THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 262. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE, WILL OPEN On MONDAY, THE 6th OF OCTOBER And continue open four weeks.

The citizens of Baltimore and the public are most cordially invited to continue their support which they have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon this Institution.

Membership tickets and circulars containing the rules and regulations for the Exhibition, can be procured of J. S. SILBY, Esq., the Actuary. E. WHITMAN,

It Chairman of Committee.

MARRIED.

On the 14th instant, at the Parsonage of Exeter Street M. E. Church, by Rev Edmund H. Snyder, HENRY S. NONES to Miss MARY D DeLA, all of this city.

On the 5 h instant, by Rev. W. Schwartze, S. EPHEN E. NUNN to Miss LOUISA A. KRUG, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 20h instant, GEORGE, son of the late Capt. Thos. S. Weems in his 27th year.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on this (Saturday) afternoon, at four o'clock, from the residence of Capt. J. Hinkley, No. 41 Pawn street.

On Thursday, the 24th instant, ELIZA HAYDEN, only child of Dr. Hamilton P. and Maria F. Howard, aged 5 years and 2 months.

On the 24th instant, MARTIN GUTTEN, infant son of George S. and Mary R. Bandel, aged 1 year and 4 months.

At the residence of Robert Ford, Esq., in Leonardtown, on Sunday, the 13 h instant, Miss SUSAN GREENWELL, aged about 33 years.

Suddenly, at Leonardtown, on the morning of the 17th instant, MARTHA ELIZABETH, wife of Col. Theophilus Harrison, in the 28th year of her age.

At Richmond, on the 1st July, JOSEPH BERGER formerly of his city, of wounds received in the battle of Gaines' Mill.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

Large numbers of wounded Federal prisoners released by the Confederate authorities at Richmond continue to reach Fortress Monroe. Six hundred arrived there on Thursday last. All the sailing vessels, transports, &c., which had been accumulating in the James river for some time past, have left the river and are now anchored in the Roads, just above Fortress Monroe.

There was a rumor at Memphis that the Confederate ram Arkansas had been cut from under the batteries at Vicksburg, but the story lacks confirmation.

A telegram from Memphis announces that Major General Sherman will assume command in that city. Four hundred persons took the oath of allegiance on the 21st, and one hundred and thirty received passes to go South.

The Confederates have been tapping the telegraph wires between Memphis and Corinth, and reading the official despatches. Some of those despatches, according to the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, were of the utmost importance, "giving the very information most desired by the Confederates." * * * "This brilliant and audacious telegraphic feat," we are told, "was performed within fifteen miles of Memphis," and was continued for a week before it was discovered.

The latest news from Vicksburg is to the 20th inst. The mortars had again shelled the Confederate batteries, but without eliciting any reply.—There is no confirmation of the rumored cutting out of the Arkansas. The canal is completed, but we are *naively* told that "the water will not be let in until the river rises."

Another "order" from General Pope directs that, within the limits of his command, no guards shall hereafter be placed over private houses or private property of any description whatever. The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* learns "from pretty accurate private sources," that Ewell's, Hill's, Longstreet's and Jackson's divisions, have left Richmond, and are now concentrated near Gordonsville, sixty thousand strong, with a view either to enter Maryland or to attack Washington. On the other hand, a telegram from Rappahannock county places Jackson at Louisa Court House, with twenty-four thousand men, and Ewell, with six thousand at Gordonsville, making a total force of thirty thousand. Jackson's intention, it is said, is to assume the offensive, break the Federal lines and make a demonstration upon Washington, "for the purpose of drawing off our forces from Virginia."

General Boyle has issued an order declaring that no person hostile in opinion to the Government and desiring its overthrow, will be allowed to stand for office in Kentucky. The attempt of such a person to stand for office "will be regarded as in itself sufficient evidence of his treasonable intent to warrant his arrest."

The advance of a body of cavalry to within four miles of Gordonsville, as reported by General Pope a few days ago, is confirmed by the Richmond papers, extracts of which are published in the New York journals, but the Confederates claim that the Federal troops were subsequently repulsed, pursued two miles, and some seventy of them captured. The bridge over Beaver Dam creek, which was destroyed by a detachment of Federal cavalry belonging to the command of General King, is said to have been reconstructed. Seven of the troops who were engaged in burning the bridge, one lieutenant and six privates, were, it is alleged, captured by Stuart's cavalry, and one was killed.

A special despatch to the Philadelphia *Press* states that Senator Lane, of Kansas, has received authority from President Lincoln to raise troops under the late acts passed by Congress, and that he proposes on reaching Kansas to issue an order calling for men to join the army "irrespective of color." He expects, we are told, "to have one white and two black regiments in the field within three weeks from the time of reaching his destination."

Brigadier General Hovey, commanding at Memphis, has caused an order to be issued requiring every person, within the lines of the Federal forces, to Arkansas, who shall either publish, speak or write seditious or treasonable language.

Resignation of the Members of the Second Branch of the City Council.

Nine of the ten members composing the Second Branch of the City Council sent in their resignation yesterday, to Mr. Chapman, ex-officio Mayor. Their refusal to sanction the appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars, which passed the First Branch, led to interviews with General Wool. The result of those interviews was their resignation. Their letter to General Wool, and his reply, will be found below.

BALTIMORE, 25th July, 1862.

Major General John E. Wool, U. S. A.

DEAR SIR: In a construction of your views as expressed to two members of our body, that the interests and peace of our city will be promoted by our resigning our position as members of the Second Branch of the City Council, we respectfully inform you that we have accordingly tendered our resignations to Mr. John Lee Chapman, ex-officio Mayor.

We are, General, most respectfully,

CHARLES J. BAKER, President,
13th and 14th wards.
DECATUR H. MILLER,
11th and 12th wards.
WILLIAM DEAN,
1st and 22 wards.
JESSE MARDEN,
23 and 4th wards.
ASA HIGGINS,
19th and 20th wards.
WILLIAM SWINDELL,
17th and 18th wards.
JOSEPH ROBB,
15th and 16th wards.
FRANCIS W. ALRICKS,
9th and 10th wards.
JOHN W. WILSON,
7th and 8th wards.

Approved, with the assurance to all the members that it will at all times give me great pleasure to give them and their interests the most perfect protection; believing that their resignations proceed from no other motive than the promotion of the best interests of Baltimore and the country in general. JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

THE TAX BILL TO GO INTO OPERATION IN SEPTEMBER.

[OFFICIAL.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 23.

By authority of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved on the 17th day of July instant, notice is hereby given that the first day of September next is fixed and determined upon as the day on which the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," shall be put into practical operation, and any act or thing which in said act is required to be done on or before the first day of July or August, in the year 1862, shall be done on or before the first day of September, 1862; and all parts of said act having reference to said dates of the first days of July and August, 1862, shall be taken and construed as having reference to the first day of September, 1862.

Collectors and assessors will be appointed; and whatever other thing may be necessary to put the act into practical operation, will be done before the date fixed by this notice. S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Louisville Express, July 23.

MORE TROUBLE ON THE NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

The train that left this city for Nashville yesterday morning, returned last evening. It proceeded as far as Bowling Green, when the conductor being informed that there were Confederate troops at Richland, he ordered the train back to this city. The train that left Nashville for this place came as far as Gallatin, when it returned to Nashville. Richland, the place where the Confederate troops are said to be, is a station on the railroad between Bowling Green and Gallatin.

The greater part of the harvest in this county has been finished. The wheat has all been cut and nearly all hauled in, and it is said to be a good crop. The people are working at their oats, which are said to be much injured by a species of insect unknown before in this locality.—*Westminster (Md.) Democrat.*

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Disloyal Citizens Required to go South—Later from Vicksburg—The Bombardment Still Going On—Commodore Farragut Silences the Rebel Batteries whilst Passing the City.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—Major General Sherman assumes command of this city on the 26th inst., and will enforce all orders issued by his predecessors. Four hundred persons took the oath of allegiance yesterday, and one hundred and thirty received passes to go South. Many expected that upon General Sherman's arrival the order requiring them to take the oath or leave would be modified, and have delayed taking action until to-day; consequently the Provost Marshal's office has been thronged by applicants to solicit passes to go South and those desiring to take the oath.

Vicksburg advices to Sunday night, the 20th, have reached here. Our mortars have been shelling the Rebel batteries for several hours, with no reply.

Commodore Farragut's fleet silenced all their guns while running down last night.

The canal is completed, but the water will not be let in till the river rises.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24.—The steamship Daniel Webster, Captain Blethen, from New York, reached Fortress Monroe last evening, on her way to Harrison's Landing with a supply of vegetables for the army, which they have been suffering for for a long time. The flag-of truce boat Canonicus went up James River yesterday morning, and returned early this morning to Fortress Monroe, where she only remained ten minutes and steamed off in the direction of York River.

The steamers Spaulding and Knickerbocker arrived at Fortress Monroe last evening, with 600 Union prisoners from Richmond. The latter goes to Philadelphia and the former to New York this evening.

The sailing vessels, schooners, &c., which have been laying up the James River for some time near James Island, have, within a few days, dropped down the river and anchored in the Roads just above Fortress Monroe.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Death of Capt Biddle, of Gen McClellan's Staff—The Health of the Army Rapidly Improving.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 24, 1862.

The Rebel officers who met the last flag of truce stated that Captain Biddle, of General McClellan's staff, was not killed in the late battles, but died at Richmond on Sunday last.

The health of our troops is rapidly improving.

Colonel Clark, Commissary of the army, has decided in furnishing the troops with vegetables fresh from the Northern markets. The first supply will arrive this week.

Private Property in Virginia No Longer to be Protected.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The following order has been issued by General Pope:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 25.

General Order No 13.

Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property of any description whatever. Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the Articles of War and the regulations of the army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required for discipline and efficiency.—Soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in protecting private property of those most hostile to the Government. No soldier serving in this army shall be hereafter employed in such service.

By command of Major General Pope:

[Signed] GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Col., A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

Postage Stamps for Currency.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Mr. Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that the act of Congress, of the 17th of July, instant, may be carried into effect more speedily, to day submitted the following propositions for the consideration of the Postmaster General, who has considered and adopted them, namely:

First.—That the Postoffice Department furnish the Treasury Department with such postage stamps as may be needed for currency, that Department paying to the Postoffice Department the net cost thereof.

Second.—That the arrangement shall cease at the option of either party, or when the Treasury Department is prepared to issue its own stamps as currency.

Third.—The stamps to be so prepared that they can be distinguished easily from the ordinary postage stamps.

Fourth.—The stamps to be redeemed by the Treasury Department as contemplated by the act of July 17th, 1862.

Fifth.—Such stamps to be received by the Postoffice Department for postage, and to be at all times exchangeable for ordinary postage stamps.

Arrangements will immediately be made to carry the above propositions into effect.

Jackson Preparing to Assume the Offensive.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Rappahannock county, Va., July 23.

The report recently telegraphed from Warrenton, that Jackson was at or near Gordonsville, is confirmed from other sources, which state that he is at Louisa County Court House with 24,000 men, and that General Ewell, with a corps of Jackson's command, is at Gordonsville, making a total force of 30,000. His present intention is said to be to assume the offensive and break our lines if successful, to demonstrate upon Washington for the purpose of drawing off our forces from Richmond.

The San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Trade generally very flat. Drills 18 cts., Domestic sacking and firm, Tobacco $1, Hides $11, Wool scarce and firm, Butter 25 cts., Crushed Sugar 14½ cts., groceries dull, Whiskey and Domestic Spirits 44 cts., Wheat $1.50. The new crop is abundant.

The heavy discount on Exchange is discouraging exports.

Reported Capture of the Ram Arkansas.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A special despatch from Cairo to the *Tribune* states that officers by the despatch-boat, from Vicksburg, say that on their arrival at Memphis there was a rumor that the gunboat Arkansas had been captured. They are inclined to believe the report, as an expedition was planned before their departure to cut her out.

Great War Meeting at Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 25.—A tremendous war meeting was held here last night and a number of men enlisted on the spot. The Ex-speaker of the Assembly, Hon. Mr. Littlejohn, accepted the command of the 3rd Oswego Regiment. The Board of Supervisors have added $50 to each recruit in addition to the National and State bounties.

Internal Revenue Stamps.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Proposals will be received by the Treasury Department until the 6th of August, for furnishing Revenue Stamps, under the Internal Revenue act. On and after the 30th of July, designs for the stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Escape of Rebel Prisoners.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The city was considerably excited last night in consequence of the reported escape of a number of prisoners from Camp Douglas. As near as can be ascertained, only four got away, one of whom was captured this morning.

General Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A general court martial is ordered to convene at Fort Niagara, New York, on the 3d of August, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it.

The Federal Loss Before Richmond.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Accounts recently received from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and the official report of the battles before Richmond, state that the killed, wounded, prisoners and missing approximate to 16,000.

Funeral of Ex-President Van Buren.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The funeral of Ex President Van Buren will take place on Monday, from Old Church, Kinderhook.

Decline in the Price of Gold.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Gold has fallen to 14¾ per cent. $1 400,000 in gold was sold at the Board today at 14¾@15¼ premium.

Army Order.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Major Selfridge, Assistant Adjutant General, is ordered to report to Gen. Pope for duty.

Naval Order.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas McIlenry has been ordered to take passage in the steamer Rhode Island to join the bark Pursuit.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH:

NEW YORK, July 25.—Cotton is unsettled and lower—sales of 500 bales at 45@47 cts. Flour is firm—sales of 20,000 bbls. Wheat is firm—sales of 41,000 bushels at the decline: red $1.28@1.33; Milwaukie club $1.14@1.19; white $1.35@1.41. Corn is firm at a decline of 1 ct.—sales of 84,000 bushels: mixed at 51@53 cts. Pork is firm sales at auction of prime at $8 75@9. Lard is heavy. Whiskey lower—sales at 28@29½ cts. Sugar closed buoyant at 8¾@11 cts. Molasses is firm. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at $1 00. Rosin is firm at $13@14.12. Rice quiet. Freights dull.

BAD TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, who was with the command of General Stevens, recently embarked at Hilton Head for Fortress Monroe, speaks in severe terms of the cruelty experienced by the troops in process of transportation. He says:

"After lying out in the sun and rain and dews of heaven, upon the sands of Hilton Head, for a time, some two thousand of us, including our regiment and the 46th New York, were embarked, or, to speak more properly, crammed into the hold and on the decks of the new and untried propeller 'Merrimac!' Two thousand human beings on board the Merrimac! Not a breath of air, even for the sick, but was foul and contaminated—not a foot of space for those who were well, either to stand, sit, or lie with comfort! Added to all these discomforts, there was not a drop of water to drink for forty-eight hours before we disembarked, to say nothing of all the other distressing and exceedingly degrading extremities to which our cargo of human chattels was reduced."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, July 24.—The steamer Etna, with later news from Europe, has passed this point.

The Liverpool dates by the Etna are to the 16th inst., three days later than were furnished by the steamer Asia.

The Etna has also telegraphic advices via Queenstown to Thursday, the 17th. She passed here at 8 o'clock this evening, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamships Jura and China arrived out on the 13th inst. Their news was received in England with a great deal of interest.

The fighting before Richmond was largely canvassed. Some journals regard it as a great reverse for the North, and reproach the American Government for treating it in any other light. Others talked that Gen. McClellan has sustained no serious disaster; is, indeed, practically, nearer Richmond, and may congratulate himself on the greatest and most successful operation of the war.

Hopes are freely expressed that more pacific councils will soon prevail at Washington.

The *Times* is particularly bitter and sarcastic, and treats the matter as a decided Confederate victory. It thinks that there are good evidences in the North that the beginning of the end is not far off. In another article it denounces the insolence of Gen. Butler in his intercourse with foreign Consuls, and says that is not the way to conciliate neutrals and superiors, and he should consider whether he is not doing more harm than good to the Federal cause.

The *Morning Post* says:—"Affairs approach the crisis which will necessarily take some decided course on the part of the Federals. Neutrals cannot much longer remain passive spectators. The great question is, When shall the South be considered to have vindicated its right to recognition?" It points to the past policy of England in recognizing successful revolutions, and says if the North would take the initiative and sail with the current which it cannot stem, neutral States might be saved the disagreeable necessity of discharging a most disagreeable duty.

The *Daily News* points out what would be the feelings of England if situated like the North, and argues that secession will be crushed out a all hazards.

The proceedings of Parliament have been unimportant.

Mr. Forster, in the House of Commons, gave notice that when Mr. Lindsay's motion for the recognition of the South comes up, he will move an amendment pledging the House to sustain the Government in the policy of non-intervention.

There was increasing distress in the manufacturing districts of England, and it had attracted the attention of Parliament.

It was denied that the Prince of Wales will visit Russia.

Palmerston, in a speech before the volunteers, spoke impressively, and some say significantly, of the importance of maintaining efficiency of movements.

The Paris *Patrie* says the interview between the Emperors of France and Russia and the King of Prussia takes place in September.

The Bourse closed heavy at 68f. 50.

The Italian Chamber of Ministers explained Garibaldi's course at Palermo. It regretted his attack on France, and said his journey was without sanction.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales on Monday and Tuesday amounted to 16,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters.

The market is buoyant, and prices ¼@¼d. higher, owing to the American advices received by the steamers Jura and China.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market is firmer, with an advancing tendency in prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market for Breadstuffs is dull, with a downward tendency. Messrs Wakefield, Nash & Co report Flour dull, and Eastern Wheat steady; Corn with a downward tendency, but the market remained quiet at the last quotations; mixed and yellow 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d.

THE LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET was generally flat. The various circulars report Beef dull; Pork nominal.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar is quiet, but steady. Coffee inactive. Rice dull. Linseed still advancing. Linseed Oil firmer at 42s. Rosin firm; common 22s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 115s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Consols steady, but dull. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea firm. Rice active. Linseed Oil active at 43s. Tallow steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Wednesday at 92¾@92¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales on Wednesday are as follows: Erie Railroad 28@29, Illinois Central shares 49¾@48¾ discount.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Afternoon, July 17.—Cotton—The sales of yesterday and to-day reached 23,000 bales, inclusive of 14,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet at unchanged quotations.

Breadstuffs are quiet, with a downward tendency. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

Provisions flat.

LONDON, Thursday Afternoon.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money.

American securities are quiet, but steady.

MANCHESTER.—Arrived, from Baltimore, ship Alexandria, at Queenstown.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the N Y Tribune.

GEN. LANE ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Senator James H Lane has been clothed by the Government with the amplest powers for the organization of an army in the Department of Kansas, upon his own principles and in his own way.—Those who know Gen. Jim Lane know that every able bodied man who wishes to enlist under him, whatever his color or condition, will be welcomed; and that he will solve the problem of the war without the issuing of proclamations. The letter of instructions to Senator Lane styles him, "Commissioner for Recruiting in the Department of Kansas;" and authorizes him to form companies, and to make requisitions upon the General commanding the Department and his subordinates for whatever supplies he may require. These officers are directed to give him all that he asks; and as the views of Gen. Hunt, who commands the Department, are known no doubt that they will work harmoniously together. Gen. Hunt is a Democrat, and the officers whom Gen. Lane appoints, well and good. If not, the Secretary of War promises to do it. There were 6,400 loyal black emigrants from adjoining States in Kansas at the last advices, and it is believed that the arrival of Gen. Lane, clothed with these powers, will swell that number very much. We are happy to know that the President and Secretary of War are heartily agreed on this respect to the appointment of Senator Lane, and that they give the most positive assurances that this time he shall not be interfered with. Gen. Lane will leave for his field of operations within a few days—probably on Saturday.

GEN. HALLECK AT WORK.

Gen. Halleck has assumed and is exercising the functions of General-in-Chief. He himself with Gen. Meigs went to the Peninsula this afternoon. It is believed that after his return there will be for the first time thorough co-operation among the National arms in Virginia.

ARREST OF CAPT. MANSFIELD.

Capt. Mansfield, lately Provost Marshal of Fredericksburg, is here, under arrest. His proceedings will undergo investigation. Gen. King has been ordered to detail another officer in his place.

DISPOSITION OF AFRICANS TAKEN FROM SLAVERS.

The Danish Charge d'Affaires and the Secretary of the Interior have entered into a contract, the Government of the former agreeing to receive from United States vessels all negroes delivered from on board vessels seized in prosecution of the slave trade by the commanders of United States vessels, and to provide them with suitable instruction, clothing and shelter, and to employ them at wages, under such regulations as shall be agreed upon, for a period not exceeding five years from the date of their being landed on the Danish island of St. Croix, in the West Indies.

Correspondence New York World.

I learn from pretty accurate private sources that Ewell's, Hill's, Longstree.'s and Jackson's divisions (Confederate) have left Richmond gradually during the past fortnight, mostly going over the Virginia Central Railroad, and are now concentrated near Gordonsville, constituting an army 60,000 strong. Undoubtedly an attempt is making on Maryland or Washington. Our people are still uncertain whether it will be made up the valley or this way. Counter-raids and attacks are to be instituted by us. A force may push for Richmond from Fredericksburg, with the purpose either of frightening them back or of gaining more than they can.

On Monday Gen. King, being anxious to repeat his success, sent out a company of the Indiana cavalry. Going too far they fell in with the enemy, and the entire force, save ten or twelve, were cut down or captured.

General Pope's order about passes into Virginia is being rightly executed. The Potomac river is once again under picket guard, and no one can go into Virginia without a pass from General Pope's headquarters. A modification of this will probably be immediately made as far as Alexandria is concerned, but communication from that place into the lines of the army will be prevented. This judicious step has been necessitated because of the rebel communications which are constantly passing between Washington and Richmond.

Another vigorous movement in the right direction is about being promulgated. The Confederate sympathisers in Washington are to be brought up under another of Pope's orders, and if they decline to take the oath of allegiance they are to be sent far beyond the lines of our army. There are hundreds in this city and Georgetown who needed looking after months ago.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

EDISTO ISLAND ABANDONED—REMOVAL OF THE NEGROES.

Correspondence of the New York World.

On account of the sending troops to reinforce our brave "Army of the Potomac," it has been decided to abandon Edisto Island. Consequently the negroes have been humanely removed to St. Helena Island, where they will be protected from the incursions of the Confederates. They were removed *en masse*. Nearly one thousand came here at one time on one of our smaller steamboats. The scene was heartrending. They were literally stowed on the decks and between decks. It was a shadow of the middle passage. And yet how far short of the reality. Several births occurred during the trip. We trust the little strangers were "free born."

BEAUFORT, S. C., July 17. B.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* intimates that the President has resolved on a war policy which will entirely satisfy the country, and adds this bit of information:

"It has leaked out that the majority reply of the border State men to the President's emancipation address was much toned down after they had found out the ground the minority were taking. As at first drafted their reply was positively seditious."

The military authorities of Washington decline issuing passes to civilians who may desire to visit Alexandria.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[COPIED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.]

The Skirmish at Orange Court House.

From the Petersburg Express, July 21.

There was a severe skirmish at Orange Court House Friday morning last, between a body of Yankee cavalry, numbering about three hundred and sixty of the 2d Virginia cavalry, who were on picket at that place. The Lynchburg *Republican* says:

The enemy attacked our men, who were posted in a peach orchard near the Court House, but after a contest of some fifteen or twenty minutes, were forced to fly, with a loss of five killed and several wounded, besides leaving sixteen prisoners in our hands. There is no loss reported on our side.

On Wednesday morning, just after light, five of Captain Whitehead's cavalry of Amhurst, were captured by the enemy, between Orange Court House, and the Rapidan river. The men were at breakfast at the time, and were taken by surprise.

The enemy are said to be advancing in force upon Orange Court House, though we are inclined to the opinion that the report is premature. They are also stated to be in considerable numbers at Madison Court House, endeavoring to effect a junction with Pope's army in Orange. Sharp eyes are upon them, eyes which can penetrate the veil which hides their most secret movements, and we have no fears that they can do any serious damage to our cause in that quarter. On the contrary, whenever they choose to advance, we confidently expect to hear good tidings, and in a few days we look for considerable additions to our guests at the fair grounds.

Later.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of to-day (Monday) says:

We have intelligence by passengers from Orange on Saturday evening that the Yankee force was retiring before the advance of our troops, and had retreated into Culpeper. They are estimated to number between 30,000 and 40,000, and are mainly stationed in Culpeper and Madison. The report of the taking of Madison Court House by the enemy is confirmed.

After the skirmish on Friday morning at Orange Court House, an account of which we gave on Saturday, our cavalry retired towards Gordonsville, and the enemy, mustering courage, advanced as far as Madison Run Station, four miles from Gordonsville, where they captured two of the section masters on the railroad. About the time of their arrival there, our troops, having been reinforced, made their appearance, and a grand stampede commenced among the enemy. Our men pursued them some two miles, and captured some seventy of them, who were sent to Richmond Saturday. There need be no fears of the enemy in that quarter. Our preparations we believe to be ample to meet their combined forces, and they are under command of one whose name alone is a tower of strength.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 21.

A Duel Fought.

A misunderstanding (the nature of which we did not learn) between Messrs. Nicholas Manly and Michael Clark, of Baltimore, led to a hostile meeting between the parties on Thursday night. They met in or near Adams' Valley long after nightfall, attended by seconds, and the ground being measured off, fired at each other at twenty five paces with rifles. The nett result was a gunshot wound in the arm by Clark, when both parties retired satisfied.

The Beaver Dam Foray.

A GERMAN SUSPECTED OF BEING THE PILOT—AFFAIRS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—YANKEE FORAY ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 21.

The train which left this city yesterday morning for the West, over the Central Railroad, was obstructed in its progress by a Yankee raid on Beaver Dam Station, about twenty seven miles from Richmond. On nearing the above station the train encountered several cross-ties and trees, which had been carefully laid upon the track with a view to throw the train off, but which happily failed in the object intended.

This brought the train to a halt, when a citizen of the neighborhood came up and informed the conductor that a Yankee force had made its appearance at the station, about a quarter of a mile beyond, and were engaged in tearing up the railroad track. On the receipt of this intelligence the train put back with all possible speed, and arrived here about 2 o'clock P. M. It is also stated that the Yankees had fired the depot at Beaver Dam.

This is a most daring and independent raid of the Yankees, and must have been effected by a comparatively small force, as they are not known to be in any certain numbers in the country. The impression obtains that the party committing these depredations consisted of cavalry scouts from Caroline or Spottsylvania counties, and that the raid was perpetrated with the hope of cutting off communication with our forces between this city and the Rapidan.

From a gentleman who left Beaver Dam on Saturday evening, we have ascertained some facts which possess interest in connection with the Yankee foray upon the Central Railroad. A young German has been for some time permitted to pass between that point and Fredericksburg, keeping up a traffic in articles which he supposed would be readily purchased by the inhabitants. Only two or three days ago, he made his appearance at Beaver Dam Station, in who had with him a pilot from Fredericksburg, who had been pointed out by the general commander at that place, and were on their way to Richmond to visit some relations.

The German also brought with him a sack of salt and a quantity of lemons, for which he found ready sale; but he refused to receive Confederate notes in payment; nothing but gold would satisfy him. This circumstance excited some suspicion, but he was allowed to depart unmolested. While at Beaver Dam he had ample opportunities to make observations and to acquaint himself thoroughly with the situation of affairs in the vicinity; and very shortly after his return we hear of this Yankee raid, which was undertaken with a perfect knowledge that it might be done (received their information from this German emissary) beyond all doubt. Facts like these should incite our authorities to increased vigilance.

Besides obstructing the railroad, the Yankees cut the telegraph wire, and we are thus unable to get positive information concerning the state of affairs at Beaver Dam station. It is believed, however, that the depot was destroyed by the Yankees, who retreated towards that point on the up train, and a dense volume of smoke was soon afterwards seen in that same direction.

The Lines East of the Blue Ridge—Affairs in the Valley.

Affairs in the neighborhood of Gordonsville remain comparatively quiet, and at the date of our latest advices the enemy had made no demonstration in force on this side of the Rapidan. On Friday morning last an attack was made by the Yankee cavalry upon a small body of the 6th Virginia cavalry, near Orange Court House, which was gallantly resisted by our troops, who drove the enemy back, killing and wounding several, and taking forty four prisoners.

The pursuit was kept up as far as the south bank of the river, across which the larger portion of the Yankees succeeded in swimming their horses, and made good their escape. The prisoners, who were brought to Richmond on Saturday evening by the Central train, belong chiefly to the 5th New York cavalry regiment. There is no loss reported on the Confederate side. Altogether, this was a brilliant little affair.

Our last accounts from Gen. B. H. Robertson's command in the Valley represent that he is conducting the campaign there with skill and success, and at the same time keeping a sharp eye upon the movements of the enemy east of the Blue Ridge.

Skirmish at Luray.

A skirmish occurred about a week since, between Luray and White House Ford, in which the Yankees were completely routed. It appears that Captain Harry Gilmor, leading some five or six companies of Confederate cavalry, charged upon six squadrons of the enemy and drove them through Luray, where the latter received reinforcements, and Capt. Gilmor retired in good order and without loss, to the Ford.

Here he was reinforced, and again started in pursuit of the enemy, who fled before him and retreated through Thornton's Gap into Rappahannock county. By taking this route the Yankees, doubtless, hoped to draw our cavalry on until they reached the main body of their army; but it is presumed that Capt. Gilmor fully understood the motive. In this affair the enemy lost several in killed and wounded.

A line of telegraph is in process of construction between Harrisonburg and Staunton for military purposes, by means of which the Army of the Valley will be enabled to communicate directly with the capital.

Affairs at Winchester.

By recent arrivals from Winchester we are placed in possession of reliable and interesting information of the operations of the Federal forces in the Lower Valley. The township, to Wednesday last, was unoccupied by the enemy, but about two miles northwest of the place they had strong fortifications erected on what is known as Shultz's Hill. From these fortifications they occasionally salute the inhabitants with shells, as if to test the accuracy of the range of their guns upon the town.

They state that their force upon the hill numbers three thousand, but our informant does not think that they exceed fifteen hundred or two thousand at most. Since their return to Winchester, after the rescue of Banks, the Yankees have been decidedly cautious in all their movements, and manifest the greatest uneasiness in all their actions.—They seem to dread the approach of Jackson and his forces, and are at all times prepared to skedaddle. The appointment of Pope had failed to lull their apprehensions. The force now in the vicinity of the town is understood to be a portion of the command of the reckless and unprincipled Geary.

Fight at Middletown.

On Tuesday evening last there was a fight at Middletown, on the Valley turnpike, about eight miles from Winchester, between our cavalry scouts and the pickets of the enemy, in which they sustained a loss of eight killed and wounded. The only loss suffered on our side was the wounding of a horse. This little skirmish had greatly excited the fears of the whole Federal camp, and they had withdrawn their pickets from that road entirely. The gentleman from whom we obtain our information, says that he came through from Winchester to Staunton in a buggy, without the slightest interruption the entire route.

Desertions among the Yankees were of frequent occurrence. In one instance a guard of forty left Winchester with a lot of Confederate prisoners, who had been picked up at various points, and, before reaching Harper's Ferry, thirty of the forty deserted, and forty out of the gang of prisoners made their escape.

When the gentleman from whom we derive our information left the town, the enemy had strong pickets on the Berryville and Northwestern routes, as if anticipating a "Rebel" approach on those roads.

The Crops.

The crops in Frederick, Clarke and Jefferson, were unusually good, but owing to the scarcity of labor, only a portion of the wheat harvest would be gathered. Many of the farmers were saving what they could, but others were permitting the wheat to stand in the field, without the entrance of a scythe. The Yankee commandant has issued a circular to the farmers to induce them to gather their grain, assuring them the Government would purchase it at a price hereafter to be fixed.

Our informant does not believe that there is any Federal force between Winchester and Harper's Ferry, and only a small force at that point.

Latest from Vicksburg.

JACKSON, July 17.—The enemy continue shelling Vicksburg. It is believed that the Yankees will attempt to capture the ram Arkansas if they lose half their fleet in doing so. The enemy's loss in the late engagement is supposed to have been five hundred.

VICKSBURG, July 19.—The ram Arkansas is being repaired, and will soon be ready for action. The enemy have been leisurely shelling the city to-day. Nothing damaged—"nobody hurt." One of the enemy's gunboats passed Natchez yesterday, towed by another boat, which was patched hugely. Six vessels have gone below Natchez, in a damaged condition.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 22.

Exchange of Prisoners.

It is now understood that a general exchange of prisoners of war has been agreed upon. The basis of this exchange is the cartel of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain. The surplus on either side will be paroled.

The *Examiner* says that it is credibly informed that the exchange will leave the Confederates between 8,000 and 10,000 surplus to be immediately paroled.]

The Dash on Beaver Dam.

No train was sent West from the Central depot yesterday, but a despatch was received last evening from Col. Fontaine, announcing that the enemy had left the neighborhood, and that the necessary repairs on the road had been made. Consequently, a train will leave for Staunton this morning at the usual hour, and we have reason to believe that travel will not again be interrupted.

Seizures.

Government officers, last week, seized a large amount of sugar and some 500 barrels of flour, which were stored in Charlotte, N. C. Thirty cents per pound only was allowed for the sugar. The sugar and flour both were taken for the soldiers.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 21st, has a leading article strenuously urging that public opinion be brought to bear upon deserters and stragglers from the Confederate army, in aid of the Government which is taking active and various measures to return them to the ranks. It characterizes these soldiers as "a set of worthless, slouching, cowardly creatures, half mendicants and half thieves."

The *Examiner* also has an article arguing that "There is but one method of putting an end to the war; and that is by destroying Federal credit."—And to do this, it contends, the Confederate army must assume and maintain the aggressive, and abandon retreats.

ADDRESS OF CERTAIN REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, Senators and Representatives in Congress, impelled by a sense of duty, send these words to you from our Capitol:

The armed rebellion against the Constitution and laws of your country, organized and begun during the late administration of Mr. Buchanan, and by the assent and co-operation of several of his constitutional advisers, is unhappily not yet suppressed. Those rebel conspirators continue to wage war, with increased fury, upon your country and its free institutions. It would be just alike to you and to ourselves to seek to hide the fact that this rebellion, by reason of the numbers and resources which it commands, the end at which it aims, and the interests which it imperils, is without a parallel in the history of the world.

A large majority of the people of eleven States, embracing an area of seven hundred thousand square miles, of fertile land, and a population of nine millions, are this day in the support of the rebellion.

This cruel and unnatural war is waged by these conspirators against the people neither for the redress of a wrong nor the vindication of a right.—The southern people have asked and seek to destroy no rights which belong to them. The government of the country which they seek to overturn has neither denied nor violated any right of theirs. The chiefs in this treasonable conspiracy openly declare their purpose to be to overturn by force the fabric of American empire, and build upon its ruins a despotism which would withhold from honest toil its just reward; which would proclaim to the laboring masses of our country, upon the maxim of t