THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

We surrender a large portion of our space this morning to articles on American affairs as reproduced by the New York papers from the English journals. The new tariff is made the subject of some bitter comments by the London *Times* which characterizes it as "a new secession movement—a secession of Federal America from Europe and from civilization." * * * * "Federal America," says the *Times*, "having taken seriously to the vice of tyranny, is stripping herself to the task of gratifying her new passion." The other articles are equally biting and trenchant, and are especially important at this juncture as indicating the drift of popular sentiment in England, notwithstanding the declaration of neutrality on the part of the British Government.

By order of President Lincoln, Major General Halleck has been assigned to the command of the whole land forces of the United States. This important "Order" is dated July 11th, and was therefore issued on the day after Mr. Lincoln's interview with General McClellan at Harrison's Landing. General Halleck has already reached Washington, and we presume will enter immediately upon the duties of the new position to which he has been elevated.

From Fortress Monroe it is reported that all is quiet on the banks of the James river. Reinforcements are daily arriving at that post, from whence they are said to be sent up the river to join General McClellan. A large number of Federal prisoners have been released on their parole and are now at the hospitals in the vicinity of the Fortress.

The correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* reports that great quantities of mining and entrenching tools have recently reached General McClellan, and that speculation is at fault to know whether they are designed for use in protecting the army in its present position, or to assist in resuming the march to Richmond. The presumption is, that McClellan will undertake a march to Richmond on the line of the river; and it is intimated that the obstructions which impede the navigation of that stream may be blown up with the improved apparatus for the work which is now within the control of the Government. Reinforcements are still arriving, Steven's brigade from Port Royal having disembarked at Harrison's Landing. "We hear also," adds the writer, "that some regiments of the Western army are on the way to Virginia, which will probably be sent into the valley to reinforce the army under Pope."

A body of Federal troops, numbering some six hundred men, commanded by Brigadier General Brown, attacked the Confederates sixteen hundred strong, near Fayetteville, Arkansas, recently, and routed them.

The Boston *Herald* takes the Government to task for suppressing such intelligence in regard to the war as the *Herald* impertinently assumes ought to be frankly and promptly made public, whether the news be disastrous or otherwise. "The Government," says the *Herald*, "seems to be getting decidedly into the Joey Bagstock way—'tough, Sir, tough and devilish sly.'" Not content with flinging this sarcasm at the heads of Departments at Washington, the *Herald* actually has the audacity to compare the perfect knowledge of the movements of the army which the Confederates require, with the entire ignorance of the Northern public in regard to what is so well known at the South. The *Herald* charges that nothing was known of the weakening of Banks' army until Stonewall Jackson imparted that interesting piece of information; that no one "had the faintest idea what part of the Peninsula was to be spaded up until the Confederates appeared at Yorktown;" that McClellan's projected change of base did not enter the Northern thought until Stonewall Jackson hurried up the movement, and that "it is almost impossible now to learn whether our brothers and sons and neighbors remain alive in the army of the Potomac," although it is presumed that the Confederates know how many men there are in that army. "If," continues the *Herald*, "the President wants to be supported by an intelligent people, let him treat them as they deserve. Let him remove the Censorship of the Press, which has produced no good result. Let him dare to tell the truth." * * * "We are not disposed to volunteer to go it blind."—Such sentiments as these, emanating as they do from "the hub of the universe," as Boston has been styled by Holmes, indicate a recalcitrant disposition which may yet require the services of the Provost Marshal to effectually subdue. Concerning McClellan's army—which correspondents from Headquarters assert to be in excellent condition and eager for another advance upon Richmond—the *Herald* states, on the authority of a gentleman just arrived from Harrison's Landing, "and probably the only independent observer who has visited that corps for some weeks," that the forces is "in a deplorable condition;" that there are "twice as many civilians on the James river as there are soldiers;" and that no hope seems to be entertained, either by officers or men, of reaching Richmond in that direction before spring, even if reinforced by one hundred thousand men.

The guerrillas continue their attacks upon the Federal troops that are stationed at various points in Missouri. At Greenville, Wayne county, two companies of State militia were surprised recently by a band of guerrillas, who killed the officer in command and eighteen of his men, wounded a large number, and took possession of the town.

General Pope has issued a stringent order to the chief commanders in his army corps, requiring them to seize all the horses and mules in their vicinity for the use of the army in Culpeper county—which are also directed to seize all stores not absolutely needed for the maintenance or subsistence of the people of the surrounding country.

The despatch from Cincinnati, which was published yesterday, purporting to come from Maysville, Kentucky, and announcing the defeat of Morgan, near Mount Sterling, turns out to be untrue. Morgan appears to be retiring southward, but has not yet been overtaken, as General Clay Smith telegraphs from Stanton, Kentucky, that he is still in pursuit of the daring partisan. Gen. Boyle telegraphs in reply—"Capture him, or drive him out of the State."

NAMES OF WOUNDED CONFEDERATE PRISONERS IN THE HOSPITAL AT NEWPORT, R. I.

L. W. Heazelth, Company I, 12th N. C. Volunteers.			
Sergt. E. V. Latter,	"	"	"
Priv. R. Lovit,	"	H,	" "
" M. W. Williams,	"	C,	" "
Corp. J. A. Roberts,	"	G, 37th,	" "
Priv. T. C. Blanklinship, Co. I,	"	"	"
" Geo. Bell,	"	A,	" "
" Jos. Hightown,	"	B,	" "
" Wm. J. Hinson,	"	A,	" "
" Wm. Smith,	"	"	Latham's Artillery.
" Wm. Andron,	"	F,	25th Ala. Volunteers.
" John Hoerner,	"	A,	18th N. C. "
" A L. W. Rae,	"	F,	" "
" Jno. W. Tedder,	"	A,	" "
Capt. Thos. V. Apperson,	Co. F,	28th N. C. Volunteers,	
wounded at Hanover Court House on the 27th May, 1862.			
Priv. H. C. Deese, Co. K,	28th N. C. Volunteers.		
" John M. W. Laughlin,	Co. F,	8th N. C. Troops.	
" John F. M'Lane,	"	"	"
" Jas. A. Cromarter,	"	K,	" "
" A. H. Rooks,	"	E,	" "
" Wm. Hall,	"	E,	" "
Sergt. Thos. H. Chatman,	"	G,	37th N. C. Vols.
Priv. R. G. Rutlege,	"	"	" "
" Phillip H. Paysour,	"	"	" "
" Payton S. Rhyne,	"	"	" "
" John B. Nicholson,	"	I,	" "
Corp. Zephaniah W. Burgess,			Latham's Battery, N. C.
Priv. W. J. Vaughan,	Co. I,	7th Tennessee.	
" John Peter Merchi,	Co. G,	27th Georgia.	
21 Sergt. John W. Nerchison,	Co. C,	27th Georgia.	
Priv. W. A. Collins,	Co. C,	4th Va. Cavalry (Stewart's).	
" Jos. P. Watts,	Co. B,	49th Virginia.	
" Hubbit Dierkes Company B,	5th Tennessee.		
" C. Stokes.	"	A,	" "
Sergt. James Gubbins,	"	F,	" "
" W. M. Davis,	"	I,	" "
Corp. J. W. Murphy,	"	B,	22d N. C. Volunteers.
Sergt. Albert Renaial,	"	K,	18th " "
" John S. Wills,	"	"	" "

A NEGRO REGIMENT RAISING IN KANSAS.—The following advertisement appears in the Leavenworth, Kansas, *Conservative*:

One Thousand Colored Men Wanted—To form the First regiment of Kansas Zouaves d'Afrique, and join General Blunt's Southern expedition. All able bodied colored young men who wish to enlist will leave their names with W. D. Mathews, Waverly House, Leavenworth. As soon as instructions are received from the War Department (application having been made for them), the regiment will be regularly enlisted, mustered into service, and receive the advance bounty and clothing. Companies forming in other towns in this State will notify the undersigned.

ETHAN EARLE,
First regiment Kansas Zouaves.
LEAVENWORTH, July 18.

Mansfield T. Walworth, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky, who is detained a prisoner in Saratoga county, by order of General McClellan, on charge of being an officer in the Confederate army, and sent from Richmond to Washington, as a spy, by the Confederate authorities, has received from Major General Dix, substantially the following modification of his parole:

"MR. WALWORTH:—Your request to be allowed to write to your wife upon your estate in Kentucky, has been received. If in other respects the strict letter of your parole is observed, there will be no objection to the proposed correspondence.

By command of Major General Dix.

WM. H. LUDLOW, Major and A.-D. C.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL HALLECK APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following important Executive order has just been made public:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1862.

Ordered that Major General Henry W. Halleck be assigned to the command of the whole land forces of the United States as General in Chief, and that he repair to this Capital as soon as he can with safety to the positions and operations within the Department now under his special charge.

[Signed.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 22.—The Union prisoners which arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday on the steamboat Kennebeck were from Richmond, and will remain in the hospitals at and near this place for the present. There were about two hundred on the boat, and the most of them are doing well.—They say they were very well treated by the Rebels while imprisoned by them, only they were kept closely confined, and their food was bad, but this was not so much from design as from necessity.—They say that our Surgeons at Richmond have acted nobly and self sacrificing towards our sick and wounded prisoners, going where they go, and remaining with them while in prison, taking care of them both night and day. I sent forward the names of several Union Surgeons yesterday who volunteered to remain in Richmond with our prisoners still there.

Union troops are almost daily arriving at this place, making a very short stay, and then passing up the James river to join General McClellan or General Burnside's division.

The weather continues cool, and the sick are rapidly recovering. Many are now convalescent who would have lost their lives had the excessively warm weather continued for a few days longer.

The steamship Vanderbilt, which sailed for New York on the 20th with sick and wounded, is at anchor in Lynn Harbor Bay, waiting for the wind to subside before going to sea. The despatch ship Rhode Island came up the harbor to-day, and is at anchor in the Roads, nearly abreast of the Fort.

All quiet up the James river to-day.

The following statement has been made relative to the fate of Doctor Denniston, who was drowned off the steamer John Tucker:

JULY 22.—Doctor Denniston, who had been engaged as a volunteer Surgeon at General Hospital, located opposite Harrison's Landing, was attacked with typhoid fever, and his safety seemed to require his removal. This morning he was carried by ambulance to the boat and placed in state-room E, occupying the lower berth, a man having been detailed to take care of him. When near the Chickahominy river the cry was raised that a man was overboard. Instantly a light-boat was manned and on the water in search of him. The search was unsuccessful. On return of the boat we immediately missed our friend Denniston, who had vacated his state-room. A thorough search was made for him, but failed to find him on board.

Papers found floating on the water and brought back by the small boat revealed the sad fate of Dr. Denniston.

Inspecting his room we found two purses, a case of surgical instruments; his watch, and spectacles were left with his coat and vest in the upper berth.

Several of his friends had visited him frequently, and found he had taken the upper berth. It is proper for us to add that moderate delirium had marked his case the night and morning before we left; but the delirium being mild and at no time of a wild nature, no apprehension was in any way excited. This statement is made for the information and gratification of his distressed relations and an interested public. We need not say that this most unhappy incident has filled us with sadness, and that we tender to his afflicted friends our deepest condolence. His father's name is Hon. Robert Denniston, Washington Villa, Orange county, N. Y. G. L. McCook,
J. B. Benson.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Stringent Orders from General Pope.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—General Pope issued orders to the different General commanding divisions in his army corps requiring them to seize all horses and mules in their vicinity, especially in Culpepper county, not absolutely needed by the inhabitants of the surrounding country. They are also directed to seize all stores not absolutely needed for the maintenance or subsistence of the inhabitants.

The New Treasury Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The machinery erected in the Treasury building for the printing of United States Treasury notes, was yesterday erroneously stated.

The Government contract for printing the small notes has been awarded to the National Bank Note Company.

Commander Dahlgren.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Commander Dahlgren has entered upon his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Captain Harwood, his predecessor, has succeeded him in the command of the Washington Navy Yard.

Making Use of Contrabands.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The female portion of the contrabands recently removed from Capitol Hill to the late camp of the McClellan Dragoons, near the suburbs of this city, are to be made useful in the capacity of washerwomen for the hospitals.

Capture of a Rebel Schooner.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Navy Department has received information that the United States steamer De Soto has captured the schooner William White, whilst trying to get out of Sabine Pass. She was loaded with cotton.

Officers Absent from Duty.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A large number of officers, from the Army of the Potomac, who have been found idling about this city, have been sent back to the Peninsula and made to rejoin their regiments.

Political Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—There are now 165 prisoners confined in the old Capitol prison, under the direction of Provost Marshal Doster. They belong to almost every State in the South.

Seizure of Property in the Rebel States.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The original manuscript of the Executive order for the seizure and use of property in the Rebel States, &c., does not include North Carolina.

The Suppression of the Slave Trade.

LATROBE, New Jersey, July 23.—Alonzo C. Upham, of late at Cape Town, under the Stuart-Lyons treaty for the suppression of the slave trade.

Exchange of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—General Dix, acting for the United States, and General Hill, acting for the Rebels, have made an arrangement for the immediate and general exchange of prisoners.

Army Retiring Board.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A board to retire disabled army officers, in accordance with the act of Congress, will assemble at Washington, on the 28th inst.

Pursuit of the Guerillas in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Yesterday morning the trains from Nashville going northward, and Louisville southward, met at Mitchellsville, and both returned, owing to the report that a thousand Rebel cavalry were near Richland, Tennessee.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, sent a thousand infantry, cavalry and artillery to Henderson, which arrived there this morning. Simultaneously one of our gunboats went up the river with a considerable force, to protect the Union residents.

General Boyle also sent orders to Colonel Garvin, commanding at Henderson, to use vigorous measures to clear the Rebels out of the adjoining counties.

Gen. Green Clay Smith telegraphs from Stanford that he is still pursuing Morgan. Gen. Boyle replies: "Capture him or drive him out of the State."

A despatch from Cincinnati, stating that our cavalry had overtaken Morgan's band from Mount Sterling, is without foundation.

Guerillas in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—A merchant of Fredericktown arrived here reports a desperate fight with guerillas at Greenville, Wayne county. Two companies of State militia, stationed at that place, under Capt. Seeper, were surprised by a band of guerillas under a man named Reeves. The attack was made at daylight, and was sudden and fierce, no pickets being out to apprise our men of the approach of the enemy. Capt. Seeper and eighteen of his men were reported killed and a large number wounded. The Rebel loss is not known. The Rebels took possession of the town.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Arrived—Steamer Sonora, Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Arrived—Bark Emerald, New Bedford.

Exchange on New York, 12 per cent. discount.—Legal-tender notes, 15 per cent. discount. Sugar and tobacco improving. Market generally firm, with light speculative tendency.

Movements of European Steamers.

HALIFAX, July 23.—The Asia arrived here at midnight and sailed at 3 30 A. M. for Boston. She passed the China on the 13th, outward bound.

BOSTON, July 23.—The Europa sailed hence for Liverpool to-day, taking out $75,000 in specie.

Movement Against Guerillas in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—General Schofield has issued a General Order for the immediate organization of all the militia of Missouri, for the purpose of exterminating the guerillas that infest the State.

Fire in Davenport, Iowa.

DAVENPORT, July 22.—A fire in this city yesterday destroyed Burroughs's Albion Mills, three stores and a block of buildings. The property was valued at $100,000; partly insured.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Cotton is dull and lower—prices unsettled—sales at 47@49 cts. Flour is heavy—sales of 16,500 bbls.; Ohio $5@5 25. Wheat—sales of 230,000 bushels; Chicago spring $1.12@1.19. Milwaukee club $1.16@1 22; red $1 28@1.34; white $1.35@1 55. Corn—sales of 89,000 bushels at previous rates. Pork is heavy—Mess $10.75@11; Prime $8.75. Lard closed buoyant at 8¾@9¾ cts. Whiskey is more active—sales at 30@30½ cts. Sugar is firm at 8¾@11½ cts. Coffee closed buoyant. Molasses is firm. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at $1.80. Rosin is dull. Rice quiet. Freights are declining—flour taken at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; grain 11½@15¾ cts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

A GENERAL EXCHANGE AGREED UPON.

We take great pleasure in saying that we have been authorized to state that an agreement for an immediate and general exchange of prisoners has been consummated between Major General Dix, on behalf of the Federal authorities, and Major General Hill, on behalf of the Confederates. The detailed terms of this agreement are not yet known at headquarters here, but this Government is prepared to carry them out without the least delay.

MURFREESBORO', TENN.

The Federal forces reoccupied Murfreesboro', Tenn., on the 18th inst. Wm. Pugh, the Union postmaster there, who was seized by the guerrilla Forrest, and carried off with the avowed purpose of hanging him, was subsequently released, and has returned to the discharge of his duties.

A CONSULTATION.

This forenoon, the President, Secretary of War, and Major General Halleck, were long in consultation at the War Department. For a portion of the time, Generals Pope and Burnside were with them.

ORDERED

We learn that Capt. A. A. Harwood, late Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, has been ordered to the command of the Washington Navy Yard, vice Dahlgren, transferred to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Special Despatches to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BURNSIDE AND GENERAL HALLECK.

This gallant officer, accompanied by his entire staff, arrived here this morning, and are staying at Willard's. General Halleck arrived this evening, and at once waited on the President. A long conference took place between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton, and the new General-in-Chief, in which the President informed him of his appointment, and gave his views upon the future management of the war. General Halleck accepted the appointment, and thanked the President for his confidence in thus honoring him; assuring him that his whole energies should be devoted to suppressing the rebellion, and establishing the supremacy of the Government. He will at once enter on the discharge of the duties of his position, and to-morrow the President will issue a general order to that effect.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF GEN. MARCY.

The President, to-day, re-appointed Gen. Marcy to the position of Chief of the Staff of General McClellan, the Senate having left his former appointment unconfirmed on personal grounds. He had an interview, to-day, with the President and the Secretary of War, and returned this afternoon, via Baltimore, to the James river, with important despatches to Gen. McClellan. The many friends of Gen. Marcy will be glad to learn that his health is entirely restored, and he is in the best spirits and confident of the success of our army.

GENERAL FREMONT AND TEXAS.

There is some foundation for the report that Gen. Fremont is about being assigned to a new command. Efforts are being made by influential parties to have him assigned to the Department of Texas, and to allow him a sufficient force to operate in that State against the Confederates. The Government is assured, by influential and reliable Union refugees from Texas, that a large majority of the German population in the Western portion of the State are decidedly in favor of the Union, and that they only await the arrival of a national force to declare themselves, and to take active measures to vindicate the cause of the Constitution and the Union.

Special Despatch to the New York Evening Post.

HALLECK'S ORDER NO. 3.

The *National Republican* of to-day says that Gen. Halleck has left Order No. 3 behind him—in other words, that he will yield a full and prompt obedience to the new military regulations which forbid the exclusion or return of fugitive slaves, and permit their employment in our camps. It is understood that the President has determined to put his foot on all such orders as the famous No. 3 for the future.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

GENERAL POPE UNFRIENDLY TO MCCLELLAN.

When the appointment of Gen. Pope to the command of the Army of Virginia was made in the last part of June, there was much rejoicing on the part of Conservative, Constitutional Union men, on the ground that the great Divisions of the Army were then brought under the command of Generals who were agreed in principles and policy, and who would, therefore, work together harmoniously for a common object. The effect upon such men of the late manifesto of Gen. Pope was like a douse, and gave rise to forebodings, which already have ended in an unwelcome reality. Gen. Pope it has transpired, is not on good terms with Gen. Wadsworth. The disappointing fact thus comes to be let out, that this new appointee should rather have been mourned than rejoiced over.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

PARIS, July 8.—On Saturday last a Cabinet Council was held at Fontainebleau, under the Presidency of the Emperor, and at which were present Admiral de la Graviere and General Forey. The Emperor asked each of them as well as Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, who was present, to read and considered. As the result of this meeting, if my information is correct, (and the sequel will demonstrate the fact,) the policy of M. de Saligny was re-adopted, and that of M. de la Gravière sent back to the second place. The expedition, therefore, is to assume proportions corresponding to the object in view.

Twenty-five thousand instead of eighteen thousand men are to be placed under the command of General Forey, and Admiral de la Gravière will have four instead of one armored frigate under his command. The fleet, in fact, will be most formidable. Instead of waiting till September, these two General officers will start within a fortnight to their posts, and the whole expedition will leave as rapidly as possible. This is said to be the new programme, and the public, probably, will only know of the change of policy by the announcement that the reinforcements are so critical that ample reinforcements must be sent to him at once. We shall be able in a very short time to decide on the truth of this change.

But it has been suggested to me that this expedition is out of all proportion to the wants of the service, and that it has been increased in size in order to be ready for any eventualities that may arise in the United States. *M. de Persigny, who was at Saturday's council for the first time since his return from England, and who came home so thoroughly enraged against us, is said to recommend boldly and without hesitation to the Emperor a recognition of the South, favored the increase of the expedition,* and laid down the theory that the North must be so tired of the war, and so far away from the end they had set out to attain, that if France, with a formidable force in Mexican waters as a menace, would recognize the South, the North would seize this as a pretext to voluntarily relax the blockade so far as to allow the exit of cotton, and perhaps even to make peace with the South.

Sensible as I think it is almost impossible that such an insensate policy, it is yet a vast advocate four papers which the Government controls—the *Moniteur*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Patrie* and the *Pays*—have recommenced, by order, the preparation of the public mind for unlooked-for events in America. The *Moniteur* talks, for the first time, but in a mild way, of the slow progress of the Union arms, and of the impossible impossibility of subjugating the South; the *Patrie* has taken up the mediation question again, and treats the question laboriously, and with its usual want of truth; the *Constitutionnel*, the especial organ of M. De Persigny, fairly boils over with malignity, falsehood, and unfair citations; the *Pays* follows in the wake of the *Constitutionnel*, of which it is only an appendage, and from which it differs only in its greater ignorance of the questions it discusses.

Now it may be that the French Government has come to the conclusion that the Government of the United States is weak and exhausted, and that, while professing to be neutral, they can bully us through their official and semi-official journals—for here, where the Press is a responsible agent, it is quite another thing from the Press in England or the United States—and by the menaces of their Press, or by a recognition of the South, they can manage to open the cotton ports; but I do not believe that they have gone further than to fix upon this as an eventuality that may arrive in the future, and for which their fleet and army in Mexico will be ready in case of need. I have never believed, for a moment, that there was any danger of the intervention of France between the two contending sections in the United States, and find it difficult now to admit that the Emperor and M. Thouvenel have any idea of an intervention; but M. De Persigny's known hostility to the North, taken in connection with the singular manner in which he is trying for a few days past to shape public opinion through the Press, and the change of programme in Mexico, if this latter should turn out true, are sufficient to create uneasiness and put one on the alert. It is hardly possible that the Minister of the Interior would show such an active zeal all at once in the direction of the Press on Mexican matters, if it were not to conform to a programme of the Government.

I hope to be able to give you more positive details in my next on this important subject.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO PROCURE VOLUNTEERS IN NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A committee of prominent citizens, who have for some time past been exerting themselves to procure enlistments here, proceeded to Albany, this evening, to have a conference with the Governor. These gentlemen are firmly persuaded that, notwithstanding the liberal bounty which has been offered, it will be a very difficult matter to fill up our quota of recruits unless a draft is ordered; and it is to induce the Governor to take the necessary steps to that end that they now visit Albany. There are thousands of men ready—nay, anxious to volunteer to-day, who think they can make more by and by, in offering themselves as substitutes for persons whose names will be drawn. Though this is not very creditable to the patriotism of these people, yet it is well to look at facts as they are, and to deal with them as the best interests of the country would seem to suggest.

CAUTION TO TRAITORS IN NEW YORK.—*Wilkes's Spirit* says: "We are informed that the Commissioners of Police have been industriously engaged for some time past in forming lists of all persons of Secession principles and doubtful loyalty, who at present infest the community. The whole force of the Department has been secretly employed in this good work, and the use to be made of it will probably be to direct the Government, when drafting shall commence, where to go for its first levy. Those secret traitors, therefore, who have thus far been discouraging enlistments, had better change their policy, for in degree as the progress of recruiting is retarded does the hour of their conscription approach. Information as to disloyal persons is solicited by the Department from all good citizens."

FROM THE SOUTH.

[COPIED FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.]

Where is Beauregard?—Gen. Lee the Rising Man.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The rise which this officer has suddenly taken in the public confidence is without a precedent. At the commencement of the war he enjoyed the highest reputation of any officer on the continent. But his fame was considerably damaged by the result of his campaign over the mountains. The public was unable to estimate the difficulties with which he was surrounded, and was displeased with him because he did not accomplish what we are now convinced must have been an impossibility. We confess we were of the number who allowed our previously high estimation of Gen. Lee to be considerably shaken, if not altogether overthrown, by the result of that expedition. It was not until he was placed in a situation in which he had an opportunity to display his great abilities that he was enabled to teach the country and ourselves, as humble sons of the country, the folly of forming sudden judgments upon premises not sufficiently established.

The operations of Gen. Lee, in the short campaign which is just over, were certainly those of a master. No Captain that ever lived could have planned or executed a better campaign. It was perfect in all its parts, and will be set down hereafter as among the models which the military student will be required to study. His first labor was to render the city impregnable, which he accomplished so successfully that, in the opinion of military men, it could not be taken by double the force McClellan could bring against it. His next was to provide for the dispersion of the enormous force which threatened it from the Chickahominy. How was it to be done? To attack their fortifications in front was only to throw away the lives of his soldiers. To turn them with the force which he had under him here was an enterprise of infinite difficulty, since he would be compelled, in doing so, to expose his own flank during the cross-march. In this dilemma he fell upon the bold and original plan of bringing Jackson down upon their right flank and rear.

But it was of the most importance to conceal this intended operation until the very last moment. The plan he devised was in the highest degree ingenious. It was generally believed that Jackson, after crushing Fremont and Shields, was to march into the enemy's country and transfer the war to his own fireside. Means were taken to encourage that belief, and one of them was to send heavy reinforcements to the valley. When these had reached their destination, and everybody was expecting to hear the sound of Jackson's cannon on the Susquehanna, the public were electrified by the magnificent reconnaissance of General Stuart. From that reconnaissance Lee learned all that he wished further to know, and while the public was still discussing the utility of an operation so full of hazard, the news arrived that Jackson had sent to Lynchburg for all the cars, that he was at Staunton, that he was at Gordonsville, that he was at Louisa Court House, that he was at Hanover Court House, with all his army.

The truth then burst upon the public in its full effulgence. The enemy were to be attacked in flank and rear by Jackson's army at the same time that they were to be assailed in front by Lee with the main bulk of his army. The plan was worthy of the most renowned General that ever lived, and even while it was in the very agony of projection, and had not yet been tried, no man doubted its entire success. It did succeed beyond all reasonable hope, even of so wisely conceived and well digested an operation. Its success places its author among the highest military names—on the same roll with the Hannibals, the Cæsars, the Fredericks, and the Napoleons of history.

The perfect success which attended the efforts of Lee to keep the march of Jackson from the knowledge of the enemy is among the marvels of those marvellous operations. The writer of this was aware that Jackson was on the march for Richmond as early as last Sunday fortnight, when he heard that he was already at Gordonsville with a portion of his forces. It is scarcely possible that fewer than ten thousand persons knew the same thing at the same time. And yet not a soul was found to betray the secret to the enemy, and he was taken, at last, completely by surprise! Was there ever such unanimity of opinion as this circumstance reveals? Where is the Union party that were to show themselves as soon as the enemy made his appearance in force?

The Troops Have Done.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We have been, all our lives, devoted to that species of literature which consists in the description of battles and sieges. Consequently the quantity we have read in this department is greatly disproportionate to the quantity we have read in all other departments put together. We can safely aver that we never read of any single feat, or any series of feats, either in ancient or modern times, that can at all compare with the exploits of our army in achievement of unrivalled splendor at that time. The British army has frequently, in India, accomplished enterprises in the way of storming that appeared impossible. But when, before, did any army ever storm twenty miles of redoubts and entrenchments, all constructed with the utmost skill, and defended with the most obstinate pertinacity?

Our brave troops went on from redoubt to redoubt, and from earthwork to earthwork, without halting or looking to the right or left. They lost heavily, it is true, but they accomplished far more than is to be looked for in the immediate results of their victory, enormous as they are. They established for themselves a name which will be of everlasting service to their country. The prestige of invincibility is theirs, and will remain theirs in all future time. The moral is to the physical, says Napoleon, in the proportion of three to one. Their shot. The very terror of their name will go much for them as their bullets and bayonets. Even if they had not succeeded in routing the enemy at all points, they would have gained much by the intrepidity with which they fought.

But they did rout the enemy at all points. This is a fact which all the lying bulletins and the news paper correspondence in the world cannot succeed in suppressing. The world can see that the enemy had a line extending from a long distance above the meadow bridges in Hanover to the Long Bridge in Henrico. The world can see that all the formidable positions along that immense line have been abandoned. The world can see that the whole route is strewed with the debris of a broken and routed army. The world can see that the York river railroad is in our possession, and that the formidable position on this side of the Chickahominy, which was to be the base of McClellan's advance upon the city, is in our hands.

The world can see the evidence of unparalleled disaster in the ruin of wagons, destruction of commissary stores, the relinquishment of tents, the abandonment of hospitals, the capture of 10,000 prisoners, the dispersion and disorganization of forces, the retreat of dead abandoned to our care, and the wounded to our mercies. Whether and how far we have exaggerated the bragadocia, to ensure his safety. Yankee newspapers cannot lie the world out of its senses. The world will see all this in spite of them all, and it will ask, if this be the fruit of McClellan's victory, what sort of fruit would a defeat be expected to bring forth.

It may be that McClellan may be reinforced and make another effort. Be it so. We are in the hands of a General who has proved himself a master in the art of war, and who has taught his countrymen, in the last fortnight, to place the utmost confidence in his skill. This city and the country generally feel safe as long as he is known to be at his post. He will be found fully able to deal with any crisis that may arise.

General Magruder at Columbia.

The Columbia *Guardian* of Tuesday says:—Maj. General Magruder and staff arrived in this city yesterday, and took lodgings at the Congaree House. He said that General McClellan had been completely defeated, and that the change of base of operations from the Chickahominy to the James was the result of necessity, and not strategy.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 19th inst.

The following despatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

VICKSBURG, July 16.—The enemy opened all their guns and mortars last evening, and shelled the city and batteries until after dark, when eight of their vessels of war passed down under the fire of the batteries and the Arkansas' broadsides. What damage was done to them I have not learned, though they were repeatedly pierced by shot of the heaviest calibre. One heavy shot passed through the side of the Arkansas, killing two men and wounding three. This was all the damage done to us, with the exception of one house burned down in the city. Our troops here have a contempt for the fleet and bombardment, and await coolly for troops to land. The Arkansas is the admiration of all, and her daring and heroic act has inspired all with the greatest enthusiasm. She is now being repaired, and will soon be ready for order.

EARL VAN DORN, Major General.

Not Dead.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 19th, says: "The Charleston *Mercury* contradicts the report of the death of Mrs. Beauregard, wife of our distinguished General."

The Prisoners.

The number of prisoners who had arrived in the city at the time of the publication of the official report in the *Enquirer*, a few days subsequent to the last of the recent series of battles below Richmond, was about four thousand. We stated at the time that several thousand more were on the road and in the hospitals below the city. Nearly all of these have now been brought in, and sum up about four thousand more, making an aggregate of eight thousand. Three thousand of these are still in the Libby prison, and the remainder have been removed to the camp at Belle Isle. When the returns shall have been complete, it will be found that our estimate some time ago was very nearly the figure, or upwards of nine thousand.

Discipline.

To discipline and drill is McClellan indebted for the safety of that portion of his army now lying on the banks of the James river. The rout of Manassas taught him the inestimable value of disciplina and drill. Profiting by that experience, General McClellan consumed nearly a whole year in unceasing drill, in teaching his men the company, battalion and line manœuvres, until, familiarized by practice, they learned that safety was only to be found in that mutual support which comes from the "touch of elbows."

The Gallant "Zarvona."

The bold and dashing Col. Thomas, of St. Nicholas notoriety, should not be overlooked when the regular exchange of prisoners takes place. The enemy refuse to acknowledge him as a prisoner of war, notwithstanding that he had his commission upon his person at the time of his arrest. Let some measures be adopted by which our enemies may be forced to recognize the gallant Colonel as a prisoner of war, and be regularly exchanged for a Federal officer of like rank.

Gen. Huger.

We understand that Major General Huger has been relieved of his command, and appointed General of Ordnance. His successor, it is reported, is Gen. S. S. Anderson.

Confederate Account of the Operations Near Gordonsville.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.

There have been no arrivals in the city from Gordonsville or the neighborhood within the past two days, consequently we have not heard directly from that section of country. Notwithstanding the many reports to the contrary, and the violent panic at Orange Court House and Gordonsville, caused by the rumored advance in force of the enemy, the Government is in possession of no information that the Yankees have ever ventured south of the Rapidan station. The depot and bridge at the Rapidan station, we think it likely, were burned by the body of cavalry who dispersed Scott's battalion at Culpeper Court House on the 8th inst. They pursued the battalion to the river, and, having burned the bridge, remained as a vidette guard for the main body, who are still at Warrenton. It is easy to see that the enemy is uneasy about the safety of Washington. He has no design to penetrate towards Richmond from the north, but is undetermined in his selection of a point from which to watch the movement of a force he fears is advancing on his capital.

There was a rumor current in the streets yesterday, that General Pope was in the Valley, near Winchester, with fifty thousand men; but this we believe to be without other foundation than the intelligence mentioned elsewhere in this paper, that the troops from Baltimore and Washington have been sent to the Valley.

Hanging Recommended.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.

One of the Yankees captured in the recent battles is to be examined before Commissioner Baxter on a grave charge. He is said to have been, when taken the last time, already a paroled prisoner.—One of the crew of the Congress, who has been duly received into our ranks, professes his readiness to swear to the fellow's identity. He knew him in the United States service and is acquainted with the particulars of his capture and parole.

As, by a recent order published a few days ago in the Northern papers, all paroled Yankee prisoners have been directed to report for duty, many cases similar to the above may be expected to occur in the future. It therefore becomes our authorities to act with vigor in the premises, and, if he shall be found guilty, to make a solemn example of this recreant to his parole of honor.

From the following General Orders the despotism of the Davisocracy may be judged. The work of conscription is still being pushed forward with unrelenting vigor. Those who read these orders intimates that the North is to be speedily invaded:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 49.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, July 14 1862.

All persons engaged in enrolling conscripts are hereby authorized and required to arrest deserters from the army and to deliver them to the commandant of the nearest camp of instruction, or to lodge them in the nearest jail, and to report their names, company and regiment to the Adjutant and Inspector General. Jailors are requested to detain them, and will be allowed the fees and charges for the detention of prisoners prescribed by the laws of the State in which the jail is situated. Enrolling officers are also required to report to the Adjutant and Inspector General the names and address of all persons absent from the army without leave, whether by the expiration of their leaves of absence, furloughs, details or otherwise. And where this unauthorized absence exceeds the time required to convey intelligence with the War Department, the enrolling officer will arrest the person and send him to the nearest camp of instruction, reporting the arrest to the Adjutant and Inspector General. Commandants of camps of instruction are requested to forward deserters and persons absent without leave to their regiments and have the powers of arrest conferred upon the enrolling officer. By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 50.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, July 17.

1. Conscripts engaged on Government work, either directly or by contractors, will not be taken from the work on which they are engaged, except for the purpose of enrolment, after which they will be returned on the certificate of the officer under whose charge the work is being performed or with whom the contract is made; such certificate will be presented to the enrolling officer, who will thereupon order the detail of the men specified for a period not to exceed sixty days, at the discretion of chief of the department or bureau for which the work