THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 275 BALTIMORE, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIED.

On Saturday evening, August 2d, at 8 o'clock, after a brief illness, LUKE FLANAGAN, in the 6th year of his age. Deceased was a native of Dublin, Ireland, but from early manhood a resident of the United States and a resident of Baltimore for well nigh half a century. He was all that a man and a Christian should be—honest and consistent. Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 28 Joseph-street.

In Annapolis, on Wednesday morning last, after a short illness, JOHN HANSON KINNEY, Esq.

At Hagerstown, Md., on Friday evening, 1st inst., Mrs. ELIZA KING, consort of Mr. Samuel L. King, aged 45 years, 11 months and 16 days.

In Alexandria, Va., on the 6th instant, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Joseph and Georgeanna Stansbury, aged 4 years, 7 months and 6 days.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

A telegram from Madison Court House, Virginia, reports that on Thursday last a skirmish occurred between the Federal pickets and a party of Confederate cavalry, near Wolftown, on the Stannardsville road, in which the latter were driven across the Rapidan, with the loss of two killed and several wounded.

Two companies of Federal troops, whilst escorting a train of sixty wagons, were attacked by a body of Texan rangers, on Sunday last, at the mouth of the St. Francis river, Arkansas, and either killed, captured or dispersed. The wagon train fell into the possession of the Texans. On the same day some ninety Federal soldiers were surprised about fifteen miles above the town of Helena, in the same State, and all of them were either killed or captured except two. A detachment of Indiana troops, which had been sent out in pursuit of the Texans, had not returned at the date of the last advices from Helena.

General Burnside's corps is said, by the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, to be encamped just outside the city of Fredericksburg.

The rumored capture of a number of paymasters, near Humboldt, Tennessee, having in their possession eighteen hundred thousand dollars, is denied in a telegram from Louisville.

Great excitement prevailed at Hilton Head, Port Royal Harbor, S. Carolina, at the last accounts, in consequence of the completion, at Savannah, of the new Confederate steam ram Fingal, and the active military movements in that quarter, which are supposed to indicate a speedy attack upon the Federal troops on the Islands adjacent to the Coast. The Confederates are said to be concentrating their forces at Bluffton, Hardenville and Grahamville. They have been actively engaged in taking soundings of the Savannah river, and in replacing the buoys to facilitate the descent of the river by the Fingal, which had already steamed within range of the guns of Fort Pulaski. This new ram, in shape similar to the Merrimac, is said to be heavily plated with iron, and to be armed with two one hundred-pound rifled guns, four fifty-pound rifled guns, six ten-inch columbiads and two twenty-four pounders for grape and canister. The plan which the Confederates are said to have devised looks, first of all, to the destruction of the Federal fleet by the Fingal. She is then to move round to Seabrook and cover the landing of their forces on the Islands, to facilitate which a large number of boats have been collected in the adjacent creeks. General Hunter and Commodore Dupont are said to be preparing themselves to meet the emergency as best they may; but all the correspondence from Hilton Head states that the peril is imminent.

In Missouri, the activity of the guerillas is increasing, but they occasionally meet with reverses that are quite serious. In an attack on Ozark on the 2d inst., they were repulsed, and, being subsequently pursued to White river, lost ten men in killed and wounded; twenty-five horses were also taken. Seven guerillas are said to have been hung by a party of citizens. Fifteen of Porter's guerillas were killed in Adair county and the remainder scattered by a body of Federal troops under Col. McNeill.

The official report of the killing of General McCook represents that the wound of which he died was inflicted by guerillas near New Market, Alabama. General McCook being indisposed was riding in an ambulance, accompanied by his staff and a small escort. He had stopped to select a camping ground for his command when the party was attacked by a band of guerillas, one of whom rode up to the ambulance and shot him in the side.

From Nashville, Tennessee, we learn that the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry attacked the Confederate cavalry, under Col. Forrest, near Sparta, and after killing thirty men withdrew and joined General Nelson, at McMinnville, where an attack by the Confederates in force was expected. A train from Columbus has been fired into by a party of Guerrillas, and twenty passengers wounded.

A despatch, which is said to have been received by Secretary Mallory from General Van Dorn, announces the destruction of the Confederate ram Arkansas. Whilst descending the Mississippi, to co-operate in an attack on Baton Rouge, her machinery became deranged, and during the attempt which was made to adjust it she was attacked by several Federal gunboats. After a gallant resistance she was blown up. Her officers and men reached the shore in safety.

Perhaps the most important intelligence brought from Europe by the steamer Scotia is that credited to the *Independence Belge*, which journal asserts that France and Russia are negotiating a plan for mediating in the affairs of this country.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the New York World.

PASSPORTS REFUSED.

A large number of applications were to-day made at the State Department for passports, but refused. Notice is officially given by Secretary Seward, that until the requisitions of the War Department on the several States for quotas of their militia shall have been complied with, no passports will be issued from the department for any such citizen of the United States liable to be drafted into that branch of the service.

THE NEW WAR ORDERS.

The subjoined orders issued to-day with regard to military skulkers were found to be absolutely necessary. The State Department was applied to for some three hundred passports daily to Europe, while a thousand cases at least have been reported where persons were leaving the country for the purpose of escaping drafting. Over two hundred absentees died from Baltimore yesterday.

LETTER FROM FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

NINTH ARMY CORPS, } FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Aug. 6 }

Burnside's army corps are in camp just outside of the city of Fredericksburg. We arrived here on the 5th, after a hurried trip from the Rapidan west of the Central Railroad, having a force of 3,000 men. Everything here is desponding. No orders have yet reached the Provost Marshal to administer the oath of allegiance to the citizens. Cars arrived yesterday with passengers and freight from Alexandria. The telegraph will be completed to-day.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—An officer writing from Harrison's Landing, says:—"While mass meetings are being held from one end of the country to the other, all saying *go*, but comparatively few saying *come*, the rebels are quickly marching regiment after regiment to the support of those who are glorying in their strength. What we want now is men. We want them to-day."

Quartermaster's supplies have been furnished the troops with astonishing rapidity.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 7.—At daylight on the morning of the 2d instant, Colonel Lowther, with 125 Rebels, attacked Captain Birch's command of twenty-five United States troops, at Ozark. Capt. Birch having been apprised of the meditated attack, fired and abandoned his tents and withdrew into the bush. Soon after the enemy rode into sight of the burning camp, and called upon the men to surrender.

Birch responded with a volley of Minie balls, and emptied several saddles, when the Rebels broke and run, leaving most of their arms and a portfolio containing the muster rolls and correspondence.

The Rebels retreated forty miles from Forsyth, on the White river, where Birch again attacked them at daylight, on the 4th, killing three, wounding seven, and capturing twenty-five horses, twenty guns, most of their clothing and saddles of the men. About 200 letters were taken, including the original authority from the War Department of the Confederate States of America, authorizing Colonel Lowther to organize a regiment of partisan Rangers, for service in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois.

Coffee, Hughes and Tracy are making strong efforts to get a footing in the State, but the activity of our troops has, so far, prevented it. The citizens are being rapidly enrolled in the State militia. Thirty-five companies have been organized, fifteen of which have been armed and are now chasing the guerillas and assisting the troops in maintaining quiet.

There is an excited state of feeling, and death to the guerillas is the motto. Seven guerillas were hung in one day by a party of citizens, who joined together for a lex chase.

The time for a resort to law has gone by, and the loyal citizens are determined to take the matter in their own hands, and rid the country of lawless marauders and bandits.

Porter's Rebel Guerillas Scattered.

HUDSON, MO., Aug. 7.—Colonel McNeill's forces came up with Porter's guerillas a few miles northeast of Kirksville, Adair county, yesterday morning, and followed him skirmishing into the town, when a general fight ensued, in which the Rebels lost fifteen killed, forty wagons of supplies and ten wagon-loads of arms. Porter's forces are scattered.

The Guerilla War in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—General Merrill has commenced active operations against the Rebel guerillas in the Northeast, and will call all the able-bodied loyal men to his assistance, and subsist his command off the Secessionists.

The jurisdiction of the Provost Marshal of this State has been extended over Illinois and Iowa.

Recruiting in this city is progressing very satisfactorily, and there is but little doubt that the eight regiments called for under the President's first proclamation will soon be full. Recruits from the country are coming in rapidly, and the people are fast placing themselves on one side or the other.

Advices from the Indian expedition state that Col. Cross' Rebel forces have retreated from Fort Davis toward Boggy depot and Fort Gibson, now held by the Federals.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The following despatch has been forwarded to Major-General Halleck:

Colonel McNeill, with 1,000 men, whipped Porter's Rebel forces, 2,500 strong, at Kirksville on the 7th, and again near Stockton yesterday. Col. M. still reports that Porter's forces are demoralized and broken up. Cobb and Poindexter are still to be attended to.

[Signed] J. M. SCHOFIELD, Brigadier General.

War Against the Guerillas in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 8.—Col. Wynkoop's 7th Pennsylvania cavalry attacked the Rebel Col. Forrest's force, on Calf river, near Sparta, and killed 30, and then withdrew and rejoined General Nelson at McMinnville, where an attack by the Rebels, in large force, is expected.

A train from Columbus was fired into by a band of guerillas and twenty passengers wounded. The brakeman died of his wounds to-day. He received fourteen shots. Crossties were placed in the road to obstruct the passage of the train. The engineer, knowing that his only safety was in going ahead, opened the valves and dashed ahead through the obstructions, thus saving the train.

A small Union force, guarding a wagon train, was to-day driven from Lebanon back to Nashville.

It is reported that Gen. Buell has possession of Chattanooga, but this needs confirmation.

Provost Guard for New York.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The *Express* announces that Superintendent of Police, Mr. Kennedy, today received orders from Washington authorizing him to act as Provost Marshal, with his officers as guard.

Launch of the Frigate Lackawanna.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The new frigate Lackawanna was successfully launched to-day.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SCOTIA OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, Aug. 9.—The steamer Scotia passed Cape Race at 10 o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 24 instant.

Earl Russell justifies the vigilance of the Federal cruisers at the Bahamas.

The United States gunboat Tuscarora was at Queenstown, watching for a Confederate steamer which left Liverpool but put back to Holyhead and there lost all her crew.

The sloop-of-war St. Louis was at Maderia, July 22d.

The *Independence Belge* asserts that France, Russia and England are negotiating a plan for mediation, and that the two former have submitted a plan to the latter, which has not been replied to yet.

It is rumored that a British envoy has been sent to Washington to urge President Lincoln to take the initiative in peace measures to avoid mediation.

Earl Russell recommends strict attention to the Queen's neutrality proclamation.

General Pope's orders to subsist his army upon the enemy is construed as the adoption of a system of rapine.

General Forrey left Cherbourg on the 29th for Vera Cruz. Troops were being rapidly embarked also.

LATEST.

The United States gunboat Tuscarora left Queenstown on the evening of the 1st, destination unknown.

The French have re-occupied the Roman frontiers.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation for his volunteers to assemble at Sicily, saying that the time for action has arrived. The destination of the expedition was unknown.

Cotton on Saturday closed firm, with sales of 10,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators. Market closed firm with an upward tendency.

Breadstuffs are dull.

Con ols closed at 93¾@93¾.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday morning.—Flour closed yesterday with a declining tendency. Wheat is quiet and partially 1d. lower. Corn is active and a trifle higher.

Provisions closed dull.

Consols closed on Friday at 93⅞@94.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 6.—Col. Hovey's regiment, when twenty-three miles south of Helena, had a skirmish on Saturday. They had one killed and one wounded. The Rebels had several killed.

It is reported that a fight took place on Sunday between two companies of U. S. troops, acting as an escort to a provision train of sixty wagons, and a large body of Texas Rangers, at the mouth of the St. Francis river. The former were dispersed, many of them captured, and the wagons destroyed. The same day 90 U. S. troops, fifteen miles above Helena, were surprised and all killed or captured except two. Col. Daniels, of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, has arrived at Madison. The St. Francis detachment of Indiana troops, under Col. Fitch, has been sent out on the Jacksonport road, from Helena, to intercept the Texans, but had not returned up to last night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Exchange of Prisoners at Aikens Landing.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—A gentleman who was at Aikens Landing on Thursday gives an interesting account of the exchange of prisoners at that point. Our vessels arrived there at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the course of six hours delivered the three thousand and thirteen Rebel prisoners to Commissioner Robert Ould. The United States prisoners had a kind welcome, and were in an almost famished condition, they had having been two small biscuits only for the entire day. They had suffered extensively for want of water, and it was only after the entrance of Mr. Ould with the Colonel having charge of them that they were permitted in squads to quench their excessive thirst at a well. Captain S. Stevenson, of the Marine Artillery, commanded with our boats, distributed food and otherwise relieved their necessities. They remained over night at the landing, Mr. Aiken, the proprietor of the plantation, furnishing them with straw on which to sleep. Early next day they were taken on board our transports. Mr. Ould acknowledged that the Rebel prisoners had been better treated by the United States authorities than our own men at Richmond, and favorably the contrast between the two parties afforded proof of this fact.

The exchange has been completed so far as officers and private soldiers lately confined in Richmond and vicinity, and some time this week the arrangement for an exchange of officers is expected to be consummated.

Officers Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—An order has been issued, calling upon all officers who are on parole to report their names, rank and address to the Adjutant-General; that arrangements may be made for their exchange. The following officers have been exchanged, and may at once report for duty:—Col. Kenly, 1st Maryland; Lieut. Col. Hoffman, 8th U. S. Infantry; Major Cilz, 12th Infantry, and Major Dwight, of the 24 Massachusetts; Captain Wallace, of the 1st Infantry; Captains Bowman and Hopkins, Lieutenants Stone, Van Horn and Lay, 14 Infantry; Captains Gibbs of the 3d Cavalry, Stevenson and Potter and Lieutenants Plummer, Hancock and Ryan, of the 7th Infantry; Captain Jordan, of the 8th Infantry; Lieutenants McNally and Cressy, of the 3d Cavalry.

Colonel Corcoran will be exchanged for Colonel Hanson.

Evasion of Military Duty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The recent orders to prevent the evasion of military duty are designed to operate on two classes of persons, viz: Those who contemplate leaving the United States for the purpose of evading their military duty, and those who leave their own State or place of residence and go into other States for the same purpose. The object is to compel every citizen of the United States subject to military duty to bear his share in supporting the Government. Instructions have been prepared and will be issued on Monday to military commandants, marshals and police officers, respecting the mode of executing the orders so as to interfere as little as possible with individual pursuits and business, and limit the operation of the order to cases of evasion.

A Correction.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—In the special orders of July 30th, from the Adjutant-General's office, Major J. H. Richardson was dismissed the service by direction of the President. This was published in some of the newspapers, but others in copying the statement made it appear that Major-General Richardson was dismissed. There is an officer—Israel B. Richardson, who was the commission of Major-General by gallantry in the field, and it is but just he should be thus relieved from the unfavorable position in which an error of the press has placed him.

Unconditionally Released.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Wm. H. Marshall, recently arrested by the Provost Marshal for publishing a letter in the Laurence (Mass.) *American*, reflecting on the Colonel and Major of the 14th Massachusetts regiment, has been unconditionally released.

Official Announcement of the Murder of General McCook.

HEADQUARTERS, ALABAMA, August 9.

L. Thomas, Adjutant General:—

It is with pain I inform you that Brigadier General Robert McCook died at 12 M. on the 6th, of a gun-shot wound or wounds, inflicted by guerillas on the previous day, near New Market, Alabama. He was indisposed, and was riding in an ambulance, some distance ahead of his brigade, with a number of his staff and a small escort. He had stopped to see about a camping ground for his command, when the party was attacked by a band of guerillas, one of whom rode up to the ambulance and shot him in the side.

D. C. BUELL,
[Signed] Major General Commanding.

The Golden Gate Disaster—Names of the Lost.

NEW YORK, August 9.—A list of passengers known to be lost on the steamer Golden Gate has been kindly furnished by Allen McLane, President of the California Steamship Company, as follows: Lost.—N. W. Jones, surgeon of the ship; Mrs. S. O. McMullen, two infants and servant; the servant of J. Whitney, Jr.; H. J. Dennis and niece; Mrs. A. J. Greene and infant; Rev. C. Keith, Mrs. C. Adams and infant; Mrs. Horton, Dr. J. O. Boden, J. Gallagher, H. P. Davis, Miss C. E. Coggswell, C. J. Thiry, Mrs. B. Kursch and two children; D. A. Neurse, M. Sedlog, E. Preobt, E. Leim and servant; J. E. Cook, Capt. J. W. Richards, wife and two children; L. Baccigalupi, C. B. Bonestel, Mrs. Wright and child; Mrs. C. A. Morrison, T. Fause, P. Schuer, Edward Roepke, J. Rainer, wife and infant; J. Drey, Henry Gerstung wife and child.

Second Cabin.—J. Forbes, J. M. Chesney, Mrs. Lawrenceworth and child, J. Neels, wife and child, E. H. Fulton and three children, Mrs. L. Behnick and infant, J. R. Bird, Mrs. A. Stine, Mrs. J. M. Cover and infant, S. Frances, Mrs. J. C. Bryan, J. C. Lancaster; R. T. Hawkins, Miss G. Barber.

Steerage.—G. Harris, B. Long, G. Downing, J. Shay, M. N. Harriman, N. Brown, M. Massey, A. F. Clark, J. Clark, M. Olsen, J. Gauley, T. N. Olcott, R. Smith, R. Favers, R. Bernard, E. Bellet, G. Isham, T. C. Exley, J. Walin Brooke, A. Jackson, J. Haskin, J. Henry, Mich. Pierce, M. Pierce, H. Pierce, T. O. Ryan, T. J. Shore, H. Winkleman, S. B. Goodell, J. Bradburll, J. Chambers, J. B. Moore, L. Bacon, P. Cudloboc, L. Carroll, A. Eppell, J. Roim, W. Herbert, P. Dorbecing, G. Newton, Mrs. Derbey, S. Gilliert, J. D. Eler, V. Celiela, P. Wilkinson, J. Fry, A. Breller, F. Clare, A. Smith and wife, and four children, Mrs. Mary Clark, A. Ferringuh, Miss A. Chambers, C. H. Hill, A. L. Eppes, L. Graum, H. P. Stephens, G. W. Ringer, W. B. Sweeney, Jas. Hewitt, John Varup, A. Patterson, Geo. Weller, G. P. Sterrus, J. Sheridan, D. H. Prebel, G. Ratfy, E. Petigrove, T. Waddling, J. Meigher, J. Brorick, J. Craft, J. Graner, C. Galliday, D. O. Eary, A. M. Clark, P. W. Brooey, colored; W. J. Davis, G. Graum, O. Bradley, P. H. Moran, G. Matthewson, O. O. Farwell, V. U. Moore, P. Webster, E. H. Williams, P. Rowan, John Gardens, Lewis Andrews, R. W. Henderson, J. Breed, Mrs. Hartland, J. Paoga, M. Blanchs, M. Arens, G. Bruse. H. M. Wickenmer, second mate of the steamer, is among those saved.

The Murder of General McCook.

NASHVILLE, August 8.—The body of General McCook was forwarded to Cincinnati this morning. The 9th Ohio regiment, of which he was originally colonel, inflicted a severe chastisement upon the people residing at the scene of his murder. Several dwellings were in flames at one time.

From New Orleans and the Gulf and Atlantic Coast.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The steamer Connecticut, from New Orleans on the 31st, Mobile bar on the 1st, Pensacola 3d, Port Royal 5th, arrived here this morning with a large mail from the South. Among the passengers are Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Col. Cuthbert.

The health of the troops at Pensacola is good.

It was rumored that the yellow fever had appeared at Key West.

General Hunter and Commodore Dupont are making preparations to receive the Savannah steam ram.

The flag-ship Hartford, with Commodore Farragut, together with the frigates Richmond, Brooklyn, gunboats Oneida, Iroquois and the rest of the fleet, arrived at New Orleans on the 29th, anchoring off the city.

The steamship Philadelphia had arrived from New York.

A reconnoissance, by two gunboats, to Manchac and Covington found everything as Colonel Kilbaldi left it. No bridges had been re-built, nor were any indications of the enemy seen.

The steamboat Ceres, after landing some three hundred negroes who had been employed near Vicksburg, some distance below, was fired into by the Rebels on shore, eight shot striking her. Captain Brooke, of the 7th Vermont regiment, was killed by a shot which went through the cabin. She arrived at New Orleans on the 29th.

Safety of the U. S. Paymasters.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8.—Paymaster Speed has just arrived from Corinth, and reports the safety of all the paymasters, stated to have been recently captured near Humboldt with $1,800,000. The story arose from the destruction of the trestle work on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, on the 28th ultimo, 10 miles north of Jackson, by 150 of Baxter's rebel guerillas. Mr. Harlton, the senior paymaster, stopped over night at Humboldt, proceeding the day after the repair of the railroad to Corinth where he telegraphed the paymaster destined to Corinth to come down. The remainder of them, who left Louisville with the former, went in discharge of their duties to Memphis and [illegible].

Detention of European Steamers for the Examination of Passengers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The steamers Etna and Saxonia, about to sail hence for Europe, were detained till this evening to permit an examination of passengers, under the Secretary of War's order relative to persons seeking to escape the military draft.

The Saxonia has 457 passengers, and the Etna 575. Some of them will doubtless be detained, but the War Department has consented to allow all to go who procured their tickets before the order was promulgated.

The Etna takes out $170,000 in specie.

Sinking of a Steam Ferry Boat in New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The steamer City of New York collided with the ferry boat Nebraska this morning, and the latter was sunk. No lives were lost, owing to the admirable management of Capt. Jewett, of the City of New York.

The Stampede to Canada.

DETROIT, Augus. 9.—The stampede into Canada of persons liable to military duty, which has been going on briskly for several days, was effectually stopped to-day, by a rigid enforcement of the order of the Secretary of War.

New York Quota Under First Call Nearly Full.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The State's quota, under the first order for 300,000 volunteers, is full, except 1,200 men, easily to be completed by Tuesday, when the regiments will commence to march.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, AUGUST 9.]

Confederate Retaliation for Gen. Pope's Orders.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The despatch-boat Henry Berdan, under charge of Captain Stevenson, of the Pennsylvania Artillery, arrived here to-night, bringing Adjutant-General Thomas.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Monday, the 4th, says that a day of retribution is at hand for the outrages which have so long characterized the conduct of the enemy in their prosecution of the war.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 54.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } RICHMOND, August 1, 1862. }

First. The following orders are published for the information and observance of all concerned:

Second. Whereas, by a general order dated the 22d day of July, 1862, issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, under the order of the President of the United States, the military commanders of that Government within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, are directed to seize and use any property, real or personal, belonging to the inhabitants of this Confederacy, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, and no provision is made for any compensation to the owners of private property thus seized and appropriated by the military authorities of the United States; and whereas, by General Order No. 49, issued by Major General Pope, commanding the forces of the enemy in Northern Virginia, it is ordered that all commanders of any army corps, divisions, brigades, and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within their reach in the rear of their respective commands. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and shall furnish sufficient security for its observance, will be permitted to remain in their houses, and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations; those who refuse shall be conducted South beyond the extreme pickets of the army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines, or at any place in the rear, they will be considered and treated as spies, and be punished by sentence of military law. If any person, having taken the oath of allegiance as above specified, be found to have violated it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to the public use.

And whereas, by an order issued on the 13th of July, Major William Steadman, a cavalry officer of this brigade, has been ordered to arrest five of the most prominent citizens of Page county, Virginia, to be held as hostages, and to suffer death in the event of any of the soldiers of said Steinwehr being shot by bushwhackers, by which term are meant the citizens of this Confederacy, who have taken up arms to defend their lives and families.

Fifth. And whereas, it results from the above orders, that some of the military authorities of the United States, not content with the unjust and aggressive warfare hitherto waged with savage cruelty against an unoffending people, and exasperated by the failure of their efforts to subjugate them, have now determined to violate all the rules and usages of war, and to convert the hostilities, hitherto waged against armed forces, into a campaign of robbery and murder against innocent citizens and peaceful tillers of the soil.

Sixth. And whereas, this Government, bound by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens, is thus driven to the necessity of adopting such just measures of retribution and retaliation as shall seem adequate to repress and punish these barbarities. And whereas, the orders above recited have only been published and made known to this Government since the signature of a cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war, which cartel, in so far as it provides for an ex hange of prisoners hereafter captured, would never have been signed or agreed to by this Government, if the intention to change the war into a system of indiscriminate murder and robbery had been made known to it. And whereas, a just regard to humanity forbids that the repression of crime, which this Government is thus compelled to enforce, should be unnecessarily extended to retaliation on the enlisted men in the army of the United States, who may be unwilling instruments of the savage cruelty of their commanders, so long as there is hope that the excesses of the enemy may be checked or prevented by retribution on the commissioned officers, who have the power to avoid guilty action by refusing service under a Government which seeks their aid in the perpetration of such infamous barbarities.

Seventh. Therefore, it is ordered that Major General Pope, Brigadier General Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands, be, and they are hereby expressly and specially declared to be not entitled to be considered as soldiers, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the cartel for the parole of future prisoners of war.

Ordered, further, that in the event of the capture of Major General Pope or Brigadier General Steinwehr, or of any commissioned officer serving under them, the captive so taken shall be held in close confinement, so long as the orders expressed shall continue in force, and unrepealed by the competent military authorities of the United States, and that in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy, by virtue or under the pretext of any one of the orders hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial, whether under the pretence of such citizen being a spy or hostage, or any other pretence, it shall be the duty of the commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung, out of the commissioned officers, prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own citizens thus murdered by the enemy.

By order,
[Signed] S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

President Davis' Letter to General Lee.

The following is the letter of President Davis to Gen. Lee, instructing him to communicate the facts in the above order to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armies:

RICHMOND, July 31, 1862.—SIR:—On the 22d of this month a cartel for the general exchange of prisoners of war was signed between Major-General D. H. Hill, in behalf of the Confederate States, and Major-General John A. Dix, in behalf of the United States.

By the terms of this cartel it is stipulated that all prisoners of war hereafter taken shall be discharged on parole till exchanged.

Scarcely had that cartel been signed when the military authorities of the United States commenced a practice changing the whole character of the war from such as becomes civilized nations, into a campaign of indiscriminate robbery and murder.

The general order issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, in the city of Washington, on the very day the cartel was signed in Virginia, directs the military commanders of the United States to take the private property of our people for the convenience and use of their armies, without compensation.

The general order issued by Major-General Pope on the 23d day of July, the day after the signing of the cartel, directs the murder of our peaceful inhabitants as spies, if found quietly tilling the farms in his rear, even outside of his lines, and one of his Brigadier-Generals, Steinwehr, has seized upon innocent and peaceful inhabitants to be held as hostages, to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood, if any of his soldiers are killed by some unknown persons whom he designates as "Bushwackers." Under this state of facts, this Government has issued the enclosed general order, recognizing General Pope and his commissioned officers to be in the position which they have chosen for themselves, that of robbers and murderers, and not that of public enemies, entitled, if captured, to be considered as prisoners of war. We find ourselves driven by our enemies by steady progress towards a practice which we abhor and which we are vainly struggling to avoid.

Some of the military authorities of the United States seem to suppose that better success will attend a savage war in which no quarter is to be given, and no age or sex to be spared, than has hitherto been secured by such hostilities as are alone recognized to be lawful by civilized men in modern times.

For the present we renounce our right of retaliation on the innocent, and shall continue to treat the private enlisted soldiers of General Pope's army as prisoners of war, but if, after the notice to the Government at Washington, of our confining repressive measures to the punishment only of the commissioned officers who are willing participants in these crimes, these savage practices are continued, we shall be reluctantly forced to the last resort of accepting the war on the terms observed by our foes, until the outraged voice of a common humanity forces a respect for the recognized rules of war.

While these facts would justify our refusal to execute the generous cartel by which we have consented to liberate an excess of thousands of prisoners held by us beyond the number held by the enemy, a sacred regard to plighted faith, shrinking from the merest appearance of breaking a promise, prevents our resort to this extremity.

Nor do we desire to extend to any other forces of the enemy the punishment merited alone by General Pope and the commissioned officers as choose to participate in the execution of his infamous orders.

You are hereby instructed to communicate to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States the contents of this letter, and a copy of the enclosed general order, to the end that he may be notified of our intention not to consider the officers hereafter captured from General Pope's army as prisoners of war. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS.
To General R. Lee, commanding.

The Retaliatory Order.

From the Richmond Enquirer, August 4.

It appears from the above that the orders from the War Department in Washington, and of Gen. Pope and his subaltern Steinwehr, proceed of our Government that immediate attention which was due to proceedings so heinous and so broad in their application. Nothing which has occurred in the practical conduct of the war has more deeply offended and aroused the indignation and resentment of our people, than the outrages which it is the object of the order from our War Department to redress.

The promptness and the resolution with which the case has been met by our excellent President, will be hailed by our people as another proof of the vigilance and fidelity with which he watches over their rights and dignity.

The subject was one which demanded a careful consideration under the lights of wisdom and the promptings of courage. It is very easy to cry out in favor of raising "the black flag;" but those who really desire it are very inconsiderate. War is terrible enough at best, and it especially does not become a people looking to the high stand for honor, and chivalry, and refinement, which we aspire to take among the nations, to add to its horrors. President Davis, therefore, expresses a very proper and sincere regret at being forced to take cognizance of conduct on the part of the enemy so utterly opposed to the dictates of humanity and to the rules of civilized war, as to demand the sterrest treatment. Nothing was left, however, but to deter our fellow citizens, the old man and the infant, the matron and the maid, and leave them exposed to all the atrocities of the marauding and murdering soldiery, licensed and even encouraged to plunder and murder under the pubblished orders of their chief, or else to express such barbarities by the intimidation and stifling of retaliation. The discharge of this painful and solemn duty the President has not shunned. The people will sustain, nay, even applaud it; for there was no alternative but humanity and ruin. The civilized world will justify it as absolutely forced upon us, and will visit the blame upon our atrocious enemies, to whom it entirely belongs. The consequences of this step we are yet to see.

We trust it will bring the madmen at Washington to their senses, and that they will henceforth restrain their malice within the conventional bounds. If, however, the result should be otherwise, if, instead of redress, they should respond by new outrages—it is easy to see that quickly the rules of war will all be laid aside, and extermination become the watchword of their rifle. Deplorable as this would be, we shrink not from it if forced upon us. We will meet the foul foe on any terms he may lead us to event to submit and eternal separation.

Let our people and our soldiery prepare themselves for the new order of things, and for whatever may follow. The terrors of war may increase upon us; but they will increase upon our foes in still greater degree. Our soldiers, who may soon confront the lines of Pope in battle, are, many of them, the husbands, the sons, the brothers of the gentle wives, the feeble parents, and the tender sisters, who now groan under Pope's intolerable oppression. Need any one guess how *these* will fight when fighting for the rescue? We imagine it hardly needed a mandate from the War Department to consider Pope as forfeit to the shoot he must be one of them! Nay, their sympathizing comrades from other sections and other States would have shared their vengeance to the full, and assisted gladly in the righteous retribution.

It will be seen that, for the present, the President has withdrawn the protection due to prisoners of war from those who voluntarily share in by his enlistment. The private soldier is bound resign if he hates his work; by retaining his commission he becomes a party to the wickedness, and justly forfeits all claim to clemency.

We take the occasion to say that the President is also demanding redress for the outrages of the enemy in other quarters. Government (although captious critics seem not to understand it) has to act with dignity, and with certainty as to facts.—To obtain these facts sometimes occasions what seems to be delay; but the people may rest in full confidence that whatever is proper to be done will be attended to by our Government with all the despatch consistent with the nature of the duty. We have authority for saying that communications were sent to the Lincoln Government, some weeks since, respecting the execution of Mumford at New Orleans, and other outrages committed by the Yankee generals; but no reply has yet been received. Another demand has recently been made in regard to them and the additional atrocities perpetrated by the Lincoln officials in different parts of the Confederate States. A short time has been given to the Federal authorities within which to reply, before orders will be issued for the execution of the measures necessary for the repression of these outrages.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 5th.

Whether Lincoln will retreat from the policy lately entered upon, we hardly venture an opinion. It is too plain, from the Northern papers which have reached us, that his proclamation of rapine, murder, and devastation is but in harmony with the leaders of the war spirit at the North, and with the ravings of the mob. To the most violent, of the most rabid class, Lincoln seems to have totally surrendered himself. Whether, heretofore, he sincerely reflected conservatism in order to attach to his standards the less inclined among his own people, until, aided by the passions of war, he should guide them little by little into the abolition camp; or, whether in despair of success he has abandoned himself to the most desperate expedients and to the paroxysms of irresponsible rage—it matters not now. He promises to conduct the war after a fashion that shall please the most malignant fanatic reckoned among our foes. The promise has been greeted by the applause of the mob throughout the North. Lincoln is redeeming it. He has issued his proclamation giving the confiscation law its full and immediate force; he has bid his soldiers consider themselves freebooters, and to murder all who do not swiftly kiss the dust at their bidding. The war upon our armies is turned into a war upon infants, and females and invalids! To the utmost extent in his power he labors to unsettle our society, and to involve us in servile war.

All this the North applauds. Will Lincoln recede? Can he? For the sake of humanity, we hope he can and will. In like manner, it will be remembered, when Lincoln's Government called our privateersmen pirates, the epithet was reechoed throughout the North, and the determination to hang them was declared and applauded. But when we showed them that we had Davis, Stephens and others would hang at the other end of the same rope there was a sober second thought. And how much better this was than if victims and hostages had suffered! We hope for a similar deliverance now—but if not, we shall present to the world an example of moderation under enormous provocation, and of a stern and terrible redress when moderation will not avail. We will show Lincoln that if he failed of his wicked attempt when employing the means of civilized war, he shall be doubly unsuccessful and doubly punished when taking counsel of the fiends of the bottomless pit.

A War of Plunder.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The order of Pope, commanding the arrest of all citizens who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, is a part of the policy of plunder which the North has now unblushingly inaugurated and proclaimed. They know that not one in a hundred of the Southern people will accept the oath, and their object in exacting it is to force the inhabitants of invaded districts to flight, in order that the field may be left open to plunder. Indeed, the policy of outrage and brutality which they have put in practice everywhere is designed more to forward their schemes of plunder than to forward any other purpose. The Yankee is not by nature a tyrant and oppressor; but he is the most avaricious being in the human shape. For riches his race have become a nation of liars and swindlers; for riches he will murder, steal and commit every crime; and, of course, it has resulted that, for the sake of plundering a great community of wealthy people like those of the South, the Yankee race will eagerly apostatize from the tenets of the Declaration of Independence, and out-Herod even the Austrians in the relentless rigor of the despotism they impose upon the victims of their rapacity.

Col Morgan's Official Report.

MOBILE, August 2.—A special despatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Knoxville, 31st ult., says: "Morgan's official report states that he took 20 towns, captured 1,200 prisoners, and destroyed property valued at $2,000,000. Among the spoils taken from the enemy are 20,000 stand of arms, and numbers of mules and horses. Colonel George St. Leger Greenfield, of the British army, distinguished himself, charging in front on several occasions. He was slightly wounded."

From Nassau.

CHARLESTON, August 2.—News from Nassau to July 30 has been received. The steamships Kate and Herald had arrived at Nassau from the Confederate coast. The Herald was attacked off Nassau by a Yankee war steamer, which fired a whole broadside into her, but the aim of the Yankees being too high, the Herald escaped into port with only one shot through her hull.