THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 265. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

"The news from Northern Alabama," writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Post*, "does not put the War Department in good humor." The reason why it does not is perfectly obvious. Assuming that the Federal losses in that quarter have not been exaggerated, it certainly could not be provocative of high spirits to learn that "the enemy has destroyed fifteen millions of dollars worth of property within the last thirty days; and that his raids have been so daring and successful that they will compel General Halleck to change his plan of operations in the Southwest." It is now discovered that these losses have been incurred in consequence of scattering the Federal forces over a line of a thousand miles. The supposition, also, that "Beauregard's fine army was entirely destroyed" turns out, we are told, to have been a mistake. "The bulk of it is still in the Southwest, and the rest at Charleston and Richmond." The only thing, therefore, in the opinion of the writer, that now remains to be done is to give up the attempt to run long lines of railway, and to concentrate the troops upon two or three important points.

General Sherman, now in command at Memphis, has prohibited, in future, the payment of gold in the purchase of cotton. Vendors refusing to sell their cotton for current notes are subjected to the forfeiture of half their cotton.

Whether drafting will be resorted to as a means of promptly furnishing the number of troops which have been called for by the President appears to be still a matter of doubt. The authorities at Washington are said to be adverse to ordering a draft by proclamation, but are nevertheless willing to leave it to the discretion of the Governors.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in alluding to the fact that two companies of the 2d Kentucky regiment were captured, on Monday of last week, by Forrest's cavalry, on the road between Nashville and Murfreesboro', thinks that "it is high time that some of the squads of our troops, who are surrounded and gobbled up by the guerillas, should do some little fighting before they surrender."

From Cairo we learn that the Federal troops stationed at Bolivar, Tennessee, had a skirmish with the Confederates on Sunday last, but although this fact was known, no particulars in regard to the affair had been received. The same telegram also reports that the Federal troops have evacuated Grand Junction, Tennessee, that place being now in possession of the Confederates, who also occupy, it is said, "almost all that portion of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad which lies between Memphis and Corinth." A special telegram to the Chicago *Times* announces that the Confederates have entered the town of Humboldt, Tennessee, and now hold the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to that place. They have torn up the track for some ten or twelve miles.

Captain Gwin, of the gunboat Tyler, reports that on board of his boat, during the engagement with the Confederate ram Arkansas, he had eight men killed and sixteen wounded. He accuses Lieut. Hunter, commanding the Queen of the West, of cowardice. The latter is charged with running to the fleet for protection without firing a gun, not withstanding he was signalled to come to the aid of the Carondelet.

In response to a communication from Colonel Weer, commanding the expedition which has been sent from Kansas into the Indian country, John Ross, the principal chief of the Cherokee nation, acknowledges that a treaty of alliance has been entered into between the Confederate States and the Cherokee nation. Mr. Ross, therefore, declines to entertain a proposition for an interview with Colonel Weer at his camp, but expresses a hope that the rules of civilized and honorable warfare will be observed by the invading army.

The correspondent of the New York *Express* announces that by the evacuation of James Island all chance of approaching Charleston by any feasible land route has been abandoned. The Federal troops have also retired from Edisto Island and now only hold Hilton Head, Beaufort, Pulaski, and their immediate dependencies.

Reply of Mr. M'Laughlin to Archibald Sterling, Sr.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors: Will you do me the favor to publish the following remarks by Mr. Patrick M'Laughlin? They are in reply to certain strictures reflecting upon the Irish population of this city. Those strictures were made by Mr. Archibald Sterling, Sr., at the recent meeting of the Committee of Fifty, which was called by Governor Bradford. As the opinion of an Irishman in regard to the causes which have led a large number of his countrymen to sympathize with the South, they are certainly interesting.

Mr. Patrick M'Laughlin, after some delay, having obtained the floor, said:

Mr. Chairman—I regret that any allusion has been made on this occasion to national character, although I am satisfied it was not intended in an unkind spirit. I am an Irishman, and in my own defence and that of my countrymen, I deem it proper to say a few words. It is a great misfortune of my friend (Mr. Sterling), if the surmises that all the Irishmen in this district are secessionists; and if any great portion of them are, you, gentlemen, should know what made them such. I do. A bad party was formed here in 1854, which continued until 1860, whose express purpose it was to withdraw from us the benefits conferred by the Constitution, and to trample under foot the laws made for our protection. You know how well they effected their purpose. By some means or other, the leading members of this party obtained the confidence of the Administration, and they now stand in the city of Baltimore as the representatives of the Government. Under these circumstances you must not be astonished if some of my countrymen stand in apparent hostility to the Administration. They all cannot distinguish between the principles of the Administration and the men who represent it here, and it is with great difficulty that I have been able to do so. You do not know them. I do. On the formation of par lei for the late Presidential contest they and I stood side by side on the Union platform, under the banner of the patriot Douglas. After further developments it became evident that Douglas could not be elected, and doubtful whether the State of Maryland would be carried for Bell or for Breckinridge, for at no time did Mr. Lincoln's friends expect to carry it. When this became evident they, almost to a man, abandoned Douglas—not that they did not sympathize with him and believe in his platform, but that they desired to destroy Know-Nothing rule in Maryland; and for this purpose, and without sympathy for the cause of secession, they united themselves to the Breckinridge party. I then stood, as I still stand, on the Douglas platform; and I now say to you there is no act in reference to temporal matters which I would not perform sooner than vote for a division of the Union of these States. I have no time to detail what I consider the result of such disunion would be. But my countrymen now stand divided, a large portion of them at this time being in favor of the South, but there is still a large number of them firm for the Union who have not voted since the Presidential election, and cannot be persuaded to support the Government so long as the Administration is represented in Maryland by the leaders of a party who has done them so much injury, and whom they justly detest. Had the Administration acted on the suggestions I made some of its members about nine months ago, and treated those of my countrymen who were their friends with some consideration, it would not be necessary for you to-day to offer large bounties in order to raise four regiments. My suggestions passed unheeded, and whether it is not now too late for the Administration to move in the matter I am unable to say. I have performed my duty.

In drafting you might get rich Secessionists, who would employ poor substitutes, and in this way might have a whole regiment of Irishmen going across to the enemy.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

TOWSONTOWN, July 29, 1862.

A temperance meeting under the auspices of Towson Division, No. 7, Sons of Temperance, was held at Epsom chapel in this place last evening.—The meeting was opened by singing and prayer by Rev. Mr. Sparklin, after which Mr. Joseph Hughs, Past Worthy Patriarch of Towson Division, introduced to the audience Rev. E. R. Hera, who delivered a very eloquent address, ably setting forth the evils of intemperance; which was listened to with marked attention. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Sparklin, who forcibly advocated the temperance of the young, and stated that the object of the meeting was to organize a section of Cadets of Temperance. The meeting was enlivened by most excellent music, Miss Angelica Bode presiding at the melodeon. At a late hour the audience was dismissed with the benediction by Rev. E. R. Hera.

The farmers in this part of the county are principally done harvesting. The wheat crop will be an abundant one; oats will only be an average crop.—The corn looks well, notwithstanding the ravages made by the "cut worm" in the early part of the season. Rain would be of great value to the growing crop.

The weather here is warm, though pleasant, and many persons are sojourning here during the summer months, away from the heat of the city. The hotels are crowded with guests. A number of private families are also the recipients of guests wishing to spend the summer in quietude, away from the noise and din of city life.

The August term of the Circuit Court for Baltimore county, held at this place, will begin on the 4th Monday (25th) of next month. W. B. K.

Thomas Comer, a well known actor and musician, died on Monday evening at the Broomfield House, Boston, aged 72 years.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday July 29, 1862.

Dr. Williams, who has been a prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina, for several months, and who arrived here on Saturday, having been unconditionally released, states that during ten days after the battle in front of Richmond, 18,000 rebel troops passed through that town on their way to Richmond, and that more were on their way. The Doctor's window overlooked the railroad depot, giving him a good opportunity of ascertaining what was going on. These troops came from James Island, South Carolina, and Easton, Georgia.

Among other facts, the Doctor ascertained that there were 11,000 troops at Charlottesville, awaiting transportation to Richmond; that 30,000 conscripts had been raised in each of the States of Tennessee and Georgia, since the 9th of July, and a proportional number in other extreme Southern States. He heard the Adjutant of Colonel Goodwin, who commands the post at Salisbury, and who had just come from Richmond, state that the Adjutant of General Hill told him that the Rebels had 170,000 troops engaged in the battles of the seven days. He was accompanied by Doctor Stone, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and who corroborates the statement, so far as relates to the movement of troops.

On their way up to Richmond they passed long trains of empty cars on their way South.

If these statements are true, and there is every reason to believe they are, it shows that the Rebels are staking their all on this State, by concentrating within its borders an overwhelming force.

General McClellan spent the entire day yesterday in visiting the different hospitals, speaking words of encouragement to the sick and wounded, and seeing that their wants were properly administered to.

The boats to-day brought down 495 wounded from Richmond, leaving about 700 yet to come.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Movements.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 28.—Some days ago, as was reported in this correspondence, information was obtained that there was a large Rebel force being concentrated in the neighborhood of Petersburg and along the banks of the James river, between the junction of the Appomattox and James rivers and Richmond. On Friday, the 25th instant, when the Union prisoners were being conveyed from Richmond to City Point, at every side track and turn-out they passed trains of cars laden with Rebel troops headed towards Richmond, and some Rebel officers offered as an apology for bringing down our prisoners in freight cars that they were using all their passenger cars in moving troops to reinforce Jackson.

It is more than possible that this was all merely a movement intended to disguise the fact that the Rebels are now in strong force between Richmond and the Appomattox river, and that they are still collecting forces in that direction. What strength lies this news is the evident pains taken to inform our prisoners and officers in charge that the movements of troops was to reinforce Stonewall Jackson.

The mail steamer from Harrison's Landing brings no news.

An amusing incident is told, in connection with General McClellan's interview with the returned Union prisoners, on board the State of Maine, at Harrison's Landing, last Saturday. Passing by an Irishman, the General said: "How did you like being in Richmond?" "Wait a bit, Gineral, and I'll tell ye. If I had me way wid 'em, I'd put all them Secesh —— of —— in a house, and I'd fill the house up wid straw, and I'd set the straw on fire, and burn 'em all to ——, d—n 'em." The General smiled, and walked on.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Rebel Occupation of the Memphis and Ohio Road.

CAIRO, July 28.—A skirmish at Bolivar, Tenn., between our forces stationed there and a body of Rebels, took place yesterday. No particulars have been received yet.

It is reported that our forces have evacuated Grand Junction, and that the place is now occupied by the Rebels. They have possession of almost all that portion of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Memphis and Corinth.

The steamer City of Alton, on the way from Memphis, was fired into twice yesterday just before reaching Columbus.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A special despatch to the *Times*, dated Cairo, says the Rebels have taken possession of Humboldt, and now hold the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to that place. They have torn up the track for some ten or twelve miles.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

WATERLOO, July 29.—Scouting parties just returned report occasional skirmishing with the enemy near Orange Court House, but without definite results. Ewell is reported to be in force from Orange Court House through Gordonsville to Stannardsville. His troops are estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand. This force, however, does not secure the enemy's safety.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Reliance and a British Schooner, Loaded with Cotton.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Navy Department has received a report from Lieutenant Rogers, commanding the United States steamer Huntsville, dated July 16th, off Abaco Island, stating that he fell in with the British schooner Agnes, off Nassau, from Harbor Island. Her commander says, "loaded with 60 bales of cotton, and 40 barrels of resin," and finding on board the Agnes no clearance, charter, party log book, or other documentary proof of property, Lieutenant Rogers detained it as a prize, and sent her to Key West for adjudication.

A later report from the same officer, dated July 21st, states that he had captured the Rebel steamer Reliance, just out from Doboy Bay, Georgia, and bound to Nassau, with a cargo consisting of 225 bales sea island cotton. The Reliance was commanded by Lieutenant Gladding, formerly of the United States Navy and Revenue service, and since the rebellion in command of the schooner Parliament, in which he several times ran the blockade. Lieutenant Rogers towed the Reliance to Key West.

The Engagement with the Rebel Gunboat Arkansas.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A special despatch to the *Times*, from Memphis, says that Captain Gwin, of the gunboat Tyler, reports eight killed and sixteen wounded on his boat during the late engagement with the ram Arkansas. He accuses Lieutenant Hunter, commanding the Queen of the West, with behaving in a most cowardly manner, having made no effort whatever to bring his vessel into action. The officers of the Lancaster say the Queen of the West was the first boat that discovered the Arkansas, and ran for protection to the fleet without firing a gun, and in disobedience to signals to come to the aid of the Carondelet, while the latter was engaged at close quarters with the Arkansas.

Review of General Banks' Army Corps.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, VA., July 28.—There was a grand review of General Banks' army corps to-day, two miles from town. The weather was fine, and several hours were occupied in field evolutions and manoeuvres by divisions. The whole review was creditable to various commanders, but showed the necessity for more frequent drills *en masse*. The magnificent artillery arm elicited warm applause from all observers. The recent removal to more favorable ground has benefitted the health of the troops. There has been considerable mortality and sickness in the 60th New York and other regiments, but they are now improving in sanitary condition. There is nothing important from the front to-day.

Trade with Gen. Pope's Army Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Last night, in accordance with orders given to Gen. Whipple to prevent any person from taking goods from Alexandria across Gen. Pope's line, a wagon drawn by twenty horses and heavily laden with market supplies of bread, clothing, shoes, etc., belonging to sutlers and others, was seized near Falls Church, and this morning was brought back to Washington, with the fifteen persons having the same in charge.—The men were released by the Military Governor with an impressive admonition.

Secession Sympathizers at St. Stephens, N. B.

CALAIS, ME., July 29.—The office of the St. Croix *Herald*, published at St. Stephens, N. B., was again visited by a mob last night, and their work of destruction was this time nearly complete. Most of the type was *pied* and the press injured, and much material scattered outside the building and thrown into the river.

The *Herald* is about the only newspaper in New Brunswick that has supported the Union cause, hence the wrath of the provincials against it. The publication will be delayed for several weeks.

The Funeral of Ex-President Van Buren.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., July 28.—The funeral of Ex-President Van Buren was attended to-day by a large concourse of people. The exercises were conducted by Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of this village. Among the distinguished persons present were Hon. Gov. Seward, Judge Vanderpoel, Thomas Alcott and Governor Morgan. The remains of the distinguished dead were deposited in the cemetery of this village.

Reverend Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—The Reverend Rebels Elliott, Ford and Baldwin, of Nashville, sent by Gov. Andy Johnson to Gen. Buell, have arrived here, and will be sent to the Indiana Penitentiary to-morrow.

The Rebel Col. Bullitt, with 200 recruits for Morgan's guerillas, from Owen county, is reported as having passed through Flat Rock, Bourbon county, *en route* for the South.

Release of Rebel Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—All the rebel prisoners in the old Capitol—almost 150—will be released to-morrow and be transported to Fort Monroe for exchange. Almost an equal number of persons, including rebel prisoners and deserters and stragglers from our own army, have been brought to the city from various localities—principally from Fredericksburg.

No More gold to be Paid for Cotton.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Gen. W. T. Sherman has issued orders at Memphis, that no more gold shall be paid for cotton, and vendors refusing current funds shall forfeit half their cotton.

Ducked in a Frog Pond.

BOSTON, July 29.—An individual heard last evening advocating Jeff. Davis and chivalry, was very properly ducked in the frog pond on the Common.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the New York Post.

HALLECK'S VISIT TO M'CLELLAN.

Rumors are very thick here just now respecting the object of Halleck's visit to McClellan's camp.—The general object of a consultation is clear enough, but the gossips will have it that some striking and important movement is about to occur—something like the removal of the army of the Potomac to Fredericksburg, or possibly a sudden attack upon Petersburg. Though General Halleck is generally slow, he sometimes acts with tremendous celerity. The importance of concerted action between McClellan and Pope is so great that some immediate result may be expected from General Halleck's visit to the James river.

And again this writer speculates as follows on Pope's Division:

The notion of defensive warfare is not entertained; hence his soldiers already dream of the capture of Jackson and his force, instead of a retreat across the Potomac. It is probable that a battle will occur before the week is out, unless Jackson means simply to push a small force rapidly up the Shenandoah Valley to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, calculating upon an escape down past Morefield and Franklin.

Special Despatches to the New York Tribune.

SPADES SUPERSEDED BY MUSKETS.

It is whispered that General Halleck has sent all the spades in General McClellan's army to the rear, and has ordered muskets to the front. At all events there was no digging there, for the first time for many weeks, on the day after his visit to the Peninsula.

BLACKS BROUGHT INTO SIGEL'S ARMY.

Steps are being taken to bring loyal blacks by the hundred from the Valley of the Shenandoah within the lines of General Sigel's army corps. To what military purposes they are to be devoted is not known.

Special Despatches to the New York Times.

A BUSY DAY WITH THE MANAGERS.

This has been a busy day with the war managers. Gen. Halleck was long closeted with the President and Secretary Stanton, and Gens. Burnside, Pope, Meigs and Thomas, Adjutant-General, were not idle. Gen. Pope did not leave to day. It is said he goes to-morrow. He has been and is waiting for the conferences and instructions necessary to a proper understanding of future movements. Mr. Stanton is earnest in the support of Gen. Halleck, and has placed at his disposal all the resources and power of the War Department, and the President, though consulted upon, and evincing deep concern in every project, has virtually relinquished to the General-in-Chief the entire control of military affairs.

RECRUITS FOR THE OLD REGIMENTS.

There is no doubt of the Department acquiescing in the arrangement proposed by Gov. Morgan, to allow men to enlist in the old regiments for the unexpired term of the regiments to which they may attach themselves, but it is not certain that anything short of "three years or the war" will entitle the recruits to all the bounties and advantages offered by the Government.

THE GOVERNMENT AND DRAFTING.

On the subject of drafting, the authorities here are quoted as adverse, but willing to leave the matter to the discretion of the Governors. The representatives here of several States remark that money is everywhere given freely, but that recruits come in slowly. It is however believed, that were it not for the large number of new regimental organizations, the regiments in the field could be daily reinforced, and it is becoming the settled conviction of the officials and army officers now here, that the bounty system is carried to a demoralizing extent. One Colonel declared, to day, that he would have difficulty in getting back those of his command now furloughed, as they would join new regiments to get the bounty.

From the Providence, Rhode Island, Post.

HOSH!

Long before General McClellan left Washington, the blackest sort of Republican editors were every day shouting in our ears that the President had taken upon himself the duties of Commander-in-Chief, and that no more inaction would be tolerated. We were to have a *vigorous* and not a do-nothing policy. The armies had got to move. The President had got tired of gentle means, and instead of throwing grass, would hereafter throw stones.

We stood all this very comfortably, for, truth to say, we had ourselves got a little weary of waiting [illegible] while that time and patience were necessary to secure final success. But we didn't suppose the Potomac would be set on fire by the President as Commander-in-Chief—and it wasn't. Indeed, from that hour, things seemed to be getting into a "conglomerated maze." Everybody seemed to be working on his own hook. Nothing went right. The "more vigorous policy" amounted to nothing at all.

Now there is another "vigorous policy" in the topic. Every day the Republican editors talk to us on the subject. The President, they say, has at last come to realize the importance of doing something. He will not do things by halves, any longer. The war will be prosecuted with earnestness. The blows will fall thick and fast, and the Confederates will feel them.

We understand well enough what these editors have meant and now mean by all this. They would have us understand that the President is going to devote all the energies of the Government to the enfeeblement of negro-rule in the North, and freeing the slaves at the South; and that in this way he intends to reach the heart of the rebellion. But this, we have said more than once, is sheer nonsense. The President knows that he cannot rely upon the negroes—that these at the North don't care to fight, and that those at the South cannot be reached only as we fight our way to them. He has been expected to issue a sweeping, high-falutin emancipation proclamation; but he knows that it will do no good, for he said as much in his last proclamation. The proclamation which he issued some days ago, in the shape of an "Executive order," embraces all that he can do. A thousand additional ones could not accomplish more. They could never reach a single slave until we had actually freed him.

That the President is undoubtedly anxious to witness a more vigorous prosecution of the war. His appointment of Pope and Halleck—his visits to Scott and McClellan—his consultations with Burnside—all show this. How can he accomplish his purpose? We contend that he has done all he can do, until we respond to his call for more troops.—He has given us a General in-Chief; he has, to some extent, reorganized the army; he has declared that Confederate property shall be taken when it can be, and the slaves of Confederates shall be employed as laborers, whenever we get them. But how to get Confederate property—how to get the slaves—how to get where the Confederate corn and cotton and sugar and tobacco are to be found—how to get to Richmond—how to get Vicksburg—how to get Charleston—how to get Mobile—how to save what we have got? These are the questions. It might be very pleasant to issue an order for the hanging of Jeff. Davis; but who will catch him? It would sound very brave to declare Beauregard's slaves free; but would that free them? Would they lift a finger to free themselves, while our armies could afford them no protection?

The simple truth is, we want more troops; three hundred thousand at once; and after that, three hundred thousand more. Give these to the General-in-Chief, and we shall soon see the "more vigorous policy." Keep them back and we shall never see it. An appeal to the loyal people by the President, in behalf of the Constitution and the Union—urging greater promptness and energy on their part—would do good. But as for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, it can never be realized until the army is filled up; and all talk that it is to burst upon us, like the discharge of a bomb shell, is the merest bosh! Out with all such stuff, and fill up the ranks of our regiments!

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—THE TARIFF OF EXCHANGE OF 1812.

The cartel of 1812 in regard to the exchange of prisoners of war, as will be seen by the following order, was established last March by General McClellan. Exchanges are now to be effected under the same system:

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 51.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. Louis, March 3, 1862.

By direction of Major General McClellan the following tariff of exchange of prisoners of war, adopted between the United States and Great Britain, in the war of 1812, is substituted for that given in general orders No. 30, current series:

General commander-in-chief, or admiral—sixty men.

Lieutenant general, or vice admiral—forty men.

Major general, or rear admiral—thirty men.

Brigadier general, or commodore, with a broad pennant, and a captain under him—twenty men.

Colonel, or captain of a line-of-battle ship—fifteen men.

Lieutenant colonel, or captain of a frigate—ten men.

Major, or commander of a sloop of-war, bomb ketch, fire ship or packet—eight men.

Captain, or lieutenant or master—six men.

Lieutenant, or master's mate—four men.

Sub-lieutenant, or ensign, or midshipmen, warrant officers, masters of merchant vessels and captains of private armed vessels—three men.

Non-commissioned officers, or lieutenants and mates of private armed vessels, mates of merchant vessels and all petty officers of ships-of-war—two men.

Private soldiers or seamen—one man.

By command of Major General Halleck:

N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GETTING THEIR EYES OPEN.—The fatal practice of underrating the enemy seems at last to have been discarded. We hear no more of the desperate poverty, starvation, rage, latent Unionism, or even the "skedaddling" of the Confederate soldiers; the note is changed, and those presses that were, only a few months ago, persistently busy in convincing their readers that the "squelching of the rebels," and the war generally, was a mere holiday amusement, have now taken another view. They now think it is a serious business. The *Courant* of this city says: "We did undertake a serious job when we undertook to bring the South back into the Union. Better realize it at once, and realize it now, if we have not realized it heretofore."—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

There are said to be about two regiments of Federal deserters straggling about the State of Wisconsin.

THE COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.

The regular annual session will open on WEDNESDAY, September 24th.

Address Rev. Dr. KERFOOT, Rector, College of St. James, P. O., Maryland. jy15-2awSW

FROM THE SOUTH.

[COPIED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.]

Guerilla Warfare Recognized by the Confederate War Department.

SPOTTSWOOD HOTEL, RICHMOND, VA., July 15th, 1862.

Hon. George W. Randolph, Secretary of War:

SIR: I respectfully desire to know from you whether the several Partisan Corps of Rangers, now organized, or that may be organized in the several States of the Confederacy, are to be regarded as part of the army of the Confederacy, and protected by the Government as such; and whether, if any of said corps are captured in battle, or otherwise, while in the line of their duty, by the enemy, this Government will claim for them the same treatment as prisoners of war, which is now exacted for prisoners belonging to our Provisional Army?

Are not all corps of Partisan Rangers, organized by your authority, emphatically, a part of the Confederate army, and will they not be regarded and treated as such?

I consider that it is not only the right, but the duty of every loyal citizen of the Confederate States, to resist, by all means in his power, even to the death, if necessary, the attempt of the enemy, in a body or single, to invade his domicile or to capture his person, or that of his wife, child, ward or any property; and to take from him against his will any of his property; and if, in making such resistance, whether armed or not, our citizens are captured by such invading enemy, have they not the right to demand to be treated as the enemy as other prisoners of war? And will not this Government exert all its power, if necessary, to the end that its citizens are thus protected and treated?

This is a war waged against the sovereignty of the several States of the Confederacy, and against the lives, liberty and property of every citizen yielding allegiance to the States and Government of their choice, in which they reside. Such a war has no parallel in the history of Christian nations.

I respectfully request you to give me your opinions on the several points in this letter, in a form to be submitted to my constituents, to enlighten them in regard to the extent of their rights and powers, as viewed by this Government; and how far their Government will protect them in the exercise of those rights, which, to an intelligent freeman, are dearer than life itself.

Your early answer is respectfully requested.

With great respect,

[Signed] JOHN B. CLARKE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, VA., July 16, 1862.

Hon. John B. Clarke, C. S. Senator:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., and to reply, that Partisan Rangers are part of the Provisional army of the Confederate States, subject to all the regulations adopted for its government, and entitled to the same protection as prisoners of war.—Partisan Rangers are in no respect different from our troops of the line, except that they are not brigaded, and are employed officers on detached service. They require stricter discipline than the other troops to make them efficient, and without discipline, they become a terror to their friends, and are contemptible in the eyes of the enemy.

With reference to your inquiry as to the protection which the Government will extend to private citizens taken in hostile acts against the enemy, it is not easy to lay down a general rule.

War, as conducted by civilized nations, is usually a contest between the respective Governments of the belligerents, and private individuals, remaining quietly at home, are respected in their rights of person and property. In return for this privilege, they are expected to take no part in hostilities, unless called on by their Government.

If, however, in violation of this usage, private citizens of Missouri should be oppressed and maltreated by the public enemy, they have unquestionably a right to take up arms in their own defence; and if captured and confined by the enemy, under such circumstances, they are entitled, as citizens of the Confederate States, to all the protection which that Government can afford; and among the measures to which it may be useful to resort, is that of the *lex talionis*.

We shall deplore the necessity of retaliation, as adding greatly to the miseries of the war, without advancing its objects; and, therefore, we shall act with great caution [illegible] RETALIATION is our only means of compelling the observance of the usages of civilized warfare, we cannot hesitate to resort to it, when the proper time arrives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

Grand Naval Engagement at Vicksburg.

THE ARKANSAS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.—The steamer Jackson *Mississippian*, of the 16th instant, publishes a graphic description of the late brilliant "dash" of the ram Arkansas into the Federal fleet bombarding Vicksburg. We extract the following:

The Arkansas moved down the avenue of death as quietly as ever pleasure boat floated on the bosom of a placid lake. Her entrance was signaled by a more furious tempest of terrible missiles than ever descended upon a single vessel. From thirty to forty of the most powerful gunboats and rams, including the famous Benton, the pride and the boast of the Federal navy, exhausted their magazines and ordnance of immense calibre in the vain attempt to engulph her.

But "forward, still forward," she went, pouring into this one a broadside, and rushing furiously against that one, until two struck their flags and rushed ashore to escape the murderous fire. Turning suddenly amid the leaden storm, which was descending upon her louder than the bolts of heaven, she dashed impetuously and with all the power she could command, against the Benton, but she failed to do her much damage. The proclamation which he issued some days ago, in the shape of an "Executive order," embraces all that he can do. A thousand additional ones could not accomplish more. They could never reach a single slave until we had actually freed him.

That the President is undoubtedly anxious to witness a more vigorous prosecution of the war. His appointment of Pope and Halleck—his visits to Scott and McClellan—his consultations with Burnside—all show this. How can he accomplish his purpose? We contend that he has done all he can do, until we respond to his call for more troops.—He has given us a General in-Chief; he has, to some extent, reorganized the army; he has declared that Confederate property shall be taken when it can be, and the slaves of Confederates shall be employed as laborers, whenever we get them. But how to get Confederate property—how to get the slaves—how to get where the Confederate corn and cotton and sugar and tobacco are to be found—how to get to Richmond—how to get Vicksburg—how to get Charleston—how to get Mobile—how to save what we have got? These are the questions. It might be very pleasant to issue an order for the hanging of Jeff. Davis; but who will catch him? It would sound very brave to declare Beauregard's slaves free; but would that free them? Would they lift a finger to free themselves, while our armies could afford them no protection?

The simple truth is, we want more troops; three hundred thousand at once; and after that, three hundred thousand more. Give these to the General-in-Chief, and we shall soon see the "more vigorous policy." Keep them back and we shall never see it. An appeal to the loyal people by the President, in behalf of the Constitution and the Union—urging greater promptness and energy on their part—would do good. But as for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, it can never be realized until the army is filled up; and all talk that it is to burst upon us, like the discharge of a bomb shell, is the merest bosh! Out with all such stuff, and fill up the ranks of our regiments!

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—THE TARIFF OF EXCHANGE OF 1812.

The cartel of 1812 in regard to the exchange of prisoners of war, as will be seen by the following order, was established last March by General McClellan. Exchanges are now to be effected under the same system:

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 51.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. Louis, March 3, 1862.

By direction of Major General McClellan the following tariff of exchange of prisoners of war, adopted between the United States and Great Britain, in the war of 1812, is substituted for that given in general orders No. 30, current series:

General commander-in-chief, or admiral—sixty men.

Lieutenant general, or vice admiral—forty men.

Major general, or rear admiral—thirty men.

Brigadier general, or commodore, with a broad pennant, and a captain under him—twenty men.

Colonel, or captain of a line-of-battle ship—fifteen men.

Lieutenant colonel, or captain of a frigate—ten men.

Major, or commander of a sloop of-war, bomb ketch, fire ship or packet—eight men.

Captain, or lieutenant or master—six men.

Lieutenant, or master's mate—four men.

Sub-lieutenant, or ensign, or midshipmen, warrant officers, masters of merchant vessels and captains of private armed vessels—three men.

Non-commissioned officers, or lieutenants and mates of private armed vessels, mates of merchant vessels and all petty officers of ships-of-war—two men.

Private soldiers or seamen—one man.

By command of Major General Halleck:

N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GETTING THEIR EYES OPEN.—The fatal practice of underrating the enemy seems at last to have been discarded. We hear no more of the desperate poverty, starvation, rage, latent Unionism, or even the "skedaddling" of the Confederate soldiers; the note is changed, and those presses that were, only a few months ago, persistently busy in convincing their readers that the "squelching of the rebels," and the war generally, was a mere holiday amusement, have now taken another view. They now think it is a serious business. The *Courant* of this city says: "We did undertake a serious job when we undertook to bring the South back into the Union. Better realize it at once, and realize it now, if we have not realized it heretofore."—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

There are said to be about two regiments of Federal deserters straggling about the State of Wisconsin.

THE COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.

The regular annual session will open on WEDNESDAY, September 24th.

Address Rev. Dr. KERFOOT, Rector, College of St. James, P. O., Maryland. jy15-2awSW

From below the enemy first appeared against you, demanding an unconditional surrender; an enemy who had successfully passed the forts guarding the approaches to New Orleans, and forced the submission of the city itself; an enemy having a naval force of some thirty five vessels, armed with all the appliances of modern warfare, including the most formidable war steamers in the Federal navy, besides numerous transports, having a large infantry force. From the other direction came the numerous fleet of gunboats that had successfully passed Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Memphis. Beleaguered as she has been, Vicksburg and her defences—the Gibraltar of Mississippi—yet stand intact and uninjured, and we believe they will remain so.

To face, undaunted, so numerous a foe; to endure, unflinchingly, so fierce a bombardment; to return boldly and successfully so terrific a fire, has required that cool, determined courage, that cheerful facing of danger, characteristic of the Confederate soldier on every field. Most of their gunboats have been much injured, two sloops-of-war crippled and driven out of fire, one in a sinking condition, and a mortar-boat now lies before you a wreck.

While I am happy in being able to speak thus of all, both officers and soldiers, in the brigade, there occurred individual instances of heroism worthy of imitation, and deserving of special notice. The two most prominent are Sergeant William Boyle, Company I, and private John Murray, Caper's battery, 1st Louisiana artillery. The first, acting as gunner during the fierce action of the 28th of June, had his right hand crushed by the fragment of a shell, while stopping the vent of his piece, yet faithfully maintained his position, not raising his wounded hand until all danger of a premature discharge had passed, thus preserving, by his coolness and bravery, the lives of his companions at the gun.

The second, on the morning of the 28th day of June, when a ball became lodged in a rifle gun, and the cannoneers were driven from the parapets by a shower of schrapnel, mounted the parapet alone, and worked manfully to ram it home, regardless of the danger to which he was momentarily exposed.

Of others who are entitled to honorable mention for coolness in danger, conspicuous courage under the same heavy fire, and constancy in the performance of duty, the following names have been handed in by their commanding officers, viz:

Acting Sergeant-Major James M. Goddin, 8th Louisiana Artillery.

First Sergeant D. W. Leach, 1st Louisiana Artillery.

First Sergeant Erne, 1st Louisiana Artillery.

Sergeant Harrison, 1st Louisiana Artillery.

Sergeant Dionysius, 23d regiment Louisiana volunteers.

Corporal Adams, 8th Louisiana Artillery.

Acting Corporal Shropshire, 8th Louisiana Artillery.

Private McSweegan, 8th Louisiana Artillery.

Private Moriarty, 8th Louisiana Artillery.

Private Dowdell, 8th Louisiana Artillery.

Private McNeal, 8th Louisiana Artillery.

Private Bihm, 8th Louisiana Artillery.

The vigilant activity of the officers and men of Stark's Cavalry, led by their Colonel, is also acknowledged. To them belongs the distinction of first successfully engaging the enemy.

The officers, one and all, of the entire command, including the members of my staff, and Dr. Blanton, Volunteer Surgeon, deserve and have my warmest thanks. M. L. SMITH,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

Vicksburg, July 12, 1862.

Official Recognition of Services.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, July 21, 1862—General Orders, No. 51.—The successful defence of Vicksburg against the mortar-fleet of the enemy by Major General Van Dorn, and the officers and men under his command, entitles them to the gratitude of the country, the thanks of the Government and the admiration of the army. By their gallantry and good conduct they have not only saved the city entrusted to them, but they have shown that bombardments of cities, it bravely assisted, achieve nothing for the cause, and therefore serve to unveil his malice and the hypocrisy of his pretended wish to restore the Union. The world now sees that his mission is one of destruction, not restoration.

Lieutenant Brown and the officers and crew of the Confederate steamer Arkansas, by their heroic attack on the Federal fleet before Vicksburg, added the highest recorded example of courage and skill. They prove that the navy, when it retains its proper element, will be one of the chief bulwarks of national defence, and that it is entitled to a high place in the confidence and affection of the country.

By command of the Secretary of War.

[Signed] S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Confederate Fortifications Around Richmond.

Of these forts around Richmond there are no less than twenty-eight, although some of them are not completed. They are situated as follows, beginning on the North side of James river, west of Richmond, and coming around with the sun from left to right:

No. 1—On the high part of the old fair grounds; not yet completed; work in progress.

No. 2—On the new fair grounds, commanding the approaches by way of the Deep Run turnpike and the Bush Hill road; not completed; negroes at work on it; northeast of No. 1.

No. 3—Three miles northwest of Richmond; a very strong work; completed; north of No. 2.

No. 4—Two and a-half miles nearly north of the Capitol, commanding the approaches by the Brook turnpike; east of No. 3.

No. 5—A little more than three miles north of the city, commanding the approaches from Brook Run bridge and Meadow bridge; northeast of No. 4.

No. 6—A mile and a half near