THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 258. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIED.

In Liberty Town, Frederick county, Md., on Wednesday, the 16th instant, HENRIETTA F., wife of Thomas Maynard, and daughter of the late Joshua Stevenson, of Baltimore aged 31 years.

At sea, on the 1st July, GEORGE J. WHELAN, son of the late Thomas Whelan of this city.

At Washington, on the 19th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH ERWIN, aged 21 years, the beloved wife of Dennis Kirwin. May she rest in peace.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, July 21, 1862.

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

Cancer 1; casualty 2; child-bed 1; cholera infantum 16; colic 4; consumption 11; convulsions 2; croup 3; dropsy 1; dropsy in the head 3; dysentery 1; intermittent fever 1; scarlet fever 14; typhoid fever 5; inflammation of bowels 1; inflammation of brain 4; inflammation of liver 1; intemperance 2; measles 7; old age 5; organic disease of heart 3; palsy 3; rheumatism 1; unknown adult 3; unknown infantile 19; whooping cough 1; worms 2—total 107.

Under 1 year, 32; between 1 and 2, 13; between 2 and 5, 18; between 5 and 10, 5; between 10 and 15, 3; between 15 and 20, 7; between 20 and 30, 13; between 30 and 40, 7; between 40 and 50, 8; between 50 and 60, 1; between 60 and 70, 5; between 70 and 80, 6; between 80 and 90, 6; between 90 and 100, 1; above 100, 0. Still-births 6.

Males 65, females 42. Of which number 16 were colored persons—13 free, 3 slaves. By order,

SAM'L T. KNIGHT, Commissioner of Health

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

General Pope, commanding in the Valley of the Shenandoah, reports to the War Department that a cavalry expedition, under General King, left Fredericksburg on the evening of the 19th inst., and making a descent at daylight the following morning upon the Virginia Central railway station at Beaver Dam creek, thirty-five miles distant from Richmond, destroyed a portion of the railway track, cut the telegraph wires, burnt the depot together with a quantity of musket ammunition, captured one prisoner, and returned—having made a forced march of eighty miles in thirty hours. A telegram from Warrenton assures us that the Federal troops burned the railway bridge over the Rapidan river by mistake; but we are consoled with the information that there are fords by which they can cross whenever an advance Southward may be ordered. Sigel is in command at Sperryville. There is said to be daily skirmishing between his pickets and those of the Confederates who occupy Luray. A report was current at Washington that an engagement had taken place at that point, and that Sigel had been defeated; but the War Department has no news to that effect.

Yesterday it was announced that General Ewell was in command of the Confederate forces at Gordonsville. We are now told that Stonewall Jackson is at or near the same point, with a large force. The Memphis *Appeal* publishes a telegram from the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 15th inst., which states that, although the Confederate lines have been brought closer to Richmond, a large force has been left immediately in front of General McClellan. On Monday, the 14th inst., General Stewart is said to have again made the circuit of McClellan's position, reaching James river, below the mouth of the Chickahominy, and opening fire upon a large fleet of transports, one of which was sunk, and several others crippled.

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs to that journal that "Curtis' army is safe." The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Helena, Mississippi, simply says that General Washburne, with a portion of the cavalry, had reached there, and that Curtis, with the main body of the army, was on his way to the same place; and it was expected would arrive during the evening. On the other hand, despatches to the Southern papers from Grenada and from Jackson, Mississippi, report that Curtis, with either six or eight thousand men—for the number is variously estimated—has been captured by General Hindman; that the men were released on parole, and the officers retained. Between accounts so entirely at variance with each other it is impossible to decide; but the probabilities are that Curtis has not reached Helena. Whether himself and the forces under his command are on their way there, or whether they have actually fallen into the hands of the Confederates, are mysteries which will doubtless be cleared up in the course of a few days.

The excitement caused by Morgan's movements in Central Kentucky had not calmed down at the last advices. The Cincinnati papers contain many interesting details in relation to the condition of affairs in that quarter. The town of Cynthiana was captured on Friday last, and all the troops which had been hastily sent forward to assist in its defence, were either killed, wounded or made prisoners of war. The town of Paris being threatened it was abandoned by the Federal troops that were stationed there who fell back upon Lexington. A detachment of Home Guards was attacked between Mount Eden and Rough and Ready, a few were killed and the remainder taken prisoners. A report that Morgan was marching on Shelbyville created such a panic among the Home Guards at that place, that "they left," as the Cincinnati *Commercial* sarcastically remarks, "in every direction except the one in which the enemy were reported to be advancing." At Lebanon three days previous to the taking of Cynthiana, Morgan captured a small body of Kentucky troops in the Federal service, together with a few Home Guards, destroyed the ordnance stores, burned the wagons and hospitals, and distributed the commissary stores among the poor of the town. "In the Governments depots," writes a correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, "were sugar, flour, bread, &c., and the destruction was immense. Guns were bent double by striking them across rocks, powder, cartridges, and percussion caps," we are told, "were thrown into the creek." It is estimated that the value of the government property lost at Lebanon would reach one hundred thousand dollars—perhaps exceed that sum.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* publishes from the Richmond *Whig* several despatches in regard to the attack of the Confederate steam ram Arkansas upon the Federal flotilla before Vicksburg. The official report of the affair states that one iron-clad gunboat was driven ashore, one steam ram blown up, one vessel burned, and several others damaged. The loss on board the Arkansas is set down at "ten killed and fifteen wounded—others with slight wounds." The Federal account of the same affair states that the damage to the gunboats was not very serious.

By the arrival of Cape Race of the steamer Asia we have European advices to the 13th inst. The English journals speak of the result of the battles before Richmond as a severe reverse to the Federal arms, and regard the position of McClellan as precarious. Some significance will probably be attached to the announcement made by Lord Palmerston in Parliament that the British troops in Canada would not be withdrawn. The London *Herald* treats the affair before Richmond as a decisive defeat of McClellan. The *Morning Post* regards the siege of Richmond as having terminated. The *Times* is of opinion that the Confederate army can hold its position indefinitely, and argues that the Federal Generals will have to commence the siege of Richmond anew, with a much worse chance of success than at first. The new tariff is exciting in England bitterly hostile comments from the Press.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide, Captain Cannon, from Fortress Monroe, arrived yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. The Adelaide had on board a large number of passengers, among whom were several Colonels of the Federal army. Everything was reported quiet on the James river.

The steamer Louisiana, Captain Porter, having on board over three hundred sick and wounded Federal officers and privates, came up to Light st. wharf yesterday morning shortly before 6 o'clock. The Louisiana, having on board Major General Dix, with a flag of truce, left Harrison's Landing on Thursday, and proceeded up the James river as far as Haskell's Landing, where Gen. Dix had an interview with Gen. Hill, of the Confederate army, in regard to the release and exchange of the Federal soldiers now in the hands of the Confederates. The interview was very satisfactory, the Confederate authorities agreeing to release, upon their parole, the sick and wounded, to be exchanged as prisoners of war at some future time. The Louisiana then proceeded further up the James river to Aiken's Landing, a short distance from Fort Darling, where she took on board 405 sick and wounded. Upon arriving at Fortress Monroe, on Saturday, about ninety of the wounded were put on board the steamer Enterprise, and sent to New York, the remainder were brought to Baltimore, to be placed in the hospitals here. The sick and wounded on board the Louisiana were under charge of Surgeon McHenry, and Assistant Surgeons J. H. Case, of New York, Waller, Matlack and Pfleiffer, of Philadelphia.

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN.—We regret to be compelled to announce the death of Mr. George I. Whelan, who expired at sea on the 1st of July, whilst on his way to San Francisco. The deceased was the son of the late Thomas Whelan, of Baltimore, and in all the relations of life was highly esteemed by all with whom he was brought in contact. Among the first who left the Atlantic States for California, after the discovery of the immense gold fields there, Mr. Whelan soon gained great popularity, and shortly after San Francisco became an American city, he was chosen to fill the important office of Mayor, a position which he filled with eminent satisfaction, notwithstanding the fact that at that time his municipality was made up of a mixed and turbulent population from the four corners of the earth. Both in Baltimore and San Francisco the deceased has left hosts of friends, who will hear with extreme regret of his death, cut off as he has been in the very zenith of his usefulness.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT SUCCESS BY GENERAL POPE'S FORCES.

Bold Cavalry Expedition to Beaver Dam Creek, only 35 Miles from Richmond—Several Miles of the Virginia Central Railroad Destroyed—The Depot Destroyed, with Much Valuable Property—The Rebels Greatly Alarmed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 21.

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

SIR—The cavalry expedition I directed General King to send on the 19th inst., has returned. They left Fredericksburg at 7 P. M. on the 19th, and after a forced march during the night, made a descent at daylight in the morning upon the Virginia Central Railroad at Beaver Dam Creek, twenty-five miles west of Hanover Junction, and thirty-five miles from Richmond. They destroyed the railroad and telegraph line for several miles, burned up the depot which contained forty thousand rounds of musket ammunition, one hundred barrels of flour, and much other valuable property, and brought in the Captain in charge as prisoner.

The whole country round was thrown into a great state of alarm. One private was wounded on our side. The cavalry marched 80 miles in thirty hours. The affair was most successful and reflects high credit upon the commanding officer and his troops.

As soon as full particulars are received I will transmit to you the name of the commanding officer of the troops engaged.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Major General Commanding.

WARRENTON, July 17.—The burning of the railroad bridge over the Rapidan river was caused by a mistaken idea of some of the soldiers, instead of by any order emanating from General Banks, or the immediate commander of the expedition, Brigadier General Hatch. The river, however, is fordable at this season at many points near the bridge, and its destruction can be a matter of no great importance either way.

Arrivals from Sperryville state that there has been almost daily skirmishing between General Sigel's pickets and the Rebel scouts near the Gap, at Luray, and that several of the enemy have been killed. They also report that a reconnoissance in force went from General Sigel's command on Wednesday towards Madison, and several guns are reported to have been heard in that direction by travelers the same day.

Parties from Winchester, by way of Front Royal, report that the guerillas have paid frequent visits to the principal routes leading thither, and in the vicinity of Strasburg and Middletown. All the stores at the latter places have been removed to secure positions.

Adjutant General Copeland, of General Banks' corps, has, at his own request, been ordered to duty in General Hunter's army. His place has been filled by Major Pelouze, of Philadelphia, formerly Assistant Adjutant General to General Fremont.

Dr. Chapel, of Nebraska, has been appointed Medical Director of General Williams' Division in place of Dr. Antisell, who has been permanently appointed Medical Director of General Banks' corps.

General McDowell arrived here yesterday and has pitched his headquarters in the field.

Sergeant A. T. Jackson, of the Michigan cavalry, has been appointed to a Lieutenancy in the same regiment, for arduous and meritorious services.

The following changes have recently been made in General Banks' corps:—Brigadier General Auger to the command of the Second Division, vice General Slocum, transferred to the command of another corps; Brigadier General Prince to the first Brigade, and Brigadier General George S. Green to the Second Brigade of the same division. Gen. Cooper, formerly in command of the First Brigade, has been assigned to duty at Frederick.

On Wednesday evening General Banks paid a visit of courtesy to General Hatch's Brigade of General McDowell's corps. This brigade was formerly commanded by General Abercrombie in General Banks' corps. His visit was unannounced, but, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, it was soon discovered, and rounds upon rounds of cheers greeted his presence. His reception by the Thirteenth Massachusetts was cool.

The regiment was drawn up in line, and each soldier held a lighted candle, covered by his cap. On a sudden a thousand candles flashed forth, and the same number of voices shouted loud hurrahs, as the General approached the Colonel's quarters. To each of the regiments General Banks addressed a few brief but pertinent remarks, expressive of his past and present pleasure in meeting them.

Four companies of the Bucktails, (Kane Rifles), are now encamped in this vicinity, commanded by Captain McDonald. Their ranks are thinned by the various bloody battles they have passed through, but they demand to be again led to the battle-field.

Your correspondent hopes to be able to announce in a few days the successful issue of an important enterprise now progressing. Beyond this it will be improper to say at present.

The Escape of the Rebel Gunboat Arkansas—Damage to Federal Fleet Light—None of our Vessels Blown Up, Burnt or Disabled—The Rebel Steamer Much Damaged.

CAIRO, July 21. *The* despatch boat which arrived at Memphis on Saturday brings the particulars of the escape of the Rebel gunboat Arkansas from Yazoo river. The affair took place on the morning of the 15th. On that morning, in consequence of the report brought by refugees that the Arkansas was about to attempt to run by the Federal fleet, the gunboats Carondelet and Tyler and the ram Lancaster started up the Yazoo river to reconnoiter. Eight miles from its mouth they came suddenly upon the Arkansas lying under a bank, and as our gunboats rounded the land she opened upon them with her 68 pounders.

Our gunboats returned the fire for a short time, when a fierce engagement ensued. Finding the channel of the river prevented successful manœuvring, they gradually dropped down towards the mouth of the river, the Arkansas following closely. Just as the latter was passing over the bar the Carondelet closed with her, intending to board her. She succeeded in throwing grapnels aboard the Rebel boat and getting out the plank when the Arkansas opened her steam pipe, throwing hot water across the plank. The Carondelet replied in the same manner, and while thus engaged both vessels grounded. The shock separated them, and the Arkansas succeeded in getting off, but the Carondelet remained fast for nearly an hour.

The Arkansas immediately passed down the river, the Tyler preceding her and maintaining a running fight with her great by superior adversary. None of our gunboats with the fleet had steam up, and the entire fleet was so scattered that but few could fire at the Arkansas as she passed without danger of hitting our own boats. As she approached such boats as could safely do so opened upon her, but her plating resisted most of the shot.

A solid shot from Com. Farragut's gunboat No. 6 struck her larboard bow, passing through under her plating, and ripping it off a considerable distance. What further damage was done is not known. The injuries to our fleet were light. The Benton received a shot near the edge of the after part of the larboard side, killing one man. The Tyler, which engaged the Arkansas nearly an hour and a half, had seven killed and nine wounded. Among the latter Pilots Sebastian and Hince, and Engineer Davis.

The ram Lancaster received a shot under her boilers, causing an escape of hot water, scalding 6 men, 3 of them fatally. The entire Federal loss was 12 killed and 15 wounded, 5 or 6 of whom will die. The Rebel loss is not known, but is believed to be considerable, as the hot water streams of the Carondelet at the time she attempted to board the Arkansas was thrown directly into her.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Release of Federal Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21.—The steamer Louisiana arrived here this morning with about 420 Union soldiers, paroled prisoners, who were put on board the Louisiana about twelve miles below Richmond, to which place the Rebels brought them in ambulances and delivered them over to our Government to be exchanged. They have been prisoners in Richmond for seventeen days, and were taken prisoners at Savage Station and other places at the commencement of the battle, and were at the time mostly in hospital, sick or wounded. They say they have been very well used except that their food was coarse and bad. About eighty were sent from here to New York in a sailing vessel, and the remainder continue on to Baltimore.

The Southern Account of the Attack on our Transports on James River.

MEMPHIS, July 17.—The *Grenada Appeal*, of the 15th, contains a despatch, stating that the Richmond *Enquirer* says, "It is no longer doubtful that our (Rebel) lines have been brought closer to Richmond, but a large force has been left immediately in front of the enemy's position, as an obstruction. General Stuart, last Monday, with a few pieces of artillery, again made the circuit of McClellan's position, and reached James river, below him, and opened fire on a large fleet of transports, sinking one and crippling several others.

Soldiers in Hospital at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals within the District of Columbia and vicinity is 5,300.

Thomas H. Hatz-ll, of Philadelphia, an employee of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, was crushed to death yesterday between two cars.

Call for Volunteers in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, July 21.—The Governor has issued a stirring proclamation calling for volunteers for 21 regiments, and to fill the ranks of the regiments now in the field, the former for nine months and the latter for twelve.

Naval Arrivals.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The United States sloop-of-war Hartford and gunboat Montgomery, have arrived from New Orleans.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE WAR.

BITTER HOSTILITY TO THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF.

CAPE RACE, July 21.—The steamer Asia passed here at 10 o'clock this forenoon for New York, with Liverpool advices to the 13th.

The result of the fighting before Richmond is treated as a severe reverse for the Unionists by the English press, and McClellan's position is regarded as precarious.

Lord Palmerston had stated in Parliament that the British troops would not be withdrawn from Canada.

The recognition of Italy by Russia and Prussia had been announced in the Italian Parliament.

The London *Herald* treats the affair before Richmond as a decisive defeat of General McClellan, and says the Confederate Capital is safe. It does not believe, however, that the campaign in Virginia has ended, but supposes it will go on until Europe stays the uplifted swords and in the name of humanity enforces peace.

The London *Morning Post* argues that practically the scheme against Richmond has terminated. It then points out the dangerous position of McClellan's army.

The London *Globe* hopes that the gigantic difficulties which are being developed in the progress of the war, may have effect on both sides, and that more reasonable news may supercede the plan of military conquest.

The *Times* says that these three days of June mean that the Confederate army is strong enough to hold its position in Virginia for a time that may be indefinitely prolonged, and evidently the Federals will have again to begin the siege of Richmond, with a much worse chance than at first.

The new American tariff continues to excite strong hostile comments from the press. The *Times* bitterly denounces the spirit which regards the tariff with satisfaction, because of its injurious effects upon England in particular and Europe in general. The Liverpool *Post* says the tariff will be looked upon in Great Britain as a measure amounting almost to a declaration of war, and thus the unpopularity of the Northern States will not only be terribly aggravated but it will impart something more than moral force to the cause.

The fortification bill has again been defeated in the House of Commons, and an amendment caculated to preserve to the Commons a due control over the expenditure of public money was carried by a majority of five against the Ministers.

The bill for carrying out the slave trade treaty had finally passed the House of Commons.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that France will never treat with Mexico. When the French army has entered Mexico the Mexicans will be consulted, and their wishes scrupulously respected. France will only quit Mexico after the complete execution of the future treaty.

The *Presse* says the date of General Ferri's departure for Mexico is still doubtful.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, July 13.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gregory made inquiries relative to the proceedings of United States cruisers off the Bahamas. Fortescue said the letters on the subject had been received, but they could not not be produced, as the correspondence was in the hands of the law officers.

At the Green Exhibition, among the awards for for machinery, America gets twenty medals for agricultural machinery, six for military articles, and one medal each for Colt's revolvers and for naval architecture.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 6,000 bales. The market has fully recovered from the depression with an upward tendency, and closes with an advance of ¼d on American stock yesterday.

Breadstuffs are firm but quiet.

Provisions are dull.

LONDON, July 12, P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼@92¾ for money.

Accident on the Columbia Railroad.

NASHVILLE, July 19.—The down train from Huntsville was thrown from the track twelve miles this side of Reynolds' Station. Captain Tatum, of Ohio, and several others, were killed, and twenty were wounded. General Mitchell's family was on the train, but escaped and arrived at Columbia. The train was entirely [illegible] and was washed partly away. Passengers reached this city by private conveyances from Columbia.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The casualties by the accident on the Columbia road are larger than before reported. The train contained about one thousand Ohio and Kentucky troops of Nelson's command. The two hind cars were thrown off while the cars were going fifty miles per hour, on a curve.

About forty were wounded, five of whom died after reaching Columbia, Tenn., and more are not expected to live.

Captain Tatum belonged to the Ohio 6th—the 6th Cincinnati *Gazette*.

The wife of Captain [illegible] was injured.

Mr. McDowat, of Nashville, had an arm sprained.

Blame is attached to the engineer, who escaped to the woods after disconnecting the locomotive from the train, leaving the latter half a mile behind.

Several arrests have been made by soldiers.

One hundred and fifty bales of Comstock & Clark's cotton were burned near Shelbyville.

There has been considerable cotton burning near Tuscumbia and Florence.

Cotton is selling at Huntsville at twenty and twenty-two cents for gold.

The Mutilation of our Dead—The Horrible Fact Fully Proved.

The following is an extract from a letter found in the post-office at Jacksonville, North Carolina, upon the occupation of that place by United States forces. It establishes beyond all doubt the truth of the statements heretofore made as to the atrocities committed by the Rebels on the dead bodies of our soldiers:

CAMP PICKENS, MANASSAS JUNCTION, VA., December 24, 1861.

My Dear Sister: I have seen more since I was here in this war than I ever expected to see in my life. I went on the battle field one day when the great battle was fought, and I saw more than I ever expected to see or ever want to see again. I saw soldiers from Georgia *grabble up Yankees that had been buried, and I saw them pull off their heads and scrape the meat and flesh off their heads, and took the skull bone with them to send home to their folks to see!* and there was a great many dead bodies of horses lying over the field which caused a terrible scent. * *

Your dear brother,

HYMAN CATON.

Direct your letter to Hyman Caton, Company I, 4th regiment, N. C. troops, Manassas Junction, Va.

Naval Order—Solicitor of the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. C. Cook was ordered, on the 7th inst., to the United States steamer Penguin.

Richard Bates, Esq., late of the Attorney Gen eral's office, has been appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Court of Claims, and Hon. John Bozman Kerr, of Maryland, now fills the place vacated by that gentleman.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The weekly statement of the city Banks shows an increase in loans of $829,987; a decrease in specie of $171,565; a decrease in circulation of $17,096; and an increase in deposits of $1,817,922.

Jackson Reported at Gordonsville.

WARRENTON, July 21.—It is reported in Secession circles this morning that Jackson is at or near Gordonsville with a large force. They assert to have received direct intelligence to that effect.

Gen. Halleck.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Major General Halleck and Staff left here this morning Eastward bound.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

The following statement gives the number and value of postage stamps and stamped envelopes distributed by the Department among the various post offices in the United States during the quarter ending June 23, 1862:

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Number.		Value.
9,657,700	1 cent	$96,577
34,299,900	2 cents	1,028,727
117,800	5 cents	5,890
441,360	10 cents	44,136
100,875	12 cents	12,105
115,523	24 cents	27,726
49,710	30 cents	14,913
2,980	90 cents	2,682
61,235,249		$1,232,756

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

4,535,750 envelopes of the various denominations, 934,250 newspaper wrappers, 9,250 letter sheets—valued in the aggregate at $146,847 75.

During the corresponding quarter of 1861, the aggregate value of stamps and envelopes distributed was $1,459,013.

CHINESE DISPENSATION OF JUSTICE.—A letter dated Shanghae, May 31, states that the keeper of an eating house in that city, had, a few days before, charged a visitor with eating a quantity of rice not paid for, when an angry dispute arose. A mandarin was sent for, who ordered the victim to be ripped open to ascertain whether he had swallowed the food. It was done, and no rice found. A false charge had been made; and to put things to rights (according to Chinese ideas) the head of the accuser was quickly taken off, when the magistrate was ready for another job.

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.—The Hong Kong *Daily Press* says of the American trade in China: "Really when we reflect on the increase of American trade in China, within our time, we can hardly believe the evidence of our own senses. A quarter of a century ago, the entire American shipping employed in the China trade was below 10,000 tons annually. It now amounts to at least 250,000 tons, and we positively assert that the arms of England effected the change."

AMERICAN ACTRESSES IN LONDON.—The three prettiest actresses in London are Americans—Miss Sara Stevens, Miss Jessie McLane and Mrs. Jordan—the latter, who has be n called by Fetcher "the sensation walking lady," has made a decided hit in the *Kiss in the Dark*.

The prize steamer Cumbria, which was condemned and sold in Philadelphia only a few days ago, sailed from that port for New Orleans on Saturday with a cargo of flour and provisions.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT FIGHT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

DEATH OF GENERAL TWIGGS.

[COPIED FROM THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.]

Richmond papers of the 17th and 18th have been received. They were jubilant over the capture of General Curtis and the taking of 8,000 prisoners, who are to be sent to Memphis. When we know that General Curtis is safe at Helena, having beaten his foe in several engagements on his way, we may be able to estimate the value of the following victory over our fleet on the Mississippi. The dates are later than the direct intelligence from Vicksburg from Union sources, but the statement is undoubtedly untrue as made:

From the Richmond Whig, July 17.

The Confederate Ram Arkansas Attacks and Disperses the Yankee Fleet at Vicksburg—Official Despatch—Exasperation of the Enemy, etc., etc.

MOBILE, July 15.—A special despatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, from Vicksburg, to-day, says that the ram Arkansas came out of the Yazoo river, and fought through the enemy's fleet, inflicting great damage. She is now safe under our guns, preparing for another dash. Two shots only penetrated her. Our loss was twenty killed and wounded. Captain Brown was wounded slightly. The enemy's lower fleet is hastily retiring.

JACKSON, July 15.—A despatch to the *Mississippian* says the monster Arkansas, this morning, came down through the Federal fleet under a terrific fire, losing five killed and three wounded. The damage done to her is trifling, chiefly to her smoke stack. She is now at Vicksburg, and the wounded have been sent ashore. Generals Van Dorn, Breckinridge and Smith visited her. The Federal loss is unknown.

JACKSON, July 15.—The Arkansas sunk two boats, coming out of Yazoo river. The Federal fleet opened on both sides, pouring in a terrific fire as she passed. On opening a port-hole for air, a shell entered, killing nine and wounding several others. The ram Benton attempted to butt the Arkansas, but missed her and was struck by the Arkansas. She put for shore in a sinking condition. Another Federal gunboat was fired. All the steamers in the fleet below left. One mortar boat grounded, and was burned. The Arkansas is scarcely injured, and is expected to go down the river.

A heavy bombardment is now going on—(8 P. M.) The reports are distinctly heard here. No telegraphic intelligence has been received from Vicksburg for the last three hours.

JACKSON, July 15, P. M.—The firing ceased at 9 o'clock to-night. Both the upper and lower fleets attempted to pass our batteries, but were repulsed. The exasperated and mortified enemy vented his rage by throwing liquid shells into the city, burning one row of buildings. Our batteries are uninjured. No casualties reported.

(The Arkansas is an iron-clad vessel of 1,200 tons, and was built at Memphis, but was removed from that point, in an unfinished condition, previous to the evacuation by our troops. She has since been completed in the Yazoo river.]

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

VICKSBURG, July 15.—We engaged to-day, from 6 to 8 A. M., with the enemy's fleet above Vicksburg, consisting of four or more iron-clad vessels and two heavy steamers-of-war, and four gunboats and seven or eight rams. We drove an iron-clad ashore with colors down and disabled, blew up a ram, burned one vessel, and damaged several others. Our smoke-stack was so shot to pieces that we lost steam and could not use our vessel as a ram. We were otherwise cut up as we engaged at close quarters. Loss ten killed and fifteen wounded, others with slight wounds.

[Signed] ISAAC N. BROWN,
Lieutenant Commanding.

VICKSBURG, July 15.—The sloop of war Arkansas, under cover of our batteries, ran gloriously through twelve or thirteen of the enemy's rams, gunboats and sloops of war. Our loss was ten men killed and fifteen wounded. Capt. Brown, her commander and hero, was slightly wounded in the head. The smoke stack of the Arkansas was riddled. Otherwise she is not materially damaged, and can soon be repaired.

Two of the enemy's boats struck their colors, and the boats ran ashore to keep from sinking. Many were killed and wounded. This is a glorious achievement for the Navy, her heroic commanders, officers and men.

One mortar boat, disabled and aground, is now burning up. All the enemy's transports and all the vessels of war of the lower fleet, except a sloop of war, have gotten up steam, and are off to escape from the Arkansas.

[Signed.] EARL VAN DORN,
Major General Commanding.

A Yankee Regiment Surprised and Routed by Col. Morgan.

KNOXVILLE, July 15.—On the 9th instant, at Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Kentucky, Colonel Morgan's cavalry surprised and routed the Seventh Pennsylvania regiment, capturing their entire train. Among the prisoners is Major Thomas Jordan, who was brought here last night. Our loss is two slightly wounded. The enemy's loss is one hundred killed and wounded, and we captured the enemy's camp and all his rifles and a large quantity of [illegible] and clothing. It was not Captain Llewellyn, Colonel Morgan's quartermaster, who was killed, as reported, but Captain O'Brien, of the Texan Rangers.

Movements of the Enemy in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, July 15.—General Buell's forces are scattered all along the line from Huntsville to Stevenson, and are said to number 30,000, including 1,500 cavalry. McCook's division, 10,000 strong, is marching against Chattanooga, with twenty-five pieces of artillery and Buell's cavalry. Mitchell has certainly been sent to Washington, under arrest. General Buell is now in command of all the [illegible].

Death of Gen. Twiggs.

AUGUSTA, July 15.—Gen. David E. Twiggs died here this morning after a brief illness.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 18th inst.

The Captured Arms.

It is found, says the *Dispatch*, upon examination, that comparatively few of the muskets captured from the Yankees in the battles below Richmond, have sustained serious damage. The fact is, they did not have time, on their famous retreat from the Chickahominy, to make the destruction of property complete, and hence we find, in a lot of twenty thousand, not more than a thousand that cannot be speedily rendered as good as new. These arms are generally of superior quality, including many of recent invention and European manufacture.

Died from Grief.

The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser* announces the death of Mrs. Julia Butler, relict of the late Col. P. M. Butler. She died from grief at the death of her youngest son, E. J. Butler, who was killed in the battle of Tuesday, the 1st inst., near Richmond.

Going to Carry the War into Africa.

The circular of Adjutant General Cooper, in relation to the enrolment of conscripts, and the arrest of persons absenting themselves from the army, furnishes a hopeful anticipation of the future conduct of the war. By following these instructions, the ranks of our armies will be speedily filled up and placed upon a footing sufficiently powerful to overwhelm the hords of the abolition monster, without regard to its "three hundred thousand" so piteously appealed for by the Governors of the "loyal States." If the enrolling officers are zealous and active, says the circular of General Cooper, we shall make our enemy taste of the bitterness of war; if negligent, we shall continue to witness its ravages on our own soil. This significant intimation will inspire the people of the Confederacy with renewed energy. To follow up our recent victories by carrying the war to the very doors of our insolent foe is the ardent desire of every soldier; and we are pleased to perceive that the orders of the Government, having view a campaign of unparalleled activity, are producing a most salutary effect.

The Confederates Sent Clear Weather to Fit In.

From the Richmond Whig, July 17

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

We have heard a faithful man declare that the Confederate arms not achieved a complete triumph, except on a clear day. We know an intelligent gentleman, who plotted, last summer, that the Yankees would turn the tables on us as soon as the weather became co His prediction was based upon actual observation of the variable capacity for labor of the Irish and Dutch, of which the Yankee armies are only composed, during hot and cold weather. Boiling with the battle of Bethel, which occurred on the 10th of June—a beautiful day—our armies with a succession of triumphs throughout summer and until the battle of Drainsville, which happened in cold weather. After Drainville, there was nothing but a succession of rares through the winter months, until Shiloh, which was fought on a warm, clear Sunday. The next day—a miserable rainy Monday—we were compelled to abandon most of our captures of the day before. Since Shiloh and the setting in of warm weather, our arms have been again victorious, almost without a reverse of any consequence.

Without drawing a general principle from these facts, it may be wise for us to inquire whether the natives of the South are not better able to bear its heats than foreigners accustomed to a less enervating climate. The conclusion we draw is the same drawn by the prof the country generally, on other grounds, viz: push the war with vigor, to make hay while the sun shines. July—at least half of it—August, September and October—months of sunshine warmth—remain to us. During these months fair to presume that the Southern soldier can fit his best—far better than when the blasts of Aun and Winter have chilled his blood and numbed his muscles. Shall these months pass idly by? We believe not. Our authorities will make to the hearts of the people, and make sure independence, by ordering every General in third to press with vigor on, to strike while the iron is hot, to make hay while the sun shines, and e not till fire and sword are carried beyond the Land, Potomac.

Battle Bull Run.

To-morrow, 18th inst, is the first anniversary of the Battle of Bun, in which the 1st regiment, from this citized its first laurels. The Yankees, it will be imbered, attacked the Confederates, and afterwal hours' fighting were driven back to Centie, with heavy loss. Monday next, 21st, is thiversary of the battle of Manassas.

From West.

Our Western exchs come to us full of mysterious hints of secretary operations of glorious promise.

The Jackson *Mississipian*, of the 5th instant, says: "We are in contil possession of a bit of news, that is (as fa it goes) as good as the thrashing out of McClellan. It will not be long, we hope, before we will be at liberty to chronicle another glorious and crushing victory over the invaders."

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* contains the following: A daring guerilla chief is out on an excursion, from which we expect to hear in a few days.—We cannot say whether he will turn up at Nashville, New Orleans, Memphis, or ——. But if his adventure should turn out as successful in execution as it is held in conception, his enterprise will wake up Yankeedom, and several thousand Yankees will skedaddle.

Salt.

The Charleston papers state that this most indispensable article is being manufactured in considerable quantities around that city, some twelve boiling establishments being in operation in and about Charleston. The yield is or soon will be about thirty thousand (30,000) bushels per annum, which can be increased to almost any amount.—The great source of expense is the fuel, but experience will no doubt soon suggest many improvements in the mode of boiling.

Clothing Made in Columbus.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says that some idea of the amount of clothing manufactured for the Confederate army in this city may be derived from the fact that about 240 boxes, averaging three feet square, and estimated to make 12 or 14 car loads, have been packed there within a few days past, for a portion of Gen. Bragg's army. All this clothing was made up in Columbus and its vicinity, and a very large portion of the material was manufactured there.

Corn.

The Savannah *Republican* says:—We saw a private letter yesterday, which states that the planters of Florida are contracting to deliver corn, of the growing crop, on the Florida railroad, at 35 cents per bushel. The crop is immense, and far enough advanced to be considered safe. Our letters from all parts of Georgia and Alabama, indeed from the entire Confederacy, represent the crop as in a most flourishing condition, with the promise of an immense yield.

Determination of McClellan.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We believe that, no matter at what "expense of time, treasure and blood," it is the determination of the North to capture this city, and conquer the South if it can. There is no hope, but in our own strong hearts and arms, save in that benignant Providence which has so often interposed for our deliverance, but which only helps those who help themselves. Let us not forget the lesson of Manassas. Every moment now is more precious than gold.

The Big Scare at Gordonsville Caused by Pope's Advance.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of yesterday gives some particulars of the Yankee raid in Orange. It says:—A Yankee force, estimated at number eleven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, with ten pieces of artillery, is reported to have taken possession of Orange Court House, on Sunday, though we have doubts about its correctness, as a person who left that place at 7 o'clock in the evening of that day, says there was no enemy then in sight.—They burned the bridge across the Rapidan river, five miles from the Court House, which would appear to be conclusive that they do not design a further advance. There were idle reports yesterday that they had possession of Gordonsville, but up to 9 o'clock last night telegraphic communication was open with that place.

There was a big scare and a general stampede from Gordonsville on Sunday, the trains leaving there being literally loaded down with old and young, male and female, flying from the Yankees, who some fellow, worse scared than hurt, reported to be within a few miles of the place. Everything that could be, was removed, and the writer, who happened accidentally to be at the place, could but be amused at the evident trepidation which had seized upon all. Government officials, with blanched cheeks, were hurrying to and fro, pale faced women with dishevelled tresses and wringing their hands, rushed to the cars, which were to bear them from the dangerous locality, and, in short, there were but few who did not participate in the general fear and confusion.

The Bombardment of Hamilton, N. C.

The bombardment of the village of Hamilton, N. C., a defenceless village, was a most barbarous affair. The following despatch to the Raleigh *Telegraph* gives the fullest account we have seen:

WELDON, July 10.—A courier has just arrived here, and states that seven or eight Yankee gunboats came up the Roanoke yesterday, and, without the slightest notice, opened a bombardment upon the town of Hamilton. The result of the grand attack was one infant killed on the part of the inhabitants. A portion of Captain Whitaker's cavalry was before them, rallied their landing, and succeeded in killing several Yankees, with but two or three wounded amongst his men. The Yankees are now in possession of Hamilton—always an undefended place.

Floating Battery at Savannah.

It is now officially announced that the iron clad floating battery Georgia, built by the ladies of