THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 248. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIED.

On Tuesday, 8th instant, SUSANNA, wife of James Pentland, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on this (Thursday) afternoon at five o'clock, from her late residence, Greenmount Cemetery.

On the 28th of May at Ashland, Va., of typhoid fever, NICHOLAS W. CLARK, of Howard county, Md., in the 23d year of his age.

A little more than one Year ago, upon the commencement of the unnatural civil war which is now desolating with fraternal blood our once happy country, Mr. Clark left his native State, a member of the Howard Dragoons, under the command of Capt. George R. Gaither, Jr. He was engaged in the hard-fought battles of Manassas Plain and Williamsburg, besides numerous skirmishes, and his commanding officer says he was seen in the hottest times of his gallant and soldierly conduct. Few that have unsheathed their swords indicative of what they conscientiously believe to be a just and righteous cause, have been actuated by purer and nobler motives, or have acted with more disinterested and self-sacrificing spirit. Just entering upon the career of his manhood, having received a most liberal and accomplished education, with a bright and promising future before him, he bade adieu to a home of wealth and affluence, where he was surrounded by every comfort and luxury that his heart could wish, and willingly submitted to the toils, privations, and hardships of a campaign, and after three months of the year for which he had enlisted in the Confederate service, he perished in the war. Enthusiastic, ardent, generous and brave, he was most devoted to the service by his companions and associates, and his gentlemanly manners and dignified deportment tendered him the particular favorite of all within the circle of his acquaintance. The announcement of his death has cast a gloom and sorrow over the community in which he resided, and all, without political distinction, bear testimony to his many virtues and nobly qualities, and tender their sincere sympathy to his distressed parents, the idol of the Mother of States, to whom he yielded his life a willing sacrifice, and will never forget to cherish in their bosom a nobler son nor Heaven ever opened wide its portals to receive a truer patriot or spirit.

"When a time, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck his hallowed mould,
Shall he then shed over a sweeter or
Than Spring's sweetest have ever had?"

THE AFTERNOON EDITION OF THE NEWS SHEET.

The success that has attended the experiment of issuing a second or afternoon edition of the *News Sheet* has been of so flattering a nature, as to induce the proprietors to make such arrangements that all who may so desire can be served at their residences or places of business. Such of our friends as may desire the afternoon edition, by leaving their names at the counting-room, will at once be served by carriers at the rate of 12 cents per week. The afternoon edition will be made up from the morning's edition, and in addition thereto will contain all the intelligence of importance, by mail and telegraph, that may come to hand up to the hour of going to press, 1½ o'clock, P. M.; also a full report of the Baltimore Markets, Baltimore and New York Stock operations, &c.

Persons residing out of the city, who may desire the afternoon edition of the *News Sheet*, can have it promptly mailed by remitting the amount of subscription, which is the same as the morning edition.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, to provide for receiving negroes into the military service of the United States, and declaring all such as were slaves to be thereafter free, any law, usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding. The bill to amend the law calling out the militia by providing for drafting, in case it becomes necessary, hereafter, was called up and debated. An amendment was introduced to include negroes, and giving the President power to organize them into battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, according to race or color, as the public interest may require. The discussion was continued up to the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, an act, supplementary to the bill manumitting the slaves in the District of Columbia, was called up and forced through the Senate under the pressure of the previous question. The supplementary act allows slaves of persons who neglect to file the necessary papers, to present their own statements in behalf of their freedom, and also declares free all slaves from other States who, since April last, have been employed within the limits of the District, or who shall be hereafter employed.

Of news, properly so called, there is very little to record, and that little is of the cloudiest and most unsatisfactory kind. A portion of Burnside's command is reported—on doubtful authority—to have reached Fortress Monroe, on its way to reinforce McClellan. Additional troops from other quarters are also said to have reached him, and it is intimated that still heavier forces are on their way to join him. In the meantime, however, some movements are making on the west bank of the James river, which seem to indicate an intention on the part of the Confederates either to blockade the river or to seriously interfere with the movement of transports laden with supplies for the use of the army. According to the correspondent of the New York *Times*, several batteries have already been planted below Harrison's Landing, on the opposite side of the river, one of which fired into the mail-boat Juniata, killed two men on board and wounded six, and so damaged the vessel that she was obliged to be run ashore to avoid being sunk.

A telegram from Cairo furnishes some particulars in regard to the condition of affairs in the Southwest. The Grenada (Mississippi) *Appeal* is quoted as stating that a large number of Confederate troops have left Tupelo for Water Valley, some forty miles from Holly Springs. The division commanded by General J. C. Breckinridge is said to have gone to Vicksburg and a considerable force of Mississippi troops to Richmond. Only about three thousand Confederates are reported as remaining at Grenada, from which place nearly all the Government stores had been removed.

General Hindman has issued a proclamation addressed to the people of Arkansas, exhorting them to annoy the enemy in every possible way. "I the people do their part," he says, "the troops will do the rest." General Curtis is said to have abandoned all idea of attempting any further offensive operations in Arkansas.—One account has it that he is hard pressed; that no relief has reached him, and that the whole country bordering on White river is up in arms. Another statement is that he has succeeded in crossing the Black river, and is moving towards the Mississippi. Vicksburg is not yet taken. Porter's mortar fleet is still engaged in bombarding the city, which is said to have sustained considerable damage; but the Confederates appear determined to resist the landing of troops, even if the batteries should be silenced—some ten thousand Confederates, under General Van Dorn, being encamped on the high bluffs four miles below. We have already chronicled the fact that a part of the gunboats had succeeded in running the gauntlet of the batteries, but not, according to the official report, without suffering some damage and a loss of fifteen killed and thirty wounded.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* declares the despatch which purported to come from General Halleck, announcing that the White river was open to navigation for one hundred and seventy miles, and Governor Rector a fugitive, to be a forgery.

Secretary Stanton is reported to have said that the call for three hundred thousand additional troops has been responded to much more promptly than the Government had anticipated. On the other hand, the New York *World* declares that the "call" has not yet kindled the first flush of enthusiasm; that "distrust weighs like a pall," and that "a sullen gloom is settling on every heart. The people are coldly motionless." The New York *Tribune* rejoices in "the gratifying belief that that conception of ineffable stupidity, the great Union anaconda, is defunct." After recapitulating the series of reverses which the "anaconda" has occasioned, the *Tribune* anathematizes that military reptile as "a blunder, a humbug, and a nuisance." The New York *Herald* expresses a fear, lest the recent disasters in Virginia will induce "intervention on the part of England and France, if not of all the maritime Powers of Europe." As a preventive, the *Herald* urges the speedy enrollment of the three hundred thousand men called for by President Lincoln. The *World* is of opinion that an additional hundred thousand, if they could be brought into the field in twenty days, would throttle the rebellion; but both the *World* and the Philadelphia *Press* concur in stating that recruiting for the new levy goes on very slowly. The *Press* says "there seems to be a withholding of support on the part of the public journals. There is not that unity of effort among newspapers throughout the North which yielded such gratifying fruits a year ago." Under these circumstances, it is intimated that drafting may have to be resorted to for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the Government. In financial circles there is, moreover, great excitement. Stocks and public securities are becoming seriously unsettled. Gold advanced yesterday to seventeen and a half per cent., and the rate for bills of Exchange on Europe went up proportionably. The news from Europe may possibly have had something to do with this extraordinary monetary perturbation. The English journals are strenuously urging upon the Government the necessity of taking some step that might tend to put a speedy end to the war.—Lord Palmerston on being interrogated in regard to mediation declared that present interference would only aggravate matters; but that "both England and France would be delighted to take mediatory steps, and when a fitting opportunity arose he should look upon it as both a duty and a pleasure." That opportunity has already arisen, in the opinion of certain members of the Foreign Legations at Washington, if the correspondent of the New York *Herald* is to be believed. They assert, we are told, that when the news of the late battles in Virginia reaches Europe, "the French Cabinet will renew the offer made through Mr. Dayton a year ago, on the ground that the Southern Commissioners are becoming more pressing every day, and that it is difficult to elude the question."

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM CAIRO.

The Bombardment of Vicksburg—The Hazardous Position of Our Forces in Arkansas.

CAIRO, July 8.—The steamer Sunshine, which arrived to-day, brings news from Vicksburg to the 30th ult., at which time the bombardment was continued, and the town was deserted except by the military.

The news from White river, Arkansas, is not encouraging. Col. Fitch still holds St. Charles. No relief has reached Gen. Curtis. The whole country bordering on the White river is reported to be in arms, except those persons who have fled from the operations of the conscription law, which is enforced in the most rigorous manner. Our boats are frequently fired on from the shore.

Movements of the Rebel Troops in the West.

CAIRO, July 8.—The Grenada *Appeal* of the 3d says that large numbers of the Confederate troops have gone from Tupelo to Water Valley, forty miles south of Holly Springs. Breckinridge's division has gone to Vicksburg. A large number of the Mississippi troops have also gone to Richmond.

Nearly all the Government stores have been removed from Grenada, and that place is occupied by 3,000 Rebels, who have burned all the trestle-work of the bridges between Memphis and Cold Water.

General Henderson has issued an appeal to the people of Arkansas, telling them to annoy the enemy in every possible way. He asks the people to do their part, and the troops will do the rest.

The Little Rock *Gazette* of the 28th ult. says the Federals have evacuated Indian Bay, St. Charles and the whole lower part of White river, and gone in the direction of Memphis.

General Curtis had left Batesville and crossed the Black river. It is supposed that he was marching towards Cache Bridge, with the view of reaching the Mississippi river, near Crowley's Ridge.

From Vicksburg.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, on board the United States steamer Brooklyn, writing under date of June 28, says:

All hands were called early this morning to attack the batteries and the city of Vicksburg. The first gun was fired at one o'clock, and the firing was intense. The Hartford, Richmond and the gunboats have passed the batteries and the city without silencing the works. The Brooklyn has received orders not to pass a battery without silencing it. She remains below. The loss on the Hartford was one man killed and eleven wounded. A master's mate was killed on the Richmond, and six men wounded.

Mexican Postage.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—By the recent postal convention with Mexico, proclaimed by the President on the 20th of June, 1862, the following rates of postage to and from Mexico are established:

First.—The single letter rate inland is three cents, and by sea seven cents, that is ten cents per half ounce, and for each fraction over an additional rate is charged and prepayment is required. This applies to all letters sent to Mexico by sea.

Second.—On all letters received from Mexico by sea the United States domestic rate of postage is to be charged, rating them at the first United States postoffice at which they are mailed to their destination at either three or ten cents per single rate. This is to be collected on delivery.

Third.—On all letters sent to or received from Mexico, when not conveyed by sea, the United States domestic postage only—of three or ten cents, the single rate—is to be charged. This must be prepaid at the mailing office on letters sent, and collected at the office of delivery on letters received.

Fourth.—The sea rate on printed matter sent to Mexico is one cent for each newspaper, and one cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce, on all magazines, periodical publications and other printed matter, and this is to be added, when sent by sea, to our usual inland rate of postage; this combined rate must be prepaid at the mailing office in the United States. When sent by land the United States inland rate of postage only is to be charged, and such printed matter received from Mexico only our usual inland rate of postage is to be collected, and this must be paid in all cases on delivery at the office of address.

Fifth.—These regulations must be strictly observed, as no account are kept with the Mexican Postal Department.

Meeting of Republican Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Between fifty and sixty Republican members of Congress—both Senators and Representatives—held an adjourned meeting to-night at the Capitol, with Hon. Mr. Sherman, of New York, as Chairman, and Hon. Samuel Fessenden, of Maine, as Secretary. Remarks were made by Messrs. Stevens, Potter, Kellogg of Illinois, Arnold, Lane of Kansas, and Dawes, when on motion of Mr. Bingham, a resolution was adopted for appointing a committee of five members of the House, and an equal number of Senators, to prepare an address to be submitted at an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening.

Military Items.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Capt. W. T. Smith, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, was today confirmed by the Senate as Brigadier General. The nomination had been pending since August last, and it is known that he has, in the meantime, been acting as Brigadier General in the Army of the Potomac.

The resignation of Col. Thomas F. Gantt, aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan, has been accepted by the President—to take effect from the 5th inst.

Major J. Watts De Peyster, Jr., 1st New York artillery, will report to Gen. McClellan.

Liberality of the American Express Company.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Directors of the American Express Company of this city have unanimously resolved that any of their present employees who shall promptly enlist under the recent call for troops, shall continue to receive half-pay during their term of service in the war, and have their situations restored to them on their return. Two thousand men are in the regular employ of the company, at an average salary of over $600 per annum.

Late Rebel News.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A late number of the Richmond *Enquirer* says that the Rebels could certainly cut off General McClellan's retreat, and prevent further supplies reaching him. It would be far better to starve him into a capitulation. It remarks that we must "fill up our armies and prepare for a contest as long as our enemy may choose to urge it and as energetic as we can make it."

Massachusetts and the Call for Troops.

BOSTON, July 8.—Governor Andrew and Adjutant General Schouler have prepared and published the military apportionment of the State, designating the number of men each city and town shall furnish to make up fifteen thousand men, the proportion Massachusetts is expected to send to the field under the call for three hundred thousand more volunteers.

Military Movements in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., July 9.—The Legislature has unanimously adopted resolutions pledging the State to furnish its quota of troops under the call of the President. Meetings to encourage volunteering are being held in all parts of the State. The 10th regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, composed principally of Irishmen, will be commanded by Col. Donahue, now a captain in the 3d regiment.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, July 9.—The steamship Arabia sailed from this port this morning for Liverpool, with one hundred and fourteen passengers on board, including the French Princes lately serving on Gen. McClellan's staff.

She also took out three hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars in specie.

Movements of Governor Curtin.

HARRISBURG, July 9.—Gov. Curtin leaves here for Washington to-morrow, to consult with the authorities there in relation to the enlistment of volunteers under the late call. It is understood that his intention is to advise that the term of enlistment be reduced to one year.

Sailing of the Steamer Arabia.

BOSTON, July 9.—The steamer Arabia, with one hundred and fourteen passengers, including the French Princes, left here to-day for Liverpool.—She takes out $326,000 in specie.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 9—12 M.—Sixteen per cent. premium is bid for gold. Exchange twenty-eight per cent. Stocks have gone up from two to three per cent.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Cotton is buoyant—sales of 1,000 bales at 41@41¼ cts. Flour is unsettled and excited, with an advance of 10 cts.—sales of 52,000 bbls.: State $4.55@5.75; Ohio $5.15@5.75; Southern $5.15@5.80. Wheat is generally excited and unsettled, and has advanced 2@3 cts., with sales of 453,000 bushels; red $1.22@1.25; white $1.30@1.35; Milwaukie club $1.07@1.13. Corn has advanced 1@2 cts., and prices tending upward—sales of 213,000 bushels mixed at 48@53½ cts. Pork is heavy—mess $10.37½@10.50; prime $8.31@8.37½. Lard closed steady. Whiskey closed firm at 29@30 cts. Rice is firm. Sugar closed firm at 7⅞@10 cts. Molasses is firm at 33@36 cts. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at $1.55@1.60. Rosin is dull. Freights are firm—Flour 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 6d.; Grain 12½d.@13½d.

A DEPOSIT OF GOLD REMOVED.—An Irishman in Manchester, N. H., says the *Mirror*, buried about $4,000 in gold in his cellar, some months ago. A few days since he thought he would dig it up and sell it, but it could not be found. Somebody had prospected there before him.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

GREAT EASTERN OFF CAPE RACE.

LORD PALMERSTON AND MEDIATION.

HE CAN SEE NO GOOD RESULT TO BE DERIVED THEREFROM.

THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

CAPE RACE, July 8.—The steamer Great Eastern passed off this point at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Her advices are to the 1st inst., with telegraphic advices to the 24—two days later.

American affairs have again been the topic of argument in the House of Commons.

Lord Palmerston, in the course of the debate, said that he could see no good result at present in the proposed offers of mediation, but the Government would with pleasure take advantage of any proper opening to mediate.

The correspondence in relation to the delay of the ship Emily St. Pierre by the American authorities, has been published, from which it appears that Minister Adams had not receded from the position at first assumed by him on the subject.

Lord Brougham explained his speech in the House of Lords on American affairs, that he merely wished, as fellow-Christians, to remonstrate with the Americans on the course of the civil war. Gloss it over as they might, the war threatened fatal results to the character of the American people.

The diplomatic correspondence relative to the Emily St. Pierre is lengthy. Mr. Adams contends that the ship and cargo were confiscated, and demands their restoration. Russell employed legal arguments against, contending that Captain Williams' course could be dealt with in the Prize-Courts of the capture. Adams rejoined that the contention that the claim for the restoration of the ship rested on the soundest principles of law and equity. America expected a different decision, and will be made wise by the result, and will take precautions in the future to better itself. Russell endeavored to convince Mr. Adams that the English Government had no power in the matter; but the latter closed by saying that the arguments had not materially changed the nature of the issue, and he had sent the correspondence to Washington.

The *Morning Post* editorially contends that the masterly Confederate movements in Virginia had compelled Union armies destined for its conquest to cease the offensive, and content themselves with action on the defensive.

The city article of the *Daily News* regards the latest news as portending the almost indefinite postponement of peace.

In the House of Lords, Brougham deplored the continuance of the civil strife and its consequences to Europe. He thought it impossible for England to interfere, but expressed the opinion that the Americans would see the suicidal character of the struggle, and come to amicable arrangements, before they entirely lost the respect and affection of Europe as a nation.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hopewood asked if Government intended to take steps as a mediator.

Palmerston expressed deep sympathy with the suffering operatives, and eulogized their endurance. He wished it was in the power of Government to take steps for their relief; but interference in America now could only aggravate matters. Both England and France would be delighted to take mediatory steps when a fitting opportunity arose; he should look upon it both as a duty and a pleasure.

After another debate on fortifications, the Government bill was read the second time by 158 to 56.

The operatives at Blackburn held a meeting to urge mediation, but overwhelming opposition was shown, and the Government was finally called upon to try and re-establish the confidence of the Southern planters in Lincoln.

Peabody was to have a public banquet, given by the Lord Mayor, on being presented with the freedom of the city of London.

The marriage of Princess Alice took place the day the Great Eastern left Liverpool.

Again it was asserted that Persigny will assume the French Ambassadorship at London.

The Bourse was heavy at 68f. 15.

The Italian budget passed both Houses of Parliament. Garibaldi, at Palermo, urged the people to concord.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Cotton.—Sales of two days of 20,000 bales including 12,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened with an upward tendency, and prices have advanced ¼d. since Saturday. Breadstuffs are firm but steady. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report Flour firm. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet—mixed 28s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet but steady, except Corn, which has an upward tendency. Sugar steady. Coffee buoyant. Rice dull. Tea firm. Tallow firm at 47s. Spirits Turpentine advancing, being quoted at 35s. Linseed Oil steady at 29s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on the 30th at 93¾@93⅞ for money. American stocks are dull. Illinois Central shares 47@48 per cent. discount. Erie Railroad 29¼@30¼.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, June 27, afternoon.—Cotton is dull for our and exporters. The market opened buoyant, with an upward tendency, and all qualities advanced a trifle, but it closed more quiet.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market being still upward though the transactions are light.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

VIRGINIA.

The presumed plans of McClellan are mildly discussed; but people reason in the dark, for no one knows the project of the young General. Some assert that he will soon be master of Fort Darling—the key to Richmond—while others declare that he is thinking of recuntracking, to watch over the safety of Washington. There are great fears on this account. It is apprehended, not more than 130 miles from Washington, of irresistible impetuosity, upon the valleys of the Shenandoah and Rappahannock, and that he may appear threatening the banks of the Potomac. It is known, too, that Pope is powerless, for the present, to make any stand against a serious attack. He has but a few men at Manassas, and some soldiers in the Valley, who watch the movements of the secessionist detachments left with Ewell by Jackson.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Virginia does not entirely absorb public attention. The army of Halleck is said to have melted away, no less than that of Beauregard. It is a fact that the Federals have made no progress in Mississippi or Alabama since the evacuation of Corinth. The Generals of Halleck are scattered. Pope commands on the Shenandoah; Lewis Wallace demands a place in the army of the Potomac; the astronomer Mitchel is at Washington; McClernand is at Corinth; Cook, Nelson and C. Ettenden, entrenched between Huntsville and Decatur, make no movement; Buell operates obscurely and fruitlessly in East Tennessee; and Grant, almost without soldiers at Memphis, has not sufficient cavalry to prevent the marauders of the South from burning cotton within twenty miles of the town—that is to say, in his rear.

THE CALL FOR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

The Governors of the States have responded to the call of Mr. Linc ln. Mr. Bradford, of Maryland, says: "The North has no need to fill its ranks at the point of the bayonet like the South, by means of an audacious conscription, and that its cause will not suffer under a tyranny." If such is the belief of Mr. Bradford, this does not seem to be the general opinion. Many papers indicate conscription as the only means of procuring sufficient soldiers. The need is in fact so pressing, and the eagerness to enlist so little marked, that many towns have voted a bounty in addition to that already allowed by Mr. Stanton. The municipal council of Buffalo has voted $75 per head, payable by the city to every new recruit.

MAKING A REBEL PAPER LOYAL.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE,
Office Provost Marshal General,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 1, 1862.

Messrs. Wills, Hughens & Co.,
Proprietors of the Memphis Avalanche:

You will suspend the further publication of your paper. The spirit with which it is conducted is regarded as both incendiary and treasonable, and its issue cannot longer be tolerated.

This order will be strictly observed from the time of its reception.

By command of Major General U. S. Grant:
WM. S. HILLYER,
Provost Marshal General.

MEMPHIS, July 1, 1862.

The *Avalanche* can continue by the withdrawal of the author of the obnoxious article under the caption of "Mischief Makers," and the editorial allusion to the same.

U. S. GRANT,
Major General.

TO OUR PATRONS.—For reasons apparent from the foregoing order, I withdraw from the editorial management of the *Avalanche*. Self respect, and the true spirit of true journalism, forbid any longer attempt to edit a paper. Approved and indorsed the articles in question. Prudence forbids my saying more, and duty less, to the public.

JUPITA FOWLKES.

UNION WAGON TRAIN ATTACKED.—We learn that a Union wagon train, coming in from Gen. Sherman's command, was attacked last evening near Morning Sun, by a body of Confederate cavalry. A sharp skirmish ensued between the attacking party and the guard of the train, resulting in the capture of one or two Union soldiers and teamsters, and the killing and wounding of several of the Confederates. Some of the Union wagons were upset and broken by their teams becoming frightened and running away, and were obliged to be abandoned. Their loads were, however, transferred to other wagons and brought to the city. It is supposed that the attacking party consisted of some of Jackson's cavalry.—*Memphis Avalanche, July 2.*

It is stated at Washington that Ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, has been tendered the appointment of Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the recent tax law.

We learn from another source that it has been known for two weeks that Gov. Boutwell would not accept this office if it were tendered to him, and that the notorious Frank Henry Warren is to fill the place.—*Providence Post.*

A HOAX.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* pronounces the despatch, said to have come from Gen. Halleck, that the White river was open for 170 miles, and Governor Rector and the Confederate Government had fled from Little Rock on a flat-boat to Fort Smith, to be a hoax. More than that, it declares it to have been a forgery.

From the New York Tribune, July 9.

THE CAMP ON JAMES RIVER—ITS SURROUNDINGS.

Directly opposite "the old Harrison Mansion" lives, or did live, Edmund Ruffin, Jr., son of the old Ruffin who "fired the first gun" at Fort Sumter. Ruffin, Jr., had a beautiful place when I was there some years ago, surrounded by a belt of forest trees upon the bluff, which is eighty or a hundred feet above the river, which is here about a mile wide. The view from the top of the house was a beautiful one, overlooking the river and the old Harrison plantation and several others. From the same spot there must now be a panoramic view of Gen. McClellan's camp; and if the Confederates are allowed the opportunity to erect batteries upon Ruffin's farm—entirely masked as they would be—shells could be easily dropped upon the lower ground on the east side.

The Ruffin farm is a very large one, having some 700 acres in cultivation. The wheat crop, when I knew the place, averaged 230 acres a year, and produced from 10 to 20 bushels an acre. The crops ranged from 2,600 to 4,700 bushels a year; corn from 1,500 to 5,000 bushels. There were 60 slaves on the place, whose labor and the application of marl had raised the place from its condition of an old worn-out cotton plantation to this condition of fruitfulness. If its stores of corn and wheat, meat, vegetables and fruit are applied to the uses of our army, one Confederate will have to pay a fair proportion of his "war tax."

There are many other large farms along the west side of James river, from City Point, though generally hidden from the river by high bluffs and forest, which will undoubtedly be infested by guerillas, who can annoy vessels as they did last year on the Potomac.

Thirty miles below City Point there are immense plantations, owned by the Harrison family for more than two hundred years. I rode six or seven miles through cultivated fields all in one enclosure.

Below the Harrison plantations lies the "Orgain estate," inherited some years ago by Wm. Allen, who then became the great-est landowner in Virginia. There were 14,000 acres in the home farm, and 26,000 acres beside, including James Island and "Old Jamestown," and "Berkley," the General Harrison place, where the army is now encamped. He took with the land some seven or eight hundred slaves, but as they could not work a quarter of the land it has grown up to forest.

The object of his ancestor was to drive off all white population; to accomplish which he bought all the small farms surrounding him, and made a desert of them. That is real slaveholding policy. Republican policy would be honestly applied in using the crops of this place for present needs, and in reconverting the land to the use of men, instead of wild beasts.

Directly opposite lies the great "Sandy Point estate," formerly owned by Robert B. Bolling, of Petersburg—a very wealthy, intelligent, good man. He sold it to Richard Baylor, a very large slaveholder on the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg.

The Sandy Point plantation embraces the point between the James and Chickahominy, and contains 7,000 acres, and when owned by Mr. Bolling had 2,700 acres under cultivation, of which 1,000 acres were annually in wheat, about 550 in corn, 50 in oats, and the remainder in clover, and there were 180 slaves on the place. We venture to say that these people did not rejoice at the change of ownership, nor would they weep to see their present master's great crops devoted to the use of a Union army.

This place was the home of the "lightfoot family" in the ancient days of Virginia splendor, and it has eight miles of navigable shore line, and would be a better location for a large camp than the ground now occupied by the army. It is seventy miles by water below Richmond, and forty-five by land.

Ten miles toward Richmond, nearly all the way through thick woods of pine and oak, along a narrow unworked road, I came to the mansion of Ex-President Tyler, a long, irregular wooden house standing on high ground, a mile and a half back from the river, which is nearly hidden by forest, which abounds in all this part of the State in its primitive condition. The soil here on the upland is stiff clay, and traveling in a wet time is not done for pleasure.

President Tyler had a good wheat farm of 1,100 acres—650 cleared—but it was in a wilderness, without a near neighbor, except overseers and "poor white trash." The road toward Richmond, in those days, was simply horrible; and the county seat of Charles City County, five miles northward, where the ex-President did his court business, was like many of the capitals of Virginia counties—a capital without houses, and but one.

Before parting from the dead Tyler I will give him one kick, by copying and applying to himself an epitaph which I found upon the monument erected to the memory of his faithful old horse:

"Here lies the bones of my faithful old horse,
General, aged 25 years, who in all his long service
never blundered but once. Would that his master
could say the same."

"Berkley," the place where the army is now encamped, is about a dozen miles from the Tyler place. There are some good farms in the country back from the river, but the great bulk of the land is forest, the country between there and the Chickahominy comparatively level, sparsely settled with people.

The church which served as a place of worship for the first Harrison family still serves the gentry of that neighborhood. It is a most wretched-looking edifice, outside and in, or was when I attended it a few days ago. If it has improved any since it has done more than I ever heard of any other old church in Virginia.

The next plantation above "Berkley" is called "Westover." All plantations are named, and are as well known by name as towns at the North.

"Westover" was the residence of a Col. Byrd, whose tomb is in the garden. He built an expensive house, of English brick, more than 130 years ago. The house was beautifully located upon the bank of the river, which was walled with brick, and the lawn enclosed with a brick wall, entered by massive iron gates.

The Byrd estate was extensive, but after being reduced to an area of 1,900 acres of woodland and 500 acres arable—and that run down to starvation point—it passed from the heirs into the hands of John Selden, one of the most improving farmers upon James river, who restored the land, and made it productive and beautiful. If he still owns it I shall regret his fate as that of a personal friend. It seems hardly possible for such a man to be a "Secesh Reb!"

Between Berkley and Westover, there is an extensive marsh, which Mr. Selden tried to reclaim by ditching and ditching, but unsuccessfully. That will be a line of defence upon that flank, against all enemies but musquitos, which it will produce by the ship load.

"Westover" is named as the second plantation settled in Virginia. I found here the tomb of Capt. Wm. Perry, a companion of Capt. John Smith.—Eight miles above is another of the "old places" seats of former opulence and grandeur—called "Shirley," built by a man of the name of Hill, whose tomb records his death in 1700. When I was there it was owned by Hill Carter, one of the branches of the original stock.

The buildings here are very extensive, also built of English brick, consisting of four large houses, besides storehouses and barns and negro houses. There were 900 acres in cultivation in wheat and corn, and 6,000 bushels of corn a year for sale was common, besides the wheat crop. The land is clayey loam, with a surface gently undulating, and with roads to Richmond, about 23 miles, such as I never wish to travel again, just at the commencement of winter.

Such are some of the surroundings of the present location of the army of Gen. McClellan. It will be a healthy one until about the first of September. It will be severely sickly then till frosty nights. It is surrounded by a country capable of affording a good deal of food for man and beast, if its commander does not consider rebel property too sacred for such a purpose. We shall see.

IMPORTANT FROM NASSAU, N. P.

SEIZURE OF THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER OVIETO—LOSS OF THE CECILE, BOUND FOR CHARLESTON—THE NASHVILLE AND KATE CHASED BACK.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Captain Souper, of the brig Lucy Darling, arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, from Nassau, reports that he left that port on the 28th of June. On the 5th of July, when twenty miles northeast of Smith Island Light passed a large ship in tow of a steamer, steering southwest.

Left in port, steamer Herald, from England for Charleston, South Carolina, ready; Minha, from do., do.; Bahama, for do., waiting; Tubal Cain, for Charleston, do.; Minna, for England; Emilie from and for Charleston, leaky; Leopold, for do., waiting. There were two steamers at Cockburn anchorage, and two lying off Hog Island, names not known. On June 28th, saw a large ship full-rigged English propeller (merchant) making for Nassau; also, a large bark, deep loaded, showing English colors, and bound to Nassau.

The ship Kearsage, Captain Sawyer, from Havana for New York, with a cargo of sugar in hogsheads and boxes, fell on her beam ends in the Gulf Stream, between Florida and Bahama Bank, when the wreckers from Nassau fell in with her and cut away the mainmast; but, as the ship would not righten, they towed her ashore at Biminis, where a portion of her cargo was saved in a damaged condition. The ship, when last heard from, was bilged. The mate and crew arrived in Nassau on the 22nd inst., in the schooner Triumph.

The steamer Ovieto, which was built in England for a man-of-war, was under seizure by Captain Hinkley, of H. B. M. ship Greyhound, and a prize crew on board. When seized she was under command of Captain Semmes, formerly of the Sumter. The steamer Cecile for Charleston, with munitions of war, ran on a rock off northeast point of Abacos, and sank in four fathoms water.

She became a total wreck. The wreckers had saved the greater portion of her cargo, in a damaged condition, and it was selling at auction on the 26th and 27th of June. Among the articles saved were six small brass cannon, smooth bore, and marked "Wein." The steamers Nashville and Kate sailed on the 21st of June for New Inlet, North Carolina, and both were chased back, the Nashville getting into Gun Cay, Abacos, and the Kate into Eathers Turtle.

It appears that the War Department, during Gen. Cameron's incumbency, hired the three worthless vessels—the Governor, Winfield Scott and the Union—after it was known that they had been condemned by a board of survey of the Navy Department.—*Providence Post.*

The valuation of property in New York upon which taxes are to be collected this year is, in round numbers, $572,000,000; last year, $581,500,000. Taxes this year, $9,878,061; last year, $10,027,632.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Washington *Republican* of yesterday morning publishes the following Items, and credits them to the Richmond *Examiner* of the 4th instant.

THE CAPTURED PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners received at the prisons, according to the returns made yesterday morning from all the prisons, was 4,281. About 300 more were received yesterday. They represent Maine and Michigan regiments. Among them were sappers and miners. Some of the prisoners were almost unable to drag themselves along to their quarters, and seemed glad when the doors closed upon them. About one hundred officers are among the prisoners. More prisoners remain to be brought in.

NEW YORK MERCHANTS IN TOWN.

Yesterday morning some half dozen men, who came into Richmond (supposing it to be in possession of McClellan) for the purpose of setting themselves up in the business of sutlers, were arrested and paraded by Provost Marshal Griswold until 10 o'clock, A. M. Some important facts, in the meantime, being alleged against them, an order for their re-arrest and lodgment in Castle Goodwin was issued, but up to a late hour last night the merchants had not been caught.

THE CENTRAL ROAD OPENED AGAIN.

By a notice posted up in the hotels yesterday, the public that go in and out are informed that trains for Charlottesville, Staunton, and other points, are again running from Richmond on the Central road. An accommodation train runs to Ashland daily. Only hand baggage will be received from passengers on the through trains. The opening of the road will prove a great convenience to the public, as well as facilitate the reception of provisions in the market.

BATTLE FIELD MEMENTOES.

The ordinary number and varieties of relics and mementoes taken from the battle fields and Yankee camps in front of Richmond are appearing in the city, the holders exhibiting them with great gusto. Some of them have been sold to souvenir hunters at fabulous prices—a broken set of cards, illustrated with the portraits of Yankee generals, bringing as high as ten dollars. Cabinets of "curiosities of the war" will be the rage for generations to come.

BRINGING IN SUPPLIES.

The friends of the wounded coming into the city to administer to their wants, have, in some instances, shown the laudable forethought to provide and bring with them good quantities of country produce—butter, eggs, meats, vegetables, &c., to supply their wants in the hospitals and elsewhere. This is an excellent method of getting seasonable supplies for the wounded, and should be adopted by all coming into the city.

YANKEES AT LARGE.

It was intimated yesterday that Yankee stragglers from McClellan's army are straying within our lines, and may now be in the city in the guise of Confederate soldiers. Two were captured yesterday near the suburbs.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The people should bear in mind that the new postage enactment went into operation on the 1st instant. From that date all letters or sealed packages weighing a half ounce, or less, will be subject to a postage of 10 cents instead of 5, and every additional half ounce, or less, 10 cents additional, to all parts of the Confederacy.

THE ARMS.

Three car loads of arms arrived at the York river depot yesterday. The arms consist of fine muskets, Belgian and Enfield rifles, but nearly all of them were twisted and bent, or broken in various ways, to prevent them being of use to the Confederacy. The damage to most of them can be repaired at the gun factories, whither they are to be sent.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

In years gone by, this anniversary was the gala day in Richmond, and a holiday for all classes; but we have neither seen nor heard of any preparations for its observance to-day—the reasons for its non-observance being obvious to all, we presume.

From the New York Times, July 9.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BURNSIDE AT FORTRESS MONROE—REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. MCCLELLAN—CONFEDERATE BATTERIES ERECTED ON JAMES RIVER—THE TRANSPORT JUNIATA FIRED INTO—STONEWALL JACKSON NOT DEAD.

A special correspondent of the *Times*, who arrived in this city late last night, from Gen. McClellan's headquarters on Monday morning, brings several important items of news.

Gen. Burnside has arrived at Fortress Monroe, on his way to Gen. McClellan's headquarters. On last Tuesday his troops were embarked ahead of transports and ready to co-operate with McClellan in the battles on the Peninsula, but he received a despatch purporting to come from the War Department, stating that McClellan was in full retreat, the enemy in flight in all directions. Not suspecting the truth of this despatch, he disembarked his troops and was then too late to participate in the seven days' struggle. His troops have, however, arrived at Fortress Monroe, and have before this arrived at Harrison's Landing.

The transport Juniata, conveying supplies up the James river, was fired into from Confederate batteries below Harrison's Landing, on the opposite side of the river. She was obliged to run ashore to save being sunk. On the same side of the river between Harrison's Landing and the Chickah