THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 268. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIED.

On the morning of the 1st inst., SAMUEL JENNINGS, eldest son of John W. D. and Fannie Potts.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on this (Saturday) morning, from his parents' residence, No. 268 L. Fayette street, at 11 o'clock.

On the 31st ultimo, in this city, FERDINAND LEIGH CLAIBORNE, in the 46th year of his age, formerly of Franklin county Va.

The funeral services will take place this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, from his late residence, on Fayette-street near Pine. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

In the death of this most estimable citizen, a void not easily filled is created in a wide circle of friends. We shall miss his cheerfulness and unbending integrity, we shall miss his kind and genial intercourse, we shall miss that Land so ready and willing to assist the needy; the orphan and the widow will drop a tear upon his grave, and 'tis owing that such a cut as his is to the death ground the sacred altar of home he will be missed, oh, how missed! and yet our loss is hardly to be mentioned as we think of his glorious gain in Heaven. To him it was early and sweet to die. The voice of death was a welcome summons, because it called him to the unveiled presence of God. His unselfish and pure example, his thoughtfulness for the happiness of others, his fervent love to true and constant, we shall never forget. May the sweet balm of love the widow refined, be vouchsafed to the stricken household of our departed friend.

C.

OBITUARY.—Died on the 12th instant, at the residence of Dr. Thomas Miller, after a lingering illness of four weeks, Sergt. ROBERT OAKLAND ANDERSON, aged 25 years, of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, only son of Dr. Benjamin and the late Mattie Dunlopp Anderson, of Caroline county, Va.

The deceased was captured on the 24th May, was confined two weeks in the Old Capitol prison, then obtained his parole, and went to the house of his relation, where the remainder of his days on earth were passed. The Christian life is a beautiful testimony of one who was permitted to live and die in the midst of the world.

"It is not in the number such circumstances as these day find us gathered together in this house of mourning. The lesson rather is, that time is short, and that the immortal soul, and the nothingness of frames of those who walk in sunlight on our hearts and heathstones, tell the difference of those who are with us in such hour of bereavement, and cause us to feel that we are well nigh alone in our moral pilgrimage. Will but few to keep us company—well nigh alone with God. This world never proves a God, or brightest regard never looks so empty and valueless as when it meets us by the closed coffin and open grave. We feel at such a moment that our life in this world is a vapor, and vivid reminds us of our oneness in all that weep up to this hour, and sorrow of earth's sad children. There is nothing that so calls out our humanity, or gives it a greater development. But there are the instances of a peculiar class, for that cluster sometimes around the alternations of Divine Providence which will leave an indelible impunity and sadness of the scene. A stranger to me was I, a fellow-mourner, young in years—in childhood tenderly nursed, his manhood fondly fostered, his manhood and sweetest influences that watch the early budding, the tendrils of a social heart warmth that rends since in the female bosom, the appropriate shrine. He was given in pride, and the promised support of his declining years, his beautiful exterior gave more than ordinary pledges of the fulfilment of the most delightful anticipations. But the sweets of a stamper, the quality of his heart, and the winning grace of his manners, he wish to swear of all our hearts, and we feel that it was a privilege to be cared by him and minister to his every want. This young man in the prime of his manly youthful powers, the blue, mingled his early morning, low down into the sleep that knows not to meet together to pay the last token of respect to his mortal remains—to repeat those solemn words that commit the body to the grave—last words—and yet, we feel that we feel for those who, when they have him to the grave, fields over which he sported in his boyish childhood, and to the old family dwelling of which was the idol, the delicate star, will they begin to know by better hearts experience—to feel that the loss they have sustained. We have much to comfort them, and prove to them that this dispensation is wrought that they may not sorrow like the rest of mankind, for they find warrant for it in the means of his happy children. Yes, the sad charm of his manhood, to realize with the sweet, kind and his nature—and his generous to contribute to the happiness of others—him, they will find, is left to them, and bring that everything was done that human skill and kindness could do, yet death is the conqueror, and the end of life, at last the victor. Let the dying pillow, wonder that death in his tips is only transitions of this their hour of mourning, and that he is with him, prayed by him, and he always gave them a sweet kiss—and a well one, and expressed himself kind of for the visit. He seemed to be very sensible of the kind exercises in which I engaged—and when on my last leave, I felt that he was not long for this world, as I marked the fearful change in his face. He was conscious of his danger, and expressed only hope and peace. He looked only to the Great Physician, in spite of mortal agonies, and in vain, and to cover the Physician's mercy, I believe there, he rejoiced, fully responded to the summons. Peace to his ashes! Let the dust rest in the silent grave, his body gently down to rest. I trust that God may temper their sorrowing hearts this dispensation of His Providence, and sanctify it to their eternal good. They will not, they may learn to see number their days that they may apply their hearts unto wisdom. There is nothing below God will fill up the yearning of a soul. Oh, how vain, how vain, but a bursting bubble, and, thank God, there is no vacuum in the immortal soul that He cannot fill. When those candle lores the tears are our all of heart treasures fade—and die, or only live in the pictures that are hung upon the walls of memory, there is a love divine that we may make all our own, and *that* is the only love that is enduring.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

Seven vessels of Commodore Porter's mortar fleet arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday evening last. Five more were hourly expected, and the prevailing impression at Fortress Monroe was that they would co-operate in another attempt to reduce Fort Darling.

Major Brackt, of the 19th Kentucky regiment, is said to have killed or captured one hundred and eighteen men that were organizing in Kentucky to act as Confederate guerillas. Only a portion of them were armed at the time they were attacked.

From Leavenworth we learn that from some unexplained cause the expedition which left Kansas for the Indian country, and which was reported to have already achieved several successes over the Confederates, had been compelled to retreat to the Neosho river, fifty miles south of Fort Scott.

In Tennessee a skirmish took place on Thursday near Brownsville, in which the Federal troops were at first successful, but the Confederates being subsequently reinforced, recaptured twenty nine of the men that had been taken prisoners, and also fourteen horses.

The report that ten iron-clad gunboats have entered the harbor of Mobile is said to be ridiculed by the authorities at Washington.

On Thursday, about midnight, the Confederates on the opposite shore of James river opened fire from two batteries of light artillery upon the shipping and encampments at Westover. They succeeded in killing four men and wounding several others. A few of the vessels are also said to have been struck, but received no serious damage. As soon as the heavy artillery at Colonel Ingall's headquarters opened fire the enemy retired.

According to the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, rumors of an alarming character, in regard to General McClellan's army, were freely circulating in New York, on Thursday last. These rumors, we are told, "acquired some color of probability from the fact that the Government agent was chartering all the steamboats in the harbor, suitable for a voyage to James river and back." Personal enquiry, however, satisfied the writer, subsequently, that although the demand for steamers was true, "there was no evidence that the proceeding was directed by any extraordinary emergency." There is, nevertheless, a manifest feeling of uneasiness on the subject. The New York *Times* of yesterday editorially asserts that the situation of McClellan, "most certainly looks unfortunate if not precarious;" that the enemy is in his rear, and is also moving heavy bodies in front of him on the opposite side of the James river; and that above him, "either bank is studded with forts and batteries next to impregnable, whilst below him, the Confederates hold both sides of the river for some distance—how far we are not told." The *Times* argues that it would be quite impossible for McClellan to advance upon Richmond from his present position even with a largely augmented force; and that such being the case, only one of two alternatives remains—"either that he be at once reinforced by at least one hundred thousand men, or that his army be removed from its present impracticable situation, strengthened by recruits, joined to that of Pope, and take up a new and more feasible line of approach to Richmond." The correspondent of the New York *Express*, writing from the Peninsula, mysteriously intimates that General McClellan may possibly do something surprising before long; and if he should do so, "people at home may rest assured that it is part of a plan of action which will either result in the fall of Richmond or our own overwhelming defeat."

In the valley of Virginia some fifty guerillas succeeded in capturing, on Wednesday last, a regimental train and two sutlers' wagons, between Port Royal and Winchester. The Federal cavalry guarding the train escaped. On the following day a Federal force was ordered out, which recaptured the wagons and a part of their contents, but the horses had been driven off.

Senator Carlisle made a speech at Clarksburg, Va., on Thursday of last week, in which he is said to have denounced the Government as being now completely in the hands of the abolitionists. In conclusion he said: "If this Union is destroyed who can for a moment doubt where the interests of Virginia will be? It can never be with Yankees."

The Providence, Rhode Island, *Journal*, in an article commenting upon the recent change in the tone of the Northern papers, boldly declares that "the war has unmistakeably demonstrated the fact that the South cannot be subjugated no matter how unanimous or how earnest the North may be in accomplishing this result;" that the radical Republican editors "are getting ready to wholly abandon the Union cause as hopeless," and that "they look upon separation as a certainty, and believe that we are now fighting for a boundary?"

The Cincinnati *Times* expresses the belief that General Buell's army is in a critical situation. He was to have advanced to Chattanooga, but the Confederates interposed twenty thousand men between him and that place. They have cut off his communications with Nashville and Corinth, and for the past three weeks he has been compelled to halt at Battle Creek, some thirty miles distant from Chattanooga. On the other hand the Cincinnati *Commercial* declares that no fears need be entertained for the safety of Buell's army, as he has forage in abundance, and also "present means" for getting subsistence for his men.

Ex-Governor Hicks, who has been tendered by President Lincoln a commission as Brigadier General, respectfully declines the honor on the very sensible ground that his acceptance of such an appointment "might possibly result in the slaughter of the brave men who might follow him to the field."

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.—We have received from Mr. James S. Waters a copy of Colton's finely executed map of the seat of war in Virginia, showing minutely the interesting localities in the vicinity of Richmond. This is certainly one of the best executed and by far the most correct map published for a long time, and all who take an interest in matters now going on before the city of Richmond should procure a copy.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Open a Battery on our Transports, but are soon Silenced.

Army Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 1.

About 12 o'clock last night the Rebels opened from the opposite side of James river with two batteries of light artillery. Their fire was principally directed to the mill boat landing, at the headquarters of Colonel Ingalls, and the shipping and encampments at Westover. Their pieces were hardly well and fairly fired with great rapidity. Four men were killed and some five or six wounded. Several horses also were killed. The enemy had it all their own way for some time, as our troops were not anticipating an attack, but the 32-pounders stationed close to Colonel Ingalls' headquarters soon silenced the enemy's guns after opening upon them. A few of the vessels were struck, but no serious damage was sustained by any of them. With this exception, nothing has occurred worth mentioning.

FROM GENERAL POPE'S ARMY.

CAMP OF SECOND CORPS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, NEAR LITTLE WASHINGTON, July 28.

The present location of General Banks' corps, and the favorable change of weather, have greatly reduced the sick lists of the several regiments composing the command, except one, the 60th New York. The mortality in this regiment has been great for several days past.

Last Wednesday about fifty guerillas intercepted and captured a regimental train and two sutlers' wagons belonging to this corps between Front Royal and Winchester. The train was escorted by twenty cavalrymen, who made their escape. The next day a force was sent to the spot, where the wagons and nearly all of the contents were recovered, but the horses had been scared by the enemy. Since Middletown was evacuated by our forces it has been a kind of rendezvous for small roving bands of guerillas, but no large force has been seen in that neighborhood. The mountain gorges and ravines between Thornton's Gap, west of here, to Chester Gap, near Front Royal, are known to harbor large numbers of this class; they, however, are never seen but in scattering parties of twos, fives, &c.

On the 25th two of General A. S. Williams' cavalry escort went two and a half miles from Washington on a mountain road to procure mess supplies. They stopped at a farm house and procured dinner, which they paid for. The proprietor urged them to stay longer, as he seldom went from home to hear the news. On leaving, when a few steps from the house, they were fired on by four guerillas concealed in the shrubbery. Both were wounded and one horse was killed. By freely firing their revolvers they made their escape. On examining the wounded men, a ball which had passed through the lower part of the back of one was found to be a rifle ball, and the other had a discharged pistol found upon a guerilla, who was captured the next day by Captain Dennison, of the escort.

Gen. Hatch's Cavalry Brigade is actively scouting the whole country from the enemy's lines to this point, not meeting with any large force. However makes it too hot for spies and guerillas, many of whom are frequently captured and consigned to the charge of Col. Batchelder, Provost Marshal of this corps. It is the general impression that a considerable addition to our cavalry is required to perform a similar duty between here and Winchester, as well as around Front Royal and Strasburg.

Yesterday a grand review and field exercise by combined divisions of the Second Army Corps took place here. The drill, appearance, and discipline of the troops was highly creditable, but the hitherto scattered condition of the divisions and brigades having rendered corps operations impossible, there appeared great margin for improvement in evolutions *en masse*. These reviews will be repeated whenever practicable. General Banks commanded the whole in person.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Commodore Porter's Mortar Fleet —The New Merrimac Expected to Come Out.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 31.—The steamer Georgia, from Washington, with over 200 released Rebel prisoners, arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock. The boat still remains here, having received orders to remain until to-morrow.

The mail steamers between this place and Harrison's Landing group every trip loaded with soldiers belonging to various regiments returning to duty. Some of them have been away sick. New recruits also are passing up this way.

The health officers have made a thorough inspection to day of all dwellings, stores and places of business at Old Point, giving the occupants notice that they must be in readiness to-morrow for another inspection that will justify the officers in making a favorable report. This is a good movement, and it is hoped that a thorough compliance with sanitary regulations will be observed so as to ensure the health of the place.

Commodore Porter's mortar fleet, which has done such good service on the Lower Mississippi, arrived here last evening.

The Rebels last evening attempted to capture another schooner which was anchored above Harrison's Landing, but they were foiled.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 31.—Major Bracht, of the 15th Kentucky regiment, who was in pursuit of a gang of one hundred and twenty-seven Rebels, under Corbin, overtook them at Mount Sterling, killing thirteen, and taking ninety seven prisoners, including Corbin. Eight of the same gang were taken prisoners elsewhere, leaving only nine to escape.

Major Bracht, who lost none of his men, returned to Lexington this morning with the prisoners.—This band is the same that was reported to have left Scott county under Captain Bullett.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

LEAVENWORTH, July 31.—Advices from the Southern expedition state that the Union troops were falling back to Hudson's Crossing of the Neosho river, fifty miles south of Fort Scott.—The cause of this backward movement is not stated.

A detachment of Gen. Brown's command, from Springfield, Mo., was at a point thirty miles north of Fort Smith on the 23d inst.

The Rebel Gen. Pike is said to be near Fort Washita.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

JACKSON, July 31.—Captain Dollin's cavalry attacked eighty Rebels, yesterday, near Brownsville, and captured forty prisoners. The Rebels were afterwards reinforced, and recaptured twenty nine men and fourteen horses. The Federal loss was six wounded, and the Rebel loss about the same.

The Order Respecting Absentee Officers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Simon Draper, Esq., of New York, has been appointed a Special Commissioner of the War Department, to superintend the execution of the order of the 31st of July, respecting absentee officers and privates. Communication on the subject of the said order, may be addressed to him at the War Department, Washington.

Associate Judge Advocate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Hon. L. C. Turner, of New York, has been appointed Associate Judge Advocate for the army around Washington; is charged with investigation and determination of all cases of State prisoners and of military arrests in the District of Columbia and the adjacent counties of Virginia, and of all other cases wherein the action of a judge advocate may be required.

Enrollment of the Militia of Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Aug. 1.—The Adjutant General of the State has issued a circular to the County Commissioners to return to his headquarters the enrollment of the militia of the several counties, before the 10th of August, so as to be prepared to meet any emergency.

Honorably Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Hon. Thomas F. Bowie, ex-member of Congress, who was recently arrested at his house, in Maryland, and brought to Washington, on suspicion of encouraging soldiers to desert, has been honorably discharged from custody.

The Philadelphia Bounty Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—The subscriptions received to-day to the bounty fund amounted to $23,000, making the total subscribed by citizens of Philadelphia for volunteer bounties $309,000, exclusive of the railroad subscriptions.

The Ohio River.

PARKERSBURG, Va., July 31.—There is six feet of water in the channel of the Ohio River at this point. Boats are running daily for all the landings below. Freights are arriving and departing on regular time by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, August 1.—The steamer M. Sanford, from Bangor for Boston, struck off Cape Ann and bilged. She will probably be a total loss. Her passengers were landed at Rockport.

The Fort Delaware Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—The steamers Atlantic and Merrimac passed the Breakwater this morning, with the released Rebel prisoners from Fort Delaware, for Fortress Monroe.

Prisoners from Fort Warren.

BOSTON, July 31.—The steamship Ocean Queen, sailed for James River to day. She took out 200 released prisoners from Fort Warren.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Cotton is firm—sales of 2,500 bales at 48⅜@49⅜ cts. Flour is dull—sales of 17,000 bbls. State $5@5.15; Southern $5.20@5.80. Wheat is firm—sales of 175,000 bushels. Chicago spring $1.12⅜@$1.18, Milwaukie club $1.17@1.22, red Western $1.28@$1.33, Michigan $1.43@1.57. Corn is dull—sales of 60,000 bushels. Mixed 53@56 cts. Beef is firm; Pork is heavy—sales of 1,600 bbls. Mess at $16@11.25. Lard is firm. Whiskey closed firm—sales of 1,000 bbls. at 31½@31⅞ cts. Sugar is firm—sales of 1,200 hhds. New Orleans at 9⅜@11⅜ cts; Muscovado 8⅜@9 cts. Coffee is quiet.—Rosin is firm at $14@14.25. Freights are dull.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE ARRIVAL OF IRON CLADS AT MOBILE CONTRADICTED.

The despatch to the newspapers purporting to give an account of the arrival of a fleet of iron-clad ships at Mobile from England, is ridiculed here by both the War and Navy Departments. The Government is kept fully advised by its agents abroad of the ships that leave Europe for Southern ports, and no fears need be entertained of the arrival in any Confederate port of vessels of war.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS.

To-day is the usual day for the visits of the representatives of foreign Governments at the State Department, but the attendance was exceedingly slim, owing to the absence of most of the ministers from Washington. It may prove interesting to know where these gentlemen are, and Lord Lyons is in England, Mr. Mercier is at Atlantic City, Baron Stoeckl is at Newport, Mr. Limburg is at Niagara, Mr. Raasloff (Denmark) is at Niagara, Mr. Schleiden (Bremen) is at Bremen, Chevalier Hulsemann (Austria) and General Herran (New Grenada) are in New York; Baron Lisboa (Brazil) leaves to-morrow for Long Branch; Mr. Figaniere (Portugal) is at his country seat in Maryland. The Spanish, Russian and Belgian are still here, with the representatives of the Central and South American States. The Mexican Minister has just returned from a Northern tour.

DISLOYAL PERSONS TO BE DRAFTED IN IOWA.

On Saturday, at the urgent request of the Governor of Iowa, in order to reach evil disposed traitors who are discouraging enlistments, he was authorized by the Secretary of War to make a draft whenever and wherever he should think proper. Similar applications have been made by other Governors, and will probably be granted.

RECRUITING IN OHIO—PROPOSED DRAFT.

Governor Tod, of Ohio, has decided that after the 15 h of August he will pay no more bounties. If there shall be a deficiency of volunteers then it will be made up by draft without bounty. Other Governors propose the same thing, and the Secretary of War will probably adopt it.

Special Despatch to the New York Evening Post.

DRAFTING FOR THE ARMY.

The Government is debating the question of resorting to a draft. It is considered in well-informed circles here that such a measure will probably be adopted, in order to give immediate strength and efficiency to the army.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

CHEERING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS—IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS ON FOOT—WORK CUT OUT FOR THE ARMY.

Unwonted cheerfulness and animation are observable here to day. Without knowing definitely what is to be done, all the friends of the Union exhibit an unusual confidence that safe shipments has been given to our military operations. The arrival of the mortar fleet at Hampton Roads, and the sudden clearing out from this city of many of the officers who recently thronged the hotels and places of public resort, have produced the impression that the military leaders are not only not idle but that they are in earnest.

The military movements which are known to be taking place have restored confidence in the success of the Union army. [illegible] the summer campaign has not been concluded. It is understood that general orders are immediately to be issued which will break up the machinations of secessionists and Confederate sympathizers in our midst. General Halleck will inaugurate his assumption of the duties of Commander-in Chief by strong, but strictly military orders which humbled the secessionists in St. Louis and taught them that they could not practice rebellion in the Border States with impunity. The secessionists here, in Baltimore, and in Delaware. It is now apparent that no part of the Union army of the East, except that portion engaged in garrison duty, is to remain idle. Important work for all has been laid out, the execution of which will be begun without delay.

INSTRUCTIONS SENT ABROAD BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN NATIONS IN REFERENCE TO THE BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

The State Department has been informed, through the channel of our legations abroad, that nearly all the representatives of European nations at Washington had sent despatches to their respective governments in reference to the seven days' battle before Richmond, which they describe as a defeat for the North, and as a blow from which it will not so soon recover. Some of these despatches represent the army on the James river as being in a complete state of demoralization, out of service for the present, and state that it will likely take months and months before it becomes as efficient as it was before the battle took place.

GENERAL POPE'S ORDER SENDING SECESSIONISTS TO THE SOUTH.

Numbers of Confederate sympathizers are jubilant over the portion of General Pope's Order No. 5, which provides that male citizens found within our lines, who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, shall be sent across the lines. They regard it as an excellent means of recruiting the Confederate army at Richmond. They will probably discover that General Halleck will modify that part of the order, and require them to be held as prisoners, subject to [illegible] better to feed these men as prisoners now than to [illegible] after driving them into the Confederate ranks to fight against us.

From the New York Express.

THE OLD REGIMENTS.

The correspondent of the *Post* has discovered at last, with the other liars, that the enemy have a large army, and that large reinforcements are necessary to give numbers and efficiency to our own ranks. A chaplain connected with General Banks' corps writes:

"The call for three hundred thousand men surprises nobody here. It will take half that number to fill up existing regiments. The 24 Massachusetts left Boston with one thousand and forty men; now it cannot bring into the field, of fighting men, over four hundred. A hundred and thirty of the loss is due to Winchester. Of the remainder, quite a number have been discharged; And then a small multitude is detailed everywhere. Of officers, Lieutenant Colonel Dwight is a paroled prisoner. Surgeon Leland is acting Medical Director of the division. Four captains are off on various orders; five 1st lieutenants and four 2d lieutenants—some are aids to generals, one is on signal service, some are recruiting. Send back our men who are wasted in other employments; employ "civil" nurses at Frederick, restore to a fighting position the many officers and men who are engaged in the trenching business, (here called Quartermaster's Department,) and the provision trade (here called the Commissary Department), and hire some good trenchmen and pork dealers, infinitely better fitted than West Point graduates, * * and then the terrible deficiency of six hundred thousand men would melt away pretty fast."

Here, as the Virginians say, is a *heap* of good advice, and it is practical also. Civilians can serve in the Quartermaster's Department, and in Hospitals, as well as military graduates.

GENERAL MITCHELL.

It is not probable that General Mitchell will go into active service again, if at all. There are no charges against him, for the Administration, by refusing to accept his offered resignation some weeks ago, showed that it had unabated confidence in him.—*Post.*

From the New Orleans Delta, July 22.

GUERRILLAS TO BE SUMMARILY PUNISHED.

For some time back the land pirates in the service of Van Dorn have been amusing themselves by taking Union men from their plantations up the river, and, without trial or form of law, hanging them or spiriting them away from their homes and families. Gen. Butler, on Sunday night, sent a detachment of the 26th Massachusetts to the place where these outlaws have been carrying on their bloody work, some miles up the river, with instructions to arrest such persons as were known to sympathize with Van Dorn's murderers. The troops acted discreetly. They made diligent inquiry, and came off with eight prisoners—one of them a Mr. Burbank, the brother-in law of John Slidell and Gen. Beauregard. These men are now in custody in town.—Notice is, or has been sent to Van Dorn, that the persons who hanged the Union men must be given up; that two United States soldiers captured by the guerrillas must be given up; that all guerrilla warfare must stop—else these, and other planters of Louisiana, who encourage the guerrilla mode of war, will be hanged in retaliation.

The *Delta*, of the 28d, has the following.

"The names of the persons arrested up the river on the 20th inst., by Capt. E. E. Clarke, of the 26th Massachusetts Volunteers, on a charge of attempting to assassinate Thomas S. Burbank and his brother, are Andre Delonde, brother-in-law of John Slidell and Peter T. G. Beauregard, Mr. St. Martin, Mr. Gaude, Mr. Vaisin, M. E. Gudry, and one other. These, with other scoundrels in the interest of Van Dorn, arrested Mr. Burbank's brother, and it is given out that they have hanged him. If this be truth, we trust that Delonde & Co. will be 'treated accordingly.'"

From the Dayton, Ohio, Empire, July 28th.

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM NOT ARRESTED.

A report became current yesterday afternoon that Hon. C. L. Vallandigham and other of our citizens, were to be arrested and taken East in the midnight train last night. The report spread rapidly, and while no one placed much reliance in its truth, the Democrats believing that an "ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure," gathered in considerable numbers, at various places, waiting for the train, and determined that if Mr. V. was to be arrested, it should be done strictly in accordance with law, and not by kidnapping. Midnight came and went without any movement looking to an arrest, and the Democrats retired to their homes.

Hon. John A. Kasson, 1st Assistant Postmaster General, has tendered his resignation, having been nominated to represent the Fifth Congressional district of Iowa in Congress.

The President has recognized Theodore Schwartz as Consul of the Kingdom of Saxony, at Louisville, Ky.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

A SIGNIFICANT HINT.

Correspondence of the New York Express, July 27.

In my letter of the 20th instant, a probable advance of the Confederates against this position was alluded to. Since then, it has been ascertained that the enemy were merely reconnoitering in force, for the purpose, probably, of preventing any attempted extension of our limits. An observation from the balloon to day revealed no traces of the foe, and it is now more likely than ever, that he has fallen back upon the old defences of Richmond. His strength in that particular direction has also been weakened by the probable advance of Jackson into the Shenandoah, and the formation of a large camp, within a few miles of us, on the opposite shore, to protect the Confederate batteries which it is known are being everywhere erected. City Point is the headquarters of this force, as I learned upon the visit paved that locality, a few days since, under a flag of truce. A Confederate officer said, in my hearing, that there were 30,000 men within an hour's march of the Point, and boasted that 50,000 Federals could not take the position. It is often asked, "Why are the Confederate batteries, which used to open so terrifically upon our vessels, on the James, now silent?" Of course, on our part, the reason why is mere guess work, but a general impression exists, that some fine morning, we will learn the exact power of those batteries, by a simultaneous artillery attack upon our camps and transports. The armament we have in the James, is well known to the Confederates as to ourselves, because they have eyes and use them like other people. One can conceive the amount of valuable transports lies before them, at short range, almost. A few well directed shots might cripple one of these vessels before the gunboats got into play, although, under the able management of Commodore Wilkes, we anticipate full protection for the unprotected craft.

The great point, that these batteries exist and can operate against our camps, which are partly in sight from the Confederate side, while with our gunboats, or artillery, we can only direct fire against the batteries, which may be seen from place to place, in a very short period of time. While thus engaged, it is hard to tell what may be expected in another. Confederate tactics have generally been upon no defined military plan, but few of them in fact being justified by any rule laid down in the books. As the system has worked quite efficiently, of late, it is not likely that Gen. Lee will deviate it, for another style of warfare, just yet. Gen. McClellan may possibly do something before long, quite as likely to astonish his adversary; and if anything surprising should take place, people at home may rest assured that it is part of a plan of action, which either will result in the fall of Richmond, and the dispersion of the Confederate army, or our own overwhelming defeat. To be sure, people may say, we have heard of nothing but "plan" for a year, and it is time some positive action was taken, but they must wait now, it may be for a few days, or a few weeks, patiently. There is an enemy in front outnumbering us in our neighborhood, and this important circumstance may cause delay; but again, other circumstances may necessitate action, when least expected. Let us not be astonished at anything, while resting assured that if the Confederates should first make a demonstration, our army is as safe as it could possibly be anywhere.

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We look with but little confidence for more reinforcements at present. The Confederates, with two hundred thousand more men in the field than we have, ready for action, threaten to hold McClellan in check, by a force larger than our own. General commands, while with large masses they invade the North. The Southern officers, whom I met at City Point, last Wednesday, spoke with the utmost confidence of forcing, by a body so strong that it could not be resisted, our whole army to Washington and the border. With their new iron clad, they expect to occupy the undivided attention of our fleet, confidently claiming for them immense advantages over the Merrimac. All this may be but idle boast, but suppose it should prove true? Who ever believed, until recently, that we were outnumbered by the "impoverished cotton States?"—Viewing this matter from the centre of warlike operations, and knowing what even wiser men at home can only guess at, or laugh at, I repeat the advice given above. "Be not astonished at any thing which may soon happen. The signs are ominous of eventful news, and our hope is, that McClellan will be allowed to hold his position.

[illegible] NORTH.

From the Providence Post.

The Albany *Evening Journal* talks very despondingly. It does not give up the Union. Perhaps it does not overrate the strength of our enemies. But it no longer permits its readers to doubt that the South is a *power*, in the sense of an enemy of the Union; that it can yet for a long time resist the armies we now have in the field; and that to suppress the present rebellion we must put forth such efforts as have not heretofore been deemed of, evidently regards Southern independence as a possible result of the conflict.

From the tone of this and other leading papers, we judge that the North is looking upon this war in a far different light from that in which it was looked upon one year or even six months—nay, three months, ago. Men who were willing to wait a while since, that an army of one hundred thousand men could march from Washington to New Orleans, seem to stand appalled at the magnitude of the work now before the Government. They are astonished to find that the Southern army is larger than our own; that more prisoners have been taken by the South than by the North; that the South can *live*, with New Orleans, and Port Royal, and Memphis, and Nashville, and Newbern, and half a dozen other Southern ports or important towns in our possession; that we are losing ground in all the Southwest; that we are gaining nothing, at this moment, anywhere; and that, instead of being ready to act on the aggressive, we are really [illegible] to know how we may hold what we have. Nowhere is this change more apparent than in the radical Republican papers. They bellowed for an attack upon slavery, all through the session of Congress; but when at length it comes—on paper—they seem no more hopeful than before. Their confiscation law was to do wonders; but even since the President has issued his proclamation, giving vitality to certain portions of it which were left dependent upon his discretion, they are no better pleased than they were three months ago. They evidently see a great deal of work to be done before they can get at the Southern negroes or the other property of the Confederates. Troops are wanted; and these come in so slowly as to assure them that not a few negroes will have to remain some time longer in their chains; that a proclamation issued from the White House at Washington, though it may be a very good thing in its way, may also be very slow in moving the slaves of South Carolina to rebellion.

Perhaps we misunderstand these radical editors, but it seems that they are getting ready to wholly abandon the Union cause, as utterly hopeless. They declare the war cannot be successfully carried on unless the Southern negroes will help us; and since the time for this sort of help is to be realized has so nearly dawned upon them, they are plainly losing faith in their own favorite instrumentality. They find fault with the President, find fault with the Generals, find fault with every thing; and the word of encouragement to volunteers do they utter, and the word Union seems to have lost all charm for their ears. If we are not greatly deceived, they look upon separation as a certainty, and believe that we are now fighting for a boundary.

Unmistakeably the war has demonstrated this fact: that the South cannot be subjugated, no matter how unanimous or how earnest the North may be in its endeavor to accomplish this result.—It has demonstrated, too, that if we make subjugation or emancipation our purpose, we shall lose not only the cotton and sugar States, but all the border slave States, including Maryland. This is as plain as the daylight which surrounds us. We believe it begins to be apparent to the vision of the abolitionists, or at least that if this is the apparent policy of the Government, it will be necessary to put forth all our energies in order to save the border States even after we have ceased to claim anything beyond. Months ago they abandoned all profession of a desire to restore the old Union. Now they are plainly abandoning all hope of establishing a new one upon its ruins. They are beginning to think of two Republics.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

THE REBEL WOMEN OF MEMPHIS.

The Memphis correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes:

"People need not be surprised to hear that the feminine population of Memphis is very bitter. They are incorrigible partizans, one and all. The forms of society are still kept up, for there are whole circles which are still unbroken, except by the absence of a portion of its male members, and within these the subject is agitated unceasingly and unrelentingly. I must say that, so far as my knowledge goes, I have seen no reason to envy the male secessionists of Memphis. They have much at stake. Property, personal preferences, and natural aversions incline many to remain and become loyal citizens. The female secessionists, on the contrary, have nothing to bind them except their sympathies with the personal interests already made in the Southern cause, and they are truly merciless. To the bold and resolute they are gracious and winning. Words could not proclaim in plainer signification that 'none but the brave deserve the fair.' To the wavering, they are by turns conciliatory and denunciatory. To the recusant they are ripe with sneers and sarcasms, which would make a resolute man grow fierce with indignation, and burn the good intentions of a weaker mind to ashes. Many a man has thus been driven into support of the Southern Confederacy. A young lady I happen to know of, took her lover to task as soon as the order was issued, to know which course he proposed to pursue. Her preferences were not a matter of a moment's indecision, for her whole family are in the Southern army. When it came to the sending of her lover there also, a pang crossed her mind, and she hoped with all her heart that the order might be rescinded; but to consent that he should go north or take the oath of allegiance, she could not. She was young and beautiful and rich. What a position to place a young man in! Multiply the incident till it includes the whole Southern Confederacy, and, in various modifications, all its young men and women, and you have a fair sample of the social influences everywhere at work."

A loud cry for onions comes from the camp at Harrison's Landing. Ten cents is paid for a single onion, because scurvy is appearing, and there is nothing like onions to keep off scurvy. Government is implored to send along some onions. The cry of one correspondent is "liberty and onions, now and forever, one and inseparable! Send us onions, and you send us vigor, life, victory. Send us onions."

A LIVERPOOL VIEW OF THE LINDSAY MOTION.

From the Liverpool European Times of 19th.

The principal feature in Parliament last night was the discussion raised by Mr. Lindsay, urging some kind of interference in the American quarrel, with a view of bringing it to a speedy close. Mr. Lindsay is hardly a disinterested spectator, for though political motives may influence some of those who press for interference, with him it is more of a business matter. He is a large shipowner, and like most of his order is suffering severely from the commercial depression which the war has produced on both sides of the Atlantic. He may lament, as all good men do, the sanguinary consequences of this fratricidal struggle, but his sympathies cannot fail to be stimulated, perhaps unconsciously, by the material loss to which he is daily and hourly exposed as long as the contest continues. In this phase of suffering, the Manchester cotton spinners and the factory operatives show him an example of resignation in submitting to the inevitable, which cannot be too much admired.

They, of all others, are to be pitied, for the works and capital of the first, and the very necessaries of life of the second, are seriously jeopardized by the struggle, yet they bear their sufferings with a magnanimity which all must admire, because they know and feel that any interference in the present stage of the quarrel would provoke worse consequences than those which now exist. The time may come, as has been frequently remarked, when similar motions have been made in Parliament, when interference will not be untimely, nor be deemed impertinent, and many persons, relying upon a apocryphal piece of intelligence that was circulated yesterday, to the effect that General McClellan, while retreating upon Fortress Monroe had been defeated and captured with two of his Generals of division, believe that the time is not distant. To-day we shall probably know the truth or falsehood of this statement, but at present it means by no means unlike the hoax that was practiced upon the credulity of Europe on the first announcement of the fall of Sebastopol.

In the meantime, the Government has no alternative but to pursue the course of neutrality which has been observed from the commencement. When this unhappy struggle is over, however it may terminate, we hope to live on terms of amity with both the contending parties, and to respect them both—if they will let us. Any undue pressure now in favor of either side would cause us to be regarded for generations to come as the enemy of the side which has most to lose, and the British Government, placed in this delicate position, has no alternative but to watch the course of events, and in the interests of humanity and patriotism to turn it to the best purpose when they can do so without having their motives impugned. The speech of Mr. Foster embodied this idea very successfully, and the spirit of the debate regarded the Government, and the more cool and discriminating portion of the House, was a reflex of what has taken place on previous occasions when the same subject was discussed.—Lord Palmerston, it will be seen, was anxious that the subject should be left in the hands of the Executive Government, whatever party may be in power; and in this view of the case the country generally will agree.

ANOTHER GROWL AT THE TARIFF.

From the London Times.

By the new Tariff Bill just adopted the Americans have pronounced all the encomiums hitherto passed on the commercial greatness of their country to have been totally erroneous. Instead of a land whose wealth, owing to the fertility of its soil, and the mighty facilities of water transit, it was possible for the emigrant to produce in a few years food not only for his own sustenance, but for the wants of foreigners whom he might thus lay under tribute for all that their manufacturing skill and capital could supply, it is now shown to be a region where the inhabitants must, when they have labored to find themselves bread, depend still upon their own labor for almost every other requisite of life. It is no longer a land of promise, great returns for little work, but one