THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 266. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, July 30th, after a painful illness, BERNARD G. KETTING, in the 50th year of his age.

The waves of affliction have again, within, almost so brief a period, overwhelmed the souls of thy unworthy servants, O God! He who has been summoned hence, was one of Nature's noblest works. His character truly upright, his pursuit of worldly gain, devoid of a rectitude of principle that endeared him to each and all. Throughout a long period of painful suffering, his patient endurance proved the deep rooted and unselfish desire to spare the dear ones all that he could. When the struggles of death encompassed him, he called upon God for help. May the prayers of those left behind be answered and the darkness of the tomb rent be dissipated by the light of an eternal day, and may the mourners who in present bitterness cry, Where are thy former mercies, oh God? be comforted by Thy loving kindness. C.

On the 15th of July, 862, at the old family residence of Sussex, Del., Mrs. SARAH ELLIS, aged 67 years, 7 month, and 21 days. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

She left the sweetest shores of Death
To take her place above,
Where joy and peace forever reign
And all seek love.

There on the brink of Jordan's stream,
Where its cool waters flow;
The Lord pronounced him in her—safe
From all the cares below.

We weep—but oh! she is not dead,
Her sleep is final rest,
The Lord hath found a work to do,
For all His children blest!

Yes! gone to rest forevermore,
From all the toils to come,
Where joy and love forever reign,
In that bright, happy home!

July 24th, 1862. T. W. RALPH.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer Austrian at New York we have European advices to the 20th inst. Mr. Lindsay's motion in the British Parliament, in favor of mediation and for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, was called up on the 18th and gave rise to a debate, the particulars of which have not yet come to hand. The resolution was finally withdrawn, at the suggestion of Lord Palmerston, who appealed to the House to leave the matter in the hands of the Government. The course which the British Ministry design to pursue may be inferred from the general tenor of the speech which was made by Lord Palmerston on the subject under discussion. "He treated the issue of the war," we are told, "as a foregone conclusion, saying that the only satisfactory termination that could be anticipated was an amicable separation." He thought, however, that this result "would be impeded rather than facilitated by debates in Parliament." He contended that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy could give no cause of offence to the North, but thought that the present condition of the contest would not justify any such action on the part of the Government."

The London *Times* expresses the conviction that the period is near at hand when the policy of England in regard to American Affairs must be defined, and argues that if General McClellan fails to resume the offensive the question of Southern independence may be justly discussed in Cabinet. The *Daily News* and *Star* applaud Lord Palmerston's course and are of the opinion that the time for mediation has not yet arrived.

But whilst England holds back, France appears to be preparing to take the initiative. The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* asserts "that the Emperor is about to offer mediation to America, and that the drift of popular opinion is in favor of such a course.

A remarkable editorial article in the New York *Tribune* of yesterday on the same subject, will unquestionably attract attention. The *Tribune* states that letters have been received by members of the Foreign Legation at Washington to the effect that Louis Napoleon goes to the Congress of Sovereigns, which is about to assemble at Berlin, with the firm intention of advocating a settlement of the American question; that his plan is already matured, and that he will propose "a collective mediation in American affairs by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and himself." It is further rumored that the offer of a mediation will contain a clause in which France, Russia and Prussia reserve to themselves the right of recognizing the South, should their friendly interposition be rejected by the Government of the United States." The *Tribune* calls on President Lincoln "to put the war on such a footing as to bar all interference, by word or deed, on the part of the Emperors."

The agent of the Associated Press telegraphs from Fortress Monroe that officers from Harrison's Landing report that a "movement of some kind is hourly expected," orders having been issued for every man to be ready for action at a moment's notice.

The Washington *Star* reports as a rumor current at Norfolk, that the Merrimac No. 2 and a new ram, which the Confederates have at Richmond, intend to descend the James river and attack the Minnesota and other vessels at Norfolk and take the city.

All the male inhabitants of the town of Luray, Virginia, were arrested yesterday by order of Gen. Pope, and lodged in the Court House, preparatory to administering to them the oath of allegiance.—This course, it is said, has been rendered imperatively necessary from the fact that several have left their homes, as is supposed, for the purpose of joining the guerillas.

The Federal dispatch boat Sallie Ward has been captured by the Confederates on the Mississippi river one hundred and fifty miles above Vicksburg They took quite a number of prisoners and destroyed the boat. The steamer Queen of the West was also fired into on her way up the river, and two or three men were killed and several wounded.

A telegram from Rolla, Missouri, reports that at least fifteen hundred mounted men have crossed the State road from Potosi to Jefferson, bound South. Fifteen hundred others have organized at or near Salem within the past three days, whilst great numbers have crossed the railroad between Rolla and Merrimac. They seize on their march horses, arms, ammunition and supplies of every kind.

According to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, letters were received in that city on Sunday last stating that all the steamers at Memphis were pressed into the service of the Government for the purpose of transporting Sherman's division, the division of Curtis, at Helena, Arkansas, and other troops, to Vicksburg, with a view to co-operate with the flotilla in an attack upon that town, and upon the batteries by which it is defended. It is intimated that a battle of some importance may be looked for on the Lower Mississippi soon. It appears, however, to be doubtful whether the division of Curtis will be available for the purpose for which it is designed, as the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from on board one of the vessels of the flotilla, states that General Price, with a large force, threatens Curtis in front, whilst the Arkansas troops menace his rear.

From Kentucky there are confused accounts of something that has taken place at Russellville. One report has it that a band of guerillas, under Colonel Gans, captured that place on Tuesday last, killing one or two Lieutenants and wounding Captain Morrow, of the Kentucky volunteers. Other reports, however, state that the two Federal regiments stationed there came into collision, "either from mistake or otherwise," and hence the casualties alluded to. As no telegram has been received from Russellville, owing, it is supposed, to the capture of the operator by the guerillas, the condition of affairs at that place was altogether a matter of conjecture. Governor Magoffin has called an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature to meet on the 14th of August. His object in summoning the Legislature to meet at so early a day, is to determine the extent of the authority granted by that body to the Military Board, and also "to provide for the safety of our institutions respecting the policy recommended by the President touching slavery."

VOLUNTEERING IN NEW ENGLAND.

From the Boston Courier, Editorial.

We suppose that in many cases the statements made in our newspapers, of the alacrity with which they say recruiting is going on, are prompted by creditable motives. In some of the smaller towns of the State the quota has been filled up without much trouble; but it is certain that volunteering drags heavily in the cities, and, in fact, in a large majority of the towns in the Commonwealth. Some of the newspapers in question doubtless desire to encourage enlistments, and therefore put the best show possible upon the matter; but it is very poor policy, after all, unless the substantial fact is such as to warrant the belief that we can so raise the men required by such means, and by a little extra exertion. In our judgment, there is no reason whatever to think that a third part of the quota of Massachusetts, or of any part of New England, can be obtained without a draft. A correspondent sends us a communication from the early battle-field of the Revolution, a spot on which, if anywhere, one would suppose the fires of patriotism needed but a breath, announcing public danger, to kindle them anew in all their ancient vigor; and yet in that populous town only *three men* have responded to the summons to arms. It is the same elsewhere.

The Paris sporting journals are mourning over the death of Duc Pasquier, as an irretrievable loss to the lovers of good dinners. The Duc was a great epicure, and presided over the organization of his kitchen himself. His dinners were said to have had much influence during his ministry.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE, MARYLAND

The twenty-first session of this Institute will OPEN THURSDAY, 25th day of September next. Address ROH. H. ARCHER, Principal, Ellicott's Mills, Md. jy30-eo2m

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AUSTRIAN.

DEBATE ON INTERVENTION AND RECOGNITION IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Palmerston Opposed the Measure.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamer Austrian, from Liverpool on the 19th, via Queenstown 20th, has arrived.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Lindsay's motion to offer mediation in affairs in America, and for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, was debated *pro* and *con*.

Lord Palmerston opposed it, and appealed to the House to leave the matter in the hands of the Government, and the motion was finally withdrawn.

In the course of Lord Palmerston's speech he treated the issue of the war as a foregone conclusion, saying that the only satisfactory termination that could be anticipated was amicable separation. This, however, he thought would be impeded rather than facilitated by debates in Parliament. He contended that the acknowledgment by England of the Southern Confederacy could give the North no cause of offence; but he thought the present position of the contest would not justify the recognition of Southern independence.

The *Times* says that every man can see that the time draws near when the Government must give its opinion. If McClellan is proved incapable of resuming the offensive, the propriety of treating the Confederates as independent may be justly discussed in Cabinet.

The *Daily News* and *Star* applaud Palmerston's views and contend that the time for mediation has not arrived.

During the debate on the Colonial and Military Expeditions in the House of Lords, the Canadians were reproached for their neglect in providing a strong militia force.

The English journals attack the Orleans Princes for the course they have pursued with the Northern army.

The Princess Clotilda gave birth to a Prince on the 18th.

THE LATEST.

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—Lord George Beresford died this morning, at Maghadee.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* again asserts that the Emperor is about to offer mediation to America, and says the drift of public opinion is in favor of such a course.

The *Moniteur* publishes an account of the battles before Richmond, and says:

One thing is certain, the army of the North was crushed on the field by overwhelming numbers; that it had to give up, foot by foot, several miles of ground; that it has lost guns, prisoners and stores; and that, for the present, Richmond is disengaged.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—Cotton.—Sales for the week 3,000 bales at an advance. Stock 155,548 bales American cotton.

The Manchester market is still advancing, with small sales.

Breadstuffs are firmer, with a trifling advance.

Provisions quiet but steady.

Consols closed at 92¾@93 for money.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29.—The mail boat John A. Warner arrived here this afternoon from Harrison's Landing, and I learn from the officers who came down that a move of some kind is hourly expected. It is said that yesterday Gen. McClellan issued orders for every man to be ready for action at a moment's notice. There are various rumors afloat as to the movements of the enemy but all were mere conjectures and not worth repeating.

The Elm City has just come down from City Point with about 380 Union prisoners, sick and wounded, from Richmond. They left about 400 at Richmond who will be down in a few days. This will close the list of this class of prisoners.

UNION VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

The Confederates Make an Attack Upon Mount Sterling, and are Repulsed and Utterly Routed.

PARIS, KY., July 30.—Yesterday, a party of 200 guerillas from Boone county, under Gen. Bullitt, demanded the surrender of Mount Sterling, Ky. On being refused they attacked the place, but were repulsed by the home guard.

During the retreat, the guerillas were met by a party under Major Bacht, of the 8th Kentucky, who drove them back towards the town, where they were again attacked by the home guard.

The result was a Confederate stampede, the guerillas losing all their horses, 8 men killed, and 48 prisoners. The number of wounded is not known. Our loss was three wounded.

STARTLING NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Large Numbers of the Rebel Troops Crossing the James River—Rumor that they are Evacuating Richmond.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, VA., July 30.—A report has been received here, coming through contraband channels, to the effect that large bodies of Rebel troops are crossing James river, bound southward. The contrabands say that they are evacuating Richmond.

Rebel Movements in Kentucky—Reported Capture of Russellville—The State Legislature Convened by Gov. Magoffin.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—It is reported that guerillas, under Col. Gans, of Morgan notoriety, took Russellville this forenoon, killing one or two of our Lieutenants and badly wounding Capt. Morrow, of the Kentucky volunteers.

Other reports say that a collision had occurred between the Home Guards of Russellville, either from mistake or otherwise, and that a few hours after the Rebel capture of Russellville a portion of a Federal regiment was due there, and has probably arrived and relocated matters there. The line is working south to Nashville, but we can get nothing from Russellville, which is on a branch line. To-night the theory is that the Rebels took away the operator, before the arrival of our forces.

Governor Magoffin has issued a proclamation, calling together the Kentucky Legislature, to meet August 14th, to determine the extent of the authority granted by them to the Military Board, and provide for the safety of our institutions respecting the policy recommended by the President touching slavery.

Postage Stamp Currency.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Postmaster-General and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day approved of the specimens for the postage stamp currency, which will be for five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents. The designs embrace the present five and ten cent postage stamps, tastefully arranged in such a way that they cannot be separated and used for postage. They will bear on their face the following inscription: "Postage stamps furnished by the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories of the United States. Receivable for postage stamps at any postoffice." Upon the back will be a large figure denoting the denomination with these words:

"Exchangeable for United States notes by any Assistant Treasurer, or designated United States Depository, in sums not less than five dollars—receivable in payment of all dues to the U. States for less than five dollars—Act approved July 17, 1862."

They will be printed on bank note paper of different sizes, averaging about one-fifth the size of U. S. notes, and will be furnished on sheets during the next two weeks.

Arrest of the Male Inhabitants of Luray, by Order of General Pope.

WASHINGTON, VA., July 30—Colonel Loyd, of the 6th Ohio cavalry, commanding at Luray, yesterday, in pursuance of General Pope's orders, arrested all the male inhabitants of the town, and lodged them in the Court-House, preparatory to administering the oath of allegiance. This course is rendered imperatively necessary, from the fact that several have left their homes, as is supposed, to join the guerillas who infest the west side of the South Fork, and in one instance captured our river pickets.

A prominent recession farmer and his son, residing near Little Washington, left their home yesterday for the mountain, taking their horses, equipments and arms. Last night our pickets were fired on by two guerillas in that vicinity, supposed to be this farmer and his son.

All was quiet at Culpeper at last advices.

Rebel Movements in Missouri.

ROLLA, July 29.—At Stillville, on Sunday night, it was estimated that at least 1,500 mounted armed men had crossed the State road from Potosi to Jefferson, within ten miles of that place, for Dixie. About 1,500 have organized and put out from Salem and vicinity, within three days. Within that time they have stampeded across the railroad in great numbers between Rolla and Merrimac.

They take horses, clothing, arms, ammunition and supplies of every kind which they require everywhere they find it. A merchant was robbed of $100 in clothing and goods.

Capture of a Dispatch Steamer on the Mississippi by the Rebels.

CAIRO, July 30.—The steamer Platte Valley, from Memphis, brings news of the capture of the dispatch boat Sallie Wood, by the Rebels, 150 miles above Vicksburg.

The Rebels had masked a battery and succeeded in hitting her steam-pipe and disabling her. They took quite a number of prisoners and destroyed the boat.

The Queen of the West was also fired into on the way up, and two or three men killed and several wounded.

Appointment of Rear Admirals

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The President has commissioned the following named Captains as Rear Admirals on the retired list, under the recent act of Congress:—Stewart, Read, Shubrick, Smith, Storer, Gregory, Lavellette, Stringham and Paulding; and the following Captains as Rear Admirals on the active list:—Farragut, Goldsborough, Dupont and Foote.

Guerillas in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—A large force of guerillas, under McBride, have entered Missouri from Arkansas, and are encamped in Howell and Texas counties. Our troops in Houston and Texas counties have been reinforced, and will prevent any Rebel demonstration. Hannibal has been almost deserted, and many of its citizens have arrived here.

Pennsylvania Bounty Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The total subscription to the bounty fund up to noon to-day, exclusive of the Rail Road subscriptions, amounts to $243,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Cotton firm—sales of 1,600 bales at 41@46 cts. Flour is firm—sales of 17,500 bbls.; State $4.90@5; Ohio $5.45@5.55; Southern $5.30@5.85. Wheat has advanced 1 cent—sales of 250,000 bushels; Chicago spring $1.14@1.19; Milwaukee club $1.16@1.22; red Western $1.29@1.34; white Michigan $1.17@1.40. Corn is dull—sales of 100,000 bushels; mixed 56@57 cts. Beef is quiet. Pork is firm—sales of 2,000 bbls Mess $11—Lard is firm—sales of 1,500 bbls. at 8¼@9¾ cts. Whiskey closed firm at 29@30 cts. Sugar is firm—sales of 1,600 hhds; New Orleans at 9@11¾ cts.; Muscovado 8¾@9 cts. Coffee is firm—sales of 1,000 bags Rio at private terms. Naval Stores are firm. Freights firmer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

THE MERRIMAC NO. 2 REPORTED TO BE PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK ON NORFOLK.

The Mount Washington arrived at the Navy Yard at an early hour this morning, bringing up from the Norfolk Navy Yard a lot of scrap copper and the diving-bell formerly in use there.

Captain Germain says that there is a rumor in Norfolk, which is believed by some, that the Merrimac No. 2, and a new ram which the Confederates have at Richmond, intend to run through the fleet in James river, and attack the Minnesota and other vessels at Norfolk and take the city. It is also said, and believed by the Unionists, that the Secessionists there have a full supply of arms in their houses, and that they are ready to strike a blow simultaneous with the approach of the Confederate steamers.

On the way up quite an unusual number of boats were seen on the bay, crossing either way, which the Captain thinks are in the employ of the Confederates, and is of the opinion that as most of the gunboats are elsewhere employed, the Secessionists in lower Maryland and Eastern Virginia are in constant communication with each other by this means.

ARREST OF COL. T. F. BOWIE.

At an early hour yesterday morning a squad of cavalry proceeded to the residence of Col. T. F. Bowie, near Upper Marlboro', and took him in custody. He was brought to the city yesterday afternoon, and after being taken before the Provost Marshal, was sent to the Old Capitol, where he is still confined. The charge against him is said to be that of aiding Federal soldiers to desert.

Correspondence N. Y. Express.

SPIRIT OF REVOLUTION IN THE NORTH.

People, when considering the legitimate consequences of abolition bluster and design, have often hinted at a revolution in the North; and indeed, it appears from the Peoria, Naw Albany, and Cincinnati riots, that this revolution is in embryo. The Western people are—if the sentiment of the Western soldiers is any type—thoroughly disgusted with the machinations of abolition intrigue; and their deep-seated hostility to the negro, fondled and petted by public sentiment from the abolition press, pulpit and speakers, manifests itself in a way which will not likely prove agreeable to the communities where these disturbances have begun. They are not only in the North—these serious disturbances—even in the city of Alexandria have they an existence; and it is not with the people of that town that this disposition—this feeling of antagonism to the negro race—exists, but among the troops, especially Indiana troops, there is no abiding feeling which manifests itself in repeated fights and knock-downs with the negro portion of the population. This proves conclusively that whatever may be New England's part toward teaching negroes that they are the equals, if not decidedly better, than the white man, the great Western population will not be wedded to any such idea.—The raising of negro regiments, the fulsome adulations of negro preachers, the courting of negro society,—the two latter plainly evident in this the capital of a white man's nation,—have engendered hard feelings in the hearts of many white men, which must result badly in time; but of what use is it to prate of the evils of abolition? What does it gain for one upon the *soubriquet* of traitor? This city has become in a space little short of a year, a camping ground for abolitionists, and a nest for runaway negroes, and the guilt of denouncing either is a good cause for one's imprisonment, after which, in the hurry of business, like others who have gone before, and who pine (innocent of charges against them they know nothing of) in dungeon walls, they are all forgotten. These things, in very many instances the result of abolition persecution, if allowed to continue by those who have the power to stop it if they could, will be productive of more serious results than we have

Special Despatch to the New York Express.

GENERAL POPE IN THE FIELD.

Major General John Pope, accompanied by his staff, this morning proceeded to the Headquarters of his army in the field. Before breaking up his late Headquarters here, General Pope ordered that no passes to the lines of his army should be granted to others than those having official business there.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune

ACTIVITY OF THE REVEL REBELS.

The Rebels in Maryland have within a few days manifested a reviving life, have held secret meetings, made boastful prophecies, and threatened Union men. Some of the newspapers in the lower counties publish notices of recruiting rendezvous in Virginia for Confederate regiments, and advertise convenient routes northward for deserters from the National army. An organized underground railroad carries deserters through Prince George's county by way of Fair Haven.—General Wadsworth followed up the track of this railroad to the houses of two large planters belonging to the most aristocratic families in Maryland, and arrested the proprietors, William Hill, brother of Clement Hill, of this city, and one of the Bowies.

Measures of precaution have been taken in other directions, and stringent punishment will be promptly dealt out, if the rebel conspiracies of the slaveholders dare to take the form of more open action. It is believed that if Generals Wadsworth and Wool had been allowed energetically to follow the traitors now, some would have been laid at more than one rebel tree in Maryland, and estates belonging to leading Rebels, which it is made the duty of the President by the Confiscation act to seize, would have passed into the possession of the Government.

Lieutenant Shearer, of the 1st Confederate Maryland regiment, was arrested last week at Hancock, and taken to Hagerstown. He was finely mounted, and had been recruiting in Washington and Frederick counties for three weeks, with indifferent success, as he says. The Provost Marshal of Hagerstown has arrested several prominent citizens of the county who refused to take the oath of allegiance. It has been administered to a large number of persons suspected of rebel tendencies, many of whom, hitherto among the loudest in denouncing the Government, took it rather than go to jail.

REBEL FAMILIES IN WASHINGTON.

The report that General Halleck has already asked the Police Board to furnish him with a list of Washington families suspected of rebel tendencies, is premature. It is true, however, every loyal man in Washington has long desired that the rebel taint should be rooted out, and it is probable that the military authorities will take hold of the matter before many days.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

The following officers have been dismissed from the service: Capt. Samuel L. Harrison, 95th regiment New York Volunteers; Capt. John O. Thompson, 104th regiment N. Y. V.; 2nd Lieut. Eldridge Green, 31st N. Y. V.; 1st Lieut. Enoch C. Cloud, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

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Between Mulberry Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue,

(Late Northwestern Young Men's Christian Association Building.)

REV JOHN H. DASHIELL, A. M., Principal.
JOHN IRVING DASHIELL, Assistant.

Rooms commodious, well-ventilated, neatly furnished and carpeted.
Spacious Rooms fitted up as a Gymnasium.
Private Yard for exercise and recreation.
Reading Room and Debating Club for advanced pupils.
Daily Session commences at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
School Year from September 1st to July 1st.

TERMS.

Advanced Department	$60.00 per year.
Middle "	50.00 "
Primary "	40.00 "
Stationery and Fuel	5.00 "
Modern Languages and Vocal Music, extra.	

☞ Passenger cars make the School convenient for pupils from the Eastern, Western and Southern parts of the city.

Residence of Principal, 287 N. Howard street.

jy7-eo25AugA10-Sept

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This Institution has been in full operation since November, 1858. It is a classical School in a private family; offers the refining influence of domestic intercourse, a substitute, so far as may be, for parental care and home associations. Pupils are received at ten years of age and upwards, and thoroughly prepared for College or for Business. The number of pupils is limited to thirty, which conduces to the personal comfort of the boys, their sound intellectual and moral training, faithful supervision, and individual improvement. Chestnut Hill is a Country Seat of 130 acres, and is unsurpassed in natural beauty and entire healthfulness. There is but one session in the year, beginning on the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER, and ending the last Wednesday in June

For admission or for further particulars, address the Rector,

REV. FREDERICK GILSON, M. A.,

Jy18-eo2 Baltimore, Md.

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A new, beautiful and convenient Article for STRAINING NURSERY DRINKS, STARCH, YEAST, BLANCMANGE, CUSTARDS, GRAVIES, AND FOR SIFTING SUGAR UPON CAKE AND FRUIT, ALSO,

A new TEA STRAINER of practical utility and trifling expense.

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Invite the attention of Housekeepers to this cleanly article for the protection of Cake, Bread, Butter, Meats, &c., from flies and insects. All sizes on hand, both ROUND AND OVAL. jy30-eo1tf

ST. JOHN'S HOME FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS OF FOUR YEARS AND UPWARD.—The morals, manners, and health of Pupils receive Parental care. There is no stated vacation.

For particulars, inquire at the Institution, TOWNSEND STREET, northeast of West Madison street.

Pastor, Rev. R. C. HALL.

N. B.—A few Boys will be received for the Summer. je13-1wGw*

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ESCAPE OF THE ARKANSAS—CONDITION OF OUR LAND AND NAVAL FORCES.

Correspondence New York World.

JULY 19.—The situation since my last has undergone no material change. The same spirit of sluggish inactivity which characterized the conduct of the Mississippi flotilla before the terrible awakening of Tuesday morning last, seems again to have taken hold upon its life and hangs like an incubus upon every individual concerned. This torpor may require another powerful stimulant yet before the country can have the satisfaction of knowing that the duty her defenders owe her shall be performed as it should.

It is plain as daylight that a culpable neglect caused the loss of sixteen lives, and endangered the lives of fifty others.

Commodore Davis may well writhe under the stigma that he was caught napping by a formidable enemy while he had at his command a naval force unknown in the history of warfare, a fact not unknown to the Confederate commander, but which he felt assured he could set aside by courage and daring, and not fear for the result. It is now very well known that the enemy have had pickets and scouts stationed daily within hailing distance of the fleets, yet no precaution whatever was taken to prevent him from studying our situation, and making his preparations at leisure. Refugees were allowed to come into our fleets day after day, and depart at will, and I have little doubt that some of the pseudo refugees were in reality spies. I doubt not, on the other hand, that some were honest, and that an honest desire to benefit us prompted their coming in and imparting intelligence, which events proved too true; yet alas! they were disregarded, or disbelieved by our commanders.

Since the rams commenced to run up the Yazoo river, men have been coming down in skiffs and informing us that the Arkansas was not aground, as at first reported, but was being strengthened, and would receive a heavy armament from Vicksburg. One man particularly urged this fact upon the belief of Com. Davis and Com. Farragut, but his story was unheeded. Next a deserter from the Arkansas came down and informed those officers that he had been a gunner aboard the Confederate craft, and that they might expect her on Monday night or Tuesday morning. The warning was unheeded, and even while the thunder of her guns was echoing through this vast valley, those on the fleet merely thought that our gunboat was simply shelling the woods while reconnoitering up the Yazoo.

Let it not be forgotten that the expedition up that stream by the ram Queen of the West, Carondelet and Tyler, had been determined upon, independent of the information that the Arkansas was coming, and that those boats intended only to make a reconnoissance as far as they could toward the blockade.

INJURY TO THE ARKANSAS.

The report of Henry Walke, commander of the Carondelet, states that two shot-holes were observed in the side of the Arkansas, that one of her men was seen to be thrown overboard, and that she was being bailed and pumped out as she entered the Mississippi river to pass the flotilla. A deserter from the Arkansas to day informed Com. Davis that the Confederate craft was badly injured both during the engagement in the morning and that of the evening. He states that ten men were killed on her by the explosion of one of our shells and several wounded. The reason I give this is that this testimony has been corroborated.

THE RECEPTION AT VICKSBURG.

As soon as the saucy little craft had reached the centre of the city, she headed for the shore and dropped her anchor. General Van Dorn and staff immediately went on board, and, attended by a large concourse of citizens and military officers, escorted her commander, Captain J. N. Brown, formerly a lieutenant in the U. S. navy, ashore.—He was highly complimented and flattered for his daring feat, but he rather shrank from the encomiums poured upon him, and remarked that he never would undertake such a task again. He did not fear, he said, any single vessel in the fleet, but nothing could induce him to brave fate again under such fearful odds against him.

As I write this I learn that a portion of the prow of the Arkansas was knocked off by a shot from the Hartford on Tuesday night, and that several pieces of her armor were broken off by the heavy shot from that vessel.

ANTICIPATION OF, AND PREPARATION FOR, ANOTHER ATTACK.

Evening before last it was reported throughout the fleet that the Arkansas had been coaling up to left her mooring[illegible]. The greatest activity ensued. Every vessel was cleared for action. Ammunition was served to every gun, and every man was at his post; but night came and passed, and morning dawned peaceful and calm as though in rebuke of the unnecessary fear. And then came the cause. It appears that the shells from our upper mortars became so very troublesome that the Confederate craft was compelled to leave her moorings and move about to escape imminent danger.

The efficient vessels of Com. Davis' fleet at present are: Benton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Essex, General Bragg, and Stanlor. The last ran the blockade with Farragut's fleet on Tuesday night, and is now lying below the besieged city.

OUR POLICY IN FUTURE.

Since Wednesday morning the enemy has been busily engaged in constructing new batteries, and strengthening his old works. He has planted a new battery of two or three large guns on the bluff above the upper battery, and this gives him increased advantage, for it will be impossible to reach his new position by guns from the river, on account of the impracticable elevation.

The manifest policy of Com. Davis is a defensive one, for the engagement of Tuesday proved that our gunboats cannot be spared at present to run any unnecessary risks—that is, to engage in a contest for the mere possession of Vicksburg, while the river down to that point is left unprotected by a sufficient force.

of her armor hitherto regard injuries in portions and this fact also admonishes our commander to pursue a defensive policy. Another fact stares him in the face—his men are being prostrated daily by diseases incident to this unwholesome clime at this hot season of the year.

Guerilla attacks are still made upon our dispatch-boats between this point and Memphis, and this is another reason why we require the service intact our present naval strength on the Mississippi. I may add another still—the Confederates are in force up the Yazoo, and threaten to be troublesome. The Louisville and Queen of the West lie at the mouth of the stream to prevent surprise from that quarter, as it is strongly suspected that another Arkansas may make her appearance some fine morning and catch us napping again.

SICKNESS AMONG OUR TROOPS.

We had nearly five thousand troops under Gen. Williams, but it becomes my painful duty to say that they are nearly all prostrated by disease, and that they are dying daily. A surgeon of one of the regiments informed me this morning that they are out of medicines, and that if something is not speedily done to benefit their early alarming condition, in a few weeks more not a single man will be left fit for service. Once a man is prostrated in this terrible clime, there remains but little chance of his recovery for a long time, as there seems to be nothing recuperating in the atmosphere whatever.

SICKNESS AND DEPRIVATION AMONG THE CONFEDERATES.

The Confederates are said to have twenty thousand troops encamped about eight or ten miles back of the city, and out of these, seven or eight thousand are on the sick list. Deserters inform us that which will make America independent of England, while she is fighting to secure the whole continent for her own trade. This is felt to be war with England. The loss of cotton is a great and terrible calamity, but in time it may possibly be overcome. But the loss of the American market, and her monopoly of the most important trade in the world, is a blow at England's commercial prosperity which is felt in a manner you can scarcely imagine. If the new tariff become a law, as I presume it must have done, it destroys what little sympathy there was in France and England for America; and it adds, if anything could, to the general desire for intervention in favor of the South—for no other kind of intervention, as you are aware, has ever been thought of.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

INCREASING SICKNESS ON THE FLEET.

MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, July 19.—The sickness on the fleet and in Gen. Williams's command, I am sorry to say, is steadily increasing, and the deaths are augmenting. The weather is very conducive to disease, being of the hottest, most sultry and enervating character; so much so, that the men are complaining everywhere, and on many of the vessels half of the crews are prostrated. The land forces are suffering greatly, and day before yesterday seven men died in one regiment. Some persons ascribe the prevalence of sickness largely to the water of the Yazoo, which has its sources in a multiplicity of swamps. As the most sickly months are yet to come—August and September—no little uneasiness is felt on the fleet touching the sanitary condition of our forces before the next sixty days have passed.

The surgeons in the navy and army have exhausted nearly all their stock of medicines, and, in numerous instances, are unable to prescribe what is needed. On the whole, therefore, the immediate future, hygienically speaking, looks very unfavorable. Our gallant soldiers and sailors retain their cheerfulness of spirits, however, and will reduce Vicksburg, they declare, if the siege continues until the end of the century. They have stout hearts as well as stout hands, and long ago expunged the word "fail" from the lexicon of their intent.

INTERESTING FROM VICKSBURG.

Deserters from Vicksburg say there are 18,000 or 20,000 troops in and about the city, encamped over a space of 15 to 25 miles, and that fully 6,000 or 7,000 men are on the sick list, and unfit for duty, who are suffering greatly from want of proper nourishment, nurses and medicines, the last being particularly scarce, and not to be had.

A great many of the Vicksburgers, especially the poorer classes, who are still living as best they can in the rear of the town, have so very little to eat that not a few of them are on the edge of famishing. Much sickness prevails among them, and the condition of the civilians and military is so deplorable that it does not seem probable the enemy can much longer resist the siege.

Let us not be too sure of this, however! The Confederates have made tremendous sacrifices, and shown extraordinary heroism—more than the North will ever know—in their very bad cause; and they are prepared to do and suffer much more, doubtless, before they surrender hope or cease to struggle with a firm purpose and an unfaltering trust.

General John C. Breckinridge is said to be in command of a division of the Confederate forces in Vicksburg, and to have recently recovered from a severe attack of illness, caused by the over-taxed energies he has displayed in excessive inhibition.

Vicksburg has been very materially damaged by our shells; the deserters say, as we have been often informed before, that many of the buildings have been rendered worthless. The army under Van Dorn declare they will not be troubled to fight the Yankees; that all they need do is to keep us here through the summer, and we will die so rapidly that no one will be left to bury us. They say the siege of Vicksburg will only result in one great abolition funeral.

GEN. CURTIS THREATENED.

Gen. Curtis will not come here with his forces from Helena, it is now ascertained, for he himself requires reinforcement from Halleck's army, since the Arkansans threaten him in the rear, and Sterling Price, at the head of a large force, crossed a few miles above here, day before yesterday, to attack Curtis in front. The enemy is unusually active and energetic at this time all over the South, and from various movements in this region of late, it is believed he has hope of repossessing the Mississippi. The prospect of his doing so is not very good, but it is more favorable than it was a few weeks ago, when the great river seemed to be entirely our own.

The cause of the "Confederacy," disagreeable as it is to confess it, has greatly brightened within the past month, and the end of the war seems much more remote now than we have tried and been taught to believe. No loyal soul despairs of entire success ultimately; but many a loyal heart aches at the toil and suffering yet to be undergone before Peace descends with her white and radiant wings upon our distracted land.

From the New York Tribune (Editorial.)

THE MEDIATION QUESTION IN THE CONGRESS OF SOVEREIGNS.

Private letters, it is said, have been received by members of the Foreign Legations in Washington, in which it is asserted that the opinion in European diplomatic circles, is that Louis Napoleon goes to the Congress of Sovereigns, to be held in Berlin, with the firm intention of bringing about, if possible, a settlement of the American question. He has already been advised by several Princes of Germany, and Mr. Schmerling, the Secretary of State of Prussia, that German manufacturers and merchants have memorialized the Zollverein upon the lamentable condition of the manufacturing districts and of trade in general, praying that action may be taken for the restoration of peace to this country. Louis Napoleon will probably avail himself of this fact to impress upon the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia the necessity of taking in hand the American question, and not to separate before coming to an agreement concerning it.

Persons claiming to be in the confidence of the Emperor are of the opinion that he goes to Berlin with a plan already matured, the object of which is to propose a collective mediation in American affairs by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia and himself. He expects that the moral force which a document of that kind signed by the three most powerful potentates of Europe will exercise upon the American people will be sufficient to bring American difficulties to an end. It is said, also, that the offer of a mediation will contain a clause in which France, Russia, and Prussia will reserve to themselves the right of recognizing the South should their friendly interposition in American affairs be rejected by the Government of the United States.

Such, we are assured, on good authority, are the advices received by the representatives of European Powers at Washington. It remains for this Government to decide whether it will put the war on such a footing as to bar all interference by word or deed on the part of the Emperors. It is in the President's power to give such a blow to the rebellion, in strict accordance with the law, as shall suggest to European Powers the prudence of keeping their hands out of this contest, or, if they interfere at all, the wisdom of addressing themselves to the Confederates and compelling them to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance [illegible] such terms as the United States [illegible] mercy, shall consent to accord [illegible].

NO MORE NINE AND TWELVE MONTHS' MEN.

It will be seen by the following official order that no more nine and twelve months' men are to be mustered, in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, after the 10th of August: