THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 252. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIED,

On the 1st July, of consumption, in the 20th year of her age, CORNELIA fourth daughter of Patrick W. Cabell, deceased, of Lynchburg, and E. S. Cabell, now of Winchester, Va. She fell sweetly asleep in Jesus. [Richmond and Lynchburg (Va.) papers please copy.

In Columbia, S. C., on the 2d instant, of congestion of the brain, HELEN, beloved wife of G. W. Robinson, of Baltimore, Md.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, July 14, 1862.

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

Cancer 2, casualty 3, cholera infantum 17, cholera morbus 2, congestion of the lungs 1, consumption 8, croup 1, dropsy 2, dropsy in the head 1, diarrhœa 1, drowned 2, dysentery 2, erysipelas 1, catarrhal fever 2, scarlet fever 1, intermittent fever 1, scarlet fever 20, typhoid fever 3, inflammation of bowels 1, inflammation of brain 3, inflammation of lungs 2, intemperance 1, marasmus 10, old age 1, organic disease of heart 1, palsy 1, quinsy 1, suicide 2, stroke 1, teething 2, unknown adult 9, unknown infantile 22, whooping cough 1—total 131.

Under 1 year, 37; between 1 and 2, 13, between 2 and 5, 13, between 5 and 10, 10, between 10 and 15, 4; between 15 and 20, 3, between 20 and 30, 11; between 30 and 40, 6, between 40 and 50, 11; between 50 and 60, 4; between 60 and 70, 5, between 70 and 80, 2, between 80 and 90, 0; between 90 and 100, 1; above 100, 0. Still-births 6.

Males 75, females 56—of which number 16 were colored persons—35 from infancy. By order,

FAME'LY KNIGHT, Commissioner of Health.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the bill for the admission of West Virginia into the Union, excluding the valley counties, was taken up and passed. A bill was also passed to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government from taking any consideration for procuring contracts, place or office.

In the House of Representatives the Senate joint resolution to adjourn on Wednesday next, was taken up and adopted. A bill was passed imposing an additional tax of one cent on sugar. A message was received from President Lincoln covering the draft of a bill to compensate any State which may abolish slavery within its limits. The bill was referred to the Committee on Confiscation.

The Confederates are become not only active but exceedingly audacious in Tennessee. At Murfreesboro, some thirty-six miles by rail south of Nashville, a body of their cavalry, estimated to number three thousand men, under Colonel Forrest, attacked on Sunday last the 9th Michigan and 3d Minnesota regiments, compelled the Michigan regiment to surrender, and captured, at the same time, Generals Duffield and Crittenden, of Indiana. The Minnesota regiment, being strongly entrenched, refused to surrender, Colonel Leslie replying that he could hold his position for a week; but he subsequently appears to have doubted his ability to do so, as he is reported to be falling back upon Nashville. There was great excitement at the latter city, where Provisional Governor Johnson held a council of war with reference to the ability of the Federal forces stationed there to resist successfully an attack. We are told that entire confidence is maintained in the ability of the Government to protect the city and restore tranquility in the neighborhood.

A later telegram from Nashville states that in addition to the 9th Michigan regiment, whose capture has already been announced, the 34 Minnesota regiment and Hewitt's Kentucky battery, were subsequently taken by the Confederates. An escaped prisoner reported that the latter numbering some six thousand cavalry and infantry, were advancing on Nashville, where two Federal regiments had arrived—four other regiments being on their way from Huntsville. In the fight at Murfreesboro Colonel Duffield was mortally wounded.

On the same day, Sunday last, two bodies of Confederate cavalry, under Colonel Morgan, took possession of Harrodsburg and Danville, Kentucky, and in the afternoon were said to be at Rough and Ready, nine miles south of Frankfort, from which place the archives of the State were being removed. The presence of this force of Confederate cavalry, some twenty-eight hundred strong, within forty miles of Louisville, had created considerable commotion at the latter city; but effective measures were being taken to prevent incursions.

Almost simultaneously with the occupation of the village of Rough and Ready, by Morgan's cavalry, the 11th Michigan regiment returned to their camp near Louisville, after being out for the three previous days in search of that daring and energetic partisan officer, without encountering him.

In Missouri, also, according to the Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette*, guerilla parties are making sudden and successful dashes upon exposed points. One of these bands on Thursday last made a descent on the town of Memphis, in Northern Missouri, captured the place, and carried away ninety Union prisoners.

From Corinth, Tennessee, comes intelligence that since the repulse of the Confederates at Boonerille by Colonel Sheridan, they have been making "mysterious cavalry movements," which have induced the latter to fall back near Ramsay. The movements alluded to are supposed, by some, to indicate an early attack upon Corinth. Others, however, surmise that the object of the Confederates is to cover the flank of Bragg's command whilst in the act of reinforcing Chattanooga.

From Fortress Monroe there is no news of any special importance. The Federal gunboats shelled both sides of the James river on Sunday last without eliciting any response on the part of the Confederates, except from a single gun. The Federal and Confederate pickets came into collision at Williamsburg on Friday, where three of the latter are said to have been killed and seven taken prisoners. Thirteen acres of land are being devoted to hospital purposes in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe.—It is proposed to cover the whole of this vast space with buildings for the accomodation of the sick and wounded. The site which has been chosen is said to be an excellent one.

General Pope has issued an address to the officers and soldiers of the Army of Virginia. He tells them that he has come to them from the army of the West, whose business it has been to seek the adversary and beat him wherever he was to be found, and presumes that he—Pope—has been called to the command in the Valley of Virginia to pursue the same system—which he proposes to do shortly.

A special telegram from Memphis to the New York *Tribune*, reports, on the authority of refugees from Arkansas, that General Curtis attacked and cut to pieces a body of five hundred Confederates near Batesville on the 4th instant. On the other hand, the Grenada (Mississippi) *Appeal* states that a foraging party of one thousand men, belonging to the command of General Curtis, was attacked recently, and nearly all were killed, but few being captured alive.

A telegram from Vicksburg reports that the bombardment of that place was tremendous and unceasing, but that the Confederate loss thus far was only six killed and one wounded. The inhabitants had taken refuge in the woods. The Confederates express the opinion that Vicksburg cannot be taken.

RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS IN BUTLER'S DIVISION.

The following resignations of officers in this division have been tendered and accepted since the occupation of New Orleans:

Chaplain John P. Cleaveland, 50th Massachusetts.
First Lieutenant Freeman, ——
First Lieutenant U. Whiting, 13th Maine.
Second Lieutenant Daniel Carroll, 9th Connecticut.
Chaplain G. C. Rutter, 13th Connecticut.
Captain James K. Garrett, Co. D, 21st Indiana.
Second Lieutenant Spencer, 21st Indiana.
Second Lieutenant L. Bryan, 21st Indiana.
Lieutenant Colonel Milliken, 14th Maine.
Lieutenant William Wetherell, A. Surgeon, 14th Maine.
First Lieutenant John G. Millan, Co. D, 21st Indiana.
Second Lieutenant John B. Campbell, Co. G, 26th Mass.
Second Lieutenant T. B. Cooley, Co. H, 21st Mass.
First Lieutenant E. B. Wright, Co. G, 8th Vermont.
First Lieutenant Ames Noyes, Co. G, 14th Maine.
First Lieutenant W. W. Harral, A. D. Quartermaster.
Captain Lewis Chase, Co. K, 14th Maine.
John W. Heatbut, Co. G, 12th Connecticut.
First Lieutenant Isaac W. Read, Co. D, 14th Maine.
Second Lieutenant E. H. Nearing, 12th Connecticut.
First Lieutenant Daniel Lathorpe, Co. H, 14th Maine.
Captain George Washburn, Co. K, 12th Maine.
Captain Joseph F. Loy, Co. H, 4th Wisconsin.
First Lieutenant T. H. Hurlbut, Co. K, 14th Maine.
Second Lieutenant E. H. B. Wilson, Co. F, 12th Maine.
Dr. Hoson P. Hooker, 26th Massachusetts.
Colonel F. W. Curtenius, 6th Michigan.
First Lieutenant F. C. Whiting, Co. B, 14th Maine.
Captain Edward S. Morris, Co. K, 14th Maine.
First Lieutenant John E. Woodruff, 12th Connecticut.
First Lieutenant Samuel D. Levitt, Co. A, 13th Maine.
Second Lieutenant Martin Burke, Co. G, 9th Conn.
Surgeon George F. Gale, 8th Vermont.
First Lieutenant R. McAfee, Co. F, 21st Indiana.
Second Lieutenant Alfred Wellin, Co. G, 6th Michigan.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON AND GENERAL BUTLER.

We have good authority for saying that Reverdy Johnson goes to New Orleans with the most amicable feelings toward General Butler, with no intimation from the Administration that the action of General Butler is disapproved. That he goes simply as a messenger to ascertain facts in dispute between General Butler and foreign officials.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The barkentine American Eagle, Captain Luce, arrived at this port yesterday from New Orleans. She was one of the first vessels captured by the Confederate privateers, the Confederate steamer Calhoun having taken her while on her voyage from Boston to the West Indies, and carried her into New Orleans, where the captain (Luce) was released, and the first officer, with the crew, imprisoned. Subsequently Captain Luce joined the steamship Ocean Queen as first officer, and soon after the capture of New Orleans discovered his vessel among those not destroyed. He presented his claims—he being owner—and the vessel was immediately given up to him. She was then repaired, chartered, and has arrived as above stated, with a valuable cargo.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Capture of Murfreesboro' by the Rebels—The Seventh Michigan, and Generals Crittenden and Duffield Prisoners—Threatened Attack on Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 13.—Between 3,000 and 4,000 Georgians, Texans, and guerillas, under Col. Forrest, attacked the 11th Michigan and 3d Minnesota regiments in Murfreesboro' at an early hour this morning.

They was desperate fighting, but at 3 P. M. the Michigan troops had surrendered. The Minnesotians were strongly entrenched, and cut the enemy to pieces terribly with Hewlett's Kentucky battery, repulsing them with great slaughter in three charges.

Flags of truce were sent in by Forrest, demanding their surrender. Col. Leslie replied that he could hold his position for a week. The railroad track was torn up, but replaced. An attack on Nashville is not improbable.

Colonel Leslie is reported falling back on Nashville. The cannonading was heard repeatedly here. Colonel Boone has arrived with several companies.

Later.

NASHVILLE, July 13.—A special despatch to the Associated Press says that Murfreesboro' has been taken by the Confederates, who are mostly Texan Rangers under Forrest, but was shelled by our battery (Storms').

Report says it was the 9th Michigan regiment which was captured. The 3d Minnesota, with a battery, were holding out at last account. Brigadier Generals Duffield and Crittenden, of Indiana, are prisoners.

[illegible] attack is expected. We will give the best fight possible, and if compelled to yield, will shell the city. A battery is in position for the emergency.

NASHVILLE, July 13.—The city is filled with rumors about a fight at Murfreesboro' today. The most reliable reports confirm the statement about a fight having occurred. The following particulars are given:

About eight o'clock this morning a large force of Rebel cavalry, under the command of Colonel Forrest, composed principally of two Georgia and one other regular Rebel cavalry regiment, drove in our pickets and assaulted the town.

The 9th Michigan regiment, Col. Parkhurst, were surrounded and captured. Gen. T. T. Crittenden of Indiana, and Gen. Duffield, who had recently arrived to take command of the 23d brigade, were made prisoners; also, Lieut. Barry, Commissary, and Lieut. C. H. Irwin, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

The 34 Minnesota, Col. Leslie, and Herritt's 1st Kentucky battery, made a gallant resistance. Their bravery is beyond praise. They saved the railroad track and bridges, losing but few men.

The Rebels destroyed the railroad depot and other property, including the telegraph office.

The town was being shelled by Herritt's battery at the last report—3 P. M. to day.

Forrest is last expected to make an attempt upon Nashville, as he will find work enough for him to attend to before approaching the city. By trustworthy accounts he has 3,000 cavalry, but no artillery nor infantry.

A consultation has just been held between Gov. Johnson, Col. John F. Miller, commanding this post; Col. Lewis D. Campbell, Provost Marshal; Capt. O. D. Greene of Gen. Buell's staff; Capt. McFeely, U. S Commissary; Capt. Pingham, U. S. Quartermaster; Capt. Braden of Gen. Dumont's staff; Col. Gilman, Governor's staff.

Entire confidence is maintained in the ability of the Government to protect the city and restore tranquility in the neighborhood.

CAPTURE OF THE MINNESOTA REGIMENT.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—It was the 9th, instead of the 11th Michigan regiment which surrendered at Murfreesboro. The 11th arrived at the camp near the Louisville Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon, after an unsuccessful three days' chase after Morgan.

NASHVILLE, 3 P. M.—Members of Hewitt's battery, who escaped from Murfreesboro, report that the battery and the 34 Minnesota regiment had surrendered, and that Col. Duffield was mortally wounded.

General T. A. Crittenden, of Indiana, was taken prisoner.

An escaped prisoner reports that the 1st, 2d and 4th Georgia regiments, the 1st Kentucky regiment, the Texas Rangers, and 1,700 mounted men, 6,000 in all, were advancing on Nashville.

The 4th Pennsylvania cavalry and the 74th Ohio arrived from Lebanon last night. Four regiments are coming from Huntsville.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Rout of Rebels in Arkansas by Gen. Curtis—Progress of the Canal at Vicksburg—The Bombardment.

New York, July 14.—Special despatches to the *Tribune*, dated Memphis, July 11th, state that Arkansas refugees report that Gen. Curtis attacked and completely cut to pieces 500 Rebels, under Col. McNeill, thirty miles east of Batesville, on the 4th inst.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 8th inst., says that the Vicksburg canal is progressing to completion, with 5,000 negroes working.

The *Mississippian* states that Gen. Butler visited Baton Rouge on Saturday.

Memphis, July 12.—The Vicksburg *Whig* reports that the damage to the city is very severe. The publication of the *Whig* is suspended.

The Grenada *Appeal* states the 7th Tennessee regiment went into the Richmond fight three hundred strong, and came out without one effective man.

The same paper states that a foraging party of a thousand men of Gen. Curtis' command, were attacked and nearly all killed, but few being captured alive.

A Vicksburg despatch of the 4th instant states that the bombardment by the Federal fleet was tremendous and incessant. It is estimated that the enemy fired 32,000 shot and shell. Our loss so far is six killed and wounded. The inhabitants have taken refuge in the woods. Should the invaders land, we will drive them back at the point of the bayonet. Vicksburg cannot be taken.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of a Spy—Shelling the Rebels—Capture of Rebel Officers.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 13.—Two of our military telegraph men, while on their usual routine of line repairs and inspection yesterday afternoon, captured a Rebel cavalryman who had been prowling about and had even been inside of our military camps at Hampton. The two telegraph men were unarmed and as the Rebel drove past them they jumped from their horses and caught his horse at the same time telling him he was their prisoner.—Although he was thoroughly armed he made no attempt to use his weapons and at once considered himself captured. He is a spy, and probably a valuable acquisition to the Rip Raps archives before this time.

The Federal gunboats have been shelling the woods to-day along the banks of the James river. Much of it was done in sight of the mail boat, and only one gun was observed to be fired from the shore by the Rebels.

A schooner was seized at Harrison's Landing yesterday by General McClellan, and was sent to Baltimore, with all her cargo. She had liquors on board and belonged to sutlers.

A skirmish took place at Williamsburg last Friday, between the Federal and Rebel pickets, in which the former killed three and captured seven of the latter.

About two hundred laborers came down on the mail boat from the army last evening, on their way home to the North.

Generals Richardson and Gorman are on a flying visit to Fortress Monroe to-day, but return immediately to the army.

Hospitals are being rapidly constructed at Hampton for the accommodation of the sick and wounded, and in a short time thirteen acres of land will be covered with hospital buildings at that place. The locality is well selected, being on the narrow portion of the peninsula and between two beautiful rivers [illegible] hours of the day.

Three Rebel officers arrived here last night from Harrison's, and have put up at the Hygeia Hotel. They were wounded and taken prisoners at Williamsburg. Two of them are Colonels, and the other one is a Captain. They have their liberty and comforts to the extent the place affords. It is to be hoped that our men now prisoners at Richmond and other localities, fare as well and are as comfortably situated and provided with servants, &c. Their names are Col. Forney, of Alabama; Col. Williams, of Virginia, and Capt. Murphy, of Alabama. They receive more than their share of attention from the ladies present—either from sympathy or curiosity; which, I am unable to say.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Address of Major-General Pope.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following address has been issued by General Pope:

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Virginia:

By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed the command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition and your wants, in preparing you for active operations, and in placing you in positions from which you can act promptly and to the purpose. These labors are nearly completed, and I am about to join you in the field. Let us understand each other.

I have come to you from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies—from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary, and to beat him when he was found—whose policy has been attack and not defence. In but one instance has the enemy been able to place our Western armies in a defensive attitude. I presume that I have been called here to pursue the same system, and to lead you against the enemy. It is my purpose to do so, and that shortly.

I am aware that you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving—that opportunity I will endeavor to give you. In the meantime I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases which I am sorry to find much in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them—of lines of retreat and bases of supplies. Let us discard such ideas. The strongest position a soldier should desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy. Let us study the probable lines of retreat of our opponents and leave our own to take care of themselves.

Let us look before us, and not behind. Success and glory are in the advance—disaster and shame lurk in the rear. Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever.

[Signed] Major-General Commanding.

The Emancipation Question.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Senators and Representatives from the Border Slaveholding States after their interview with the President on Saturday were, at their own request, furnished by him with propositions in writing upon the subject of emancipation, according with suggestions heretofore officially communicated to Congress. The propositions have been referred to a committee to frame a reply, which will be considered at an adjourned meeting of those gentlemen.

WASHINGTON, July 14, P. M.—The members of Congress from the border slave States met, but did not conclude their business to-night. It seems certain, however, that while they will not—with perhaps a half dozen exceptions—endorse the President's emancipation scheme, they will nevertheless propose its respectful consideration to their respective States.

Unauthorized Removal of the Sick and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A few days ago 1,700 sick and wounded men were taken from Yorktown to Rhode Island against the positive orders of Surgeon General Hammond. He has sent a medical inspector to inquire into all the facts of the case and report, as no hospital accommodations had been provided, and the men are now suffering.

Arrival of Prizes at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Rebel gunboat Teazer, lately captured in James river, arrived here to-day, in convoy of the steamer Baltimore. She will probably be put in immediate repair for service. Two small schooners, also prizes, arrived in company with the Teazer.

Mrs. Lincoln.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Mrs. Lincoln and two sons reached steamer Winans. They visited the steamers City of New York and Great Eastern, and were received in fine style. Cheers for the President, national airs, &c.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The promotions of Generals Sumner, Heintzelman, Keyes, Porter and Franklin were confirmed to-night.

John Jameson, of Maryland, was also confirmed as Military Storekeeper in the Ordnance Department.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Arrived, United States steamer Saginaw, fifty-three days from Whampoa, via Shanghae, thirty eight days; from Hokedadi twenty-eight days. Ship goes to Mare Island, Navy Island, for repairs.

Sinking of a Western Steamer.

CAIRO, July 12.—The despatch boat Shinghiler ran on a snag near Island 34 last night and sunk. The mails and crew were taken off by the Tycoon, and arrived here this morning.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton is firm—sales of 1,200 bales at 12½@12¾ cts. Flour quiet—sales of 31,000 bbls.; State $4.50@4.65; Ohio $5.10@5.25; Southern $5.25@5.75. Wheat is very dull—sales of 100,000 bushels; Milwaukie club 105@109 cts.; red Western 12½@12½ cts. Corn is with a declining tendency—sales of 80,000 bushels at 50 @52½ cts. Pork closed firm—sales of 1,450 bbls. Mess at $10.75. Lard is firm at 7¾@8¼. Whiskey is steady at 31½ cts. Sugar is firm—New Orleans 9¾@8¾ cts.; Muscovado 8¼@8¾. Coffee is firm—Maracaibo 22¾@23 cts. Rosin is firm—sales of 2,000 bbls. at $9.75@10. Freights are drooping.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BORDER STATE CONGRESSMEN.

Special despatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—President Lincoln invited the members of Congress from the border States to the White House yesterday, and read them a paper, which will be given to the country to-morrow or next day. It commences by affirming, but not as a matter of reproach or blame, that, in the President's belief, the war would have ended before now had the border States promptly accepted the proposition for the gradual abolishment of slavery embraced in the resolution recommended in a Special Message, and passed by both Houses of Congress.

The manifesto proceeds to remark upon the great "pressure" brought to bear upon the Administration by the Free States, and in the context, which explains unmistakably in what direction that pressure is exerted, alludes to the proclamation of Gen. Hunter emancipating the slaves of three States. To the President speaks of Gen. Hunter as an old friend, hitherto and now, as he presumes, and indicates that his proclamation was only a step forward. The President concludes with another appeal in the nature of a last warning to the people of the Border States.

Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, made a few remarks after the President concluded, to the effect that the supporters of the policy of gradual emancipation could go more favorably before the people if they could make them some practical proposition. The President then handed a copy of his message to Mr. Crittenden, and the Border-State gentlemen bowed themselves out.

In the evening a meeting was held, at which most of the Representatives, but comparatively few Senators, from the border States were present. A stormy debate was participated in by most of those in attendance. Kentucky, speaking through Messrs. Wickliffe, Wadsworth and Mallory, was among the most bitter in opposing the President's plan; and Tennessee, through Messrs. Maynard and Cleveland, among the warmest in its support. Mr. Noell, of Missouri, and one or two others, introduced resolutions indicating a willingness to adopt gradual emancipation, and Mr. Fisher, of Delaware, a bill embodying it. Mr. Senator Carlile, of Virginia, on the other hand, proposed a resolution, [illegible] or gradual, in language blunt, to say the least. Finally, a committee was appointed, to whom the whole subject was referred, with instructions to report to-morrow.

The committee consists of Representatives Crisfield of Maryland, chairman; and Senator Carlile of Virginia, and Representatives Maynard of Tennessee, Mallory of Kentucky, and Rollins of Missouri. Subsequently, upon the motion of an opponent of gradual abolition, who had found out that three out of the five members favored it, Senator Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, and Francis Thomas of Maryland were added.

On the whole the meeting was, as we understand, more satisfactory than was anticipated by the President or by the more advanced members from the slave States. At first half of the Representatives are believed to be in favor of the President's plan; from Delaware, Mr. Fisher; from Maryland, Messrs. Webster and Leary, and Mr. Crisfield at heart, although, being a large slaveholder, he is said to feel a delicacy in supporting a measure which will pay him more for his slaves than they are worth in these times.

Messrs. May, Thomas and Calvert are totally opposed to emancipation. From Virginia, Messrs. Brown, Blair and Whaley favor the policy of the President. Mr. Segar's views are not known with certainty. From Kentucky, Mr. Cassy is the only Representative known to favor the President's plan. Mr. Crittenden is wavering; Messrs. Jackson, Grider, Harding, Wickliffe, Dunlap, Mallory, Wadsworth, and Menzies are against. From Tennessee, Messrs. Clements and Maynard are for emancipation.—From Missouri, Messrs. Blair, Rollins and Noell are for, and Phelps and Norton are against the President's plan.

Thus, if we are rightly informed, thirteen members of the Lower House are for, and thirteen are against accepting the olive branch of freedom tendered by the President, and two others are doubtful. Of the eleven Senators from the border States, Senators Henderson and Willey, and possibly Garrett Davis, alone are likely to vote for a bill embodying the President's scheme, such as he is understood to be framing with the view of laying it immediately before Congress. Senator Andy Johnson would vote for it were he here.

The others are hopeless. They are not so fresh from the people as the members of the lower House from their respective States.

ANOTHER MERRIMAC—CLOSE OF THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH.

One of the principal items of importance from the neighborhood of Richmond is that the Ironclad ram, formerly known as the Virginia No. 2, now the Richmond, is being rapidly completed, and in a few days she will attempt a raid upon our gunboats. She is described as being not unlike the Merrimac, with the exception that she is of lighter draft of water. Originally she was to carry one one-hundred pounder rifle, but in view of the present emergency she will carry several guns. It will be remembered that a report was circulated that when she disappeared she was blown up, and consequently passed into oblivion, as has the Merrimac, but the capture of the Teaser reveals the fact (from her log) that she was one of the boats which towed the Virginia No. 2 up to Richmond. Our naval officers have full particulars of her construction, armament, &c., all obtained from papers found on board the Teaser; also full plans for the capture of the Monitor, channel maps of the river, the precise location of the submarine batteries, torpedoes, and even the number of pounds of powder in each. It is impossible for me to write all that has been found, but, as I wrote a few days since, her capture was most opportune.

C. O. Boutelle, Esq., of the Coast Survey, arrived here on Wednesday last, in the Coast Survey steamer Bibb, from Port Royal. I understand that the campaign may be considered practically closed in the Department of the South, and nothing is likely to occur to relieve the quiet and stillness of a midsummer siesta of our troops there. Perhaps there may be an effort made by the enemy to rout us out of some of our outposts; but the terrible heat and the presence of light-draught gunboats are quite likely to deter or thwart their efforts. Capt. Boutelle informs me that the surveying schooners, which have been in the department during the past winter, are on their way North, and that the hydrographical and triangulating work will be suspended for the summer, to be recommenced in the fall. The gentlemen of the Coast Survey have been found invaluable assistants in carrying out our successful operations in the Department of the South, as well as in other departments, and to them may be attributed such success in a great measure. Captain Boutelle received a very flattering and well deserved letter from Commodore Dupont, conveying his assurances of his appreciation of Captain Boutelle's and his assistants' services. Capt. Boutelle will spend the remainder of the summer North.

The steamer John Brooks has arrived at Philadelphia from Harrison's Landing, having on board two hundred sick and wounded soldiers.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[FROM OUR EXCHANGES.]

CONFEDERATE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

THE LETCHER ARTILLERY.

Complete list of killed and wounded in Captain Davidson's Letcher Artillery, on the 1st July.

Killed—Lieutenant Charles Ellis Mumford, of Richmond, Va., privates Wm. George, of Maryland, and J. Corporal Benjamin Schaeffer in head, privates John Lynch in arm, Frank Bernard in shoulder, John A. Coleman twice in shoulder and head, Charles Moore arm broken, Thomas N. Fisher twice in leg and side, Lewis A. May in leg, James M. Jarrell in side; wounded slightly—Sergeant John H. Mumford in head, Corporal O. W. Lemmes in head, Corporal F. W. Spalding in side, privates F. Curbe in chin, M. Douglass in hand, William Smith in side, E. Scholl in side, Barry Robertson of the Milledge artillery (serving temporarily with the company) wounded in the shoulder. Seventeen of the horses attached to the battery (nearly one third) were killed or disabled.

FIRST MARYLAND ARTILLERY.

Casualties on the 26th June.—Killed, Washington Hillary, Prince George's; wounded—Capt. R. Snowden Andrews slightly in the leg, Sergeant John Gale severely but not dangerously in the leg, Somerset county; —— Barber of Baltimore, severely in leg and hand; J. W. Hatten of P. George's, slightly in the hip; W. H. May of Cecil, slightly above the knee.

June 4th, 1862.—Thomas Bradford of Baltimore, severely wounded in the neck and shoulder—since died of his wounds. Bradford was formerly a ship carpenter, and resided in East Baltimore.

TWENTY-EIGHTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

List of casualties in the 28th Virginia regiment, Col. R. C. Allen, commanding, in the battle of the 27th June Field—Major W. C. Wilson badly wounded in thigh.—Company A—Lieut. James D. Fink, commanding, killed; wounded—Sergeant Joel B. Walker leg broken and amputated below knee, privates Philip T. Burger in hand, slight, E. O. Simmons leg broken, W. Camper in leg, slight, Lieut. Lieut. James H. Reynolds, Corporal Geo. L. Reynolds, nature of wounds not known—killed 3, wounded 6—aggregate loss 10. Company D, Lieut. Steward commanding—killed—Corporal A. Overcarer, Color Corporal John W. Beard; wounded—First Sergeant John T. Walbrond, privates A. L. Blankenship, Harry Barton, Thos. D. Carroll, Joel M. Franklin, Josiah Dooley, John S. T. Suttle, Fielding Settle, John T. Dunn; nature of wounds not known—killed 2, wounded 9—total loss 11. Company E, Lieut. Miso commanding—wounded—Sergeants Kelley and James J. Fisher, Corporal Patterson, privates Alex Farriss, James G. Richardson, William J. Simpson, character of wounds unknown; missing—private E. W. Martin—killed none, wounded 6, missing 1—aggregate loss 7. Company F, Capt. Hugh Nelson commanding—wounded—First Sergeant M. M. Lowry in hand, slight, Sergeant J. H. Ellis in arm, slight, Sergeant John C. Rucker in hand, slight, Corporal M. V. Shelton in groin, severe, privates Thomas Puckett in thigh, severe, Thos. Monroe in groin, severe, J. B. Tanner in right breast, severe, John R. Wilson in hand, J. B. Wright in side, A. R. Wright in hand, W. H. Mitchell in thigh, C. Padget in thigh, M. B. Clayton in leg, W. P. Wright in neck and shoulder, severe, John R. Clark in shoulder, severe—killed none, wounded 15—total 15. Company G, Lieut. Holland commanding—wounded—Lieut. Holland in both thighs, severe flesh wound, privates Stephen Chaffin in leg, O. A. B. Dearin in arm, broken, R. A. Foster in abdomen, mortal, R. M. Johnson in arm and leg, R. Mitchell in groin, J. B. Williams in arm, W. A. Walker in leg and body, W. C. Creasey nine—killed none, wounded 8, missing 1—aggregate loss 9. Company I, Lieut. A. H. Huge commanding—wounded—Lieut. A. H. Huge in shoulder, killed—privates R. S. Phillips and J. Murray; wounded—Sergeant A. Lewis in hand and arm, Corporal A. Ramsey in arm, fractured, Corporal T. L. Williamson, in arm and leg, both fractured, Corporal P. W. Loyd in side, slight, privates Samuel M. Brown in hand, slight, David Collins in hand, John W. Hix in shoulder, slight, Jos. P. Lemon in hand, J. Mackey in thigh, slight, W. W. Meador in foot, severely, John J. P. Preuniger in leg, severely, Charles H. Settle in hand, severely, William Schumower in hand, slightly, J. R. Thompson in thigh, severely, H. S. Trent in knee, slightly, J. W. Whitesell in hand, severe, John R. Harris in thigh, John W. Carroll in leg—killed 2, wounded 19—aggregate loss 21. Company K, Captain Robertson commanding—wounded—Captain Robertson in leg, severe; killed—Corporal W. A. Peters and private A. S. Richardson; wounded—Sergeant G. W. Shaver in arm, Sergeant W. D. Woodson in groin, severe, privates L. B. Cuddill slightly, B. Painter slightly, Wm. Slack in arm and head, Wm. H. Tyler in face, severe, William H. Turner in arm, slight—killed 2, wounded 8—aggregate loss 10.

Killed	11
Wounded	81
Missing	2
Aggregate	94

WM. C. LESWINTON, Adjt.

EIGHTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

List of the killed and wounded of the 8th regiment, Virginia volunteers, in the engagement of June 27, 1862:—Company A, Captain William R. Bissell.—Killed—privates William F. Janney and Robert S. Young; wounded—Lieut. Edward C. Gibson severely, Corporal Albert Heaton badly, private Volney P. Hill badly. Company B, Captain H. O. Rome.—Wounded—Lieut. George T. Green mortally, Sergt. Hubert Moss slightly, privates George W. Newlon, Bushrod Carter and Zachariah Boyston, badly.—Company C, Captain Robert H. Taylor.—Wounded, slightly, Marcus R. Conrad severely, Sergeant A. H. Compton; Corporal Charles Kerns slightly, privates Warner Allison slightly, Evans O. Lunsford badly, Fitzgerald Thorton badly, Robert Linn slightly, William O. Hagerty slightly, Snowden R. Martin do. Company D, Captain William N. Berkeley.—Wounded—Sergt. Geo. W. Moran very seriously, Albert Morris slightly, Corporal French Gulick slightly, privates Levin Lockett very badly, David Gaines badly, L. F. Hutchinson slightly, Francis Chinn very slightly. Company E, Captain John R. Carter.—Wounded—Corporal J. A. Huff in neck, private A. William Moon slightly, Corporal Richard Marshall badly, privates Joseph Steele very badly, Wm. Hunn slightly. Company F, Captain Alexander Grayson—killed—Lieutenant R. O. Grayson, private Wm. T. Dickey; wounded—Lieut. H. W. Chambliss badly. Company G, Captain J. O. Barry—killed—private A. Peck; wounded—privates George L. Williams slight, Armistead Thompson slight, Thomas Hobbs badly, J. W. Butler badly, Geo. Ghee badly, J. W. Kidwell, badly, Robert Wells badly. Company H—Captain Festus Griffith—wounded—Corporal Charles A. Cox badly, private John Manett slightly. Company I, Captain William F. Garret—killed—orderly Private Samuel Cole badly. Company K, Captain J. J. Smith—killed—Lieutenant E. L. Fant; wounded—Sergeants E. M. Merrington slightly, John Y. Garrison badly, Corporal M. Lawrence slightly, privates C. W. Farr badly, William Legg badly.

Rev. George W. Harris, volunteer chaplain to the regiment, was badly wounded while bearing off a wounded soldier.

Total killed	8
" wounded	52
	60

This regiment went into action with 155 muskets, and was gallantly led by the brave Colonel Jack Hunton, who had just returned the day before the engagement from a spell of sickness, and though very weak and wearied, never faltered in the discharge of his duty. Major Edmund Berkeley did much to inspire the men with courage.

T. B. HUTCHINSON, Adjutant.

NINTH ALABAMA REGIMENT.

List of casualties in the Ninth Alabama regiment, Major J. H. J. Williams, commanding, in the engagement on Friday, June 27th, 1862:—Company A—Lieut. A. H. Hayes, commanding—Killed—Color Sergeant J. Donnelly, Corporal D. Mitchell, and private D. Thomas; wounded, privates William McCrory, M. Winters, and B. McTurman mortally; Lieut A. H. Hayes, privates J. Lynch, W. Brown, A. J. Lefevre and J. Morrissey slightly; missing, private F. Kent. Company B, Capt. E. B. Moore commanding—killed—Sergeant Larkin, privates James Gorrin, Mike Percell, Charles Riley, H. Haley, Miles Cowan and Bryan Smith; wounded, Corporal J. Quinn, privates P. Connell, E. Potee, P. Dromey, P. Hopkins, Coswell, H. Green, John Green, John Jacobs, Thomas Ready, Thomas McDonald; missing, private H. Hogan. Company C—Killed—privates J. J. Sloan, William Montgomery, N. C. Graham, M. M. Rodgers; wounded, Sergeant H. V. Whitehead, privates James Brunett, G. R. Bailey, Color Corporal R. H. Foreman, privates J. F. Davis, N. M. Garnett, E. C. Harrison, J. B. Windham, A. J. Watkins; missing, privates T. J. Riole, M. D. Allen, T. H. Hawkins. Company D—Killed—Corporal E. J. Pool, privates A. C. Thrasher, M. Perkins, D. H. Jones; wounded, Capt. Jas. M. Crow slightly; Lieut. Jas. W. Wilson, slightly; Color Corporal J. F. Beauchamp, privates D. C. Hendrix, J. Marcella, F. M. Young. Company E—killed—Corp'l Grayes, privates Russell, Martin, Carter; wounded severely—Lieut. John Hart, Corp'l Cooper; privates Rothall, White, Carroll, Gassamy, Tackett, Barnett, House, Weatherby, Rocker, Thomas, McKinney. Company F.—killed—private Cruse; wounded—privates Brackeen, Bridgeforth, Pickling, Grayson, Gilbert, Hambleton, Hopper, McDonald, Sloan, Smith, Crouch, Captain T. H. Hobbs, severely; Lieut. W. L. Wayland, missing—privates Johnson, Venable.—Company G.—killed—Capt. E. Y. Hill, Corp'l H. W. Whitaker, private J. L. Lade; wounded—privates A. J. Mitts mortally, J. S. Knox do., J. M. Morgan severely, J. Bullock do., J. Watson do., H. L. Solomon slight, L. L. Rentroe do., Serg't Files do. Company H.—killed—Private S. Crab; wounded—privates M. Hill mortally, H. Watkins, J.