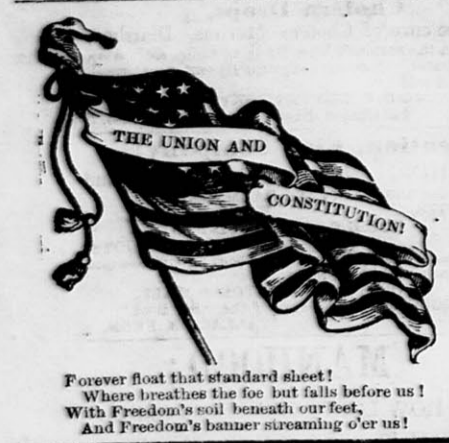


NEW HAVEN DAILY PALLADIUM. THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1862. DAILY: Per Annum, \$5.00. TRI-WEEKLY: Per Annum, 2.00. WEEKLY: Per Annum, 2.00.



Rebel Perfidy and Hypocrisy. If, since Lucifer revolted and drew after him the third of heaven's stars, there was ever a more infernal and iniquitous rebellion than the present, we have not found its record in history.

A correspondent sends us a detailed account of the examination exercises of Rev. H. D. Noble's school, at Brookfield, which took place recently. From it we learn that the scholars showed remarkable proficiency in their studies.

When men of the Vallandigham school cry out, and even whine for "peace," they seem to lose sight of the fact that that is what we are all after. There is not a loyal man in the country who does not desire speedy and permanent peace.

The Christian Banner of Aug. 6th, published at Fredericksburg, Va., has a leader showing that the wealth of Eastern Virginia is hopelessly lost. Their slaves are gone, their land desolated, houses torn down, fences destroyed, and most of the white, male population dead.

Four men in the town of Danbury applied on Saturday last to the surgeon (Bennett), to have their hands dressed; three out of the four having deliberately severed the fore finger of their right hands, and the other the fore finger of the left hand—the latter mistaking the hand—and demanded a certificate of exemption from the draft.

Rowland Burdick, of Voluntown, has six sons in the Eighteenth Regiment, and a seventh is on the point of enlisting. Dr. Charles M. Carleton, of Norwich, has been appointed surgeon of the Eighteenth Regiment.

We understand that Mr. G. P. Williams, of Glensbury has offered to pay \$100 for a company of 100 men from that town. Suffield has voted \$100 to each nine months' volunteer.

This is, indeed, a sad picture for the Old Dominion, but the half is not yet told. A few days since an elegant carriage drawn by two splendid horses came into Fredericksburg and halted in front of the Union General's headquarters.

Important, if True, from the Conn. Fifth. By reference to our telegraphic column this afternoon, it will be seen that Col. Chapman, Lieut. Col. Stone, and Major Blake are all reported wounded and prisoners; and that Adjutant Smith and Lieutenants Dutton and Whitney are wounded. These have all been reported killed. We shall anxiously await confirmation of this latest dispatch.

Italy. Garibaldi proclaims the arrival of the hour of action, and we know the thunder-cloud is about to break in Italy. He calls upon his men to gather in Sicily, and make ready the blow which is to be given the enemies of Italian liberty.

Another bears the following treasonable inscriptions: "The Federal Army is again Defeated! GOOD!! Long Live Stonewall Jackson! Down with the Unionists!"

Police Affairs. Pete Maguire, the rowdy who kicked up the dust at Miller's Garden a few days since, was today found guilty by Justice Conard on three counts, viz: for assaults on Oswald Eschrich and Philip Kelly, on which he was fined \$7 and costs in all, \$46—and four days imprisonment.

Major Blake. There is just room for hope that this gallant young officer is alive, though a prisoner. Mr. Gilman who, as we stated a day or two ago, went to Washington in behalf of the friends of Major Blake, has telegraphed that he was not permitted to go further than Washington, and has also sent the following dispatches:

Several officers report Major Blake fighting desperately, and not seen or heard of since. D. C. G. Gen. Crawford telegraphs me Major Blake was twice wounded, and is a prisoner in enemy's hands.

The "Invalid Brigade" of Waterbury.—Great Rush to Join It. The office of the Examining Surgeon in Waterbury, who grants certificates, has been crowded of late by a steady stream. Most of the applicants are stout, able-bodied farmers. In view of this there has been published a stirring appeal for the organization of a brigade, which has been extensively circulated in handbill form.

Military Items. Preston has voted \$100 bounty. Four men in the town of Danbury applied on Saturday last to the surgeon (Bennett), to have their hands dressed; three out of the four having deliberately severed the fore finger of their right hands, and the other the fore finger of the left hand—the latter mistaking the hand—and demanded a certificate of exemption from the draft.

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Gen. Frank Patterson, who is now under arrest at Philadelphia, by order of McClellan, is a son of the noted Gen. Patterson who failed to come to time in the battle of Bull Run and was discharged from the service. It is said that at the time of the recent attack on Malvern Hill he was grossly intoxicated, and so acted as to give the rebels timely notice of the approach of our army.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Fair Haven Gas Light Company, have reduced the price of gas to three dollars per one thousand cubic feet.

Seventy-Two. Major G. LeFoy, a carpenter in the employ of Mr. George Anger, fell while at work in Miller's Garden yesterday afternoon, and striking his breast upon a door step broke three of his ribs.

New Companies. Mr. Simon Smith has opened a recruiting office at G. M. Rowland's Fruit Store in Church street. He proposes to raise a company for the new regiment that is expected to be ordered by the Governor.

Treasonable Correspondence. We noticed yesterday a placard which was pasted on the Green. Others of the same character and executed in the same manner, were found in other portions of the city. One of them read: "If we are drafted, we shall be treacherous to the Government."

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Washington.

The MASS MEETING—EIGHT AT CULPEPPER—THE DRAFT, AND THE LESSONS IT WILL TEACH. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: The war meeting at the Capitol on Wednesday, is a mile-stone in the history of the city. The stump is a stranger at Washington; this spontaneous popular assembling of the "mut-sillies" is a Yankee notion—an innovation from New England, like the speculative twang, street-sweepers, newsboys, common-schools, horse-cars, and Freedom, that have, during this year of our Lord, invaded this hitherto respectably quiet city.

Some good things were said at that Inaugural Mass-meeting,—but ex-Gov. Boutwell struck the key-note of the occasion. God bless old Massachusetts!—she never falters nor equivocates; but is always on hand at the right time, in the right place, with the right words.

The appetite is yet eager for the details of Saturday's first fight beyond Culpepper, which still remains to a great extent an enigma. The unanswered question is, "Why did it seem necessary to sacrifice a whole brigade of brave men?" Enough is in, however, to enable us to understand that, by a masterly stroke of sagacity, some of our Generals managed to throw eight thousand of our men upon forty thousand rebels—the old, old, sickening story, a score of times repeated. By the timely arrival of reserves under McDowell and Sigel, we kept possession of the field—but why need we flatter ourselves with soft words and false phrases?

Why not confess that the field was worthless in view of our calamity? The result is not a defeat, but in any ordinary sense, but need our soldiers be helplessly slaughtered, when, with less precipitation, we could meet the rebels on the same ground, man for man, and gun for gun? I am not of the army of professional grumblers; but it does seem as if ours were the best fought and most planned battles in history.

The coming draft makes a great fluttering here, as in Connecticut, among the "mutts." I like it well enough. It is not a defect, but a most wholesome everywhere. I think this drafting will be a great enlightener; an eye-opener on the question of "How to conduct a war." When this necessity has taken two of an aged lumberer's sons, and threatens to ask him for more, he will cease demanding Light Complexions, as the only color by which an imperiled Union shall be saved.

Men will give over their skin-deep patriotism, and have a good reason for their faith; sometimes for a whim, and much more will they not when the whim is a mean and cruel one. It is easy enough and common enough for men in peaceful avocations to swear they never will fight with "niggers"; and to wrap their noses in fiery ban-lanias when they meet them; but set these same men up to be food for powder and they will probably come to reason thus: "I am serving" as a substitute for a darkey who has been reduced or excused. Confound the snuff! Who can? Give the guns to the niggers!" And when such reasoning seems logical to our army, and our people from Maine to Iowa, the end of the war will be in sight, and the Republic will have been already saved.

STATE NEWS. A few days ago a missionary visited the camp of the Sixteenth Regiment, in Hartford, for the purpose of giving the soldiers some spiritual advice. He went up to one tent, where stood a private, and said to him: "My friend, do you love the Lord?" "No," "Don't love the Lord?" "No." Whereupon the missionary gave the young man some excellent and appropriate advice, and left him a tract.

Passing on to another tent he came across another member of the regiment. "Do you love the Lord?" "Yes," "I have some tracts; would you like some to distribute?" "Yes, I should be very glad to receive them and pass them around among my companions." "I am happy," said the missionary, "to find so true a Christian gentleman as yourself. At a tent just below here I met a young man and asked him if he loved the Lord, and he said, 'No.'" "Said what?" "He said, 'No.'" "He did, did he? why I thought the—fool knew better!" The missionary was understood to say that Hartford County furnished some very doubtful Christians for her regiment.

On the downward trip of the steamer Granite State from Hartford a day or two ago, there was an individual on board who made himself very obnoxious by indulging in snudry remarks which showed him to be in active sympathy with the rebels. On arriving at Middletown, the officers of the boat took the fellow by the ears and led him ashore, where he was met by a number of Middletown boys, members of the 16th Regiment, who took him in charge. The result was that he was badly beaten, as the eyes and nose demonstrated.

North Branford held a town meeting on Monday, and voted unanimously to give two hundred dollars bounty to each volunteer. Nearly enough men enlisted at once to fill up the quota of the town. There are six camp meetings being held in this State according to the Hartford Post.

Five brothers, sons of Ephraim Kelly, enlisted in a Bridgeport company Monday. East Haven has voted a bounty of \$150 to all nine months' volunteers from that town. 120 recruits for the 14th regular infantry were forwarded to the army from Fort Trumbull on Wednesday.

Portland, Clantham, East Haddam, Durham, and Haddam, have all raised their first quota, and are now engaged in making up the second. Col. Kennedy, of the Hartford jail, left Monday afternoon for Washington in charge of some twenty-five deserters from the various Connecticut regiments now in the field.

The number actually in the several camps at the morning muster was as follows: Aug. 12—Fourteenth, 801; Fifteenth, 652; Sixteenth, 748, Aug. 11—Eighteenth, 411. Aug. 10—Seventeenth, 198 enlisted, 157 sworn in; Nineteenth, no report. These are from the reports of the Adjutants.

At Guilford, on Sunday last, four young men joined the church, and the next day enlisted for the war. War meetings were held in the church there both Sunday and Monday nights. A war meeting was held in Killingworth on Wednesday evening. The Congregational Church was filled with an attentive audience. Speeches were made by B. S. Pickett, Esq., of New Haven, Cyrus Northrop, the Hon. John B. Wright, and Mr. Wilcox, Representative from Killingworth.

Julius Dupp, Esq., president, and H. A. Mansfield, of Deep River, was present as a recruiting officer. The town has voted a bounty of \$100 to each volunteer. Manchester has enlisted 104 men. Its quota is 39. Three cheers for Manchester. East Haddam held a town meeting on Thursday, and acted upon the question of bounties to nine-months troops. The town expects to raise both quotas without draft.

Important Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1862. The following interesting correspondence between the Federal and rebel Generals, has just been made public: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Washington, Aug. 13, 1862.

GENERAL.—It has come to my knowledge that many of our citizens, engaged in peaceful avocations, have been arrested and imprisoned because they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, while others, by hard and harsh treatment, have been compelled to take an oath not to bear arms against that Government. I have learned that about one hundred of the latter class have recently been released from Fortress Monroe.

This Government refuses to admit the right in the authorities of the United States to arrest our citizens, and extort from them their parole not to render military service to their country, under the penalty of incurring punishment in case they fall into the hands of your forces. I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that such oaths will not be regarded as obligatory, and persons who take them will be required to render military service.

Should your Government treat the rendition of such service by those persons as a breach of parole, and punish accordingly, this Government will resort to retaliatory measures, as the only means of compelling the observance of the rules of civilized warfare. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General Commanding. To Major-General G. B. McClellan.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1862. Major-General G. B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac. I have just received from the Adjutant-General's office your letter of July 30th, enclosing a letter from Gen. R. E. Lee of July 21st. The letters of Gen. Dix and Maj.-Gen. Wood will furnish you with the proper information for a reply to Gen. Lee's complaints in regard to the treatment of prisoners at Fort Monroe.

The Government of the United States has never authorized any extortion of oaths or any measures to be resorted to tending to that end. Instead of extorting oaths and paroles, it has refused the application of several thousand prisoners to be permitted to take them and return to their homes in the rebel States. At the same time, this Government claims and will exercise the right to arrest, imprison, or place beyond its military lines any persons suspected of giving aid and information to its enemies, or of any other treasonable act; and if persons so arrested voluntarily take the oath of allegiance or give the military parole, and afterwards violate their pledged faith, they will be punished according to the laws and usages of war.

You will assure Gen. Lee that no unseemly threats of retaliation on his part will deter this Government from exercising its lawful rights over both the persons and property of whatsoever name and character. Very respectfully your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK, Gen-in-Chief U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, NEW RICHMOND, AUGUST 3, 1862. To the General Commanding the Army of the United States, Washington. GENERAL: On the 29th of June last I was instructed, by the Secretary of War, to inquire into the charges made by the truth of alleged murders committed on our citizens by officers of the United States army. The cases of W. B. Mumford, reported to have been murdered at New Orleans by order of Major-General Butler, and Col. John Owen, reported to have been murdered in Missouri by order of Major-General Pope, were those referred to. I had the honor to be informed, by Major-General McClellan, that he had referred these inquiries to his Adjutant-General for a reply. No answer has as yet been received.

The President of the Confederate States has since been credibly informed, that numerous other officers of the army of the United States, within the Confederacy, have been guilty of felonies and capital offenses, which are punishable by all laws human and divine. I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you of the fact that the Government has been informed of the murder of Major-General Hunter by the citizens of New Orleans, and that the Government is in his power to inaugurate a servile war, which is worse than that of the savage, inasmuch as it superadds other horrors to the indiscriminate slaughter of all ages, sexes and conditions. Brig.-General Phelps is reported to have been murdered at New Orleans by the example set by Major-General Hunter on the coast of South Carolina. Brigadier-General G. N. Fitch is stated, in the same journal, to have murdered in cold blood two peaceful citizens, because one of his men, while invading our country, was killed by some unknown person while defending his home.

I am instructed by the President of the Confederate States, to request the inquiry relative to the cases of Mumford and Owen, and to ask whether the statements in relation to the actions of Generals Hunter, Phelps and Fitch are admitted to be true, and whether the conduct of these Generals is sanctioned by their Government. I am further directed by His Excellency, the President, to give notice that in the event of not receiving a reply to these inquiries within ten days from the date of this letter, that it will be assumed that the alleged facts are true and are sanctioned by the government of the United States. In such event, on that government will rest the responsibility of the retributive or retaliatory measures which shall be adopted to put an end to the merciless atrocities which now characterize the war against the Confederate States.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant, (signed) R. E. LEE, Gen. Comd'g. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, NEW RICHMOND, AUG. 7, 1862. Gen. Lee, Commanding, &c. GENERAL: Your letter of July 6th was received at the Adjutant-General's Office on the 14th, but supposing, from its endorsement, that it required no further reply, it was filed, without being shown to the President or Secretary of War. I learn to-day, for the first time, that such a letter had been received, and hasten to reply. No authentic information has been received in relation to the execution of John Owen or Mumford, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of these alleged executions, of which you will be duly informed. I need hardly assure you, General, that so far as the United States authorities are concerned, this contest will be carried on in strict accordance with the laws and usages of modern warfare, and that all excesses will be duly punished. In regard to the burning of bridges, &c. within our lines, by persons in disguise as peaceful citizens, I refer you to my letter of the 22d of January last, to General Price. I think you will find the views there expressed, as not materially differing from those stated in your letter. In regard to retaliation, by taking the lives of innocent persons, I know of no precedent, which justifies it, except in the extreme case of a war with any uncivilized foe which has himself first established such a barbarous rule. The United States will never countenance such a proceeding, unless forced to do so by the barbarous conduct of an enemy who first applies such a rule to our own.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief U. S. Army. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF C. S., NEW RICHMOND, AUG. 2, 1862. Gen. Commanding U. S. Army, Washington. In obedience to the order of His Excellency, the President of the Confederate States, I have the honor to make you the following communication: On the 23d of July last, a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners was signed by Major-General A. Dix, in behalf of the United States, and by Major-General H. H. Hill, on the

part of this government. By the terms of that cartel it is stipulated, that all prisoners of war, hereafter taken shall be discharged from the ranks until exchanged. Scarcely had the cartel been signed, when the military authorities of the United States commenced a practice changing the character of the war from such as become civilized nations into a campaign of indiscriminate robbery and murder. A general order issued by the Secretary of War of the United States in the city of Washington, on the very day that the cartel was signed, in Virginia, directed the military commanders of the United States to take the property of our people, for the convenience and use of the army, without compensation. An order issued by Major Gen. Pope on the 23d of July last, the date after the cartel, directs the murder of our peaceful citizens as spies, if found quietly tilling their farms in his rear, even outside of his lines, and one of his Brigadier-Generals, Steinwehr, has seized innocent and peaceful inhabitants, to be held as hostages, to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood if any of his soldiers are killed by some unknown persons whom he designates as bushwhackers. Some of the military authorities seem to suppose that their end will be better attained by a savage war in which no quarter is to be given and no age or sex is to be spared, than by such hostilities as are alone recognized to be lawful in modern war. We find ourselves driven by our enemies, by steady progress, towards a practice which we abhor, and which we are vainly struggling to avoid. Under these circumstances, this government has issued the accompanying general order, which I am directed by the President to transmit to you.

Recognizing Maj. Gen. Pope and his commissioned officers to be in the position which they have chosen themselves—that of robbers and murderers, and not that of public enemies, entitled, if captured, to be treated as prisoners of war—the President also instructs me to inform you that we renounce our right of retaliation on the innocent, and will continue to treat the private enlisted soldiers of Gen. Pope's army as prisoners of war; but if, after notice to your government that we confine repressive measures to the punishment of commission-officers who are willing participants in these crimes, the savage practices threatened in the orders alluded to be persisted in, we shall reluctantly be forced to the last resort of accepting the war on the terms chosen by our enemies, until the voice of an outraged humanity shall compel a respect for the recognized rules of war.

While the President considers that the facts offered will justify a right on our part to liberate an excess of prisoners of our own hands, a sacred regard for plighted faith, which shrinks from the semblance of breaking a promise, precludes a resort to such an extremity; nor is it his desire to extend to any other forces of the United States the punishment merited by Gen. Pope and such commissioned officers as choose to participate in the execution of his infamous order. I have the honor to be, Very respectfully your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, Gen'l Comd'g.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1862. Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding, &c. GENERAL:—Your two communications of the 2d inst., with enclosures, are received. As these papers are couched in language exceedingly insulting to the Government of the United States, I most respectfully decline to receive them. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK, Gen-in-Chief U. S. A.

On the 11th Major Montgomery drove Coffin's band of guerrillas out of Hermansville, Mo., and on the 12th caught and attacked, killed and wounded a number of them at Stockton, Mo.

On the night of the 12th the Federal forces under Col. Guittar, caught Poindecker's band of guerrillas at Compton's Ferry, on Grand river, and killed ten or twelve and wounded thirty. They also captured Poindecker's whole train, one-third of his horses, and one-third of his wagons and ammunition.

The unarmed steamer Poland, while ascending the Cumberland (Penn.) river, on the 12th, was ordered to round to, by guerrillas, when eighteen miles above Clarksville. Instead of round to, she sped her way toward the river and reached the force of Union troops at Clarksville. On coming up again, at the same point she was halted a second time, and the answer was a volley, killing several and wounding two. The wounded were taken to Nashville.

Miscellaneous Items. The Greenfield (Mass.) Democrat has been discontinued for want of support. Archbishop Hughes arrived in New York by the steamer Scotia on Thursday. His friends will rejoice at his safe return, and the country will hold him in grateful remembrance for his services abroad. P. L. Ely, Esq., of Lockport, reports a case which he witnessed at Saturday night at a court, where he addressed the jury. He had been urging the men to sign the roll, and told the women to hurry them up, when a woman rose in the meeting and addressed her husband substantially as follows: "Ira, you know what you said before you came here to-night—that you would enlist. If you don't do it, go straight home and take of those breeches and let me have them and my mystery. I have brought down the house and brought up Ira, who has his name down and became a volunteer."

A physician, in speaking of the frail constitution of the women of the present day, remarked that we ought to take great care of our grandmothers, for we should never get any more. The Bulletin newspaper, New Orleans, has been suspended by General Butler, for utterance of language inconsistent with martial law. Figures are given in the rebel newspapers showing the present indebtedness of the Confederate government to be \$410,000,000. Of this amount \$45,000,000 is due to soldiers; \$50,000,000 to the army; \$95,000,000 for property captured; \$45,000,000 for property destroyed; \$45,000,000 for State aid; to be reimbursed; \$1,000,000 on Treasury notes; war loans, \$65,000,000.

An immense raft arrived at Chicago on the 4th inst., containing 2,800,000 feet of lumber. It was brought a distance of 450 miles by two tugs. The raft is composed of seven cribs, each about ninety-two feet long by fifty cribs and ten feet deep, and drawing seven feet of water. It took thirty men upwards of a month to construct it. The cost of towing for the two tugs was \$3,342, or, with the wages of the men who accompanied it, about \$1.25 per thousand feet. In the ordinary way of shipment by boat the cost would have been nearly \$10,000, a saving on the whole of nearly \$7,000.

Augustus Belmont makes an offer to the Mayor of Newport R. I., to give \$1,000 toward a fund for the support of needy families of soldiers from Newport or Rhode Island. Gen. Cass and Senator Chandler, of Michigan, have each subscribed \$1,000 to the war fund in Detroit.

Preparation for an Attack on New Orleans. A dispatch from Memphis, Aug. 10, states: That a large portion of Van Dorn's command is co-operating with Breckinridge for an immediate attack on New Orleans. It is also currently reported and credited at Memphis, that the rebels have completed the alteration of the Star of the West, which was up the Yazoo River, to a ram gunboat, and that she is now at Vicksburg. She is called the Richmond, and is clad with railroad iron, and mounts twenty-two guns.

They are the safest who are met in their closets—who pray not to be seen of man, but to be heard by God.

General Kase in the Field. A dispatch dated at St. Joseph, Mo., the 13th inst., states that Brigadier-General Lane took the field in person, on Monday, with 5,000 cavalry. He will be joined in the interior by 1,500 more troops, and will make the campaign against the guerrillas short and decisive.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW HAVEN DAILY PALLADIUM. THE CONN. FIFTH. FORMER REPORTS DENIED.

Col. Chapman, Major Blake, Lieut. Dutton and Others Reported not Killed. New York, Aug. 14, 1862. A letter from a correspondent of the Associated Press, dated at Culpepper, states that the 10th Maine Regiment went into action with 2 field and 21 line officers, and on Monday reported 2 field, 12 line officers, and 224 men.

Capt. Cloudman and Lieut. Folsom are killed. Capts. Adams and Nye, and Lieuts. Rankin and Freeman are wounded. Eighteen men are known to be killed and 140 wounded. In the 46th Penn. regiment, the loss was 246.

In the Fifth Conn. Regiment, Col. Chapman, Lieutenant-Colonel Stone and Major Blake are wounded and prisoners; Captain Corliss and Lieuts. Cheney and Doyle are missing; Captains Packet and Lane, and Lieutenants Daniels, Dutton, Whitney, and Adjutant Smith are wounded.

The 28th N. Y. is completely broken up and removed from the field. Col. Donnelly is dying. Lieut. Col. Brown has an arm amputated. The 2d Mass. went into the action with 22 officers and 474 men. Capts. Abbot, Cary, Williams, and Goodwin, and Lieut. Perkins are known to be dead. 110 men are killed and wounded, and 80 are missing. In the 3d Wisconsin, Lieut.-Colonel Crane and Capt. O'Brien are killed, Maj. Scott is wounded, 2 officers are missing, and 106 men are killed, wounded and missing. The regiment went into action with 11 officers and 426 men.

A Rebel Officer Ordered to Leave Bethel, Conn. Bethel, Conn., Aug. 14, 1862. A committee accompanied by a large number of citizens of Danbury and Bethel, waited on Lt. Dart, of the rebel army, a prisoner of war lately released from Fort Washington, and requested him to leave this place with his family before 4 o'clock to-day. He made himself particularly obnoxious about a year ago. The proceedings were quiet and orderly.

Special Notices. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT cures head-ache immediately, and was never known to fail. COAL! COAL!—DELIVERED FROM SHEDS, DRY AND WELL SCREENED, AT LOW PRICES. We are now receiving a supply of all the various kinds of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COALS, selected expressly for family use, and warranted equal to any Coal ever brought to this market.

What an Amount of Suffering and Disease among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. For Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, the Ointment is a certain cure, and for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Small Pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. Only 15 cts. per box or Pot. au11d&w 211

Corns, Bunions, Club and Ingrowing Nails, Invaded Joints, &c. Dr. Hamilton, the famous Chiropodist, having been requested by several citizens to return to New Haven, he begs to say he can be found at the UNION HOUSE, for a limited time only. Dr. Hamilton's repeating other engagements will not be able to extend his stay very long. The low price, and the Doctor's reputation should keep him constantly busy. Who would suffer with Corns when they can be relieved for 50 cents each? Union House opposite the depot. eu11d

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