited much attention as well as alarm.

THE MEETING.

Sunday morning it was evident to even the most casual observer that something of importance was on the tapis. Everybody was on the alert for the latest news from the seat of war, and numerous were the inquiries propounded to those believed to stand high in official favor as to the whereabouts of the guerilla chieftain Morgan. Long before nine o'clock crowds of excited people wended their way to the Fifth street market-house, and when the meeting was called to order there could not have been less than three thousand citizens on the ground. The action of ex-Senator Pugh, Mayor Hatch [illegible] to the chair, and Mr. John D. Caldwell was appointed Secretary. Telling speeches were then delivered by the Mayor, Mr. Pugh, and other gentlemen. A resolution was adopted that a portion of the police force of the city, armed and equipped as the law directs, should be despatched to Lexington. This was subsequently done. The Mayor then read the following despatch from Judge Buckner, of Kentucky. (The Judge, unlike his namesake of Fort Warren, is a loyal man, and a devoted friend of Senator Crittenden):

LEXINGTON, July 13.—Can't you send us some assistance by special train? Unless we get assistance our city must fall into the hands of the enemy. A special train will leave Covington at 10 o'clock.

THE RECEPTION OF VOLUNTEERS.

A committee of thirteen was nominated to arrange for the reception of volunteers, after which the meeting adjourned. The meeting throughout was orderly, and the proceedings were conducted with entire unanimity. On every countenance the determination to do all within man's power to avert the threatened calamity could be read. Seldom have I witnessed greater unanimity of opinion in a public assemblage than was exhibited in this.

ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council, owing to the threatening aspect of affairs, did what under other circumstances yesterday afternoon in extraordinary session, and at once proceeded to business. A preamble and resolutions were adopted setting forth the intelligence above given, the appointment of the committee of thirteen and their action, and concluding with making an appropriation of $5,000 to carry out the objects for which the committee was appointed. After the transaction of other business, the Council adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A DESPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

Mayor Hatch having telegraphed to the Secretary of War the first despatch transmitted to him by Gen. Boyle, received the following answer:

"No information has been received here from Gen. Boyle of any such pressing need of men or artillery as his request to you and your call for a public meeting would indicate. The department must have more definite information before it can act intelligently. Send here immediately a copy of Gen. Boyle's telegram to you, and any other information you may have on this subject.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

The Mayor at once complied with the Secretary's request.

THE DANGER NOT EXAGGERATED.

Mr. G. W. Fulton, who has just been appointed superintendent of the Kentucky Central Railroad, yesterday sent the following communication to the Mayor:

COVINGTON, KY., July 13.

MAYOR HATCH: A train from Nicholasville has just arrived at Lexington. The conductor saw a messenger just from Harrodsburg. He reports that Mackville, Springfield and Harrodsburg are in Morgan's possession. Four hundred of his men are in Harrodsburg. His whole force is now estimated at 3,000 men. Danville has not been injured, and it is supposed the object of Morgan is to attack Frankfort, cut off the Louisville Railroad, and strike for the Covington road, between Lexington and Cynthiana.

We have not been able to get Frankfort office since noon today, when operator reported Morgan within twelve miles of the city.

G. W. FULTON.

RECEIPTS FROM LEXINGTON.

Mayor Hatch has also received many despatches from Lexington concerning the movements of Morgan's force, of which the following will serve as specimens:

LEXINGTON, July 13.

Mayor Hatch: Send on all the men that is possible. Morgan is advancing on this place. Don't delay. He arrived at Harrodsburg at 2 o'clock this morning. Destroying property. Receiving large accessions to his forces. C. F. WOLLEY.

LEXINGTON, KY., July 13.

George Hatch:

Morgan, at last advices, nine miles from Frankfort. Have proclaimed martial law here.

F. G. BRACHT,
Mayor and Provost Marshal.

LEXINGTON, July 13.

Mayor Hatch:

John Morgan is reported in Danville, and his pickets in Camp Dick Robinson. My thanks for offer. Send all that are on the road, including train now forming at Covington, as many will be used as guards. F. G. BRACHT, Mayor.

FORMIDABLE PREPARATIONS.

The chairman of the committee of thirteen has sent a telegram to Governor Tod to the effect that a gunboat which can be completed within forty-eight hours is lying in the river, and requesting permission to have her at once made ready for use. This request will no doubt be complied with. He has also requested the Government to transmit one thousand stand of arms for the use of the new recruits.

REINFORCEMENTS AT HAND AND MORE TO COME.

A special train arrived yesterday afternoon from Columbus, bringing eleven hundred troops, recruited at Camp Chase, and one thousand stand of arms consigned to the quartermaster-general.—Both men and arms are now on their way to Lexington. Such activity speaks well for the authorities.

RECRUITING RAPIDLY PROGRESSING.

Upwards of five hundred volunteers signed the roll yesterday. They will leave for Lexington as soon as the proper arrangements for their arming and transportation has been effected. To-day this number will be largely added to. The recruiting officers are jubilant over their succes, and well they may be, for the spirit of '61 has again made its appearance. Judging from yesterday's results it is evident Ohio's quota of troops under the recent call of the President will be speedily funished.

COL. MORGAN'S BROTHER ARRESTED.

The brother of the bandit Morgan, who had been arrested at Louisville recently, and subsequently released by order of General Boyle, arrived in town the other day and put up at the Burnet House. As soon as the Mayor heard of the arrival of this "distinguished stranger," he had him arrested and conveyed to the office of our urbane and gentlemanly chief of police. Morgan than produced his parole signed by General Boyle, exhibited the innocence of an injured man, and requested the Mayor to telegraph to Gen. Boyle for instructions. This was done, and, the answer being satisfactory, the prisoner was released. He intends to visit your city, if his statement to that effect can be relied on. His relationship to the great Rebel bandit he does not deny, but appears to be rather proud of it than otherwise. He is a full blooded secessionist, has three brothers in the Confederate army, and ought, in my opinion, to be incarcerated in Fort Warren. But Gen. Boyle thinks otherwise.

MORGAN'S WHEREABOUTS.

The Mayor has received the following despatches concerning the whereabouts of Morgan, in addition to those I have already given. Gen. Boyle's communication would seem to indicate that Lexington is not, after all, the point at which the Confederates aim:

COVINGTON, July 13.

To Mayor Hatch:

Communication has just been re-established with Frankfort. Col. Warner is in command.

G. W. FULTON.

Also the following:

LEXINGTON, KY., July 13—8 A. M.

To George Hatch:

Some of Morgan's men, four hundred strong, are now near Nicholasville. Our pickets are falling back; we shall have hot work to-night. Morgan is evidently coming by two or three roads.

MAYOR BRACHT.

LOUISVILLE.

To George Hatch:

I believe Morgan will make his attack here, not at Lexington. Telegraph to J. B. Temple, at Frankfort, N. C. Johnson, Lexington, that the Confederates have the telegraph between here and there. Advise Governor Morton of the condition of affairs, and let him send any force he can.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier General commanding.

From the Louisville Democrat, July 13.

THE GUERRILLAS AT LEBANON—BANK AND POSTOFFICE SEIZED.

Yesterday the city was full of rumors of guerilla raids. There is no doubt but the vile suggestion of marauding bands to rob, steal and murder has been put into practice. Night before last a skirmish took place at New Hope, between a Confederate force under the notorious Jack Allen, one of Morgan's gang, and some Union troops. The Confederates were beaten and pursued several miles. They had their revenge, however. They went to Lebanon, robbed the Commercial Bank and a private bank, and burned the depot of the railroad, and, it is said, burned part of the town.

Whither the gang went we could not ascertain. It is reported, on pretty good authority, that about two hundred of the marauders are assembled at Garnettsville, in Meade county. Later news is, that several citizens of Lebanon were killed, and that the guerillas were about eight hundred strong. It is further reported that the robbers were within a few miles of Danville yesterday, where, no doubt, the banks will be robbed. The Nashville train did not arrive last night, but no further news from this line. The Campbell House and Harris House, at Lebanon, were both burned.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Y. Johnson, of the 28th Kentucky, had two companies at Lebanon. They are said to be taken prisoners, except Capt. Barth and ten of his company, who escaped.

There is reason to believe that there is a general uprising of Secessionists in this State, and we are prepared to hear more of these robbers and murderers. The movements to meet the scoundrels we shall not publish for their benefit. They can find out to their cost. The case calls for the most energetic treatment. Men who resort to such measures are entitled to no sympathy or mercy.

We hope General Boyce will carry out his order, and compel the sympathizers to pay the expenses, and indemnify those who suffer from these bandits.

STILL LATER.

Two of those engaged in the fight at New Hope arrived last night with despatches for Gen. Boyle. It is a certainty that a great portion of Lebanon has been burned, including the dwelling