THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the House bill was passed, making postage stamps a currency and prohibiting any bank or corporation from issuing any note, token or device of less than one dollar. At two o'clock, the business of the session being closed, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a bill was passed providing that United States postage stamps shall be received for all dues less than five dollars, and prohibiting all private individuals, corporations or banks from issuing any token, note, or device, as currency, of a less amount than one dollar. A message from President Lincoln was received announcing that he had signed the Confiscation bill, as amended, and giving his reasons for objecting to the bill as it originally passed both Houses. At two o'clock the House adjourned. LAUS DEO!

The New York papers extract liberally from the English journals received by the Persia such articles as treat of American affairs. We reproduce a portion of them, because of the importance which attaches to them as indicating the drift of European opinion in regard to the war in which we are now engaged.

The latest advices from Kentucky represent Morgan, with his guerillas, as still threatening Frankfort. On Tuesday evening last he left Midway, in Woodford county, for Georgetown, where he encamped; being then but seventeen miles distant from Frankfort. He is reported as having declared it to be his purpose to visit both Lexington and Frankfort. At the former place there was a Federal force sufficient to defend the town, but not equal to undertaking an offensive movement. The Federal pickets on the Georgetown road had fallen back, but a body of troops, with several pieces of artillery, it is asserted, was advancing to dispute Morgan's further progress.

There is exciting news from Harper's Ferry.—It was rumored yesterday that the Federal pickets before Winchester had been driven in on Tuesday night. The telegraph office had been removed in anticipation of an attack. There was also current a still more startling report, to the effect that Stonewall Jackson with half of his army had returned to the Valley from Richmond and was advancing on Winchester.

The Provost Marshal at Memphis, by command of General Grant, has ordered the families of all persons in any way connected with the military or civil service of the Confederate government to depart South beyond the Federal lines within five days from the date of the order.

A telegram from Springfield, Missouri, states, on the authority of Judge Price, of Mount Vernon, in that State, that a portion of the expedition which has heretofore been kept secret, but which is moving from Arkansas into the Indian nation, encountered recently a body of Confederates, near the Arkansas line, completely routing them.

From Cairo we also learn through passengers from Memphis that General Sterling Price on Wednesday last moved a battery of artillery and forty forage wagons across the Mississippi, at Cypress Bayou, near Napoleon. Another battery was crossed on Sunday evening, and squads of men from Panola, Mississippi, were crossing in the same direction, with a view, it is surmised of operating against General Curtis.

It was at one time decided by the Federal authorities to send home to their respective States the sick and wounded of the army of the Potomac, but the project, which was in process of being carried out, has, on subsequent reflection, been abandoned. It having been found that the interest of the public service was injuriously affected by the return of the wounded, or, as the New York *Herald* maliciously remarked, "by opening recruiting offices next door to hospitals;" the War Department has concluded to break up the hospitals in New York, Philadelphia and other cities, and to establish, in lieu of them, hospitals within the limits of the several military departments. Hospital buildings, designed for the reception of the sick and wounded of the army of the Potomac, are now, at the suggestion of the Surgeon General, to be erected at Point Lookout, Craney Island, and Camp Hamilton near Fortress Monroe.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide, Captain Cannon, arrived from Fortress Monroe yesterday morning, having on board a large number of passengers, among whom were Brigadier General Brooks and Colonel D. B. Bidwell, of General Smith's division; also Mrs. General Dix, Miss Dix, and Lieutenant Dix, en route for New York. Passengers who came from Harrison's Landing Wednesday on the mail boat report all quiet, and that there was no firing from the shores of James river. The health of the troops in General McClellan's army is said to be greatly improving in their new position.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

WINCHESTER THREATENED AGAIN.

Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

HARPER'S FERRY, July 15.—The aspect of affairs in the vicinity of Winchester and throughout that section of the Valley of the Shenandoah is very unfavorable, and fears are entertained that we shall soon have trouble. In consequence of the threatening appearance of matters at Winchester, the stores and all other valuables of the army have been removed here by way of the Potomac and Winchester railroad.

Various rumors are afloat in regard to the movements of the enemy, and it is reported here that our pickets were driven in below Winchester last night. In anticipation of danger, the telegraph office at that place has been removed over a mile from the town, near the fortifications. The friends of the South here and at Martinsburg are "acting as if they had heard good news," and express their confidence that the Confederates will make a raid into the Valley as far as Winchester before many days.

The forces at Winchester, if compelled to retreat, will fall back upon this place, which we can hold against vastly superior odds. The movements of our forces I cannot state, but I believe that Gen. Pope has them so posted as to foil Jackson, should he venture too far. There seems to be a general impression here that Winchester will be the scene of a fierce battle before a week. It is rumored that Jackson, with one half of the large army which he took to Richmond so suddenly, has returned, and been reinforced by the numerous guerilla bands about the country.

During the last ten days our vast depots of supplies at New Creek, Martinsburg, and other places, have been broken up, and the stores removed elsewhere, so that the Confederates can have no temptation along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. There is not much prospect of their interfering with the trains on this road, as they are well guarded by Adjt. Gen. Miles here, and Gen. Kelly at Cumberland, both of whom are under the command of Maj. General Wool of this department.

THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK'S SUPPRESSION OF THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH—HEAVEN'S JUST REBUKE.

To the Editors of the New York Express:

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, July 16, 1862.

I was on the stand at the great meeting, and about to be introduced by the Mayor to the people as from Colorado, when a gentleman at his elbow says: "Do not allow him to speak; he was on the stand at the Cooper Institute Meeting."

"If so," said the Mayor, "he shall not speak. You, sir, should understand that meeting was far from a laudable purpose."

I immediately protested against this freedom of speech, and the insult offered to the pure and deep Union motives governing the distinguished and loyal men leading that meeting—upon which Gen. Spinola said:

"Let him be heard."

The Mayor replied:

"He shall not, at this meeting. I have decided."

At this moment the clouds were in motion—a terrible hurricane passed over—scattering the people and breaking up the meeting—a clear Almighty rebuke against the suppression of the freedom of the Press and breath to the Cooper Institute meeting. This struck me as the more remarkable, as in my interrupted remarks I purposed asking the people to pause—to concentrate the united will of the people throughout the land in a prayer to the Almighty for the safety and welfare of our Constitution and Union.

WM. CONNELL JEWETT, of Colorado.

TRAMPLING ON THE CONSTITUTION!

The Senate, on Monday, by a vote of 23 against 17, passed the bill introduced some weeks since, by Mr. Sumner, we think, to admit Western Virginia to the rights and privileges of a sovereign State.

This act is in direct violation of Section 3d, Article IVth of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

"New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress."

In a case so plain no argument is necessary to show that every Senator who voted for this Western Virginia bill, trampled his oath in the dust.

Do Congressmen think that by such legislation as this they are to restore the Union? We doubt if a single Senator who voted for this bill has one particle of hope of bringing the Southern States again in subjection to the Constitution.—*Providence Post.*

The London *Daily News* publishes a letter from Professor Goldwin Smith on the state of Ireland, and on the revival of agrarianism. He asks his readers to fancy Roman Catholicism in England supported by Irish bayonets, and says that in Ireland the English Government deserve to have the greatest of all moral forces against it.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

REPLY OF THE MINORITY OF THE BORDER STATE REPRESENTATIVES TO THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PROPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The minority of the Border State Representatives, in their reply to the President's Emancipation proposition, say they cannot consistently with their own sense of duty to the country, under the existing perils which surround them, concur in the response of the majority who do not endorse the policy. The minority believe the whole power of the Government to be upheld and sustained by all the influences and means of all loyal men, in all sections and of all parties, is essentially necessary to put down this rebellion and preserve the Union and the Constitution.

They understand the President's appeal was made to them for the purpose of securing this result.—They meet the President's address in the spirit in which it was made, and, as loyal Americans, declare to him and to the world that there is no sacrifice they are not ready to make to save the Government and institutions of our fathers; that they, though few in number, will permit no men, from the North or South, to go further than they in the accomplishment of the great work before us; that in order to carry out these views they will, so far as may be in their power, ask the people of the border States calmly, deliberately, and fairly to consider the President's recommendation.

"We are," they say in conclusion, "the more emboldened to assume this position from the fact, which has now become history, that the leaders of the Southern rebellion have offered to abolish slavery amongst them as a condition to foreign intervention in favor of their independence as a nation. If they can give up slavery to destroy the Union we can surely ask our people to consider the question of emancipation to save the Union."

This is signed by Representatives Noel of Missouri, Clemens of Tennessee, Brown, Blair, and Whaley of Virginia, Casey of Kentucky, and Fisher of Delaware. It is said that Representative Maynard and Senator Henderson express views equally, if not more favorable.

LATER FROM KENTUCKY.

Demonstrations of Morgan's Guerillas.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—Morgan with his guerillas was at Midway (Woodford county, twenty miles southeast of Frankfort, on the Lexington railroad) yesterday at noon. He cut the telegraph wires and tore up the railroad, and took everything convertible to his use. He had with him four 12 pound howitz rs, but it is said had only six rounds of ammunition. He left for Georgetown last evening and encamped there on Gonas' farm. He said he meant to visit Lexington and Frankfort before he got through with his job. The Lexington people say they have ample force to protect the town, but not to take the offensive. (Georgetown is 17 miles east of Frankfort.)

LATER.—Our pickets, alarmed by the Rebels approaching in force, are falling back on the Georgetown road, and our men, with several pieces of artillery, are advancing along the same road to meet the Rebels. The railroad and telegraph to Midway are repaired, but the burnt bridge at Keyser's has not yet been reconstructed.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 16.—The patients at Mill Creek Hospital, about 200 in number, are now mostly convalescent and many of them will soon return to their regiments.

A false rumor has been afloat here for twenty-four hours, that the Rebels had driven back our forces at Williamsburg and taken possession of the place, etc., but there is not one word of truth in it. The Government telegraph lines have been working all the time through the place, showing the falsity of the story.

The latest advices from up the James river indicate quietness within our lines.

FROM WINCHESTER, VA.

Exciting News.

HARPER'S FERRY, July 18.—The report is, our pickets were driven in before Winchester last night.

The telegraph office has been removed in anticipation of an attack. Secession is jubilant.

If the Union forces are attacked, they will fall back on Harper's Ferry.

Stonewall Jackson, with half of his army, is said to have returned from Richmond, and to be advancing here.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Senate last night and this morning confirmed the following nominations:

Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Isaac Marsh to be Deputy Postmaster at Lockport, New York. Leonard Lettridge to be Deputy Postmaster at La Crosse, Wisconsin. Daniel L. Eaton, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain in the Volunteer service. A. H. Robinson, of Indiana, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain in the Volunteer service. Wm. M. Caldwell, of New York, to be an additional Paymaster. Charles J. F. Allen to be an additional Paymaster. Wesley S. Mann, of Pennsylvania, to be an additional Paymaster. Wm. H. Heniels, of New York, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. William D. Nesson, of Ohio, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain. Archibald C. Voorles, of Indiana, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain. James D. Fessenden to be additional Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel. John B. Frithingham to be additional Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Edward T. Conners, of Ohio, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain in the volunteer service. Reuben Griffith Porter, of New Jersey, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain. Catherinus F. Buckingham, of Ohio to be a Brigadier General in the Volunteer service. Colonel Francis J. Herron, of Iowa, to be a Brigadier General of Volunteers. Colonel Morgan L. Smith, of the 8th regiment of Missouri, to be Brigadier General of Volunteers. Colonel Charles Cratt, of the 31st Indiana Volunteers, to be Brigadier General of Volunteers. Colonel Fitz Henry Warren, of the Iowa Volunteers, to be Brigadier General of Volunteers. Henry Connelly, of New Mexico, to be Governor of the Territory of New Mexico. Frederick Salomon, of Wis onsin, to be Brigadier General in the Volunteer service. Cadwalader C. Washburne, of Wisconsin, to be Brigadier General of Volunteers. Colonel Jacob Ammen, of Ohio, to be Brigadier General of Volunteers. Colonel J. W. Lill, of Ohio, to be Brigadier General of Volunteers.

The Charges Against General Mitchell.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—The *Journal*, in replying to a despatch from General Mitchell, says that Mitchell's answer acquits Colonel J. T. Morton, of the 21st Ohio Volunteers. The *Journal* speaks highly of the character of Colonel Morton, who says he does not want to rely on his own personal character entirely to substantiate the charges of crime against Mitchell. He left for Washington on the 9 h, to lay the particulars of the case before the military authorities.

The *Journal*, in conclusion, says: "All our predecessions were in favor of General Mitchell, and being thus prepared, we withheld his dishonor until we felt that we could no longer either doubt without dissembling, or forbear without faithlessness. The duty we performed was not a welcome one."

Military and Naval Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Senate have confirmed about thirty Brigadier Generals, including General Blenker, and also Brigadier Generals A. D. McCook, Wm. Nelson and Thomas L. Crittenden, as Major Generals.

Many other military confirmations have been made, and the following naval appointments:

Captain Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Captain Foote, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Captain Chas. Henry Davis, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Commander Dahlgren, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Paymaster Bridges, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Surgeon Whelan, Chief of Medicine and Surgery.

A Rebel Force Defeated near the Arkansas line.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 12.—Judge Price, of Mt. Vernon, has arrived, and brings intelligence that a portion of the expedition which is moving from Arkansas into the Indian Nation encountered recently a body of Rebels at Evansville, near the Arkansas line, completely routing them and taking James J. Clarkson, and also, it is reported, General Jim. Rains, of Missouri, prisoners. The Rebels placed their Indian allies in front, who are reported to have lost 140 in killed and 150 prisoners. This statement is corroborated by a gentleman just from Neeshoe. The Federal forces are said to be at or near La Ile'quah.

Rebel Reinforcements for Arkansas.

CAIRO, July 15.—Passengers by the boat from Memphis report that General Price, on Wednesday night, moved a battery of artillery and forty forage wagons across the Mississippi river at Cypress Bayou, near Napoleon. The battery was marked "Hindman, Little Rock." Another battery crossed on Sunday evening, and squads of men from Pano's, Miss., were crossing in the same direction, apparently with the view of concentrating a force in Arkansas, perhaps to operate against Gen. Curtis.

Escape of Rebel Prisoners from Fort Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—A letter from New Castle, Delaware, in the *Bulletin* of to-day, says that early yesterday morning eight rebel prisoners arrived there, having made their escape from Fort Delaware on a raft made by lashing boards together. They were kindly received by rebel sympathizers and sent on their road to Dixie.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Cotton is firm—sales of 1,600 bales, at 47⅞@48 cts. Flour has advanced 5@10 cts. for State—sales of 12,600 bbls.; State, $4 60@4 85; Ohio, $5 20@5.35; Southern, $5@5.75. Wheat has advanced 1 ct.—sales of 380,000 bushels; Chicago spring $1.05@1.10; Milwaukee Club $1.10@1.13⅜; red Western $1 22@1.25⅜; Corn has advanced 1 ct.—sales of 130,000 bushels: mixed 53⅜@54 cts. Pork is firm—sales of 2,500 bbls Mess at $11@11.25. Beef is firm. Lard is firm—sales of 2 000 bbls. at 8⅝@9⅜ cts. Whiskey is dull—sales of 1,000 bbls. at 31½@31⅜ cts. Sugar is firm—sales of 2 500 hhds. New Orleans at 8⅜@9⅜ cts.; Muscovado 7⅜@8⅜ cts.; Havana 9 cts. Coffee is firm—sales of 2,000 bags Rio at 21@22⅜ cts. Naval stores are quiet. Freights are dull.

Accounts from Alexandria announce that the Egyptian cotton crop for the present year is estimated at 700,000 quintals. The cotton crop for the year 1861 was calculated at 600,000 quintals, of which four-fifths were exported to England, and the remainder to the continent of Europe.

REMARKABLE SPEECH OF SENATOR CHANDLER ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Mr. Chandler resumed his remarks on the conduct of the war. He read from the testimony of several officers concerning the battle of Ball's Bluff, to the effect that the reinforcements could easily have been sent by the way of Edwards' Ferry. But Gen. McCall was ordered to fall back at the very time that Col. Baker was sent across the river, and no men were sent from Edwards' Ferry, though the distance was short. General Stone swears that there never were any mounted guns between Edwards' Ferry and Ball's Bluff. The man who issued the orders must answer to God for the slaughter of brave men at that fight.—After this wholesale slaughter the whole army of the Potomac retired except in front of Washington.

He then read further testimony, showing that the Navy Department applied to the War Department for 4,000 men to hold Mathias' Point and keep open the Potomac, commencing such application as early as June, till in October it was agreed to send men. Vessels were gathered there by the Navy Department, but the troops were not sent at the appointed time, and the Navy Department could not find out the reason. The evidence further stated that the President assisted the Navy Department as much as he could with this plan, but General McClellan objected, because he feared the arrangements for landing had not been made. Thus the nation was disgraced for months by the blockade of the Potomac, and the capital was besieged by a force at no time half that of the United States.

In December the nation began to clamor for a movement, and the Committee on the Conduct of the War urged the necessity for such a movement. The President and Cabinet were in favor of some forward movement, and they were assured by General McClellan that a move would be made very soon—that he never intended to go into winter quarters. And he did not. Our brave men spent the winter in canvass tents.

At last, in January, the President gave the order, forward! and those glorious events took place at Forts Donelson and Henry, Newbern, &c. The "do-nothing strategy" seemed to give way, and the weeks and days of spades and pickaxes to be over.

On the 22d of February, the army of the Potomac was ordered to move, but it was not ready. At last, on the 10th of March, it did move under the protest of its commander. On the 10th of March, that army numbered 230,000 men by the muster-roll. They marched to Manassas, and the wooden guns of Centreville, and the enemy, less than 40,000, quietly moved away. The Generals had voted not to advance on Manassas, but to leave the enemy there and sneak around by Annapolis.—Seven out of eight of these Generals were appointed by the advice of General McClellan. But the President and Secretary of War overruled this, and made the army move on Manassas. Why did not this magnificent army of 230,000 men at once march on Richmond? No one knows. But at last McClellan divided his army and sailed for Fortress Monroe. The Committee on the Conduct of the War summoned General Wadsworth, who swore that he had only 19,022 men left to defend Washington, with not a single gun mounted on wheels. A part of this force was new and undisciplined, and some nearly disorganized.

He then read from the testimony of John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, who testified that prior to the 5th of April 120,000 men were first sent down to McClellan, then Franklin's division of 12,000 was sent, and on the 1st of June McCall's division of 10,000 more, and about that time 11,000 from Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, and the last of June, Shields' division of about 5,000—making a total of 158,000 men sent to Gen. McClellan prior to the engagements before Richmond. Mr. Tucker further testified that he did not know of any other troops which could have been sent to McClellan. Thus, it is shown that 158,000 of the best troops that ever stood on God's footstool had been sent to McClellan, and yet the treasonable press of the country are howling against the Secretary of War because he did not send reinforcements to McClellan. He read further from the testimony of General Meigs, corroborating the statement of Mr. Tucker, and saying that he believed everything that McClellan had asked for had been promptly sent to him by the Government.

Mr. Chandler said that McClellan had lost more men in the trenches, five to one, than ever fell from the bullets of the enemy since the army went to Yorktown.

At last, when a small fraction of the army was whipped at Williamsburg, General McClellan, at a long distance from the field of battle, wrote a despatch to the Secretary of War, stating that he should try to hold the enemy in check. But they were too fast for him. They followed him to Richmond, and all he had to do was to march out of the swamps and into Richmond. But he found the worst of the swamp he could, settled right down in the middle of it, and went to digging trenches. Ten thousand brave men he lost there by sickness. Then, after waiting for some time, the battle of Fair Oaks was fought, and instead of following the enemy into Richmond, he found another swamp, and again commenced digging trenches, and waited and waited for some of all the reinforcements he could raise by impressment, and for the army from Corinth to come to his aid. Then the Rebels attacked us, throwing their whole force on our right wing. But instead of reinforcing that position, a retreat was ordered, and this is called "strategy." We lost ten thousand men by digging trenches, and then left those trenches without firing a gun. The army was ordered to advance on our gunboats instead of on to Richmond.

Mr. Chandler, in conclusion, said he knew he would be denounced for making these disclosures; but he thought the country ought to know the facts. Only traitors and fools would denounce him.

MATTERS IN NEW YORK.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The city has been agitated again, to-day, by another patch, and is again more than quiet. What they mean by it, I know not. The Army towards Winchester, and that our troops there are falling back on Harper's Ferry; another is, that the President has determined to remove General McClellan; another is that the Army of the Potomac is to be recalled from the Peninsula. The former is thought to be probable, but the latter is not credited.

The real value of the Union Square meeting must be determined, not by the number of eloquent speeches delivered, nor by the great applause with which the resolutions and the address were received, but by the number of volunteers brought to the recruiting office. It will be some days before we can ascertain precisely the effect in this particular.

Meanwhile, it must be confessed that enlistments are not so likely as they ought to be. I looked in at most of the headquarters this morning, and found the complaint general that the men did not come up very actively. In a few days, however, the understanding is, that the Legislature will convene in special session, in order to stimulate enlistments by offering a handsome bounty. There is no time to be lost, and if the Governor is wise, he will not delay the call for an extra session another day.

The depression in the stock market, with lower prices, etc., may be attributed to these rumors, together with the arrogant and unfriendly tone of the London Tory journals towards the Federal Government and the North. Private letters from London and Liverpool bankers were likewise shown in "the street," expressing an apprehension that Lindsay's motion for a recognition of the Southern Confederacy would have more strength than its opponents were calculating upon, and intimating that the Opposition would endeavor to upset the ministry upon it.

These representations, whether correct or otherwise, did not tend to inspire a very cheerful feeling. Wall street, however, is nothing if not fickle, and to-morrow everything is as likely to be as high "up" as to day it is "down."

LATEST FROM JAMAICA.

From the N. Y. Herald, July 17.

By the arrival of the British West India mail steamer Plantagenet, we have received advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 5th inst., and from Hayti to the 7th. More coolies were being imported into Jamaica. The ship Hougomont, from Calcutta, consigned to Messrs. Barclays and McDowell, arrived at Montego Bay, June 11. She brought 390 coolie emigrants (only ten having died on the passage), and a cargo of 8,000 bags of rice. De Cordova's *Mercantile Intelligencer* of the latest date thus sums up commercial affairs: "The very heavy rains reported in our last issue, and which, in some parts of the island, have continued even to the present time, have had the effect of rendering ground provisions so exceedingly scarce and excessively dear that breadstuffs have been in great demand, and have advanced in price, corn meal more particularly. The fact which has caused this increased demand for breadstuffs has contributed to render fish, and meat stuffs dull of sale, as the peasantry are obliged to make corn meal, &c., at high prices, take the place of their ground provisions, and so expend the little means which, under ordinary circumstances, goes to purchase salt provisions. We still report vessels for Europe sufficient to meet the demand, while tonnage for America is wanted." The Jamaica *Tribune*, an enterprising daily newspaper, suspended in consequence of being burnt out during the late fire, has been resuscitated, and makes a fine appearance.

From the New York Express, July 15.

THE OUTRAGES IN ATHENS, ALA.—GEN. MITCHELL, ETC.

Something outrageous has been done, by the connivance, or permission of United States officers in Athens, Limestone county, Ala., and so outrageous that the proprieties of life forbid even the publication in detail. Suffice it to say, they were personal outrages, of indecent nature upon females, that their publication is impossible without shocking the reader. What aggravates the outrages, if they can be aggravated even, is the fact that in Athens (Ala.), up to June 1861, nine-tenths of the people voted against and resisted secession, and only yielded at last to superior force, in the absence of all protection from the United States Government. A correspondent from Kentucky, a Union man, vouches for facts—with names—and imputes them all to Gen. Mitchell. As it would but do harm to publish facts or names—we suppress all—and the more readily, because the charges are to be made in official form by officers in our army. It is possible, we hope certain, that Gen. Mitchell knew nothing of these outrages, and that some subordinate Colonel of his permitted them; but if this be so, the facts will soon be known, until which, as General Mitchell suggests, there should be a suppression of public opinion.

TAXES ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—One of the New Jersey courts has just decided that the banks are exempt from taxation on Government securities, whether held as capital, a basis of circulation, or investment of profit. A similar case is pending in New York State.

FROM EUROPE.

PER STEAMER PERSIA.

THE ENGLISH JOURNALS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the London Times, July 4.

"The Fourth of July" has a sound quite different to Englishmen and Americans. To us it is like any other day; to them it is a festival solemnly set aside for gratifying, to something more than satiety, a national vanity the most inordinate and the most exacting that the world has ever seen. On that day, in every town and township of the United States, chosen orators address applauding audiences on two subjects—the one the praise of their own country, the other the depreciation of ours. "Fourth of July" in American parlance, like "Marathon" in Athenian, has become an adjective, used to denote whatever is over-wrought, extravagant and bombastic. These annual rhetorical Saturnalia have had a most material and pernicious influence on American character. They have even gone some way towards vitiating and barbarizing the language in which they are expressed. Their tendency has uniformly been to elevate the opinion which the people entertain of their own merits, to teach them to depreciate every one else, and to familiarize them with the language and intoxicate them with the glory of successful war, and successful they are told war must be when waged by a nation of prowess so invincible.

Metaphors abound. Astronomy contributes her stars to spangle the national banner, and her solar system to typify the smooth and admirable working of the great confederacy. History gives back the mighty memories of Sparta and Athens, of Rome and of Carthage. Eternity describes the duration and infinity the extent of the future dominion of America. The points of the compass, the Torrid and the Frigid Zones, the Ecliptic and the Equator, are called in to convey the idea of magnitude. The "ellete despotism" of the Old World, their creeds, their taxes, their aristocracies, their churches, their Kings, their feudal laws, and Old World observances are overwhelmed under a storm of ridicule and contempt. But England is peculiarly the mark for invective and vituperation. The battles of the War of Independence are all fought over again. The thrice told tales of that stern period are repeated once more. George the tyrant, the cruel executioners Howe and Clinton, Arnold the traitor, Andre the spy, the surrender of Saratoga, and the capitulation of Yorktown, are called once more into life.

The cruelty and tyranny of the British Government, its German mercenaries, their ravages, their devastation, its employment of savages against the rebellious colonists, its proscriptions, its confiscations, its threatened executions for treason, are displayed in the most vivid colors. The whole thing is a tradition which has come down unintermitted from the days of the Revolutionary war, and which, while to Americans it seems the most natural thing in the world, jars very strangely on the ears of those whose resentments have had ample time to cool in the course of eighty years.

Well, now let us suppose that on this present Fourth of July some man of moderate, but good sense, with something to lose and with some spirit of fairness and candor, could be induced, in defiance of the prejudice that would naturally attach itself to such a character to undertake a Fourth of July oration, and let us consider how he would express himself. We will drop eagles, thunderbolts, waterspouts and hurricanes, the North and the South, the East and the West, time, space, eternity and infinity, and the other ingredients of a regular Fourth of July oration, and proceed at once to the substance of what such a person might be supposed to have to say.

"Fellow-citizens," he might naturally observe, "this is no time for extravagant and exaggerated panegyric. Let us keep our eloquence for better times, and endeavor, if we can, to learn something from our present position. We have had our own war in this matter of the war, and are not, as far as I can see, very much the better for it. The English told us all along that we had better save our blood and our money, and make a friendly parting with the South, since it was clear there was no chance of our ever living together under the same Government any more. Of course, we felt the greatest contempt and hatred for whatever England said, and knew that it must be done with a wish to ruin us. But, for all I can see, England was not very far wrong. We have always been going to conquer the South in thirty days, and we have not done nearer doing it than we were when we first began. Here have we been for eight years triumphing over poor old England because she, at a distance of 3,000 miles, was not able to conquer her colonies with France to help them; and here are we, after a year and a half of war, not yet able to take Richmond, 130 miles South of Washington itself. Then we have always been at England for hiring Hessians and other Germans to conquer us.

"But what does the South say, and say truly? It says that all the Germans that fought for King George were mere lambs and chickens compared to the gentry who fight under the blessed leadership of Beauregard, and Siegel, and Heintzelman. They do fight, there is certain; but then there is nothing that they will not stoop to. Since we find ourselves obliged to employ such means to coerce the South, we need not be surprised that poor old King George, who lived in days before people understood anything about the rights of man, should have taken the same course. Then, as for military violence, why what were all the arms the English brought into the field compared with those that are under the orders of our Generals? I don't believe Howe or Clinton had ever at any time 30,000 men under their orders. Lord Cornwallis when he surrendered at Yorktown had only 7,000 men, while McClellan and Davis, Halleck and Beauregard, are carrying on the war with armies of a million of men.

"We have been in the habit of asking, 'What right had the English to call us "Rebels," and to shed one drop of blood in seeking to retain us against our will?' They ought to have known that all men are free and equal, and have a right to consult their own wishes in the choice of a Government and in search of happiness. That's very true; but are not the South free and equal too? Have not they as much right as we to consult their own feeling in the choice of a Government and the search after happiness? The wisest people in England, during the War of Independence, considered that success was even more to be dreaded than failure; for, while failure would diminish the empire, success would destroy the liberties of the nation. Does not the same danger hang over us? If we lose the South, we lose a large population and a vast territory; but population increases fast in new countries, and, as for territory, we shall still have more than we know what to do with. If, however, we conquer the South, we must govern them by the sword; and how shall we contrive to set up a military power and a strong Executive capable to keep the South in slavery, and yet unable to encroach upon the liberties of the North? The man has got on the horse to kill the stag, but when he has killed him, are we quite sure he will get off again?

"It was very wrong of the English to make war on a nation speaking their own language and of their own kindred and lineage, but then the relationship was remote, and, though England and America both belonged to the same Crown, they could not fairly said to be the same country. But we are doing our best to exterminate our fellow countrymen, with the same language, the same traditions, the same laws, the same history. How many of us have sons fighting on both sides, or daughters married, one to a Southerner, the other to a Northerner! Every volley of artillery sweeps away the very life and soul of the country. We are shedding our own blood and mangling our own flesh. We have been in the habit of despising England for her heavy debt and the vast taxation her people have to bear. But that debt was mainly incurred in a cause for which she has no reason to blush—in fighting for her own liberties and those of Europe against two great conquerors, Louis XIV. and the Emperor Napoleon. That debt took a hundred and forty years to accumulate, while we have incurred at least a quarter of it in a year and a half. But in what cause? Not to maintain liberty, not to preserve the balance of power, but to put down those very principles of freedom to which we owe our existence as a separate State, and to cause our children to pass through the fire to the Moloch of overgrown pride and distempered ambition.

"Look how England has treated us! She is starving her operatives, crippling her trade, reducing her revenue, rather than break a blockade which would melt away before her breath, and vanish at her touch, while we have been never weary of loading her with insults. We took from her the right of search, which she only wanted for the protection of the negroes, for the sake of whom many of us profess that we are carrying on the present civil war. We kept back the maps which showed that she was in the right in the dispute about the Canadian frontier; we bullied her out of her rights on the Columbia River; we dismissed her Ambassador for enlisting our people, though we are willing to take hers whenever we can find them."

But here we must suppose the patience of the audience to be entirely exhausted, and the orator compelled to make a precipitate retreat even if he be fortunate enough to escape equestrian exercise on a rail in what Sydney Smith calls "the plumacian robe," in which the sovereign people of America are wont to dress those whom they do not delight to honor. This premature impatience of the audience is the more to be regretted as our orator has by no means exhausted his subject. He has yet to speak of the policy of defraying the whole expenses of the war by debt; of the enormous issues of paper money, levying a heavy tax on all creditors for sake of a small immediate advantage to the State; of the proposal to arm the blacks and let loose on a kindred and Christian population all the horrors of a servile and savage insurrection; of General Butler's proclamation at New Orleans, and his treatment of a sex which America overwhelms with the most exaggerated homage. But we are glad that our orator did not proceed so far, for the treatment of such topics in the manner we have indicated would surely have brought down upon him the very heaviest penalty in the code of Judge Lynch, the last and most revered of American functionaries.

THE WAR AN "UNJUST" AND "HOPELESS" ONE.

From the London Morning Post, of the 4th. (Lord Palmerston's Organ.)

* * * It is not probable that the recurrence of the anniversary of the declaration of American independence, with all its associations, will open the eyes of the Federal Government to the unjust nature of the war in which they are engaged, but it cannot but make them feel more keenly how hopeless must be the struggle in which one side is animated in the thirst for dominion, and the other by an inextinguishable desire for independence.—* * * Is it possible that the citizens of the North can witness that army drawn up in defence of the Confederate capital without calling to mind those glorious days when, in defence not alone of Virginia, but of the Northern States, the ancestors of those very men, not far from the place on which they are now encamped, helped to stem the tide of British aggression?

Are there none in McClellan's army who, when they crossed the lines of Yorktown, conjured up the recollections of the decisive victory which established the freedom of the American colonies, and obtained from Great Britain the recognition of their independence? It was at Yorktown on the 29th day of October, 1781, that the British Commander-in-Chief, Lord Cornwallis, with his army of seven thousand men, surrendered to Washington. Seven months afterwards the English Government treated for peace. The North cannot be blind to the fact that the South is simply treading in the footsteps in which both trod together close on a century ago. History is merely repeating itself. The South raises the banner of independence; the North, with a folly and stubbornness surpassing even that of the Government of George III., endeavors in vain to enforce submission to a dominion which is disavowed. Consistently with its own principles—nay, with the principles by which the present war is justified—the North should sympathize with the South. Freedom and independence are the great mainsteys of the American Federation, and it is only in their vindication that the South has been obliged to take up arms.

A FRIENDLY WORD FOR THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Star (Liberal.)

To thrust our mediation on America just now means either ambition to a deserved but perhaps not measured rebuff, or else war with one or other of the conflicting parties.

Where is the wisdom or the justice of talking of this unhappy war, as Lord Brougham did in the House of Lords on Monday night? What good can come from such exaggerated statements as this: "If this war continues we shall be bound to admit that the worst stain on the American character is not domestic slavery, but that England, France, Austria, Spain, had no civil war." How long did England fight to hold this very America—how long did she sustain a civil war in 1798 rather than allow Ireland to secede from her dominion? The North has only fought when fighting was madly and wantonly forced upon her by outrageous acts of determinate aggression. Where is the wisdom or fairness in treating this American struggle as if the Federal States were criminal and horrible because they have drawn the sword in defence of a cause infinitely more just and precious than most of the causes which have been fought on Europeans battle-grounds during the past century? What is the practical use of uttering unmeaning recommendations to "Americans" to "listen to the voice of their friends and put an end to this civil war?"—There are times when men must fight in a just cause, even though their good natured friends at a distance should think they ought to surrender everything in order to be at peace.

THE THUNDERER REVIEWS THE "SITUATION" BEFORE RICHMOND, AND RECOMMENDS THAT THE NORTH LET THE SOUTH GO.

From the London Times, 8th.

Putting aside the operations before Charleston, of which we know nothing, except that a bloody battle is said to have been fought, in which the Federals have not even claimed the victory, we come to Richmond, where the most momentous conflict that the New World has ever seen is likely to take place. It is difficult to overrate the magnitude and the importance of the Virginian campaign. The numbers opposed to each other are on a large scale of European warfare. The great military Empires of the Continent could hardly bring together, the most ambitious Generals could hardly wish to command, more enormous hosts than those which obey McClellan and Jefferson Davis. It is probable that the Confederate army in Richmond is nearly twice as large as that which defended Sebastopol in the height of the Crimean struggle. We have no wish to exaggerate these American estimates; we have collected, been rather disposed to submit as much as due to the imagination and excitement of the narrators; but the alleged numbers of the Confederate forces at Richmond have been confirmed by so many different witnesses, and agree so much with the facts of the campaign—with General McClellan's inactivity and his demand of reinforcements, as well as with the confidence and boldness of the Confederates,—that we are inclined to believe them.

The South has evidently entered into the contest as one of life and death. Since the defeats of the spring an obstinate fury has taken possession of communities which then for the first time suffered humiliation, and felt the bitter agony of military rule. It sounds almost incredible that Virginia alone, with a white population of not much more than a million, should have raised 175 regiments, regulars or militia; but when we hear whole districts having put every able-bodied male under arms, of plantations and even villages being left with hardly an inhabitant but the aged, the women and children, and the negroes, it is not difficult to understand that this