THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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MARRIED,

At Richmond, on the 17th June, by the Rev J. McMullen, Mr. GASHEE COLBERT, formerly of New York city, to Miss MARY JANE BRANNAN, formerly of Baltimore.

DIED,

At Upper Marlboro', Md., on Friday July, 11th, JOHN R. WALKER, Esq., aged about 48 years.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

Later advices from Helena, Arkansas, considerably modify the previous statements in regard to the safety of General Curtis and the troops under his command. A telegram published a day or two ago and purporting to come from Headquarters at Corinth, announced that General Curtis, with his command, numbering fourteen thousand men, had succeeded in reaching Helena, on the Mississippi river. We now learn that it was only the advance guard of Curtis, under General Washburne, that arrived at Helena on the 11th inst., after making a forced march of sixty-five miles from Clarendon on the White river, in the incredibly short time of a day and a night. What number of men constituted this advance guard is not mentioned, nor are we told where the remainder of the army is. If, however, we may give credence to a telegram sent from Grenada, Mississippi, on the 10th inst., published in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 11th, and reproduced in the New York *Herald*, the mystery is solved; as it is there reported that General Curtis with six thousand men, had been captured by the Confederates. The extraordinary march of General Washburne, with the advance guard, consisting probably of cavalry, would seem to give some color of plausibility to the rumor.

General Halleck has issued an address to the army in Tennessee, announcing his withdrawal from the command, and complimenting the troops for their gallantry and good conduct. The Washington correspondents of the New York papers state that General Halleck is to be invested with the chief command of the armies of the United States. It is alleged that he will not take the field in person, but will establish his headquarters at Washington. General McClellan, although thus rendered subordinate to General Halleck, will, it is understood, continue in command of the Army of the Potomac; whilst General Pope will retain the position to which he has recently been elevated as Commander of the Army of the Shenandoah.

Later advices from the flotilla before Vicksburg represent that the bombardment at that point has ceased. The belief now is that no impression can be made upon the Confederate batteries, and that the capture of the city is impracticable until the arrival of a military force in sufficient strength to justify an attack by land as well as by water.—There is, moreover, said to be a great deal of sickness among the seamen of the fleet. On one of the gunboats twenty-eight out of a crew of ninety-two were in the hospital. The diseases prevalent among them are attributed, for the most part, to the food which is served out to the men—principally salt meats—many of the men being afflicted with the scurvy. Some of the officers also have been taken ill, and have returned home on leave of absence.

The correspondence between President Lincoln and the Senators and Representatives of the border States, deserves not simply to be read, but to be patiently studied, that the meaning which underlies, both Mr. Lincoln's letter and the reply of the majority of the border State members may be fully appreciated. To the majority report, twenty signatures are appended. There is also a minority report, which is signed by seven members—one of whom is from Missouri, three from Western Virginia, one from Kentucky, and one from Delaware. As, however, notwithstanding the known wishes of Mr. Lincoln, Congress failed to pass a law guaranteeing compensation to the border States, in the event of providing for a gradual emancipation of their slaves, the whole project falls to the ground.

A special telegram from Lexington, Kentucky to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, states that Morgan encamped close to Versailles, Kentucky, on Monday evening last. His men had taken possession of a large number of valuable horses belonging to persons in that neighborhood. Another band of guerillas, two hundred in number, were within six miles of Lexington, on Tuesday morning, and the trains which left the latter city for Frankfort, during the afternoon of the same day, was compelled to return in consequence of the railway track being torn up at Midway, and of preparations having been made to blow up the bridge in the vicinity on the arrival of the train. The banks at Lebanon, Danville, Frankfort, and other inland towns, have sent their funds to Louisville for safe keeping. Two of the religious weeklies, the *True Presbyterian* and the *Baptist Recorder* have been suppressed at Louisville, and several preachers are under arrest, among them the Rev. Stuart Robinson, formerly of this city.

According to the Washington *Star*, a portion of the army under General Pope entered Gordonsville on Thursday afternoon, and destroyed "all the railroad paraphernalia at that point." "Orders" have been issued by General Pope, since he has assumed command of the army of Virginia, that the troops shall subsist, as far as is practicable, upon the country in which their operations are carried on; that the cavalry shall move without supply or baggage trains, unless specially directed in the order for the movement. A third "Order" notifies the people of the Valley of the Shenandoah that they will be held responsible for any injury done to the railway track, line or road, as also for any attacks upon trains or straggling soldiers by bands of guerillas in their neighborhood.

By the arrival of the steamer City of Washington, at Cape Race, we have four days later advices from Europe. The brief telegram which reaches us contains very little that is of special importance. A resolution prohibiting English interference in China had been rejected in the House of Commons. France had declined entering into a treaty with England, for the suppression of the slave trade. There were rumors current that the French troops would be ordered to return from Mexico. The cotton manufacturers of Rouen and Lisle sent a deputation to the Emperor Napoleon, to represent their difficulties. It was rumored that Russia would join France in an offer to mediate in American affairs, whilst the Paris correspondence expresses the belief that France entains very serious intentions of intervening to put an end to our civil war.

ENLISTMENTS UNDER THE NEW CALL.

From the N. Y. World, July 18.

Governor Morgan has unintentionally ruined the present prospects of the regular army. He has killed recruiting. For less than $50 no man will enlist. Within the space of twenty-four hours the whole aspect of affairs has changed among the regulars. Hundreds of men whose terms of enlistment have expired in the latter, will take their big bounty and leave the old force for the new. There is another class of professional military adventurers who will not enlist now at any price. "Fly and by drafting will be in full blast; merchants, editors and lawyers will want substitutes. Talk of $500! why, we will be like gold—at 120 premium, then." No doubt these cogitations keep volunteers as well as regulars from the field. Thus it may be imagined we have more available men in our very midst than would seem credible after an inspection of some unsuccessful rendezvous.

The New York *Times*, with apparent seriousness, proposes to make Parson Brownlow a Major General, promising that he will raise 20,000 troops in Tennessee. This is just the class of harum-scarum propositions which, though inherently ridiculous, have done us infinite mischief. Whatever may be the Parson's (untried) military qualifications, he is a refugee from Tennessee, in which it is very doubtful if he could raise a single company, supposing there was any chance for him. Why not suggest Ward Beecher for a Major General, and let him try his hand at raising regiments in New York, where he can work with at least personal safety.—*Boston Courier.*

PACIFIC MILLS.—Notice has been given the operatives of the Pacific Mills that about 1,200 looms will be stopped at the close of this week, with all the attendant carding and spinning work, to be resumed on or before Monday, September 1. About 900 looms of the mill will remain in full work. The print work will continue in partial operation, and from 1,200 to 1,500 persons will still be regularly employed after the stoppage proposed.—*Lawrence Journal, 14th.*

The *Mississippian* of a late date announces that Gen. Butler was recently in Baton Rouge, and that during a conversation with some of the citizens he was asked what the Government would do in case of interference for the Rebels by European powers. He replied: "Rather than give up a single one of the States, it will make the whole South another San Domingo."

DEATH OF BISHOP BYRNE, OF ARKANSAS.—With deep regret we learn, through a correspondent at Memphis, Tenn., that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Byrne, of Little Rock, Arkansas, departed this life June 10th. Bishop Byrne is well known in New York, having been an esteemed pastor here for many years.—*Freeman's Journal, 17th.*

The illumination of St. Peter's, at Rome, on the occasion of the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, was a sorry failure. The affair was so badly managed that danger to the building was apprehended, and fire engines were kept in readiness until the lights were consumed. Showers of wax bespattered the spectators.

The President has officially recognized Friederich Kuhne, of New York, as Consul for the Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, for the United States.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CITY OF WASHINGTON OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 18.—The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Queenstown on the 10th, has passed here. Her advices are four days later.

The steamer Africa arrived out on the 6th.

Lord Russell stated in Parliament that France had declined entering into a treaty against the slave trade.

A resolution prohibiting English interference in China had been rejected in the House of Commons.

There are rumors that France will retire from Mexico.

General Prim has arrived in England.

The cotton manufacturers of Rowen and Lisle have sent a deputation to the Emperor Napoleon to represent their difficulties.

The Italian Ministry repudiates any interference in the affairs of Mexico.

The United States gunboat Tuscarora had arrived at Southampton.

It is rumored that Russia will join France in a mediation in American affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* believes that France entertains very serious intentions of interference to end the civil war in America.

The London *Times* thinks that any offer of mediation in America will be received with insult.

American stocks had a downward tendency. Illinois Central railroad 48@48¼ discount.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Cotton.—Sales for two days 27,000 bales. Market firm at an advance of ⅛d.

Breadstuffs are quiet, with a decline of 6d. in Flour and 1d.@2d. in Wheat; red Southern 9s. 9d.@11s. Corn closed dull.

Provisions closed dull. Pork nominal. Bacon quiet. Lard quiet. Tallow steady.

THE LATEST.

Sales of cotton were made on the 10th of 2,500 bales. The market closed flat and unsettled under the American news per Etna and Nova Scotian.

Breadstuffs closed firm. Provisions dull.

The Bank of England has reduced its minimum rate to 2½ per cent.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CURTIS.

Proclamation of General Blunderson.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—A special despatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Helena, Arkansas, July 12, gives the following details of General Curtis' movements:

The advance of General Curtis' army, under Gen. Washburne, reached here at 9 o'clock A. M. today, having left Clarendon, on the White river, yesterday, at 6 A. M., and made a forced march of sixty five miles in a day, and a night. Quartermaster Winslow will start for Memphis immediately to hurry down supplies.

General Curtis left Batesville on the 24th ult., with twenty days' rations, and, after a halt of five days at Jacksonport to concentrate the forces on his outposts, took up the line of march, and his entire command is now en route for this point.—From 800 to 1,200 Rebels under Matlack, were on our front, who fired on our foraging trains from the canebrakes, and had barricaded all the roads leading southward, with trees felled by negroes, and placed every conceivable obstacle in our way, but we overcame them all, and the army is safe.

We had a number of skirmishes on the route, in all of which the Rebels were whipped, with considerable loss to them, but with few casualties to our troops.

On the 7th of July Colonel Hovey, of the 33d Illinois, with parts of four companies of his regiment, four companies of the 11th Missouri, and a battalion of Indian cavalry, routed two Texas regiments at a point between Cotton Plant and Bayou Cache, with a loss to them of 110 killed.—Our loss was five killed and seven wounded. We suffered much from thirst, there being no springs; but the rations were plenty, and the army is in good health and spirits. All the sick and wounded were brought along.

The inhabitants along the route were embittered and urged into hostilities by the following proclamation:

To the People of Arkansas: LITTLE ROCK, June 24, 1862.

The Yankee General Curtis is attempting to escape. His position is untenable. He is appalled by the dangers that surround him. In his terror he resorts to the desperate expedient of moving to the South along the White river, trusting for supplies from the Mississippi by boats. The supplies cannot ascend White river. We have already blown up one of his iron-clad boats, crippled another, and can hold the river against his fleet.

The question now is, shall his army reach the fleet below you? Can you prevent it?

The power is in your hands, and the plan is not a secret. I proclaim it to you all.

If it is not carried out the responsibility will rest upon you.—Take your gun in your hand and ammunition, every man of you. Mount your horse or go on foot. Do not wait an hour. Lose no time in holding meetings. Move towards the enemy by the shortest road. Join the first company you overtake upon the march. Press upon the enemy from every direction. Attack him day and night. Kill his scouts and pickets. Kill his pilots and troops on transports. Cut off his wagon trains. Lie in ambush, and surprise his detachments. Shoot his mounted officers. Destroy every pound of meat and flour, every ear of corn and stalk of fodder, oats and wheat, that can fall into his hands. Fell trees as thickly as in rafts on all the roads before him. Burn everything and block up the fords. Hang upon his front, flanks, and rear, and make at of your rifles and shot guns the accompaniment of every foot of his retreat. Let every man feel and know that this appeal is addressed to him specially, and that it is the appeal of a bleeding country to her sons for deliverance. Our army in the field will do its part—will you do yours?

T. C. HINDMAN, Major-General.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 17.—Several gunboats came down the river to-day to convey the troops now at this place up the James river.

All is quiet on the river and there is no news of moment from the army.

FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, July 17.—Returned prisoners report that the Federal prisoners taken by Forrest were paroled at McMinville and had returned to Murfreesboro'. The Rebels have gone to Chattanooga.

Withdrawal of General Halleck from the Command of the Army of the Southwest.

CORINTH, July 17.—General Halleck in giving up the command of the army of the Southwest, has issued a general order complimenting the troops for their gallantry and good conduct.

Another Despatch.

CORINTH, July 16.—General Halleck has just issued a special field order, saying that in giving up the immediate command of the troops constituting the army of the Southwest, he desires to express his high appreciation of the endurance, behavior and soldierly conduct which they exhibited on all occasions, and to express to the commanders of army corps and their subordinates the warmest thanks for their cordial co-operation.

He says the soldiers who have so nobly done their duty have accomplished much towards crushing this wicked rebellion, and if they continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage and perseverance, will, it is believed, soon bring the war to a close.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Information up to last night has been received from Gen. McClellan's headquarters. The health of the troops has much improved, and no difficulty existed in receiving subsistence supplies. No military movements of consequence are mentioned.

Military Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Senate has recently confirmed a large number of aids de camp to adjutant generals. Among the number Gustavus Paul Clawerett, of Italy; the Misses Hucker and Lieut. Col. John N. Macomb have been confirmed as aids to Major-General McClellan, with the rank of Major; Paul Wm. Radin'z, of the District of Columbia, Edward McKee Hudson, and Albert V. Colburn, have been confirmed as aids to Gen. McClellan, to rank as Lieutenant Colonels.

Augustus Schroer, of the District of Columbia, has been confirmed as aid to General Fremont, to rank as Lieutenant Colonel. Captain John C. Kelson and Richard D. Cutts, of the District of Columbia, Joseph C. McKibben of California, and Lieutenant Colonel James B. McPherson, have been confirmed as aids to General Halleck with the rank of Colonel.

The following have also been confirmed as aids-de-camp to Brevet Major General Wool, with the rank of Colonel:

Capt. Edward G. Beckwith, George D. Ruggles, Majors Amos Beckwith and James Belger, and Daniel T. Van Buren, Joseph C. Willard and Jos. F. McIvine, of the District of Columbia.

The Reply of the Border State Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—It is understood that the majority of those who recently took into consideration the President's emancipation proposition, and who united in a reply to the paper, were reluctant, if they at all consented to giving publicity to their response. Although their production is not considered as possessing ordinary merit, the fact of its partial suppression has subjected them to uncomplimentary comment.

Duty on Gunny Bags.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Secretary of the Treasury in an opperi, decides that gunny bags are not known in the trade, as it is believed, as "jute goods,"—the latter being "manufactures of jute, not otherwise provided for." They were, in his opinion, properly assessed by the collector of Boston on the entry with duty at the rate of 20 per cent.

The Conduct of the War.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—One hundred and seventy-five witnesses have been examined by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The testimony is very voluminous, and it is estimated will cover 1,800 octavo printed pages. It has been deposited with the Superintendent of Public Printing to be securely kept till the further orders of the committee.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Ex-Governor Bentwell, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, received his commission yesterday, and is now engaged in arranging the details of his Bureau.

Appointments Not Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Senate failed to confirm a large number of nominations, which fell with the adjournment. Among them were those of Ward Burnett, G. A. Scrogzs, Edwin H. Webster, and Col. Carroll, to be Brigadier Generals. Benj. F. Sherwood, as Chief of Steam Engineering, and John Leuthal, as Chief of Construction and Repairs. Other minor officers share a similar disappointment. The entire number of confirmations by the Senate, during the last day of the session was about 300.

An Unfounded Rumor—General Halleck Expected at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—There is no truth in the rumor that General McClellan has resigned. It is believed that General Halleck will soon reach Washington, but the character of his business has not transpired.

Promotion of Commander Dahlgren.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Commander Dahlgren having been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, necessarily vacates his office as Commandant at the Washington Navy Yard.

Minister to Belgium

Minister Sanford, who is absent from Belgium on leave of absence, will probably return to that country by next steamer.

A Noble Example of Disinterested Patriotism.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I beg leave to call your recollection to a private letter which I addressed to you in the month of March last relative to some Enfield rifles ordered from England through Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall in the early part of the rebellion. In accordance with the determination therein, and previously expressed, not to receive any pecuniary benefit for the service rendered or for the risk incurred in behalf of the War Department of the Government, I herewith remit you the amount which has this day been paid me as profit on my interest in the arms thus imported and sold to the War Department, viz: a check on the Bank of America for $25,290.60.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed] WM. H. ASPINWALL.

Order respecting William H. Aspinwall:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1862.

This Department having this day received from William H. Aspinwall, Esq., of New York, his check for $25,290.60, as his share of profits on a contract for arms purchased by Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, and sold to the United States, it is ordered that the check be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the thanks of this Department be rendered to Mr. Aspinwall for the proof he has furnished of the disinterested and patriotic spirit that animates the citizens of the United States, in the present contest against treason and rebellion, giving assurance that a Government supported by citizens who thus prefer the public welfare to their private gain, must overcome its enemies.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Affairs at Beaufort, South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following is an extract from a recent despatch received at the War Department from General Saxton:

BEAUFORT, S. C., July 10th.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR:—I have the honor to report that everything pertaining to the special service for which I am sent to this Department, is in a favorable condition. The negroes are working industriously, and we have some 15,000 acres of corn and cotton under cultivation. It looks well.

The system of voluntary labor works admirably, and the people are contented and happy. When the new crop is harvested they will cease to be a burden upon the Government.

By adopting a judicious system of reward for labor, almost any amount can be obtained, and its proceeds will pay the expenses.

I am, with great respect, yours truly,

R. SAXTON,

Brigadier General.

Movements of Morgan in Kentucky—Reported Capture of Cynthiana—Great Excitement at Newport and Covington.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—A man came into Boyd's, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, this morning, and reports that the town of Cynthiana, 66 miles from here, surrendered at 5 o'clock yesterday to the Rebels after a half hour's fight. He says he saw Morgan and shook hands with him. Morgan's force numbers about 2,500.

A subject was taken prisoner with Morgan's men fired two rounds after the surrender of the town, and that Capt. Arthur's company from Newport, Ky, are all killed or made prisoners.

The excitement at Newport and Covington, is very high and increasing. The citizens are organizing rapidly for the defence of Newport, and the Provost Marshall arrests all sympathizers to-day.

LATEST FROM WARRENTON.

FEDERAL CAVALRY PASS THROUGH WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS WITHOUT OPPOSITION—GEN. HATCH'S COMMAND REPORTED TO HAVE PENETRATED AS FAR AS RAPIDAN STATION.

WARRENTON, VA., July 18.—Our troops are in good spirits, in prospect of active operations.

The White Sulphur Springs have been visited almost daily, until our arrival, by the enemy's cavalry scouts; but recently a detachment of our cavalry passed there, toward Culpeper, without opposition.

The townspeople of Warrenton are courteous toward us. The ladies, rank secessionists as they are, treat us with dignified politeness, and at times with marked attention, evading any discussion of the affairs of the country. As in every town we have entered, black is the predominating color worn by the females. It is stated this town and vicinity turned out in the Confederate volunteer service 700 troops.

Reports exist in camp of Stuart's cavalry preparing for another visit down the Valley. He will not have an undisputed march.

The command of General Hatch is reported to have penetrated as far as Rapidan Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad.

The following appointments have been made in General Banks' corps d'armee: Brigadier General Augur to the 1st division; Brigadier General Prince to the 1st brigade, and Brigadier General George S. Greene to the 2d brigade of the same division. All are well versed and experienced soldiers.

THE AFFAIR AT MURFREESBORO', TENN.

From the Louisville Journal.

We had an interview last evening with Lieutenant C. H. Blakely, Adjutant of the 3d Minnesota, one of the regiments attacked at Murfreesboro', on Sunday morning, by Forrest's cavalry. The force at Murfreesboro', as we learn from Lieutenant Blakely, consisted of six companies of the Michigan 9th, two companies of the 4th Kentucky (Company A, Captain Chillson, and Company C, Captain Dunthank), nine companies of the Minnesota 3d, four pieces of Hewitt's 1st Kentucky battery. The 9th and the cavalry were encamped on the edge of the town, and the 3d and the battery a mile and a half outside, on the Nashville pike. The forces are a part of the 23d brigade, which is commanded by Colonel Duffield, later of the United States forces of Kentucky. Gen. T. T. Crittenden assumed command of the post on Friday night.

The attack was made on Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, upon the cavalry and Michigan regiment, they being completely surprised. So large was the attacking party that the infantry could not form in line of battle, and after fighting as best they could for several hours, the Michigan regiment surrendered. Our cavalry was of no assistance whatever; not a man mounted his horse, and but one or two escaped.

In the meantime, a portion of the enemy had burned the railroad depot, freight house, containing commissary stores, and a large warehouse containing forage and Quartermaster's stores. Having completed the surrender of the cavalry and infantry in town, they broke for the battery. Col. Lester had been advised of the attack, and placed the battery upon a knoll a quarter of a mile from his camp, with his own regiment to support it. The Confederates passed around to the north of the camp, and driving through it, burned the officers' tents and cabins of wounded the guards.

As they came out of the woods to make the attack, Colonel Lester ordered his fire until they were within forty paces of him, when the battery was opened upon them. They were thoroughly disorganized and retired in the greatest confusion. Upon the next charge the infantry and battery both fired, and the enemy was thrown into confusion a second time.

Not relishing such treatment, a portion of the Confederates went round to the rear, for the purpose of attacking us in the rear as well as in front. This, however, was of no avail, for Colonel Lester formed his men in a square, and Captain Hewitt directed his pieces both ways.

A third attempt was made to cut the brave men to pieces, but the result was the same as before.—The Confederates retired for awhile, and Captain Hewitt turned his pieces upon the town, shelling it in the most approved style. It is said the town was badly damaged, and at last accounts was on fire in several places.

The fighting commenced again at noon, and continued unabated until three o'clock, when a flag of truce from the enemy appeared, stating that the Michigan Ninth had surrendered early in the day, and demanding an unconditional surrender by the remainder of the forces. It is said that a threat was also made, that, if Colonel Lester did not surrender, General Crittenden and Colonel Duffield—who were taken out of their beds by the enemy at the outset—would be immediately shot. Colonel Lester rode into town under the protection of the flag of truce, and ascertained that he had to encounter a force of about four thousand, and that he could rely only on his own little handful of men to sustain himself. His ammunition, too, had nearly given out, the battery having only sixty-five rounds of case and solid shot, and the infantry but a few rounds of cartridges left. He returned, and, after a consultation with Captain Hewitt and his own officers, it was determined to surrender, which was done at about five P. M.

The only loss that we can learn among the officers is the killing of Captain Rounds, of the Michigan 9th. Neither the battery nor the 3d Minnesota lost any officers. About twelve men of the 3d were killed. It is thought that at least one hundred and fifty of the Confederates must have been killed.

The strength of the Confederates was about 4,000 cavalry—two Georgia and one Texas regiment being of the number.

Lieutenant Blakely informs us that the Confederates burned the railroad bridge at Murfreesboro', and the bridge near by.

The resignation of Captain Louis Philippe d'Orleans, and Robert d'Orleans, aids-de-camp to General McClellan, have been accepted by the President, to take effect on the 15th inst.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE BORDER STATES.

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.

The Representatives and Senators of the border slaveholding States having, by special invitation of the President, been convened at the Executive Mansion on Saturday morning last, Mr. Lincoln addressed them as follows from a written paper held in his hands:

GENTLEMEN:—After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months. Believing that you of the border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it a duty which I cannot justifiably waive to make this appeal to you.

I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution in the gradual emancipation message of last March the war would now be substantially ended. And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the States which are in rebellion see definitely, and certainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed Confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest.—But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with them so long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within your own States.—Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelmingly done, and, nothing daunted; they still claim you as their own. You and I know what the lever of their power is. Break that lever before their faces, and they can shake you no more forever.

Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I improperly touch what is exclusively your own, when, for the sake of the whole country, I ask, "can you, for your States, do better than to take the course I urge?" Discarding *punctilio* and maxims adapted to more manageable times, and looking only to the unprecedentedly stern facts of our case, can you do better in any possible event? You have tried the constitutional relation of the States to the nation shall be practically restored without disturbance of the institution; and, if this were done, my whole duty in this respect, under the Constitution and my oath of office, would be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to accomplish it by war. The incidents of the war cannot be avoided. If the war continues long, as it must if the object be not sooner attained, the institution in your States will be wasted by mere friction and abrasion—by the mere incidents of the war.

It will be gone, and you will have nothing valuable in lieu of it. Much of its value is gone already. How much better for you and your people to take the step which at once shortens the war, and secures substantial compensation for that which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event! How much better to thus save the money which else we must pour in the war! How much better to do it while we can, let the money go long render us pecuniarly unable to do it! How much better for you, as seller, and the nation, as buyer, to sell out and buy out that without which the war could never have been, than to sink both the thing to be sold and the price of it in cutting one another's throats!

I do not speak of emancipation *at once*, but of a *decision* at once to emancipate *gradually*. Room in South America for colonization can be obtained cheaply, and in abundance, and when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for one another, the freed people will not be so reluctant to go.

I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned—one which threatens division among those who, initial, are none too strong. An instance of it is known to you.—General Hunter is an honest man. He was, and I hope still is, my friend. I valued him none the less for his agreeing with me in the general wish that all men everywhere could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I repudiated the proclamation. He expected more good and less harm from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many who support with sure of military dominion imposed by the Confederate authorities and withdrawn from them.

Twelve months ago, both Houses of Congress, adopting the spirit of your message, then but recently sent in, declared with singular unanimity the objects of the war, and the country instantly bounded to your side to assist you in carrying it on. The spirit of that resolution had been adhered to we are confident it would be found here now have seen the end of this deplorable conflict. But what have we seen? In both Houses of Congress we have heard the voices of men supposed to be utterly subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and seen measures introduced based in substance on those doctrines proposed and carried through which can have no other effect than to distract and divide loyal men, and exasperate and drive still further from us and their duty the people of the rebellious States. Military officers, following these bad examples, have gone beyond the just limits of their authority in the assumed rection, until in several instances you have had to interfere of inconsiderate zealots. And even the passage of the resolution to which you refer has been ostentatiously misinterpreted as the triumph of a principle which the people of the Southern States regard as ruinous to them. The effect of these measures was foreseen and may now be seen in the in lurated state of Southern feeling.

To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our omission to vote for the resolution recommended by you, we solemnly believe we are to attribute the terrible misfortune of those in arms against the Government, and the continuance of the war. Nor do we (permit us to say, Mr. President, even for you) agree that the institution of slavery is "the lever of this rebellion," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power" is the expectation that the powers of a common Government, created for common and equal protection to the interests of all, will be wielded against the institutions of the Southern States.

There is one other idea in your address we feel called on to notice. After stating the fact of your repudiation of Gen. Hunter's proclamation you add:

"Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask, you can relieve me, much more, can relieve the country in this important point."

We have anxiously looked into this passage to discover its true import, but we are yet in painful uncertainty. How can we, by conceding what you now ask, relieve you and the country from the increasing pressure to which you refer? We will not allow ourselves to think that the proposition is, that we consent to give up slavery, to the end that the Hunter proclamation may be let loose on the Southern people, for it is too well known that we would not be parties to any such measure, and we have too much respect for you to imagine you would propose it. Can it mean that, by saying we will do this, we may induce you to appease the spirit that controls the Congress, cause it to be withdrawn, and rid the country of the pestilent agitation of the slavery question? We are forbidden so to think, for that would not be satisfied with the liberation of seven hundred thousand people, and cease its agitation while three millions remain in bondage. Can it mean that by abandoning slavery in our States we are removing the pressure from you and the country, by preparing for a separation of the life of the Cotton States? We are and we believe that you are well aware that we are a division at all.

We would gladly prefer to think that you desire this concession as a pledge of our support, and thus enable you to withstand a pressure which weighs heavily upon you and the country. Mr. President, no such sacrifice is necessary to secure our support. Confine yourself to your constitutional relation, and we will give your subordinates with the same limits; conduct this war strictly for the purpose of restoring the Constitution to its legitimate authority; concede to each State and its loyal citizens their just rights, and we are wedded to you by indissoluble ties. Do this, Mr. President, and you touch the American heart and invigorate it with new hope. You will, as we solemnly believe, in due time restore peace to your country, lift it from despondency to a future of glory; and preserve to your children, their posterity, and man, the inestimable treasure of constitutional government.

Mr. President, we have stated with frankness and candor the reasons on which we have to-day come to vote the resolution you have mentioned; but we again presented this proposition, and appealed to us, with such earnestness and eloquence which have not failed to impress us, to "consider if we can, in the face of the consideration of our States and people" Thus appealed to by the Chief Magistrate of our beloved country in the hour of its greatest peril, we cannot wholly decline. We are willing to consider every question relating to their interest and happiness to the consideration and ultimate judgment of our own people.

While differing from you as to the necessity of emancipating the slaves of our States as a means of putting down the rebellion, and earnestly protesting against the propriety of any territorial interference to induce the people of our States to adopt any particular line of policy on a subject which peculiarly and exclusively belongs to them, yet when you and your brethren of the loyal States sincerely believe that the retention of slavery by us is an obstacle to peace and national harmony, and are willing to contribute pecuniary aid to compensate our States and people for the inconvenience produced by such a change of system, we are not unwilling that our people shall consider the propriety of putting it aside.

But we have already said that we regarded this resolution as the utterance of a sentiment, and we had no confidence that it would ever assume the shape of a tangible, practical proposition, which would yield the fruits of the sacrifice it required. Our people are influenced by the same want of confidence, and will not consider the proposition in its present impalpable form. The interest they are asked to give up is of immense importance, and they ought not to be expected even to entertain the proposal until they are assured that when they accept it it will be something that will not be frustrated.—We regard your plan as a proposition from the Nation to the States to exercise an admitted constitutional right in a particular manner and yield up a valuable interest.

Before they can come to consider the proposition it should be presented in such a tangible, practical, efficient shape as to command their confidence that its fruits are contingent only upon their acceptance. We cannot trust anything to the contingencies of future legislation. If Congress, by proper and appropriate legislation, shall provide sufficient funds and place them at your disposal, to be applied by you to the payment of any of our States or citizens who may shall adopt the abolishment of slavery, either gradual or immediate, as they may determine, and the expense of deportation and colonization of the liberated slaves, then will our States and people take into careful consideration, for such decision as in their judgment will permanently their interests, their honor, and their duty to the whole country.

We have the honor to be, with great respect,

C. A. WICKLIFFE, Chairman.
GARRETT DAVIS,
R. WILMOT,
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
JNO S. CARLILE,
J. W. CRISFIELD,
J. S. JACKSON,
H. GRIDER,
JOHN S. PHELPS,
FRANCIS THOMAS,
CHARLES B. CALVERT,
C. L. L. LEARY,
EDWIN H. WEBSTER,
R. MALLORY,
AARON HARDING,
JAMES S. ROLLINS,
J. W. MENZIES,
THOS. L. PRICE,
G. W. DUNLAP,
WM. A. HALL.

REPLY OF THE MINORITY.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1862.

MR. PRESIDENT: The undersigned, members of Congress from the border States, in response to your address of Saturday last, beg leave to say that they attended a meeting on the same day the address was delivered, for the purpose of considering the same. The meeting appointed a committee to report a response to your address. The report was made on yesterday, and the action of the majority indicated clearly that the response reported, or one in substance the same, would be adopted and presented to you.

Inasmuch as we cannot, consistently with our own sense of duty to the country, under the existing perils which surround us, concur in that response, we feel it to be due to you and to ourselves to make to you a brief and candid answer over our own signatures.

We believe that the whole power of the Government, 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 the rebellion and preserve the Union and the Constitution. We understand your appeal to us to have been made for the purpose of securing this result. A very large portion of the people in the Northern States believe that slavery is the "lever power of the rebellion." It matters not whether this belief be well founded or not. The belief does exist, and we have to deal with things as they are, and not as we would have them be. In consequence of the existence of this belief, we understand that an immense pressure is brought to bear for the purpose of striking down this institution through the exercise of military authority.—The Government cannot maintain this great struggle if the country with confidence in your fairness and respect for the law. Our States are in the enjoyment of that right. We do not feel called on to defend the institution, or to affirm it is one which ought to be cherished; perhaps, if we were to make the attempt, we might find that we differ even among ourselves. It is enough for our purpose to know that it is a right; and, so knowing, we did not see why we should now be expected to yield it. We had contributed our full share to relieve the country at this terrible crisis: we had done as much as had been required of others, in like circumstances; and we did not see why sacrifices should be expected of us from which others, no more loyal, were exempt. Nor could we see what good the Nation would derive from it. Such a sacrifice submitted to by us would not have strengthened the arm of this Government nor weakened that of the enemy.

It was not necessary as a pledge of our loyalty, for that had been manifested beyond a reasonable doubt, in every form, and at every place possible. There was not the remotest probability that the States we represent would join in the rebellion, nor is there now; or of their electing to go with the Southern section in the event of a recognition of the independence of any part of the disaffected region. Our States are fixed unalterably in their resolution to adhere to and support the Union; they see no safety for themselves and no hope for constitutional liberty but by its preservation. They will under no circumstances consent to its dissolution, and we do them no more than justice when we assure you that while the war is conducted to prevent that deplorable catastrophe, they will sustain it as long as they can muster a man or command a dollar. Nor will they ever consent, in any event, to unite with the Southern Confederacy. The bitter fruits of the peculiar doctrines of that region will forever prevent them from placing their security and happiness in the custody of an association which has incorporated in its organic law the seeds of its own destruction.

We cannot admit, Mr. President, that if we had voted for the resolution in the emancipation message of March last the war would now be substantially ended. We are unable to see how our action in this particular has given, or could give, encouragement to the rebellion. The resolution has passed; and if there be virtue in it, it will be quite as efficacious as if we had voted for it. We have no power to bind our States in this respect by our votes here, and whether we had voted the one way or the other, they are in the same condition of freedom to accept or reject its provisions. No, sir; the warhas not been prolonged or hindered by our action on this or any other measure. We must look for other causes for that lamented fact. We think there is not much difficulty, not much uncertainty, in pointing out others far more probable and potent in their agencies to that end.

The rebellion derives its strength from the union of all classes in the Insurgent States; and while that union lasts the war will never end until they are utterly exhausted. We know that at the inception of these troubles Southern society was divided, and that a large portion, perhaps a majority, were opposed to secession. Now the great mass of Southern people are united. To discover why they are so we must glance at Southern society, and notice the classes into which it has been divided, and which still distinguish it. They are in arms, but not for the same objects; they are moved to a common end, but by different and even inconsistent reasons. The leaders, who comprehend what was previously known as the State Rights party, and a much larger and lesser class, seek to break down national independence and set up State domination. With them it is a war against nationality. The other class is fighting, as it supposes, to maintain and preserve its rights of property and domestic safety, which it has been made to believe are assailed by this Government.

This latter class are not disunionists *per se*; they are so only because they have been made to believe that this Administration is inimical to their institutions, and that a war on their domestic institutions. As long as these two classes act together they will never assent to a peace. The policy, then, to be adopted is obvious. The former class will never be reconciled, but