THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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MARRIED,

On the 25th of June, by Rev. Mr. Williams, WILLIAM A. DUNN to LIZZIE daughter of William T. Clarke.

DIED,

At Mount Washington, Baltimore county, Wednesday afternoon, August 6th, 1862, THOMAS, infant son of John and H. Evelyn Williams, aged 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at five o'clock, from No. 78 McCulloch street.

On the 5th instant, THOMAS JOHNSTON, in the 72d year of his age.

On the 31 instant, at Washington, THOMAS BARRETT, in the 5th year of his age.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

A later despatch from the Army of the Potomac furnishes us with the result of the recent movement of General McClellan. The reconnoissance in force is said to have been in every respect a complete success. Regiments of Confederate infantry—how many is not stated—were driven from Malvern Hill, by the fire of the Federal artillery—the infantry not being engaged at all. After holding their ground for some three hours, the Confederates fell back towards Richmond, one hundred of them being taken prisoners during the pursuit. In the meantime, the Federal cavalry, under Colonel Arnold, proceeded to White Oak Swamp bridge, where they encountered the 10th Virginia Cavalry, routed them, and captured twenty-eight prisoners. General Pleasanton, with another cavalry force, took the New Market road, but meeting, near New Market, with two Confederate brigades, fell back, bringing with him thirty prisoners, taken on the way.

Another difficulty seems to have occurred to interrupt the exchange of prisoners, as recently agreed upon between Generals Dix and Hill respectively. The transports which were conveying the released Confederate prisoners up the James river, were stopped, on Tuesday, below Harrison's Landing, by order of General McClellan, but the reasons for this order are not given. It is quite possible, however, that what is popularly called "prudential motives" may have caused a temporary detention of the vessels. The Federal wounded are still being sent down the river from Richmond, five hundred and ninety-six having reached Fortress Monroe yesterday morning.

A telegram from Memphis reports that, on the 2d inst., the Confederates in force, under General Bragg, were within eight miles of that city. Two regiments of infantry and some cavalry and artillery had been sent a few miles into the interior to watch the movements of the enemy. The Federal advance pickets not having returned, it was supposed that they had engaged the pickets of the Confederates.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 29th ult. publishes a rumor to the effect that the combined forces of Bragg, Polk, and Price, were preparing for a movement, the nature of which could only be conjectured. Some persons supposed that their design was to go to Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati; whilst others were of opinion that an attempt would be made to re-occupy Western Tennessee, with a view to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi, and cut off, if possible, the supplies required by the armies under Curtis and Sherman and by all the Federal forces south of the Tennessee river.

In a skirmish which took place recently at Young's Cross Roads, North Carolina, between some Federal troops, under Colonel Hickman, and a party of Confederates, the latter were routed. If they sustained any loss it is not stated. On the part of the Federals, Colonel Hickman, Surgeon Woodhull and three privates were wounded, all of them slightly.

The steamer Victoria was fired into recently by a Confederate battery below Memphis and received several cannon shots in her upper works. It is stated in the Grenada Mississippi *Appeal* that one hundred and fifty prisoners and a train of cars have been captured at the town of Courtland, Alabama, by a body of Confederate cavalry under Colonel Armstrong, whose loss was only one killed and two wounded. A telegram from Chattanooga announces that Morgan's entire command has succeeded in returning to Eastern Tennessee. A part of his cavalry is said to have reached Knoxville. It is claimed that Morgan took during his recent raid into Kentucky one hundred prisoners.

General Curtis still remains at Helena, Arkansas. He has been reinforced recently by several brigades of Western troops, and, it is said, is now fully competent to undertake not merely the conquest of Arkansas, but also to reestablish the Federal authority in Texas. An early movement upon Little Rock is regarded as "not at all improbable;" but great regret is expressed that this movement did not take place in May, when there was scarcely a Confederate regiment in the State to dispute the progress of the Federal troops.

The Adjutant General of Rhode Island has authorized a regiment to be raised in that State to composed wholly of negroes. The latter are expected to respond with zeal and alacrity to the call. The order states further that Governor Sprague will lead them in person to the field, "and will share with them, in common with the patriotic soldiers of the Republic, their trials and dangers, and will participate in the glories of their successes."

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

TO BE ENLARGED.

The work of enlarging the Navy Department building, under the supervision of Congressman Train, was put upon the contractor, Mr. J. Downing, of this city. An additional story and a half is to go on the building, and the work is to be carried on so as not to interfere with the business of the Department. The similar enlargement of the War Department building is to be entered upon soon, a Baltimore firm being the contractors.

WHEN THE DRAFTING COMMENCES.

Some misapprehension has arisen as to the exact time indicated by the War Department for drafting to be entered upon in the event of the quota required in each State not being obtained, from the fact of the date having been printed August 15th in some papers and August 18th in others. The War Department, in answer to inquiries, designates the 15th as the date specified.

Special Despatches to the New York Tribune.

THE ORDER FOR DRAFTING.

The order for drafting has been the topic of discussion in all circles, to-day. There is some excitement on the subject, but the opinion of loyal people, generally, is that the order was necessary, and will secure the nation from the perils surrounding it. The secessionists are all very silent.

STATE PRISONERS.

Prisoners of state continually make their appearance at the Old Capitol prison. The Government has fully resolved to secure hostages for the safety of Union citizens of Confederate States who lie in Confederate prisons. Two prominent secessionists of Alexandria have been secured for this purpose. Eleven arrests were made at Fairfax Court House a short time ago.

NEW YORK'S QUOTA.

Governor Morgan and Thurlow Weed arrived this evening. The Governor says that New York's quota of volunteers will be raised by the end of next week. The Governor and Mr. Weed have been invited to be present to-morrow evening at the war meeting.

ARRIVAL OF OUR MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND.

Theodore S. Fay, the former U. S. Minister to Switzerland, has arrived and yesterday had a long audience with the President. Mr. Fay represented our cause as suffering severely in Europe on account of the poorly defined policy of the Government, but the moment we were willing to fight the issue on the broad basis of human liberty the legions of Central Europe will give their sympathy to the cause of the Union. The President seemed to be deeply interested when Mr. Fay told him that the longer the present struggle was prolonged for dominion and power, and not for universal liberty, the weaker in the hearts of the free Swiss would be the sympathy for the Union.

A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP ADVOCATED.

From the New York Post.

LOYAL MEN OF WASHINGTON ANXIOUS FOR CHANGE OF POLICY.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the general feeling of loyal men is one of discouragement, if not of despondency.—This is attributed to the absence of a stern and rigid war policy, and the presence of General Halleck has not inspired new enthusiasm, it being feared that he will pursue the same policy which has so long and so unfortunately directed the army of the Potomac. The writer adds:

"Many are willing to invest the President with a military dictatorship, for the time being, so that one mind, without so much distracting counsel, shall infuse new and terrible energy into the measures to put down the rebellion. A day or two since I attended the ceremonies of raising a flag over a new hospital, a mile east of the Capitol.—Dr. Sunderland, chaplain of the Senate, and pastor of one of the largest New School Presbyterian churches in Washington, was the orator. He boldly proclaimed the sentiments of the loyal North, that a new war policy must be inaugurated, or the rebellion never could be put down.

"He advocated a military dictatorship in the person of the President; that Richmond should be taken at all hazards; that the oath of allegiance should be administered to all; that those who refused should be sent South; that the armies should subsist on the enemy; that all secessionists, where the armies went, should bear arms or be shot, and that every means necessary should be rigidly and instantly used to crush out the rebellion. These old enunciations were most heartily and frequently applauded by the large audience, and when he closed he was warmly congratulated by his hearers, who said that was now the doctrine. It is no breach of a private conference to state that I heard Dr. Sunderland last night enunciate the same views to one of the most able and distinguished members of the Cabinet."

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

General McClellan Resumes the Offensive—Malvern Hill Captured—The Rebels Routed and Pursued Toward Richmond—Two Other Bodies of Rebels Defeated at White Oak Bridge and near New Market—One Hundred and Fifty Prisoners Taken.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, via Washington, August 6.

The army of the Potomac has again resumed the offensive. The reconnoissance made yesterday under General Hooker to Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp bridge, and in the direction of New Market and Richmond, was in every respect a complete success.

The troops left camp about dark, night before last, arriving at Malvern Hill at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a distance of ten miles. Here they encountered regiments of infantry and a battery posted behind earthworks. Fire was immediately opened on them by Capt. Benson's battery and a section of Capt. Robinson's. The infantry was not engaged. The firing lasted about three hours, when the Rebels ingloriously fled by the river road toward Richmond, hotly pursued by our troops, who succeeded in taking one hundred of them prisoners. The loss on our side at this point was three killed and eleven wounded. Capt. Benson had his thigh broken by a piece of shell. The doctors think the leg can be saved.

Lieutenant Colonel Gamble, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, was severely wounded in the breast while driving in the enemy's pickets.

Colonel Averill, with 500 cavalry, took the Quaker Road to White Oak swamp bridge. There they found the 10th Virginia cavalry drawn up to receive them. A charge was immediately ordered, which broke the Rebel lines, when they fled. Col. Averill followed them three miles, taking 28 prisoners, without losing a man.

General Pleasanton, with a force of cavalry, took the New Market road, on which a portion of the Rebels were retreating. He followed them to within a short distance of New Market, when, meeting two brigades of Rebels, fell back, bringing over thirty prisoners taken on the way.

This ended the operations for the day, when the troops went into camp on Malvern Hill.

General McClellan, who went to the scene of action early yesterday morning, has not returned.

Three thousand of our prisoners will arrive today from Richmond, in exchange for a similar number sent on Monday.

Everything is quiet on the opposite side of the river.

GREAT WAR MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—An immense war meeting took place at the east front of the Capitol this afternoon. The gathering was preceded by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon and music from the Marine Band. The portico and platform was occupied by many ladies and military and naval and civil officers of distinction.

The Mayor of Washington presided, with thirty-four Vice Presidents and twenty-two Secretaries.

After prayer by the Rev. John C. Smith, the following resolutions were read by Edward Jordan, the Solicitor of the Treasury:

RESOLVED, That we, residents of the District of Columbia, but having, among our number, citizens of every portion of the country, regard the dismemberment of the Union as an event not to be contemplated in any contingency whatever, it being forbidden alike by our geographical, commercial, social and political condition; by our domestic and foreign interests; by the shame which would attach to us did we suffer the accomplishment, and the worthlessness of what would remain to us afterwards; by the mighty interests involved in the Union, and the vast sacrifices which have been made for its defence; by the hopes of the living and the memories of the dead. And we deliberately and solemnly declare that, rather than witness its overthrow, we would prosecute the present war until our towns and cities should be reduced to ashes [applause]; our fields should be desolated, and we and all that are dear to us should have perished with our possessions.—Let the Union be preserved, or the country made a desert. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we have not a doubt that almost the entire population in the loyal States are animated by the same sentiments which we express, and that if there is at the present time any hesitation manifested by them in devoting themselves or their property to the cause of the country, it is owing solely to their misgivings as to the prosecution of the war, [applause and cries of "good;"] to an apprehension that there is, on the part of those who direct our military operations, whether in the cabinet or in the field, a want of energy, audacity and determination to employ at once, decisively and crushingly, the full power of the nation, which all feel and know to be overwhelming.

Resolved, That profoundly convinced as we are that such is the true cause of the hesitation, we deem it the duty of the President—and we, therefore, most respectfully but earnestly urge upon him—to adopt effectual means of assuring the people that he is resolved to prosecute the war on a scale limited only by the resources of the country; and we hail with joy the recent order directing the immediate draft of a large additional force as bearing evidence of such a resolve. [Applause.]

Resolved, That while there are among us differences of opinion upon minor questions of policy in the prosecution of the war, we are all agreed that the measures adopted should be those which will bear with most crushing weight upon those in rebellion, whether in arms or not. [Applause.]

Resolved, That convinced as we are that the leaders in the rebellion will never sincerely return to their allegiance to the Union, or quietly submit to its laws, we are of the opinion that they should be regarded and treated as irreclaimable traitors, who are to be stripped of their possessions, of whatever character, and either deprived of life or expelled from the country. [Wild applause, and cries of "Good."]

Resolved, That in our judgment wherever our armies go within the rebellious States, means should be taken to test the loyalty of the inhabitants, and that those who refuse their unqualified allegiance to the cause of the Union should either be placed under restraint or compelled to go beyond our lines, while their effects should be taken from them, and so far as available, be converted to the use of the army. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the National Capital is eminently the place where treason should be instantly denounced and punished.

[At this clause the applause from the thousands of voices was deafening, and again and again three cheers were enthusiastically given with exclamations of "read that again," "Good, good," "Read it again."]

Mr. Jordan was about to do so, when he was interrupted by the heavy and continuous sound of cannon, mingled with music from the Marine Band, for the President had now made his appearance, and was proceeding to the front of the platform, where a chair had been provided for him in a conspicuous place.

Three cheers were given in his honor, and when the pleasant excitement had somewhat subsided, Mr. Jordan read the entire resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the National Capital is eminently the place where treason should be instantly denounced and punished, and that the most stringent measures should be adopted by the proper authorities without delay, to discover and arrest the disloyal men and women who infest this District; and that they should be compelled to establish, in the most conclusive manner, their fidelity to the Government, or forfeit its protection. [The reading of this resolution was greeted throughout with applause.]

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the act of Congress, passed at its recent session, subjecting to confiscation the property of Rebels, and declaring free such of their slaves as shall take refuge within the lines of our army; and that we deem it to be the duty of the President, to the uttermost of his ability, to give prompt effect to the provisions of that act, and especially that he take the most efficient means within his power to cause full notice thereof to be given to all persons who may be affected thereby. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Federal Government being the only instrumentality through which the will of the nation can be made effective, that the Government must be sustained, whatever Administration may for the time being be in power, and whatever may be the policy within the limits of the Constitution which it may adopt;—that he who refuses to it his support because of his disapproval of some particular measure of its policy is false to his obedience to the Country. [Applause.] That this truth has peculiar force at the present time when the Government is struggling for its very existence, and that for ourselves, confident as we are in the wisdom and patriotism of the President and members of his Cabinet we pledge to them our earnest, cordial and determined support in the great work of defending and preserving the Union, in which are centered all our hopes, and to the preservation of which we solemnly devote all that we have and are. [Applause.]

Resolved, Let us pledge ourselves to make ample pecuniary provision for the families of all citizens of this District who are now in the military service of the country, or who may hereafter enter it, during the continuance of the war.

The entire series of resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Mr. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury, made a stirring speech, in the course of which he said the causes of the quarrel are in the past. Hesitation, compromise, negotiation, delay, and timid counsels are words that belong to the past. The time has come to find out, seize and dispose of every traitor in this country, and especially in this city. [Good, good.]

We have suffered men, whose hearts were full of treason, to breathe the same air with us—to sit at our tables, and to fill the offices of the Government, and who have availed themselves of the opportunity they enjoy to give information to the enemy. [Cries of "Put them out!" "Hang them!"] When the war broke out, every one of the traitors who had a speck of honor removed hence, but those whose natures qualified them for pimps and spies remained. We cannot expect military governors or provost marshals to look after them. We must do it ourselves.

He gave as an instance a man who was turned out of office more than a year ago on the suspicion of disloyalty. This man went to Maryland—was there arrested and confined in a military prison, but by a mistaken policy was released and is now in a public office here where he can best know the movements of the army and their sanitary condition. [Voices—What's his name.]

Mr. Chittenden replied that he could give it here, but preferred to use it in such a way privately as to have the man removed.

After some encouraging words as to the prospect of crushing the rebels, he said that that man is a patriot who supports the Government; and in conclusion paid a high compliment to the President and Cabinet. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

Three cheers were given for the President, and after the band had played "Hail to the Chief" the President in response to the emphatic calls, advanced to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens—I believe there is no precedent for my appearance before you on this occasion [applause]—but it is also true that there is no precedent for your being here yourselves [applause and laughter]—and I offer, in justification of myself and of you, that upon an examination I have found nothing in the Constitution against it. [Renewed applause.]

I, however, have an impression there are younger gentlemen who will entertain you better, [Voices—"No, not none better than yourself; go on;"] and better address your understanding than I will or could, and therefore propose but to detain you a moment longer. [Cries of "Go on." "Tar and feather the Rebels."] I am very little inclined on any occasion to say anything unless I hope to produce some good by it. [A voice—"You do that; go on."]

The only thing I think of just now not likely to be better said by some one else, is a matter in which we have heard some other person blamed for what I did myself. [Voice—"What is it?"] There has been a very wide spread attempt to have a quarrel between General McClellan and the Secretary of War. Now I occupy a position which enables me to believe at least that these two gentlemen are not nearly so deep in the quarrel as some presuming to be their friends. [Cries of "Good!"] General McClellan's attitude is such that, in the very selfishness of his nature, he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will, and the Secretary of War is precisely in the same situation.

If the military commanders in the field cannot be successful, not only the Secretary of War, but myself, for the time being the master of them both, cannot but be failures. [Laughter and applause.] I know that General McClellan wishes to be successful, and I know he does not wish it any more than the Secretary of War does for him, and both of them together no more than I wish it. [Applause, and cries of "Good."]

Sometimes we hear a dispute as to how many men General McClellan has had; and those who would disparage him say he has had a very large number, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War insist that General McClellan has had a very small number. The basis for this is there is always a very wide difference, and on this occasion, perhaps, a wider one, between the grand total on McClellan's rolls and the men actually fit for duty; and those who disparage him talk of grand totals on paper, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War talk of those at present fit for duty.

Gen. McClellan has some times asked for things that the Secretary of War did not give him. McClellan is not to blame for asking for what he wanted and needed, and the Secretary of War is not to blame for not giving when he had none to give.—[Applause, laughter, and cries of good!"] And I say here, so far as I know, the Secretary of War has withheld no one thing at any time within my power to give him. [Wild applause, and a voice, "Give him enough now."]

The President continued,—I have no accusation against Gen. McClellan, I believe he is a brave and able man, [Applause,] and I stand here, as justice requires me to do, to take upon myself what has been charged on the Secretary of War as withholding from him. I have talked longer than I expected to do [Cries of "No, no, go on,"] and now I withdraw myself of my privilege of saying no more.

Ex Governor Morgan, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, when he announced that the scene from Massachusetts, said what they proposed to do in this war was to carry it on in sunshine and storm, against all odds, on this side of the water or the other.

They rallied under this banner, not for this generation alone, nor for this century, but for all generations, and wherever on this side of the Atlantic, until our flag shall tower unpolluted from the great lands of the North to the Gulf of Mexico, and they meant to take the last man, the last dollar, the last hour's labor of the Old Commonwealth are these men, with treachery on their lips and treason in their hearts, shall accomplish what they have undertaken. [Applause] In, to-night, news of disaster will dishearten some, every heart, though dismayed for the moment, will be nerved for renewed efforts in the cause of liberty and humanity. The gentleman (Mr. Chittenden) who preceded him said he proposed to ferret out traitors. He would here say it it had not been for slavery there would be no traitors to treason, and when slavery shall cease to exist there will be no traitors. [Cries of "Good, and applause."]

The beginning of this war is slavery, and freedom is the end. There will be no peace until throughout the length and breadth of this Republic the cry shall come up—Slavery, slavery, has ceased. How and when? These are questions he submitted to the President and Cabinet. The faster he and they march on, slavery will cease. Just to that extent. He had heard recently of riots between whites and blacks in Brooklyn, Cincinnati and elsewhere. What is the difficulty? How is it to be remedied? If South Carolina and Florida were declared free by the President, the blacks would flock thither from the North.

Then the competition of labor between the white and black man in the North would cease. From this cause the North would be alone in the possession of free white men, and the regions of cotton and rice fitted for the colored race, would become their places of abode. Some say reconstruct the old Union with slavery, but do you suppose the slaves are going to remain in the South?

No, they will escape by millions only to the North. Do you say you will return them? You cannot do it! Humanity is against it. You have to take your choice either to abolish slavery, or seceded States, and invite hither negroes from the fugitives from the South.

Say to them:—"Here is territory you may have solely for your own use," and give the white men of the North the unrestricted enjoyment of their rights. While he (A. P. Buttwell) would, on the basis of the President's proposition, go in for compensation to loyal citizens, he would also compensate those who might be found loyal in the seceded States, but never should the treasury of the nation be opened to compensate Rebels.

[A number of other speakers followed, but we are compelled to close.]

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 5.—The transports which conveyed the released Rebel prisoners up the James river yesterday, were stopped this side of Harrison's Landing, by an order from General McClellan, owing, it is said, to some difficulty in the exchange of prisoners with the Confederates.

The Louisiana, with 317 wounded Union prisoners from Richmond, and the Kennebec, with 279, arrived here this morning, under military escort. Surgeon R. H. Gilbert, Medical Director of this Department. One hundred and twenty of those only slightly wounded have been sent to the Chesapeake Hospital. The more severe cases will be sent to Philadelphia shortly.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A Skirmish with the Rebels—The Enemy Routed.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The steamer Jersey Blue, from Newburn on the 24 inst., arrived here this morning. An expedition under Col. Hickman, of the 9th New Jersey regiment, had proceeded to Young's Cross Roads, at the head of White Oak river, where they had a skirmish with a party of Rebels, who were completely routed. Col. Hickman, Surgeon Woodhill and three privates were slightly wounded. The Colonel was not disabled by his wound.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—George B. Tingley, of the California Land Office, and John W. Wilke, banker, died yesterday.

Sylvester Murray, who was recently arrested in Arizona for treason, is now at Fort Yuma, awaiting trial by court-martial, which will soon commence, by order of Gen. Wright.

The question whether the United States legal-tender notes shall circulate only at a discount, or gold be placed at a premium corresponding with that at which it is held at New York, engrosses the attention of the business community. A friendly suit instituted for the purpose of determining whether these notes are receivable for State taxes, notwithstanding the Constitution requires gold, has been presented for the decision of the Supreme Court. Such a decision will have an important influence on their general circulation as money, gold at the present time being our only currency.

The Strength of the Rebel Army.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The *Post* professes to have reliable information from Richmond that the entire Rebel army never exceeded 350,000 effective troops, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The forces about Richmond reach, at the highest, 120,000 men, of whom only 90,000 were on the Peninsula during the memorable seven days, and of whom 60,000 only were used against our flanks and exposed points. The Rebel loss was 28,000 killed and wounded, and Richmond since has been one vast hospital.

Fire at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The Rainbow Hotel, on William street, and three adjoining buildings on Beekman and William streets, were destroyed by fire this morning. The sufferers were Messrs. McSpeden & Baker, and Baker, Hall & Sands, paper dealers; White & Co., envelope manufacturers; and Herman & Co., upholsterers. Three other buildings were slightly damaged. Two men were badly injured, and two others are missing.

Volunteering in New York.

NEW YORK, August 6—Gen. Arthur has returned from Albany, where he has been consulting Governor Morgan, and has gone to Washington. From reports received to-day, the military authorities are confident that no drafting will be necessary to fill the quota of 300,000 volunteers required on the 15th.

Tornado in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—A terrific tornado visited Marengo, in this State, last night, killing four men and injuring several others. Several buildings were shattered and crops in the field destroyed. The loss in Marengo is estimated at $10,000.

Recovery of Missing Victims.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The bodies of two persons reported missing at the Beekman street fire have been recovered from the ruins, burnt to a crisp.

Guerillas in Missouri

PALMYRA, Mo., August 6—One thousand guerillas, under Porter, attacked seventy-five State troops at Newark, and after a severe fight, forced a surrender. The guerillas captured arms and equipments, but paroled prisoners. Our loss was 4 killed and 4 wounded. The Rebels acknowledge 73 killed.

A force of 150 guerillas have captured Alexandria in this State, and after plundering the people left. Our forces are in pursuit of both parties.

Naval Intelligence.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Admiral Goldsborough and Fleet-Captain Case have asked to be relieved of their commands. There is a rumor that Admiral Goldsborough will be relieved and Commodore Wilkes take his place, while Commander Porter of the mortar flotilla will be Flag Officer of the naval attacking forces before Richmond.

Indian Depredations in Utah.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, Utah, Aug. 4.—A herd of Government mules, forty in number, were stolen yesterday by a large body of Indians, supposed to be of the Snake tribe. One man was killed, named G. W. Davis. A party of forty United States cavalry are in pursuit of the Indians.

Lancaster County Ready for the Field.

LANCASTER, August 6.—The regiment, the quota of this county is complete and ready to go into camp.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[COPIED FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.]

From the Richmond Examiner, August 2.

Engagement with the Enemy's Fleet in James River.

PETERSBURG, August 1.—A large force of artillery, including many heavy guns, having been placed in position at and below Coggin's Point yesterday, and sighted, opened on McClellan's fleet and camp this morning at one o'clock. The firing continued fiercely for two hours. The enemy's gunboats replied very feebly, doing no damage. At the first round from our guns, every light in the fleet was extinguished. Heavy damage is supposed to have been inflicted. The enemy was evidently greatly alarmed. A great crashing was heard in the river, whether from our balls or the vessels colliding is unknown. The entire fleet disappeared this morning at daylight, and much of McClellan's camp as was visible seemingly in great commotion. One man was killed on our side and six wounded—two, belonging to the Page battery, badly—all caused by an accident to our own guns.

PETERSBURG, August 1.—The casualties last night were:—Wm. F. Dalton, of Louisiana, killed; Thos. Farquhar, of Richmond, severely wounded in the thigh; Patrick Graham, of Richmond, slightly in the left shoulder—all of Dabney's battery. Also, H. Clacker, of Hanover, both hands mangled and subsequently amputated, and John Brooks, of Hanover, shockingly burned—both of Page's battery. Four others were slightly wounded.

The Enemy Driven Out of Alabama.

TUPELO, July 30.—Information received at headquarters states that General Armstrong, with the cavalry of the Army of the West, has taken Courtland, Alabama, capturing one hundred and twenty-nine prisoners and six cars. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded. The citizens of Courtland are frantic with delight at our appearance.—"Give him enough now," they cried.

The Rebels are concentrating at Decatur. Our next destination is Chattanooga. Three Yankee captains and five lieutenants, captured at Courtland, arrived here to-night. General Armstrong's official report states that on the 28th he attacked the enemy at Courtland, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and took 133 prisoners, including eight commissioned officers. The non-commissioned officers and men were paroled. The enemy's loss was three killed and wounded. Our loss was one. He also captured six wagons, with horses attached, and equipments, a large number of arms, the camp and garrison equipments of four companies, and a quantity of supplies, including five hundred bushels of corn, in sacks. The depot, telegraph line, bridge and trestle work were destroyed. General Armstrong defeated the enemy at Turn Creek the same day, taking fourteen prisoners. Rosecranz's division pursued.

The Yankees Along the Mississippi.

JACKSON, July 29.—Persons from the opposite side of the river report 600 new Yankee graves. The Federals carried off 2,000 slaves. They have occupied Mediasonville, La.

News from the Army in the Southwest.

TUPELO, July 29.—The enemy made a demonstration on our front to-day with artillery and infantry. It is supposed that the movement was made with the intention of destroying the railroad track at some point above. If so the movement has been anticipated, and the designs of the Yankees frustrated. Our forces extend north of Guntown.

CHATTANOOGA, July 29.—Buell's forces are marching up the Sequatchie valley toward Pikeville.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 30.—Five gunboats opened on our batteries at Genesis Point, in the Ogechee river, yesterday morning. An engagement ensued, lasting several hours, resulting in the repulse of the gunboats. It is thought that one of them was considerably damaged. The quarters of the fort were damaged by shells. Nobody hurt on our side.

From Vicksburg.

JACKSON, July 28.—No attack apprehended at Vicksburg. The Federals have thrown a column of four thousand up the Amite river. General Williams (Yankee) is reported to be at Baton Rouge. General Breckinridge arrived here this morning. Heavy fortifications are being constructed at Memphis by a force of negroes, who are drilled every evening.

Reported Capture of an Entire Union Garrison at Summersville, Va.

Telegram to the Richmond Enquirer, July 31.

LYNCHBURG, July 30.—A special despatch to the *Republican*, dated Narrows of New river, July 28, via Dublin, July 29, says:—The gallant Major Bailey, commanding four companies of cavalry, in all about one hundred and fifty men, sent to the rear of the enemy by Colonel McCausland, stormed Summersville, the county seat of Nicholas, on Friday morning, at daylight, and killed and captured nel commanding, namely Staff-Lieutenant Colonel, commissioned officers and sixty-two non-commissioned officers and privates—killing a large number. A few prisoners were paroled. Not being able to bring away the large quantities of commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores found at the place, Major Bailey committed them to the flames. Major B. brought to this place a large number of Enfield rifles and mules. The prisoners arrived this morning at the Salt Sulphur Springs. The notorious renegade and spy, Dr. William Rucker, is among the prisoners. The telegraph office was destroyed and the Government operator captured. This affair is regarded as the most brilliant exploit of the war in this section. Its successful execution spread the wildest consternation and dismay throughout the Yankee army in the neighborhood.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 31.

Yankee Raids in North Carolina—Arrest of Citizens—Stampede of Negroes.

During the past three or four weeks those counties in North Carolina bordering upon the Virginia line of the Federal army, have been subjected to a series of the most dastardly and vindictive guerilla raids that have yet characterized the war in that quarter. The counties of Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck and Gates have suffered the most severely from arrests of many of their principal citizens, robberies and burnings of property, and the excitement of negroes to revolt and escape.

A gentleman who arrived in this city on yesterday from that section of North Carolina, informs us that in the county of Gates the following prominent citizens were arrested by a band of Hessian cavalry last week and carried to Suffolk:—Messrs. Thos. A. Jordan, Jas. Freeman, James Wiggins, Wm. Beeman, Jas. Sparkman, Thos. Sparkman, Richard Manning, Thos Casten and Wm. Casten.—The only plea upon which they were arrested was that they were secessionists.

About two weeks ago ninety-four slaves and a party of free negroes, through the medium of Yankee inducement, stampeded from the upper part of Pasquotank and fled into the Dismal Swamp.—They comprised whole families—old and young, male and female. One of the free negroes—who was, doubtless, dictator of the whole party—was an "aristocrat" at home, and worth some four or five thousand dollars. A number of the inhabitants of the county immediately followed in pursuit, and recovered fifty or sixty of the slaves, and found a considerable quantity of ammunition in their camp.

FROM THE ARMY OF CURTIS.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

HELENA, Ark., July 31.—The army of General Curtis still remains at this place, recruiting its strength for future important operations. It has already been reinforced by several brigades of Western troops, and is in good fighting condition, and amply provided with artillery and cavalry. It is now fully competent to the conquest of Arkansas and Texas, the establishment of Federal authority therein, and the organization of loyal State Governments.

PREPARATION FOR A MOVEMENT.

It is regretted by many officers that the army did not move on to Little Rock in May, when there was scarcely a Confederate regiment in the State to dispute its progress, and that it did not throw itself upon the country for subsistence, but the more careful policy of the Commanding General was undoubtedly wisest and best.

The Arkansas and White rivers were then in possession of the enemy, and navigable, and a large force might have been thrown in his rear, and his army captured by vastly superior numbers.

Now the case is altered. Those rivers are too low for navigation, and their mouths are in our possession. An early movement upon Little Rock is therefore not at all improbable. The movement from Batesville to the Mississippi was necessary to get within reach of clothing and supplies, of which the army had become very destitute. Its health, however, has at all times been good. The constant marching of the troops has saved them from the diseases of camp life, and the men look hale and hearty with their sun-burnt faces and breasts, and their general hardy appearance. They have become well accustomed to the heat and to rough fare, and should another Pea Ridge encounter await them, they will show that they have not marched six hundred miles through the enemy's country in vain.

SINGULAR UNION IN THE WESTERN WILDS.—A California paper says the floods in the country between Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains were unusually high this season. The Humboldt river is reported as having cut a new channel for the lower part of its course, avoiding Humboldt Lake, and running, by a channel three hundred feet wide and ten deep, into Carson river.

WM. H. CORNER
DEALER IN FLOUR, &c.,
NO. 54 SOUTH STREET,
BALTIMORE

From the New York Express, Aug. 5.

THE DRAFTING EXCITEMENT.

There continues to be much excitement on the subject of drafting and exemption—especially of exemption, most people seeming to know what risks drafting may subject them to, but they are uncertain about who are exempt. The State law on this point is quite clear, but people are so nervous about the matter that many of them lose their ordinary comprehension of affairs, and grow semi-delirious and are quite incapable of understanding anything in reference to the question, so absorbing to their minds. We receive communications nearly every half hour making inquiries about exemptions. Some of these questions seem ridiculous. One man wants to know "who are citizens of the United States and who are not?" He should seek some first-class lawyer, and have the whole subject of citizenship thoroughly expounded to him. At the City Hall, the exempts are rallying en *masse*. About eight hundred certificates were filled by them yesterday; to-day at least two thousand more will be filled. All the Commissioners of Deeds about the building are busy administering oaths and filling up blanks of the printed form of certificate, at prices varying from twenty-five to sixty-two cents. The work pays these scribes well. This afternoon they had runners at work bringing them patrons, and receiving commissions for their services.

The fees charged are paid most willingly. The general feeling of the exempts appears to be "glad to get off so cheap."

RUSH OF FOREIGNERS TO THE CONSULS' OFFICES.

Thousands of foreigners in this city applied this morning at the offices of the several consuls for certificates of allenship, which should protect them from the forthcoming draft. The office of the British consul was crowded throughout the day with persons claiming to be subjects of her Britannic Majesty from any part of this State and city. The applicants were composed mainly of English, Irish and Scotch. The following notice, however, made their visits somewhat unnecessary.

"BRITISH CONSULATE, New York, Aug. 4, 1862.

"British subjects who have never been naturalized under the laws, are required by law to deposit the proof of their nationality with the County Clerk at the City Hall. This will render them exempt from military service. No certificate of any kind from the consul is required by law."

The vice-consul and the attaches treated the applicants very courteously, while informing them that the mere filing of their names at the County Clerk's office, with a certificate of their not-citizenship, would exempt them from military duty.—It was ludicrous to see how many persons who had been subjects of Great Britain, but who had declared their intentions without voting here, had vainly endeavored to file certificates in the County Clerk's office, as that official declared they were liable to military duty. The decision of Mr. Seward that the declaration of intentions does not complete citizenship, unaccompanied by the exercise of the franchise, it is thought, will cause some controversy with the British Government, who, it is believed, will act on the decision, and exempt such parties from military duty.

SCENES AT THE PARK BARRACKS.

This morning, there were a number making inquiries about the Park and at the Park Barracks as to the probability of a draft, who were liable, where and how a person might become exempt from serving. The recruiting officers about the Park did not give the inquiries much encouragement, telling them that when a draft was made, and that would be soon, the Governor was not so particular as to whom they took, and that a man had to be very sick if he was excused. Some of those who were making inquiries appeared to be quite singular; one in particular, who said he wouldn't shoot a gun much if he did not have to fight with the contrabands. This appeared to trouble him exceedingly. Several, during the morning, found their way to the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, where they filed their exemption papers, claiming to be afflicted with various invisible diseases.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

From the Memphis Bulletin, July 29.

It is believed that large preparations have been made, and a fixed determination exists with the Confederates, to hold the Mississippi river at Vicksburg. The Unionists are equally decided to command the river, and capture Vicksburg. The possession of Vicksburg will confer many advantages upon the Union army besides the mere command of the Mississippi river. General Beauregard prostrated himself as a commander, in the West, with the people, when he yielded up the Mississippi river without an effort to retain it. He has fallen, to rise, we apprehend, no more. It is represented that Van Dorn and Breckinridge have large forces at Vicksburg, for its defence. We may expect a terrible conflict by the Confederates before they yield to our forces the city, and with it the free navigation of the Mississippi river.

Bragg and Polk and Price have, so rumor says, been preparing for weeks for some movement the nature of which is left to speculation. Some say to go to Nashville, Louisville, and Cincinnati, while others insist they design to reoccupy the Western District of Tennessee, and look to commanding the Mississippi river again, north of Memphis, with the object of cutting off supplies to the armies of General Curtis and Gen. Sherman, and all the Union forces south of the Tennessee river.

The Confederates are at work in Alabama. Last Tuesday, a large force entered the city of Florence, burned all the warehouses used for Government purposes, commissary, and quartermaster's stores, and all the cotton in the country. They also seized the United States steamer Colonna, used for conveying military supplies over the shoals, took all the money belonging to both boat and passengers, and then burned the boat. The property destroyed was of