# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 259. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.


In this morning's issue of the paper will be found the advertisement of SEAR BROTHERS, Sole Agents for Howe's Improved Weighing Scales. The recommendations of these scales are from the highest sources, and among them will be found the names of R. Hoe & Co., and Chas. T. Porter, of New York. The Messrs. Spear can always furnish to the public the most reliable scales and safes, having devoted many years to the purchase and sale of these articles.

MARRIED,

On the 16th instant, by Rev. Dr. Fuller, ABRAHAM S. POTTER to Miss MADONNA JONES, all of this city.

On the 16th instant, by Rev. E. D. Owens, ALFRED I. JONES to Miss SARAH E. STINCHCOMB, both of this city.

DIED

On the 20th instant, after a short illness, MICHAEL J., only son of James and Mary Grady, aged 22 years.

On the 21st instant, ISABEL, aged 21 years, 9 months and 5 days, daughter of the late Samuel and Elizabeth Chaney.

### WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The news from Louisville concerning Morgan's movements in Kentucky is, that between Crab Orchard and London he destroyed several wagons of a Federal train destined for General Morgan's command at Cumberland Gap. Of course, the wagons whose number is so indefinitely stated were not empty ones; but whether they contained commissariat stores or material of war is not mentioned. Most probably, however, they were laden with the former.

A later telegram from Cincinnati states, on the authority of reports which reached that city by way of Maysville, Kentucky, that the Federal cavalry had overtaken the Confederates under Morgan, on the road to Owensville, and had scattered them after a severe fight, which lasted for an hour and a half—the cannon and horses captured by Morgan at Cynthiana being re-taken, as well as a large portion of other property. The Confederates are said to have lost twenty-five killed; whilst the Federal loss in killed is estimated at twenty.

The steamers on the Western waters are no longer free from guerilla attacks. The Courier and the Eugene, whilst ascending Green river, Kentucky, with troops, were fired into by a party of cavalry. At McAllister's landing two miles beyond Newburg, Indiana, the steamer Commercial was also attacked in a similar manner; whilst at Randolph, Missouri, the Belle, on her way from Memphis to St. Louis, was likewise fired upon.—"The result," we are told, "was unknown."

At Hudson, Mo., Porter's guerillas were attacked and routed by a detachment of Federal troops under Colonel McNeill. The Federal loss is set down at fifteen killed and thirty wounded. The guerilla loss is said to have been much heavier.

There was renewed excitement at Nashville, Tennessee, on Monday evening last—the Federal pickets on the Lebanon road having been captured by the guerillas under Colonel Forrest, who was reported to be in force within five miles of the city. The Confederates have also broken up the railway communication between Corinth and Tuscumbia. As the Tennessee river is no longer navigable, in consequence of the low stage of water, great difficulty, it is said, will be experienced in providing with adequate supplies those portions of Buell's army which are at or near Tuscumbia.

A telegram from Cairo reports that fifty-three men, belonging to the 34 Michigan cavalry, were captured by the Confederates, near Booneville, Mississippi, on Saturday last.

We know but little concerning the present condition of the army now encamped under cover of the gunboats on the banks of the James river, beyond what is furnished by the correspondents of the Northern journals. From these sources, however, we learn that the furlough fever has somewhat abated; that many of those who contemplated asking for leave of absence have concluded to remain; but that many other officers, surfeited with war and its horrors, have sent in their resignations and "want to go home." Quite a number too, we are told, "are compelled to resign in consequence of ill health." Although the health of the army has improved somewhat recently, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* "regrets to state that sickness still exists to a great extent." The only danger which General McClellan has to apprehend in his present position is the cutting off of his supplies, which have to reach him by the James river. The Confederates are reported to be "in considerable force on both sides of the river from four to eight miles below the mouth of the Chickahominy; whilst above, at Turkey Island Bend, Curl's Neck, and at Dutch Gap they are constructing large and massive batteries. On several occasions the gunboats have driven them from their work; but it was resumed again as soon as the boats retired, and the batteries are now supposed to be "fully prepared, equipped, and ready for future action." Under these circumstances it is not surprising that it should be currently rumored "that the troops would receive orders, in the course of a few days, to evacuate their present position," where they suffer terribly for want of pure and wholesome water, and are weakened down with diarrhœa and dysentery. It seems scarcely probable, however, that McClellan will abandon the secure position which he has already sacrificed so much to attain. The report to this effect is, nevertheless, gravely announced by the correspondent of the *Inquirer*, and is reproduced, without comment or contradiction, in the *New York papers*.

In what manner the army of the Peninsula became so seriously depleted has been a mystery to many. The Providence *Post*, however, furnishes the explanation, on the alleged authority of President Lincoln, who is said to have ascertained, during his recent visit to Harrison's Landing, "that about seventy thousand officers and soldiers were absent from their post." The killed, wounded and sick, he estimated at forty thousand. Thousands had been allowed leave of absence in consequence of sickness, who although now restored to health have not returned; other thousands were away on furlough, and large numbers have left without any authority whatever. Senator Chandler estimates the original strength of the army on the Peninsula, inclusive of the reinforcements which were sent there before the recent battles took place, at from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty thousand men. What McClellan's present force is, even if it were actually known, it would be manifestly improper to state; but it is evident that it has been greatly weakened from a multiplicity of causes, some of which we have already noted. The New York *World* in commenting on the above quotes the following passage from the army correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The writer says: "Not a mail boat or transport vessel that leaves our wharves but takes away, upon every trip, from a dozen to fifty of the rank and file officers, and to such an extent has this prevailed that it is no exaggeration to say that seven out of every ten of the above rank of officers are absent from our army."

The War Department has issued an order authorizing the military commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, to seize any real or personal property which may be necessary or convenient for their respective commands, and also to destroy property for military purposes. It is further ordered that the negroes within and from the above States shall be employed as laborers for military purposes, giving them reasonable compensation for their services and that a record shall be kept to show from whom the property and persons are taken, as a basis upon which compensation can be made—in proper cases.

### WON'T VOLUNTEER.

*From the New Bedford Mercury.*

There seems to be a lack of nothing in our State but men. At public meetings there have been the most patriotic speeches, and resolutions expressive of a determination to sustain the Government, and a willingness to make any sacrifices in its behalf. Individuals have exhibited a most commendable and liberal zeal in contributions of money, and town and city Governments have made generous appropriations for the aid of volunteers. We have everything but the volunteers. These, the one thing wanted, are not forthcoming. Why is this? We have boasted of what we could do, as well as of what we have done. We could furnish an army of a million men in the North. Three hundred thousand are called for; and in all sadness we confess our hope of that number volunteering is dying out.

CAPTAIN MANSFIELD.—The Republican newspapers in Wisconsin are circulating reports injurious to the loyalty of Capt. John Mansfield, of Portage city, now Provost Marshal at Fredericksburg. The charge is that he is "too tender" with Secessionists. As Captain Mansfield is a Democrat and an outright friend of the Constitution and the Union, doubtless the complaint is founded upon his indisposition to steal negroes either for camp use or northern consumption.—*Milwaukee News.*

MATTERS AT FORT DELAWARE.—There are now 3,400 Rebel prisoners in this fort, which is located on Pea Patch Island, in the Delaware river. Capt. Gibson of the regular army in command. A strict surveillance is maintained over the prisoners. The revenue cutter Dobbin lies off the island ready to co-operate against any attempts to escape. New barracks of brick are being constructed within the fort for the Union officers and soldiers.

"THAT'S THE QUESTION."—"Why did you come back?" asked a sleek, well-fed citizen of a poor, half sick Federal soldier just returned from McClellan's army. "Why don't you go?" replied the soldier.

## LATEST NEWS.

## TELEGRAMS.

### IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

**Property in the Rebel States to be Seized for the use of the Army—Negro Labor to be Employed in the Army and Navy.**

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 22, 1862.

*Executive Order.*

First. Ordered that military commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands as supplies or for other military purposes; and, that while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantoness or malice.

Second. That military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers, within and from said States, so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labor.

Third. That as to both property, and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show quantities and amounts, and from whom both property and such persons shall have come, as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases, and the several departments of this Government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts towards the execution of these orders.

By order of the President.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

### FROM KENTUCKY.

**Morgan Again.**

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Between Crab Orchard and London, John Morgan destroyed several wagons of a Federal train destined for General Morgan's command at Cumberland Gap.

The *Democrat* says that the Rev. E. Livingston Wells, an Episcopalian of this city, is confined in the military prison. He will be released if, in addition to taking the oath of allegiance, he will go to Connecticut, whence he came hither, and remain there during the continuance of the rebellion. Otherwise he will be sent to Camp Chase.

**Guerillas on the Ohio.**

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—The steamer Commercial, Captain Archer, from Memphis, arrived here yesterday.

Captain Archer reports that the steamers Courier and Eugene, with troops on board, were fired into on entering Green River, by musket-armed Rebel cavalry. It was not known that either boat had lost any men.

On arriving at McAllister's Landing, two miles below Newburg, Indiana, the Commercial was fired into by some guerrillas, one ball passing through the gangway and doing some damage.

The steamer Belle, bound from Memphis to St. Louis, was fired into by a gang of Rebels at Randolph, Mo. What injury was done to her is not known.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21.—The mail boat arrived here this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from Harrison's Landing, and reports all quiet on the river and also at the seat of war.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 19th announces the conveyance to the Federal transports below Drury Bluff, on James river, under a flag of truce, of between seven and eight hundred Union prisoners, mostly wounded, including a number of officers and surgeons, confined since their capture in the Libby prison on Cary street. Many of these released prisoners have already gone north.

### FROM NASHVILLE.

**The Rebels in Force Around the City.**

NASHVILLE, July 21.—Our pickets were captured on the Lebanon road this evening, five miles from here, by the guerrillas. One of them escaped.

Three bridges were burned to-day within eight miles of here, on the Chattanooga road.

The enemy is in force, under Forrest, only five miles from the city. Our troops are out, and there is great excitement in the city.

**The Use of Postage Stamps as a Circulating Medium.**

WASHINGTON, July 22.—There appears to be a very general misapprehension with regard to the act authorizing payment in stamps, and to prohibit the circulation of notes of a less denomination than $1, which was approved July 17th. Under the provisions of this act the Secretary of the Treasury, and not the Postmaster General, is directed to furnish postage and other stamps to the Assistant Treasurers, and such designated depositories of the United States as the former may select, to be exchanged by them, on application for United States notes; and from and after the 1st of August such stamps shall be received in payment of all dues to the United States less than $5, and shall be received in exchange for the United States notes when presented in sums not less than $5 to any Assistant Treasurer or designated depository selected as afore said. *Hence this law does not make postage stamps a legal tender, nor does it require postmasters to receive them in exchange for United States notes.* It is expected that the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish postage stamps to be used as a circulating medium under the law in such form that they cannot be attached to letters or other mailable matter. Such stamps will be exchanged by postmasters for the regular postage stamps, besides being redeemable in Treasury notes by Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositories as the Secretary of the Treasury may select.

No postage stamps can be thus exchanged at postoffices or redeemed by the Treasury Department unless furnished through the agencies of that Department. Postage stamps now sold by postmasters are not exchangeable or redeemable by them; and if such stamps are gummed to any or other paper which soils or renders them unfit to be used in the prepayment of postage they will be rejected for postage, because when so soiled they cannot be distinguished from stamps which have already been used for postage.

**Morgan's Guerillas Overtaken and Defeated in Kentucky—Cannon, Horses and Other Property Taken by Him Re-captured.**

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Reports via Maysville state that our cavalry had overtaken Morgan's band of guerillas on the road to Mcaville, from Mount Sterling, and after a severe fight of an hour and a half Morgan's forces were completely scattered, and the cannon and horses captured by Morgan at Cynthiana were retaken—also a large portion of the stolen property. The Rebels lost 25 killed. The Federal loss was 20 killed.

**Strike of Laborers on the Lehigh Canal.**

EASTON, July 21.—The laborers engaged in repairing the Lehigh canal are standing out for an advance of wages. They ask an increase of from one dollar and ten cents to one dollar and thirty-seven cents per day. There are about two thousand men employed. Many of them are willing to continue at work, but by a combination of the strikers no one is permitted to go to work. Work is suspended all along the line.

MAUCH CHUNK, July 21.—The laborers on the Lehigh canal are on a strike for higher wages.—They ask $1.37 a day, while they have been getting $1.10. The strike is reported to be general.

No one is permitted to go to work.

**The Escape of the Arkansas.**

CHICAGO, July 22.—A special report of the escape of the Rebel steamer Arkansas says:—The Rebel ram Arkansas succeeded in running through our fleet. Com. Farragut made an ineffectual attempt to sink her. His entire fleet passed down the river, each vessel pouring a broadside into the Arkansas as she passed. The Rebels acknowledge that one 7-inch steel-pointed shot went through the Arkansas, but assert that this is the only damage she sustained. A reconnoissance the next morning showed that the Arkansas was undergoing repairs, but she did not appear to be in any danger of sinking.

**A Fight with Guerillas in Missouri—The Rebels Badly Whipped.**

HUDSON, Mo., July 22.—Colonel McNeill, with a detachment of Federal troops, has had a fight with Porter's guerilla gang near Memphis, in this State, in which the Rebels were badly whipped. Our loss was 15 killed and 30 wounded and missing. The Rebel loss was much greater. They left 23 dead on the field. Colonel Stacey, a notorious marauder of that section is, among those killed. Colonel McNeill is still in pursuit of Porter's band.

**United States Small Notes—The New Tariff.**

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Workmen are now engaged in arranging necessary machinery in the Treasury building for printing the recently authorized United States notes. On inquiry it is ascertained that those below the denomination of $5 will be issued in about three weeks.

The Treasury Department is arranging the details for carrying the new tariff act into operation. A general circular on the subject will be issued by the 1st of August.

**General Halleck in Washington.**

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Major General Halleck arrived here this evening accompanied by General Cullom and Colonel Kelton. There are at least a dozen generals now in Washington including Maj. Gen. Burnside. They are not here on a mere visit of recreation.

**Leave of Absence.**

WASHINGTON, July 22.—It is understood that Captain Gibson has obtained leave of absence until further orders, to command a regiment of volunteer artillery from Pennsylvania, and that Major Burton will relieve him in command at Fort Delaware.

**The War in Mississippi.**

CAIRO, July 22.—Fifty-three men of the 3d Michigan cavalry were captured by the Rebels near Booneville, Mississippi, on Saturday. Skirmishes occur almost daily in that vicinity.

**General Halleck En-route to Washington.**

HARRISBURG, July 22.—General Halleck arrived here this morning by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and left for Washington via the Northern Central Railroad.

**The Hartford Not Arrived.**

NEW YORK, July 22.—The announcement of the arrival of the sloop-of-war Hartford at this port last evening was a mistake. It was the Norwich which arrived.

A RUMOR DISPERSED OF.—So far as is known at the War Department, there is no foundation for the rumored defeat of Stonewall Jackson by Gen. Sigel. It is not known that any engagement has taken place of late.—*Washington Star.*

### FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatches to the N. Y. Express.*

THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

The President, to-day, has been urged to call out more troops, and by draft if not at once provided. He will decide upon this policy when Gen. Halleck arrives, and then make his proclamations to the people and the army.

*Special Despatches to the New York Tribune.*

THE PRESIDENT'S GENERAL ORDERS.

The forthcoming General Orders of the President will not be mealy-mouthed on the subject of slavery. Some who have seen these orders, read in them the doom of the peculiar institution. Not only will General Halleck's General Order No. 3, and its kindred, be in effect revoked, but officers will be bidden to take the blacks who come within their lines into the United States service and set them at work. Probably it will be left to the discretion of each to decide what manner of work they are best fitted to perform.

THE NEW ENLISTMENTS.

The rose-colored paragraph which appears in this evening's Washington *Star*, and will probably be telegraphed to some of your cotemporaries, to the effect that already more than 30,000 of the 300,000 men called for have been enlisted, and that the public would be agreeably surprised if it knew the promptitude of the country's response to the summons of its Chief Magistrate, is the offspring of an active imagination, which sees things through an atmosphere of hope. The truth is, that notwithstanding all that has been said and done, enlistments are in no part of the country so rapid as could be wished. Among those most likely to know the facts, there is talk of the necessity of a draft, unless men enlist more rapidly. Others think that the authoritative promulgation of a thorough war policy by the President, accompanied by a declaration from him, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, that whoever fails to carry that policy out shall receive condign punishment, will quicken the pulse of the people sufficiently to make the roads swarm with men able to do battle.

THE REPORTED INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S WAR POLICY.

A paragraph, which you copy from the Washington correspondence of the *Sunday Mercury*, to the effect that a number of Senators, headed by Trumbul, waited upon the President and full Cabinet, on Saturday, and offered a formal address, "indorsing and urging the more energetic war policy about to be inaugurated," has this foundation: On Friday forenoon Trumbull called at the White House to make his adieu to the President. Finding the Cabinet in session, he expressed his views, the character of which is well known, on the conduct of the war, in a little impromptu speech, which was probably more effective than any formal address, signed by however many names, could have been.

FROM NEW MEXICO—JUNCTION OF CALIFORNIA TROOPS WITH COL. CANBY.

Information has been received here that General Carlton's expedition from California, consisting of ten companies of infantry and a battery, regulars and volunteers, have reached Santa Barbara in safety and fine condition. There Gen. Carlton formed a junction with the force under General Canby. This juncture secures the driving of the Confederates out of the Mesilla Valley, Arizona, as well as out of the northern tier counties of Texas, and the restoration of the authority of the United States over Fort Fillmore, Arizona, and Fort Bliss, Texas.

*Special Despatches to the N. Y. Times.*

THE CONFEDERATES AT GORDONSVILLE.

It is ascertained that Gen. Ewell, with three brigades, now occupies Gordonsville, a position for not taking which last week Gen. Hatch is severely censured.

FURTHER IMPORTANT CHANGES EXPECTED.

Gen. Pope is still in the city, awaiting, by desire of the President, the arrival of Gen. Halleck.—Since Gen. Pope was placed in his present important command, military matters in Virginia and in the West have assumed a somewhat different aspect, and now important changes are again deemed necessary. To-day an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held, at which several Generals were present. Military affairs and military changes were discussed at length, but no result, it is said, was attained, the President wishing to consult Gen. Halleck.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA READY.

All Gen. Pope's arrangements for immediately taking the field in Virginia are made, and his army awaits his arrival with impatience. His recent stirring orders have inspired the soldiers with great enthusiasm.

*Special Despatches to the New York Herald.*

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

It was bad enough for such Senators as Trumbull to bear the indignity of passing an explanatory act in advance of a veto, to prevent the descent of the Executive thunderbolt upon wild and reckless legislation, but he and others have since touched the depths of degradation by waiting upon the President and offering a formal address, endorsing the Cameronian policy of the Secretary of War. Henry Clay and Daniel S. Dexter have done this.

THE POSTAGE STAMP LAW.

Much difficulty is experienced in carrying out the law authorizing the issue of postage stamps for currency. The act appears to have been hastily drawn, without consultation with the Postmaster-General. It inaugurates a conflict of authority between the Postoffice and Treasury Departments, and promises to work quite a revolution in the settlements of the former with contractors and postmasters. The details in reference to the issue of the stamps have not yet been agreed upon. The necessity for the immediate issue of a portion of the one hundred and fifty millions of Treasury notes precludes the execution of them in the Treasury Department itself. It is understood that the American Bank Note Company is now engaged in the preparation of the small notes.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

An affair of honor was to come off at Arlington House to-day, but was frustrated by the vigilance of the police. It appears that Capt. O. F. Mackenzie, of the Fifth Cavalry, recently asserted the superiority of English over American arms. Capt. Whittemore, of the United States volunteers, who was present, expressed his preference for the Springfield over the Enfield rifle. The English captain called him a fool, and instantly had a cup of tea thrown in his face by Captain Whittemore. The result was a challenge from Captain Mackenzie, which was accepted by Captain Whittemore, after having resigned his commission. After the acceptance, it is said, the English captain desired to back out, but was informed that he must either fight or take a public horsewhipping. The meeting was arranged for this afternoon, in the vicinity of the Arlington House, but the police were at hand, and succeeded in arresting Captain Mackenzie. His opponent escaped from the field as the driver of a pine wagon standing near at hand, and has not yet been arrested.

### THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC MIND GLOOMY—CONFIDENCE IN M'CLELLAN SHAKEN.

*From the New York Times, Editorial.*

In spite of all well-meant endeavors to conceal the fact, a profound gloom has settled upon the public mind in regard to the conduct and prospects of the pending war. The great mass of the people are discouraged and disheartened. And the reason of it is that they have lost faith in everybody and everything except their own exhaustless resources and their own indomitable purpose to crush the rebellion and preserve the life and unity of the nation. They have poured out their treasures and their blood like water; and they do not see the fruits they were promised for such sacrifices. They have given their confidence without stint to the men who wielded the weapons they had placed in their hands,—and they do not find that confidence justified by success. They have waited patiently week after week, month after month, through the slow revolving seasons of a whole year, for victories, brilliant and decisive, promised them from day to day; and though every hour some man is dead, and every heart grieves for friends who will return no more forever, the victories are yet delayed and seem indeed further off than when the war began.

One after another, too, the men on whom they had built their hopes have failed them. They know not whom to trust, or on whom they may rely, to carry the nation forward to that crowning triumph which they know is its right and its due. Their faith in all their leaders has been sadly shaken. And until that faith can be restored by the achievement or the promise of some renewed success, we must struggle against popular despondency, and be prepared for the vast brood of perils, real and imaginary, which move in its train. For a year now, the nation has leaned on McClellan and the splendid army which was placed at his disposal, and which he has moulded into the most formidable force ever organized on this continent. But it is idle to disguise the fact that their faith in him has been shaken to its foundations by his failure to accomplish with that army a single one of the results which it was adequate to achieve. It might have taken Manassas—it ought to have beaten the Confederate army at Yorktown,—its leader promised with it to capture Richmond. It failed at every point, and while it has been growing weaker, the force it was fighting has been growing stronger, day by day. * * *

For the last ten days it cannot be denied that the public has been inclined to take the gloomiest view of affairs, and to despair of better councils, and a more vigorous and successful conduct of the war. Not that the public mind has lost its elasticity, or the popular heart anything of its wonted courage. Let the Government take but a single step toward reforming these felt and acknowledged evils, and the people will respond with fresh enthusiasm and renewed hope to any demands that can be made upon them. But when they hear from one side fierce and reckless denunciations of the Abolitionists, and from another despairing appeals to the negro slaves for valor to crush the rebellion, and from the Government itself only despondent complaints of the embarrassment caused by this contending pressure, they may be excused for fearing that all just and noble leadership is lacking to the nation, and that we are likely to drift into anarchy and ruin through sheer waste of the energies that seek only some hand and head competent to wield them aright.

Johnson J. Hooper, formerly editor of the Montgomery *Mail* and a humorous writer of high reputation, died at Richmond on the 7th inst. He was by profession a lawyer, and at one time occupied the position of circuit judge in Alabama. At the breaking out of the rebellion he volunteered his services to Jeff. Davis, and was by him appointed to a lucrative position.

The Democratic State Convention of Minnesota assembled at St. Paul on July 2d. The delegates from the two Congressional districts in the State subsequently met, and made the following nominations:—First district, Hon. A. G. Chatfield; Second district, Wm. J. Cullen, Esq.

*Washington Correspondence New York Herald.*

### THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN MITCHEL—TESTIMONY OF COL. NORTON.

The following is an abstract of the testimony of Colonel Norton, of the 21st Ohio regiment, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in reference to General Mitchel:—

Colonel J. S. Norton, 21st Ohio Volunteers, submitted the following brief statement in regard to the conduct of the officers and soldiers under the command of General Mitchel, of the Third division of the army of the Ohio, in North Alabama—

I claim, in the first place, that General Mitchel took possession of cotton in a Rebel fortification, and sold that cotton for three cents per pound to a man by the name of Clark, when he was offered seven cents per pound by a man named Fuller. Mr. Clark lives in Ohio, and Mr. Fuller in Athens, Alabama. I claim, also, that he gave this man Clark and his associates the exclusive privilege of transporting cotton by Government wagons from Huntsville and Athens to a point on the railroad or roads leading to Nashville; that he would permit no one else to use the teams or transport cotton by them. I have a statement here, as sworn to by a man named D. A. Saxon, who is in the employ of the Government—a mail agent between Huntsville and Reynolds' Station, on the railroad—of a conversation in which Clark said that he got his cotton through by sleight-of-hand; that it cost him nothing to get it through, as General Mitchel sent it through in Government wagons. Mr. Hall, of Cincinnati, told me that General Mitchel said to him that he had made a large amount of cotton through his son-in-law in North Alabama. His son-in-law was there, and I was introduced to him by the General. That son-in law was understood to be connected with Mr. Clark in these cotton transactions; it would so appear from Gen. Mitchell's statement to Mr. Hall, that he had made a large amount in cotton through his son-in-law.

I charge Colonel Turchin, and the officers and soldiers under his command, with having committed outrages and depredations upon the people of Limestone county, and the county west to Tuscumbia, contrary to the printed orders of Gen. Buell for the government of the army under his command—in that they have stolen horses, mules, bacon, corn and fodder from the inhabitants, without receipting therefor, or giving any account of the same. I charge that they have plundered houses; taken from then ladies' wearing apparel, gentlemen's clothing, and have broken furniture and windows, broken locks of drawers, and destroyed everything in and about various premises. I charge them with committing rape upon servant girls in the presence of their mistresses, with stripping rings from ladies' fingers, cutting bacon upon parlor carpets, piling meat upon pianos, and being quartered in houses when they should have been quartered in their tents; robbing citizens upon the highway, breaking open safes and stores, breaking jars and everything generally in drug stores, in two or three instances. They have also taken away horses, mules, buggies and harness.

I further state that General Mitchel knew of these things; that I took written statements to him on two occasions; that I introduced committees of citizens to him for the purpose of getting some redress for these grievances or a cessation of them; that he paid no attention to them, or rather failed to stop the depredations up to the time that his legal was ordered to march to another section of the country. In proof of these charges I will submit the sworn statements of the citizens who suffered under this treatment, as well as the statements of officers of the army who were cognizant of the facts. These sworn statements will be submitted to the committee whenever they ask for them. My regiment is located at Athens, Ala., and I propose to report it as soon as I conclude the business I have brought me to this city. My residence is Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio, and a letter addressed to me there in care of my wife, Mrs. J. S. Norton, would reach me.

General Mitchel required of those who applied for permission to buy cotton, that they should give him one cent per pound on all they bought for the privilege of buying.

C. L. TURCHIN TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

The court martial in session at Athens, Ala., to try Col. Turchin, of the 19th Illinois volunteers, is constituted as follows:—Brig. Gen. Garfield, Col. Jacob Ammon, 24th Ohio Volunteers; Col. Curran Pope, 15th Kentucky; Col. J. G. Jones, 424 Indiana, Major Mundy, 23d Kentucky; Col. T. D. Sedgwick, 2d Kentucky, and Col. Beatty, 31 Ohio. Capt. P. T. Swain, U. S. Infantry, is the Judge Advocate.

*From the New York World (Editorial).*

THE MISTAKE OF THE WAR.

Everybody's prophecy is fulfilled. The guerrillas are awake and abroad. Morgan, the chief of them, is on Northern soil.

He crosses two States and enters a third. He captures Harrodsburg, Lawrenceburg, Versailles, and Henderson, Kentucky; rips up the track and burns Ekhorn Bridge, of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad; burns another bridge on the Kentucky Central, thus severing the communication of Lexington with the North and West; encounters the Ohio river; impresses hundreds of horses and enlists riders for them all, and halts to get breath in the town of Newburg, Indiana.

He indulges his "lines of communication," or his "lines of retreat," or his "base of supplies," with not the syllable of "an order," nor the glance of an eye. He pushes ahead. What he can do he does; what he can't do he don't do. What he can take along with him he does take along with him; what he must leave behind he does leave behind. He tells one citizen that he comes to raise recruits and steal horses, not to fight. He replies to another: "Well, we're here to ride around the country, and play h—ll generally." He tells the good people of Henderson, on the Ohio, that "he has come to protect the citizens against insults and ruling despotism." He tells the floating population of the river that he don't intend to interfere with any except government boats; navigation may go on until further orders. This is John Morgan, eyes.

How many men has the bandit? One thousand at most, we are told? Say fifteen hundred. Have we no troops in Kentucky? O, yes, several. We have (or had) at Frankfort, the capital, the 85th Ohio, the 55th Indiana battalion, some "regulars," two or three pieces of artillery, and considerable cavalry. We have (or had) at Lexington, Brigadier General Ward, with a force of some 2,000, and three or four hundred irregular troops at Nicholasville. We have (or supposed we had) troops at Louisville and troops at Bowling Green and elsewhere. We have all these, but we have also John Morgan galloping across Central Kentucky without being murdered, molested, or met—galloping through the fastest counties of Kentucky, eating and drinking and bearing away to his heart's leisurely content, and there are none to offer him the soldier's battle by day or the partisan's bullet by night.

Where is he now? It has been hours since we heard from him. Whither will his future footsteps tend? While our gallant troops are lying on their arms in the shape of a stupendous strategical zeina in Lexington, is he negotiating with the Mayor of Indianapolis for the surrender of the city? Does he have an eye to a retreat as profitable as his advance? Will he go by Cincinnati and put the torch to it, gallop to the Gap and fall upon his loyal namesake's rear while Rains rushes on the namesake from the front? Where will he plunge next, into East Tennessee or West Virginia?

Morgan is a guerilla, a "partisan leader" the tactics calls him. Now there is one respect in which a bad cause is like a good one. It does not object to a weapon on account of its excellence. Assistance is never declined on the ground of its efficiency. The American insurrection is like the American attempt to suppress it. It is bent on success. Its "being's end and aim" is success. Its prayer and song is success. Its meat and drink is success. Success has power everywhere. It has power in America. "Success is a duty" is the motto of America. Success cuts the knot never pauses to untie it. Success is provokingly impartial. It has smiled upon tyrannies and republics both. It has crowned wickedness and turned away from right.

The lesson of the hour in America is very simple. It is this: there is only one thing that either this rebellion or this republic are wanting and wrestling for, viz., *Success*. The word brings all our theories and arguings and policies to a point. It ought to be the end of all our vexations and bewilderments. It must be. It is sadly high time that we were gathered together, welded together, upon this one seamless, plankless platform.

RIOT AT SALTSBAVILLE, N.J.—Quite a serious riot occurred at the Newark Bay House, Salterville, on Sunday, in which a number of persons were more or less injured. A party of firemen, said to belong to Engine Company No. 21 of New York, proceeded to the above-named place in omnibuses to hold a picnic. During the day, a steamboat and barge, containing a German picnic party, came to the same place, but the firemen refused to allow them to land, and commenced hurling stones. The Germans retaliated by throwing stools and whatever else they could get hold of, and before the boat could be hauled off they fired several shots at the firemen, wounding three of them. The Germans sustained considerable injury, but the names of the parties could not be ascertained, as they returned to New York.

The *Mobile Advertiser* has a letter which states that the family of Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, the Union M. C. from Kentucky, has entirely deserted him on account of his adherence to the Union cause. Three of his sons are in the Confederate army, his two daughters—one married to Judge Merrick, formerly of Washington, and the other to Senator Yulee—have given him up, and even his wife declares that she cannot side with him, and will never again cross the Ohio.

ANOTHER GARIBALDI IN THE FIELD.—Col. Gerolamo Garibaldi, nephew of Italy's liberator, arrived in this city on Saturday evening, from Bremen, accompanied by his Adjutant, F. Ernesti. The Colonel proceeds to Washington, to offer his services to the Government. The sword he wears was given to him by the great General, with the remark that if the cause of liberty requires it he would come himself.—*N. Y. Express.*

BUCHANAN AND HIS PORTRAIT.—While Mr. Buchanan was President the Pottstown Bank came into existence, and out of compliment to him the notes contained his portrait. But of late the bank has received so many mutilated notes, with the words, "traitor," "Judas Iscariot," &c., inscribed under the portrait, that it has resolved to call in all the notes bearing the likeness and reissue new ones. It must be done to abate a nuisance.

The New York *Herald* states that ex-President Van Buren is fast sinking, and his physicians say he cannot long survive. He is insensible and unable to recognize friends or relatives.

*Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.*

### FROM GENERAL POPE'S COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—We have conversed with an officer who took part in the brilliant movement upon the Virginia Central Railroad at Beaver Dam, of which General Pope gives the official report. It was executed by Colonel Mansfield Davies, of the Harris Light Cavalry, with 370 men of his command. They left Fredericksburg at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, marched 40 miles in the course of the night, and at 8 o'clock were at the Beaver Dam station, which is 40 miles from Richmond on the Virginia Central. To do this, they were obliged to go 15 miles within the enemy's lines, and 22 miles beyond his scouts, who are within 18 miles of Fredericksburg.

In order to secure their retreat, two squadrons were detached to guard the bridge over the North Anna River, several miles from the railroad, and other squadrons were detailed to guard and watch the several roads. Only about 140 men under Colonel Davies reached the railroad station, where they were entirely unexpected. They captured Captain J. L. Moseley, of Virginia, an aid of Gen. Steuart's, who was waiting for the cars. He had upon his person a letter from General Johnston recommending him to that officer, and recommending that officer to study Napoleon's maxims. From its contents it appeared that Gen. Steuart was at Atlee's Station, nine miles from Richmond, and that Gen. Stonewall Jackson was between Charlottesville and Staunton.

Capt. Moseley was a bearer of despatches from Gen. Steuart to Gen. Jackson. Col. Davies destroyed the railroad and telegraph lines for four or five miles, and the station containing ammunition, flour and other valuable property, the water tanks and a large quantity of cordwood in the course of the hour which remained before the train from Richmond, which Captain Moseley had expected to take, and which had on board a brigade of troops going to reinforce Jackson, was due.

It is a mistake to suppose, as a Washington paper states, that any railroad bridge was destroyed, as there is none at Beaver Dam. The only bridge in this region is a turnpike one across the North Anna river, which was guarded as stated, and left uninjured.

The railroad was rendered useless by the felling, at frequent intervals, of trees across the track, and by tearing up some of the rails. It is believed that it will take at least 36 hours to repair damages.

The information with reference to the movements of the enemy derived from papers which fell into the hands of our forces, and from residents in the vicinity, was extremely important.

The white residents on the road were thrown into a state of great consternation, not having been accustomed to offensive operations by the National troops. The blacks manifested no apprehension, however, and in a number of cases the Virginia women waved their handkerchiefs, supposing the cavalry to be a Confederate troop.

The private who was seriously wounded by two buckshot in his head, came from Troy. He had straggled from the ranks with two others, and stopped to eat his dinner, when he was suddenly attacked by five Confederate scouts. He was left at Spottsylvania Court House, the surgeon considering it unsafe to carry him forward.

The retreat was executed in the daytime, yesterday, with as much skill as the advance. A battalion of cavalry and a regiment of infantry protected for a long distance, but gave up the chase. There were 16,000 armed Confederates at Louisa Court House to the left, and a considerable force at Bowling Green to the right. After riding 80 miles in 30 hours, the command returned in excellent condition, with not a horse or a man permanently the worse for the journey.

From various channels and in more decided tones come complaints against the Provost Marshal of Fredericksburg, one Capt. Mansfield. We are assured, on excellent authority, that within the last two or three days not less than twenty loads of boots and shoes, salt and other articles of prime necessity to the Confederates, have been taken from Fredericksburg to Richmond, under the very nose of the Provost Marshal. The mail goes regularly, and papers are received daily, and even the Confederates are heard to remark among themselves, that the Provost Marshal is "rather slack."

The secessionists of Fredericksburg were proposing to celebrate the victory of Bull Run to-day. Some of the Rebel 14th boys, who were present at the battle, and have some old scores to wipe out, were anxious to cross the river and be present at the festivities.

*From the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, July 18.*

### THE LAST HOPE GONE.

It is said that the people of Greece having been advised by Themistocles that he had a most important project in contemplation, which bore directly upon the future greatness of the land, and that it was only proper to communicate its purport to some single person in whom they reposed implicit confidence, appointed Aristides to hear it, and inform them of the purport. Then Themistocles informed him, that by burning the shipping in the harbor of Athens, then sailing to Asia, and joining the friends of Greece, then riding at the head of the Persian fleet, he could effectually put an end to the power of Athens forever. Aristides returned to the people and told them that nothing could be more advantageous, and nothing more unjust. "Then," said the people, "we will have nothing of it." Years afterwards an equally dishonorable and equally advantageous proposition was by them in the same manner referred to Aristides, who returned