THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 246. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

We call attention to the advertisement in to-day's paper of the establishment of an agency in this city of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company of London. This Company was founded in 1820 on a large capital, and has been subsequently strengthened by augmenting profits, and affords to parties seeking life insurance an undoubted guarantee for the security of their policies. The sum of $100,000, it will be perceived, has been placed on deposit in the Insurance Department of the State of New York for the protection of American policy-holders. Full information of the working of the Company will be imparted by Mr. C. P. Montague, No. 77 Second street, who has been appointed the agent for this State.

MARRIED,

On the 5th instant by Rev. J. A. Lefevre, RICHARD HARDESTY to MAGGIE K., daughter of Thos. J. Talbott, Esq., both of Prince George's county, Md.

On the 21 instant, by Rev. S. V. Blake, COLUMBUS KNIGHT and ALMIRA WILLIS, both of this city.

DIED,

On the 15th May, near Richmond, DANIEL CARROLL, only son of the late George E. Carroll.

On Sunday morning, 6th inst. REV. W. SHERRARD.

On the 6th inst., after a short illness, GEORGE MURRY, in the 55th year of his age.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, July 7, 1862.

Report of Deaths in the City of Baltimore, for the week ending Monday morning.

Casualty 1; child bed 2; cholera infantum 16; colic 3, congestion of the brain 1; consumption 12; convulsions 2; croup 1; dropsy 3; dropsy in the head 2; diarrhœa 1; dysentery 1; bilious fever 1; scarlet fever 2; scarlet fever with typhoid fever 5; inflammation of bowels 1; inflammation of brain 1; inflammation of lungs 2; inflammation of liver 1; intemperance 1; measles 7; old age 4; organic disease of heart 6; palsy 2; pleurisy 1; scald affection 1; teething 5; unknown adult 3; unknown infant 1; we must—total 110.

Under 1 year, 21; between 1 and 2, 13; between 2 and 5, 16; between 5 and 10, 11; between 10 and 15, 4; between 15 and 20, 6; between 20 and 30, 9; between 30 and 40, 4; between 40 and 50, 7; between 50 and 60, 7; between 60 and 70, 6; between 70 and 80, 5; between 80 and 90, 1; between 90 and 100, 0; above 100, 1. Stillbirths 3.

Males 64, females 47; of which number 9 were colored persons—9 free; 0 slaves. Hereafter,

SAM'L T. KNIGHT, Commissioner of Health.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a resolution was submitted calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of all the orders of the Executive to General McClellan that relate to the Army of the Potomac in its advance upon Richmond, and all between General McClellan and the President since the 22d of February, 1862, together with the numerical force of the army on the first days of November and December, 1861, the number of troops which were disembarked at Fortress Monroe and the number of reinforcements supplied him since.

On bill to provide provisional Governments in certain cases a sharp, spirited, and most important debate sprang up which was continued until the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House of Representatives the Senate bill, appropriating three hundred thousand dollars to establish arsenals at Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana, and Rock Island, Illinois, was called up and passed. The Senate bill to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade was also passed.

Intelligence reaches us from Fortress Monroe that General McClellan has advanced up the river some seven miles since Friday last. No fighting has been reported for several days past. There was no boat from Harrison's Landing yesterday, the mail boat which was expected down the river having been detained, from some cause, beyond her time. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writing from Harrison's Landing on the 24 inst., (Wednesday last) describes General McClellan as coming on board the mail boat greatly perturbed. "General McClellan," we are told, "met General Patterson as he stepped on board, laid his hand on his shoulder and took him in a hurried manner into the aft cabin, or ladies' saloon. As he went in he beat the air with his right hand clenched, from which all present inferred there was bad news."—To the astonishment of the writer it was subsequently explained "that the whole army of the Potomac lay stretched along the banks of the river where we lay, having fought their way all through from Fair Oaks, a distance of thirty miles."—General McClellan, however, claimed that his troops "had fought the Confederates in superior numbers every day for a week, and whipped them every time." To a question as to the location of certain divisions and their Generals, the answer was "they are scattered everywhere; but are nevertheless in a solid compact body;" and in reply to another remark it was said, "what we want is fresh men, they"—the troops—"are worked to death." The description of the troops, on a dead level on the banks of the river, covered from head to foot, and up to their knees in mud in the soft, moist, alluvial soil is painfully graphic. "Under some trees which lay in clusters, the men were crouched. They looked," says the writer, "as if they were more dead than alive. They were covered to the crown of the head with mud; their faces and clothes were literally coated, while their shoes and boots had several pounds of the nasty, yellow stuff stuck into and all around them." But the men were safe for the present, and ready to fight again, if reinforced. The safety of the army is, however, by no means assured if we may credit the statements made by this writer. He tells us that "the enemy is in large force on the east side of the Chickahominy, and threatens not only McClellan's right wing but the navigation of the James river. * * * * The construction of batteries so as to interrupt the navigation of the river would be laying direct siege to McClellan's position, and would place his army in a critical situation." There is much more to the same effect in the letters from which we are quoting, but it must be remembered, in estimating the value of these revelations, that the New York *Tribune* is covertly at least, if not openly, inimical to General McClellan.

Since there is now a doubt thrown over the statement that Stonewall Jackson was veritably and actually killed in the late battles, the New York *Times* wishes to know whether there is no danger of his taking a column and marching suddenly in the direction of Washington? The *Times* inclines to the belief that Jackson is quite capable of undertaking this important movement, and declares that the operations of this daring Rebel during the last two months "have been as rapid and successful as they have been extraordinary in other respects." It is hoped, however, that there are troops enough now concentrated at Washington to resist him; and the hope is also expressed that the forces in the Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere in Eastern Virginia "will be so disposed as to effectually prevent any other northward movement of this Rebel, if he be alive, or of his ghost, if he be dead."

A special telegram to the New York *Tribune*, from Memphis, purports to give from Southern sources the results of the battles on the Peninsula up to Tuesday, the 2d inst. The Confederates claim, we are told, to have captured eight Generals, twelve thousand prisoners, all McClellan's siege guns, and supplies enough to support the Confederate army for three months. The latest reports, however, are said to be less exultant.

According to the New York *Herald*, "the campaign has concluded with our repulse before Richmond," and Secretary Stanton is unsparingly denounced for not having provided against the emergency. If the *Herald* may be believed, McClellan was overwhelmed because Secretary Stanton took upon himself the direction of the campaign.

The New York *Times* says bitterly—"The reverse in front of Richmond is a serious affair, and until somebody is made to suffer for it the country will not feel safe." Who shall be the victim? "The *Post* says McClellan; the *World* censures the President; the *Herald* falls foul of Secretary Stanton, and the *Tribune* calls for help on General Hunter and his negro brigades."

Additional extracts from the mails by the steamer Hibernian and Kangaroo are given elsewhere. The French Emperor was about to send heavy reinforcements to Mexico, and to largely increase the number of French vessels of war in American waters. The London *Morning Herald* suggests the probability of just such a reverse as General McClellan has recently met with. The *Herald's* language is most remarkable. That journal says:—"Possibly, after the battle of Fair Oaks and the breaking up of Beauregard's army in the West, he,"—McClellan—"does not see his way clearly, and may feel himself outnumbered by the enemy in a position which is impregnable, and from which the enemy may fall upon his lines and works at pleasure. If so he is likely to meet with a disaster which may change the whole aspect of the war; for a reverse to McClellan involves the ruin of his army and the hopes of the Federal Government."

The London *Times* declares that the war "has now reached a point at which it is a scandal to humanity—it has become a war of extermination, yet submission is as far off as ever." In another article the *Times* asserts that "American finances are in a most critical condition and ought to produce serious alarm." The *Morning Post* charges the Federal Government with a want of independence.

FLOUR.—

3,000 bbls. one choice brand Western "Cut Extra," suitable for any voyage or market, just received direct from the mill, and for sale by C. D. HINKS & CO.,

jy7-o2tf No. 41 South Howard st., near Lombard st.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

All Quiet.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—There is nothing new from the Army of the Potomac. We are assured by Major General McClellan of the excellent spirits of the men. All was quiet up to eight o'clock, A. M., to-day.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 6.—A flag of truce was sent up the York river from Fortress Monroe this morning at 11 o'clock.

Gen. McClellan has advanced up the river about seven miles since the Fourth. We have heard of no fighting within the last two days.

The gunboat captured from the Rebels three days ago was the Teazer. Another Rebel gunboat was sunk the same day. They had ventured down the river to within about twelve miles of Harrison's Landing, and encountered some of our gunboats. Documents of great value were found on board the Teazer. They consist of papers showing the Rebel plan of operations and other matters of the utmost importance. Our gunboats came upon the Teazer in the bend of the river unobserved, and they thus had no time to destroy the documents.

The Knickerbocker, with about 500 sick and wounded, leaves here this evening for Washington.

There has been no boat from Harrison's Landing to-day. The mail boat was expected an hour ago.

The officer who was in charge of Savage Station at the time of the removal of our sick and wounded, states that nearly all were removed previous to the Rebels advancing on that place, and were safely placed in different hospitals, with others who were removed from York river. While they were being removed, the Rebels commenced firing upon the hospital. A young surgeon went out with a flag of truce, which had the effect of stopping their firing, but he was taken prisoner. I have not learned his name.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Continuation of the Bombardment.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—A special dispatch from Memphis, dated 6th inst., states that the ram Lioness had arrived from Vicksburg, with dates to the 2d inst.

The canal being cut across the point of land opposite Vicksburg was nearly completed. A large number of negroes had been collected to work on the canal, from the various plantations in the vicinity, and in all cases Government receipts were given for them. Several thousand more were about to be engaged on the work. It is supposed that when the ditch is finished the river will cut a wide channel during high water, forever leaving Vicksburg an inland village.

The bombardment has been kept up at regular intervals from both fleets, Commander Davis having arrived when the Lioness left. The Rebel batteries were replying occasionally. It is stated that the Rebel works were to be stormed on the Fourth of July, and there is every reason to believe that the place has already fallen. The city is said not to be so badly damaged as first stated. All the non-combatants were removed previous to the bombardment. The Rebel force is said to be 16,000. A story had reached the fleet that several hundred of the enemy were killed by the explosion of shells.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The steamer Pacific brings news from British Columbia to the 27th and from Oregon to the 25th of June, and about $65,000 in gold.

Both the Cariboo and Salmon River mines appear to be over-crowded.

Thousands of adventurers are scattering over a hitherto unexplored country, seeking for new mining grounds and meeting many discouragements. Much suffering is anticipated. Emigration northward is considerably reduced by unfavorable and conflicting accounts. The very considerable arrivals of gold at Portland and Victoria, however, furnish positive testimony of the existence of some gold diggings.

Sailed to-day, steamer St. Louis for Panama, with 135 passengers, and also with $870,000 in treasure for New York and $330,000 for England.

From Texas.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—The first coach of the Santa Fe mail has arrived here with dates to the 22d ult.

It is reported that the Texans had sent commissioners to Chihuahua, Mexico, to obtain permission from the Mexicans to pass through that State to Texas. Permission was refused, and this will doubtless delay the Texans longer in Arizona than they would otherwise have staid.

Rumored Suspension of Beauregard.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Lynchburg *Republican* of the 30th ult., received in this city, says: "It was currently reported here on Saturday that Beauregard has been suspended from his command of the Army of the West. The cause is not known. If the report be true, it will raise a storm above the head of the President which he will find difficult to allay. We sincerely trust that there is no foundation in the rumor."

Promotions for Gallant Conduct.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President has nominated to the Senate Generals Heintzelman, Sumner, Keyes and FitzJohn Porter to be Brevet Brigadier-Generals in the Regular Army and Major Generals of Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the field.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Cotton is firmer—sales 350 bales at 40 cts. Flour is depressed—sales of 23,000 bbls. at a decline of 6 cts: State $4.50@4.75; Ohio $5.10@5.20; Southern $5.20@5.80. Wheat has declined 2 cts.—sales of 188,000 bushels: Chicago spring $1@1.03; Milwaukee club $1.04@1.12; red Western $1.20@1.23. Corn has declined 2 cts.—sales 58,000 bushels: mixed 45@53 cts. Whiskey closed firm at 28@29 cts. Sugar is firm at 7@9¾ cts. Coffee is firm—sales of 4,000 bags on private terms. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at $1.52½@1.54. Rosin is dull. Freights are firm.

FROM EUROPE.

BY THE HIBERNIAN AND KANGAROO.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 5.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 26th, via Queenstown 27th ult., passed Cape Race at 8 o'clock this morning.

The steamship Bohemian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 25th.

The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 25th and reported only one of her boilers working.

The steamship Hansa, which was to have left Southampton on the 25th, was compelled to put back to Bremen, owing to an accident to her machinery.

It was asserted that Napoleon had resolved to send sufficient reinforcements to Mexico to force his way to the capital against all obstacles. Admiral Graviere goes out immediately to take command of a strong concentration of French vessels in American waters. The *Patrie* says the concentration is justified by what may arise out of the Am-rican war and the affairs in Mexico.

The proceedings of Parliament on the 26th were unimportant.

The House of Commons was engaged on the bill relative to the government of the "Inns of Court." The case of Edwin James was incidentally referred to, and it transpired that he refused even to have friends with him at the investigation of his case, so that it was impossible for him to complain of the secrecy of the tribunal which condemned him.

The *Morning Herald* finds it impossible to account for the inactivity of McClellan. Possibly, it says, after the battle of Fair Oaks, and the breaking up of Beauregard's army in the West, he does not see his way clearly, and may feel himself outnumbered by the enemy, in a position which is impregnable, and from which the enemy may fall upon his lines and works at pleasure. If so, he is likely to meet with a disaster which may change the whole aspect of the war, for a reverse to McClellan involves the ruin of his army and of the hopes of the Federal Government.

A meeting had been held in London relative to the African slave trade, presided over by Lord Brougham.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif had voted the whole extraordinary budget, and with a slight modification the whole ordinary budget.

The Bourse was heavy. Rentes, 68f. 40c.

The *Press*, in speaking of the departure of the French Admiral, says his plans have been entirely approved, and his presence will have a favorable result for the solution of the Mexican question.—It is asserted that henceforth there is no question of establishing a monarchy in Mexico, or of supporting the candidature of Almonte or any other person for the Presidency, but the expedition is simply for protecting the interests of Frenchmen.

ITALY.

M. Ratazzi had given notice of his intention of making the integral appropriation of the clauses in the budget by the Chamber of Deputies a question of confidence in the Ministry.

In response to a question relative to the recent enrollment, M. Ratazzi said the Government were endeavoring to discover the persons who authorized it.

TURKEY.

The special Commissioners despatched by the Porte to inquire into the recent disturbances at Belgrade had arrived. The Prince of Servia demands the evacuation of all the fortresses.

THE KANGAROO OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 6.—The steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool, June 25th, via Queenstown 26th, was boarded off Cape Race at 9 o'clock Saturday night. She experienced a succession of westerly winds. Her advices are not so late as those by the Hibernian, but contain the following item:

The ship Sailors' Home, formerly the Independence, had reached Liverpool, from Havana, with nearly 2,300 bales of cotton.

The London *Times* comments on the fearful carnage in America, and says never at any time could the map of Europe show so many bloodstained spots. Whatever may be the result, it is plain the war has now reached a point at which it is a scandal to humanity—it has become a war of extermination, yet submission is as far off as ever. The *Times* does not believe the cry for more bloodshed represents the mind of the American people. Enough blood has been spilt and enough damage done. The opportunity must be present or at hand when some potent American voice, prudently calling "Peace," may awaken an universal echo.

The *Times* has another editorial on American finances. It says they are in a most critical condition, and ought to produce serious alarm instead of empty boasting and exultation.

The *Morning Post* charges the American Government with being all along influenced solely by popular clamor, having never pursued an independent course.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

ST. JOHNS, July 7.—The steamer Europa has passed Cape Race, with dates from Liverpool to the 28th ultimo.

The Persia's news caused increased excitement in England, and cotton further advanced.

The London *Times* says it shows that nothing much can be accomplished before the Fall, and hopes that means may be devised to end the conflict between the North and South.

The French Chambers have adjourned. It is rumored that the Emperor is reconsidering the principles of the Mexican expedition, and the embarkation of troops has been provisionally suspended.

France is about to construct reduced models of the Monitor and the Merrimac, in order to test their merits.

Russia has recognized the kingdom of Italy.

General Luders was shot at and slightly wounded at Warsaw. The perpetrators of the act have not been discovered.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GEN. HARCY'S ESTIMATE OF M'CLELLAN'S LOSS IN THE RECENT BATTLES.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

I understand that Gen. Macy, Chief of McClellan's staff, estimates the entire loss of McClellan's army at 30,000.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

THE NEW CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

There is much interest in Washington to hear the response of the country to the President's new call for volunteers. The prevailing sentiment is that the enlistments will be too slow to meet the public demand for an immediate and overwhelming advance upon the rebellion, and that a draft for a half million men would be the proper action at the present moment. No half-way measure, but one finishing blow.

NEWS DIRECT FROM RICHMOND.

A surgeon of a Wisconsin regiment who was captured at Bull Run, and has been kept in Richmond ever since, reached Washington this morning. He was taken out to the battle-fields before Richmond to help care for the wounded, but watched his opportunity and escaped. He says the Confederate leaders claim a miraculous deliverance and that every pane of glass in Richmond was illuminated in honor of their victory; but still the tone of the community was greatly saddened by reason of their frightful losses in battle.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS AT WEST POINT.

The artillery officers of the graduating class from West Point, excepting those retained for the summer on duty at the Military Academy, will report, without delay, to the head quarters of the Army of the Potomac, and report to Major-General McClellan.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The question of the admission of fugitive slaves within the lines of the armies, is submitted to our Government for decision by Generals Butler and Phelps—Butler having opposed their admission, and Phelps favored it. As they come of all ages and sexes, Butler objects to the expense of supporting them. The Government has given no decision, and it is thought will prescribe no rule, but still leave each Commander to judge the proper rule for his Department.

ADDRESS FROM JEFF. THOMPSON TO THE PLANTERS AND CITIZENS OF PANOLA AND DE SOTO COUNTIES.

GENTLEMEN—You are called upon to sustain your reputation as brave Mississippians, and show the world that the forty thousand gallant sons of your noble State, who are now in the field, are fighting for principles which you endorse, and for which you are willing to suffer some little personal inconvenience.

You are needed, old and young, not to fight, but to perform the watching and picketing duty, which your knowledge of the country peculiarly fits you for, and which will relieve real the soldiers who have this duty to perform, and thus give to great advantage over any equal number of the enemy. The recent raid through De Soto county should prove the necessity of this vigilance, and show how easily one man, riding as express, five miles in advance of the enemy, could have defeated their purpose, and any reliable man, with a probable report of their numbers, could have had them all cut off.

You who belong to the regular minute men and militia, turn out at once, so that the forces here can have the advantage of your numbers and local knowledge; and you who do not belong, form yourselves into squads to round the diff rent crossroads so that two of you can be on the watch all the time, day and night—one of whom should come with information on the approach of the enemy, the other should scourge himself until they pass, and then report the number and numbers. By this means raids and forays can either be prevented or defeated and the parties captured. Only a little mother-wit is necessary to teach everybody how to perform this duty; but it will be necessary to notify the military commander of the point watched, and the persons agreeing to watch it, so he may know when a proper person brings information.

You need not fear making yourself any more liable to depredations by thus acting, for your all is gone if your soldiers are conquered. Every foot of ground in Mississippi should be disputed—every stump should form a rifle-rest, every cane-brake a camp. You are not like Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland. No craven cowards have invited the vandals on to your soil; no regiments calling themselves Mississippians have surrendered to more than brothers are not in their ranks. They are really and truly invaders, and should be met with resistance in every shape and manner, and death should meet them at every step. Let them see that this is your determination. Let them feel that their advance will be bloody, and their retreat bootless, and you will then be safe.

Remove your cotton from your pens and gin-houses, that it can be speedily burned (it need not be unbaled), and then if we can fight and save it, we will, and if we cannot save it, then we can destroy it without burning up your gins, which we will be compelled to do if we spare it long enough to try to save it. If this request is not complied with, and the people do not turn out to assist us, nor prepare their cotton to be burned, we will have to burn it in our rear for fear of having to fall back too speedily to attend to it.

Yours, respectfully,

Brigadier-General M. JEFF. THOMPSON,

M. S. S., on special service for Confederate States.

From the New York Caucasian, July 5th.

THE FREEMEN OF NEW JERSEY THREATENED.

It would seem that the Republican party intend to resort to threats and intimidation in order to carry the Fall elections. The Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser*, a strong Republican paper, comes out with a threat so atrocious and so villainous in relation to the coming election for Governor in that State, that we copy it entire:

"We (our next Governor) must not only be loyal, but disposed to give a frank and cordial support to the Administration in its conduct of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. He must not be disposed to embarrass it by tardy co-operation, to incur its suspicion by reason of nice technicalities or unfriendly glosses or reservations; but his support must be full, unreserved, energetic, and prompt. He must not only command the confidence of his own people, but also of the National Government; else that perfect understanding which the exigencies of the time and the public welfare render necessary will be broken, and the result will be that the National Government may be forced to resort to some other agency for communicating with our people, and securing their co-operation, than their regularly constituted authorities. And if pushed to such an extreme—which we can hardly think probable—by the positive unfriendliness of our officials, the Federal Government may be obliged, as a military necessity, to suspend them from their functions and substitute a Provisional Government, greatly to the disgrace of our patriotic State. Our vicinity to the line of military operations places this alternative fairly in the region of possibility."

From the New York Times (Editorial), July 7.

OUR ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND—CAUSES OF THE RECENT REVERSE.

The first necessity of every community, after a disaster, is a scapegoat. It is an immense relief to find some one upon whom can be fastened all the sins of a whole people, and who can then be sent into the wilderness, to be heard of no more forever. Of course, we have a very active search for such a scapegoat now. The reverse in front of Richmond is a serious affair, and until somebody has been made to suffer for it, the country will not feel safe. When somebody's head is off, it matters not much whose, we shall all breathe freer. The *Post* insists that Gen. McClellan shall be the victim. The *World* censures the President. The *Herald* falls foul of Secretary Stanton; and the *Tribune*, tired for once of its own denunciations, or having long since exhausted the list, contents itself with calling for help on Gen. Hunter and his negro brigades.

We see little good likely to come of all this. What the country needs, is courage and a new army—not criminations or criticisms of any kind. Indeed, if we had had less of these hitherto, we might have less provocation for them now. The great cause of our weakness has been dissensions in Congress, in the Cabinet, and in the Press concerning the merits of different Generals, and the wisdom of different policies. In carrying on a war, the one thing needful is *confidence* in the Government and its agents. Whatever strengthens this side the common cause; whatever and whoever weakens it, inflicts upon that cause a blow which may be fatal.

HAIR DYES! HAIR DYES!!

HAIR DYES!

HAIR DYES! HAIR DYES!!

HAIR DYES!

All the popular Hair Dyes of the day, among which will be found the following—

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE,

ROGER'S HAIR DYE,

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

MATTHEW'S HAIR DYE,

JONES' HAIR DYE,

HAMILTON'S HAIR DYE.

These, together with all the various

HAIR-COLORING FLUIDS,

For sale by SETH S. HANCE,

jy12-eo6m 108 Baltimore street.

UP THE JAMES RIVER.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

ARRIVAL AT HARRISON'S—VISIT OF GEN. M'CLELLAN—HIS ACCOUNT OF OUR LATE MOVEMENT.

ON BOARD THE MAIL BOAT JOHN A. WARNER, OFF HARRISON'S LANDING, Wednesday Morning, July 2, 1862.

The cannonading which we heard last night ceased a little after 10 o'clock P. M. I stretched myself on a seat and slept soundly till 4½ o'clock this morning. When I went on deck I found it had been raining heavily all night, and now it looked as if it would rain all day. It was heavy, dark, and dull all over. About 6 o'clock we took up our anchor and moved slowly up the river. In half an hour we again cast anchor, having made only two or three miles. From the deck of our vessel we could see through the misty weather a long wharf, extending a considerable distance into the river.—We felt satisfied that this was City Point, until our pilot told us no; we were seven miles below that place, and that where we were now at was known as Harrison's Landing. After an hour a small boat came alongside and ordered us up to "lay right off the wharf." When we finally anchored off the wharf, we could see ashore what we took to be an extensive encampment.

In a few minutes a tug came alongside, and, to our great surprise, Gen. McClellan, Col. Ingalls and Capt. Sawtell came on board. Gen. McClellan met General Patterson as he stepped on board. He (McC.) laid his hand on his shoulder, and took him, in a hurried manner, into the aft cabin or ladies' saloon. As he went in, he beat the air with his right hand clenched, from which all present inferred that there was bad news. In a minute he returned to Col. Ingalls, who was busy getting the headquarters mail. From Col. Ingalls we learned, with astonishment, that the whole of the army of the Potomac lay stretched along the banks of the river where we lay, having fought their way all through from Fair Oaks, a distance of at least 30 miles. In reply to a remark of Gen. Patterson's, Gen. McClellan said: "We fought a battle every day for the last week, and whipped them every time, though they had three to one." Gen. Patterson asked Col. Ingalls for some information as to the location of certain divisions and their generals, to which he replied, "You will find them scattered everywhere; but they are, nevertheless, in a solid, compact body." And, in reply to another remark, he said: "What we want is fresh men—they are worked to death." Gen. McClellan left, in the tug, after about two minutes' delay.

VISIT TO OUR CAMP—SICK AND WOUNDED—OUR SOLDIERS IN GOOD HEART—APPEARANCE OF THE CAMP—THE JAMES RIVER FLEET—VISIT FROM M'CLELLAN—THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY—OUR GUNBOATS PARTICIPATE.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., Wednesday noon, July 2.—Five minutes after the General left I succeeded in getting a small boat to take me ashore, the rain coming down in torrents at the time. As we approached the wharf, I noticed the land to the left was a dead level and was white with the covers of our baggage trains, which were here drawn up in an immense solid body, which we had taken to be tents as seen from the steamer's deck. To the right the land rose gently from the river and it reached an elevation of perhaps thirty feet. Up along this elevated plain and along the banks of the river our sick and wounded men stood shivering in the rain, without tents, or knapsacks, or arms.—Here and there a single Sibley tent was visible, as also a sprinkling of white-roofed baggage-wagons. The scene presented as I landed defies all description.

Under some trees which lay around in clusters, our men were crouched. They looked as if they were more dead than alive; they were covered to the crown of their heads with mud, their faces and clothes were literally coated; while their shoes and boots had several pounds of the nasty yellow stuff stuck into and all around them. Whole regiments were immersed to their knees, many up to their waists, in the yellow river, with branches of trees and pieces of sticks, washing and scraping off the dirt. Cavalry men were out so far, trying to get a "clean wash," that the water reached their saddles, while they vigorously scraped themselves and their weary steeds. Many of the men had not had a day biscuit for twenty-four hours. I met an officer who was wounded in the eye, his face covered with blood and mud. He was vainly offering $5 for something to eat. I moved up the hill through awful pools of mud, sinking down to the knees at every step. I passed a house which had the appearance of having been deserted by its owners, as there were no doors or windows visible. This house was so crowded with sick and wounded, poor miserable men, that a doctor who came up while I was there could not possibly get in. A great crowd was assembled around the door, who seemed to envy the more fortunate ones inside.

On the top of the hill there was rather a fine house, with plenty of outhouses. This was our general hospital, and it was crammed full to its utmost capacity. I conversed with many brave men who had fought their way with our army through hosts of Confederates. They were not disheartened. Quite the contrary. In a calm and cool manner—not noticing the torrents of rain falling on their heads—they described telling of the vast hordes of Confederates by which they were outnumbered. I stood in the centre of many a great group of privates who gathered around me to learn the news from the rest of the world. Only some three days ago they had left Richmond by some other route than Savage Station. I did not hear from these men one single word of murmur or complaint. They said, "We are ready when reinforcements arrive to go at them again." At this time there was a schooner at the end of the wharf, and a gang of at least three hundred contrabands were in line, each having a box of biscuit on his shoulder, carrying them ashore.

The river along the wharf is very shallow, and only one vessel of light draught can come alongside the end of the wharf. The portion of our Supply Fleet which had arrived lay scattered in the river some distance off. The enemy were throwing shells into our lines while I was on shore, which were quickly responded to by our men. A small gunboat fleet, in company with Lieut. Col. Daniel P. Ilott, Aid-de-Camp of Maine, and Dr. L. Monson, the far-famed Monitor lay in the middle of the river, as the Lieutenant commanding was an old pupil of Col. Elliott, at the Colonel's suggestion, we visited her first. * *

Just as we left, General McClellan boarded the Galena. He came by himself, in a boat which was pulled by sixteen men. He stayed only a second. He passed close by the Monitor, and boarded the steamer Express, which was loaded down with ammunition, and which lay only a short distance from the Galena. He then went ashore. About this time I noticed two separate gangs of signal officers on the top of the high house on the hill. One party was mounted on the roof, the other on the eave of the house. Those on the roof were signaling to the army lines in their rear, and those on the eave to the gunboats on the river. A general commotion was visible everywhere. There was smart firing ashore, and we expected a battle every minute.

The Express, which General McClellan had visited, moved up and lay on side some five or six barges, and commenced unloading her ammunition. The gunboats all shifted their positions. The Monitor moved down the river to protect the rear, and in a quarter of an hour she and others were belching iron into the woods before them.

4 o'clock, P. M.—The firing has ceased, the transhipment of stores and provisions of all kinds is going on vigorously, and large transports, loaded down with sick and wounded, are steaming away down stream. The mail boat has received an order to be ready in an hour. All the mails she brought with her she carries back, with orders to bring up from Fort Monroe the headquarters mail *only*. The Paymasters that come up in return—so our men will have to wait a little longer for their letters and their well-earned cash.

THE SITUATION OF OUR ARMY—INTRENCHING—POSITION OF THE ENEMY—OUR PERIL AND OUR DUTY—THE SICK AND WOUNDED—DANGER OF A BLOCKADE OF THE JAMES RIVER.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 4.—The steamer Warner, which left Harrison's Landing 6 o'clock last evening, brings intelligence up to that hour. About noon yesterday the Confederates in considerable force approached to within about four miles of General McClellan's front, and commenced shelling, but with no effect. Our force was drawn up in line of battle, and the gunboats opened from the river. The enemy approached no nearer, and when the Warner left it was believed that nothing important would ensue. Our troops were busily occupied in entrenching their position, and were well on to a state that would enable them to defy a vastly superior foe.

The enemy in large force are on the east side of the Chickahominy, and threaten not only Gen. McClellan's right wing, but the navigation of the James river. These twin purposes will give employment to the flotilla, and on the activity and efficiency of the gunboats a very great deal depends. The construction of batteries so as to interrupt the navigation of the river would be laying direct siege to Gen. McClellan's position, and would place his army in an extremely critical situation. It may well be expected batteries will be planted on the left bank of the river, marked out and prepared to open on our transports. In view of the probabilities in this regard, quite a number of vessels and other transports on their way up have been turned back toward Newport News.

It is supposed that the Confederates will attempt to follow up their advantage, and press General McClellan to the extent of their ability. That they confront him with a vastly superior force there is no doubt. How long this disparity is to be suffered to exist is for the Government and the country to say. Of the imperative necessity for more troops there can be no question—not in a month's time, but a week's. So long as Pope's force remains unoccupied no fear can justly be entertained of another descent towards Washington or the Shenandoah Valley, and this suggests reasons enough why this force should not be materially employed. That the Government is taking bold and vigorous measures to render available for the emergency the force now in the field, it may be some consolation for the reader to know. Details are not permissible. * * * * *

It would not be dealing fairly with the truth to say that all apprehension for the safety of the Army of the Potomac is at an end. Probably the present position is the strongest that could have been taken within an equal distance from Richmond. But the force of the Confederates is immensely superior in numbers, though in nothing else. For the whole distance, from Newport News to Harrison's Landing, we have but a small force, except at the first named place. To keep the river open, and the channel of supplies and communication free, will require all the activity of which the Navy are capable, for upon the gunboats will devolve that important duty. The Peninsula is virtually in the hands of the Confederates again; and, though they will not be likely to divide their strength by sending any considerable force any great distance below the Chickahominy, they nevertheless could find no serious opposition to their progress nearly the whole length of the route so late travelled by the Army of the Potomac, if they feel disposed to revisit the Peninsula.

Four P. M.—Our latest advices from the army are up to an early hour this morning. Nothing important had occurred up to that time, and the preparations that had been made to receive the enemy, should another attack be made, had given to all minds a large measure of confidence. That confidence had been increased, and rendered almost perfect by arrivals of transports up the river, and the knowledge that others were on the way.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS—ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. SPENCE.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR—European mediation has been the only probable termination to this contest from its outbreak. The patience of those who have only to suffer was ever likely to be sooner exhausted than passions continually excited by hope or stimulated by revenge. The Southern people may sustain and endure this contest for three years, but Europe cannot. Two reasons for a different view of its probable continuance have been relied upon by those who expected them to lay down their arms, even before a first defeat on a field of battle. Of these the theory of a moral collapse is quite disproved.—Their firmness of purpose has been tested in many ways—by severe disappointments on the blockade question, the Trent incident, the power of cotton—by the surprise and capture of their greatest port—by great temptations wherever the Federals are in occupation, golden contracts or swift promotion—by a gloomy period of reverses, small, but continuous and disheartening. In the face of all these, and after a long term of privation, their spirit has evidently become more and more determined. Clearly, then, we must abandon the expectation of an end to the contest in this way.

The other reason is of greater force. Many have inquired whence armies could be supplied with munitions of war if all the ports were occupied, and how any great community could exist without cotton to dwell in. Up to the present time only two important cities have been occupied, and if all the ports were captured there are numerous towns in the interior, little known in Europe, but sufficient for the need of defensive war. Few ever heard of Montgomery until its selection as the seat of Government, still fewer of Corinth. Towns were not plentiful when we took Vicksburg. Important city on the coast, except Boston, and yet the colonists maintained the war. The question of supplies is far more difficult; but no blockade of 3,500 miles of coast can prevent the smuggling on a large scale of any article that is not of extreme bulk. A glance at the map, showing the relation of the coast to Cuba, the Bahamas, and Mexico, is sufficient to prove that a supply of powder or arms is simply a matter of high cost. The colonists maintained the struggle for more than seven years, assisted, indeed, after a time, by France, but long under disadvantages far greater than those of the South. Eighteen months have now elapsed since the movement began. Is there anything in the progress of the war or in the present attitude of the Southern armies to permit any other than the conclusion that the struggle will be protracted for a number of years, if its continuance depend on Southern resistance?

Nor can any one believe that the Powers of Europe will remain debarred from the chief material of their manufactures, practically a necessity of life, for a little period of years. If not, it follows that, sooner or later, action will be taken by them, and in this view delay simply adds to the suffering of the working class and to the permanent injury of America. The most malevolent enemy of that country could desire for it no greater evil than that free scope for devastation, bankruptcy, and vindictive passion which is desired by those who are termed its friends. Your correspondent, writing from the midst of the elation at New York, has recently pointed out to your columns that nothing can save the country from ruin except the mediation of some European Power.

The principal objection to this now brought forward is that the people of the North are in a condition of mind so violent and incensed against this country that any action on our part would bring down alarming consequences. It is quite true that the North has a great number of men, great skill in organization, amazing energy, and little love for this country. But as we have successfully encountered all these before, on a still greater scale, and wielded by a genius pre-eminent in war, as we did this with but half our present population and a tithe of our present resources, we may weigh the subject without any unnecessary apprehension. But let us admit the argument in its fullest force—admit that there are 20 millions of people having 500,000 men under arms, and very desirous to turn them against us on the first opportunity. While we look on, suffer, and abstain, they will either be defeated or conquer the South. If defeated, their friends will have occasion to regret that mediation had not been offered. If successful, there will be 500,000 soldiers to find employment for, and with which to visit their displeasure upon us.

Another consequence will result. The feelings of the people of the Northern States towards this country is at present of the same fierceness as the course we have taken. Our motives are utterly incomprehensible to those who have been educated in the political school of the Union. Still, speaking generally, there is under this a friendly feeling, which has the solid basis of commercial interests thoroughly in unison. But, if subdued, it is very probable that their animosity to the North would for a time expend itself upon us, after a manner often witnessed in domestic quarrels. They would vehemently assert that it was our truckling to the North which permitted a blockade of an entire coast to be maintained by a Power which at the time could hardly muster a