FROM EUROPE.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER NORTH AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The following additional intelligence per North American, via Cape Race, has been received:

The North American passed the Anglo-Saxon on the 17th, bound East.

The North American reports experiencing strong westerly breezes.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 10th instant were unimportant.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Times* gives a strong picture of the dishonesty and mismanagement of the war on the Federal side. He says that the courage and resignation of the volunteers is above all praise, and that they stand hardships and privations which no European army would submit to without revolting, and they do so because they consider such things as inseparable from the war, and have no idea that the greater of them is owing to the ignorance and negligence of their Generals and the scroundrelism of money-making people. Hundreds are slaughtered by the ignorance or drunkenness of some of the Generals. Notwithstanding that the river and railways are close by and up to General McClellan's army, whole divisions are for consecutive days without other food than a few wretched biscuits and still more wretched coffee. For days together they have been without an ounce of meat, and when they do get it it is nothing but salt beef.

The correspondent argues that Gen. McClellan will not risk another attack upon Richmond, preferring the more secure way of starving out the Confederates.

The *Times* editorially opposes the cry from Manchester for Government interference in the production of cotton. It says that the Government can do nothing which the manufacturers cannot do better. Government interference would not be impossible but in the highest degree prejudicial.—What is needed in order to secure an adequate supply of cotton is a steady demand, that the price will be permanent, and that is an assurance that Manchester shrinks from giving. Any price that is required for this year will be cheerfully paid, but no engagements will be made for a longer period.—This will never do if we are to have a desirable demand, and that we shall hardly find so long as we are perpetually speculating on a return of that supply from America which has just so signally failed.

A large open air meeting had been held at Stockport, at which a petition to Parliament was adopted praying that the Government would take into serious consideration the propriety of the Government using its influence to bring about a reconciliation between the Northern and Southern States, as it is from America alone that an immediate supply of cotton can be expected, and if need there should be that the Goverment will not hesitate to acknowledge the Southern States, as they believe that must be the ultimate result. An amendment was offered and rejected, when the petition as originally drawn up was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The Prince of Wales is about to visit Russia in the Royal yacht Osborne. It was reported that the British Channel fleet would accompany the yacht up the Baltic.

Military honors were being extended to Marshal McMahon during his visit to England. The troops at Aldershot had a field day in his presence.

The Viceroy of Egypt, in a speech at Manchester, said in regard to cotton that next year he felt confident in promising from Egypt, if not double the amount of the last crop, at least fan increase of one-half.

FRANCE.

Admiral de la Graviere had left Paris for Cherbourg to embark to Mexico.

It is also now asserted that General Forey will embark for Mexico on the 20th of July.

The Paris Bourse was firmer, the Rentes being quoted at 69f. 45c.

PORTUGAL.

The King had formally announced to the Council of State his approaching marriage with the daughter of Victor Emmanuel.

RUSSIA.

The report that Russia had made an army of reserve either in favor of Austrian or Pontifical territory in Italy, in recognizing the Italian Monarchy, is discredited.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The June mails had been received. The news was unimportant. Trade on the coast was improving. In the money market the funds were dull, owing to the recurrence of unfavorable weather, and by the report of Mahommedan conspiracies in Northwest Africa.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—In the London Discount market money was very abundant, and good bills were done at 2¾ even before the Bank reduced its rate from 3 to 2¾.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE POOR ASSOCIATION.—The Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor convened in regular monthly meeting last evening, Jesse Hunt, Esq., President *pro tem.*, in the chair. The report of the agents for the months of April, May and June, show that 4,582 persons were relieved at a cost of $137,767.22; 22 sick and 22 boys were sent to Sunday schools, and 5 boys and 3 girls to public schools; employment was procured for 10 men, 13 females, 10 boys and 14 girls; 702 families were visited without any relief being afforded. The report of the Treasurer showed that at the last regular meeting the balance in the treasury was $1,512.12; since that time the receipts have been $3,010.83, making a total of $4,532.95. The payments since the last meeting amounted to $970.79, leaving in the treasury at date $2,582.16. The report was accepted, and a vote of thanks tendered to Prof. Herrmann, the Prestidigitateur, and Mr. O. H. Palmer, his agent, for a donation of $70.50, the proceeds of an entertainment. The report of the Standing Fuel Committee was read by Dr. H. S Hunt and adopted. The report of the Special Fuel Committee was read and adopted. [illegible] thoroughly discussed, after which Mr. Colton offered a resolution to the effect that all purchases of fuel for the ensuing year be made within the city. The resolution was adopted. Appropriations were then made of $75 per month for each district for the months of August, September and October. The Board then adjourned.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was rather a warm day. Early in the morning the sky was clear, but before noon heavy clouds arose denoting a storm, the wind, however, at that time changed from the southeast to the northwest and the sun shone out brightly. In the evening the wind veered to the northeast, and some rain fell about 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock the indications were that we would have more rain. The thermometer at the Office demanded [illegible]

At 9 o'clock ..... 76 degrees.
" 11 " ..... 84 "
" 6 " ..... 83 "

MORTALITY REPORT.—The report of the Health Commissioner, Dr. S. T. Knight, for the week ending yesterday morning, shows the total number of deaths, from all causes, to have been 127; males 65, females 62. This is a decrease over the deaths of the preceding week of 4. The mortality among children under 10 years of age is 6 less than the week before. Compared with the corresponding week of last year it shows an increase of 15 in the total deaths.

BODY RECOGNIZED.—The man who was drowned on Saturday night, was recognized as Edmund Crozdale, of Baltimore, recently a clerk in one of the Departments at Washington under the administration of President Buchanan. He was a widower, fifty years of age, and leaves some children, who are at school in Baltimore county. The body was taken in charge by his relatives and will be interred this afternoon.

DEATH OF A BALTIMORE STAFF PRISONER.—Thos. W. Bunting, a native of Baltimore, died at Louisville, Ky., on Thursday last. He was arrested by the Government authorities on Saturday night, and placed in the military prison, and died in the hospital attached thereto as above stated. He had many acquaintances in this city, and several years ago filled the position of clerk in the City Collector's office.

FORGERY.—Edward Smith was arrested yesterday by officers Ray and Buck, charged with forging the name of Daniel H. McPhail to a check for the sum of $98.47. He was committed for Court by Justice Hiss.

THREATENING TO KILL.—William T. Roberts was arrested by officer Seymour, charged with threatening to kill Francis Muller, on Fayette near Gay street, and also for hurraing for Jeff. Davis. He was held for a hearing.

Amusements.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MANAGER JOHN T. FORD.—The theatrical season terminates to-night with a grand complimentary benefit to Manager John T. Ford, tendered him by the members of the dramatic company, the musicians, officers, and all the employees of the theatre, as a practical testimonial of their appreciation of "the kindness, fidelity, energy and high honor" which have characterized his professional and social relations with them. The compliment was conceived and gotten up entirely without the knowledge of its recipient, who was only apprised of the intention of his company when every detail for its consummation had been completed. This professional and practical testimonial is rare praise, and in its delicacy of intent, and friendly effect, reflects equal credit upon both parties. The occasion, which will be a sort of gala in the theatrical experience of our city, will derive additional *eclat* and significance from the friendly interest manifested by our eminent comedian Mr. John E. Owens, Stuart Robson, J. Wilson, Messrs. Donaldson and Gilbert the gymnasts, Miss Emily Thorne and Miss Mollie Williams, who have severally volunteered, and will appear in the extraordinary entertainment of the night. This compliment of Mr. Ford's dramatic company is one in which the public should largely participate and carry out to the fullest consummation. The energy and vast fertility of resources displayed by Mr. Ford in keeping his theatre open through a period of national gloom and disaster, for a longer time, and with more profitable results, than any similar establishment in the Union, strongly demand a full and brilliant recognition. A glance at the bill of to-night will show its great attractiveness.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Sterling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

This Court was engaged yesterday with the following business:

Josephine Lyon, negress, was adjudged not guilty of keeping a bawdy house.

Frederick Keller, convicted of larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for four years.

Emma Young, convicted of larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Grand Jury was discharged until the 1st of September; and the petit jury until further notice.

The Court then adjourned until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

On Sunday the steamtug Blanche Page exploded her boiler while towing a barge full of excursionists in the harbor of New York. The steward of the tug was killed, but no one else was injured.

MEETING OF A DEPUTATION OF CITIZEN AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock the Committee of fifty citizens, appointed by Governor Bradford, to devise the best mode of encouraging volunteering or to raise Maryland's quota of troops called for by the recent Proclamation of the President, met at the Mayor's office. The meeting was quite full, only three or four of the appointees being absent.

At the hour named, on motion of the Hon. Wm. Price, the Hon. John P. Kennedy was called to the Chair, and C. Sidney Norris, Esq., appointed Secretary.

After the organization of the meeting the President stated his views in regard to the call of the Governor.—It was an appeal to the citizens of the State to expedite recruiting for the army in the great emergency which was now upon the country, to sustain the honor of the nation in its present difficulties. When the war first broke out large numbers of the citizens of the State stood aloof, although truly loyal, impressed with the idea that Government then brought to bear upon the rebellious States was ample, but they now saw that a certain madness and desperation had seized upon their brethren of the South, and it was now evident to the loyal men of the country, that the only hope of a settlement was through the influence of the force which the Government was able to bring against the rebellious portion of the country. There was a difference of opinion as to the best mode of supplying the troops called for from Maryland. They were called upon now to act, and the time had come when the State of Maryland could appeal to her loyal majorities to vindicate the laws. The speaker doubted the policy of raising a fund for bounties by private contributions. He was in favor of making a direct appeal to the legislative body of the State, and ask them to give the required aid. After the Legislature had performed their part, the citizens would be too glad, by contributions, to add to the personal welfare and comfort of the soldiers! [illegible] Governor calling the Committee together was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Robert Turner then suggested that a Committee be selected from the Committee present, to address the Governor in regard to convening the Legislature and also suggested the propriety of requesting the Mayor to reconvene the City Councils. He thought that if the Councils were brought together again, the influence which would be brought upon the Second Branch by this meeting would make them more inclined to pass the ordinance which was introduced into the First Branch, to encourage enlisting.

Mr. Price addressed the meeting on the importance of the State and city acting promptly in the matter, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. He considered that the raising of bounty money was the best mode to get men. By enlistment loyal men were obtained, whereas by a draft you get rebels, and they get substitutes who City Councils, if they would pass the ordinance appropriating $300,000 for bounties, no doubt the Legislature would assume to pay a part of the appropriation; it wouldn't be right to saddle the whole upon the city. But the committee to act promptly upon this communication of the Governor. Mr. Price moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed, whose duty it should be to propose at the earliest day the proper proceedings to be taken in reference to the Governor's call.

J. W. Randolph, Esq., was opposed to the appointment of such a committee; he was in favor of immediate action. He thought the Committee then assembled could work now, as well as the committee who were about to be appointed. He was for going to work at once; he wanted no mincing of words. Ask the Mayor to call the Council together, and ask those gentlemen of the Second Branch to act upon the matter of bounty-money to volunteers. If the City Council won't do their duty, can't the citizens of Baltimore do something? He was opposed to any of this trifling by the City Council, in a great crisis like this. He had seen some action in the Legislature, last winter, when it made his heart sick. He recollected, last winter, when at Annapolis, at the time the treason bill was under consideration, and amendment after amendment was being offered, of the most trivial character, a young stripling, from one of the counties, proposed that it should be made criminal to say "Old Abe Lincoln." These things were gravely considered by the House, until Reverdy Johnson arose, and, by a few remarks, put a stop to it.

Mr. Randolph then moved, as a substitute to Mr. Turner's motion—That the Mayor be requested to convene the City Council, and urge upon them the passage of the ordinance as offered by Mr. Sullivan of the First Branch, or one having the same objects in view. He said that he had heard it remarked that the members of the Second Branch were in doubt about their power or right to pass this ordinance, and wanted time to consider it fully. He recollected when an ordinance had been passed some fifteen months ago, appropriating five hundred dollars, in three hours. He thought that if the Committee would go to that Branch and ask them to pass this ordinance, not one member would dare to pass it.

Mr. Turner—"You might as well try to raise the dead."

Mr. Turner then withdrew his motion for Mr. Randolph's, saying that as the Second Branch had appropriated $500,000 to take the State out of the Union, they might do something to keep it in.

Mr. Randolph's motion was then adopted.

The Chairman thought that an appropriation by the City Council would be of great benefit in the present crisis. If the money was loaned by the city to the State for the purpose of bounties, until the State could by legislation repay it, it would stimulate action throughout the State.

The ordinance which had previously been referred to was then read by the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Price, the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Randolph was adopted was reconsidered.

Mr. Price then offered a resolution, requesting the City of Baltimore to appropriate $300,000 for the purpose of the more speedy enlistment of troops for the war, both in the State and city. This was rejected.

Mr. John V. L. Findlay then offered a resolution, "that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it should be to confer with the Governor on the expediency of calling the Legislature together, to take the necessary steps to meet the exigencies of the crisis

Mr. Turner was in favor of calling the Legislature together. He had heard and knew that there were disloyal men there, and he wanted to see what they would do. If they would not meet this demand upon them, he would be one who would help to pilot them to Fort Warren.

He believed there were men among them who would glory in seeing them wallowing in their gore. He was for getting rid of all such.

Mr. Purnell was opposed to the calling of the Legislature. He believed that the Governor had already considered this matter. It may be that since the adjournment of that body, there was a change in the opinion and feeling of some of the members, which the Governor was cognizant of, and on this account he was loath to convene the body. From the Governor's Circular, it seemed to him, that he expected the desired aid without the action of the Legislature.

[illegible] a committee of five, it was carried.

Mr. Henry P. Brooks then offered a resolution, that it was the sense of this meeting that it was necessary to press upon the Legislature the necessity of resorting to a draft, from all white male inhabitants, to procure the quota required from the State under the call of the President.

Mr. Brooks thought that a system of drafting was the only fair way to conduct a war by a free people. The only way to make people show their loyalty to uphold the laws.

Mr. C. D. Leary said that he had heard it said that the Governor was afraid to convene the Legislature as he doubted the loyalty of that body. He had been opposed to an extra session of the Legislature, but if it was true that the men elected to the Legislature in this crisis had proved disloyal, the people of the State should know it, and he therefore was in favor of an extra session to know whether they were loyal or not. He was willing to rely on them until they were tried and found wanting. After they had assembled and the exigency pressed upon them, then, if they did not press the appropriation, he was in favor of a draft. He had heard that there were thirty thousand disloyal men in the State ready and willing to pull down the Government at the first opportunity, and he was not willing to place arms in the hands of such men and peril the safety of the State. Such a report, however, he would only approve as supposed to the draft.

Mr. Archer—He had seen something of it in 1861. He thought that if the wealthy secessionists were drawn, they would procure substitutes from the poorer classes of their secession friends; and the first thing we would hear of, would be a whole regiment of Irishmen going over to the enemy body and soul.

Mr Benjamin Deford said he had no faith in anything but drafting. We might beat the drums here for six months, and then not get enough men to fill up the regiment of Maryland's quota. He wanted first to get loyal men of the disloyal, to get the power over them once, and he would then make good soldiers of them by driving them at the point of the bayonet

Mr. Price said that the sense of the meeting was evidently against drafting, and that if the resolution of Mr. Brooks was adopted they would be undoing all that they had been doing.

Mr. William T. Albert then moved that the resolution of Mr. Brooks be referred to the Committee of Five, to be used in their discretion at their interview with the Governor.

The Chair then appointed the following committee to wait upon the Governor: Messrs. J. V. L. Findlay, Wm. Price, John W. Randolph, John B. Seidenstricker and Wm. J. Albert.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

INTERESTING FROM THE WEST.

THE EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE CITIZENS TO OPPOSE MORGAN AND HIS MEN.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 19.

Since the redoubtable Morgan first appeared in the vicinity of Lexington, this people have been much excited, and not altogether without cause.—The events of day before yesterday, and the thousand wild rumors and speculations which circulated yesterday, fretted the public mind into a condition bordering on frenzy. Many good people seemed frightened, while the majority manifested decided symptoms of uneasiness. The case was more aggravated by the fact that it was impossible to ascertain the strength of the guerillas, and that a march of thirty hours would bring them to the suburbs of Covington. These conditions, together with the uncertainty which involved the fight at Cynthiana, and the fugitive reports that many who went from this city and Newport to assist our Kentucky friends had been slain, created a turmoil and confusion which was never before witnessed here.

The earliest reports were quite gloomy, and well calculated to excite apprehension. It was stated, on the authority of a railroad conductor on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, that after the Unionists of Cynthiana had surrendered on Thursday evening, the Confederates fired two volleys into the company which went from Newport, and killed nearly all of them. This statement ran through various modifications during the day, producing more or less excitement and distress. During the afternoon it was more satisfactorily stated that Captain Glass had stood by his gun until the town was surrendered, when he disappeared. It was also reported that our loss in killed and wounded was about thirty; but it is impossible to ascertain whether this is reliable. We understand that two sons of Daniel Wolf, of Newport, were killed, and a son of Mr. Constance, a brewer of the same city, was captured. Captain Moore, of Engine Company No. 8, of this city, was also captured. We presume that the 12-pound howitzer and the four fine Department horses, which went from this city, were captured by the enemy.

Meantime a hope that Cynthiana had not surrendered was inspired by a despatch received in the morning by United States Quartermaster, Capt. Dickerson, asking for more arms and ammunition for our forces at Cynthiana. But Capt. Dickerson, suspecting that Morgan was attempting something smart, instituted inquiries and was soon satisfied that the requisition was bogus.

Meantime the Mayor received despatches which caused him to summon the Winfield Rifles for duty, but there proved to be no occasion for them. The streets were full of excited people, all discussing the news, and all apparently eager to do something; but helpless, because there was no head. Dozens of young men were seeking officers to recruit for temporary service, but appropriate arrangements had not been made to accommodate them. Some desired to know for what length of time they would be required to absent themselves from home; others, desirous to learn who would provide for their families, and nobody was authorized to give any satisfactory answer.

After dinner application was made for volunteers to protect the Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, the people of Covington declining to leave the city, under supposition that their services would be required at home, but there was no organization prepared to respond to that or to any other requisition.

Meantime Lieutenant Colonel Sydney Burbank, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Newport Barracks, was ordered to take military command of this city. As soon as the fact was published, public excitement visibly subsided, and there being now a promise of organization, confidence was restored. Upon assuming command, Col. Burbank published the following:

CINCINNATI, O., July 18, 1862.

Order No. 1.—1. Pursuant to instructions received from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes military command of the City of Cincinnati.

2. Major Kilburn, U. S. Cav., Capt. Dickerson, A. Q. M., and Major McDowell, Paymaster, U. S. A., are appointed aids and assistants. Any order issued by them, in my name, will be respected and obeyed.

S. BURBANK,
Lieut.-Col. 13th Infantry.

Order No. II. directs all officers of the volunteer service in this city, not on duty, to report to the military commandant.

Many persons being under the impression that the city was not properly provided with arms, we inquired, and found that adequate provision had been made in this respect. There were more arms than there were men to take them, and there was more artillery than we could use at present—with suitable ammunition. People were also anxious about the big guns around Newport and Covington. Those which were back of Newport are at the Newport Barracks, and those back of Covington are dismounted, and the carriages are under the control of the United States authorities, so that they could not be turned against us in any event. Those at Price's Hill had been stuffed with cobble stones and sand, but they were cleaned for duty yesterday.

The District Military Committee and City Council both met during the day, and did some important business—the substance of which is reported in another column.

At night excitement was still high, but people were more temperate than they were in the morning. After reasoning among themselves, they seemed satisfied that Morgan's men would hardly venture to the river, very near to Cincinnati, especially as it was understood that pursuit of them from Lexington and Frankfort had begun. At 2 o'clock last night, it was the opinion of judicious military men that Morgan had already begun to retreat, and it was hoped that, with good management, his gang would be captured or dispersed.

Under the circumstances, it was difficult for Colonel Burbank to accomplish anything yesterday. But all militia forces which report themselves will be used *pro tempore*, as occasion demands.

Prominent citizens strongly recommended that martial law be proclaimed, assigning peculiar and forcible reasons therefor, and the subject was taken under advisement. It may be proper to state that the Mayor called upon Colonel Burbank and proposed to surrender all military control to his direction.

Until a late hour in the evening, the engine houses and the usual places for ward meetings were thronged with men, and large numbers were enrolled for service in the two city regiments of Home Guards. Some recruits were also proceed for the three years' service.

Covington and Newport were much more intensely excited than this city. The people of the former anticipated a speedy attack, and serious preparations were made to repel it. The people of the latter city were afflicted by agonizing apprehensions concerning their friends and relatives where at Cynthiana. During the day, several prominent alleged secession sympathizers were arrested, including the Messrs. Winston and J. R. Hallam, Esq.

CALL FOR THIRTY-DAY VOLUNTEERS.

All companies organized and officered for service, whither in this State or Kentucky, will be accepted for thirty days from date of enrollment and muster, upon reporting in person to Major Burbank, Commander, No. 36 Masonic Buildings, Third street.

A supply of arms and ammunition is already in the city for issue to such troops.

They will receive the same pay as troops organized for the war, and be subject to the same regulations, and must report themselves for duty within the next forty-eight hours.

By order of the Governor:

GEORGE B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster General.

THE EXCITEMENT IN COVINGTON, KY.

THE LATEST FROM CYNTHIANA.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 19.

The capture of Cynthiana by the Confederates under John Morgan, was announced by telegraph yesterday morning at 10½ o'clock. The fight commenced about 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and lasted about thirty minutes, the small force under Lieut. Col. Landrum being overpowered by Morgan's hordes of Texan Rangers. It is said the Confederates poured two destructive volleys into the ranks of Capt. John Arthur's company, of Newport, after the surrender had been made. Morgan paroled all the prisoners, and then paroled them. After sacking the place, he left in the direction of Lexington. If he goes in that way, he will be bagged sure. The number of killed in the engagement is supposed to amount to about seventy-five on the Federal side. The Confederate loss is not exactly known, but is estimated at fully one hundred. Still later despatches from Boyd's Station state that Col. Landrum and forty of his men escaped. Two of Morgan's cavalry regiments moved off in the direction of Lexington yesterday morning. The death of Captain Glass, of Cincinnati, is confirmed by a paroled Ohio soldier, who arrived at Boyd's. No bridges had been burned this side of Cynthiana up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The guard at the Falmouth bridge, thirty-nine miles from Covington, were thrown into a great state of alarm last night, in consequence of a report brought in that a heavy force of Morgan's men were approaching. The despatch stated that it was difficult to keep the guards from dispersing. It was thought the bridge at Robinson's Station would be burned last night, as it was unprotected.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN COVINGTON.

A large meeting of the citizens of Covington was held at the Court-House yesterday afternoon, at which speeches were made by Wm. Ernst, Esq., and Lieut.-Governor Fisk. The latter gentleman strongly urged the declaration of martial law in Covington, and, on motion, a committee of three was appointed to wait on General Boyle at Louisville, and acquaint him with the state of affairs, and request him to proclaim martial law in Covington. The committee accordingly proceeded to Louisville, and at 6 o'clock last evening an order was received from him, declaring the city to be under martial law. The following is the

PROCLAMATION.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
COVINGTON, July 18.

Special Order No. 1.—The General commanding the forces in Kentucky orders that all able-bodied citizens of Kenton county—males of 10 to 60 years—report to Captain Foley, Provost Marshal, to be enrolled. Such as have arms and ammunition will bring them with them to the Provost Marshal's headquarters. Those who are willing to fight against the traitors who are threatening your city will be organized into companies and battalions, under the direction of Provost Marshal Foley, J. F. Fisk, Wm. Ernst, J. T. Lewis, and Joe M. Kennedy. All refusing to bear arms will be disarmed, and those who are willing may be armed. All persons not armed are forbidden to appear in the streets of the city, until otherwise ordered, under the penalty of being shot down. The approaches to the city of Covington will be properly guarded, and the forces organized under this order will report to and be under command of the Provost Marshal.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle.

JAMES L. FOLEY,
Provost Marshal, Kenton county.

PARIS EVACUATED.

A Edespatch received from Boyd's Station last night, states that the Union troops evacuated Paris last night, falling back on Lexington.

The following was sent from Covington to Mayor Hatch yesterday morning:

COVINGTON, Friday, July 18.

Mayor Hatch:—Cynthiana surrendered last evening at 5½ o'clock. The Rebels fired two rounds after the surrender. The Newport Company all killed or taken prisoners.

The above is reported at Boyd's Station, by a Mr. Watson, son of a hotel-keeper at Falmouth. A man just arrived at Boyd's reports Rebels south at Boyd's. Thinks they will be at Boyd's in two hours. Kelly's Bridge, two miles north of Cynthiana, was burned last night. We can send men up the road.

Our first object should be to guard the road so as to be able to send up reinforcements of drilled men. Raw recruits will be of little service at check their progress. A regiment will be here at noon, and I have orders to stop them and send them up the road.

G. W. FULTON.

EXCITEMENT IN SHELBY COUNTY, KY.

From the Louisville Journal, July 18.

The Shelby *News* states that on Sunday, about noon, information was received in Shelbyville by a letter from Mount Eden, that Tom. Allen, a brother of Jack Allen, and also a Captain in the marauding band under Morgan, had boldly visited his wife at Taylorsville, remaining all Saturday night, and on Sunday morning took her out to his camp, near Bloomfield. This information was confirmed later in the day by a citizen of Shelbyville, who had been to Taylorsville, and returned immediately home, he having been informed that Tom. Allen had stated that Shelbyville was to be attacked on Sunday night. At once measures were taken to defend the town. And one midnight they had a company of men amply sufficient to give the marauderers and robbers a warm reception.

In the afternoon of Sunday the *News* learned from good sources that a band of marauders were encamped at Rough and Ready, in Anderson county. The number of the band was estimated at 1,200 to 1,500. On Sunday night and Monday morning portions of the companies of the Home Guards from Harrisonville and Mount Eden came to Shelbyville, having received information of the threats made by the marauders against Shelbyville. The Simsonville Home Guards also came to town. At noon, on Monday, couriers came in from Mount Eden and stated that one hundred of the marauders had attacked Lieut. Elder and thirty of the Mount Eden Home Guard at or near Wm. S. Vandyke's, between Mount Eden and Rough and Ready, killing Lieut. Elder and one or two more, and capturing the others. On hearing this the Mount Eden Guards returned home.

In the evening frightened persons came in town, stating that the marauding bands had burned Harrisonville and Mount Eden, killed fifteen men, and were marching on Shelbyville, 3,000 strong, within eight miles of the place. This caused a panic among most of the Mount Eden and Harrisonville Guards, who had remained at Shelbyville, and they left in any direction except the one in which the enemy were reported advancing. The panic extended to many of the citizens, and was increased by several citizens of the county of known treasonable proclivities and sympathies, avowing their perfect belief in the report of the three thousand advancing, on the ground that a cousin of Tom Allen had had a conversation with Tom on Sunday last, and had the facts direct from him.—The panic got so high that all arrangements for defending the town appeared to be abandoned, and by sunset many of the citizens began to remove their families from the place. Despite the reports of the panic-stricken panic-makers, Monday night passed quietly, and not one of the marauders, as far as could be learned, was within twenty miles of the town.

On Tuesday morning a letter from Capt. William M. Burnett, who left Monday evening in command of some of the Guards to see for himself what were the grounds of the various reports that were sent in, stated that the fight with the Home Guards, under Lieutenant Elder, was near Camdensville, in Anderson county; that two of the Guards, Thomas Hall and James Quaice, were killed, and several of the marauders were wounded, and, it was thought, two or three killed. The traitors left in the direction of Lawrenceburgh.

OPERATIONS IN LEBANON.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Lebanon, Ky., under date of July 15th, states at that point:

Lieut.-Colonel Johnson and eighteen privates of the 28th Kentucky were taken prisoners, and some eight or nine prisoners connected with the Home Guards. Morgan took possession of Lebanon, which he found almost depopulated, the citizens having fled to the country for protection. He gave orders that private property should be respected, and threatened any one with death who should disobey orders. His men quartered themselves where they best liked, ate when they pleased, and fed their horses on the corn and grain of all. They were not guilty of proffering pay for anything. I believe I did see them offer Confederate scrip when there was a possibility of getting good money in change.

When day came, Morgan proclaimed that he was going to divide United States commissary stores here among the poor of the town, and destroy only the ordnance in store. I notice that only prominent Secessionists were so fortunate as to get any of the spoils. Our soldiers are compelling them to follow to disgorge. In the Government depots were sugar, coffee, flour, bread, &c., and the destructions was immense; guns were bent double by hard licks over rocks, powder, cartridges and caps were thrown into the creek. It is estimated that the Government lost near $100,000—perhaps more. The commodious hospital near the town, with sick soldiers' clothing, was burned to the ground, and the sick turned out of doors. Fortunately, their number was small. The wagon-yard, wagons, amunitions, &c., were destroyed.

Morgan took possession of the town near three o'clock in the morning. He was detained at New Market Bridge nearly two hours, by thirty men, and failed to force his way across the bridge until he brought his artillery to bear upon it. During the engagement he got two bullet-holes through the top of his hat. He awarded great praise to Lieutenant Cattle and men for their daring and accuracy in shooting. The Lieutenant and men made good their escape, and lay out in the woods until Sunday last.

When Morgan took possession of Lebanon he declared that he would respect private property. But his men failed to do it, and he failed to make them do it when his attention was called to their misdemeanors. The soldiery stole horses by the wholesale. It is a low estimate to say that Marion county had 250 horses stolen. They want shoes, and took $150 worth from Edmunds & Brother. Indeed, whenever they wanted anything they went and took it—sometimes proffering Confederate scrip as pay. They took the express wagon and pressed Uncle Ben. Spalding's buggy into service. Indeed, they did anything but respect private property. His men were respectful to ladies, and not generally insulting to citizens. They seemed to be of that class to which we apply the term "sporting gentlemen." Although the men profess to be Kentuckians, I found that they had men from all the Southern States with them. A vast minority of them were Kentuckians.

He at first refused to parole the citizen and Home Guard prisoners, denouncing them as guerillas, and deserving death.

Morgan himself severely misused Mr. Hastings after he captured him, sticking his spear in him in half a dozen places, from the effects of which he has not yet recovered. He afterwards begged his pardon for it.

While the majority of the gang were as kind as could be expected, conversed freely with citizens without insulting them, treated the prisoners very politely, yet many were ruffians of the lowest cast, deserving to be hung as high as Haman. They—the ruffians—cared neither for feelings, person nor property—gloried in insulting defenceless old men, and in stealing horses. All of the men had the most implicit confidence in Morgan. He does not appear to care much for discipline, permitting his men to go as they please. The men had no general uniform, and were armed to suit their own tastes.—They all had Adam's patent six shooters, an English pistol, received, they said, from England a short time since. Many of them had shot guns; a few only had sabres or bayonets. They left many of their gaps here, and took United States guns with them. They had two pieces of artillery here—two small howitzers.

The citizens expected the gang to have committed so very many outrages that they are glad that it is as well as it is with them. True, the country has suffered in loss of horses, forage, &c., and the people are glad to have their lives spared. Champ Ferguson was along. No private buildings were burned or injured. I understand that they had a skirmish at Maxville with the Home Guards. I have not heard the particulars. It is said that two citizens were killed there. From the prisoners' conversation, I suspect that the raid was made as much for recruiting purposes as for anything else. They expected the whole country to rally to their standard. They only got one recruit from Lebanon. They ran me a great distance, but failed to catch me.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

THE WORK OF A SESSION.

I.

The legislative history of the world reckons among its pages few which equal in importance the session of the American Congress terminated at Washington the 17th day of July, 1862. Between that and the preceding session of the United States Congress were 100 battles, and a year's mourning behind them at its commencement. Behind them at the moment of their separation, there is a distance frightful to measure. This distance the Congress, the Government and the nation have traversed step by step, day by day, without calculating how or when each stage removed them from the point of departure, or separated them from the direct road. It is only at the present moment, when a definitive halt has been made, that we can take in at a glance what has been actually accomplished.

The chief acts of the session may be divided into three classes:

Measures relative to slavery;

Political measures, other than those relating to slavery;

Economical and financial measures.

These three kinds of legislative facts, distinct in their essential character, and which would have been independent of each other, are nevertheless [illegible] unity. In the midst of events which unfold themselves around us, all linked and chained together, measures the most opposite in appearance have a common bearing, and according as they are good or bad, benefit or injure each other reciprocally. They no longer constitute simple decisions of the moment, destined to exercise a temporary influence and in a position to be reconsidered or modified some months hence. For on the day they have been signed, they take full effect and influence the future. This is a political crisis which Congress should never have lost sight of for a single moment, but which, on the contrary, has been spurned by it in the most contemptuous manner. From the first to the last hour of the session it has legislated at hazard, without appearing even to suspect that the laws which it passed formed, in fact, the basis of a new situation.

Its mission was to strengthen, if it were possible, the rude yet shaken foundations of the Union; this it has incessantly insisted upon itself; and yet, to judge to-day by the result of its labors, one would be rather tempted to believe that its set task had been to give blow after blow to the tottering remains of the Republic which it was pretending to reconstruct. We do not accuse it of having done this designedly; far from it—we are persuaded that more than one representative returned to his home and become himself again, will look back with surprise mingled with horror upon the work in which he has lent his co-operation—carried away as it were mechanically by the influence of party. But however severe may be these regrets, they are late and powerless. The evil is done, it will remain immense and irreparable.

II.

All the measures which relate to slavery are so many errors, and, what is more, useless errors. If it was believed, really, that in the one point the prime cause of secession was really to be found; if there was any desire, or sincere hope, to put an end to the revolution, by a return to the Union; if there was any wish to prove to the world and to the South itself that the Constitution remained intact, ready to become the corner-stone of a reunited Confederacy, the first necessity was to avoid everything which could even have the appearance of alienating the Federal compact. Congress seems, on the contrary, to have had at heart precisely the opposite. It decreed emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the formal exclusion of slavery from all the Territories now held, or to be held, by the Confederation. Neither of these measures was either necessary or opportune; neither of them had any practical bearing; their only effect was to give the South one cause of complaint the more. This, too, was aggravated by an almost childish trifling, in voting the diplomatic recognition of the black republics of Hayti and Liberia—a recognition which was known to be impossible by the slave States.

If it was intended to appeal to abstract principles of humanity and human equality, these acts are insufficient and accomplish nothing. If we regard them from a political point of view, the only one, it strikes us, which ought to be taken when a revolution is to be quieted, it is impossible to see in them any thing else than a gratuitous insult to those who are to be won back. It is oil upon the fire, and nothing else. To have decreed a general act of abolition would have been insensate. Thanks to the President and to some clear-sighted and moderate minds, this was not done. Those who urged this step had, however, at least a philosophical idea to lay by; and false as it was in its application—fatal as it would have proved in its consequences—this idea had its logic. What was done had none. Congress has shown itself a bad politician without showing itself a good philanthropist. Since the majority comprehended that it was impossible to strike at the root of slavery, they should have understood that the true course to follow was to leave it as it was, and to prove, by a complete forbearance, that the North is sincere when it asks the South to return to the Union, with the assurance of finding there intact all the rights which it claims.

By a contrast, which would strike one as strange, if anything could be strange in the parliamentary conduct of the United States, while the most irritating side of the constitutional problem of slave labor was treated lightly, without either necessity or profit, the solution of the two practical points of the question, which have really arisen out of the events of the day, has been left untouched. The fate of slaves who have fallen, or who will fall hereafter, into the hands of Federal troops, remains vague and unsettled. This general may return them to their masters; that one declares them free, and even arms them. Nor have the wise and excellent views of gradual emancipation, of colonization in foreign countries, by which Mr. Lincoln wished to seek a commencement of a practical solution to this question, been in any way provided for. The credit which he demanded for this purpose has been refused him—deferred, at least, till the next session. Everything has been done to irritate—nothing to settle or dispose of the question.

III.

Besides those relating directly to slavery, the most important political acts of Congress are the laws intended to punish rebellion, and that which places in the hand of the President, an almost unlimited power in regard to an appeal to arms.

The first of these laws inaugurates at the outset, on American soil, the modes of punishment which European civilization is gradually doing away with; it wrests the political scaffold and borrows from the Austrian Code the principle of sequestration of property. What is more, we owe it entirely to Mr. Lincoln that a pure and simple act of Confiscation was not adopted. The most natural and least odious penalty in such cases, exile, which combines the chastisement of the guilty with the rights of humanity and the safety of the State, should certainly have had precedence over those draconian penalties for which America has so long reproached the Old World. It had, however, as excuse, the tyrannical power of tradition, which makes the work of repudiating the past both difficult and slow. It is a bad lesson and an unfortunate argument which the young American Republic now furnishes to the European Monarchies.—At the jump, and on the first occasion, she goes as far as any one else in the path of rigor. This is a justification to those who have preceded—and more unfortunately still, a justification to those who are to follow.

Congress has equally lost sight of all the antecedents of the country, and shut its eyes to the dangers it was creating for the future by rendering the head of the Executive power absolute master of all the forces of the nation