THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

We have no news to record to-day that is of any special importance. The few telegrams that reach us from various points touch only upon matters of secondary interest; and if, which is scarcely probable, any military movements are taking place that are calculated to change the present aspect of the campaign, nothing is made public concerning them.

There are numerous surmises afloat in regard to the destination of the Burnside Expedition, but the Federal authorities keep the secret close, and, doubtless, the commander of the naval portion of expedition sails under sealed orders. Even the letter writers from Fortress Monroe are for once discreetly silent. The mail steamer from the James river reached the Fortress as usual, but has nothing to report either from the fleet or from the army of the Peninsula.

Much wonder is expressed at the object of the Government in chartering at New York several ocean steamers of the largest class, with orders to report at Harrison's Landing, when it is well known that such vessels as the Baltic cannot go up the James river to within seventy-five miles of the point to which she has been sent.

The latest telegram from Harrison's Landing states that a large force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery left camp on Monday night for Malvern Hill, but no report had been received from the expedition up to last evening.

The object of this reconnoissance in force is hinted at by the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who states that the recent shelling of McClellan's position, by Confederate artillery, on the opposite bank of the James river, proved conclusively the exposed situation of the camps and shipping, and demonstrated that something must be done. To allow the transports to remain at Harrison's Landing, whilst the right bank of the river was in the occupation of the Confederates, "would seem to be," we are told, "quite out of the question;" whilst to remove them would necessitate the removal of the army also. This difficulty appears to be yet pressing upon General McClellan, and it remains to be seen whether he can satisfactorily overcome it. The contrabands sent to General McClellan were employed in the construction of additional earthworks.

The steamer Arabia, which was boarded off Cape Race yesterday, brings advices from Europe to the 27th ult. What the general tenor of those advices is we are not yet informed. All that we know is that the question of Canadian defence had been debated in the British House of Commons, and that some of the speakers did not apprehend any danger to Canada from the United States. Cotton had slightly declined, and Baring Brothers report that sales of American securities are pressed, and that it is difficult to give quotations.

The draft of three hundred thousand militia, which has been ordered by President Lincoln, is, it should be understood, in addition to the three hundred thousand volunteers which were called for previously. The whole number of men which the States are to furnish is six hundred thousand. If the three hundred thousand volunteers are not enrolled before the 15th inst., the deficiency is to be made up by special draft. As volunteers—notwithstanding the liberal bounties offered by the Federal Government, by States, and by individuals—come forward but slowly, in all probability the number of men required to be drafted will not fall much short of five hundred and fifty thousand, and may reach the larger figure of six hundred and seventy thousand.

The riot which occurred at Brooklyn, New York, on Monday last, between a large number of Irish laborers and somewhere about a hundred negroes employed in a tobacco factory, threatened at one time to assume very serious proportions. According to the New York *Herald*, the riot had its origin in insults offered by negroes to white females, on several occasions. Another version is that the white men thought that their rights as laborers were interfered with, and the attack upon the negroes grew out of this feeling; but the ostensible cause of the riot was the insulting language used by the negro population of south Brooklyn to white women residing in the neighborhood, or working at the tobacco factories. Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict" appears to have commenced in earnest, but in a manner, and in localities, not at all anticipated by him.

The ranks of the 60th New York regiment stationed at Little Washington, Va., have been so fearfully thinned by sickness that General Pope is about to order the regiment to Washington.

The evacuation of Richmond by the Confederates, as reported from General Pope's headquarters, is not believed at Washington; but the correspondent of the New York *Herald* credits to secession sources a rumor that the Confederate army is now *en route* to make a grand attack on Washington. The writer adds: "It is known that ever since the seven days' fight in front of Richmond the Confederates have been concentrating there all the forces that could be raised in every quarter of the South," and that it is believed to be the purpose of the Confederate Generals to keep Pope amused with a show of force in his front, while an immense army is being thrown into Maryland, and upon Baltimore and Washington.

A British Captain Hoisting a Fourth of July Celebration.—Captain Minehouse, of the steamship Etna, it is said, forbade the celebration of the Fourth of July by the loyal Americans on board that vessel on her last outward trip, and his conduct is justified by Mr. John G. Dale, agent of the line, who says:

"Captain Minehouse took out one hundred and forty-five first cabin passengers per Etna, 26th ult., and after getting to sea he found there was quite a number from New Orleans and other disaffected cities, and these people called on him on the 3d of July, and informed him if any celebration was attempted the succeeding day it would be interfered with by them, and that a disturbance would likely take place. Accordingly, with the advice of most of the cabin passengers, Captain Minehouse decided to have no active celebration, such as is usual on all our steamers 4th of July, and he believes by adopting this course he avoided having a very serious disturbance on board, and most likely prevented bloodshed."

From the New York Tribune.

WAR IN EARNEST.

The President has called out three hundred thousand armed citizens, to be selected by draft from the enrolled militia of the loyal States, in addition to the three hundred thousand volunteers called for a month ago. If any State shall have failed to make up its quota of the latter by the 15th instant, then the deficiency of that call is also to be promptly filled up by draft. Assuming that no great loss shall meanwhile be encountered, the Republic will have fully one million soldiers in the field when these drafts shall have been answered, as they should be early in September, and can hardly be later than October 1st.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

From the New York World, August 5.

The steamer Guatemala, with recent advices from Central America, arrived at Panama on the 20th ult. She reported at Punta Arenas the American bark General Harney. All the coast was reported to be quiet, and no expectation of trouble existed. It was thought that Martinez would be re-seated in the chair of state. The matter, however, excited little interest.

The dry weather had proved very severe all over Nicaragua, and the country was reported to be on the very verge of famine. Many towns had been literally forsaken of their inhabitants, rushing to the more central parts in search of provisions. In the mining districts corn was selling at twelve dimes per *medio*, and everything else in proportion; elsewhere it was at four or six dimes, and difficult to obtain at that.

The growth of cotton was not supposed to be on the increase for exportation. Several plantations had started to produce indigo, which promised well, Cocoa was gradually increasing and coffee would be abundant by next year. Large quantities of cedar were being shipped for the South American market. Some apprehensions were expressed by the people that President Lincoln was aiming to get possession of the transit and the Isthmus of Nicaragua, in order to transport negroes thither.—Strenuous resistance was threatened in the event of such an attempt being made.

There is a famine in many towns of Nicaragua, and the poor have suffered severely, substituting roots and pinuela, a species of the agave plant, for bread and meat.

The demand for cotton in Europe does not seem to stimulate the Nicaraguans to plant, and what little is grown is used.

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jy7-eot2Aug&dtf6Sept

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM GENERAL POPE'S ARMY.

CAMP NEAR LITTLE WASHINGTON, August 2.—Nothing can excel the gratification with which the President's order respecting absentees from the army was received by most of the officers and men of the army of Virginia. While there are many instances of necessary absence from the ranks, the number is infinitely small compared with those who are absent from motives of pleasure or ease. Besides reducing the force to a dangerous minimum, it causes dissatisfaction among those compelled to remain. Hitherto the reward offered for deserters was too insignificant to induce any attempt to restore absentees, who consequently, remained at home, fearless of punishment. The new order covers all these deficiencies of legislation and promises to go far toward increasing the rank and file of the army.

There is, however, another subject of complaint among military commanders. It is that but seldom men who are sent to the General Hospital ever find their way back to the ranks. Many instances have come to the knowledge of your correspondent. It was but yesterday a Colonel stated that after various fruitless endeavors to learn the whereabouts of one of his men, he was at last reported as a "marker" in an Alexandria billiard saloon, patronized by officers of the Federal army. Your correspondent has often been requested to call attention to these facts.

Since the review yesterday the camps, to a casual observer, have been remarkably quiet, not indicating any immediate action; but the presence of General Pope, and his conferences with his chief commanders, are significant of something about to be done.

The prisoners captured by Gen. Geary's scouts a few days ago were Henry E. Bowen, of the 7th Infantry, at home on furlough. He had participated in the battles of Bull Run, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Richmond. At the latter place he was wounded in the face. Robert R. Green, 6th Virginia Cavalry, (Ewell's corps,) James Henry, 7th Virginia Infantry. This man's story did not hang together, and he was regarded as a spy.—Marcus J. Foster, 1st Virginia Militia. From all that could be learned this man has been a guerilla since the beginning of the war. Isaac Cullers, a substitute for his son in the 7th Virginia Infantry. His accounts were very vague, although he, with Bowen and Green, said they had no desire or intention to return to the service.

Lieutenant Thomas H. Elliott, Company H, Twenty-Eighth Pennsylvania, has been commissioned a Captain, and regularly assigned to General Geary's Staff, as Assistant Adjutant General, a position he has filled for some months.

Captain J. T. Sterling, of the Seventh Ohio, has been commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel of the One hundred and third Ohio, now raising for the service.

Colonel Broadhead, First Michigan Cavalry, is now acting Chief of Cavalry in place of General Hatch.

The latest arrivals from Culpepper state that all was quiet. An important expedition was about to leave there, which will probably be heard from before this reaches you.

The typhoid fever and other diseases continue to run through some of the regiments. In the 60th New York 180 cases are reported. But little over 100 men appeared on parade yesterday from this regiment, so many were required to nurse the sick and on detached duty.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, VA., August 3.—The assembled infantry and artillery of General Banks' Corps was reviewed to-day by General Pope.—After the General and staff left the ground, prayer was offered by Rev. Chaplain Quint, (Massachusetts 2d,) and Church music was performed by the combined bands.

General Buford has been ordered to the command of chief of cavalry lately filled by General Hatch.

General Tyler having been ordered to organize a new brigade, his late command of Ohio troops (which has been greatly reduced by casualties during the campaign) are now consolidated with General Geary's brigade and now forming the first brigade of the second division.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Movement Toward Murfreesboro' Hill.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, August 5.

The Richmond papers, of the 2d inst., in giving an account of the late engagement opposite the mall boat landing, acknowledge one man killed and six wounded.

A large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery left camp last night for Malvern Hill. No report has yet been received from the expedition.

Lieutenant Colonel Switzer arrived yesterday with 592 men, the balance of our sick and wounded from Richmond, making a total of about 4,000 received since the army came to the James river. About 3,000 Rebel prisoners have arrived here from the North to be exchanged under the new arrangement.

General Barry has commenced to employ contrabands in the construction of earthworks.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 4.—The mail steamer has arrived from up the river. There is no news from the fleet.

The Louisiana, which has been expected from City Point for three days past, with the balance of the Union prisoners from Richmond, has not yet arrived.

The Persecution of the War.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—It is certain that those whose duty it is to direct from this point the warlike movements, have adopted such precautionary measures as will prevent a premature disclosure of contemplated operations, and thus guard against the disastrous effects from that cause of either published or privately communicated statements. The wisdom of this policy is commended by those whose official positions have heretofore given them some claim to be advised of the objects and purposes of the Administration. It was months ago charged or believed that through Rebel agents in Washington, the enemy was in the constant receipt of much valuable knowledge, not known to the loyal public. But only a few Government officials, whose patriotism is above suspicion, can now be the possessors of information, the improper disclosure of which would prove detrimental to the best interests of the country.

General Burnside has, it is believed, reached his new field of operations, and may soon, by some act of his own, announce his exact locality.

The Draft—Telegraphic Operators Exempt.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 5th.

Ordered, That the use of the telegraph lines being required for military purposes, all persons actually employed in constructing and operating telegraph lines at the date of the order calling for 300,000 men, be exempt from military duty so long as they remain in such service.

By order of the President.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Recruiting at Boston Progressing Rapidly—The New Draft Received with Enthusiasm.

BOSTON, August 5.—Recruiting has received a great impetus in the last few days, and it seems certain that Massachusetts will fill her quota without drafting. The call for 300,000 more troops has been received with enthusiasm, as showing that the entire Government and nation is devoted to the speedy suppression of the rebellion.

Recruiting in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—Recruiting is going along bravely in this city, and the quota of men required by the first call will soon be raised. Gen. Pleasanton, in command of the Home Guards, has called them together to obey the second call, the State militia law providing that in case of a draft volunteer troops and companies shall be first detached. This will supply the quota, and the whole force from Philadelphia will probably be raised without a resort to drafting.

A Formidable Steam Ram for the Government.

NEW YORK.—August 5.—William H. Webb, the well-known ship builder, has contracted with the Government to build one iron steam ram, to be covered with six inch iron; to have two revolving turrets, like the Merrimac; the bow to be covered with twelve-inch iron, and to have a solid iron ram, half the length of the vessel. The price to be $1,250,000.

Reported Capture of Paymasters.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—The latest Memphis advices mention rumors prevalent there of the capture of eight Union Paymasters by the Rebels, at Humboldt, Tennessee, including Jacob L. Camp, Gatzmer, Conn, Hanna, John and Hazleton, with an aggregate of $1,800,000. Army circles here give these rumors no credence.

An Incorrect Statement.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—There is authority for emphatically denying the truth of the statement that Secretary Seward has made strong remonstrances to the French Government against the presence, in the Gulf of Mexico, of a formidable fleet, nor has any other such action as is represented been taken in the premises.

Contract Awarded.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York, has been awarded the contract for supplying the Treasury Department with stationery.

The preliminary report of the Census will be printed and ready for distribution in the course of a week.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 4.—The returns thus far indicate the election of all the thorough Union candidates in the county election to day. Up to ten o'clock this evening no reports were received of disturbances in any quarter.

Consul to Hanover.

Mr. Duncan originally from South Carolina, but now known as a permanent resident of Berlin, has been appointed Consul to Hanover.

Subscription in Aid of Enlistments.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The Postoffice employees have subscribed five thousand dollars to aid enlistments.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Cotton is dull at 47@48 cts.—Flour has an upward tendency—sales of 22,000 bbls. Wheat is tending upward—sales of 12,000 bushels at an advance of 1@3 cts.; red $1.29@1.33; white $1.42@1.46. Corn is tending higher—sales of 116,000 bushels at an advance of 1 ct; mixed 62@57½ cts. Pork is steady—Mess $11@11.12½. Lard is firm. Whiskey has declined ½ ct.—sales at 29½@30 cts. Sugar is quiet at 8⅝@11½ cts. Coffee is firm at 22½ cts. Molasses is quiet. Spirits Turpentine closed firm. Rosin is firm but quiet. Rice is quiet. Freights are drooping and dull—Flour 3s. 9d. @10s. 6d; Grain 12½@13½ cts.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Aug. 4.—The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool on the 26th, and Queenstown on the 27th, was boarded off Cape Race at 4 P. M. on Sunday, *en route* for Boston and Halifax.

The question of Canadian defence had been debated in the House of Commons. It was generally contended that there was no danger to be apprehended from the United States.

Lord Palmerston said that England had sent all the troops she could, and it now rested with the Canadians to supply whatever else was requisite.

It is denied that Garibaldi contemplates another expedition.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Times* in an editorial to-day says:—"We must do the press of New York the justice to say that, as far as we have seen, it treats the disasters of the Federals with sufficient fairness, though to a certain extent echoing the mendacious bulletins of the Government and the pompous addresses of McClellan, it is still independent enough and honest to let the country know the whole truth. While Falstaffs and Robadils describe their wonderful exploits, newspaper correspondents quickly explain matters in a manner that has filled Northern cities with consternation."

The British Parliament will be prorogued on the 5th of August.

The *Times* contends that the defeat of McClellan has changed everything beyond debate, and that a general rising may be anticipated in all the border States occupied by the Federals. The Northerners, who are no fools, are receiving the conviction that such a people as the Confederates can never be subjugated. If the war is to go on, the immense levy ordered by the President must actually be made, but the men will not be forthcoming voluntarily. Volunteering is making too slow progress for that.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* declares that in eleven days only 15,000 men had come forward to volunteer in spite of the enormous bounty. Up to the very latest, society has borne the wasting away of the army with comparative equanimity, and the rowdies are now all but exhausted, and the North will find that the army cannot be replaced by money. Each Northerner must now come forward, and, in his own person, fight in swamps or forests, or the scheme of conquest be abandoned.

If the scheme of enlistment fails, then all is over and in a few months the independence of the South must be acknowledged. The Confederates are well aware of the Northern difficulties.

The Army and Navy Gazette is of the opinion that McClellan is now in a better position for offensive operations against Richmond than ever before.

In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck said the Canadian people have been induced to believe that the maintenance of their independence was of great importance to England. We ought to show them that we do not care a farthing about their adherence to England.

Sir Cornwall Lewis thought that, looking to the position of the contest between the North and South, and the manner in which the Trent affair was treated by the American Government, there was no immediate probability of a rupture of the pacific relations between England and America.

Mr. D'Israeli thought that England, in its dealings with its colonies, must trust to the spirit and good sense of the inhabitants, and to the character, talents and resources of the Governors placed over them. He protested against the discussion of Canadian politics in the British Commons. He thought that a great blunder had been committed by her Majesty's Government in sending 8,000 troops to Canada, inasmuch as it dampened the ardor of the Canadians, and led to the unfortunate state of affairs which has since prevailed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton has declined ⅛@¼d, except for American, which is easier but not quotably lower.

Breadstuffs are active—Flour 6d. higher. Wheat 2d. higher. Corn 1d. higher.

Provisions are dull and unchanged.

Consols closed on Friday at 93⅛@93⅝.

LATEST.

Sales on Saturday of 7,000 bales Cotton. Market firmer. Rates unchanged.—Breadstuffs active and prices still advancing. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Consols closed on the 26th at 93⅛@93⅝.

Baring reports American securities as being pressed for sales and quotations difficult to give. United States 5's 63,65; do. bonds 66@68.

From the New York World, August 5.

THE SHELLING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the outset, we have been for giving our commanding officers the largest power and the freest range, and have deprecated the still interference with their operations by civilians either in office or in private life. But there must be a limit to this. This war is made for the people, and is paid for, in treasure and in blood, by the people. The people have a right to insist that it shall be rightly conducted; and they have a right to judge by the issue whether it is rightly conducted or not.—Though they have not the professional knowledge to criticise means and methods, they have the common sense to recognize results; and it is their province to praise or to condemn, as their commanders succeed or fail. A military operation while in progress is not a proper subject for popular animadversion; but when it is completed and proves a shameful failure, the people have a right to conclude—unless some good reason is shown for the contrary—that there has been either unfaithfulness or incapacity.

Now a sad disaster has just occurred at Vicksburg. Not only is the expedition against that very important point abandoned, but the Confederate iron-clad Arkansas is left master of the river for a long distance, and may soon threaten New Orleans itself. For the withdrawal of Admiral Farragut's flotilla there was good reason, in the fact that the Mississippi below him was getting too low for his heavier vessels, and also in the fact that his mortar fleet was more needed in the James river. This leaves the Army of the James exposed, while the disaster—the free range of the invincible Arkansas for hundreds of miles—was not necessary. It might have been avoided had Commander Davis, who had charge of the upper squadron, faithfully discharged his duty. Since this war commenced there has not been such a clearer case of gross negligence—and there certainly have been an abundance of them—than the omission to prevent the Arkansas from passing out of the Yazoo river where she was built.

Her existence and her formidable character were perfectly notorious. All the facts about her had been communicated by both loyal Tennesseeans and by contrabands; and the correspondents of the press, for days before she finally made her appearance, in their letters from the fleet itself, had expressed the gravest apprehensions that she would soon make trouble. But Commander Davis took no precaution. Had the Arkansas been at the antipodes he could not have been more indifferent. He finally gave reluctant permission to one or two of his young captains to make a reconnoissance up the Yazoo. The Arkansas, already on her way down the stream, meets them, overpowers them, steers straight for Davis's flotilla which has no steam up, deals destruction on every side, and anchors securely under the batteries of Vicksburg. To make the record yet more disgraceful, a single gunboat and a single ram were afterwards despatched to cut her out, and were severely repulsed, while fifteen or twenty other war vessels remained in the distance motionless.

Were the story all told in the mere humiliation of the thing—two hundred guns thus overmastered by ten—it might be tolerated. Perhaps it might open the way for Commander Davis to the rear admiralty, as a very similar piece of business did for Commander Goldsborough, who had been in like manner warned of the approaching exit of the Merrimac, and yet, in his incredulity, made no preparations to receive her, and left the Cumberland and Congress and Minnesota just where they would be at her mercy. But in the present case, unfortunately, no providential Monitor appears on the scene. The Arkansas, to all appearance, has but begun her career. No man can say what injury she will inflict before she is through her work. We can only set it down as virtually certain that she will again reopen the railroad connections on the west bank of the Mississippi, will break up the blockade of the mouth of the Yazoo and let out the three or four other gunboats and rams which are known to be up that stream with some thirty transports, and will also prevent all further blockade of the Arkansas, White and Red rivers. What she may be able to do at Memphis and on the river above, or at Baton Rouge and on the rivers below, is simply a subject of painful conjecture. We hope that some means will finally be hit upon to stay her domineering course, but it is too much to expect that it will be done at present, under Commander Davis.

It is one of the crying evils of the management of this war that so few military and naval officers are called to account for failure in duty. In truth, General Stone is about the only officer of any rank who has thus suffered. We ought, perhaps, to except Gen. Bonnaud, who was withdrawn from Western Virginia under severe charges, and, before they were passed upon, was sent to South Carolina, and intrusted with the James Island expedition, which resulted in a most disastrous failure, whereupon he was again withdrawn from active duty, until the time comes for another venture.—There has been little or no right holding of our officers to their just responsibility. There have been a great many blunders and defaults, whereby hundreds of lives have been sacrificed and millions of treasure, but the officers guilty of them have held on their way, unpunished and unrebuked.—There seems to have been something of the same indisposition to hurt the feelings of unfaithful or incompetent Federal officers as there has been to hurt the property of faithful and competent Confederate officers.

They manage these things differently in Dixie, where they have an end to gain, and are in dead earnest about it. They have little lenity there for either neglects or mistakes. General Wise falls in Western Virginia, and is recalled in dishonor.—General Crittenden is beaten at Mill Springs, and has to resign. Generals Pillow and Floyd run away from Fort Donelson, and are disgraced. General Branch is surprised at Hanover Court House, and is superseded. General Lovell is subjected to a court of inquiry for retiring from New Orleans. General Beauregard is removed from active command for evacuating Corinth. Commodore Tatnall is court-martialed for destroying the Merrimac. In fact, no name or position is a security against being held to the strictest responsibility for every failure. The improving activity and efficiency of the high Confederate officers is, in a great degree, attributable to this stern system. Until something of the same vigor is exercised over our own service, failures will abound. Duty and accountability were made inseparable, and must be kept so.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

GENERAL POPE'S ORDER NO. 11 IN FAIRFAX COUNTY.

Eleven arrests were made at Fairfax Court House on Friday last of parties known to be secessionists, three of whom were charged with having in their possession horses branded "U. S." The balance were charged only with treason and arrested in pursuance of General Pope's Order No. 11. The will have an opportunity of proving their loyalty by subscribing to the test oath and returning to their homes, or else be conveyed across our lines.

A CONFEDERATE RANGER IN PRISON.

Last week, a man named Mechracken was arrested in Spottsylvania county, Va., and brought up to the city, and sent to the Old Capitol. McCracken is an engineer in the Confederate army, and it is said laid out the plan of Fort Darling, on the James river, and superintended its construction. He had obtained a furlough for ten days, and while visiting near Fredericksburg was captured. He had on his person a number of letters from various prominent Confederates, among them a characteristic one from "Extra Billy" Smith.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED CONFEDERATE RECRUITING OFFICER.

Last night a squad of cavalry proceeded to the residence of Jesse Higgins, near Poolesville, Montgomery county, and arrested him. He was brought to the city at a late hour, and was at once sent to the Old Capitol by the Provost Marshal. He is charged with holding communication with the Confederates, and forwarding recruits for the Confederate army by sending them across the Potomac, and thence, via Front Royal, to the Confederate lines.

ARRESTS IN ALEXANDRIA.

On Saturday night, about 11½ o'clock, two prominent citizens of Baltimore were arrested in Alexandria, on board of the steamer Planter, on its arrival from that city. They were charged with uttering treasonable sentiments, hurraing for Jefferson D——, and other very treasonable like conduct.

DISMISSED FROM SERVICE.

The following named officers in the volunteer service have been dismissed: First Lieutenant Chas. A. Doerr, 4th New York volunteers; Major James M. DeWitt and Captain Thos. H. Peto, 72d Pennsylvania volunteers; Major J. H. Richardson, 7th Michigan volunteers; Captain Joseph I. Bradley and Assistant Surgeon R. C. Thompson, 5th New York volunteers; Quartermaster Joseph Y. Yates, 62d New York volunteers; Lieutenant Warfield, 7th Pennsylvania cavalry; Lieutenant Joseph E. Lodge, 34 Pennsylvania cavalry; Lieutenant H. Dircks, 29th New York volunteers; Lieutenant Chas. C. Greig, 2d Vermont volunteers; Lieutenant Chas. H. Chandler, 3d Pennsylvania cavalry; Captain Charles H. Gilman, 7th Maine volunteers; Captain C. S. Unthank, 4th Kentucky cavalry; Captain E. Hobart, 4th New York volunteers.

THE MOVEMENT OF GENERAL BURNSIDE.

Apparently among the best managed movements of the war has been that of General Burnside to his new field of operations, effected with such quiet celerity. The secret has been remarkably well kept so far as the newspapers, at least, are concerned up to the present time, and though the point of his disembarkation is doubtless known now in Richmond, we do not purpose to enlarge their stock of knowledge by any indiscreet announcement. Suffice it to say that the movement looks like work, and active work at that.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

RUMORS OF THE ADVANCE OF THE CONFEDERATES ON WASHINGTON—THE REPORTED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

Washington is filled to-night with rumors, derived from secession sources by way of Baltimore, that the Confederate army at Richmond is now en route to make a grand attack upon Washington. This rumor is strengthened by information through similar sources at Fredericksburg, that in less than a week the Federal force there will be driven out. It is known that the secessionists there have daily and immediate and unrestricted communication with Richmond, and it is regretted that for several days past there have been sent out from that point no scouting parties to ascertain what is going on in front of our position there.

The report from Warrenton to-night, that the Confederates have actually evacuated Richmond, is not believed, unless they have left their capital for the purpose of attacking Washington. Shrewd military men are of opinion that this is the real and only interpretation of the evacuation, if any has taken place.

It would be a bold and desperate movement, suited to the fortunes of the Confederate leaders. They know that it is necessary to strike somewhere before the three hundred thousand recruits shall be brought into the field to overwhelm them. It is known that ever since the seven days' fight in front of Richmond they have been concentrating there all the forces that could be raised in every quarter of the South, and it is believed to be the purpose of the Confederate Generals to leave in the strong works around Richmond a sufficient force to repulse any attack of Gen. McClellan's army, while an immense army shall be thrown forward, not perhaps down the Valley of the Shenandoah, but around it into Maryland and upon Baltimore and Washington, and thus change the aspect of the war, while Gen. Pope is kept amused with a show of force in his front, until too late to fall back in defence of Maryland from the invaders.

These are the speculations of military men, but they are worthy of consideration, and should stimulate the people of the loyal States to hurry forward their recruits, not by scores or hundreds, but by regiments and brigades.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY—OCCUPATION OF ORANGE COURT HOUSE.

Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.

Two hundred of the 5th New York (Ira Harris) cavalry and three hundred of the 1st Vermont went on a reconnoissance from Culpeper Court-House to Orange Court-House, 17 miles apart. They left at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last, and camped at night near Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan. Early the next morning march was resumed, and they reached Orange Court-House about 10 o'clock, while marching into the town, they were attacked by the enemy, about 500 strong, surrounding our men on all sides.

After half an hour's severe fighting, our force succeeded in driving them from the town, killing between thirty and forty, twenty-one of their dead lying in one street; wounding between fifty and sixty, and taking forty-three prisoners, among them one Major, two Captains, and two Lieutenants.

The Union party were commanded by Brigadier General Crawford in person. The enemy were Ashby's cavalry, Col. Robinson, Company G, Capt. Gromb, and Company H, Capt. Hammond, of the 5th New York cavalry, captured nearly the whole of them. Many of the prisoners were badly wounded by sabre cuts. The Major would not surrender, when he was struck a terrible sabre blow on the top of his head. One of the Captains had one of his ears cut off. The prisoners are now in Culpeper Court House. The enemy had the advantage over us in position.

The following are the names of the killed and wounded of the 5th New York (Ira Harris) cavalry:—Cooney, chief bugler, killed, formerly belonged to Company I; Lieut. Gear, Company G, shoulder, seriously; Sergeant Clough, Company G, stomach, mortally; private Quinn, Company G, eye, mortally; Corporal Charles A. Morris, Company E, arm; Archibald Fraser, Quartermaster Sergeant Company I, knee. Three others were wounded slightly in the regiment. Their names I could not learn. In the Vermont regiment some five or six men were wounded, some seriously, but they were not brought to the hospital at Warrenton.

Special Despatches to the New York Tribune.

LIQUOR FOR SOLDIERS.

The officers of the army of the Potomac do not suffer for want of good liquor. Before any orders can be filled at the North, Secretary Chase, upon the requisition of Secretary Stanton, gives the necessary permit. One of these requisitions for the officers of a single corps of McClellan's army is for 174 cases of claret (2,088 bottles), 46 cases of blackberry brandy, 5 cases of sherry, 52 cases of French brandy, 46 cases champagne, and 46 cases whiskey.

THE SICKNESS IN THE SIXTIETH NEW YORK.

The sanitary condition of the 60th New York regiment, from St. Lawrence county, still continues very low, and mortality is on the increase. The regiment is stationed at Washington, Virginia. Dr. Vollum writes to the Surgeon General that typhus and typhoid fever are the diseases which have prostrated and thinned out this regiment, and urges that nothing will check their fearful inroads except a speedy removal of the regiment to a more northern clime. The medical officers have laid the matter before Gen. Pope, who will order the regiment to Washington immediately.

SENATOR WILSON'S OPINION—A WAR OF EMANCIPATION.—A writer in the Boston *Courier* of Friday says:—

"Senator Wilson, on Monday last, in a car between Lynn and Boston, asserted to a gentleman well known in both cities, that this is soon to be made a war of emancipation to the slaves and extermination to the masters; that homesteads for our soldiers are to be carved out of the confiscated estates of the Southerners."

THE SECRETARY OF NEW MEXICO ARRESTED.—James H. Holmes, Secretary of New Mexico, has been arrested by General Canby at Santa Fe. The cause of the arrest was an article in the *Republican* (which was temporarily conducted by Holmes) making fun of Fort Union—saying it was no fort, and intimating that the Government had been swindled out of $70,000 in having it built.

MORE TROUBLE IN KENTUCKY ANTICIPATED.—A letter from Garrett Davis has been received in Washington, fully confirming the apprehensions of trouble in Kentucky. He says that Union men regard it as certain that the Confederates purpose attempting another invasion like Morgan's, but on a larger scale, whenever they can take our forces off their guard.

THE PRICE OF COAL.—Several of the coal companies are increasing their receipts materially over last year. On the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad the increase transported thus far over 1861 is 252,986 tons, and the falling off on the Schuylkill navigation transport is only 41,280 tons. There is no good reason for the large increase in price.—*New York Express.*

The proofs of the new Ones and Twos Treasury Notes were sent from New York to Washington on Saturday. The Bank Note Companies expect to have the notes ready for the Treasury Department in about two weeks, so that by the first of September a considerable amount will have entered into circulation.

The French gunboat Reneudon, from Charleston, S. C., arrived at New York on Sunday.

From the Belfast News, July 19.

THE NEWS FROM AMERICA.

The predicted blow has fallen upon the Federal army before Richmond; defeat has overtaken McClellan in successive battles; prisoners counted by thousands have been brought into the Confederate Capital, and guns and material in enormous quantities have been seized by the victors. Richmond blazed with triumphant illuminations on the 4th of July, but Washington was under a cloud of significant gloom. There are no longer any evasive references to "strategic movements." There are no absurd attempts to disguise the naked truth that General McClellan has suffered a defeat before Richmond so disastrous that it postpones indefinitely his projected assault upon the town, and may lead to the evacuation of the peninsula by the remnant of his ill fated army. The facts are too clamorous to be hushed into silence even by the most vigorous pen-scrapings of subservient writers. Defeat and loss of guns and stores are not to be explained away by references to strategic movements, nor can official silence, or even the cooked despatches that are permitted to appear, allay the anxieties which crowd upon the thoughts and oppress the hearts of hundreds of thousands in the North, whose nearest and dearest are lying dead or dying upon that field of carnage and disaster.

The battle or series of battles before Richmond extended over seven eventful days, commencing upon the 25th of June, when one of McClellan's Generals, upon the right of his line, succeeded, but with heavy loss, in advancing his division a few hundred yards nearer to the city. On the 26th Jackson delivered his attack, which was followed up on the 27th; and the result of those two days' fighting was the defeat of the whole right wing, which was crushed back behind the left, and a consequent centure by the Confederates of the line of the West Point Railway, and a separation of McClellan from his basis of operations. It was at this point that the news by the China and the previous arrival left the battle; and from what had occurred it is quite evident that the Confederates would have to repeat the blow, and prevent McClellan from taking up a new line of battle towards the south of Richmond.

The blow was repeated day after day, and although no details are yet given, it is evident that an attack in force was delivered upon the left of the line, which was forced back upon the right, still further in confusion in the rear with many a dreadful gap in the decimated ranks. On the 28th, 29th, and 30th June, and until the 1st of July, the battle raged, the Federal army retreating seventeen miles, the Confederates pursuing, carnage everywhere reddening the line of battle. The Confederates captured 12,000 prisoners, and all the siege guns and supplies—enough, it is asserted, to arm the Confederate army three months; and McClellan was driven to a point below Charles city, where his troops could be protected on each flank by the gunboats. Here he rests in comparative security. The Confederates know too much of the power of the gunboats to try any attack upon the remnant of the army of the Potomac, within range of their ancient enemies. Nor is it necessary for them to repeat the blow, unless they can do so with comparative safety, for the summer's sun and the exhalations of adjacent swamps will unhappily complete the work of death amongst the Northern troops, if they do not wisely evacuate the peninsula and go Northwards, with a confession of their failure.

The accounts of this protracted and destructive battle are necessarily confused, and in many cases contradictory. It is throughout essential to remember that we have only Northern sources to rely upon for all information about it, and as the Charleston defeat was at first, and officially, pronounced a victory, much more may we regard this admitted defeat and heavy loss as disastrous in a measure not yet permitted to be told in the North. Up to the 5th of July only one official despatch had been published at Washington, and that was from McClellan, or was given as if from him, and dated from the James river on the evening of the 2nd July. In this despatch the assertion is made that he has "taken not one gun and one wagon, has fought several battles, and beaten the enemy. This was amongst the news we published yesterday morning; but with it was given abundant evidence of the falsehood of the official despatch. The correspondents of the papers mentioned the loss of several batteries and siege guns, and it must be manifest that an enemy defeated, and retiring before a superior force, numerous, could not remove heavy guns which had been brought up and placed with infinite labor in the batteries, nor take away piles of shot and shell intended for the destruction of a great city.

Again, it was circumstantially stated, side by side with the McClellan despatch, that McCall's division had lost twenty-five pieces of artillery when first overwhelmed. But the later news, which will be found in our columns this morning, is decisive. It is dated on the evening of the 7th July, and it states, in distinct terms, that the Confederates had captured 12 000 prisoners and all the siege guns and supplies—enough, it is added, to last the Confederate army three months. There cannot, therefore, be any shadow of a doubt as to the immediate results of this battle; and it justifies every conclusion at which we had ventured to arrive on the subject weeks ago.

But will this blow, the weight of which officials will vainly strive to cushion, have any effect in ending the war? It must have. We expect to see tremendous war excitement in the North; we expect to read patriotic speeches and inflated procl