THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 264. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIED,

On the 25th instant, at the Revere House, Boston JANE A. SIDDONS, wife of William Fisher, and daughter of Germanus Sogge.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at five o'clock, from the residence of her son, St. Paul street, above Eager.

In New Orleans, July 12th, DANIEL CAMPBELL, youngest son of the late James Weir.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, July 28, 1862.

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

Burn 1, carbuncle 1, cholera infantum 15, colic 1; consumption 18, convulsions 3, croup 4, dropsy 3, debility 1, drowned 3, dysentery 3, bilious fever 1, catarrhal fever 1, scarlet fever 11, typhoid fever 6, hip disease 1, measles 1, mortification 1, old age 6, organic disease of heart 2, palsy 2, Scrofula 1, teething 4, unknown adult 2, unknown infantile 13, whooping cough 1—total 105.

Under 1 year, 38; between 1 and 2, 9; between 2 and 5, 7, between 5 and 10, 4; between 10 and 15, 1; between 15 and 20, 3, between 20 and 30, 9; between 30 and 40, 7; between 40 and 50, 10; between 50 and 60, 4; between 60 and 70, 4; between 70 and 80, 3; between 80 and 90, 4; between 90 and 100, 0; above 100, 0. Still births 6.

Males 58, females 49. Of which number 13 were colored persons—13 free; 4 slaves. By order,

SAM'L T. KNIGHT, Commissioner of Health.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

On Sunday last there was another arrival of wounded Federal soldiers, released from captivity by the authorities at Richmond under the recent arrangements providing for a general exchange of prisoners. The news derived from the flag of truce boat is of no special importance, unless an exception is made with regard to the report that the Confederates are building three iron-clad gunboats at Richmond, of which—the "New Merrimac," or more probably the "Virginia No. 2"— is nearly completed, and ready for the guns to be put on board. The other two are in process of construction.—the "Lady Davis" being well advanced towards completion, and a third being still on the stocks. In regard to military matters on the James river it is rumored that the Confederates have succeeded in driving off a large number of cattle belonging to General McClellan's army; and that there is a considerable body of Confederate troops on the south side of the James river, between City Point and Richmond.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from the Peninsula, states that the exodus of officers from McClellan's army still continues. "Many," says the writer, "have resigned, others are sent on recruiting service, whilst about half of the whole number have no right or business to go home. * * * Never was an army so deficient in minor officers as the grand army of the Potomac."

The latest accounts from Chattanooga, via Nashville, represent that the Confederates have crossed the river in force, and that their cavalry in East Tennessee is six thousand strong. Colonel Forrest, who captured two regiments of Federal troops a short time since at Murfreesboro', was on Wednesday last at McMinnville, near Nashville, but was supposed, on Friday, to have reached Carthage with a view to making a descent on the Louisville Railroad. On the previous day the 10th Ohio regiment, whilst guarding the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was attacked by a large force of guerillas under Stearns and Ward, and some thirty or forty of the regiment are said to have been killed. The railroad was also damaged considerably.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Culpepper, Virginia, furnishes some further particulars of General Hatch's expedition towards Gordonsville. The forces engaged in this reconnoissance were composed of four regiments of cavalry, two regiments of infantry, and a battery. Proceeding to within five miles of Gordonsville, they learned that General Ewell, with twenty thousand men, was encamped at or near that place, and accordingly returned to Madison, and subsequently to Culpepper, but not until they had lost a portion of their pickets—the Confederate account says seventy men—who were captured by a body of infantry.

At Culpepper, on Monday of last week, the Rector of St. Stephen's—Episcopal—Church was arrested for preaching secession, "and for praying fervently for Jeff. Davis and for the success of the Confederate arms." He was sent to Washington.—The order of General Pope releasing from protection the property of the enemy, is said to be very popular among the men who, we are told, "will soon avail themselves of the proclamation to its farthest letter."

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* furnishes that journal with an unusually interesting account of the engagement between the Confederate Ram Arkansas and the whole of the Federal Flotilla before Vicksburg. The writer acknowledges that "the boastings of the enemy in regard to the strength and efficiency of the Arkansas have been, for once, not without reason. Their premises about her have been verified. She is indeed formidable and so far as we actually know, invulnerable. She has achieved a great triumph."

The Washington *Star* states that a telegram has been received by the New York *Tribune* announcing the arrest of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham and two clergymen, upon whom important papers were said to have been found implicating Mr. Vallandigham. The prisoners were to be sent to Cincinnati.

Captain Porter reports to the Navy Department the capture, in latitude 31 degrees 50 minutes north, longitude 78 degrees 23 minutes west, of the British iron screw steamer Tubal Cain. Her cargo is supposed to consist entirely of arms and munitions of war, and is represented as being very valuable.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Georgeanna, Captain Pearson, from Fortress Monroe, arrived yesterday morning about 6½ o'clock, with a large number of passengers, the greater portion being from the Army of the Peninsula. Among the passengers were Major General Franklin of the army and Captain Porter of the navy. Among the discharged soldiers by the Georgeanna, were about fifteen Indians or half breeds, who attracted considerable attention as they passed along the streets. They were uniformed as United States infantry. All was reported quiet along the James River.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

TOWNSHORNS, July 28, 1862.

The committee for Baltimore county, appointed by the Governor to aid in organizing Maryland's quota of troops, under the last call of the President for volunteers, met at the Court-House, in this place, on Saturday evening last, 26th inst. After the usual preliminaries the organization of the meeting were gone through with, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Governor of the State of Maryland has been requested, with as little delay as possible, to raise four regiments of infantry, as part of Maryland's quota, under the last call for volunteers, and in consequence of the liberal bounty offered in other States, many persons who are anxious to volunteer go from our State to enlist; and the good name of our State, in the hour of our country's peril, is likely to suffer from a want of promptitude in responding to said call:

RESOLVED, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to assemble the Legislature, in extra session, at the earliest moment, with a recommendation to appropriate a sufficient amount of money from the State Treasury to pay a bounty of $250 to such volunteers, and also to provide for the well-being of the families of volunteers gone to the war.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is imperatively necessary that the militia of the State should be thoroughly organized, on a Union basis, with a number of officers, and put at once into active service, so that arms may be placed in the hands of the people for their own defence; provision made to repel invasion of our soil, and the troops of the United States relieved from its future protection.

On motion of Jas. L. Ridgely, Esq., the Chair was requested to appoint a committee of five to convey the resolutions to the Governor. The Chairman appointed as the committee Jas. L. Ridgely, Esq., Hon. J. S. Berry, J. J. Stewart, Esq., Dr. J. H. Ward, and Samuel M. Rankin, Esq.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President. W. B. K.

NINE AND TWELVE MONTHS' MEN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 25, 1862.

Captain W. B. Lane, Mustering Officer, Harrisburg, Pa.:

The call by Governor Curtin for nine and twelve months' men was made without previous consultation or direction of the President or War Department, and, having been made, it was deemed by the President and by the Department better to accept such troops as were offered under that call.—But it is proper to be noticed that the law does not allow any bounty to the nine months' men, except the twenty five dollars paid at the time of being mustered into service. The remaining seventy-five dollars is only payable to those who enlist for three years or during the war.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

THOS. M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Detroit *Free Press* learns that Senator Chandler, at Michigan, purposes to raise a regiment and lead it into the field. It adds: "His great wealth, and his influence with a part of the people, would enable him to raise men very rapidly."

AN AMERICAN TRIUMPH IN ENGLAND.—At the great International Exhibition in England, the first premium—a medal—has been awarded to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine.

The annual convention of American Dentists will sit this year at Trenton Falls, on Tuesday, August 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will continue in session several days.

The wool clip of Ohio will this year amount to thirteen millions of pounds—two millions greater than the clip of 1861.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

A Traitorous Conspiracy Detected in Ohio—Arrest of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham on Charge of being Implicated—Drafting to be Entered Upon in Ohio in August

NEW YORK, July 28.—The *Tribune* has a special dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, stating that Rev. Doctor Brooks, of St. Louis, and Rev. D. Hoyt, of Louisville, were arrested on Friday night, at the house of a notorious Rebel, Judge Clark, of Ohio.

It is reported that important papers were found on them, implicating Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who will be taken with them to Cincinnati.

The Governor has issued orders to assessors to have an enrolment of all able-bodied men ready by the 18th of August. If there shall not be volunteers enough by that time, drafting will commence.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 27.—The steamer State of Maine arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning at 7 o'clock, from City Point, with 350 released prisoners from Richmond. They were brought down to City Point in baggage cars, in charge of Dr. Cullen, Medical Director of Longstreet's division, and received by Colonel Sweitzer, of Gen. McClellan's staff. Every courtesy was shown these prisoners; and our sick and wounded, whilst in prison, were kindly treated.

Dr. Burritt, the surgeon in charge of the State of Maine, says the released prisoners were visited at Harrison's Landing by General McClellan and one of his staff officers, and the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, Dr. Letterman, who examined the condition of the vessel.

The prisoners were brought down in freight cars, for which the Rebel officers apologized, saying that all their cars were occupied in sending troops to General Jackson. In reply to a question where Jackson was, it was replied that nobody knew where Jackson was, but that they knew enough of him to reinforce him.

The Rebels are building three iron-clad gunboats at Richmond—one, the "New Merrimac," is nearly completed, and ready for the guns to be put on board. Another, called the "Lady Davis," is now being iron-clad, and the third one is on the stocks, not so far advanced.

A Rebel soldier said their camps were about three and a half miles back from the James river; that they kept back out of the way of the shells of the gunboats, for they didn't like our gunboats.

General McClellan was glad to see the returned soldiers, and conversed freely with them. One of them remarked that he hoped to get well and help to take Richmond, to which the General replied: "You will have to make haste, then."

It is reported that the Rebels have succeeded in driving off a large number of cattle belonging to the army.

There has been and still is a considerable number of Rebel troops along the James river, between City Point and Richmond, and also at or near Petersburg, but those at Petersburg appear to be moving toward Richmond.

One of our returned soldiers saw five trains carrying troops from Petersburg toward Richmond.

Fifteen Rebel prisoners were brought to Fortress Monroe this (Sunday) afternoon from Suffolk, having been captured near that place yesterday.—Among them are two commissioned officers.

FROM HAVANA.

State of Affairs in Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The steamship Columbia arrived from Havana this evening, with advices to the 24th.

There is no news of importance.

The health of the French troops in Mexico is improving. The Mexican Generals—Doblado, Searaga and Ortega—are reported to be quarrelling, and General Guerrelias has withdrawn from the Orizaba road, leaving the way clear to Vera Cruz.

No Rebel flags had passed the Moro, in or out, since last advices.

Little or no business is doing at Havana.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Health of the City Still Good.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The steamer Marion, from Orleans on the 20th, arrived here this afternoon.

The health of New Orleans continued good. Two thousand men were employed in cleansing the streets.

The news of the exploits of the Rebel ram Arkansas caused some excitement, but it soon quieted down.

General Beauregard is very sick, as reported by the Mobile papers.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The following army orders have been issued:

First—The recruiting detail for each volunteer regiment in the field will hereafter consist of two commissioned officers from the regiment, and one non commissioned officer or private from each company. Paragraph 31 of General Orders, No. 105, of 1861, is amended accordingly.

Commissioned officers, not belonging to regiments in the field, may be detailed for recruiting service herein authorized, and the order for detail will, as before, be given by the commanders of departments or *corps d'armee*.

Second—One commissioned officer of the detail will remain constantly at the general recruiting depot to receive the recruits when sent from the rendezvous and to exercise care and controll over them after their arrival until they are ordered to their Regiments.

Third.—Recruits for Regiments now in the field will be permitted to select any company of the Regt., they may prefer. Should the company thus selected be full when they join it they will be allowed to select another.

Fourth.—All men who desire singly or by squads to join any particular Regt., or company in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves to any recruiting officer when they will be enrolled and forwarded at once to the General Depot for the State or District, there to be duly mustered and to receive the bounty allowed by law. In such cases enlistment papers and descriptive lists will be forwarded as directed in Gen. Orders No. 105 of 1861, from this office.

Letters of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Letters of inquiry relative to the pay of soldiers in hospitals, or on furlough, should be addressed to the Paymaster General; relating to back pay, and the one hundred dollars bounty of deceased soldiers, to the Second Auditor; relating to the pay of deceased teamsters, or other employees of the Quartermaster's Department, or for pay for horses killed or lost in service, to the Third Auditor; relating to the pay and bounty of persons in the marine or naval service, to the Fourth Auditor; about soldiers in the army, to the Adjutant General.

The War in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, July 24.—The latest accounts from Chattanooga report that the Rebel infantry have crossed the river in force. Their number is large, and three Generals in command. The Rebel cavalry is heavy in East Tennessee. It is stated to be 5,000 strong. There are few provisions in Chattanooga, and the citizens are much distressed by forced contributions to the Rebels. One bridge is rebuilt on the Murfreesborough Railroad, connecting between Murfreesborough and Bridgeport. The Rebel Forrest was at McMinnville yesterday.

Rebel Raid on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

NASHVILLE, July 27.—The 10th Ohio regiment, whilst guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad, between Decatur and Courtland, were attacked yesterday by a large force of guerillas, under Stams and Ward, and some thirty or forty of the regiment are said to have been killed. The road was considerably damaged, but not so much as to cut off communication. A large Rebel force is reported to be near Tucumbia, and Colonel Forrest is reported to be at Carthage, with the object, it is supposed, of making a descent on the Louisville railroad.

Examination of Army Surgeons

WASHINGTON, July 28.—An Army Medical Board, composed of Surgeons Brinton, Clymer, and Assistant Surgeon Webster, U. S. A., for the examination of Brigade Surgeons and Staff Volunteer Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons and Contract Physicians, is to be held in this city. The examination is a thorough practical one, both with regard to surgical operations and bedside experience. It is calculated to test the real knowledge of the candidate.

Captain Harrison.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The morning papers publish a card from Captain Harrison, who was posted by General Pope on Saturday, expressing his great surprise and mortification, stating that his resignation had been accepted by his Colonel two days before he left. He resigned in consequence of an injury received in the service, and by the advice of his fellow-officers and surgeons.

An Abscording Traitor.

NORWICH, Vt., July 28.—Lewis S. Partridge, U. S. Marshal and Postmaster here, under Buchanan's Administration, who was recently indicted for high treason, has absconded, accompanied by the other prominent parties implicated. The principal charge was the cutting down of a flag-staff and carrying off the United States flag.

Important Capture by Our Blockading Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Navy Department learns that our blockading fleet recently captured the Tubal Cain, a large iron-clad English steamer, off Charleston, whilst attempting to run the blockade. She was heavily loaded with arms and ammunition, and has been ordered to New York.

Arrival of Com Porter at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Commander Porter, of the mortar flotilla, arrived here this morning *via* Fortress Monroe—a fact which is considered of significant importance.

Assigned to Duty

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Brigadier General Benj. F. Roberts has been assigned to duty at General Popes headquarters as Chief of cavalry.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Cotton is nominal at 43@44 cts. Flour is depressed—sales of 14,500 bbls: State $4.90@5; Ohio $5.45@5.55; Southern $5.30@5.85. Wheat has declined 1 ct.—sales of 190,000 bushels: Chicago Spring $1.12@1.17; Milwaukie club $1.15@1.20; red $1.27@1.31; white $1.37@1.45. Corn has declined 1 ct—sales of 97,000 bushels: mixed 52@56 cts. Pork is heavy—mess $10.81@10.81½; prime $8.75@8.87½. Lard firm. Whiskey closed firm at 23½@29 cts. Sugar firm at 8¾@12 cts. Coffee firm. Molasses firm. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at $1.95@1.97½. Rosin firm but quiet. Rice firm. Freights quiet.

REMARKABLE SPEECH OF GENERAL PATTERSON AT THE SHIELDS BANQUET, PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Journal.

You have met to-night to do honor to a distinguished countryman—one who has done honor to you, done honor to the country of his birth, and been of eminent service to the country of his adoption. [Applause.] It is not the fault of the country of his adoption that he has not received the reward his services entitled him to. That in his case we may say that Republics are ungrateful, will strike you all as true. The Republic itself is not ungrateful, but some of the scrubs that the public have put in high places are devilish ungrateful. [Laughter.]

I desire it to be understood that I make no reflection upon the Chief of the nation—none whatever. I believe the President of the United States to be an upright, pure and honest man, heartily desirous to discharge his whole duty to the best of his ability, and we all know that Mr. Lincoln did not overlook General Shields. [Applause] But it so happened that the small politicians of the Senate could not see merit in a brave General, and the reason you all know. If the shades of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, or Benton, and the giants of old, who made the Senate, were to again visit these halls and behold the pigmies who supply their chairs, how they would exclaim for the condition of their country! [Applause.]

The present body of distinguished Senators had not the manliness to say of General Shields that he was incompetent. One said, "It will not do to promote any more of his family." There were only twenty-three woolly-heads in the army, with the rank of general, out of two hundred and thirty. This difference must exist no longer. Pray, who brought on the war? The woolly-heads. Who prolong it by their interference with the army?—The woolly-heads. Who expect to be benefited by its continuance? The woolly heads. [Applause.] Why, we might ask, did they not make more generals of that stripe? They would if they could, but they hadn't them.

Now, if my friend's father had gone to Africa or himself born anywhere else but in Ireland, he could probably have been smuggled through the Senate; but inasmuch as his father and mother were white, and he was born where they raise good soldiers, God help him. [Applause.]

My friend, not only in Mexico, but at Winchester, where he alone commanded, inspired into the ranks the courage and spirit of his own daring and fearless nature. The masterly defeat of Jackson was succeeded soon after by a masterly retreat under a pet general of our magnanimous Senate.

Mark what followed! A statesman without a speech, a soldier without a battle and a millionaire with "nary red," seated Mount Jackson in the Mountain Department. The Pathfinder did not find his path so pleasant, for he soon left in disgust. Nevertheless, that General is determined to have his own way. Over and above his ordinary allowance of staff officers, he has fifty-four officers attached to him, whose salaries reach the snug sum of $20,000, and is there nothing wrong in that? If he were a Democrat, or if he had succeeded in whipping the enemy, what a howl would be thrown through the land! But I will not talk longer, [cries of "go on!"] but will propose:

"Our Guest—Bravest of the Brave."

THE PHILADELPHIA MEETING.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the mass meeting held in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Saturday, July 26th:

The citizens of Philadelphia, assembled in Independence Square, do solemnly declare and resolve:

1. That the welfare of the people and our existence as a nation demand that the war, which has been forced upon us by rebellious States, without cause or provocation, shall be prosecuted, on the part of the Government, with the vigor and inflexible purpose of conquering its enemies; and that all the power and all the means which the Executive can command ought to be employed for that purpose, with no hesitation or delay. [Cheers.]

2. That we thank the President for the recent orders issued by his authority, indicating an abandonment of that policy which has protected the property of the rebels, proved disastrous to the health of our armies, and, by prolonging the war, has illustrated the fact that such leniency to our enemies is neither merciful nor wise. [Prolonged cheering.]

3. That we acknowledge only as our friends those who are loyal to the Government and give it an earnest and unqualified support; and that all others—whether living in our midst, or fighting in the ranks of our foes—are our enemies and the enemies of the people, and ought to be treated as such.

4. That neutrality creates a power [illegible] of evidences of approval.

5. That we heartily approve the call of the President for an additional force of 300,000 men, and ratify the proceedings of the preliminary meeting of citizens held in the rooms of the Board of Trade, on the 25th [illegible] and the [illegible] ments and companies required from Philadelphia. [Cheers.]

6. That the Mayor and Councils of the city, and the proper authorities of the several counties of the State, be requested to have the muster rolls of all Pennsylvania regiments and companies from their respective localities, engaged in the service of the country during the pres nt war, copied into books of parchment, suitably bound and numbered, with entries of the age, place of birth, residences, and occupations of all such officers and soldiers, to repose the same in the Halls of Independence, to be preserved among its rolls of honor, as a legacy to our children. [Cries of "Good!" "Good!"]

7. That every able-bodied citizen, capable of bearing arms, be requested to unite himself with some military organization for the purpose of receiving tactical instruction, and be ready for the country may require. [Cheers.]

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

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A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, PREDISPOSITION TO CONSUMPTION.

FROM S. E. SULLIVAN, ESQ., FORMERLY EDITOR OF THE CENTREVILLE TIMES.

CHESTERTOWN, Kent county, Md., Oct. 17, 1860.

About one year ago I was induced by my physician, several bottles of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and derived great benefit therefrom. I most willingly recommend it to all consumptively inclined, perfectly satisfied that the general use will result most beneficially to the community.

Try it and judge of its effects yourselves.

S. E. SULLIVAN.

FROM HON. JOHN E. SMITH, A DISTINGUISHED LAWYER IN MARYLAND.

WESTMINSTER, Md., Aug. 24, 1860.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass.—Gents:—I have on several occasions recommended *DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY*, for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

Yours, &c., JOHN E. SMITH.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELLIOTT, Esq., Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

FROM MR. GEORGE M. HEASTEN, WITH MESSRS. DUMP & HAYES.

WARWICK, Cecil Co., Oct. 15, 1860.

Messrs S. W. Fowle & Co.—About one year since I was attacked with a violent cough, accompanied with *Hemorrhage of the Lungs*, which caused me much alarm. After using *one bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, I was entirely relieved, and have since experienced no return of the disease. I cheerfully recommend this remedy to the public. GEORGE M. HEASTEN.

CERTIFICATE OF LEWIS T. ROBERTS,

(a highly respectable and wealthy farmer of Louisiana Mills, Cecil Co., Md., dated Oct. 15, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co:—I have used *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* in my family, in cases of *severe Coughs and Colds, Pains in the Breast, &c.*, with most excellent effect.

My colored woman, whom the doctors said was troubled with a confirmed *Disease of the Lungs*, was cured at one by this remedy.

I have also used myself the OXYGENATED BITTERS, for *Dyspepsy*, and believe them to be a most excellent remedy.

Yours, truly, LEWIS T. ROBERTS.

FROM JONATHAN HOWER, ESQ.,

(a well-known and highly respectable gentleman,)

CLEAR SPRING, Washington Co., Md.,
September 13, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.—Gentlemen—This is to certify that during the last fifteen or twenty years I have been afflicted with a *severe affection of the Lungs*, and that after trying many remedies to little or no purpose, I was induced to purchase of your agent in this place, (Mr. A. J. Kershner,) a bottle of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, which has proved to be all it has been recommended. I hope all who are afflicted in a similar manner will try the virtues of this great medicine.

JONATHAN HOWER.

Price $1 per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, and Druggists and Dealers everywhere. jul9-eo6m

DIARRHŒA, DIARRHŒA, DIARRHŒA.

DIARRHŒA, DIARRHŒA, DIARRHŒA.
DIARRHŒA, DIARRHŒA, DIARRHŒA.
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DIARRHŒA, DIARRHŒA, DIARRHŒA.
DIARRHŒA, DIARRHŒA, DIARRHŒA.

HANCE'S DIARRHŒA MIXTURE will be found by all who are suffering from the above complaint or DYSENTERY, to be a most invaluable remedy. A single 25 cent bottle will oftentimes cure after all other remedies have failed. Travellers should always carry a bottle along with them, as it will immediately check an attack, which is oftentimes caused by a change of water. PRICE 25 CENTS.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st. jl7-1m

HANCE'S HOREHOUND CANDY.

HANCE'S HOREHOUND CANDY,
HANCE'S HOREHOUND CANDY,
HANCE'S HOREHOUND CANDY.

Twenty years' experience has proven, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that HANCE'S HOREHOUND CANDY excels every other remedy for the cure of

ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
COUGHS AND COLDS,
CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

Hundreds of other remedies have been lauded and extolled to the skies, but having no virtue to sustain them, have sunk into oblivion, while HANCE'S HOREHOUND CANDY has continually increased in popularity, until it has become a standard preparation.

☞ Price 25 cents per package, or five packages for $1. For sale by SETH S. HANCE,

jel2-eo6m 108 Baltimore street.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[COPIED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.]

From the Richmond Examiner, July 24.

Another Raid on the Central Road.

When the train from the West, on the Central railroad, reached Frederick's Hall, a station fifty miles from this city, it was met by a rumor that the Yankee cavalry had made another raid from Fredericksburg, and had possession of the track at Anderson turn-out, ten miles below Beaver Dam, and thirty miles from Richmond. The telegraph wire not being in working order, there was no means at hand of ascertaining the truth of this report. Under the circumstances, the conductor, not choosing to risk the passengers and train, took an extra locomotive and ran down to Anderson's on a reconnoissance. When he reached this place he found the report of the Yankees at that point correct, but they had left several hours previous to his arrival. He learned the following particulars:

At a quarter past nine A. M., just a quarter of an hour after the passage of the train from Richmond, the Yankee cavalry, several hundred in number, made their appearance at the turn-out. Having missed the train, they seemed to have no particular object in view, but loitered about the neighborhood for a couple of hours. They, however, before taking leave, searched the house of Mr John T. Anderson, which is near the railroad, and took prisoner his son, who is in the Confederate service, but at home on sick furlough. They also took possession of four of Mr. Anderson's horses. They made no attempt to tear up the railroad, having no doubt had enough of that business at Beaver Dam last Sunday. They did not interfere with the telegraph wire through prudential motives, shrewdly guessing that any meddling with that would give notice of their presence.

Of the movements of our troops occasioned by this second impudent foray, it is unnecessary to say anything.

The Central train reached this city at eight o'clock, three hours behind its usual time.

Reported Massacre on Roanoke Island.

It is believed in Eastern North Carolina that an insurrection has taken place among the several thousand runaway negroes on Roanoke Island. It is said that, becoming dissatisfied with the harsh usage experienced at the hands of their new masters, they took advantage of an opportunity presented while the Yankees were at dinner, and, seizing the stacked arms, fired into them and killed several. The Yankees, recovering from the panic into which they were at first thrown, retook their guns and slaughtered almost every negro on the island.

From the postmaster at Goldsboro' we learn that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Newbern on Monday evening, beginning at 3, and continuing until 7 o'clock P. M.

The *Enquirer*, of the same day, contains the following:—We learn by a gentleman from North Carolina, that the Yankees to cee on Roanoke Island having become very oppressive in their measures toward the negroes in their employ, the latter, a few days ago, rose upon the Yankees and killed a large number of them. Subsequently the Yankees armed themselves with revolvers, and massacred about 800 of the negro laborers. The next day the Yankees evacuated the island.

Gen. Beauregard.

As many idle stories have been going the rounds of the papers relative to Gen. Beauregard's whereabouts and the cause of his absence from the army, we think it well to state that he is at present with his family at Bladon Springs, South Alabama. It will be recollected that Gen. Beauregard took the field in the Southwest when our fortunes in that quarter were at their darkest period. In the active campaign which ensued, and in the perfect organization of the immense army at Corinth, he performed labors which seriously affected his health, and rendered a period of rest and recuperation absolutely necessary. That he might enjoy the much needed rest, he procured a relief from his command for a few months.

We are pleased to add that the General's health is rapidly improving, and that he will very soon be able to return to his post. With his return to active service the country will feel renewed confidence in its fortunes.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Effect of General Pope's Orders.

The effect on the Yankee soldiers of Gen. Pope's recent orders to the "Army of the Rappahannock" is already being felt by the citizens of Culpeper. The party who burnt the bridge over the Rapidan on the 13 h took a breakfast at that morning at the house of Alexander G. Taliaferro, Colonel of the 21st Virginia regimen. On their approach the Colonel was at home, and was very near being captured, but, by great presence of mind, contrived to escape. After they had breakfasted, the Yankee ruffians searched the house, took possession of the family silver, broke up the tableware and knives and forks, &c., and actually wrenched from Mrs. Taliaferro's finger a splendid diamond ring of great value.

McClellan's Reinforcements.

For some time past a great deal has been said and written, both North and South, about the reinforcements that have been, or are about to be, received by McClellan. But from a source entitled to our confidence, but which we do not feel at liberty to mention, we learn that up to Friday night not one man by way of reinforcement. Burnside, with his army, was at that date at Newport News, evidently awaiting the development of our plans, holding himself in a position to reinforce either Pope or McClellan, as movements should render expedient. Had our army pressed McClellan after the battle of Malvern Hill, Burnsides would have hastened to his relief. On the other hand, should Pope be menaced by a superior force, the Burnside fleet will sail up the Rappahannock or Potomac.—*Examiner.*

The Yankee Raid at Beaver Dam.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 23.

We have received a full and correct account of the raid made by the Harris cavalry, of New York, upon the depot at Beaver Dam, Hanover county, on Sunday morning last. From the best information, Saturday evening about 4 o'clock, Ashcloung on fourteen miles of the way that night. Early Sunday morning they came on to Beaver Dam, where they arrived about 8 o'clock. Here they found nothing to oppose them, and they at once set to work to destroy, by burning the depot office, water tank, and the cord wood. In the depot there were about one hundred and seventy barrels of flour belonging to the army, a few bushels of oats, a case of shoes, a small lot of ammunition and a few arms, some tents, and perhaps a few other things of little value, nearly all of which were consumed.

They also tore up the railway in several places, and cut down about a half dozen telegraph poles. The operator, Mr. Smith, was arrested for refusing to give them information, but succeeded in making his escape. They also obstructed the railroad track, expecting to throw the train off, but luckily failed in their attempt. The up train was signaled and induced to turn to Richmond by a servant named Dick, the property of Dr. Terrill, of Hanover. Their stay at Beaver Dam was limited to some thirty minutes, at the end of which time the whistle of the up train sounded, and some one having told them that there would probably be some four or five hundred soldiers aboard, they hurriedly decamped.

At Beaver Dam, and on the route to and from, they captured some six or eight prisoners of war, sick soldiers and stragglers. Whilst returning they were pursued by three members of the Hanover cavalry, who were at home on a furlough. These succeeded in mortally wounding one of the Yankees, who has since died. Their love of horse flesh was fully exhibited by their taking off some six or eight animals, "without the consent of their owners first had and obtained." They had along with them any quantity of counterfeit Confederate money, besides bogus city of Richmond and other notes. In one instance they gave a man $45 counterfeit Confederate bills for a basket of chickens. In another case they gave their bond, $35 in counterfeit money, and an old watch, for a horse. At every private house they demanded food, milk, and the latest papers from Richmond.

The Colonel (Davies) said he regretted the war; that it was now only a fight for boundaries; that they could not afford to lose the Southwest. They numbered between five and six hundred, and were well equipped, but indifferently mounted, save here and there a good horse, which looked very much as if stolen. They were convoyed on this trip by several buck negroes, who were mounted, uniformed and armed. The principal of these seemed to be a negro well known as "Dabney," the miller of A. C. Jerrold, at Thornsburg, in Spottsylvania. Their general behavior was good. They interfered with no private property save horses, and, as far as we can hear, carried off no negroes. At one place, on their return, they stopped and gave a gentleman a bottle of whiskey, made in 1834, which the lucky recipient acknowledges to have been excellent.

The Rappahannock Lines.

The reports from the line of the Rappahannock possess no material interest. It is understood the Federal forces have all retired from the county of Orange into Culpeper and Madison. Their force in Orange has never been large, not exceeding some five or six hundred cavalry. Some eight or ten thousand of the enemy are said to be at Liberty Mills, on the north bank of the Rapidan, in Madison. Their movements are vigilantly watched.—Their main army is in Culpeper, scattered along the railroad from the Rapidan as far back as the Court House.

From the Valley.

From the most direct information we have from the Valley, we infer that matters are bright for the Confederate cause. We published a few days ago some statements based upon intelligence received from a gentleman who came through from Winchester last week. We have since been permitted to extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city from a member of the cavalry corps now commanded by General B. H. Robertson. This letter confirms all that has previously been stated with reference to the frequent desertions from the Federal army of the Valley, and the disinclination of the Yankee troops there to engage our forces.—The statements of the writer may be regarded as reliable, as he sustains the character of a man of integrity and intelligence. He says:

"The Yankees are leaving the Valley rapidly. They have a considerable amount of supplies at Winchester yet, and we will either capture or destroy some of them. Our presence, too, induces many to desert, and they flock to us rapidly. Fifteen in one gang came up to Powell's Fort day before yesterday, and five in another. Four hundred deserted from one regiment at Front Royal the past week, leaving nothing but officers. There is great dissatisfaction and demoralization in the Yankee army here, and if their men at home have no greater inclination to fight this war through than their hirelings here, old Abe will have a sorry time of it in getting his 300,000 additional troops.

General Robertson parole all who voluntarily come into our lines.

"The army of the Valley were turned from their march through Manassas Gap by a few guerillas. They then went up the Page valley. There was great panic in the whole army. Thirty men turned the course of more than 2,500."

From Nashville.

The Knoxville *Register* states that Andy Johnson has resigned his Military Governorship and returned to Washington. He has been succeeded by Wm. B. Campbell, who indicates already a disposition to surpass even Andy in his despotic rule. He has summoned all the merchants of Nashville to go forward and take the oath of allegiance, an act of tyranny which Andy had omitted.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 23.

Line of Telegraph.

The Rockingham *Register* states that a line of telegraph, connecting Harrisonburg and Staunton, is now in course of construction. It is a "military necessity," of which General Robertson is disposed to avail himself. This will place us in instantaneous connection with our State and Confederate Capital. Major Harman has charge of the construction of the line.

Monument to the Gallant Ashby.

The "Mason Rangers," a Maryland company, lately under command of the lamented Ashby, have subscribed over three hundred and fifty dollars to erect a monument to the memory of that gallant hero.

Prisoners on the Island.

Belle Isle now contains upwards of 4,700 Yankee prisoners of war, who are sheltered from the sun by excellent tents, and supplied with all the games of pastime and sport that their inclinations suggest. Upwards of five hundred more will go over to-day. A few prisoners arrived yesterday. About 1,000 wounded remain at the Libby prison, in the care of Federal surgeons.

List of Casualties in the Recent Battles Before Richmond.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE 7TH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

The 7th Virginia regiment went into the fight of Monday with about 210 men, and came out with about 140.—The loss is not fully learned yet, but the following items may relieve the minds of the friends of the wounded:

We had killed Captain Blackard, Lieutenant Gooding, Orderly Sergeant Apperson, — Bolling, L. Willis, John Shotwell, Hailey, Story, Webb and Huckstep. Captain Jones and Lieutenant Tenell are among the missing. The following are the names of the wounded:—J. W. Carver, George Brown, Harley, Jack Dempsey, Lieutenant Yates, Thornhill, Lieutenant Moore, Lieutenant Almond, Sergeant Major Tenell, T. P. Darrell, T. P. Mayo, Captain Gill, J. L. Bol