THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 253. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED,

On the 8th in tant, by Rev. Dr. Schwartz, THOMAS H. HARTLEY to Mrs. MARTHA HOBBS, all of Baltimore.

At Havre-de-Grace, on the 5th of July, by Rev. Father Stuncliser, WILLIAM CROSS to Miss MARY HURK, of Baltimore.

DIED

On Tuesday, July 15th, HENRY A. BRIEN, aged 23 years, 3 months and 14 days.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from his mother's residence, No 128 Madison st.

At Columbia, S. C., of congestion of the brain, on Wednesday evening, the 24 instant, HELEN, beloved wife of G. W. Robinson, of this city.

On Monday, 14th instant, JOHN W. KIPP, in the 44th year of his age.

On the 14th July ANNIE ELIZABETH, wife of J. C. O'Neil, aged 42 years 8 months and 14 days.

At Burgundy, Fairfax county, Va., on the 14th instant, in the 69th year of her age, ELEANOR BUCHANAN, wife of Bernard Hoor, Esq., formerly of Alexandria, Va.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the bill amendatory of the militia act of 1795, and providing for arming the negroes, was again called up, and after considerable debate was passed by a vote of 28 yeas to 9 nays. The adjournment of the Senate, in accordance with the expressed wish of President Lincoln, was deferred until Thursday.

In the House of Representatives, in consequence of a note received from President Lincoln asking that the time fixed for adjournment be extended one day, a joint resolution was passed extending the time of adjournment to Thursday next—to morrow. A bill was passed compelling all masters of vessels sailing to foreign ports, and all claim agents to take the oath of allegiance.

From Nashville we have some further details in regard to the attack on Murfreesboro' and the capture of the Federal forces stationed there. Army stores to the value of thirty thousand dollars were taken by the Confederates. The Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments were recently replenished with new clothing, "all of which," we are told, "fell into the hands of the enemy. The people at Nashville were, at the latest advices, in a great state of commotion. Many were leaving the city, the cars being crowded at an early hour on the morning of the 15th, with "alarmed cotton operators and adventurers." There was a report current that General John C. Breckinridge co-operated with Colonels Forrest and Ruhm in the attack on Murfreesboro', and that the combined commands were within fifteen miles of Nashville. It was also rumored that General Kirby Smith was moving upon the same point, from Chattanooga with fifteen thousand additional Confederate troops, but the story is scarcely to be credited.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 9th instant, and the Petersburg *Express* of the 10th, publish a telegram from Mobile, which states, on the authority of passengers from New Orleans, that General Van Dorn has succeeded in recapturing Baton Rouge, and has taken prisoners fifteen hundred Federal troops that were stationed there.

There appears to be some trouble in General Hunter's Department in regard to the contrabands. He has ordered the negroes at Port Royal to be relieved from fatigue duty and white soldiers to be put in their places. This has caused considerable dissatisfaction among the latter, and several fights between them and the negroes are said to have taken place. Jones and Bird Islands have been abandoned by the Federal troops and are now in possession of the Confederates, who have destroyed the fortifications and burnt up every thing that was inflammable. Quite a number of officers have thrown up their commissions without assigning any reasons for so doing, but it was supposed that they objected to the arming of the negroes.

There appears to be great anxiety at Washington in regard to the state of affairs in the Valley of Virginia. The return of the Confederates in great strength is anticipated at an early day, and the command of General Pope, if we may believe the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, is dispersed at various places waiting until the progress of events shall decide upon what point it will be advisable to concentrate the whole of the Federal forces in the Valley. In the meanwhile General Schenck telegraphs from Luray that a Confederate force, three thousand strong, is between him and General Banks.

The New York papers publish a report from Virginia to the effect that terms of negotiation have been submitted to the Confederate Government by England and France. One proposition is, that the border States shall be permitted to vote on the question of remaining in the Union, and that those which vote with the South shall form a part of the Southern Confederacy. The navigation of the Mississippi river is to be free to all the nations of the earth.

The sudden advance of the Confederates under Morgan to a point almost within striking distance of Louisville has roused the Federal authorities in Kentucky to extraordinary exertions to meet the impending danger. Gen. Ward has assumed command at Lexington, declared martial law, and has ordered all the citizens of Fayette county to report forthwith for military duty. It is supposed that the Federal troops at Lexington and Frankfort are sufficient for the protection of those cities.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steam r Adelaide, Capt. Cannon, from Fortress Monroe, arrived yesterday at 6½ A. M.—bringing a large number of passengers. Several officers of the army and navy came up; among the former was Brigadier General Viele, Military Governor of Norfolk. Everything was reported quiet at the Fortress and along the James river.

The Adelaide had a large freight of market produce, consisting of potatoes, apples and tomatoes. There was a considerable quantity of manufactured tobacco, in boxes, on board from Norfolk.

From the New York Times, July 15

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS FIRST IN THE FIELD.

The first regiment from New England under the new requisition, bound for the seat of war, will pass through this city to-morrow morning. The regiment is from the hills of Vermont—the men such as those who passed through New York with green sprigs in their caps, a year ago. Since then those hardy fellows have smelt gunpowder and have tasted battle; and on every field have borne themselves with a heroism and a fortitude worthy of their glorious State. Their comrades now rush to the rescue; and with none the less alacrity because their aid is so greatly needed, and the work they have to achieve will call forth so much of their native spirit. Had the regiment arrived here but one day earlier, so as to be present at the great Union meeting, it would have given an impetus to volunteering, though it might have made New York ashamed of herself. Where are our volunteers under the new call? Let there be at least one, if not ten, regiments in uniform by to night, to greet the Vermonters to-morrow morning.

From the New York World (Editorial).

OUR RECENT MILITARY DISASTERS.

It never rains but it pours. The check before Richmond was preceded by the repulse on James Island and has been followed by some serious reverses in the West. At Murfreesboro two regiments and two generals have been captured—Nashville is threatened and may fall, since we are in for a run of bad luck—Baton Rouge has been recaptured, and portions of three regiments, fifteen hundred men in all, surrendered with it. Curtis, if we are to believe Southern accounts, has recently lost a thousand men, while guerillas swarm again in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee.

This is not a pleasant state of things, but it was rendered possible when Gen. Halleck decided to go into summer quarters with his army. Had the campaign continued vigorously, we should not have heard of the Confederates being near Nashville. If we do not attack them they undoubtedly will us, and we must expect a series of reverses until our Western army again assumes the offensive.

From the New York Express, July 14.

CONCENTRATE AND INCREASE.

The guerrillero operations in Tennessee and Kentucky, and the now loss of Baton Rouge, with 1,500 additional men, show two things more, and now, once more,—

That the diffusion of our forces, as in Virginia and elsewhere, is a military folly, and—

That the 300,000 additional men called for will not be enough to conquer, hold and occupy the territory necessary for us to restore the Union.

The acts of Congress which "emancipate" and "confiscate" on paper, in advance of armed occupation or a great increase of our army, we are but intensify and magnify the struggle, and hand together, more and more, in masses, the Confederate enemy. To strike is right, but to be able to strike before you threaten is diplomacy and strategy, as well as wisdom.

The Lincoln (Illinois) *Sun* of June 27 says:—"A car-load of contrabands passed through Lincoln on Monday last, who were willing to work for ten cents per day and board. What chance have the poor of Illinois to make a living when placed in competition with thieving, runaway negroes at ten cents per day?"

The Turks Islands *Standard* of the 28th of June says: About 58,000 bushels of salt have been shipped from the different ports of this colony since our last report, the greater portion of it being chartered for Northern ports in the United States. We have on hand a good supply of excellent salt—price, seven cents.

The Hon. Ex-Governor Seymour, of Conn., has written a very emphatic letter against taking part in any War Meetings in Connecticut,—to sustain the Union and enforce the Laws. Gunpowder, he reasons at length, can't do it.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

WAR MEETING AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Notwithstanding the intense heat there was an immense gathering of loyal citizens this afternoon, at Union Square—fully equal to that of April of last year, just after the fall of Fort Sumter.

There were fine stands for speakers, all of whom were vehemently in favor of upholding the Government, in all its measures, until the last armed Rebel shall surrender.

The enthusiasm among the masses was very strong, and every allusion to the President, or any of our Generals in the field, was vehemently cheered, as also all deprecating allusions to foreign interference in our troubles.

At 6 o'clock, when the gathering seemed most dense, a violent shower came up, when the meeting was summarily dismissed. All offices and whole sale houses were closed in the afternoon, as were many retail stores. The numbers present have been variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred thousand persons.

The address adopted at the mass meeting is couched in patriotic terms, stating that the war is purely defensive on the part of those who are the fathers for the Union and the Constitution. That the rebellion is causeless. That the Republican form of government is our preference.

That we are contending for the integrity of our country as a nation—for its National existence—for Christian civilization—for our commerce, our arts, our schools. That we feel that all we have and can do should be given our country in its hour of trial, and if there be a man among us not thus feeling, he should leave us. That we are willing to make every sacrifice to sustain the Government, only asking the Government to use our resources, quickly, vigorously and wisely. That the nation is in no mood for trifling. It complains only of delays, vacillation and weakness, and wishes its strength to be so used that not a vestige of the rebel shall remain.

The address declares that if any foreign Government attempts to interfere in our affairs, it must be repelled with that firmness and spirit becoming the American people. If there is anything wanting which we are agreed, it is our tradi ional policy. That we do not interfere in the affairs of other nations, and will not allow other nations to interfere in ours. In the maintenance of this policy the nation is unanimous.

The address concludes as follows:

"As the rebellion, and possibly foreign intervention will make it necessary that the whole loyal people be banded together for the defence of all we hold most dear, we pledge ourselves to each other, to Congress, and to the President, that, with all our resources, we will support the Government in the prosecution of this war with the utmost possible vigor till the rebellion is overcome and its leaders are brought to merited punishment.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Baton Rouge Re-Captured by the Rebel Gen. Van Dorn—Fifteen Hundred Union Troops Captured.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—The *Bulletin* of this city has copies of the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 9th, and of the Petersburg *Express* of the 10th instant.

MOBILE, July 8.—Passengers by the flag-of-truce steamer Natchez, from New Orleans, report that Baton Rouge has been recaptured by the Rebel General Van Dorn, and that he has taken fifteen hundred Federal prisoners.

RICHMOND, July 9.—Ten thousand Federals reached Warrenton yesterday.

The Petersburg *Express* says that General McClellan has a hundred thousand men.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

All Quiet in the Army.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 14.—This has been the most quiet day experienced here for nearly three weeks. There is not an item of news.

All was quiet in the Army when the mail boat left.

There continues to be some firing at our steamers as they pass up and down the James river.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.—The steamer Nellie Baker has just arrived from Harrison's Landing, and reports all quiet both in the army and on the river.

Reply of the Border Slave State Representatives to the Emancipation Proposition of the President

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Border Slave State Representatives to-day finally agreed upon their reply to the President's emancipation proposition. It is represented as temperate and respectful. They cannot, for reasons stated, endorse his policy, and differ from his belief that the policy pursued by these States to act upon and adopt it and will prolong the war. They join in the recommendation that these States give it a respectful consideration, but in no way commit themselves to its support. Probably twenty members of Congress have been in consultation upon the subject. Some of these from the border Slave States were not present at the meetings, while others have left the city. Several will prepare a reply of their own, the tenor of which has not yet transpired.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Arrived, steamer Orizaba, from Panama; ship Covington, from Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Sailed, ship Storm King, from Hong Kong.

July 9.—Arrived, ship Midnight, from New York. Letters received from Tuscon, up to the 27th of June, report that Captain Fritz, of the California volunteers, had arrived at Tuscon, on the 16th, with twenty rebels, whom he had captured at the Patagonia silver mines. Among them is Lieut. Morisey, who is charged with furnishing ammunition and supplies to the enemy. He was surrounded by quite a number of desperadoes, and intended to make a desperate defence, but they were completely surrounded and taken by Capt. Fritz.

The prisoners will be brought to Fort Zuma. General Carleton was returning to Fort Zuma a part of his command have moved towards Mesilla. The army is still in good health.

The whole business portion of the town of St. Louis in Sierra county, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

July 11th.—Sailed, ship Robin Hood, for New York; steamer Orizaba, for Panama, with 220 passengers and $959,000 in treasure for New York, and $586,000 for England.

There was a grand torchlight procession in San Francisco last night, in honor of the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill. Many houses were illuminated.

The steamer from the northern coast brought $260,000 in gold from Oregon.

British Columbia accounts on the whole are encouraging to believers in the existence of extensive mining regions. The season is not sufficiently advanced to permit of much development of the Caraboo mines of British Columbia.

July 12.—Arrived, ship War Hawk, from Hong Kong. Sailed, ship Golconda, for Boston.

Excitement at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Since Saturday night the city has been greatly excited. Thousands of rumors areafloat. Meetings have been held, and the citizens in large numbers are volunteering for special service at Lexington.

Over a hundred of our city police have gone thither fully armed. Many citizens are anxious to go, but their services will not be accepted until further news is heard of Morgan.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—An enthusiastic war meeting was held here to-night, and $20,000 subscribed for the support of the families of volunteers. Recruiting progresses most favorably, and Indiana will fill her quota of new troops rapidly.

The Confiscation Bill Not Yet Signed.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Confiscation bill has not yet been returned to Congress with the President's approval. It is generally thought that his request for a prolongation of the session has reference to that measure, and that there is some hesitancy in signing the act. A report has been circulating to day that the President is preparing a veto message, while another rumor among politicians is that he will suggest modifications of the bill. In either event there is no doubt—judging from the large majorities by which it was passed, namely, of two-thirds in the Senate and nearly so in the House—that Congress will not adjourn without securing a measure of that character.

Affairs in Kentucky—Morgan Continues to Advance.

LEXINGTON, July 14.—A special despatch from Lexington to the *Gazette* says that General Ward assumed command of that city last night and martial law was declared. No soldier is allowed to appear without a musket under a penalty of being shot down. Gen. Ward's proclamation orders all citizens of Faye te county to report forthwith for military duty.

A special despatch to the *Commercial*, from Frankfort, says that Morgan, with less than one thousand men, crossed Kentucky river this morning, and moved to Versailles, where he now is.—Our forces are sufficient for the protection of Frankfort and Lexington.

Appointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Senate to-night confirmed the following nominations:—Captain Simon F. Barston to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major in the Volunteer service; George M. Pinney to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Dacotah; First Lieutenant Wm. C. Turner, of Ohio, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain in the Volunteer force; J. Speed Play, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain; Lieutenant C. B. Marvine, of New York, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain in the Volunteer force.

Arrival of a Prize—Guerilla Depredations.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The United States steamer Wyandotte has arrived at the Navy Yard, bringing up a prize schooner. She reports that guerillas are quite plentiful along the banks of the Piankatank and Rappahannock rivers. They carry off Union men as well as steal subsistence supplies.

Reported Mutiny at Fort Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The report of a mutiny among the prisoners at Fort Delaware is believed to be untrue. A gentleman who left there last evening heard nothing of any disturbance.

Arrival of the Frigate Wabash.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The United States Steam Frigate Wabash from Port Royal has arrived and exchanged salutes with the navy yard.

The prize brig Lilla, from Liverpool for Nassau, with an assorted cargo, has arrived at Boston. She was captured on the 3rd inst. off Abaco by the steamer Quaker City. She is in charge of acting Master J. Dunham.

McCLELLAN TO BE REINFORCED—OPERATIONS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—GENERAL SCHENCK IN DANGER.

Correspondence of the New York World.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—So the question is settled. McClellan is to be reinforced, and the siege of Richmond is to continue. Rather, I should say, the assault upon Richmond will be essayed; for we shall hear little more of trenches and engineering, except, as at Harrison's Landing, for purposes of defence.

Meanwhile, what is the co-operating process that shall insure success? The old pernicious impolicy of no co operation is to be done with. There is a strong probability that one leader, perhaps General Halleck, will be appointed to have command and supervision over all forces in Virginia, and will stay at Washington or some other central point of convergence. But Government is sadly puzzled. It is not true that, as yet, any decided advance is making towards Richmond from this direction. Immediately after the great battles General Pope was ordered, on impulse, to concentrate all the forces scattered between the Alleghanies and Fredericksburg, and march overland to attack the enemy's left flank or rear. Reflection showed that the enemy's position was really menacing Washington, and that dangerously. By great exertions 50,000 troops, perhaps, could be massed from the d bris of McDowell's, Banks's, and Siegel's corps. But if these forces should push for Richmond via Manassas or Warrenton, "Stonewall" Jackson could easily sweep down the Shenandoah Valley, cross the Potomac, and enter Maryland. If, on the other hand, Pope should go down the valley, what would hinder the Confederates from taking the straight cut across lots and bombarding the Capital from our ill garrisoned forts on Arlington Heights?

We have not got out of this dilemma yet. The truth must be told. If 50,000 militia—three months' men—were at once drawn from the North, for the protection of Washington, I think Pope could then move on, and that, through his aid, McClellan could rout the Confederates grand army. I firmly believe that in some such direction the true policy of the moment can be found. Will nothing arouse our leaders to the exigency? They are only a race of Bourbons, who learn nothing, and this very moment the enemy has again appeared in the Shenandoah Valley. Ugly tidings! thus far sedulously concealed from the people. A bad omen pervades such despatches. Gen. Schenck, now at Luray, telegraphs that three thousand Confederates are between him and Gen. Banks. Of course, if three thousand are there, twenty thousand are not far behind. Every soldier knows this must be so. And the fact is that, instead of being *en route* for Richmond, as the North deems likely, Gen. Pope's forces are even now distributed in small squads from the Dan to the Rappahanock of our frontier, waiting to know precisely what point to be the enemy's line of approach before concentrating to meet him. Gens. Pope, Sigel, Blenker, Stahl, and a half dozen others, are inert at Willards', waiting for the movement of the waters. Pray heaven it may be one of healing.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 15.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1862, 4 A. M.—The following special despatch has been received in this city:

NASHVILLE, July 14.—The Unionists lost $30,000 worth of army stores at Murfreesboro'.

The Union forces engaged were the 34 Minnesota, Col. Leslie, 800 men; six companies of the 9th Michigan, Col. Parkhurst, 300 men; the third battalion of the Pennsylvania 7th cavalry, 225 men; Hewitt's battery, 60 men; and the convalescents of the 4th Kentucky, 25 men.

The Confederate force consisted of one regiment of mounted infantry, a portion of Texas Rangers, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee cavalry, between 3,000 and 4,000 in numbers, mostly armed with carbines and shot guns. Their loss in killed and wounded was heavier than ours.

The Pennsylvania 7th cavalry lost in killed, wounded and missing, 200 men. The only officers that escaped, so far as reported, are Capt. J. F. Andrews, of Company G, Captain C. C. McCormick, and Lieut. H. D. Mooney.

The Commissary and Quartermaster Departments were recently replenished with new clothing, all of which has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Captain Rounds, the Provost Marshal of Murfreesboro', and his guard, shot nine of the Confederates before surrendering.

The Confederate Governor Harris and Andrew Ewing, active Secessionists, are known to have been at Bersheba Springs, near Sparta, a few days since, organizing a raid on Murfreesboro', which it is apprehended will be extended to the capital of the State.

The public are still in great excitement. Many families have left for Louisville and other places this morning with alarmed cotton operators and adventurers.

It is reported that Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Col. Forrest and Col. Raine, of Nashville, commanded the Confederate forces at Murfreesboro'. It is also reported that they have taken Lexington, 15 miles from Nashville, and Kirby Smith is advancing on Nashville from Chattanooga, with 15,000 men.

Murfreesboro' is barricaded by bales of hay, and the Federal shells have set fire to many houses.

Col. Lester is falling back towards Nashville. Reinforcements to the Union army are coming in by special trains. The 28th Kentucky regiment have just arrived, and are being heartily cheered, as they pass through the streets.

The city is in a great state of excitement. The Secessionists confidently expect the arrival of the Rebel forces some time to-night.

Batteries have been placed on Capitol Hill and at other points.

From the New York Herald, July 16.

THE ARCH TRAITOR OF THE NORTH.

Unquestionably the arch traitor of the Union is not Jefferson Davis, but Wendell Phillips. Davis is a criminal of lesser magnitude. A speech of Phillips' is published in one of his New York radical organs (the *Times*), in which he avows that he has been applauded to-day, "save this demagogue, Jefferson Davis is doing, does to break this Union by his armies at Richmond than Lincoln by his Cabinet policy and delay in the city of Washington." This is true of the traitor Phillips himself, and not of Mr. Lincoln. Had there been no Wendell Phillips, no Garrison and no Greeley, there would have been no Jefferson Davis at the head of a rebellious confederacy. Secession is the spawn of abolition. Abolition alone is the disunion the Southern rebellion has contributed its being and all its vitality. Had the abolition traitors been crushed in time there would be no necessity for waging war against Southern insurrection to day.

Phillips gloats over the disasters to our army because the atrocious policy of Fremont and Hunter was not adopted, and because the negroes were not armed to cut the throats of all Southern white women and children. Long after the approved model of the St. Domingo massacre, which he is accustomed to hold up for the admiration of mankind. He confesses that it is not the restoration of the Union he desires to see, but the abolition of slavery, and hence his aversion to McClellan and his disparagement of his services. He says the reason why that general has failed is that George Washington and the other patriots and patriots who drew up the Constitution in 1787 tied up our hands by his hands; whereas the first use Fremont made of his sword was to cut the restraint of the Constitution. Here is a plain avowal that Phillips and the radicals are leagued to overthrow the Constitution—an avowal that they want to inaugurate a reign of anarchy and blood, like the desperadoes of the French Revolution.

If Jeff Davis and the other leaders in the Southern rebellion merit the extremo penalty of the law, what less do such Northern traitors as Robespierre Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and Horsch Greeley deserve, who have been laboring with all their might to overthrow the Union for the last thirty years?

INTERVENTION—MEDIATION.

The New York *Express* has reports via Virginia to the effect—

That terms of mediation have been submitted to the Confederate Government by England and France. One proposition, they say, is that the Border States shall again be allowed to vote upon the question of remaining in the Union. Those which vote with the north are to go with the South and form a part of the Southern Confederacy. Those which cast their vote with the North are to remain in the Federal Government.

Maryland and Delaware are to be allowed to vote again, and if they go with the South, Washington is to be delivered up to the Southern Confederacy. The expenses of the war are to be borne by the North alone. The Mississippi river is to be free to all the nations of the earth.

PILFERING IN THE ARMY.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows:

Every day persons coming down from our lines bring trophies of the war, in the shape of swords, guns and other Government property, which they claim to have picked up. In every instance they are seized by the Provost guard on the wharf. Perhaps people do not realize that all the United States guns found on the battle field are the Government property and are not that of the finder. These guns are generally gathered and sent to a gun shop and repaired, and again are sent to work for the Union cause.

Yesterday a Lieutenant brought down a horse to take North; but as he could produce no proofs of ownership it was taken from him. A bold and dashing Lieutenant attempted to take all the dogs from here a day or two since, including "Libby's" celebrated water dogs; but his effort proved abortive, and the dogs were set at liberty. It seems strange; but there is a "stealing" air pervading this atmosphere. But, thank Heaven, the late stringent rules of the military authorities have stopped the swarms of sharpers from visiting us as in former days. I hear, however, they are in Baltimore, waiting for a "chance to gum down and zell some leetle dings scheep."

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN INDIA.—A correspondent of the Lahore *Chronicle* gives an account of the marriage of the son of the Maharajah of Cashmere with the daughter of the Rajah of Chumba. The Cashmere chief came to the wedding with his whole court and 10,000 followers. The marriage presents were numerous and costly. According to the Rajpoot custom, each chief on becoming a guest received a present of a bag of money, and on being dismissed by the Maharajah, a handsome khillut, with another bag of money. During the hours of the night the nuptial knot was tied, a form which is literally performed according to Hindoo custom, by tying the garments of the bride and bridegroom together, while the incantations are read. The bridegroom is a boy of nine, the bride an infant. The marriage ceremonies are said to have cost the Rajah 70,000 rupees, and the Maharajah about 15 lakhs.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[FROM OUR EXCHANGES.]

CONFEDERATE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

We continue the list of names of Confederate soldiers killed, wounded and missing, in the recent battles near Richmond:

THIRTY FOURTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

List of killed and wounded in the 34th North Carolina regiment: Wounded—Colonel R. H. Riddick, Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Hammarksold, and Adjutant J. W. Riddick. Company A—Killed—Private Green Andrews. Company B—Killed—Henry Hanik; wounded—privates William Wright, Adolphus Withers, William Brooks, F. M. Green, A. H. Davis, Amos Hamrick. Company C—Killed—privates A. G. Wallace, G. R. Keeter, R. O. Tanner, W. H. Miller; wounded—L. N. McIlryer, L. A. Davis, H. Lumper, W. G. Conner, C. H. Crow, R. M. Harrill, A. O. Lynch, J. W. Wilson. Company D.—Killed—private J. R. McNeely; wounded—Captain W. L. J. Lawrence, Sergeant T. J. Atkinson, privates William Harvell, E. Freeze, F. M. Miller, R. A. Overcash, Joel Corriher, S. A. Martin, B. M. Atwell, Wilson Overcash, David Pickler, J. B. Parker, J. T. Willford, J. K. McNeely. Company E—Killed—Lieutenant David Rhodes, privates J. H. Hill, Dan Wise, Dan Perkins, Joab Moore, Cephaz Harlsoge; wounded, M. L. Heavner, Joshua Queen, Pink Edmond, Charles Shull, George Hedgpole, David Reid, Alexander Helms, Thomas Abernethy, Daniel Gilbert, Perry Carpenter, John H. Eaker. Company F—Killed—Captain A. G. Waters, privates Wm. Clay, A. G. Elam, Manassas or Warrenton, "Stonewall" Jackson could easily sweep down the Shenandoah Valley, cross the Potomac, and enter Maryland. If, on the other hand, Pope should go down the valley, what would hinder the Confederates from taking the straight cut across lots and bombarding the Capital from our ill garrisoned forts on Arlington Heights?

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NEW YORK, July 15, 1862, 4 A. M.—The following special despatch has been received in this city:

NASHVILLE, July 14.—The Unionists lost $30,000 worth of army stores at Murfreesboro'.

The Union forces engaged were the 34 Minnesota, Col. Leslie, 800 men; six companies of the 9th Michigan, Col. Parkhurst, 300 men; the third battalion of the Pennsylvania 7th cavalry, 225 men; Hewitt's battery, 60 men; and the convalescents of the 4th Kentucky, 25 men.

The Confederate force consisted of one regiment of mounted infantry, a portion of Texas Rangers, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee cavalry, between 3,000 and 4,000 in numbers, mostly armed with carbines and shot guns. Their loss in killed and wounded was heavier than ours.

The Pennsylvania 7th cavalry lost in killed, wounded and missing, 200 men. The only officers that escaped, so far as reported, are Capt. J. F. Andrews, of Company G, Captain C. C. McCormick, and Lieut. H. D. Mooney.

The Commissary and Quartermaster Departments were recently replenished with new clothing, all of which has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Captain Rounds, the Provost Marshal of Murfreesboro', and his guard, shot nine of the Confederates before surrendering.

The Confederate Governor Harris and Andrew Ewing, active Secessionists, are known to have been at Bersheba Springs, near Sparta, a few days since, organizing a raid on Murfreesboro', which it is apprehended will be extended to the capital of the State.

The public are still in great excitement. Many families have left for Louisville and other places this morning with alarmed cotton operators and adventurers.

It is reported that Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Col. Forrest and Col. Raine, of Nashville, commanded the Confederate forces at Murfreesboro'. It is also reported that they have taken Lexington, 15 miles from Nashville, and Kirby Smith is advancing on Nashville from Chattanooga, with 15,000 men.

Murfreesboro' is barricaded by bales of hay, and the Federal shells have set fire to many houses.

Col. Lester is falling back towards Nashville. Reinforcements to the Union army are coming in by special trains. The 28th Kentucky regiment have just arrived, and are being heartily cheered, as they pass through the streets.

The city is in a great state of excitement. The Secessionists confidently expect the arrival of the Rebel forces some time to-night.

Batteries have been placed on Capitol Hill and at other points.

From the New York Herald, July 16.

THE ARCH TRAITOR OF THE NORTH.

Unquestionably the arch traitor of the Union is not Jefferson Davis, but Wendell Phillips. Davis is a criminal of lesser magnitude. A speech of Phillips' is published in one of his New York radical organs (the *Times*), in which he avows that he has been applauded—"save this demagogue, Jefferson Davis is doing, does to break this Union by his armies at Richmond than Lincoln by his Cabinet policy and delay in the city of Washington." This is true of the traitor Phillips himself, and not of Mr. Lincoln. Had there been no Wendell Phillips, no Garrison and no Greeley, there would have been no Jefferson Davis at the head of a rebellious confederacy. Secession is the spawn of abolition. Abolition alone is the disunion the Southern rebellion has contributed its being and all its vitality. Had the abolition traitors been crushed in time there would be no necessity for waging war against Southern insurrection to day.

Phillips gloats over the disasters to our army because the atrocious policy of Fremont and Hunter was not adopted, and because the negroes were not armed to cut the throats of all Southern white women and children. Long after the approved model of the St. Domingo massacre, which he is accustomed to hold up for the admiration of mankind. He confesses that it is not the restoration of the Union he desires to see, but the abolition of slavery, and hence his aversion to McClellan and his disparagement of his services. He says the reason why that general has failed is that George Washington and the other patriots and patriots who drew up the Constitution in 1787 tied up our hands by his hands; whereas the first use Fremont made of his sword was to cut the restraint of the Constitution. Here is a plain avowal that Phillips and the radicals are leagued to overthrow the Constitution—an avowal that they want to inaugurate a reign of anarchy and blood, like the desperadoes of the French Revolution.

If Jeff Davis and the other leaders in the Southern rebellion merit the extremo penalty of the law, what less do such Northern traitors as Robespierre Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and Horsch Greeley deserve, who have been laboring with all their might to overthrow the Union for the last thirty years?

INTERVENTION—MEDIATION.

The New York *Express* has reports via Virginia to the effect—

That terms of mediation have been submitted to the Confederate Government by England and France. One proposition, they say, is that the Border States shall again be allowed to vote upon the question of remaining in the Union. Those which vote with the north are to go with the South and form a part of the Southern Confederacy. Those which cast their vote with the North are to remain in the Federal Government.

Maryland and Delaware are to be allowed to vote again, and if they go with the South, Washington is to be delivered up to the Southern Confederacy. The expenses of the war are to be borne by the North alone. The Mississippi river is to be free to all the nations of the earth.

PILFERING IN THE ARMY.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows:

Every day persons coming down from our lines bring trophies of the war, in the shape of swords, guns and other Government property, which they claim to have picked up. In every instance they are seized by the Provost guard on the wharf. Perhaps people do not realize that all the United States guns found on the battle field are the Government property and are not that of the finder. These guns are generally gathered and sent to a gun shop and repaired, and again are sent to work for the Union cause.

Yesterday a Lieutenant brought down a horse to take North; but as he could produce no proofs of ownership it was taken from him. A bold and dashing Lieutenant attempted to take all the dogs from here a day or two since, including "Libby's" celebrated water dogs; but his effort proved abortive, and the dogs were set at liberty. It seems strange; but there is a "stealing" air pervading this atmosphere. But, thank Heaven, the late stringent rules of the military authorities have stopped the swarms of sharpers from visiting us as in former days. I hear, however, they are in Baltimore, waiting for a "chance to gum down and zell some leetle dings scheep."

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN INDIA.—A correspondent of the Lahore *Chronicle* gives an account of the marriage of the son of the Maharajah of Cashmere with the daughter of the Rajah of Chumba. The Cashmere chief came to the wedding with his whole court and 10,000 followers. The marriage presents were numerous and costly. According to the Rajpoot custom, each chief on becoming a guest received a present of a bag of money, and on being dismissed by the Maharajah, a handsome khillut, with another bag of money. During the hours of the night the nuptial knot was tied, a form which is literally performed according to Hindoo custom, by tying the garments of the bride and bridegroom together, while the incantations are read. The bridegroom is a boy of nine, the bride an infant. The marriage ceremonies are said to have cost the Rajah 70,000 rupees, and the Maharajah about 15 lakhs.

low; wounded—Hart, Ashby, Simms; missing—Captain Smith, Lieutenant Green, Corporals Perry, Sangster, privates Chase, Eaches, Harman, Hunter, R.C. Paul, W. J. Palpher, privates Carr, Cooley, Shirkley; missing—Corp'l R. H. Simpson, Sergeant Hay, privates Willy, Steel, Cooper, Triplett, Petty. Company G—Killed—Lieutenant Lambden, private Wallace; missing—Lieutenants Athey, Littlejohn, Sergeants Herd, Wallace, Corporals Murphy, Thomas, privates Dailey, Brown, Johnson and Hayes. Company H—missing—Lieutenant Barnes, Serg't. Ish, Corporals Newcomb, Marks and Chichester, privates Davis, Gunnell and Harrison. Company K—killed—Corp'l Warfield, privates Wolves and Bushby, wounded—Serg't Proctor, Corp'l Field, privates Coleman, Emerson, Warren; missing—Captain Sicuart, Lieutenants McKnight and Simpson, Sergeant Hammerdinger, Corporal Greenwood, privates Hudson, Devaughn, Young, Horseman, Lewis and Gross. Company F—Killed—Lieutenant Hulfish, Sergeant Smith, privates Burgess and Golding; wounded Howard, Hinge and Cogan. Company G—missing—privates Keeling, Fitzgerald, Manly and Powers. Company H—killed—privates Burgess and Fewell; wounded, privates White and Lovelace; missing, Sergeants Hendle Terrett and Whiting. Company I—killed—Lieutenants Aile and Wallace; missing and wounded—most of this company are doubtless prisoners—some of them wounded. Company K—private Cole, wounded; missing—Captain Kirby, Lieutenant Slaughter, Sergeants Beacham and Payne, Corporal Graves, privates Carter, Embrey, Francis, Florence, Kemper, Washington and Walden.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	15
Wounded	18
Missing	85
Total	118

Many of the missing in this regiment may be wounded and prisoners, and many will doubtless return to the regiment.

FIFTY SIXTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the 56th Virginia regiment in the battle on Monday evening, June 30th: Company A—Lieutenant J. Gardner wounded; Sergeant Hay, private William Dedman missing, thought to be killed. Company B—Captain T. J. Morton wounded in leg, Lieutenant J. W. Jones wounded slight ankle, privates Thomas Bacey killed, J. E. Thompson wounded in leg, J. M. Reiter wounded in the shoulder, R. C. Drumright in the hand. Company C—Captain Smith (commanding the regiment) wounded in the neck, privates R. H. Brown slightly wounded in neck, John M. Dolan in thigh; missing—Company E—William S. Morris slightly wounded. Company F—Private wounded slightly; Company G.—Private W. T. Jones wounded slightly, L. Lockett severely in foot, and missing. Company H.—Lieutenant J. A. Miller wounded in leg