THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 251. BALTIMORE, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIED,

On the 12th instant, in the 7th year of his age, JAMES ROCHE, native and constant resident of this city. [Washington and Frederick papers please copy.]

His friends are invited to attend his funeral at nine o'clock, this (Monday) morning, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 124 North Gay street. A solemn requiem Mass will be celebrated at the hour above appointed, at St. Vincent de Paul's Church.

On the 13th inst. CAMILLA, daughter of Robert C. and Johanna Harry aged 3 years and 13 months

Carriages will be in waiting for the relatives of the family at Stewart's livery stable, Lexington, near Liberty street, at 11 A. M. this morning

OBITUARY.—Died at her late residence, in Pickawaxen, on Sunday, 22d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH H. DENT, in the 44th year of her age

In the spring time of life—the holiday of youth—having given her heart to the Saviour, the subject of this notice was received into fellowship of the Good Hope Baptist Church. In her life there was a striking manifestation of the power of the religion of Christ, blending together in their loveliest forms, the in virtues, patience and resignation to God's will. During the time that she was confined to her bed—full eight weary days elapsed—never did the least murmur escape her lips. Gentle and unobtrusive in manners; as a friend sincere; as a neighbor, kind; as a Christian, faithful; in a word, she exhibited one of the most beautifully consistent lives we have ever seen, and so manifested the spirit of Christ as to inspire all who knew her with confidence in her piety. Having acted her part in life, with her lamp trimmed, and her light burning," she calmly awaited the summons that should bid her spirit be free from the shackles of mortality and introduce her to the palace of the "Great King"—the delightful abode of immortality—to that

"Country of the whose name is light,
With its diadem of rays, and its rubies bright;
Whe emeralds are waving, and banners unfurl,
Over walls of chase and gates of pearl.
That are freed in that sunbright clime."

The body has gone to the grave, but the spirit to its home. Tenant of the silent tomb, sleep on! Around thy sacred resting place will cluster the fond affections and tender memories of those who mourn so sadly their great loss. TOMA.

On Sunday, July 6th, in Richmond, of wounds received in the battle of the 27th June, Lieut. Colonel BRADFUTE WARWICK, of the 4th Texas Regiment, son of Charles Warwick, Esq., of Richmond.

On the 3d instant at the residence of his uncle, Rev. B. S. Kepler in Richmond J. CLAYTON CHAMBLIN, in the 19th year of his age, son of Wm. Jas. H. Chamblin, of Leesburg, Va., and late private Secretary of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a bill was introduced which, in the event of Foreign war is of more than ordinary importance, as it authorizes the President to issue letters of marque or reprisals in conformity with the acts of Congress that were passed during the last war with Great Britain. The Confiscation bill as agreed to by the House of Representatives was reported from the committee of conference and passed. The bill authorizes the President to employ negroes to aid in suppressing the rebellion in any manner he may deem best for the public welfare. A joint resolution was adopted fixing Wednesday next, the 16th inst., as the day of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives no business of importance was transacted. Towards the close of the session a fierce dispute arose between Baker of Ohio and Richardson of Illinois, which caused intense excitement amongst the few members present, but order was finally restored.

The steamer Daniel Webster was fired into by the Confederates whilst on her way up the James river, one ball passing completely through two of the staterooms. It is reported that the Confederates have retired from in front of the Federal lines, but an opinion prevailed that they would soon be heard from in some other quarter. Steamers bearing flags of truce have been sent up the York and the James rivers. That which went up the York river brought down the sick and wounded Federal soldiers, a hundred in number, who were intercepted on Monday last. The flag of truce up the James river yesterday transferred to the Confederates a quantity of medical supplies for the Federal prisoners now in Richmond. It is supposed that another battle took place on the Peninsula on Thursday last—as a private despatch was received in Philadelphia, from General McClellan, on Friday, which was couched in the following words: "All quiet. We are rested. Enemy has retreated." It will be remembered that the telegram from Fortress Monroe reported, "Cannonading heard all day in the direction of James river."

On Friday last an Ohio regiment encountered a body of Confederate cavalry, supposed to be about four hundred and fifty strong, at New Hope, Nelson county, Kentucky, and, after a brief skirmish, routed them.

Mrs. Phillips, who was not long since released from the Old Capitol prison at Washington and sent South, has been again arrested by an order from General Butler on the charge of mocking at the funeral remains of Lieut. De Kay, and imprisoned in one of the houses on Ship Island intended for hospital purposes, where she is to be allowed one female servant and no more, and a soldier's ration a day, with the means of cooking it. Another order sentences Fidel Keller, or Keltz, to two years hard labor on Ship Island for exhibiting in his book-store window a skeleton labelled "Chickahominy." A third order sentences John W. Andrews also to hard labor for two years on the fortifications at Ship Island for having exhibited a cross, which he said was fashioned from the bone of a Yankee soldier.

President Lincoln had an interview with some of the members of Congress from the border slave States, the object of which is said to have been to impress upon them the necessity of urging their respective States to adopt the policy of gradual emancipation, "in order to avoid," says the New York *Express*, "immediate and bloody abolition."

General Curtis, who is endeavoring to retreat through Arkansas to the Mississippi river, opposite Memphis, is represented as suffering terribly for want of forage and supplies. On Monday his command was at Jacksonport. General Hindman had ordered the railroad bridge at Madison to be burned to prevent Curtis from passing in that direction, and had also required all the inhabitants near Gauley Bridge to burn their provisions and shoot their cattle, lest they should be seized by foraging parties sent out by Curtis. At the last advices the latter had separated his forces into two divisions—one of which was between Cash and White rivers and the other east of Cash river.

Charges have been preferred against General Mitchell by the officers of the division formerly commanded by him in North Alabama. He is accused of having permitted a portion of his troops to perpetrate upon the people of North Alabama "deeds of cruelty and of guilt, the bare narration of which makes the heart sick." The Louisville *Journal* wishes the Federal authorities, "as they value the national honor and cherish the national cause, to visit swift justice upon the epauletted miscreant who has recklessly set both at defiance."

Some Confederate cavalry, numbering "about a hundred," were attacked and routed with the loss of one killed, five wounded and eleven taken prisoners, at Culpepper, Va., on Saturday last, by a body of Federal troops under General Hatch—the number of the attacking party is not given.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY.—It will be seen by the announcement in another column that this popular summer retreat is open for the season. Messrs. Miller and West, the proprietors, have made every arrangement for the accommodation of visitors; and with terms to suit the times, and accommodating and gentlemanly attendants, there can be but little doubt that Congress Hall will have a full share of patronage during the season. Passengers from Baltimore on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, go directly through the same day.

From the New York Express of Saturday Afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTERVIEW WITH THE BORDER STATE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO DAY.

There are various rumors from Washington today, respecting this interview, one of which is that the President desired to consult upon the Confiscation Bill—the other, that he was urging upon these members gradual emancipation, in order to avoid immediate and bloody abolition.

The Confiscation Bill, which passed the Senate to-day, did not receive the votes of two of the best of the Republican Senators, Cowan of Pennsylvania, and Browning of Illinois—and Postmaster Collamer, of Vermont, a sensible, though rather severe Republican, absented himself. The Border State Union men, who, one would think, would feel harshest against Rebel neighbors, voted against the bill. They think it will increase, not diminish, rebellion.

There is no prospect that the country will be freed from Congress by Monday. There are many members there that insist upon a perpetual sitting, and who deem their presence indispensable "to watch the President."

It is not likely that the President will accept the invitation of Dr. Lieber, Banning Daer, and others, to be present at the New York meeting next week. He will have too much to do in the closing scenes of Congress.

PROBABLY ANOTHER FIGHT.

From the New York World, July 12.

A despatch from Philadelphia says that a private despatch from McClellan, dated yesterday, states that all is quiet and that the enemy had retreated. The inference is that there has been another fight. Advices from Fortress Monroe of the day previous state that heavy cannonading had been heard from up the James river. The following is the despatch:

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—A private despatch from Gen. McClellan, dated to-day, says:

"All quiet.
"We are rested.
"Enemy has retreated."

The inference is that there has been another fight.

"The Constitution of the United States," said Daniel Webster, "is a written instrument; a recorded fundamental law; it is the bond, and the only bond, of the Union of these States; it is all that gives us national character."

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 11.—The steamer Daniel Webster, while on her way up the James river yesterday, and when opposite Fort Powhatan, was fired into by the Rebels, one ball passing completely through two of the staterooms. No one hurt.

The Rebels have entirely forsaken our army—not one is left in front, nor within several miles; and it is the prevailing opinion here that they will soon be heard from in some other quarter.

The steamer John Tucker, which went up York river on Wednesday with a flag of truce, returned this afternoon with the one hundred sick and wounded Federal soldiers who were prevented from coming down on the John Tucker last Monday. The list of names has already been sent forward for publication.

No news from the army to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 12.—The mail boat Nellie Baker brought down last evening twenty four Rebel prisoners, who have been recently captured by our reconnoitring cavalry.

We learn by an officer of the Michigan 5th regiment, who is one of the 107 Federal prisoners who came from Baltimore Store Hospital yesterday, that the treatment they received from the Rebel officers having charge of them while they were held captives was universally kind and humane, so different from what they had anticipated that it was actually surprising to themselves.

A sutler, who was at the White House at the time of the evacuation, deemed it not safe to take away his money, and buried it (some six thousand dollars.) He went up on the flag of truce boat John Tucker, and made known his case to some Rebel officers, who went with him and actually helped him to obtain his money, which he brought away with him.

At the Chesapeake Hospital are about two hundred patients, over one hundred are Rebels, and about one hundred Rebels have died there within two months. Most of the patients now there have been there some weeks, and are doing well. The two cool days we have had here have had a very favorable effect upon the sick, and they well have appreciated it.

The S. R. Spaulding arrived here this afternoon.

The gunboats attend our mail steamers to and from Harrison's landing as far as there is any danger of the Rebels firing into them. Also, the transports for the sick and wounded.

The usual lights have been placed on the James river again.

Return of a Flag of Truce.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 13.—The steamer Secor, in charge of Lieut. Darling, one of Gen. Dix's Aids, returned to-day from accompanying a flag of truce mission up the James river.

They report that a Rebel flag of truce came down yesterday for medical supplies for our prisoners at Richmond.

The Rebel papers speak hopefully of foreign intervention, and claim to have sent full particulars of the late battles to Europe.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The City Council Deposed---Secessionists Sent to Ship Island---Celebration of the Fourth.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamers McClellan and Tradewind arrived here to-day, bringing New Orleans papers to July 4.

Gen. Butler had suspended the functions of the City Councils, and bureaus of finance, streets and landings, consisting of three members each, had been appointed, among whom the duties of the City Councils were divided.

Provisions, vegetables and fruit are now freely allowed to come to the city by vessel.

Two men, named Fidel Keller and John W. Anderson, have been sent to Ship Island for confinement, with hard labor, for exhibiting bones—alleged to be those of Yankee soldiers—fashioned into personal ornaments.

Mrs. Phillips, for laughing and mocking at the remains of Lieutenant De Kay during the passage of his funeral procession, has also been imprisoned at Ship Island.

A grand military celebration was taking place on Independence Day.

The British gunboats Rinaldo and Landrail had arrived at New Orleans.

Some of the new cotton plant had appeared in New Orleans.

The steamer Roanoke was going up the river on the 4th inst.

The steamer Fulton was aground at Southwest Pass.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Rout of Rebel Guerillas—Destruction of the Town of Lebanon.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—At New Hope, Nelson county, on Friday night, a party of the 35th Ohio, under Lieut. Col. Moore, encountered 450 Rebel cavalry, under Jack Allen, about half a mile south of the railroad. After twenty minutes' brisk fire of musketry the enemy were [illegible] and fled. No casualties were reported on the Federal side.—Blood was found along the road by our skirmishers sent out, but no enemy was to be found.

Later accounts say that these guerillas or their comrades burned the town of Lebanon, and robbed the Commercial Bank.

Telegraphic communication has been perfected to Nashville, but the Lebanon branch is not in order, thus preventing the reception of further particulars to-night.

The Federal reinforcement moving in the direction of Lebanon could not have arrived until after the destruction of the town, but they are in hot pursuit of these guerillas.

FROM GEN. POPE'S CORPS

Skirmish at Culpeper—Rout of the Rebels.

WARRENTON, VA., July 13.—Gen. Hatch's command entered Culpeper yesterday and attacked and repulsed about 100 Rebel cavalry, said to belong to the 8th Louisiana regiment, killing one, wounding five, and taking eleven prisoners. Among the latter was a lieutenant, who, a few hours before, was seen in our lines. A German was also captured, who has three times broken his parole. Our loss in the affair was three slightly wounded. We captured two horses.

WARRENTON, July 13—The policy of concentrating and consolidating the scattered armies of Virginia under General Pope has already developed good results. For many miles the territory has been cleared of Rebel partizans, who previously were continually annoying our outposts and trains. The army—both officers and men—are delighted with the consolidated command.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Movements of Gen. Curtis.

CAIRO, July 12.—Information from White river, Arkansas, says that Gen. Hindman had ordered all the inhabitants near Gauley Bridge to burn their provisions and to shoot their cattle.

Gen Curtis had divided the forces under his command into two divisions, one portion being between Cash and White rivers, and the other east of Cash river, seventy-five miles from Memphis.

Army Matters.

WASHINGTON, July 13—The Military Committee of the Senate yesterday, out of a large number of Brigadier Generals before them, selected twenty-nine to report to that body, notwithstanding there are only eighteen additional officers of that rank required by law.

Brigadier General Van Rensselaer, Inspector General, has been ordered to make an inspection of the army of the Potomac.

Brigadier General Slough is relieved at his own request from his present command of the Army Signal Corps, and Brigadier General Scroggs is assigned to the command lately exercised by Gen. Slough.

Brigadier General Van Vliet, Quartermaster General of the Army of the Potomac, has been relieved from duty at his own request. He arrived here on Saturday and reported at the War Department. The General was compelled to ask to be relieved owing to ill health, and in leaving was highly complimented by Gen. McClellan.

It is understood that an order is about being issued reducing the term of enlistment for the three hundred thousand volunteers from three years to one year. The object of this order is to secure a large number of men who would not enlist for the longer, but would readily do so for the shorter period. Besides, the calculation is that the rebellion will be crushed in less than one year. To Gov. Curtin this change is greatly due.

From Arkansas—Gen. Curtis Suffering for Want of Supplies.

CHICAGO, July 11.—A special despatch from Memphis, dated the 9th instant, states that gentlemen who left Madison on Monday say that General Curtis' command was at Jacksonport, endeavoring to make his way to the river. He is represented as suffering terribly from the want of forage and supplies.

The railroad bridge at Madison was burned by General Hindman's orders, on the 28th ult., as it was feared that Curtis would pass that place on his way to the Mississippi, or be used by the troops coming to his aid. Hindman, by his course, is rendering himself very unpopular in that section.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following nominations have been confirmed by the Senate:—H. B. Hammond, of Massachusetts, Consul at Dublin, Ireland; H. H. Helper, author of "The Impending Crisis," Consul at Buenos Ayres; Thomas Pitman, of the District of Columbia, Consul at Tampico Basin; Julius Bing, of the District of Columbia, Consul at Smyrna; Ex-Governor Ujhazzi, Consul at Ancona. A large number of other appointments were also confirmed.

Small Notes.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—The City Council of Newark have resolved to issue promissory notes to the amount of $50,000, in denominations of from ten to fifty cents, to supply the existing want of small change. The notes are to be redeemed by the city, in sums of $10 or more. A temporary loan of $50,000 is authorized for the redemption of the bills.

Morgan's Cavalry En Route for Louisville.

NASHVILLE, July 12.—The train which was due at 6 o'clock last evening did not arrive here till near midnight.

The passengers report that Morgan's Cavalry have been within seven miles of Ore City, and left that point, 15,000 strong for Lexington, announcing their intention to visit Louisville.

Gov. Sprague.

CAIRO, July 12.—Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, arrived here this morning from Corinth, and leaves to-night for the East.

Collectors of Taxes.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Applications for the office of Collectors of Taxes in the various Congressional districts are already counted by thousands, and the number is rapidly increasing. The applications are addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and require the daily labor of many clerks to assort and endorse them.

The Scarcity of Specie.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—There seems to be no doubt that Congress before the close of the session will provide for the scarcity of specie by authorizing the issue of notes of the denomination of two and a half dollars, and otherwise meeting the necessity of the times, which legislation may delay the adjournment beyond Wednesday.

Gen. Burnside at Newport News.

NEW YORK, July 12.—An extract from a letter from Newport News, published in the *Post* announces the landing there of Gen. Burnside's troops. It was rumored that the Rebel General Magruder was moving down the Peninsula.

Commissioners of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has not yet reached here, being on duty as Military Commissioner at Cairo, Ill., when he was appointed.

FROM EUROPE.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER NORWEGIAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 2d instant, H. Berkley moved the second reading of the bill providing for taking votes by ballot, and reiterated the various arguments in its favor.

Sir G. Grey opposed the motion, which was rejected by 211 to 126.

The *Times*, in a leader on American affairs, says: "Your main armies have advanced into Confederate territory; half a dozen expeditions have fastened themselves on the coast, yet the South remains unconquered. It is demonstrated that the Federals can only effect their purpose by gigantic expenditure, far more lavish than that of the past twelve months.

"What becomes of the famous Declaration of Independence," of the theory that government derives its powers from the consent of the governed? The North now talks of conquest, confiscation and military colonies, with all the readiness of an Austrian Commandant; but unless the North can see that the only policy which is agreeable to wisdom and justice, is to let the South go peaceably it must bring evil upon itself, us, and on every European people."

The same journal, in an article on the future supply of cotton, says:

"If all has not been done which should have been done to meet the threatened failing off in the supplies of cotton, it is on itself, and not upon the Government, that the manufacturing interest should hinge the fault, and from itself, and not from the Government, the manufacturing interest should look for a remedy."

FRANCE.

The Senate, having passed the Budget, was closed on the 2d.

The Bourse on the 2d opened firm, but closed flat; rentes 68f. 15c.

ITALY.

The Russian Ambassador, bearing the official recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia, had arrived at Turin.

The Portuguese envoy had arrived at Turin, to ask officially the hand of the Princess Maria Pia, of Savoy, for the King of Portugal.

A new Bourbon conspiracy had been discovered at Naples, and several arrests had been made.

It was reported that Garibaldi was about to visit Naples.

SPAIN.

The statement made in the French Chambers by M. Billault, with regard to Mexico, had aroused great indignation among the friends of Gen. Prim in Madrid.

The Spanish Cortes was closed on the 2d.

The reported resignation of the Minister of the Interior is unfounded.

GREECE.

A general amnesty has been granted for past offences, and it was expected that an immediate amnesty would be declared for persons implicated in the last insurrection.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says the criminal attempts of certain military individuals will exercise no influence on the reforms undertaken by the Emperor. He will punish the guilty parties, but those severities could not obstruct the patriotic work of placing the internal organization of the empire on a footing with the material and moral wants of Russian society.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* says the complete distribution, as regards ready money, renders the exportation of grain by agriculturists impossible. The consequence is foreign vessels do not come to Odessa, and commerce generally is in a most precarious state.

The Grand Duke and Duchess Constantine are [illegible] and more well received by the people.

TURKEY.

The Servian Government had expressed regret to the Turkish Government. The Servian National Guard had been disbanded.

The Turkish troops in Montenegro had met with a slight repulse.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, July 4—Cotton—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 155,000 bales. The market has been excited, and prices are 2d@2¼d. higher on the week. Speculators took 10,000 bales, and exporters 26,000. The sales to day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 7,000 to [illegible] and authorized quotations are—

Fair Middlings Orleans 17¾@17d.; Mobiles 17¼@16¾d.; Uplands 17d@16¾d.

Stock in port estimated at 185,000 bales, of which 61,000 are American.

Breadstuffs have a downward tendency—weather favorable for the crops. Wheat dull and 3d. lower.

Provisions very dull

LONDON, July 4.—Consols 91¾@92 for money. The bullion in the Bank has increased £118,000.

American Securities flat; Illinois Central shares 1@3 discount.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the 2d opened heavy, but closed at ¼ improvement, with a firmer feeling. The demand for discount at the Bank was light, and the impression prevailed that the early payment of the dividends the rate would be reduced to 2½ per cent. A trifling influx of gold continued. A new Peruvian loan of about £2,000,000 would soon be introduced.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the New York Evening Post.

EMANCIPATION MUST COME.

The President this morning sent for the slave State members of Congress, and had an important interview with them. He urged upon them his plan of gradual emancipation, and hinted strongly that if this plan was not adopted, general emancipation would come under less pleasant circumstances.

THE CONFISCATION BILL PASSED THE SENATE.

The Senate has passed the Confiscation bill as agreed to by the House of Representatives. Only two Republicans—Browning of Illinois and Cowan of Pennsylvania—voted against it. Senator Collamer, of Vermont, did not vote. The bill now requires only the signature of the President to become a law.

THE PRINTING JOB IN CONGRESS.

The Ways and Means Committee reported the printing job of the Annual Congress in an appropriation bill to-day; and, inasmuch as there was no other way of defeating the job, the House laid the bill on the table.

THE GRAIN SHOVELERS' STRIKE.—*Muscle versus Steam—The First Blood.*—The Grain Shovelers' strike culminated to-day in a grand row, and the first blood was spilt. There were several gangs of men working in different parts of the city this morning, but up to noon these had all been driven off, and thus the immense export trade is entirely stopped. A gang of men were unloading a barge at the foot of Ninth street, early, when they were set upon by the strikers and badly beaten. This has created also another row on Pier 13, East river, and in fact a general melee is expected, unless the police interfere.—*N. Y. Express.*

The death of Lord Canning has aroused the British public to the fearful unhealthiness of the Indian climate. All but a very few of the great men of the nation who have been sent to India on Government duty have died of fevers contracted while residing there. But in spite of this fact the London *Times* says that the mortality of British residents in India is decreasing, and very often, as in the case of Lord Canning, the fatal effect is to be traced rather to the sudden change in returning to England than to the Indian residence.

ENORMOUS ADVANCE IN COTTON.—The heavy advance in Cotton in the Liverpool market, 2@2¼d. per lb., before the Norwegian left, indicates that the stock on hand is rapidly diminishing, with a conviction that no new supplies are to be had this season from this side, two facts which must make the "Cotton Lords" of Manchester, as well as their white slaves,—the factory operatives,—wish that India and Australia were not so far away.—If the American war is never coming to an end.—*New York Express.*

LIFE IN LONDON.—At the "Olympic" there has been playing, *incog.*, for some three months, a lady of rank, under the *nomme du theatre* of "Mrs. McHenry." I went to see her the other evening, and was not a little surprised to recognize, in the grand drama of *The World of Fashion*, my old friend, Lady ——. It seems that, having lost her husband, Sir Charles ——, and with him several thousand a year, she experienced the chill of a "reverse of fortune," which is nowhere more biting and bitter than in London, where very old blood, or a very long purse, is a *sine qua non* to respectability.—Lady ——, who had a bed-ridden father to support and several young sisters to educate, to quote her own words, "resorted to the stage instead of doing worse;" and soon gives the cold world her beautiful "cold shoulder," and snaps her fingers in the face of fortune—her name being made. Mrs. McHenry will one day go to America, make the tour of the States, and perhaps return to extend the hand of charity to some of her noble friends, who, when my lady kept open house in —— square, with her fine carriages and footmen to match, could not bow too low in the presence of the rich and handsome Lady ——! Such is life in London, where "All the world's a stage; and all the men and women merely players!"—*Correspondence New York Express.*

The different coal companies of Alleghany county have sent a large number of hands down the canal for the purpose of repairing the breaks. It is expected that navigation will be resumed in the course a week.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

[FROM OUR EXCHANGES.]

The Master Race.

From the Richmond (Va) Whig of June 25.

Since the great battle of Shiloh, and including it, we have had an almost uninterrupted series of victories. We have encountered the enemy general by with heavy odds against us, and frequently behind intrenchments, but in no single instance, unless it be the unexplained affair at Lewisburg, have Southern troops failed to exhibit superior manhood to the mongrel and many-tongued enemy.

Indeed, the whole experience of the war is an attestation of the truth long since discovered by impartial observers, that the master race of this continent is found in the Southern States. Of a better stock, originally, and habituated to manlier pursuits and exercises, they have ruled in affairs of State by force of the stronger will and larger wisdom that pertain to and distinguish superior races of men, while on the field of battle they have in every contest held a priority of place, conceded to them by their present adversaries.

This natural dominancy of the Southern people has had much to do in bringing on the war. The inferior race, grown strong in numbers and ambitious from prosperity, have revolted against and now seek to overthrow and destroy those whose superiority was a constant source of envy and self-reproach. There is no fiercer malevolence than that of caste, and it is this which has so long stirred the Yankee bile. Always, in the presence of the Southern gentleman, he has felt a strong and painfully-repressed impulse to take off his hat. This conscious inferiority has galled the jeal us and malignant creature, until he has broken out in servile insurrection. He has vainly concluded that his numbers can overwhelm and exterminate the subjects of his envy, and that he, succeeding to the broad acres and liberal habitudes of the Southern gentry, will come to be looked upon as a gentleman, too!

With us the contest is one for hereditary rights, for the sacred things of home, for the old repute of the better blood—with the Yankee it is a rebellious and infatuated struggle for a place he is unworthy of, for privileges he would degrade, for property he would barter, and for institutions he could neither comprehend nor enjoy. It is the old and never-ending strife between patrician and proletarian, between gentle and vile. It is the offer of battle on a new field of muscle against spirit—numbers against courage. It is not upon Southern soil and among the descendants of Cavaliers and Huguenots that this battle will go in favor of brute force.

It may be that the armies in front of this city are about to rush into mortal wrestle. When they meet it will not, perhaps, be upon such unequal terms as we have generally encountered. But should there be as great inequality of numbers as on other fields, it may and will be neutralized here, as it has ever been, by the superior courage and constancy of our troops. True to their lineage, their fame, their pledges, their principles, true to the expectations and prayers of all who love the, true to the immeasurable interests that hang on the issue; the soldiers who fight for liberty and native land will never give back, never weary, never cease to strike, till certain and glorious victory perches on their banners.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 3.

The Battle of Tuesday—Another Victory—Movements on Yesterday.

The battle on Tuesday, at White Oak Swamp, continued with great fury until a late hour in the night. The enemy in their desperation had massed their artillery in ponderous batteries, and clustered their infantry so as to send forth tremendous volleys. Their sphere of action was necessarily limited, but their fighting, like that of other desperate men, when driven to extremities, inflicted severe loss upon the portion of our army engaged in attack upon them. The issue was long doubtful, but our forces were determined to do all that human energy and courage could, and, long after night had closed around them, were at length successful, driving the enemy from his position, and capturing some fifteen or twenty of his guns.

The losses on both sides were very severe. Several of our regiments were sadly decimated, and among them the already glorious 31 Alabama. As an instance of the severity of the engagement, it may be mentioned that the Metropolitan Guard, of this regiment, entered the fight with some forty men, and lost in killed and wounded thirty-six. The four who escaped, and some twelve who are sick in this city, are all that remain of this dashing company. Many who arrived from the field on yesterday detailed whatever particulars of the fight they were able to recount; but as observations of individuals on the battle-field is necessarily limited, and generally no two observers are capable of telling the same story, we will spare our readers the infliction of such crude odds and ends of the engagement as were current from such source. It is sufficient to know that the field was contested with great spirit for a long time, and that victory and the spoils at length crowned the Confederate arms.

The drenching rain of yesterday put a stop to active operations in the field, but our troops were not idle. Our positions were strengthened, and the enemy rendered less hopeful than ever. Ample preparations were made against an emergency which might arise pending the time our forces have not as yet been taken, and if reinforcements be sent up to McClellan, they will meet a reception which will doubtless astonish them. A report, from a source of high respectability, was current, to the effect that sixteen Federal transports were landing troops on James river, below our position. It is more than probable, however, that this is a mistake. If any such steamers are in the river, their purpose is doubtless to aid McClellan's army to escape. All of the available [illegible] McClellan, and it is scarcely probable that the "army of the West" has been drawn off from Corinth, with Beauregard's army in the neighborhood. It certainly has not had time to have been so drawn off.

The movements and combinations of the Federal army, for their intended grand descent on Richmond, are very clearly indicated by the Northern intelligence published in the news department of to-day's *Enquirer*, bearing dates of the 27th ult., and the 1st instant. They prove that the entire Federal army of Virginia were either on the Chickahominy or on their way thither, at the opening of the fight, and this proof is substantiated by the fact, and the impression prevailed that McClellan, who commanded a division of these reinforcements. The advices of the 1st tell us that the Northern press and people are in a state of great anxiety and suspense because the press had been completely muzzled within the past few days, and nothing concerning affairs on the Chickahominy was allowed to be published. Enough, no doubt, the truth has, in some shape attributed and partially disguised shape, flashed from the lying telegraphic wires before the lengthened faces of the people of the North.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Tuesday.

Jeff. Davis' Address to the Army.

President Davis, in consideration of the recent triumphs to our arms, has issued the following address to the officers and men who participated in the series of sanguinary battles:

RICHMOND, July 5th, 1862.

To the Army in Eastern Virginia:

SOLDIERS: I congratulate you on the series of brilliant victories which, under the favor of Divine Providence, you have lately won; and as the President of the Confederate States, do heartily tender to you the thanks of the country, whose just cause you have so skillfully and heroically served. Ten days ago the invading army, vastly superior to you in numbers and in the material of war, closely besieged your Capital, and vaunt ingly proclaimed its speedy conquest; you marched to attack the enemy in his entrenchments; with well directed movements and death defying valor you charged upon him in his strong positions, drove him from field to field over a distance of more than thirty-five miles, and, despite his reinforcements, compelled him to seek safety under the cover of his gunboats, where he now lies cowering before the army so lately derided and threatened with entire subjugation. The fortitude with which you have borne toil and privation, the gallantry with which you have entered into each successive battle, must have been witnessed to be fully appreciated; but a grateful people will not fail to recognize you and to bear you in loved remembrance. Well may it be said of you, that you have "done enough for glory;" but duty to a suffering country and to the cause of constitutional liberty, claims from you yet further effort. Let it be your pride to relax in nothing which can promote your future efficiency; your one great object being to drive the invader from your soil, and, carrying your standards beyond the outer boundaries of the Confederacy, to wring from an unscrupulous foe the recognition of your birthright, community independence.

[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

From the Dispatch of Monday.

The Enemy's Retreat

The enemy's retreat was certainly managed with coolness and generalship. This meed of praise is due him. We have been incredulous from the beginning about the capture of the entire Federal army, or, indeed, the main part of it. It would be indeed an extraordinary event if an army so large should be surrounded and captured by one inferior to it in numbers, especially when that army fought on a peninsula and commanded the waters on both sides of it. There was reason to expect, as a matter of course, that our army would take a part of the Federal force. How many, depended upon circumstances. It has been suggested that the number of our prisoners is diminished by the delinquency of some prominent officers on our side.—Rumor makes most serious charges of blundering and unfitness on the part indeed of more than one such officer, as leading to the partial frustration of the general plan of operations, and the sacrifice, most unnecessarily, of hundreds of our brave volunteers on the field of battle. Rumor is a great prevaricator, as all know; but if there be the slightest foundation for what she has retailed on these points, it is due to the service and the cause that some rigid measures be taken to punish such gross violation of discipline.

We think it a matter of regret that the public expectation was raised very high at the beginning of the great effort to whip and eject the enemy from his position, as to the capturing of his whole force. The brilliant victory we have gained is overshadowed by the sanguine expectation of the wholesale capture. And now that it is pretty well ascertained that the great body of the enemy's force has escaped, the triumph is measurably forgotten in the cavilling at the failure to bag the whole concern. The victory is brilliant and complete without the capture. Our chivalrous army has driven from its fortifications, and ingloriously from the scene of its operations before Richmond, the most splendidly equipped and the best drilled, and the largest army ever organized on this continent. The disaster to that army is one of the severest, and the victory to our troops is glorious.—There is too much to rejoice over to admit of repining that more had not been done.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 8.

The Armies Below Richmond—Situation of Affairs, &c.

The present remoteness of the scene of active operations has greatly enhanced the difficulties of obtaining anything approaching an accurate account of the movements of the two armies. So long as the immediate vicinity of Richmond was the theatre of battle, we had opportunities of acquiring information from which we are now cut off. The policy of the Government—whether wise or injudicious, we will not now attempt to discuss—has been to prohibit all persons not connected with the army from visiting the lines, hence the difficulty of obtaining correct intelligence.

Our latest published advices from the army were to noon on Saturday, the 5th inst., at which time an engagement seemed imminent. The position of the contending forces gave currency to the belief that an action would not be long delayed. During Saturday and Sunday, however, matters remained quiet, and the fight that was so confidently anticipated as early as Friday afternoon did not occur.

Early on Sunday morning a portion of the forces of the enemy were evidently in motion, but what their movement indicated was mere matter of conjecture—some supposing that they were endeavoring to continue their retreat from Berkley further down the river, and others suggesting that they were trying to work around to the left of our position.

Yesterday, throughout the day, we had in circulation an abundance of rumors, but it is needless that we should entertain the public by giving them further publicity, for early in the day it was asserted, with apparent confidence, that a most desperate and determined fight was in progress, and that three of our divisions were engaged in the struggle. From the known position of the two armies, and the positive expectation that a fight was inevitable, this rumor was readily received as reliable, and the street retailers of army intelligence found no difficulty in creating the belief that the bloody tragedies of last week were being re-enacted.

There are statements to the effect that the enemy has been largely reinforced in his new position. These may or may not be so, but we think from the best information we have that it is not at all improbable. It is an unquestionable fact that they have the men and the means of transportation; and it is equally undeniable that they have the determined disposition to put forward every exertion for the reduction of the Confederate capital. This fact, however, may now be regarded as beyond the range of probable events. An army like ours, flushed with successive victories, with the reinforcements that may easily be brought into the field, will present an insurmountable barrier to the "onward to Richmond" march of the young Napoleon. Indeed it is plausible to apprehend that the Northern army will find it no mean undertaking to save our capital within two months time. It can scarcely be expected that our Government will permit such advantages as we have gained within the past few days, through the resistless valor and intrepidity of our troops, to pass unimproved.

To return to the present condition of affairs below Richmond, we can only state what we have heard, but from parties whom we believe to be entitled to the fullest credit. Up to noon yesterday (Monday, the 7th) there had been no engagement. A most vigilant watch was kept upon the movements of the enemy, and it was not thought that his position was such as to render an attempt to escape entirely successful. He has either to offer a most fight to forces confronting him or suffer severe loss in a further retreat. If he offers fight he will meet with certain defeat; if he attempts to retreat he will be closely pursued by an army that will disregard every inconvenience to make our triumph complete, and the rout of the enemy effectual.

It was reported yesterday that General Stuart, with a thousand cavalry and one piece of artillery, had crossed this way into the enemy's rear, on his right, and opened fire upon a Federal transport with good effect, putting a number of shot through her.

Federal Reinforcements.

The Petersburg *Express* of Thursday publishes a letter from the James river, dated on the Fourth of July, giving a list of the steamers and transports at Harrison's Landing, enumerating twenty-one large steamers and seventy tug-boats. The letter concludes by enlisting the reinforcements that had arrived at from 15,000 to 20,000, and thinks they were a portion of Burnside's troops.

Federal Prisoners

On Saturday afternoon the following prisoners were brought into Petersburg, who stated that they had stolen small boats and deserted across the river, desiring to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy:

Benjamin Lucas, 1st Excelsior, Sickles' brigade; Samuel Hammond, 69th Pennsylvania; William Rowland, 71st Pennsylvania; William Carlisle, 106th Pennsylvania; Samuel C. Snyder, 100th Pennsylvania; G. L. Curtis, 5th Vermont; B. C. Barbauld, 49th New York.

These men say there is great dissatisfaction in the Yankee army, and a great disposition to desert. They know that McClellan has been reinforced, and that he has no idea of surrendering. He declares it his intention "to fight on, fight ever."

Wounded Prisoners.

Two hundred [illegible] in ambulances, from a place called Haxall's Landing, on James river, and were lodged in the C. S. Hospital. Many of them were wounded desperately, and can hardly hope to recover, whilst a number have lost either a leg or an arm, and in some individual instances both. Several hundred more in like condition will be brought in to-day. The following wounded officers were brought in the batch that arrived yesterday, viz:

Captain S. J. Thompson, Company F, 22d Massachusetts; Lieutenant [illegible], 49th Pennsylvania; Lieutenant [illegible], Company E, 1st United States Sharpshooters; Captain Charles Brestele, Company C, 7th New York; Lieutenant James Brown, Company A, 62d Pennsylvania; Captain