THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 249. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIED,

On Wednesday, the 9th instant, CHARLES R. HARDESTY, aged 65 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 231 Hamilton Terrace, Kutaw street, at ten o'clock, on this (Friday) morning. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice

At Needwood, Maryland, in the 88th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA DUGGES LEE HORSEY, relict of the late Outerbridge Horsey, R. I. P.

On the 10th inst., of typhoid fever, MARIA BASTABLE. Her friends and those of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Luke's Church, this (Friday) afternoon, at five o'clock.

In Cumberland, Md., on the 4th instant, WILLIAM H. WIGHTMAN, aged 23 years, youngest son of the late Capt. John Wightman, of Baltimore.

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.

The afternoon edition of the *News Sheet* will be furnished to agents and newsmen on the same terms as the morning edition.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States, the resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of all the orders to, and the correspondence with, General McClellan, since the 22nd of February, 1862, was taken up, debated and passed. The discussion on the bill authorizing the organization of negro regiments, and declaring free all slaves who entered the service, was again called up and debated on the several amendments offered, until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representives no business of any special importance was transacted.

On the James river considerable annoyance is already experienced by the steamers plying between Fortress Monroe and Harrison's Landing. We have already recorded the fact that the mail boat Juniata was fired into from a Confederate battery and so badly damaged that it was found necessary to run her into shoal water. Still later we learn that shots were fired at the steamer Canonicus, but it was said that she managed to escape without injury. Although the Federal gunboats are stationed along the middle portion of the James river, at distances of three miles apart, for the double purpose of covering McClellan's army and of protecting the transports, the light batteries of the Confederates are constantly being pushed down to the water's edge, and after opening suddenly upon the vessels that are within range seek the covert of the woods before the gunboats can be brought to bear upon them.

In spite of military edicts and the activity of the Provost Marshal and his *posse*, the people of Nashville still persist in refusing to act in accordance with the wishes of the Federal authorities. On the 4th of July their disloyalty especially manifested itself. The trustees or vestrymen of the several churches in that city were requested to allow the church bells to be rung in honor of "Independence Day," but, with one exception, they all stubbornly refused. In two instances the parties approached declared that they would rather have their churches burned down than grant the request. As nearly all the clergymen of Nashville had been previously dealt with, this recusancy on the part of the most prominent members of their respective congregations is quite remarkable.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* announces that "an important manifesto, in the shape of a proclamation, from the President, defining the future policy of the Administration on the great question of the hour, is not improbable at an early day." It is believed that the proclamation will require "Generals commanding Departments to accept the services of all persons coming within the Federal lines, without distinction of race or color." The debate in the Senate in regard to the propriety of organizing regiments of negroes, merely paves the way, it is said, for the assumption of this new policy.

The New York *Post* expresses the conviction that, in order to raise enough men to speedily reinforce McClellan, it will be necessary to resort to a draft. The *Express*, quoting the language of its cotemporaries on the subject, says: "The unbroken cry of the city journals is that McClellan must have reinforcements, not two or three months hence, but now." * * * "If the man are not forthcoming within a given space of time, we must have a conscription." The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* declares that "unless volunteering becomes more brisk in that State, drafting must be resorted to. Troops must be had; "willingly if they choose so to go; forcibly if that method is needful." In Wisconsin it was rumored that the Governor had already received orders to take measures for drafting ten new regiments to serve during the war. But whilst the report that compulsory measures had already been taken was doubted, it was believed that no considerable portion of the new levy could be raised by any other means—so says the Milwaukee *News*.

President Lincoln, after paying a flying visit to General McClellan, returned to Fortress Monroe on Wednesday last and has since arrived at Washington. Whilst at the Fortress he had a brief interview with General Burnside on board of the Alice Price. There is no news of special importance from the army of the Potomac.

The Abolitionists of Massachusetts have recently passed a resolution declaring that "the war as prosecuted is but a wanton waste of property, a dreadful sacrifice of life and, worse than all, of conscience and character, to preserve a Union and Constitution which should never have existed, and which should be at once and forever overthrown."

The British steamer Modern Greece ran the blockade at Wilmington on the 27th ultimo, but being pursued by the blockading squadron, got aground under cover of the guns of Fort Caswell. The steamer, which so narrowly escaped capture, is said to have had a thousand tons of powder on board. It is believed that a large portion of the cargo will be saved.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILLS.—We are informed that for some days past members of Congress have been importuned by merchants and others for copies of the Tax and Tariff bills. We are requested to state that the first-named bill is not yet printed, and will not be ready for delivery before next week. The Tariff bill is yet in the hands of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and of course is not yet printed.

PERSONAL FROM THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A lady recently from the South, reports the marriage of Miss Margaret Howell, the sister of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, to George W. Custis Lee, of the Confederate Army, eldest son of Gen. Lee, and heir to Arlington, by the will of his grandfather, Mr. Custis.

Among other marriages at the South, are also reported those of three ladies, who were imprisoned in the house of Mrs. Greenhow, in this city, last Summer, viz: Miss Martha Levy of Savannah, Miss Fanny Phillips, and Miss Lou Phillips, late of Washington, and daughter of the Hon. Mr. Phillips, of Alabama.

Dr. Garnett, a son-in-law of Gov. Wise, and for many years an eminent physician of this city, is reported to have died recently in Richmond.

From the Milwaukee News, July 8.

TEN REGIMENTS TO BE DRAFTED FROM WISCONSIN.

There was a rumor in the city last evening that Gov. Salomon has already received orders from Washington to take measures for drafting ten new regiments from this State, to serve during the war. The fact may not be that measures have already been taken for compulsory enlistments. But there is no present evidence that any considerable portion of the three hundred thousand called for will be raised by any other means. Wisconsin's proportion of the whole additional number proposed would be nearly 15,000.

The Toronto *Leader* notices the falling off of emigration to the Canadian provinces this year, so different from what was anticipated, and remarks that "it is not easy to account for this unsatisfactory state of affairs."

NO HOPE FOR MR. VAN BUREN.—The Kinderhook *Rough Notes* says the health of ex-President Van Buren has not improved within the past week, and very slight, if any, hopes are entertained by his friends of his ultimate recovery.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK.

ST. JOHNS, July 10.—The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool on the 2d, and Queenstown on the 3d instant, was boarded off Cape Race by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The political news by her arrival is unimportant.

The news from France is most favorable. French manufactory accounts show more animation.

The latest rumors assert that Gen. Guyon will not be recalled from Rome.

In the English Parliament Lord Palmerston reiterated his declaration against the feasibility of mediation at present. He contended that what is wanted in order that the war may come to an end is that each party may be brought to apprehend their real interests. When once that is seen nothing will prevent the conclusion of peace, but every word now spoken in high circles tending to foreign intervention delays this consummation.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that dissatisfaction at the Emperor's Mexican policy is openly expressed, and letters from Mexico convey the same feeling.

Gen. Lorence's official report of the Gaudaloupe affair admits a defeat defeat, and ascribes it to illusions and false information.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 29,000 bales. The market is buoyant, but unchanged.

Flour and Wheat were quiet and firm, but prices were unchanged. Corn dull, and 3s. 6d lower.

Provisions dull and nominal.

Consols closed at 93¼@93¾.

SHIP NEWS.

The ship John Clark, from Baltimore, has arrived at Liverpool.

Ship Sophia, from Charleston, has arrived at Liverpool.

Ship Ferdinand sailed from Liverpool for Baltimore on the 7th ult.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Visit of the President to Gen. McClellan—Review of the Army—Enthusiasm of the Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—President Lincoln, accompanied by Gen. Frank P. Blair, Chairman of the House Military Committee; Mr. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, and Gen. Naglee, returned from a visit to the Army of the Potomac this evening.

Upon the President's arrival in the James river, off Harrison's Landing, he was visited by General McClellan and staff, and soon after the whole party disembarked. Upon reaching the landing they mounted and proceeded to the headquarters of Gen. McClellan, and thence, without much delay, to review the whole army. The President rode to the extreme front, and the welcome that greeted him is described by those who witnessed it as in the highest degree enthusiastic. He was not satisfied with riding in front of the army, but dismounted and ascended the ramparts in view of the Rebel pickets.

Many of our men were at work in the ditches, and among their commanders were several ex-Congressmen. All seemed cheerful and sanguine of early and final success.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Visit of the President—Firing into Transports—All Quiet in the Army.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 9.—The steamer Canonicus was fired into yesterday and the Rebels a few miles this side of Harrison's Landing. No damage was done. Notwithstanding our gunboats are stationed at every three miles along that portion of the river, yet the Rebels, with about six field pieces, dodge down near the river and pop away at our transports about every day. They fire and run away before the gunboats can be brought to bear on them, as they are in the woods.

President Lincoln arrived at Fortress Monroe at three o'clock this evening, after a short visit to the army on the James river. He was received with great enthusiasm, and salute after salute was fired by the several batteries where he had occasion to visit. His visit to Fortress Monroe was short—only an hour and a half—during which time he dined with General Burnside on board the Alice Price. At about half past four o'clock the President took his departure and passed down the Roads, and was saluted by seventeen rounds from the English frigate Jason, which has been lying abreast of the fortress for several days.

All is quiet in the army. Nothing is going on except throwing up breastworks and clearing away trees. Many of our transports are fired into by the Rebel artillery down the river at different points below Harrison's Landing.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Continuation of the Bombardment.

VICKSBURG, July 7.—The Federal mortar-boats above and below continue to shell the city. The Rebels have a number of siege guns mounted on field-carriages, which they transfer from point to point, as their previous positions are made untenable by our guns.

General Williams has planted a field battery opposite the city, which causes considerable annoyance to the Rebel gunners.

The work on the canal is progressing rapidly, and large additions have been made to the number of contrabands employed.

FROM MISSOURI.

Depredations of Guerillas.

QUINCY, Ill., July 6.—A gang of bushwhackers visited the residence of a Union man named Pratt, in Lewis county, Missouri, on Tuesday last, robbed his house, and then murdered him.

Another band, eighty in number, visited Monticello, near Canton, in the same county, yesterday, and robbed the store of Mr. Thurston of everything of value. The citizens of Canton are preparing to defend themselves, in anticipation of an attack from these marauders.

A Blockade Runner Aground.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A Rebel despatch says that the British steamer Modern Greece, whilst attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., on the 27th of June, was pursued by the blockading fleet and ran aground. The blockading fleet hauled off on the opening of the guns of Fort Caswell. She had a thousand tons of powder on board. The fort succeeded in striking the vessel so as to wet the powder, and prevent her sinking from the effect of the Federal shells. It is believed that a large portion of her cargo will be saved. The passengers and crew were saved.

Affairs in Missouri.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Prominent Missourians speak of the continued progress of pacification in their State, and therefore emphatically deny that the appointment of a Military Governor of Missouri is contemplated. The name of Col. Phelps, a member of the House of Representatives from Missouri, has been mentioned in that connection, but it is not improbable that that gentleman will be appointed Military Governor of Arkansas, should it be determined to create the office.

Duty on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Telegrams were received at the Treasury Department to-day, from six different firms of the highest respectability in New York, all to the effect that two and three-quarters to three cents is the highest rate of duty that should be imposed on Muscovado sugars, and that a higher rate would be prohibitory. These telegrams were at once transmitted by the Secretary to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

From General McDowell's Division.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Private advices received here from Warrenton, Va., represent that there are no signs of the enemy in that vicinity. The cars reached there several days ago for the first time since the evacuation of Manassas—early in March—and the citizens now receive supplies from Alexandria. Good order is maintained under Provost Marshal Bates, of the 12th Massachusetts.

Accident to Aeronauts.

BOSTON, July 10.—Mr. King and four other gentlemen made a balloon ascension last evening, and were blown out to sea. The balloon descended, and was dragged through the air and water at a fearful rate. The party were rescued by the steamer Huron, after which a three-inch cable, holding the balloon to the steamer, parted, and the balloon shot upwards to the clouds.

Loss of Massachusetts Troops.

BOSTON, July 9.—An official list of the casualties in the 20th and 22d Massachusetts regiments, in the late battles, are published. The 20th lost—3 killed, 42 wounded and brought away; 16 wounded and left on the field; 55 missing; total—116. The 22d regiment lost—23 killed; 66 wounded; missing 254; total—343.

John C. Breckinridge.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, on board the flag-ship Hartford, near Vicksburg, states that it is rumored by deserters from Vicksburg that John C. Breckinridge passed through that city in the latter part of June, and crossed the Mississippi river in a small row-boat, on his way to Texas, perhaps to Mexico.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The *Express* says that the dry goods importers have declined to make sales except in small lots, and credits are at an end until the prices of exchange will allow them to know what goods are worth. Exchange is quoted at 28@28½ this afternoon.

War Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union Defence Committee, the Mayor's Office Committee, and the Fifth Avenue Hotel Committee, have united in a call for a Union war meeting, to be held on Tuesday evening next, 15th inst.

Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—No intelligence of special importance has been received from the army of the Potomac for several days past, further than that it is improving in strength and efficiency.

The Internal Revenue Law.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—An official copy of the Internal Revenue Law was placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Printing to-day, and will be printed by Saturday.

Commodore Foote.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—It is not officially known here, as recently reported in some of the newspapers, that Commodore Foote will be placed at the head of a new naval expedition.

Committee on the Conduct of the War.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Committee on the Conduct of the War still continue their sessions in this city.

President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—President Lincoln returned to this city to-day, after three days absence.

Steamer Naugatuck.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Naugatuck left here this morning for New York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Cotton is firm—sales of 1,400 bales at 41@42 cts. Flour closed quiet—sales of 21,170 bbls. Wheat is heavy—sales of 9,000 bushels; Milwaukie Club $1.10@1.14; red $1.23@1.25; white $1 30@1.35. Corn is heavy—sales of 97,000 bushels at 48@53 cts. for mixed. Pork is steady—Mess $10.37½@10.50. Whiskey closed firm at 30 cts. Sugar is buoyant at 7¾@10¾ cts. Coffee closed buoyant, with sales of 10,000 bags at 21¾@22 cts. Molasses firmer at 28@36 cts. Spirits Turpentine firm at $1 65. Rosin steady. Freights are firmer—flour 3s./@4s.; wheat 13½@14d. Stocks are dull and steady. Gold 15¾ premium.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Branch met. Present—WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

Mr. DUKEHART presented a communication from B. H. Latrobe, Esq., President of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, asking the Council to adopt some other measure of relief for the Company, from the fact that the City Counsellor had given an opinion adverse to the power of the Council to loan money to the Company.

Mr. MULES offered a resolution, providing for the widening of the sewer between Pennsylvania avenue and Walsh street.

Mr. DUKEHART offered a resolution, discharging the Committee of Ways and Means from the further consideration of the application of B. H. Latrobe, Esq., asking aid for the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

Also a resolution, discharging the same committee from the further consideration of the subject of issuing small notes by the Corporation. The resolution was adopted by 12 yeas, 7 nays.

Mr. STREETER offered a resolution, authorizing the School Commissioners to enlarge public school house No. 6, situated on Ross street.—Adopted.

Mr. SAUERWEIN, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, submitted an ordinance, granting certain privileges to the Northern Central Railroad Company, in completing its road to tide water in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. MULES offered a resolution, granting permission to Elias Stiffler to dig a certain sink.

Also a resolution granting permission to Stein Bros. & Co. to dig a sink for the purpose of drainage. Adopted.

Mr. DUBB moved a reconsideration of the vote on the resolution in favor of E. Law Rogers, allowing the continuance of a frame stable on his premises. Concurred in—yeas 13, nays 5.

The question being taken, the resolution was rejected—yeas 9, nays 9.

The resolution referring the petition of John A. Robb to the Appeal Tax Court was called up by Mr. Hoopes and laid on the table.

The resolution adverse to the petition of Joseph H. Amey and others, was adopted.

Also the resolution to pay Samuel Ready $3,300, the balance due on a mortgage from the Mayor and City Council.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. CHAS. J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present.

The ordinance appointing J. W. Hogg as Architect and Superintendent of the new Almshouse was passed.

Mr. DEAN called up the ordinance to prevent officers of the Corporation from being engaged in any work for the city, or the furnishing of supplies for any institution under the control of the Corporation, which was passed.

Mr. DEAN offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to rent, on the most advantageous terms, the farm belonging to the city, and known as the "Goldsborough Farm," which was adopted.

A resolution appropriating $5,800 for the erection and furnishing of a new Primary School building, on Mulliken street, in the rear of the Eastern Female High School, was received from the First Branch and concurred in.

Also a resolution appropriating $800 for repairs to the Maryland Institute.

Adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge BOND.

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

This Court was engaged yesterday with the following business:

Jeremiah Sullivan, indicted for the larceny of a coat. Under cognizance.

William Steigler, indicted for larceny, gave bail with Solomon Goldsmith in the sum of $500.

John Hett, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, gave bail with Conrad Schlotte, in the sum of $30 in each of 10 or 12 cases.

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

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1862.

ANNAPOLIS, July 9.—No. 58.—Special Docket.—Frank H. Stockett, administrator of Ellen Bird, vs. Jacob W. Bird, administrator of Jacob W. Bird, deceased. Appeal from the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county. Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court. Order reversed, and injunction ordered as prayed.

No. 148. Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Carroll county vs. George W. Allen. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Carroll county. Justice Bartol delivered the opinion of this Court. Judgment affirmed.

No. 151. Philemon M. Smith and Cornelia Smith, executors of J. H. Smith, vs. Wm. P. Anderson, Absalom Anderson and others. Appeal from the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Frederick county. Justice Bartol delivered the opinion of this Court. Order affirmed.

No. 141. Wm. H. Bevard vs. Isaac Hoffman and others. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Carroll county. Justice Bartol delivered the opinion of this Court. Judgment affirmed.

No. 28.—Special Docket.—Samuel M. Chappell vs. James H. Cox, Jr. Appeal from the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Baltimore city.—Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court. Order reversed and cause remanded.

No. 23.—Special docket.—Samuel N. Hyde, Joshua Inloes and others vs. George H. Emery and others. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city. Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court. Order affirmed and cause remanded.

No. 54. Michael McCabe and others vs. Thomas Ward. Appeal from the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Baltimore county. Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court. Judgment affirmed.

No. 19.—June docket.—Robert E. Duvall vs. Joseph A. Pearson. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Harford county. Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court. Judgment affirmed.

No. 38. Augustus M. Price, trustee, garnishee of Wilson, vs. Charles D. DeFord and William Y. DeFord. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. Justice Cochran delivered the opinion of this Court. Judgment reversed with leave to take out a procedendo.

No. 7. George R. H. Miller, garnishee of John Levi, vs. Joseph Allard. Appeal from the Court of Common Pleas. Justice Cochran delivered the opinion of this Court. Judgment affirmed.

No. 52.—Special docket—James Cecil vs. Mary Ann Harrington and Caroline Hooper. Appeal from the Orphans' Court for Baltimore city. Justice Cochran delivered the opinion of this Court. Appeal dismissed.

The Court of Appeals will hold an adjourned term, commencing on Tuesday, the 7th day of October, 1862, when the cases will be heard in the following order:

The motion in Lovejoy vs. Irelan; Nos. 4, 5, 7, 10, (Eastern Shore cases); Nos. 26, 47, 48, 49 and 50, of June docket, 1862; No. 45, of docket of December term, 1861. After which the cases from the city of Baltimore will be called in the order in which they appear on the docket of December term, 1861, beginning with No. 66.

MASSACHUSETTS—THE DRAFT.

Governor Andrew has issued a general order designating the number of men liable to conscription in the several towns of Massachusetts—the estimate being based upon the men enrolled for military duty in each town. The quota called for from that State is 15,000. Worcester is named for 261, and Springfield, with a smaller population, for 287. No doubt seems to exist that drafting will be resorted to in Massachusetts, as it may necessarily be in Connecticut. The Springfield *Republican* says:

Unless volunteering becomes more brisk, drafting must soon be resorted to. Loyal troops are loudly and quickly demanded—willingly if they choose so to go to their country's rescue, forcibly if that method is needful.

DISEASE AMONG SWINE.—A singular disease among swine is said to have made its appearance in some parts of Pennsylvania, called "hog cholera." It is thought to have been brought from Ohio by a trader in hogs, who brought a lot from that State and sold them to farmers in Pennsylvania. This disease is said to be more fatal than pleuro-pneumonia, so dreaded by cattle dealers.

The Missouri *Republican* mentions as one of the singularities of history that John Pope who is now in command of the army of Virginia, having overstepped three Major-Generals at the age of forty years, was, for a long while, a pupil of General Shields, the latter then a schoolmaster at Kaskaskia.

The ship Windermere which arrived at New York on Tuesday from Havre had among her passengers 250 Swiss, all bound for the land of polygamy, Utah. They are apparently all possessed of some means.

The season at Saratoga is now fairly inaugurated; the tide of travel from all parts of the North is setting in with daily increasing force, and the high carnival of fashionable life is rapidly approaching.

The grape crop of California promises to be unprecedentedly large this season, and arrangements on a greater scale than ever are making for the manufacture of wine.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Virginia has issued a decree against O. P. Brownson's *Review*, declaring that it is no reliable exponent of Catholic doctrines and principles.

ARMING THE BLACKS.

From the Boston Courier, July 9.

Which of the two official gentlemen, whose several statements are quoted below, the military or the civil, is to be believed? Certainly their accounts come in direct collision with each other:

NEGRO SOLDIER SLAVES.

[Hunter's Reply to the Wickliffe Resolution.]

"The experiment of arming the blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete and marvellous success. They are sober, docile, attentive and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of a soldier. They are eager beyond all things to take the field and be led into action, and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them, that, in all the peculiarities of the climate and country, they will prove invaluable auxiliaries; fully equal to the similar regiments so long and successfully used in the West India Islands."

COTTON-RAISING SLAVES.

[Pierce's Report to the Secretary of the Treasury.]

"The order of Major General Hunter, compelling the able-bodied men to go to Hilton Head on May 12, where a proportion of them still remain against their will, produced apprehension amongst these people as to our intentions in relation to them, and disturbed the work on the plantations, the force of which has been greatly reduced, leaving the women, and children over twelve years of age, as the main reliance on many plantations. The Special Agent entered a protest against the order, and its harsh execution, and the retention of any not disposed to enlist; but the civil being subordinate to military power, no further action could be taken."

But much light is thrown upon this point by a comparison of another statement in Gen. Hunter's impudent reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives. He says:

"To the second question I have the honor to answer that the instructions given to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, by the Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me by succession for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their services in defence of the Union and for the suppression of this rebellion in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for.—There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or the nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their services should be used."

There is one important restriction, however, which he entirely overlooks—the employment in question must be voluntary. If Mr. Pierce is to be believed, Gen. Hunter only changes the condition of "the loyal persons" in question, by making military slaves out of the negroes, whose masters have abandoned their property. Mr. Cameron's order, which we give in full, shows the purpose intended. The general nature of the occupations to which the blacks might be called is indicated. It was not proposed altogether to exclude from military duty any such who might be willing and fit for it; but there is an express exclusion of any such "general arming," as Gen. Hunter contemplates, when he asks of fifty regiments of blacks in South Carolina, though it seems that with all his enlightened exertions he had succeeded only in commanding enough for one to enlist. The following is the order in question:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 14, 1861.

"Sir:—In conducting military operations within States declared by the proclamation of the President to be in a state of insurrection, you will govern yourself, so far as persons held to service under the laws of such States are concerned, by the principles of the letters addressed by me to Major General Butler on the 30th of May and the 8th of August, copies of which are herewith furnished to you. As special directions, adapted to special circumstances, cannot be given, much must be referred to your own discretion as Commanding General of the expedition. You will, however, in general, avail yourself of the services of any persons, whether fugitives from labor or not, who may offer them to the National Government. You will employ such persons in such services as they may be fitted for, either as ordinary employees, or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, in such organization, in squad, companies or otherwise, as you may deem most beneficial to the service. This, however, not to be an general arming of them for military service. You will assure all loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation to them for the loss of the services of the persons so employed. It is believed that the course thus indicated will best secure the substantial rights of loyal masters and the benefits to the United States of the services of all disposed to support the Government, while it avoids all interference with the social systems or local institutions of every State beyond that which insurrection makes unavoidable, and which a restoration of peaceful relations to the Union, under the Constitution, will immediately remove.

Respectfully,

"SIMON CAMERON,

"Secretary of War."

In this connection we quote from the Newhern (N. C.) *Progress* (Union) a paragraph to show to what extent the spirit of retaliation may proceed. It also shows how such conduct is viewed in the immediate neighborhood. The *Progress* says:

"It is understood that Gen. Reuneger, struck by the brilliancy of Gen. Hunter's example, is about to issue a proclamation, setting free and emancipating forever' from further servitude, all the horses, oxen, mules, and other domestic animals in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont. His plea, it is said, will be that the spread of abolitionism is 'incompatible' with the servitude of jackasses."

HALLECK'S ARMY.

We give below the latest information from our army under command of General Halleck, in the vicinity of Corinth, a perusal of which shows that the spring campaign is now virtually closed in General Halleck's department. It is from the correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*, of the 30th:

A month has elapsed since the occupation of Corinth by the national forces, and it is now evident that no more clashing of arms is likely to be heard in this latitude during the remainder of the hot season. There is a manifest intention on the part of General Halleck not to attempt the unprofitable task of campaigning in the cotton States while the torpid glare of the Southern summer sun continues, but to give every portion of his worn and well-deserved and much-needed rest, until the return of cooler weather, at least as far as the movements of the enemy will allow.

From present indications it seems safe to infer that the three corps composing the grand army engaged in the memorable "Siege of Corinth," viz: the army of the Mississippi, until lately commanded by Gen. Pope, the army of the Ohio under General Buell, and the army of the Tennessee under General Grant, have already assumed, and are assuming positions, which they are expected to hold until the opening of the fall campaign. The army of the Mississippi will occupy the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from this point to the vicinity of Booneville, with its main body resting on Clear Creek, some six miles south of Corinth; the army of the Ohio the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Tuscumbia to the eastern boundary of Alabama; the army of the Tennessee, part of the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, north of Corinth; the Memphis and Charleston, hence to Memphis; the Central Mississippi to near Holly Springs, and the Tennessee and Mississippi far enough to prevent any sudden approach of the enemy upon Memphis.

The several divisions of the army of the Tennessee have been for some weeks properly distributed along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and those of the army of the Tennessee have probably also by this time reached their respective stations. Those of the army of the Ohio, however, are still on the move, and will not all be established in their summer quarters before the middle of the coming month. To mention the exact present and intended location of our troops would, of course, be a direct violation of good faith toward the interests of the National Government.

Your readers are probably aware that immediately after the evacuation of Corinth, the organization of the grand army during the investment into left, centre, right and reserve under the immediate chief command of Gen. Halleck was dissolved, and the above mentioned three composing corps again constituted commands, independent of each other, under their old commanders. Until about a week since the first division of the army of the Ohio (during the siege commanded by General T. W. Sherman at Fort Royal, but shortly after its termination again placed under the direct orders of Gen. Thomas) continued attached to the army of the Tennessee, as part of the garrison corps of three divisions under General Thomas, but was then detached and ordered to report to General Buell, has been for some days marching through Northern Alabama.

Thus the three armies are again composed as before the battle of Shiloh, with the exception of the army of the Mississippi, which was strengthened by the divisions of Generals Davis and Asboth, from General Curtis' army. The armies of the Tennessee and Ohio are also again within the spheres assigned to them at the opening of the spring campaign. That of the Mississippi, however, will probably remain diverted from its original course of action.

The "garrison corps" now consists of two divisions, respectively commanded by Generals Oglesby and Todd, in the absence, on sick leave, of Generals Davis and McKean, but both under the orders of Major General Ord, lately transferred from the department of General McDowell, under whom he had commanded a division.

From the Cleveland Herald, 8th.

MEETING OF GOVERNORS—A CAMP TO BE ESTABLISHED IN CLEVELAND.

Yesterday afternoon an important conference was held at the Angler House, at which was present Governor Todd of Ohio, Governor Salomon of Wisconsin, Governor Morton of Indiana, Governor Blair of Michigan, General Buckingham of Washington, Colonel Steger, Superintendent of Military Telegraphs, and Colonel Temple of Kentucky.—Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, Governor Morgan of New York, and Secretary of State William H. Seward, were expected but did not arrive.

We are not apprised of the full results of the conference, but we understand that one of the acts determined on is the establishment of a Camp of Instruction in Cleveland, in which recruits from this neighborhood will be collected and drilled. The location is not yet determined on, but we understand that the most probable site is the ground lately occupied by the camp of the 41st regiment, across the run from Forest street.

All the members of the conference returned to their homes this morning. Previous to taking the train, they examined the Soldiers' Aid Hospital at the depot, and expressed their satisfaction with the arrangements.

The Breckinridge Democrats of Venango county, Pa., have nominated John S. McCalmont for Congress.

FROM RICHMOND.

From a Correspondent of the New York Tribune.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 8.—I have been enabled to see a Richmond paper of July 3, from which the following particulars are taken:

The attack upon our lines during the first two days of the battle was made by the divisions of Magruder and Johnston, supported by that of Longstreet. The two former are said to have been "frightfully cut up," and the loss of officers was very great. Among these were many who were regarded as the best and bravest of the Southern army. It is confessed that the object in view was to fall upon us in overwhelming numbers, cut our army to pieces, and make prisoners of McClellan's entire force; but that the valor of our men defeated the consummation of the plan. They acknowledge that the retreat was managed with the greatest ability, that our positions were chosen with consummate judgment, where our Generals could avail themselves of all the natural advantages of dense woods, impassable swamps, and chains of hills which commanded all the approaches; that these positions were defended with such stubborness as to cause them very heavy losses.

The number of prisoners in Richmond is four thousand some hundred in all, and represents the regiments of Maine, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and other States. The 8th Pennsylvania and 34 New Jersey are said to have been captured almost entire.

Gen. McCall is at the Spottswood House. Nothing is said of his being wounded. The Confederates believe that Burnside reinforced McClellan on the 2d inst.

The death of Stonewall Jackson is not alluded to.

Richmond is so crowded with wounded that it is proposed to put our men on the islands in James river rapids, where the swiftness of the current will render a very large guard unnecessary. The tobacco warehouses and large stores now occupied as prisons would thus be made available as hospitals.

Hospital supplies captured by Jackson in the Valley of the Shenandoah reached Richmond just in time to be used after the battles.

One whole page of the paper is given to extracts from the *Tribune* and other New York papers of the 1st, a complete assortment having reached the Editor's hands in forty eight hours after publication.

It appears from their own accounts that the Confederate army is in danger of complete demoralization. The evil of "straggling" has reached such a pass that the Confederate authorities are implored to take immediate measures to put a stop to it. It is acknowledged that a certain amount of skulking and straggling is inevitable in every army; "but," says the paper, "when whole divisions desert their places and turn their backs upon the foe, the very safety of the army is imperiled." The suggestion made in a previous number of the paper by a correspondent that a "shooting force" should be organized to shoot without mercy every man who straggles off, or turns his back to the enemy, is heartily approved.

The same paper contains a proposition that the Yankee prisoners should be paroled out among the planters, to work their plantations in place of the negroes who have been stolen or have run away.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT NASHVILLE.

HOW THE REBELS DID NOT CELEBRATE THE DAY—THEY REFUSE TO RING THE CHURCH BELLS.

Letters from Nashville, Tennessee, state that the Rebels there gave ample evidence of their stiffness, both on the Fourth and on the evening of the day previous. When the city authorities sent messengers to those in the management of the several churches, asking their leave to ring all the bells next morning, all of them, except one, refused. Two of the responsibles declared they would rather have their churches burned down than grant the request. Residences of Rebels were closed and no signs of animation could be seen about them. Most of them purposely omitted to sprinkle the streets opposite their dwellings, that "the Yankees" might have as much dust as possible.

A WOMAN ORDERED TO "LEAVE."

The St. Louis *News* of the 7th says:

A secession lady at the City Hotel, who yesterday became obnoxious in her exultation over the "defeat of McClellan," had to be attended to by the Provost Marshal. This officer notified her to quit the hotel and remain quiet, on pain of being sent out of the State, beyond the lines of our army.

CONFEDERATE FORCE AT CHATTANOOGA.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of 5th inst., says:

I have very reliable information that the Confederate force at Chattanooga does not exceed 3,000 to 5,000 men. They have upon the river only four guns mounted—two six and two 12-pounders. I mention this merely because an idea prevails that they have at that point not less than 30,000.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE DISASTER BEFORE RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—At last it is out! A week ago to-day began, before Richmond, a series of three days' battles, the result of which, myriads fear, may serve to soften the disappointment, is a decided reverse.

There are glorifications of the "brilliant strategy" of changing the base of operations that only raised the wonder why, if the James river base were so vastly superior, it was not discovered four weeks ago, before the time had been wasted and the army had been scourged by the malaria of the Chickahominy swamps; there are confused accounts of desperate fights, that leave one in doubt whether we won or lost, or whether so losing were not more honorable than the most brilliant victory; there are strange stories of fearful slaughter, of the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of army stores at White House, of the loss of our siege guns, and of other disasters so crushing that we refuse to believe them till forced to it; but, in the absence of the official bulletins, which the mistaken policy of the Government still withholds, these bits, at least, convey the thickening reports of reverses that come crowding upon us, which we are compelled to accept. As Secretary Seward admitted yesterday, to an officer, who, of right, demanded that the silence of the Government should be broken, that McClellan had been seriously defeated, and that he called for fifty thousand more men.