REISTERSTOWN, M.
James Bruster 27 Sep '62

THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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DIED,

On Friday morning, 18 h instant, ALBERT DUNNING, infant son of Charles D. and Amelia G Hinks.

OBITUARY.—At her residence, in Charles county, Md., on Tuesday morning, July 1st, SARAH FRANCES, daughter of the late John W. Guy and Ann E. Guy, and wife of W. E. W. Rowe, in the 23d year of her age, of typhoid fever, after a short but severe illness of only thirteen days.

The deceased had been married only for the short period of eighteen months and ten days, and was the pride of her husband's heart. But, just in the bloom of youth and usefulness, just when she bid fair for a long life of happiness, she was taken from us. Thus we see one of the fairest flowers of the earth pass away. With what sadness do we attempt to record her death! She was the only prize and fond hope of her deserted husband's heart; she was the light and pleasure of his happy home; she ever met him with pleasant and happy smiles, and welcomed him home from his daily avocations with fond embraces, and with kisses warm from her devoted heart. She was truly devoted to her husband and he to her. Never were people more happy on earth than they, for each loved the other with that devotion which it will be impossible to extend. But oh! how sad and drear, how desolate now, is that once happy home; its light and treasure being gone. What grief pervades the hearts of all who knew her, and to know her was to love her. But, glory to God! though we mourn, we do not mourn as those who have no hope, for she was not only a devoted wife but a truly devoted Christian, having in the days of her early youth sought and found the Saviour to the joy and comfort of her soul; after which she joined the M. E. Church, of which she was an exemplary member till the time of her lamented death, at which time she said "that she felt that she had a home in Heaven," and to day she shouts the high praises of her Redeemer among the throne of God in Heaven. Oh! what comfort, what joy, to know she is safe, safe at home. By the help of God, we will meet her in that bright world above. Oh! how reflections throw a shade over the loved one! Even in her last breath, she would try to wipe the tears from her weeping husband's face, and say, "Don't mourn, don't cry, don't cry, I love my darling Wilmer," calling her husband's name, and holding up her dearly ones lips and kissing her last and farewell kiss, said, "kiss your heart, my darling bless your dear heart, I love you, don't cry any more," and then closed her eyes in death. We can truly say, the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." May fond recollections of her be ever fresh in our memory. May we meet her high up in bright glory. E.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

By the arrival, off Cape Race, of the steamer North American, we have advices from Europe to the 11th instant. The news of the series of battles before Richmond had excited the greatest attention in England. The Daily *News*, in commenting upon it, acknowledges a serious Federal reverse but thought it would result in prolonging the war. On the other hand, the London *Times* expresses the opinion that the successes of the Confederates would, in all probability, have a tendency towards bringing the war to a speedy close.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that Gen. Burnside has returned to that post from Harrison's Landing, where he had been for the purpose of holding an interview with Gen. McClellan. Generals Richardson, Stevens and Sickles, with portions of their staff, arrived in this city on Saturday last Generals Stevens and Richardson were *en route* for New York, Sickles proceeded to Washington. All was quiet on the Peninsula up to Friday evening. The Confederates were said to be fortifying the line of the Chickahominy, and the Federal forces are also said to be actively employed, but in what precise manner is not made public for 'prudential reasons."

The Confederate army on the Peninsula is reported to have fallen back ten miles in the direction of Richmond.

Some excitement prevails at Suffolk, Virginia, in consequence of rumors afloat there to the effect that the Confederates are building bridges across the Blackwater river, which is thought to be preparatory to an attack on Suffolk, but the story is not generally believed.

Morgan's exploits in Kentucky still continue to create great excitement, not only throughout that State, but also in Ohio and Indiana. At Louisville, Brigadier-General Boyle, commanding the Federal forces in Kentucky, issued, on the 13th instant, a proclamation calling upon every able-bodied man to take up arms, and prohibiting every man who refused to do so from leaving his house during the next forty-eight hours, under the penalty of being shot down if he quitted it. This order was made to apply not only to Louisville, but also to Lexington and its vicinity, and we presume was promulgated at other places where Federal troops were in sufficient strength to enforce it. At Cincinnati, the *Commercial* of that city warns the citizens that the call for men to turn out in the public defence was never more urgent than now. The *Gazette* regards the danger to Cincinnati itself as being most imminent. The last mentioned journal tells its readers that it would occasion no surprise "to hear at any hour of Morgan's cavalry being on the hills opposite Cincinnati;" that the way is open and they know it; that there are guns and fortifications back of Covington, but there are no men, and that all the forces in Kentucky are on the defensive, whilst two thousand men under Morgan are doing pretty much as they please. Since the capture of Cynthiana, in Harrison county, Kentucky, the Confederates have taken Henderson also, in the same State, and crossing into Indiana, have occupied Newburg, where they made prisoners of two hundred and forty sick Federal soldiers, and seized two hundred and fifty stand of arms. At the last advices it was believed that they were receiving constant accessions to their force, and were moving steadily northward. "Another day's hard riding in this direction," says the Cincinnati *Commercial*—"and there is no adequate force to detain them—and they are at our very doors." On Thursday evening last one hundred and forty Confederates were encamped within eighteen miles of Covington—opposite Cincinnati.

According to the New York *Tribune*, the mission of Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, to Corinth, was for the purpose of tending to General Halleck, in behalf of the President, the command of the armies of the United States. The Philadelphia *News* believes that there is good foundation for the report that Gen. McClellan has resigned the command of the army of the Potomac; but the New York *Post* throws a doubt upon the story by assigning to General Halleck—who was spoken of as McClellan's successor—important duties at New York.

A telegram from Warrenton reports the arrival at that place of five Confederate prisoners belonging to the 2d Virginia cavalry, who had been acting as scouts. A Colonel and a Captain are also said to have been captured. Gordonsville is not occupied by the Federal troops as previously reported. We now learn that General Ewell is there with a body of Confederate forces.

Forty abolitionists, inhabitants of Farmington, Maine, quitted that city a few days ago to avoid the expected draft for soldiers. The Boston *Courier* expresses the conviction that to make up the complement of three hundred thousand men, called for by Mr. Lincoln, drafting is indispensable in all of the New England States. Notwithstanding the liberal bounty that has been offered, the success in obtaining volunteers is, we are told, far from flattering. "Even in Massachusetts," says the *Courier*, "there is this lamentable shrinking from stern, but necessary duty."

The reported capture of Baton Rouge by General Van Dorn is pronounced, by the Southern papers, to be a canard, and its fabrication is ascribed—perhaps maliciously—to Jacob Barker, of New Orleans—Butler's friend—"for financial purposes."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* gives it as the belief of many persons at the Capital, that the Confederate guerilla force in the Valley of the Kanawha numbers some twelve thousand men.

By the arrival of General Nelson at Nashville, with heavy reinforcements, that city is placed beyond immediate danger of capture.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide, Captain Cannon, from Fortress Monroe, arrived at her wharf on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. The Adelaide had quite a large number of passengers, soldiers and civilians. Among the officers by this arrival were Generals Sickles, Stevens and Richardson, of the army of the Potomac. They were each accompanied by portions of their staff. They left General McClellan's headquarters at 9 o'clock Friday morning, and proceeded to Fortress Monroe on board the mail steamer John Tucker. Every thing was quiet on the James river. The health of the troops under General McClellan is reported to be vastly improving. General Sickles proceeded to Washington; Generals Stevens and Richardson were en route for New York.

LIEUT. H. SIDNEY WALLACE NOT DEAD.

FORT WARREN, July 18, 1862.

Editors of the Maryland News Sheet:

GENTLEMEN: I see that in the last issue of your paper received here that you have Lieut. H. Sidney Wallace, of the 17th Virginia regiment, reported as killed in the fight before Richmond of June 30th. Now I have the very best reasons for knowing that this is an error, as I am the identical individual alluded to. I was captured, but not killed—did not even receive a wound. If you will make this correction, you will greatly relieve many of my friends, and greatly oblige

Yours, respectfully,
H. SIDNEY WALLACE.

The Paris *Temps* lately mentioned as an extraordinary fact that the French Government, notwithstanding its great resources, cannot publish early in the morning a debate which is not near so long as many of those which private enterprise in England never fails to give to the public without any

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NORTH AMERICAN.

CAPE RACE, July 19.—The steamer North American, from Liverpool, on the 10th, via Queenstown on the 11th instant, with one day later advices, passed here this morning.

The news of the series of battles before Richmond had excited the greatest attention, and it was thought it would result in prolonging the war.

The sales of Cotton for the week amounted to 68,000 bales.

Surats declined ⅛d, and American descriptions ¼d. The market closed flat. Breadstuffs had an upward tendency. Provisions closed dull.

Consols 92⅛@92⅜ for money.

American stocks quiet.

The London *Daily News* treats the result of the fighting as a serious reverse to the Federals, and as likely to lengthen out rather than shorten the war.

The London *Times* says that the strategetical movements of Gen. McClellan are purely unintelligible, and adds that the recent events must infuse new energy into the Confederate arms, and may produce results calculated to lead to a cessation of hostilities, and eventually to the termination of the war.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of the week to have reached 68,000 bales, including 38,000 bales to speculators, and 12,500 bales to exporters. There has been a reaction in the market, owing to heavy shipments at Bombay, and the quotations of Surats had receded ⅛@⅛d, per lb. American descriptions were also offered at ⅛d. decline since Wednesday, but still the advance on such for the week is ⅛@¼d. per lb. The sales Friday, 11th, were only 4,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed at, at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middlings.
Orleans	19d.	17½d.
Mobile	18½d.	17½d.
Uplands	18d.	17d.

The total stock of cotton at Liverpool is estimated at 156,000 bales, of which 53,000 bales are of American descriptions.

Breadstuffs.—The market has an upward tendency. Flour is steady. Wheat more firm and tends upward. Corn is firmer.

Provisions.—The Provision market is generally unchanged, still ruling dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols for money closed on Friday at 92⅞@92⅝. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £835,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The market on Friday was quiet and steady.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LONDONDERRY, July 11.—Arrived from New York, Aquilla, at Deal; President Fillmore, at do.; Daniel Webster, at do.; Christiana, at do.; Antonelli, at Kingroad; Alliance, at Bristol; Kingkert, at do.; Advance, at Havre; Far West, at Queenstown; Frank Lovett, at do.; Cynosure, at Liverpool; North American, at do.; J. H. Ryerson, at do.; Mohawk, at do.; Ontario, at do.

Arrived from Philadelphia, Cereal, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Portland, Zephyr, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Baltimore, Anna, at Deal; Carl, at Plymouth.

Arrived from Sagua la Grande, Martha, at Liverpool.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at Warrenton—The Rebel Gen. Ewell at Gordonsville.

WARRENTON, Va., July 20.—A cavalry Captain from Gen. Hatches' command arrived here to day with five officers as prisoners, belonging to the 2d Virginia cavalry, who were captured at Madison, (4 miles from Gordonsville). Col. Miller, of the Virginia militia, was also taken prisoner, but has not yet arrived.

Another Despatch.

WARRENTON, July 20.—An officer arrived here last night from General Hatches' command, having in charge five prisoners belonging to the 2d Virginia cavalry, who had been acting as scouts.—Their names are B. J. Farner, A. A. White, A. R. Bibber, A. M. Goodrich and J. H. Harrison. A Colonel and Captain were also captured, but have not yet arrived.

General Ewell's troops are reported to be at Gordonsville, but their number in not stated.

General Pope's recent orders are received by the troops with enthusiasm, but the citizens have terribly long faces since its publication.

A Frenchman arrived here to-day, who left Richmond some days ago, having been persecuted in order to compel him to join the Southern army. Finally he was imprisoned, but was released at the request of the French Consul. He had been keeping a store in Richmond, and says nearly everything was very dear there; coffee was selling at $2.50 per pound, and sugar 75 cents; flour was plenty, and only $7; corn meal was dearer than flour. He paid $450 in Rebel scrip for a very inferior horse and wagon, with which he got away and reached here.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 18.—General Burnside has just returned here, after a short visit to General McClellan.

General Richardson is at the Hygeia Hospital, and is slowly recovering from the debility and illness which has attended him since the late battles on the Chickahominy.

During the past eight months, up to the 1st of July, there have been admitted to the Hygeia Hospital a total of 2,200 patients. Of this number, 1,329 have recovered and returned to their respective regiments; 627 have been sent to the general hospital; 39 have been discharged and sent home, and 201 have died, leaving 4 in hospital up to the 1st inst.

Many of the deceased were in a dying condition when brought here, and some even died before being carried into the hospital building.

Since the 1st inst. there have been received into the hospital 408 patients, of which 238 have been sent to the General Hospital; 66 recovered and returned to their regiments, and 3 have died—leaving, in all, 105 patients now in hospital. During all this period the institution has been under the able charge of Doctor Bartecon.

All Quiet up the James River—The Rebel Army Falling Back.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19.—I learn from a gentleman, recently from Suffolk, that some little excitement prevails there on account of rumors that the Rebels are building bridges across the Blackwater river, which is thought to be preparatory to an attack on Suffolk. Our informant regarded the rumors as doubtful, but said the sutlers were careful not to keep a large stock of goods on hand, and were advised not to do so.

We have had refreshing showers here for five successive evenings, which have cooled and purified the atmosphere wonderfully, and to day the air is quite cool and refreshing.

The steamship Vanderbilt leaves Fortress Monroe this evening for New York.

The steamship Merrimack arrived here last evening from Port Royal, but brings no news.

The mail boat John A. Warner arrived this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Harrison's Bar. She brings no news of moment from the army. Quiet still prevailed.

The Rebel army has fallen back ten miles toward Richmond.

Engagement on the Mississippi between the Rebel Ram Arkansas and the Federal Gunboats—The Rebel Vessel reported to have Run through the Fleet and Reached Vicksburg.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The following is a special despatch to Colonel Forney's *Press:*

MEMPHIS, July 18.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 16th inst, reports that the Rebel ram and iron-clad gunboat Arkansas, under command of Captain J. M. Bryan, came down from the Yazoo river, on the 15th, and ran by that portion of our fleet which lies above Vicksburg, successfully, and anchored under the batteries surrounding that city. The *Appeal* says the ram ran down several Federal war vessels and disabled many more, and that one of our vessels was blown up. The Arkansas is said to be a very formidable gunboat, being plated with 2½-inch iron, with the plates and nails rivited. She has a very heavy armament, and is furnished with two propellers, seven feet in diameter, with four flanges each. The loss of the Rebels is set down at 10 killed and 13 wounded. The Federal loss is not known, but it is said to have been very heavy. In addition to the above, the *Appeal* despatch contains a great deal which is bombastic and not worthy of reproduction, but there is unquestionably some truth in the statements made above. There are no recent arrivals from Vicksburg.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has received a copy of the Richmond *Whig* of the 17th, which contains a despatch from Lieut. Brown, stating that the Rebel ram Arkansas came out of Yazoo river, and ran successfully through the Union fleet of eighteen vessels, but was badly cut up before she reached the cover of the batteries at Vicksburg, losing about 20 men. The captain says she ran the Benton ashore in a sinking condition, blew up a ram, burned one vessel and damaged others.

The death of General David E. Twiggs is announced by the same paper.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Arrangements for an Exchange of Prisoners—Death of Gen. Twiggs.

HEADQUARTERS, July 18.

A flag of truce went up yesterday to Turkey Island Creek, having on board Gen. Dix, who went to meet Gen. Hill, for the purpose of making a permanent arrangement for an exchange of prisoners. The interview was highly satisfactory, but no conclusion being arrived at, the flag of truce will return to-day, when Gen. Lee will be present.

The Richmond papers of the 18th (to-day) contain an account of the death of General Twiggs, who died at Augusta, July 15th.

An Englishman, who represented himself as a son of the Duke of Somerset, was found at headquarters a few days since under suspicious circumstances. He stated that he was with the Rebel General Pryor during the recent battle of seven days. He has been sent North.

Military Governor of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Hon. John S. Phelps, of Missouri, has been appointed Military Governor of Arkansas, and will soon leave Washington for that State. He has full powers, similar to those conferred upon Governors Johnson, Stanley and Shepley, the high purpose being to assist the loyal people in re-establishing their government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. This appointment gives general satisfaction, from the known prudence and firmness of the recipient as well as his unquestionable loyalty. The appointment was unsought, and gracefully conferred by the President.

The French Minister.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The French Minister, Count Mercier, has arrived here from Washington.

Army Affairs—The President's Military Advisers.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—It is known that the President has recently visited Lieut. Gen. Scott, and subsequently General McClellan and the Army of the Potomac, and now has the benefit of their experience, and that of Generals Pope, Mitchell, and other distinguished military officers. The expected presence here of Major General Halleck becomes important in this connection. The current belief is that he will not take the field, but will be entrusted with important duties in this city.

The consolidation of the corps now composing the army of Virginia, and other ascertained arrangements, warrant the conclusion that measures are in the course of consummation to everywhere secure unity of action, or, in other words, a specific plan of operations, the better to insure success, and to prevent all conflict of jurisdiction and jealousies whatsoever. The recently published orders of General Pope are highly popular with military men, as well as civilians, and their execution will remove much complaint on the part of the soldiers.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Arrived, ship Eagle, from Boston. Sailed, ship Belle of the Sea, for New York.

The markets are much excited for staples on account of the uncertainties in regard to the new excise and tariff, the details of the provisions of which are mostly unknown here.

All foreign branches are advancing. Gin to $1 to $1.40. Horn butter sells at 23 cts; crushed sugar, 14 cts; natural leaf tobacco, $1; new wheat, $1.50; cut candles, 18@19 cts; cattle soap, 30 cts.; whiskey, 45 cts.; pure spirits, 50 cts.; Rio coffee, 22 cts.; drills and cordage, 10 cts.

The steamer Pacific, from the Northern Ports, brings $65,000 in gold from Oregon and $10,000 from British Columbia.

Arrived, bark Lucky Star, from New York.

War Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The war meeting to be held in this city during the present week, promises to be a most enthusiastic demonstration. The Governor will call an extra session of the Legislature in a few days to provide for the State bounty, the Constitution not authorizing him to take such action himself. Extraordinary measures are in progress to fill the State's quota as soon as possible.

The Reported Capture of Baton Rouge Untrue.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—The Grenada *Appeal* of the 11th inst. has a despatch from Camp Moore, saying that "the reported capture of Baton Rouge is one of Jake Barker's canards."

Brother of Colonel Morgan in New York.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Colonel Morgan, brother of the pirate Rebel guerilla, was seen in this city to-day.

Departure of the Kangaroo.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Kangaroo sailed at noon to day with over a million in specie.

MARTIAL LAW IN KENTUCKY.

The following proclamation of J. T. Boyle, Brigadier General commanding, was circulated through Louisville, by means of hand-bills, immediately after the receipt of the news of the capture of Murfreesboro' by Forrest:

PROCLAMATION.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 13, 1862.

It is ordered that every able-bodied man take arms and aid in repelling the marauders. Every man who does not join will remain in his house forty-eight hours, and *be shot down* if he leaves it.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

The citizens of Lexington and vicinity are ordered to strictly comply with the foregoing order, which will be rigidly enforced. Persons uniting with us will repair to the Court House, where officers will be stationed to assign them positions in companies. Those not so uniting will confine themselves to their houses from 2½ o'clock P. M.

F. P. BRACHT,
Mayor and Provost Marshal.

LEXINGTON, July 13, 1862.

Special Despatch to the New York Express.

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM CONFEDERATE SOURCES.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—The Grenada (Mississippi) *Appeal* (Confederate), of the 11th, published the following:

"CAMP MOORE, 11th.—The despatch of the capture of Baton Rouge by our forces is a canard of old Jake Barker's, of New Orleans, for financial purposes."

"CHARLESTON, S. C., 10th.—The enemy were landing in force yesterday on the main land, near Port Royal Ferry, as if for another attack against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, but they retreated on the approach of our troops."

THE CHANGE OF COMMANDER.

From the New York Tribune, July 18.

As foreshadowed by our Cairoite correspondence, on Friday morning, the mission of Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, to General Halleck, was for the purpose of tendering him, in behalf of the President, the command of the armies of the United States. Although there is no positive evidence that such is the fact, the statements to that effect are too numerous, coupled with his address to his army, to leave any room for doubt of the fact.

From the Special Wash. Cor. of the Phila. News.

Rumors have been prevalent here for the last three days that Gen. McClellan has resigned his command. I incline to the belief that there is good foundation for the report, and yet it is not possible to ascertain the truth of the matter. There are several rumors as to his successor. Halleck and Pope are both talked of.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, July 14.

We believe the President will appoint Halleck, and because a despatch said to have gone through this (Saturday) morning states he had done so.

* * *

From the New York Express, July 18.

If Stanton is to continue in the War Department,—and if McClellan and Pope are not to be interfered with,—the question is, what is to be Gen. Halleck's specific work? The ways of the Administration are past finding out, especially its ways in army matters, but we may venture to guess that General Halleck is wanted at Washington to consult and advise as to the movements of the various armies as an unit. Gen. Hitchcock, the gossip said was, awhile ago, filling that office, but success not attending his advice, it is deemed judicious to try a new man—one, at least, that brings with him the *prestige* of success—and hence Halleck is called in. We have great faith in the energy, discretion and wisdom of General Halleck, and we trust that with no meddling, demagoguing Congress to annoy him and interfere with his plans—as General McClellan was annoyed and interfered with—he will be able to do something to improve the military situation all around.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Saturday.

LATEST FROM THE PENINSULA.

Intelligence received here from McClellan's camp yesterday evening is to the effect that all was quiet on the Peninsula, and that the operations of the enemy were confined to fortifying the line of the Chickahominy. Our own forces are actively employed, but in what precise manner it would not be proper to state.

POSTOFFICE STAMPS CURRENCY BILL.

The bill making postoffice stamps currency, which passed both Houses of Congress and has been approved by the President, provides that, on and after the 1st of August, all postage and other United States stamps shall be received for all dues less than $5, and which may be received in exchange for United States notes. No private corporation or bank shall make and issue any token, note or device for less than one dollar to circulate as money. Any person so offending shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Special Despatches to the New York Express.

OVERLAND MAIL SUSPENDED FOR A TIME.

The overland mail service has been suspended in consequence of the removing of stock, etc., preliminary to changing the route, which will strike off at Julesburg and follow the Cherokee trail through Bridger's Pass to Salt Lake and thence to the Pacific. This arrangement will save one hundred miles of travel, and protect the coaches from Indian depredations. The telegraph will, it is said, necessarily be changed to the new mail line. After the last sea mail to California, namely on the 21st instant, the overland service will be resumed.

HORSES AND MULES.

Large droves of horses and mules are constantly arriving here to supply the deficiency in the army in Virginia, caused by capture and casualty. They are rapidly transported to the localities where needed. Much suffering is experienced by the poor brutes whilst being transported on the trains, during the extreme warm weather. They are without the needed exercise and also suffer much from want of water.

THE NAVAL GRADE APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent in the appointments under the Naval grade bill on Thursday, but they were not acted upon, as it turns out. The reasons given are that objections were made to some of the nominations for Rear Admiral. There is much regret expressed at this omission both at the Navy Department and elsewhere.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

James S. Hallowell has been appointed disbursing officer of the Postoffice Department, and superintendent of the building, in place of E. J. Hall, dismissed.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The latest news received here from Richmond state that the Confederate General Ewell was wounded in one of the recent battles on the Peninsula, and that General Joseph Johnston, of the Confederate army, who was supposed to be recovering from his wound, had had a relapse.

Special Despatches to the N. Y. Tribune.

COUNT GUROWSKY RECOMMENDED TO A COMMAND.

Before Congress adjourned many members of both Houses signed a paper recommending Count Adam de Gurowsky, an expatriated Polish nobleman, and a writer of distinction, as Colonel of an African regiment. It is said that, if permission is given, he will raise one in the District of Columbia within ten days.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The Senate not only refused to confirm General Marcy, General McClellan's father-in-law, and Chief of Staff, but did the same by General Van Vliet, who, until the recent "change of base" was effected, was Chief Quartermaster on the same staff.

THE SMALL TREASURY NOTES.

It is expected that the Treasury notes of small denominations—one's, two's and three's—will be ready on or before the first of August. They will be issued as fast as possible.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[COPIED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.]

The Enemy's Operations.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 14.

From gentlemen lately down the river as far as Jordan's Point, we learn that over one hundred transports, vessels of war, and gunboats, are at Harrison's Bar in the James river, while the remnant of McClellan's broken army lies on the northern bank from Heron Creek to Westover, extending back from the river about three miles. They are working day and night, displaying an energy in their defeat that we would very much delight to see evinced by the Confederate side flush of their victory. Six long wharves already facilitate the landing of supplies and reinforcements. Houses are are being built for stores and hospitals; and every preparation which a permanent base of future operations would indicate already exist at Harrison's Bar.

The enemy may not move at an early day, but that they have not abandoned the idea of capturing Richmond, will be apparent to any man who may witness their operations at Harrison's Bar.

Commodore Wilkes, of Trent fame, is daily assumed, on Saturday, the command of the Federal fleet in the waters of James river. This man is desirous of perpetuating the fame he acquired during his countrymen for the capture of Mason and Slidell; for the purpose, and under the hope that he may be able to raise the drooping war spirit of the North by some brilliant [illegible] Commodore Wilkes [illegible] medicity [illegible] among his countrymen of the Trent affair, has blinded both the Federal authority and himself as to his capacity, and we should not be surprised at any moment to hear that Wilkes was battering out his little brains against Drury's Bluff. The sixteen Federal gunboats that now shelter and protect McClellan are looked upon with more pride and regarded with deeper affection by McClellan's soldiers, than any other object on earth. When the remnant of the army reached the river, a Federal officer, meeting a naval officer, in the delirium of his delight threw his arms around him, and exclaimed, "There ought to be a gunboat in every man's family." So deep is their attachment to the gunboats that, were all of them ordered from the river, the army would "skedaddle" out of Virginia the first dark night.—They regard a Columbiad with veneration, while a four-mile-shooting hundred-pound rifled gun is idolized. McClellan will have to carry a gunboat with every regiment before he can make them leave the river.

The Federals having had success in canal working around Island No. 10 and elsewhere on the Mississippi, have been seriously considering the feasibility of a deep ditch for gunboats around Drury's Bluff. As ridiculous as this may appear to some of our readers, we know that at one time, and that not very recent, it was discussed by Federal engineers. The complete and perfect barricade, impassable to the smallest craft, which now extends across the river to Drury's Bluff, would have to be removed under the deadliest fire from field artillery and sharpshooters, even after the silencing of our batteries by the gunboats. This the Federals will understand, and they may seek to ditch Drury's Bluff out of existence and Richmond into ashes.

Our army neither digs nor drills one half as much as the Yankees, and yet the spade and the pick contributed as much to the defence of Richmond as the musket and the cannon. Our impatient people must see that General Lee's elaborate earthworks enabled him to remove from the enemy's front that large portion of his army that fell upon his rear, and won the victories which relieved Richmond. We must again dig, dig, dig, or McClellan will dig into Richmond. The spade can only be conquered with the spade; the shovel will always defeat the musket.

We hope to see our long lines of earthworks extended on both banks of the river, completed and perfected with a strength which will defy every effort.

We understand that a skirmish occurred this side of Shirley on Saturday, in which a Federal officer was wounded. The enemy are gradually feeling around their present position to find the exact locality of our troops. Many skirmishes will take place before they learn where we are, all of which will be heralded as great and important victories, and as marking McClellan's second approach to Richmond.

McClellan's "New Base."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

It would seem from the news which we publish to day, that the enemy is projecting an attack upon us by the way of James river. A change of naval commanders in the James, and a strengthening of the fleet, would indicate that an important part of the programme is to be borne by the navy. We should not wonder if the fleet is to form the centre of the hostile line, the right and left wings of which are to be formed of McClellan's army, posted respectively on the north and south banks of James river. The effort will probably be to take our sec but teries by flank attacks, and then remove the obstructions, so as to allow the fleet to come up to the city.

We have no fears of its success. Our Generals will be ready for McClellan, and will force him to another "flank movement" to look out for another "new base."

The Federal Fleet in James River.

The Federal fleet of gunboats, now in James river, commanding McClellan's new position, numbers one hundred vessels. They are, we learn, under command of Commodore Wilkes, of "Trent" notoriety, who will now have another occasion to distinguish himself, in case a foreign vessel should appear in Virginia waters, for the purpose of interfering with the Federal programme.

The Chowan Evacuated.

We learn from a gentleman who crossed the Chowan in the vicinity of the Federal stronghold in that section of North Carolina, a few days ago, that the Federal gunboats, which have for some time been kept in the river to meet exigencies, have been withdrawn. They have, doubtless, been sent to the protection of McClellan.

Interesting from the West.

From the Charleston Courier.

We conversed Monday afternoon with a gentleman just from Texas, and the West, who gives us some very interesting particulars of the state of affairs on his route. He had been three weeks on the road, travelling by day in most of the way, and crossing the Red river twenty miles below Vicksburg. The latter place was then being bombarded, and numerous of the houses riddled.

At Shreveport three Yankee trading steamers with full cargoes came up to the town to trade.—The parties on board exhibited counterfeit passports, and endeavored to pass themselves off as Confederates. Both of them brought between twenty and thirty thousand pairs of boots and cards, the balance of their cargo being composed of hats, shoes, and other much-needed articles in the South. The authorities, however, were too quick for them, and the military commander of the post seized the vessels, put the parties on board in prison, put up the goods at auction, and turned over the proceeds to the Confederate Treasury. Two steamers of a similar character being reported below at the mouth of the Ouchita river, an expedition, consisting of a detachment of 400 men, was sent off to seize these also. Our informant did not learn the result at the time he left.

From the various plantations along the river below Vicksburg the enemy have impressed more than two hundred negroes into service, besides taking off all the mules, wheelbarrows, spades, &c., they could lay hold of. They stated their object to be the digging of a canal for the purpose of cutting off Vicksburg from the Mississippi, and thus get command of the whole river, enabling them to navigate without getting under the guns of our batteries. Vicksburg, it is then said, will be as it were four or five miles out in the country. The general impression was, that they would succeed in this nefarious scheme, by the aid of their fleets, our forces not being able to reach them.

The Yankees promised to return the negroes as soon as they had finished their canal. The people, however, have determined they shall never take Vicksburg. The four thousand men they attempted to land were driven off with the loss of thirteen killed and a large number wounded. Had our batteries restrained their fire a little longer it is believed the whole force could have been captured.

The enemy fired fifteen inch shell at the town of Vicksburg. These, where they struck the ground, in different places, had made holes fully twelve feet deep. Our troops under Van Dorn are worked up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and are extremely eager for a fight. The army was very healthy, the positions around Vicksburg being a succession of hills, affording fine camping ground, with excellent water. Provisions were also coming in plentifully.

The people are burning their cotton almost everywhere along the river, and far back in the country. This feeling is universal, and they do not consider it any sacrifice. One widow lady, who had about eight hundred bales, had set fire to it and burned every bale. When told beforehand that there was no danger for her, she replied that she felt anxious and uneasy in having it around her. Even in Texas, every man has his cotton so stored as to be able to apply the torch when necessary. Some have their bales piled on foundations of lightwood.

The grain crop in Texas, from the Rio Grande to Red river, this year, is the largest one ever known in that State. Occasionally small patches of cotton are seen, but this is planted for home use.

The conscript law was being fully enforced in Texas, and the Government had summoned every man between 35 and 45 to organize for the defence of the State.

An order had been extended for every family to leave Galveston, it having been determined, as in the case of Vicksburg, to defend it to the last. This order has been complied with, except by some seven families. The parties being suspected, their homes were searched, when the stars and stripes were discovered, intended to be hung out should the Federals take the city. All those guilty of this treason were taken out immediately and hung.

Our informant tells a good joke played off by the newsboys upon Picayune Butler, on his landing in New Orleans. They collected together and proceeded to the Levee, where Butler was to land.—As he stepped on shore, they shouted, in chorus, "Here's your Extra *Picayune*." The boys had no papers with them, and the effect produced was irresistible.

What Alabama has Done.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says that "from the most accurate estimate that can be made from the returns of the probate judges and sheriffs of the counties, Alabama has sent to the war from first to last, about sixty-five thousand men, out of a voting population of some eighty-five thousand. Of these the State has armed nineteen thousand and equipped eight thousand. Alabama also turned over to the Confederacy twenty-one thousand arms, captured by her own troops from Mount Vernon arsenal."

"Butler the Beast"

Heaven! exclaims the Mobile *Advertiser*, what a battle cry was that with which the 1st Louisiana began this great fight before Richmond. "Remember Orleans, boys, and Butler the beast!" The memory of Butler cost many a Hessian his life on that long field of rout and slaughter.

From the Santee.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, of the 9th inst., learns that reliable information has been received there, that on Monday, as two of the gunboats of the enemy were ascending the Santee, they were attacked by some of our troops stationed there as a guard. Both vessels attempted to turn down again. One of them, getting aground on a sand bar, was captured by our men. It is reported that one hundred Yankees were killed and wounded in this affair.

The object of the boats, it is presumed, was to destroy the Northeastern railroad bridge.

From the Rockingham (Va.) Register.

Getting in the Harvest.

Our farmers are now very busy in securing their harvests of hay and wheat—more busy than usual, in consequence of the scarcity of hands and the difficulty of their procurement. The harvest is a very heavy one—much heavier and finer than usual. It cheers the heart to see our farmers gathering the crop which the Yankees hoped and expected to reap. The yellow fields look like seas of gold as they wave in the breeze. If we have to continue to fight on for the support of our independence, the valley of Virginia will be sufficient, by a single year's accident, to feed an army for months.

INTERESTING FROM THE WEST.

FROM KENTUCKY.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, of Thursday.

ALARMING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BORDER ABANDONED—UNION MEN LEAVING HENDERSON—THE LINE OF THE OHIO THREATENED BY THE CONFEDERATES.

The withdrawal of the troops from Henderson cannot be regarded in any other light in these regions than as a piece of military blundering. For some weeks past guerilla bands have been committing depredations, and threatening the destruction of the property and lives of the citizens of Henderson. Federal troops were sent to that place for its protection were attacked in the night, and even when reinforced were menaced and threatened.

The raid of Morgan into Kentucky has so startled General Boyle from his propriety, that he has called from Henderson the troops sent to protect that place, thus leaving the people in worse condition than before. It would have been far better never to have sent any troops into that region than to withdraw them after they had begun their work of making arrests. This fact is fully exemplified in the fact that yesterday a large number of the Union men of Henderson felt it unsafe to remain at Henderson, and consequently left and came to this place.

The Union men of that region have been almost entirely disarmed, hence they have been compelled to leave their families and property, and seek safety on this side of the river. Fears are entertained that the property of these men will be burnt, and even that the guerillas may pay Evansville a visit. What preparations have been made for their reception, of course we need not speak. They are, we hope, ample. But it is a notorious fact, that some of our citizens are so fast asleep, or so immersed in business, that nothing but the roar of artillery will arouse them to a sense of the dangers that surround us.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of Friday.

THE MORGAN RAID—CYNTHIANA ATTACKED—A PASSENGER TRAIN BARELY ESCAPES.

The messenger on the Adams Express Company, who left this city yesterday morning, on the Covington route, for Lexington, returned last evening, and gives us the following statement:

The train reached Cynthiana at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was detained by order of Col. Landram, commanding that point, until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Capt. Glass, with his cannon, was on board this train. About 4 o'clock three battalions of cavalry were seen approaching from the east, west and centre of the town, and one of these parties fired on the train. Some sixteen shots struck the express car. The messenger laid down on the floor and protected himself behind his safe.

Capt. Glass at once had his cannon, ammunition and horses disembarked, and he started over to the west side of the town, where Col. Landram had his infantry posted. The messenger does not believe Capt. Glass was killed, although it was so reported. The train was immediately