STILL LATER FROM THE SOUTH.

From the New York Herald, July 29.

The Richmond *Enquirer* and Petersburg *Express*, of the 25th instant, have been received here. They contain but little news of interest, their columns being filled with extracts from Northern papers.

The Confederates Don't Believe that Recruiting in the North Progresses Slowly.

The Petersburg *Express* says, editorially, in speaking of drafting in this section:

While we are disposed to believe this is pretty generally the true aspect of the matter at the North, our belief is, nevertheless, not founded upon the statements of the Yankee journals; and we caution the people of the South not to allow their minds and measures to be influenced by such worth less authority. Again, we should repudiate all this tattle of theirs about the slow progress of recruiting, and look upon it as only a ruse by which they are seeking to throw the South off her guard, and thus cause her to relax preparations for increasing her forces and strengthening her defences, so as to put herself in the proper position to cope successfully with a largely augmented Federal army.

Morgan Says he has Taken Eleven Cities and Towns.

The same paper has a telegram dated Knoxville, July 24, which says:

Colonel Morgan sends by a special courier to headquarters of Tennessee, a despatch from Georgetown, Ky., stating that he had taken eleven cities and towns, with a very heavy amount of army stores, and that he has a force sufficient to hold all the country outside of Lexington and Frankfort, which places are chiefly garrisoned by Home Guards. The bridges between Lexington and Cincinnati have all been destroyed.

Contribution to the Confederates by English Merchants of Inkermann Cannon.

The *Enquirer* also contains the following:

Twenty two pieces of artillery, part of the eighty pieces taken by the English from the Russians at the battle of Inkermann, and presented to the Confederacy by British merchants, brought over in the Nashville, have arrived at Macon. They bear evidence of having seen service. With some alterations they will hereafter speak for themselves in a manner highly creditable. Some thirty-eight pieces more are expected at the same place.

Movements of the Nashville and Kate.

The Charleston *Mercury* states that the steamers Nashville and Kate, which recently brought valuable cargoes of arms and ammunition into a Southern port, have succeeded in making their way out to sea in spite of the blockading squadron at the point where they escaped.

General Pope Stirs Up the Confederate Hile.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 25.

A MILITARY DESPOT.

The orders of General Pope, published in the *Dispatch*, surpass in barbarity anything ever yet proclaimed by the Federals in Virginia latitude. They sweep away from every citizen who refuses to convert himself into a slave every vestige of his possessions on the face of the earth. They despoil him of property, home and liberty, leaving him no possibility of redress except by proving his loyalty to the despotic power which inflicts upon him the most intolerable wrong. It is a striking illustration of the degrading influence of Puritan association, that this man Pope, a Kentuckian, with good Virginia blood in his veins, should become so degraded by his affiliation with Yankees as to surpass them all in his atrocious schemes of plunder and oppression. The Confederate Government and people must meet this inhuman tool of tyranny in the same spirit which he has evoked. It will not do to fight monsters with gloves on. Men of Pope's calibre construe forbearance into fear. It is high time that they should be disabused of that delusion by the most summary vengeance for every deed of inhumanity and crime.

If pompous and portentous proclamations could make a soldier, Julius Cæsar would be a baby in the hands of General Pope. The man is simply a compound of vulgar self-conceit, impudence and brutality, and will be exploded in due time like all the other military humbugs that have preceded him. The tyranny he threatens to practice upon peaceful citizens will inflame instead of intimidate. The cruelties he proposes to visit upon our guerillas will be visited upon his own men, and upon himself if his horse's legs do not run as fast as his garrulous tongue. Whenever one of these Federal generals, who inaugurates the kind of warfare threatened by Pope in his proclamation, falls into our hands, *he ought to be hung to the first tree. "A short shrift and a long rope" for all such enemies of humanity.*

Confederate Opinion of the Yankee Debt.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 25.

A writer estimates the Yankee debt at $1,300,000,000. We have no doubt that this is below the mark. One of their papers said in August, 1861, that they were spending $4,000,000 a day, and the expenses have increased rather than fallen off since that time. Lincoln, it will be recollected, had a palaver with certain commissioners from certain border States, in which he proposed to buy all the negroes. The proposition was a gross fraud. Where is he to get the money from to pay for them? The whole revenue of the Yankee despotism is not $20,000,000, and the slaves of Virginia alone are worth $400,000,000. Some of these commissioners accepted his terms. Do not the fools know the condition of the Yankee treasury better than that? They are living now upon credit, and if they run up a bill of $1,500,000,000 in a year on other scores, where is the money to come from to pay off this? Is it from taxation? Why the whole value of all the property in the Yankee States is but $6,000,000,000, and the debt will reach that sum in four years.

Skirmish at Malvern Hill.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 26th contains the following account of the recent skirmish at Malvern Hill:

The brisk cavalry skirmish which occurred at Malvern Hill on Thursday forenoon was briefly mentioned in the *Enquirer* of yesterday. This hill, it will be remembered, was the scene of the last and one of the most disastrous of the series of battles fought during the retreat of McClellan's army from before Richmond. It is situated on the north of the Charles City road, and commands an extensive scope of country around. The Unionists have made several efforts to regain it, but not until Thursday did they attempt to capture it in an open fight.

The position was held by our pickets, and, the attack being anticipated, portions of the 4th and 9th regiments Virginia cavalry, of Stewart's command were held in readiness to defend it. The Union force, consisting of several squadrons of cavalry, came up the Charles City road, and, deploying to the right, were there supported by sharpshooters and dismounted cavalry in the woods. Our forces were under the command of Col. Lee, of the 4th Virginia, and as the enemy advanced they opened upon them with their sixes with severe effect. The Unionists climed in the fray with similar weapons, but daring to charge upon the hill, and at length, after nearly an hour's fighting, Col. Lee gave the order to charge upon them. The enemy no sooner perceived the movement than they wheeled about.

Our troops pursued them for some distance, but, not choosing to follow them too far within their lines, returned to the hill without another fight.—Our loss was one man killed and six wounded, among whom are the following:—private Julian Carter, Governor's Guard (Richmond), 4th Virginia, killed; Captain Chamberlayne, Governor's Guard, wounded in the foot; private Madison Fitch, Company A, Prince William cavalry, wounded in the knee, and R. B. L. McCray, of the same, in the calf of the leg. The names of the others we could not ascertain.

Malvern Hill will, doubtless, be the scene of many more such skirmishes, its peculiar position rendering it a point of great advantage to the party holding it. It is the extreme of our lines in that direction, and only some two or three hundred yards from the Union outposts.

Gen. D. H. Hill.

The Petersburg *Express* of the 26th says that Gen. Daniel H. Hill has been appointed to the command of the Department of the Appomattox, with his headquarters, it presumes, at Petersburg. A letter from Charlotte, N. C., says:

This is the home of Major General D. H. Hill. For years he has been professor in the Military Institute. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. General Hill. When General Hill was professor in Washington College, Lexington, Va., his wife's sister paid his family a visit, and General Stonewall, then professor in the Military Institute, formed her acquaintance. Thus it happens that these two brave men are brothers-in-law. Their father-in-law is the Rev. Dr. Davidson, a Presbyterian clergyman, and lives near this place. By the way, both General Jackson and General Hill are elders in the Presbyterian Church. Gen. Hill's influence here is unbounded.

"Heroic Vicksburg"

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The gallant little city of Vicksburg is making a brilliant page in history for herself. Whatever may be her fate, she has already done enough to associate her name conspicuously amid the glories of this struggle for liberty and life. Powerful fleets are raining an iron storm on her, but she asks no quarter, and defies their malice. There is to be no surrender to save a few thousand dollars' worth of property, no bowing of the neck to the yoke of despotism for the sake of immunity from danger or distress. The citizens have determined that the loss of property or of life itself is preferable to the fate of New Orleans, and they do not falter, although the enemy's shells are bursting in and around their once happy homes, and the iron messengers of destruction are battering down the sacred edifices where from childhood they have been accustomed to worship. There is something noble in the spectacle presented to the view at Vicksburg. A single city, upon the banks of the Mississippi, presumes to dispute the passage of fleets which, on either side, have thus far been successful in every encounter, and hurl defiance at the foe. Like a wall of fire it stands between the enemy and the coveted possession of the Mississippi river, and there it will stand until every means of defence is exhausted. All honor to the gallant defenders of the Queen City of the Bluffs. They have deserved well of their country, whether victory or defeat crown their efforts.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER EMELINE AT SEA BY FIRE.—The pilot boat Jas. M. Waterbury, No. 10, arrived at this city last night from a cruise, and reports: 27th instant, 4 A. M.—Barnegat bearing northwest twenty miles, saw a vessel on fire and hove down to her. She proved to be the schooner Emeline, Captain Denison, hence for New Orleans. Took from her the captain and crew—nine in number—and two passengers, and also saved a suit of sails and some rigging. Captain Denison does not know how the fire originated. One of the passengers first discovered smoke issuing from the after part of the cabin, and in a short time the schooner was wrapt in flames. The Emeline had a general cargo of merchandise.—*N. Y. World.*

On Friday last a Norwegian vessel, having on board a large number of emigrants, passed through the Welland canal en route for the upper lakes.—The model of this transatlantic vessel was exceeding handsome. She is probably the first vessel from any of the continental ports of Northern Europe that has navigated our inland waters.

The Cape Cod *Republican* reports that the cranberry crop has been much injured in its vicinity, by a peculiar blight which has come upon it, withering the fruit. The cause is unknown, as nothing just like it has happened before.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

A PLEASANT RESORT—*Paradise Hotel.*—None but those who have visited this beautiful resort can properly appreciate the pleasures to be derived from a sojourn at Paradise Hotel. The house is admirably kept by Mr. F. Roloson, one of the most energetic and enterprising citizens of Baltimore. Located about three and a half miles from the city limits, on the Frederick road, with the Catonsville railway passing just in front of the door, it certainly offers unequalled facilities to the business men of Baltimore, who desire to reside in the country during the summer months. The road, as every one will admit who has passed over it, on either side presents the most varied and enchanting scenery; and from the hotel itself, which is built upon an eminence something over five hundred feet above tidewater, a splendid view is afforded of the Chesapeake bay, besides of the entire section of rolling country for several miles around, presenting to the beholder a scene not surpassed anywhere. In addition to the other excellent accommodations at the house, Mr. Roloson has a beautiful park, which he proposes to throw open to public and private pic nic parties without charge; and when the railroad company shall have commenced running their cars regularly, this park will, no doubt, be generally preferred by such parties, as it is in closer proximity to the railroad than any of the places at present used. There is now at the house a very excellent company, and in these times, when it behooves everybody to economize, no one can do better than to spend the summer at Paradise Hotel, instead of visiting some inferior resort with the only advantage of being further from home.

REMOVAL OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—Yesterday afternoon all the Confederate prisoners, who had been for some time confined in the Baltimore City Jail, were removed from that institution, and embarked on board the steamer Adelaide, for Fortress Monroe, whence they will proceed up the James river, for Richmond, and be exchanged.—They numbered forty-one. They were escorted to the boat by a portion of the police force and one company of the 7th regiment, New York Militia; the latter also proceeding to Fortress Monroe.—Three of the number, who were too feeble to walk, were conveyed to the boat by the Warden, Mr. Thomas James, in his carriage—an act of kindness for which he received the hearty thanks of the prisoners. There were, also, some ten or twelve convalescent sick and wounded prisoners removed from the hospital on Camden street, and conveyed to the boat in an omnibus, under charge of Captain Manly, of the Southern District, and a squad of officers. The event attracted a large crowd to the steamboat wharf, previous to the departure of the steamer. The prisoners generally looked well, and were in fine spirits.

GREAT SALE OF FAST TROTTING HORSES.—One of the greatest sales of trotting horses which has ever taken place in this country will be made on Thursday morning next, by Messrs. F. W. Bennett & Co., auctioneers, the horses being the property of Mr. William McDonald. The sale will be peremptory, and will take place at the Hotel de Abbey, Cold Spring, York road, near the residence of Mr. McDonald. Among the stock are some of the best horses in the United States. Nineteen will be sold, of which the following are the names: The celebrated trotting horse Buzz, Heroine, Billy, a bobtailed pony; Lady Pierce and Lady Jane, Jackson, Lady Socks, Lady Kate, Doctor, Fanny Fern, Mary Ann, Kate, Pida, Fanny, Billy, a sorrel colt, Top and Pet, and Flirt and Frolic. From the reputation which the stock of Mr. McDonald has, it is fair to presume that the sale will attract buyers from all parts of the country.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY.—An adjourned meeting of the Committee of Fifty, appointed by the Governor for the purpose of taking measures for the enlistment of volunteers, met last evening, in the Chamber of the First Branch of the City Council. John P. Kennedy, Esq., President of the last meeting, was in the chair, and C. Sydney Norris, Esq., secretary. Mr. Findlay, on the part of the committee appointed at the last meeting, stated that at a meeting of the committee they had decided not to wait upon the Governor to request him to convene the Legislature, in view of what had taken place by the resignation of the members of the Second Branch of the City Council. That would no doubt obviate the necessity of calling the Legislature together. After some informal business the committee adjourned until Thursday afternoon next.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was quite a warm day. The sun shone bright and hot, until about half-past three o'clock, when heavy clouds appeared in the Southwest, indicating a heavy storm. For a short time the wind blew strong and fresh, cooling the atmosphere considerably, but very little rain, the clouds taking a southerly course. Later in the afternoon the air again became warm and somewhat sultry. The thermometer at the NEWS SHEET office, denoted—

At 9 o'clock	82 degrees.
" 12 "	84 "
" 4 "	79 "
" 6 "	81 "

A FIGHT.—Yesterday afternoon a fight took place in the public house, No. 42 Frederick street, during which a man named Joshua Reed was pretty severely beaten. Sergeant Pryor and officer Kidd entered the place and arrested a man named John Carter, and also took Reed to the station. All the parties were drunk, so much so that nothing intelligible could be learned from them about the affair. They were held until this morning for a hearing.

ARRESTED BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Levi K. Bowen, of Baltimore county, was yesterday arrested and subsequently released on his parole. It is not known what caused his arrest. Mr. Bowen was Navy Agent of this port, under President Buchanan.

Thomas Monroe and John A. Brown were arrested on Monday night for hurrahing for Jeff Davis and expressing other treasonable sentiments. Their cases have not yet been disposed of.

ROBBERY OF A DRAWER.—Between ten and eleven o'clock yesterday morning a thief entered the grocery store of Mr. J. H. Laessig, northwest corner of Poppleton and Fayette streets, and stole from the drawer about six dollars, mostly in silver, which he escaped. Mr. Laessig was in the cellar at the time of the theft.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—The train from the West last evening brought from Harper's Ferry to this city four prisoners who are charged with attempting to go South. Their names are William P. Smith, W. F. Gray, John P. Dowell, and Dr. John W. Cridler. They were sent to the city jail.

ASSAULTS.—J. D. McFadden was yesterday before Justice Logan upon the charge of cutting Henry Long with a knife. John Duffy was before the same magistrate charged with assaulting Daniel Hogan with a bar of iron. Both McFadden and Duffy were committed for court.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday seems to have proven himself the most successful provider of fun that has catered for the pleasure of our amusement seekers in many years. The company now under his management is exceedingly talented, and will vie with any in the land. Last night an avalanche of fun and sentiment was produced to a crowded house. The eccentricities of Sharpley were highly relished, and the sweet singing of Miss Eva Brent applauded with true feeling. The exquisite dancing of Mdlle. Ravel was the gem of the evening. This young lady is a finished danseuse and executed a number of the most wonderful steps imaginable. Reader, if you desire a few hours of rational enjoyment, visit the Melodeon to-night.

CONGRESS OF MINSTRELS.—On Monday evening next a grand assemblage of the principal artists of minstrelsy in the country will assemble at the Maryland Institute and will give a series of their unique and charming performances. The party is known as Hooley's Minstrels, being a rare re-organization of Hooley's and Campbell's, comprising among its members the most valued attachees of Bryant's, Morris Brother's, and Kunkel's opera troupes.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Special Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Present, Wm. S. Crowley, Esq., President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the ordinances lately passed by the Council, for the completion of the Northern Central Railroad to tide-water in the city of Baltimore.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Present, Mr. George.

The Clerk announced the reception of the following communication from the Mayor:

BALTIMORE, July 27, 1862.

Allen E. Forrester, Esq., Clerk of the Second Branch of the City Council:

SIR:—I have received the resignations of Messrs. Charles J. Baker, William Dean, Jesse Marden, John W. Willson, Francis W. Alricks, Decatur H. Miller, Joseph Robb, William Swindell and Asa Higgins, members of the Second Branch of the City Council of Baltimore.

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN,
Ex officio Mayor.

Adjourned.

ELOPEMENT OF DISTINGUISHED PARTIES.—Some weeks since it was stated in an Albany paper that the widow of a distinguished New York politician had eloped with her family physician, particularizing the manner as follows:—The widow had given out that it was her intention to visit Europe, and the wife of her physician gave a grand entertainment in honor of the event. In due time the widow departed, and, on reaching this city, she telegraphed to her physician to come on immediately, which he did, and, in turn, on his arrival here, he telegraphed his wife that the widow's health was such that he had determined to accompany her on her journey, and they both immediately left the country. A correspondent of the Rochester *Union*, writing from Geneva, throws more light upon the subject, as follows:—"In passing up Main street, taking a view of the fine residences and gardens which front upon that shady avenue and skirt the lake, a stranger who reads the papers can hardly fail to cast a glance at one mansion which is now closed and deserted by its owner. It is that of Mrs. Schoolcraft, the niece of Secretary Seward, who lately took passage in a steamer to Europe. Dr. Beattie, her physician and intimate friend, went out in the same steamer. The Doctor has an estimable family residing at Geneva, and, as he did not take that formal leave which devoted husbands and fathers should take when about to start on a long journey, the scandal-mongers saw in this something worthy of their 'distinguished consideration,' in connection with other straws that had been previously thrown upon the idle wind."

ANOTHER FEMALE SPY.—The special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* at Fort McHenry gives the following information about Miss Susan Archer Tally, another of the female spies:

"Among the recent prisoners of this fort has been, until the 29th of June last, a lady, Miss Susan Archer Tally, of Norfolk, who attempted last year to take a coffin full of percussion caps through our lines to Richmond, alleging that the dead body of her brother was in it. Suspicion being excited, the coffin was opened and the lady incarcerated. It was afterwards found that she had acted as a spy between the pickets of the two armies. She was closely confined in her room during the day, with the exception of a walk in the balcony before her window, and a stroll around the ramparts, for an hour daily, with the officer of the day. She was about thirty years of age, and a very good amateur artist. She took from memory a very good crayon portrait of General Morris, commanding the fort, and presented it to him.—Liberty having been given her, she has returned to her home near Norfolk.

From the Grenada Appeal.

GENERAL GRANT AND JEFF. THOMPSON.

THE RECENT ORDER EXCLUDING WIVES AND CHILDREN OF SECESSIONISTS FROM MEMPHIS.

SENATORIA, MISS., July 15.

Editors Appeal:—Knowing the great anxiety which will prevail among the citizens of Memphis who are now in our army, when they see the order of General Grant, it may be well to let them know that the matter is being attended to; and, if the order is carried out, (which I now doubt, as no one has yet arrived here who left Memphis on the order,) that all that human energy can do to relieve the exiles shall be done. Mr. Howard, of Memphis, has tendered me a thousand dollars as his quota, if necessary, to provide for them, and there are doubtless other patriots near at hand to tender sufficient means to alleviate their wants. Let the brave Memphians and Tennesseeans stand firm at their posts, wherever they are—Northern Mississippi is filled with their friends, who will see that no evil befall their loved ones if mortal power can avert it.

I have sent into Memphis a flag of truce with the following letter, by Capt. Ed. E. Porter, C. S. A., and hope that satisfactory arrangements will be made.

Yours, respectfully,
M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

SENATORIA, MISS., July 14.

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A., Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Upon my return from Grenada, I find a copy of your Special Order No. 14, of July 10, 1862, requiring certain parties therein designated to leave your lines within five days. If, General, you intend to carry this order into effect—which we of course presume you will—the cause of humanity will require that you make some arrangement with us by which the helpless women and children who will thus be turned out of doors can be provided for; for you must well know that by this time nine-tenths of the people of Memphis come under your ban, for there is scarcely a respectable family in that city who have not a father, husband or brother in our army, or are the widows and orphans of those who have fallen bravely fighting for our cause.

The present terminus of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad is at Cold Water Station, which is thirty four miles from Memphis, and our regular lines are on the stream of that name. Where your lines are we do not know, and therefore you will please define some point, in a southerly direction from Memphis, to which the fathers, husbands, brothers, or friends of the exiles can go in safety to meet them, or extend the time for leaving, as it is not possible that the number covered by your order can get transportation to Cold Water within the time granted; and I would not for a moment suppose that those little feet that will thus be driven from their homes and birth spot shall plod the weary distance of thirty miles.

At the same time, General, that I make this appeal to you, I feel it my duty to remark that you must not for an instant suppose that these thousands who will be utterly unable to leave upon this short notice, and the many who will thus be forced to take the hateful oath of allegiance to a despised government, are thus to be converted into loyal citizens of the United States, or their affection weaned from our glorious young Confederacy; and while to threaten were most unsoldierly, yet to warn is kindness. Therefore, General, I would say, beware of the curses and oaths of vengeance which the fifty thousand brave Tennesseans who are still in our army will register in Heaven against the persecutor of helpless old men, women and children, and the General who cannot guard his own lines.

The bearer of the flag and this letter, Capt. E. E. Porter, C. S. A., is authorized to agree with you on the points asked in the foregoing.

Yours, respectfully,
M. JEFF. THOMPSON, M. S. G.
Brig. Gen. on Special Service, C. S. A.

THE REPLY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Jeff. Thompson, C. S. A., Senatobia:

I have yours of the 14th inst., in relation to Special Order No. 14, heretofore issued by Major Gen. Grant. I hereby send you Special Order No. 15, which considerably modifies the order to which you allude. You will permit me to say, that your sympathies are entirely out of place, as truth and history must record the fact that the Southern people residing in localities where both of our armies have been camped, prefer the contiguity of the "Northern invaders," to the protection of the Southern chivalry. You are too well versed in the science of war to be ignorant of the fact, that these orders are far more mild than could have been expected, after the treatment helpless Union families have received at the hands of rebels in this city.

Add to this the fact that a large part of all the information received by you can be traced directly through the families excluded by those orders, and your application for sympathy in their behalf is somewhat amusing. The great error that Federal officers have committed, having been in their over kindness to a vindictive and insulting foe. Your threats and intimations of personal danger to General Grant are in bad taste, and should have been carefully revised before publication. Whether he can guard his own lines, the history of the battles of Shiloh and Donelson can fully show. Should any families embraced in the orders above alluded to be obstinate and refuse to comply with Order 15, they shall be escorted to the distance of ten miles from this city, to such points as they may request.

Your, respectfully,
ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brigadier General Commanding.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AND THE CONFISCATION BILL.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The first and second sections of the bill undertake, as part of the punishment of future treason or insurrection, to declare free the slaves of those who shall commit those crimes. The explanatory resolution does not modify or touch this provision. The freed men of the slaves is not worked out by a judicial transfer of the property to the United States, but it is provided that in addition to the punishment of the master by death, or fine and imprisonment, his slaves shall be declared and made free.

There can be no pretence that emancipation, as a consequence of the offence of the master, can be lawfully reached in this mode. Slavery is a condition of persons existing under the law of a State. The owner has the right of property in the slave, which consists in the right to his services, and the faculty of transferring that right to another. This right can of course be taken on ex-cution, or by judicial seizure. But the owner cannot emancipate, without the consent of the State, in some States, this consent is given tacitly. In others, we believe, it is not allowed; or if allowed at all, is regulated by law. But that of the State can confer on no subject power to emancipate, or make emancipation a consequence of any act of the master's.—The reason is obvious. The slave is both property and a person. As a person, his condition is that of one who is neither a citizen nor a free man; and whether as property he belongs to A or to B, as an inhabitant of the State he is and must remain in the condition of one who is not freed until the State, the only authority that can act on the condition of its inhabitants, has authorized him to be made free.

The Confiscation Act proceeds upon the assumption that for offences against the United States, Congress can act on the legal condition of other persons within a State, and change that condition, against the State law.

* * * It those who are in the condition of slavery under the law of a State can be declared free by Congress for the crime of the master or owner, then it is only necessary for a single offence to be committed in any State against the United States, to enable Congress to exercise control over the legal condition of any or all of the inhabitants of that State.

If this act had undertaken to forfeit the property-right of the master to the United States, to be sold like any other right of property, then it would at least have been a practical law. But when it undertakes to say that certain persons who are slaves under the law of a State shall have their legal condition changed, although they commit no offence and do not act against the United States, it is clearly a usurpation, which furnishes a direct motive to the slave States for continuing their resistance.

The attitude now assumed therefore by the Federal Government is this:—For an offence against the United States the legal condition of certain persons in a State, under the State law, who have not committed any offence, is changed, against the will of the State, and they are to be taken out of the State, also against its will, and transported beyond its limits and to a foreign country. If Mr. Jefferson Davis, or Mr. Benjamin, or any other leader of the rebellion, could have devised legislation better adapted to consolidate that rebellion, they are more cunning than we had supposed them.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 26.

CAPTURE OF TWO COMPANIES OF THE SECOND KENTUCKY REGIMENT.

A gentleman direct from Nashville informs us that companies E and G of the 2d Kentucky regiment, were captured on the road between Nashville and Murfreesboro', Monday night. The regiment left Nashville Monday morning at 4 o'clock, and proceeded toward Murfreesboro', dropping the companies that were taken, to guard the road. Forrest's cavalry surrounded the boys and they surrendered. Two men were killed and one was wounded in company G. The men arrived at Nashville Wednesday evening, having been paroled. The officers were retained by the enemy as prisoners. We think it 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. The country east and southeast of Nashville swarms with guerillas. The road between Murfreesboro' and Nashville is destroyed. Regiments continue to arrive at Nashville from the South, and among the exciting stories of that rumor-distracted town is one that General Hardee is behind the guerillas with a heavy force.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Post.

NORTHERN ALABAMA.

The news from Northern Alabama does not put the War Department in good humor. It is calculated that the enemy has destroyed fifteen millions of dollars' worth of property within the last thirty days, or half a million per day. These successful raids will compel General Halleck to change his plans in the West. No Government can long endure such losses as have been entailed upon us by scattering our army over a line of a thousand miles. The system was adopted under the supposition that Beauregard's fine army was entirely destroyed. It turns out that the bulk of that army is still in the Southwest, and the rest is at Charleston and Richmond. The national troops will be forced to concentrate upon two or three very important points, and give up the attempt to run long lines of railway.

FROM PORT ROYAL,

EVACUATION OF THE ISLAND BY GENERAL HUNTER.

Cor. N. Y. Express.

We have now evacuated James Island and abandoned all chances of approaching Charleston by any feasible land route. We have just evacuated Edisto Island and now hold only Hilton Head, Beaufort, Fort Pulaski and their immediate dependencies. No chance now for any more negroes.—We have just sent away some eight or ten regiments of troops. But we have got small arms and ammunition enough to supply fifty or sixty regiments, if they have not been spoiled from exposure and want of care.

DISLOYALTY OF THE CHEROKEE NATION.

The following letter from John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, has reached Leavenworth, Kansas, by military express from the Indian expedition. This settles the question as to the alliance of that nation with the Confederates:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PARK HILL, C. N.,
July 8, 1862.

To Col. Wm. Weer, U. S. A., Commanding:—

SIR—Your communication of yesterday, dated from Headquarters, Indian Expedition, Camp on Wolf Creek, under a flag of truce per Doc. Gilpatrick, has been duly received, and in reply, I have to state that a treaty of alliance, under the sanction and authority of the whole Cherokee people, was entered into on the 7th day of October, 1861, between the Confederate States and the Cherokee Nation, and published before the world. And you cannot but be too well informed on the subject to make it necessary for me to recapitulate the reasons and circumstances under which it was done. Thus the destiny of the people became identified with that of the Southern Confederacy. There is no nation of Indians, I venture to say, that has ever been more scrupulous in the faithful observance of their treaty obligations than the Cherokees.

Allow me to further appeal to the history of my long public and private life to sustain the assertion that my policy has ever been to preserve peace and good feelings among my people and the observance of law and order.

The horrors of civil war, with which this beautiful country is threatened, are greatly to be deprecated, and I trust that it may be averted by the observance of the strict principles of civilized and honorable warfare by the army now invading our country, under your command. I cannot, under existing circumstances, entertain the proposition for an official interview between us at your camp. I have, therefore, respectfully to decline to comply with your request. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN ROSS,
Principal Chief Cherokee Nation.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

A TREMENDOUS SCARE.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The timid and excited portion of this community have been unduly and unnecessarily subjected to great trepidation and anxiety for some days, owing to the apprehension that the Confederate forces under Jackson were about to make an incursion upon Washington.—This feeling has been greatly superinduced by a very laughable and ridiculous incident which occurred in this vicinity on last Friday night. I have substantially the facts relative to this incident, and they follow:—The sentinel on Fort Slocum, located about four miles due north of this city on the road leading to the country seat of Francis P. Blair, was driven from his usual equanimity by the approach of what proved to be a small drove of horses and mules which had stampeded from the premises of a widow lady residing contiguous to the fortification. The alarm was given, musketry was fired, when the invaders retired or skedaddled in great disorder, leaving one of their number dead upon the field.

Their disorderly retreat, however, did not allay the excitement; the impression had gone out that a cavalry raid, under the command of the ghost, perhaps, of the departed Ashby, was the advancing party; the signal gun was fired, and the long roll beat, "there was hurrying to and fro of brave men," and "mounting in hot haste;" as daylight intervened, the horse which had been shot was found and one of his shoes taken from the hoof served to trace the source from whence the stampede came. It was found to be the farm of the widow lady hereinbefore mentioned, and although it was soon made manifest that the Confederate cavalry raid was nothing more than an escape of animals from her pasturage, extreme caution induced the authorities to cause the arrest of all the parties, white and colored, on the premises, and report them to the office of the Provost Marshal, some intimation having been given out that a formidable cavalry scouting party had been entertained by this lady. Subsequent examination, however, has proved the scare to have been all occasioned from a horse scare. The adventures in the night are not such as would embellish history, and those badly scared would have the matter "edified up," but it has leaked out, and these things always bear telling.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, July 29, 1862.

STOCKS.—There were no transactions in State or Government securities to-day. For Maryland coupon 6's 1870 101 was bid, 101¼ asked, and for the inscribed 6's of the same year 104 was bid, 104¾ asked. From some unexplained cause, there was a marked decline in City securities—the 6's, which have been selling for some days at about 103, suddenly became extremely dull at 101, and although there were large amounts offered the only sales reported were $900 6's 1890 at 101, and $200 do. do. 1875 at 100; the closing rates were for 1870 100 bid, 101 asked, 1875 100¼ bid, 100¾ asked; for the new issue of 1890 101¾ was bid, and for the old issue 101 bid, 102 asked; for the 1893 [illegible] was bid, and for the 5's 1836 70 86¾ was bid. The transactions in other securities were—Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 97 65, and $7 do. do. 67, closing at 65 bid; for Northern Central 6's 1885 82 was bid, 81 asked, and for Western Maryland 6's guaranteed by the city 97 was bid. In Railway shares the only sale was 25 shares Baltimore and Ohio at $64, closing at $63¾ bid, $65 asked regular way; for Northern Central $56 was bid. There were sales of 16 shares Mechanics' Bank at $17¾, and 22 shares Union Bank at $63. There was also a sale of 100 shares Guilford Mining stock at 50 cents per share, other descriptions remain dull at last quotations.

AMERICAN GOLD.—There were no sales at the Stock Board to-day. Bidders offered 116, but sellers were firm in demanding 119¾. At the New York Board to-day there were sales at 116¾.

DEMAND NOTES.—Nothing doing. 7 per cent. premium was the highest figure bid, but sellers demanded 8¾ per cent.

The following are the bidding and asking rates at the Baltimore Stock Board to-day, as taken from the books of SKAEL COHEN, No. 7 South street:

STOCKS.	PAR.	BID.	ASK.	STOCKS.	PAR.	BID.	ASK.
Government & State Stocks.				*Railroad Stocks.*			
U. S. 6's				S. W. Virginia	50		
Md. 6's coup	100	101	101¼	Wash'n'n & O.	50		
do. ins. 6's	100			Balt. & Ohio	100	65	65¼
do. do.				*Railroad Bonds.*			
Md. 5's				S. W. 6's		85	
Va. 6's				do. 7's		95	
Tenn. 6's				do. 7's		95	
Missouri 6's				N. Y. Cen. 6's		95	95½
S. Carolina 6's				do. 7's		105	
Louisiana 6's				Balt. & O. 6's		97	
Tennessee 6's				do. 6's		81	82
Kentucky 6's				do. 6's		81	
Alabama 5's				N. (B. & O.) 6's		82	
City Stocks.				do. (B. & O.) 6's		82	
Balt. 6's 1880		101		do. (Cons.) 6's		82	
do. 6's				do. (B. & O.) 6's		82	
do. 6's	1870	101	101	Balt. & O. 6's		82	84
do. 6's	1875			O. 7's	1867	94	
do. 6's	1890	103	103¾	do.	1868		
do. 6's	1893			do.	1885		
do. new issue		101¾	102	do.	1885		
do. old issue		101	102	do.	1885		
Park 6's		102½		do.	1885		
Balt. 5's 1886		76½		do. (Inc.) 5's			
Bank Stocks.				W. & B. 6's	1893		
Baltimore	100			do. do. (in P.)			
Commerce	25		21¾	*Turnpike Stocks.*			
Chesapeake	25			Balt. & Reisterst'n Tke			
Citizens'	50	20	10	York do.		2	
Co. & Far. full	100			Frederick do.		2	3¾
do. half	50			*Mining Stocks.*			
Farmers' of Md	20			Balt. & N. C.			
Far. & Mech.	40			Gambetta		5	.20
Far. & Plan'r	25	26		Gaudalupe		5	.16
Fell's P. S. D.	25			Deep River		5	.10
Franklin	100	24	27	Gold Hill		1	1.65
Howard	25			Guilford		1	.05
Marine	30		28	North State		5	.10
Mechanics	16	17¾		Old Copper Co.		5	.25
Metropolitan	25	99		Rudisill		5	
Peoples'	25			Silver Hill			
Union	25	63¾		Silver Valley			
Western	25	18	19¾	Spring Hill		5	.10
Insurance Stocks.				*Miscellaneous.*			
Firemen's	15	21		Canton Company		25	13¾
Balt. Fire	50			Balt. Gas		100	
Maryland Fire	50			Balt. Gas		100	
Maryland Mutual	50			B. & C. Gas		100	
Mutual	50			Balt. Cons. Gas		100	
Balt. Life Ins.	50			Maryland Gas		7	
Railroad Stks.				Balt. Institute		7	
Balt. & Ohio	100	64¾	65	Patapsco Guano			
North. Central	50	22		Sam'l Clara M'g		100	
				Long Canal bds		100	

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, July 29, 1862.

$900 Baltimore city 6's '90.....101
200 do. 75.....101
185 Balt. and Ohio Railroad bonds '62.....65
57 do. do. '62.....64¾
22 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock.....64
16 shares Mechanics' Bank.....17¾
22 shares Union Bank.....63
200 shares Guilford Mining Company.....50

PRICES OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK, BY TELEGRAPH,

To LEONARD J. TORREY, 22 South street.

TUESDAY, July 29, 1862.

| | 1st BOARD. |