THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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DIED.

On Friday evening, 24th instant, MARY ANN, youngest child of Mary Ann and the late B. J. Sanders, aged 3 years and 12 days.

On the morning of the 26th instant, of scarlet fever, JOSEPH MEADES, in the 13th year of his age, fifth son of Henry and Rebecca Diggs.

On the morning of the 26th instant, Mrs. ANN MEYER, relict of the late Godfrey Meyer, in the 65th year of her age.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

General Pope has again distinguished himself, by publicly offering a reward of "five cents" for the arrest of Captain Harrison, of the 95th regiment of New York Volunteers, who, it is alleged, deserted his company on the 21st inst., and returned to New York. This is, to say the least, a novel mode of dealing with an officer who is charged with being guilty of what is generally regarded as the highest crime known to the service—desertion of his colors in the face of the enemy.

A later telegram from General Pope's command states that nearly all the inhabitants within the lines of the Army of Virginia, have already taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and that rather than renounce it they express their determination to remove South. The recent order of General Pope, directing officers in command to subsist their forces upon the enemy, has naturally been construed by the soldiers into a permission to plunder the inhabitants. Some of the marauders have, however, we are told, been arrested and punished severely. It is further reported that a large number of the Federal troops have deserted within a few weeks past, including between forty and fifty of the New York 105th regiment.

General Hatch, of the Army of Virginia, being ordered on an expedition to Gordonsville, crossed the Rapidan with his cavalry, leaving behind him his infantry and artillery, in consequence of the destruction of the bridge and the high stage of the water. He pushed on to Orange Court House, sending one company in the direction of Gordonsville. On Friday, the 18th inst., the Confederates made their appearance in force at Orange Court House; and on Saturday, after severe skirmishing, General Hatch was compelled to retreat upon the Rapidan, which he recrossed, reaching Culpepper on Saturday. Twenty-eight men belonging to the New York cavalry were taken prisoners by the Confederates.

Some person—"a Union man"—has written to President Lincoln stating that Stonewall Jackson is about to advance upon Washington. The writer claims to have just returned from Virginia, where he obtained his information "from reliable secession sources." But the most remarkable intelligence which he imparts is, that General Jackson acknowledged "the was in Baltimore a few days ago," where he was made acquainted with the strength and position of the forces and fortifications about that city and in the District of Columbia.

In spite of the fact that General Hatch is said to have ascertained that Stonewall Jackson is at or near Gordonsville, and also of the testimony of the letter-writer given above. A correspondent telegraphs from Fortress Monroe that a large Confederate force, also under Stonewall Jackson, is now being concentrated above the junction of the Appomattox and the James river. The Confederate strength at that point is said to already number more that seventy thousand men. What possible object is designed to be effected by this movement is not stated.

From Cairo we learn that the Confederates have recaptured the town of Florence, Alabama. They burned all the warehouses used as Commissary and Quartermaster stores, and all the cotton in the vicinity. They also took and burned the U. S. steamer Connina, after seizing all the money on board. The property thus destroyed is said to have been of great value. But their exploits did not end here. They captured "a small detachment of Gen. Mitchell's army," and then proceeded down the Tennessee river to Waterloo, where they burned all the cotton which was stored at that point. In the meantime, a band of guerillas, forty in number, attacked a wagon train, near Pittsburg Landing, and captured sixty wagons loaded with commissary and quartermaster stores.

The New York *Post* calls attention to the "fair lands and broad acres in Maryland" and in those portions of Virginia which are in the occupation of the Federal forces. These lands and negroes, according to the *Post*, "belong to leading Confederates who fall within the classes whose property is is made the duty of the President to confiscate and by whom also the slaves should be freed."—As preliminary to such a step, President Lincoln has issued a proclamation warning all persons to cease from aiding, or abetting, or participating in the rebellion, on pain of being subjected to the penalties and forfeitures provided by the Confiscation Act.

The St. Louis *Democrat* states, on the authority of passengers arriving from St. Joseph, that innumerable guerilla bands have been organized "all along the course of the Missouri river," and that the apathy which exists among the Union people may lead to their ruin. At various points on the river considerable excitement existed among "the Secesh," who declared that when General Price re entered the State, he would be *welcomed and instantly joined by a hundred* thousand men.

The steamer Wilson, whilst ascending the Mississippi river, was fired at from the Mississippi shore. She was hit about sixty times, severely wounding one; one shell burst under her boiler. The bombardment of Vicksburg has been renewed. The Arkansas was moored under the Confederate batteries, and was undergoing repairs.

There was considerable excitement at St. Louis on Friday last. Many of the foreign residents, subjects of Great Britain, having sought protection papers from the British Consul, to avoid enrollment, were set upon by the crowd, and several of them were severely injured. A serious riot appears at one time to have been imminent; but the Provost Guard was called out; numerous arrests were made, and by timely exertions the outbreak was suppressed.

The eighth brigade, which, it is alleged, by permission of its commanding officer, Col. Turchin, committed a series of atrocities at Athens, Alabama, has been dissolved by order of Gen. Buell.—The 19th Illinois regiment has been detailed to guard bridges and stations from Decatur to Nashville, and the 24th Illinois to perform similar duty from Stephenson to Huntsville. Neither of them is to be permitted to guard towns and villages, that duty being assigned to the 18th Ohio, the only remaining regiment of the brigade. All the officers in the three regiments, since the reception of these orders, have sent in their resignations.

On Friday evening the schooner Louise, containing four thousand bushels of "condemned" corn, whilst lying in the middle of James river, was boarded, captured and set on fire by the Confederates. The captain of the schooner was taken prisoner, the schooner itself being totally destroyed.

Transportation is ordered to be immediately provided for the conveyance to the James river of the Confederate prisoners now at Fort Delaware. Preparations are also making for the return of the prisoners who are in confinement elsewhere.

CONFEDERATE INTERCOURSE WITH NASSAU, N. P.—The Nassau (New Providence) *Guardian* has a list of the vessels which have arrived there, after running the blockade, since the breaking out of the war, which shows 58 in all, 35 of which have entered the port since the 1st day of January, 1862. It is a notable circumstance that the arrivals from the Southern States have been far more numerous than those from the Northern States, with which intercourse is unrestricted. The *Guardian* draws the attention of merchants to the importance of the Southern trade that has so recently grown up, and which, it says, "if properly fostered, may attain much wider proportions."

DEATH OF HON. REUEL WILLIAMS, OF MAINE.—We learn that a private despatch received in this city yesterday announces the death of Hon. Reuel Williams, of Augusta, Maine. For many years the deceased exerted a wide influence in his native State. He was born in Augusta, June 2, 1783, and therefore had attained, at the time of his death, to the age of eighty years. He was a lawyer by profession. For several years he was a member of the Legislature. He was United States Senator from 1837 to 1843. It was chiefly through his influence that Augusta was made the capital of Maine. He received from Bowdoin College the degree of LL.D.—*Boston Courier.*

HEAVY LOSS.—*A Man Robbed of $42,000 on the Cars.*—Mr. J. D. Payn, of Richeport, Mo., reported to the Chief of Police, yesterday, that on Monday night he was robbed of $42,000 while on the cars between Vandalia and St. Louis. The money was paper—$2,000 of it being on the Farmers' Bank, Mo., and was enclosed in a belt about his person. During the night Mr. P. fell asleep, and on awaking missed his belt of money. How it could have been taken from his person without awaking him is a mystery.—*St. Louis Republican*, 23d.

The Calais (Me.) *Advertiser* states that more than fifty persons, wearing the apparel of men, hailing from Penobscot, are now bounding "over the line," to escape a draft.

The Buffalo *Express* of Wednesday says that up to that time not a man had been properly enrolled and mustered into the new regiment of that county.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, July 26th.

Nine hundred wounded paroled prisoners arrived yesterday from Richmond. Two died before they arrived at Petersburg. They left yesterday afternoon for the Northern hospitals. More will be received to-morrow.

A flag of truce boat, containing Colonel Wright and Lieutenant Colonel Switzer, yesterday went to Aiken's Landing, 21 miles above City Point, to meet Robert Ould, formerly District Attorney for Washington city, appointed Commissioner by the Rebels to carry out the new arrangement for an exchange of prisoners.

The schooner Louisa Reiser, containing 4,000 bushels of condemned corn, anchored in the middle of the river, was boarded last night about twelve o'clock by a party of Rebels who came from the opposite shore in a boat. After setting the schooner on fire they left, carrying the captain with them. The schooner was destroyed.

Generals Halleck, Dix, Meigs and Burnside left her this morning, after paying a visit to General McClellan.

General Marcy's health having been restored, he has resumed his duties as Chief of the General's Staff.

The flag of truce to-day brought down Dr. McGregor and Rev. Herman Eddy, of the 3d Connecticut regiment; Dr. Stone and Gray, U. S. A., and Rev. G. W. Dodge, 11th New York, who were taken prisoners at Bull Run, and just released from the prison at Salisbury, South Carolina.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, VA., July 26.—Yesterday four guerillas fired upon and wounded two orderlies about two and a half miles from town, and killed one horse. They had been eating dinner at a farm house, where the proprietor urged them to remain longer. Captain Dennison, of the Michigan cavalry, commanding Gen. Williams' escort, went out and brought in eight Virginians from the neighborhood, one of whom was a soldier. The evidence showed that he was one of the party who fired upon the orderlies. Within the past three days Gen. Hatch has come from Swift Run Gap to McDoughanstown, thence down the valley to Luray, which is occupied by our forces. He met no enemy in force, but brought in several prisoners. Gen. Jackson is represented as being still in the vicinity of Gordonsville, apparently awaiting our advance. Gen. Banks' corps is eligibly encamped in a well watered fertile location. The whole army is anxiously awaiting orders for a forward movement, and the best spirit prevails.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

CAIRO, July 26.—The steamer Wilson, from Vicksburg, arrived last night. When in Princeton Bend, eighty miles above Vicksburg, she was fired into from the Mississippi side from several 6 pounders and a score or two of muskets, and was hit about sixty times, mostly by musket balls. One shell burst directly under her boiler. No one was hurt.

The Bombardment of Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—The news from Vicksburg is unimportant. The bombardment had been renewed from the upper fleet, and the Confederates reply occasionally. The Arkansas was still under the protection of the Confederate batteries, repairing.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25.—The steamer John Brooks came down James river last evening with released prisoners from Richmond, most of whom are either sick or wounded. All of them left in the same steamer for Point Lookout Hospital this morning.

Dr. J. M. Cuyler, the efficient Medical Director of the hospitals at Old Point, left here last evening for Washington to take a prominent position elsewhere. General regret is expressed at his departure from this place. Dr. Gilbert takes his place here.

Transports with the balance of our prisoners from Richmond are hourly expected to arrive here. There is no news from up the James river.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.—I am credibly informed that large Rebel forces are now being concentrated on the line of the James river, above the junction of the Appomattox and James rivers.—The same day on which Richmond by the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, is in immediate and already number from fifty to seventy thousand, and that General Jackson is in command, notwithstanding the rumor that he is in pursuit of General Pope. My informant is very confident that the Rebels are now making a bold stand at the above named place, and are bringing all their forces that they can spare from Richmond.

The steamer Mystic arrived this morning at Fortress Monroe from Washington, laden with commissary stores, and left at noon for Harrison's Landing.

The steamer R. Donaldson leaves here this afternoon for James river with commissary stores.

The Nellie Baker has been repaired and started on her first trip to-day to Harrison's Landing, ladened with clothing for the army.

Night before last a company of Rebel cavalry came down on Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, and seized and carried off a lot of contrabands that had accumulated at that place, and also forced into the Rebel army all the male inhabitants that could be found there capable of bearing arms. They also set fire to a lot of ship timber.

The Rebel cavalry are almost daily prowling about that region seeking plunder, and compelling into the Rebel service all the men they can find who can be of any use to them. Similar depredations are also being committed in the immediate vicinity of Williamsburg.

The gunboat Dragon was accidently run ashore day before yesterday, but was towed off to day in safety.

All is quiet on the James river.

Yesterday a man obtained a pass in Norfolk for the avowed purpose of going to North Carolina, but was watched by an officer and followed several miles out from *Norfolk*, when as he took the wrong road and was steering his course towards Richmond, the officer rode up and arrested him and found upon him about two thousand letters which he was about to convey to Richmond. He was taken back to Norfolk and lodged in jail to await his trial. He admitted that he received two dollars apiece for conveying letters between Norfolk and Richmond.

The steamship Massachusetts arrived at Fortress Monroe to day from Port Royal, on her way to New York. She reports all quiet on the South Carolina and Georgia coast.

Steamer South America left Fortress Monroe at 4 o'clock this P. M., ladened with contrabands, bound up the James river.

Gen. Halleck has just returned from a visit to Gen. McClellan, and is now at Fortress Monroe on his return.

An Absconding Officer—Liberal Reward for His Apprehension.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 26, 1862.

Captain Samuel L. Harrison, of the 95th regiment New York Volunteers, is reported by his commanding General as having deserted his company, on the 21st of this month, and gone to New York. *A reward of five cents* is hereby offered for his apprehension. By order of

Major General Pope.
[Signed] GEORGE D. ROGERS,
Chief of Staff.

General Pope's Orders.

CAMP AT WATERLOO, Fauquier County, Va., July 26.—General Pope's recent orders have caused great excitement among citizens of this vicinity, and particularly the latest, in regard to taking the oath of allegiance. It is reported that there are not more than two men in the county who have not taken the oath to support the Southern Confederacy, and that rather than renounce this, men, women and children express their determination to go South.

Large numbers of our soldiers have an idea that General Pope's orders give them permission to help themselves to anything they can find, and consequently they have been roaming through the country, killing chickens, sheep, etc., quite extensively. Some of them have been punished severely by their officers, and such practices have now nearly ceased.

It is reported that parties follow our army enticing men to desert, and furnishing them with outfits of clothing for that purpose. A large number having deserted within a week or two past, including between forty and fifty from the 105th New York, gives color to this statement. Some, doubtless, desert for the purpose of joining other regiments and getting the bounty. Recruiting offices should govern themselves accordingly.

Excitement at St. Louis Against Residents for Attempting to Evade the Enrollment.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Considerable excitement existed here today in consequence of persons endeavoring to evade the enrollment. The British Consul's office has been crowded by a large number of persons claiming protection under the British flag, to exempt them from enrollment among the militia under the recent order of the Governor.

An excited crowd gathered around, and many indignant citizens present were disposed to punish the perfidity of American residents having families and their business permanently located here, who, in the hour of peril, seek to sneak from duty by enrolling themselves as subjects of Great Britain. Several persons, attempting to get protection papers, were severely handled by the crowd, and numerous arrests were made.

Several affrays and struggles occurred between the disturbers and the policemen, and there were one or two attempts at resistance. A detachment of the Provost Guard were ordered out, and by timely exertion suppressed the outbreak.

Successful Rebel Raid on Florence, Ala.

CAIRO, July 26.—The steamer Evansville, from Tennessee river, brings news of a Rebel raid on Florence, Alabama, on Tuesday last. They entered the city and burned all the warehouses used for commissary and quartermaster stores, and all the cotton in the vicinity. Also seized the United States steamer Conniss, used for conveying army supplies, took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers, and then burned her.

The property destroyed is said to be of great value. A small detachment of General Mitchell's army were captured. They then proceeded down the Tennessee river to Chickasaw and Waterloo, and in the vicinity of the last port burned all the warehouses which contained cotton. Another band of forty Rebels attacked a wagon train near Pittsburg Landing, and captured sixty wagons conveying commissary and quartermaster stores.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EDINBURG.

GREAT SHIPMENTS OF COTTON FROM INDIA.

CAPE RACE, July 27.—The steamer Edinburg, from Liverpool on the evening of the 17th, passed this point at 7 P. M. Saturday evening. She met the Glasgow steering up the channel on the morning of the 18th, and the Arabia off Queenstown on the night of the 18th.

In the absence of further news from America, the English papers have little to say upon the war question.

There is no commercial intelligence.

The *Times* publishes a letter from its secession correspondent at Liverpool, Mr. Spence, eulogistic of the energy and power of the Confederates. He points out the difficulty against which the Confederates are contending in organizing and maintaining their armies.

The London *Times* says it is reported by a private telegram from Media that 115,000 bales of cotton have been shipped from Bombay in one week. This is believed to have been under the news of a rise of only 1d. in prices in Liverpool, and it is consequently inferred that when the news of the recent great advance is received, much larger shipments will come forward than have been expected.

Rebel Movements in Kentucky.

NEW ALBANY, Indiana, July 27.—The *Ledger* says the Rebels have congregated in considerable force at Hawesville, Ky., and boldly and defiantly insult Union people.

The Federal ram Hornet, with troops, has gone there. Henderson and Owensboro' were both quiet on Friday. Both towns are strongly garrisoned by Federal troops, who arrest all persons who talk or act in favor of the rebellion. Passengers from Henderson saw the guerillas have appeared in pretty strong force opposite Mound City, and it is feared they will attempt to burn the Federal gunboats building there.

A large number of young ladies of New Albany have proposed to act as clerks and salesmen for the young men of that place who will enlist, and give them half of their salaries whilst absent and surrender their positions to them on their return.

Naval Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Lieut. Henry A. Wise, United States Navy, has been appointed assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, created by the recent act of Congress. This gentleman has been for some time engaged in the discharge of ordnance duty in the Navy Department with the utmost satisfaction and courtesy to all interested.

Assistant Paymaster Beeman has been ordered to the gunboat Seneca, and Assistant Paymaster Hart to the Penobscot. George T. Winslow, of Massachusetts, and James Kinnier, of New York, have been appointed acting assistant surgeons, and ordered to report to Capt. Wilkes.

The Care of Invalid Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Notwithstanding a large number of invalid soldiers in Washington and its neighborhood, everything for their comfort has been supplied with extraordinary expedition. No complaints of inattention are heard in any quarter. In addition to his duties to these sick and wounded, Surgeon Gen. Hammond has been visiting other localities and setting a laudable example of prompt business habits and humanity to every one connected with his department.

Exchange of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Transportation will be immediately provided by the Quartermaster's Department for the conveyance of the prisoners at Fort Delaware to Aiken, on the James river, to be exchanged. There are about 4,000 of them. Preparations are also being made for the removal of prisoners from other localities.

General Exchange of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The official document necessary to consummate the recently arranged agreement for a general exchange of prisoners has been forwarded to General Dix.

Return of General Halleck to Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Generals Halleck, Burnside and Meigs have returned from their visit up James River.

Hon. Joseph Holt.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—Hon. Joseph Holt arrived here this evening.

The Confederate authorities expect to send five hundred wounded Yankees home to-day. Lists are now being prepared of all prisoners now on hand and heretofore received in Richmond during the war. The well once from Belle Isle will be delayed by the request preferred by McClellan that he shall be personally furnished with a list of all our prisoners, whether now dead or alive. His object is to allay the fears of their relatives by its publication at the North—at least so he has alleged.

Wright's and Mahone's Brigades.

Gen. Mahone's Brigade is composed of the 6th, 12th, 16th, 41st, and 49th Virginia regiments, while Gen. Wright's is composed of the 3d, 4th and 22d Georgia, the 44th Alabama and the 1st Louisiana.

Terrible on Commander Wilkes.

From the Petersburg *Express*, of the 23d, we extract the following:

We do not think that he will prove himself at all superior to Captain Rodgers, who did his best, but accomplished nothing. Wilkes will find sailing up and down the James river not altogether a holiday amusement. There are some ugly Rebel customers along its banks prepared to pay their respects to him whenever he chooses to put himself in their way. He could certainly be better employed than in sliding, however shortively, a despicable tyrant and usurper in crushing out the liberty which our and his fathers won. He could not possibly be worse employed, because the service in which he is and reputable, as well in name as all that is decent character.

It is fit only for barbarians of a far lower type than that of any who have ever blackened the pages of history. The war, on the part of the North, is a compound of fiendish malignity, raving insanity and stupendous folly. It has been conducted in a spirit which is utterly antagonistic to the maxims of morality, and the rules and usages of civilized warfare. Murder, rapine and every other crime that disgraces humanity, have been its accompaniments. Wherever a Yankee column has appeared it has spread devastation around it.

We would as soon encounter Wilkes as any other commander whom Lincoln could select from his naval register. It matters very little with us who it is that directs the movements of the Yankee fleet in our noble river. We intend to fight him just as soon and as often as he may dare to provoke a conflict, and to fight him until he is sick of the game. We have no fears about Richmond. There is no danger that city either from gunboats or land marches, either from Wilkes or McClellan.—All that the Confederates want is the opportunity of inflicting another blow in "Dury's Bluff or" "Chickahominy" fashion.

Foreign Intervention.

The *Express*, in speaking of foreign intervention, says:

Certain it is that the Lincoln Government is shaking in its shoes as it contemplates the prospect of foreign intervention, which it knows has been sufficiently provoked by its criminal atrocities.—The Confederates consider the matter with the utmost equanimity. They are influenced by no expectation of assistance from France and England. They would be much gratified if those Powers would "rescue" them from the "blockade," as they cannot do it for themselves for want of gun-ships. But as they have borne it fifteen months with patience, they can continue to bear it without any apprehension of its materially impeding their progress towards a recognized independence.

They have, by their own strength and courage, rescued "their capital" three times from the danger which threatened it, and will rescue it a hundred times, if necessary. All the McClellans and Popes, backed by all the armies and fleets that the enemy can send with them, will be impotent for the accomplishment of the cherished, but now desperate and hopeless scheme of capturing Richmond. We look not to Europe but to *ourselves* for the expulsion of the vandals from our soil, and for the consummation of our determined purpose to be independent and free. Let the *Herald* in its tremors turn its alarmed vision to the English and French Cabinets. Our eyes are not in that direction.

Intervention may come or not, for aught we care. The only good it could do us would be to relieve us of the blockade. For the rest, we are abundantly able to take care of ourselves, as the results of all our land battles have clearly demonstrated. We can stand the continuance of the blockade quite as well as the Yankees, for as they exist only by trade, and we can do very well without it, and as we can raise within our own limits whatever is necessary for our support during the war, let it last as long as it may, therefore our condition is safer and better than theirs.

Aiding the Enemy.

The Petersburg *Express* quotes from Chandler's speech in the Senate, giving McClellan's strength, and promises the entire speech the next day.

From the Petersburg Express, July 23.

The Yankees at Suffolk—Intensity of the Heat—Union Boys Cannot Stand It.

From two ladies who have recently reached here, and through other reliable sources, we have obtained some interesting information from Suffolk, Virginia.

The number of Yankee forces now there is estimated at 8,000, but their efficiency is not regarded as being at all valuable, either by their own officers or persons who have recently inspected them. The great majority of these forces are said to be in a very filthy, dirty condition, and the beautiful Union uniform, which, when the war commenced, was so much the boast of Yankee correspondents everywhere, is now in tatters, and has been stained by mud and besprinkled with dust; that Abe Lincoln's hirelings look like anything else than soldiers, so far as appearances are concerned.

On Wednesday afternoon last, during what purported to be a *dress* parade, the heat was so intense that nearly three hundred of the patriots fell from sheer exhaustion, and had to be borne from the drill ground to the shade. *Coup de soleil* occurs almost daily, and one of the Yankee officers remarked to our informant that, if this was a fair specimen of the "sunny South," he thought the sooner the Union patriots got out of Dixie's land the better.

Generals Mansfield and Van Webber are both at Suffolk, the former in supreme command. There are two Military Governors or Provost Marshals, viz: Paul De Kay and a Dutchman named Van Webber, a brother of the General. They are both much disposed to use their authority, and in many instances are not slow in abusing it.

Three of Lincoln's soldiers in Suffolk have practically illustrated Greeley's peculiar doctrine of love for the negro, by uniting themselves in marriage to negro women of the town. They profess great devotion to their newly-found brides, and say they intend taking them to the North and educating them. It was thought by some that the recent unprecedented hot spell would bring about a temporary divorcement of the amalgamationists from bed, if not board, but such has not been the case. It is now conceded by those who know the blackamoor brides, that if the Yankees can tolerate them, they can stand anything.

The Episcopal church has been seized by the Yankees, and a member of the Dutch Reformed persuasion, from Massachusetts, officiates in the pulpit every Sabbath. This disgracer of the sacerdotal robes which he has assumed, boards with a negro slave whose master has left the place, and parades the streets arm in arm with a free black. His congregation is composed chiefly of negroes, the Yankees urging as a reason for not waiting upon this pastor's pulpit ministration, that they have no faith whatever in the professed piety of the creature. The negroes have become very bold and insolent, from the dangerous teachings of this preacher, Yankee Dutch Reformed.

Rebel spies are reliably informed that a few days since, while some three or four well known citizens of Suffolk were engaged in conversation on the street, a negro fellow came up and remarked, "gemmens, you neber heer'd de gospil preached in all its purity; if you want to, you must cum to de 'Piscopal church next Sabbath, and hear *our* pastor." The vestry of the church has been converted into a regular drinking hole, and all the day through Yankee officers can be seen slipping in and out, who unblushingly state to all that they have been in "to wet their whistles."

The Yankees have been in a continual state of alarm since the disastrous overthrow of McClellan, and, anticipating an attack, have thrown up fortifications near Suffolk, and mounted heavy guns. Many of their pickets have been surprised and killed by daylight, and scores have fallen by unknown hands during the night time. It is stated that they now send out no pickets at night, the Yankee officers declaring that they will not risk their lives by attempting the performance of such dangerous duty.

The Yankee Generals at Suffolk have appropriated the handsome residence of Nathaniel Riddick, Esq., and now use the building and furniture exclusively for their own accommodation. The farm of Mr. Riddick, near Suffolk, has also been visited by the vandals, and everything of value, even to the bacon used for the subsistence of Mr. Riddick's servants by himself, stolen and consumed. A faithful old servant man, who was entrusted with the care of the place by Mr. Riddick, protested against the theft, but his protestations were disregarded.

The chief and most active friend of the Yankees in Suffolk is a creature named George Washington Singleton, who came to the town a few years ago, and has since earned a somewhat precarious subsistence by fishing, hunting and illegal traffic with negroes. Of this latter he was always suspected, but positive proof could never be procured. Singleton rendered himself somewhat conspicuous by his much-vaunted Secession proclivities at a time when it was thought to be a matter of some doubt whether Virginia would recede or remain in the Union. When an ordinance of secession was passed, Singleton became almost frantic with joy, and in the exuberance of his jubilant feelings, threw his hat so high in the air that it fell into the river, and never was reclaimed, and the people enjoyed a hearty laugh at his expense. On another occasion, when the people attempted to obstruct the Nansemond river, and a boat was, by inattention, scuttled and sunk at the wrong place, Singleton became exceedingly indignant, declared the party had done the deed intentionally, and proposed lynch law as the penalty of such gross carelessness.—Now the base creature cicerones the Yankees into every hole and corner of the place, professing undying devotion to the "Stars and Stripes."

Goods from England—Their Safe Arrival.

We find the following cheering intelligence in the Atlanta *Confederacy* of Sunday last:

A gentleman lately from Nassau brings the welcome information that very large amounts of goods from England have lately arrived in the Confederate States, through Southern ports. No less than five vessels have run the blockade within a few days, laden with arms, munitions of war, and stores of various kinds for the Confederate States. The Government has now on hand an abundant supply of guns, shoes, blankets, clothing, &c., for the army for the ensuing winter. The gentleman says that he speaks advisedly and knowingly when he says that the supply of these articles for the army during the coming winter is abundant.

Then a very large amount of goods have lately run the blockade. Our own city is getting to be full of English goods, and the villages, and even the country stores, are commencing to replenish.—Soon goods will be cheaper as they become more abundant.

The gentleman alluded to says the greatest excitement prevails in England in relation to trade with the South, and numbers of iron-clad ships are now fitting out for the purpose of running the blockade with goods. Soon we shall have plenty of English goods here, which have not been polluted by the touch of Yankee fingers, and which have not greased their palms in passing through; but they will have come direct to us from Europe. If the Government of England choose to recognize the blockade in theory, her people do not in fact. This will establish regular direct trade between us, to be kept up as soon as the war is over. The blockade runners and the high price of goods have accomplished, and will accomplish, more for us, to introduce and establish direct trade, than twenty years of diplomacy. Let us thank God that out of all our sufferings, inconvenience and privations, a large amount of good has been secured to us and our posterity.

With propitious seasons we shall harvest one of the greatest grain crops ever grown in America.—We shall have plenty to eat; and with plenty of English goods, at moderate prices, and plenty of guns in the hands of our brave soldiers, we can whip out the Northern conquerors and conquer a peace from them, even recognition. We have the men—yes, or souls, who can do this fighting, if we can keep them armed, fed and clothed. That is all. Friends, take courage. The day of triumph may be nigh; but it is far away, if it is none the less certain.—Our people can't be subdued. We must and will triumph in the end, be it soon or late.

The Washington *Star*, of Saturday, has the following, copied from Richmond papers of the 23d instant:

Army Changes.

RICHMOND, July 21.—Major General Holmes is assigned to the command of the Department of trans Mississippi.

Brigadier General Anderson has been promoted to the rank of Major General, and assigned to the command of the Division recently commanded by General Hüger, who has been assigned to the duties of Inspector of Ordnance.

C. I. Jenkins, of South Carolina, has been raised to the rank of Brigadier General.

Col. Martin E. Green, of Missouri, has been promoted to a Brigadier General.

The resignation of Brigadier General Joseph R. Anderson has been accepted.

Col. Forrest states that in the affair at Murfreesboro' he captured 1,200 prisoners, including two Brigadiers, and four pieces of cannon, and that he destroyed half a million dollars' worth of army stores, three locomotives, with trains attached, and the depot. His loss, he says, was sixteen killed and thirty wounded.

The Bank of Virginia, which was removed from Richmond at the time of the great Confederate scare there, has resumed operations in that city.

The Richmond *Examiner* is now edited by Edward A. Pollard, well known in Washington, and the author of "Black Diamonds" and various works on the slavery question. Daniels, the proprietor of the *Examiner*, is disabled by a severe wound.

J. Baumgarten, formerly an engraver in Washington, is now employed by the Confederate Government as an engraver.

The *Examiner* is joyous over intelligence of fine crops in Virginia, and says:

"This news is of vast importance just now, as it is more than probable that the State of Virginia will have to support the army during the year. The finest corn lands of North Carolina, and the rice fields of South Carolina are in the hands of the public enemy, while the crop of cereals in the cotton States is said, in consequence of protracted droughts, to be an absolute failure."

The *Examiner* says there is considerable activity in the cotton market of the South, parties being anxious to sell on foreign account, under the impression that they will be enabled to save their cotton from destruction by making sale to persons not citizens.

The *Examiner* says: "This impression appears to have been very unduly created by an expression of desire on the part of the Government to protect cotton belonging to neutrals from destruction when exposed to seizure by the enemy. We are assured that this disposition of the Government was distinctly expressed as depending upon contingencies which we do not think likely to occur. The Confederate States Government has merely signified its readiness to issue instructions to refrain from the destruction of cotton belonging to neutrals, even when exposed to seizure by the enemy, on condition that the neutral nation shall give proper guarantee that such cotton shall be effectually protected by its own power against seizure and appropriation by the enemy, if allowed to fall into his possession."

The Richmond *Dispatch* berates Dr. Owen Munson, of this city, taken prisoner amongst the Federal surgeons, as a hypocritical psalm-singing apostle of the church he belongs to, who, when he lived in Augusta, Ga., professed to be an ardent pro-slavery man.

The *Examiner* says:

"An ignorant rumor has been circulated that Major General Jackson has been made a General in the regular Confederate army. The rumor is entirely without foundation. The Confederate army, as distinguished from the Provisional, is a permanent organization, and, at present, composed of a skeleton of officers. The highest rank in it is "General," and that title is limited by a special act of Congress, and cannot be enlarged by the Executive. The Generals in the Confederate service named in the order of rank are: Cooper, Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg—the latter having been nominated to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sidney Johnston, and there having been no vacancy since for further nominations to this rank in the Confederate service."

The Petersburg *Express* of the 22d says:

We understand that the smuggling trade between Baltimore and Richmond is still quite brisk, a considerable quantity of goods having arrived here within the past few days. The parties engaged in this traffic exhibit a most patriotic disposition to relieve the necessities of the community, by selling tea at $16 per pound, coffee at $2.50, and everything else in proportion. The articles are retailed to the people at prices which may well be deemed fabulous, and the consequence is that every necessary of life is held at similar rates; the producers arguing that so long as they are made to pay so enormously for goods, they must make up the amount by putting a starvation tariff upon vegetables, meats, fowls, butter, eggs, and other market supplies. In the present state of affairs, there is no apology for commercial intercourse with the country beyond the Potomac, even if it were not for the purpose of encouraging speculation. It is a positive injury to the community, and should be put down.

FROM GENERAL POPE'S ARMY.

THE CONFEDERATES THIRTY THOUSAND STRONG, NEAR GORDONSVILLE.

A DEMONSTRATION EXPECTED.

GENERAL HATCH'S EXPEDITION.

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 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. The present intention is said to be to assume the offensive and break our lines, and if successful, to demonstrate upon Washington for the purpose of drawing off our forces from Richmond.

As many statements have been published in regard to the expedition commanded by Gen. Hatch, it may not be inappropriate to make the follow ng statements, as given by a returned officer:

After reaching Culpeper, General Hatch pushed his whole force to the Rapidan river, where, in consequence of the destruction of the bridges and the high state of the water, he was compelled to leave his infantry and artillery. With his cavalry he pushed on to Orange Court House, where he learned that the enemy were in large force at Gordonsville. He sent thence a company of the Virginia cavalry towards Gordonsville, who approached within six miles of the latter place, and confirmed the report of the enemy's presence and strength.

On Friday, the 18th, two brigades, supposed to be commanded by Ewell, made their appearance at Orange, and on Saturday, after severe skirmishing, General Hatch fell back, and crossed the Rapidan, and arrived at Culpeper on Sunday. During this time, 28 men of Company A, — New York cavalry, were captured by the enemy, owing, it is said, to the commanding officer, who did not believe a statement that the enemy were advancing a force upon his station. Two or three men, whose horses were saddled, made their escape.

After returning to Culpeper, General Hatch made another incursion into Madison, and thence northward into Sperryville, accompanying that the enemy were not in force in that direction.

That Jackson is in great force at Louisa and Gordonsville is beyond a doubt, and that he intends to attack us at an early day is fully believed. General Pope's forces here have no objection, but rather desire that he will make the attempt.

EUROPE.

THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

From the Manchester Guardian, July 11.

At length the blow which the besiegers of Richmond have been so long inviting, has fallen. Gen. McClellan, when we last heard from him directly, was congratulating himself with still undisturbed self-complacency on some little advantage which he represented to have been gained at the most advanced part of his line. We abstain from speculating on the heavy loss certain to have been incurred in a defeat of such magnitude, and likely enough to be counterpoised by an equally heavy damage to the winning side. Merely on the ground, however, of the change of position which is acknowledged, we entertain no doubt that this battle practically involves the raising of the siege of Richmond. Gen. McClellan may indeed be able, by the aid of the undisturbed Federal command of the navigation of the James river, to retain for an indefinite time the position in which he has taken refuge. Nothing lies between him and the enemy on one side except the very ground over which the Confederates advanced with so much effect against the Federal General Casey's division at the battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines; and we have no reason to doubt that they are as willing to follow up a second blow as to strike one.

But even if the struggle were over for the present at the date of our last advices, and if it were feasible for the Federal army to hold its own in accordance with the dictates of a characteristically false pride, all idea of taking the Confederate capital must, we feel convinced, be abandoned until the advantages so arduously contended for, and now so quickly lost, shall have been regained. That is work not to be done in the present campaign, if at all. Richmond has a reprieve, and the chances, never very great, of the city's having ultimately to yield to a Federal conqueror are reduced to exceedingly small dimensions. The only other important item of military intelligence brought by the Etna, serves to show that the battle fought at Charleston about the middle of last month, was an affair of greater magnitude and of far more decisive results than we had previous reason to suppose. The Federals acknowledged a repulse with a loss of 600 men, only saved from being greater by the cover of their gunboats; they intimate no intention of shortly renewing the attack; and it is reported that the general office: who commanded on the Northern side was to be tried by court martial. The current of success, late so fair and steady in favor of the South. Would we could say that it promised shortly to be conclusive.

At the present moment, *from the London Times, July 12.* probably no one can cannot be said that there is any Confederates, by using all the strength and courage all the enthusiasm of the country, have brought together armies in Virginia with which the Federals find it impossible to cope. It is impossible to refuse admiration to a people which, invaded by a community three times as numerous as itself, and deprived of military supplies from foreign countries, is yet able not only to oppose a stubborn resistance to its enemies, but to take the offensive, and inflict on them the most severe defeats. The present situation of the two armies is likely to give the greatest encouragement to the South, and to raise to the highest pitch the resolution and the military pride of its