THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 278. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIED.

On the morning of the 13th instant, MARY ADELAIDE, aged 43 years, consort of William T. Rice, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas and Ann Lamdin. May she rest in peace.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on to-morrow (Friday) morning, at nine o'clock, from her late residence, No. 81 South Bond street, thence to St. Patrick's Church, Broadway.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

Fuller particulars of the battle of Cedar Mountain as furnished to the New York journals by their correspondents on the field, impart, to a considerable extent, the information which is so necessary to the formation of a correct decision in regard to that brief but bloody conflict. That, for the forces engaged, the loss on the Federal side was almost beyond precedent is alike conceded by the accounts derived from semi-official and from less responsible sources. It is conjectured that the Confederate loss was at least equally severe; but as the latter held possession of the battle-ground during the whole of the ensuing day—according to the statement made by the correspondent of the New York *Herald*—and had buried most of their dead before the Federal detachment arrived on the field to perform the same melancholy offices for their fallen comrades, it was scarcely possible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the extent of their casualties. The same writer tells a singularly contradictory story respecting the flag of truce of which so much has been said in the Northern papers. He states, in the first place, that Lieut. Elliott Johnston, of Gen. Garnett's staff, made his appearance on the battle-field, waving a white flag; but he subsequently adds, that it was not to ask permission to do that which the Confederates had already nearly accomplished, but to allow the Federal troops to bury *their* dead, granting them two hours for that purpose, the time being subsequently extended "by mutual consent." Lieut. Johnston, moreover, claimed possession, it is said, of all the arms, &c., left upon the field, and refused to let them be removed. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in commenting upon the battle, declares that "the position of our army on the battle-field could not have been worse. The enemy had every advantage in position and numbers, and was therefore successful. Yes! I say successful, although official reports will probably announce a victory." Such, however, has not been the fact. No victory has been officially claimed. We are, indeed, told that "Stonewall Jackson's flight shows that he fears our troops;" that "it is thought he will not stop until he reaches the fortifications of Richmond;" perform the same sad offices for their fallen comrades, and that "Jackson's servant has just reached the quarters of Gen. McDowell, and reports that Jackson admits a loss of over two thousand men in the engagement of Saturday." A later telegram from Gen. Pope's Headquarters covers the report of Brigadier-General Buford, who states that he pursued and dispersed the retreating enemy in the direction of Orange Court House, as far as Crooked river, which was swollen to such an extent that the artillery could not cross. A part of his cavalry, however, swam the river and continued the pursuit to Robinson's river. A good many of the Federal wounded that were taken prisoners by the Confederates in the fight of Saturday were found during the pursuit "almost abandoned," and Major Andrews, chief of artillery to Gen. Jackson, being badly wounded, was also overtaken at Crooked river in charge of an assistant Surgeon. Gen. Buford further reports that the enemy's flight was most precipitate, and that his old camp was strewn with dead men and horses, and arms.

Owing, it is said, to severe injuries to General Banks his command has been transferred to General William s.

The town of Independence, Missouri, was captured by guerillas recently, and the garrison at that point, numbering three hundred and fifty men, was surprised and taken prisoners.

A telegram from General John C. Breckinridge, published in the Richmond papers, announces the capture of Baton Rouge. "We occupied," he reports, "the whole of the town and the battle-field until evening; but no decisive result was obtained after my last despatch. * * * * We burned nearly all of their camps and a large amount of stores, and cut them up badly. General Williams and other prominent officers are killed." There being no water between the Mississippi and Colletts river, ten miles distant from Baton Rouge, he states that he removed to Colletts river at his own time and in order. The steam-ram Arkansas did not co-operate in the attack on Baton Rouge as reported. The rumor of her having been blown up previously is officially confirmed.

Special despatches from Knoxville report the defeat and capture of the Federal forces, under General Morgan, at Cumberland Gap; but the Richmond *Examiner*, whilst not doubting a handsome success in that quarter, intimates that it is possible "the account of the telegraphist is somewhat rose-colored."

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE PURSUIT OF JACKSON.

The Enemy Retreating in Great Confusion —Their Camp Ground Found Strewn with Dead Men and Horses—Major Andrews, Chief of Jackson's Artillery, Found Badly Wounded.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, August 13, 1862.

Major General Halleck:

The subjoined report was received at 1 o'clock this morning:

JNO. POPE,
Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE, 2d CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, August 12, 1862.

Colonel Geo. D. Ruggles, Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions received from the General commanding the army of Virginia, this morning I proceeded in the direction of Orange Court House with the 1st Vermont cavalry, Colonel Tompkins; 1st Michigan, Colonel Broadhead; 1st Virginia, Lieut. Col. Richmond; 5th New York, Colonel De Forrest, all cavalry regiments, and four pieces of artillery.

About three or four miles from your headquarters I discovered the pickets of the enemy, and soon after two large bodies of cavalry and infantry filed with footmen. A strong line of skirmishers here was thrown out, which soon drove in the pickets. When in range of the enemy a few shells were thrown, which dispersed him in all directions. The footmen kept in the woods, and fled by the Rapidan station. The cavalry fled down the Orange Court House road. I pursued them continually (learning an ambuscade) to Crooked river, which had swollen to such an extent that my artillery could not cross. Part of the 1st Vermont and 1st Virginia cavalry swam the river and continued the pursuit to Robinson river, which was so full and turbulent as to be extremely dangerous.

In the pursuit a good many prisoners, wounded in Saturday's fight, were found almost abandoned. Major Andrews, Chief of Artillery to General Jackson, was found badly wounded at Crooked river, in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

The flight of the enemy after Saturday's fight was most precipitate and in great confusion. His old camp was strewn with dead men and horses and arms. His flag of truce yesterday, to bury his dead, afforded some more time for his escape. The enemy to-day has the benefit of a hard rain, which put high water between us.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed] JOHN BURFORD,
Brigadier General.

The Retreat of "Stonewall" Jackson

CULPEPER COURT HOUSE, Virginia, August 12.—Stonewal l Jackson's flight shows that he fears our troops. On Saturday he engaged with his whole force, numbering at least 20,000 men, a position of the corps of Gen. Banks, who behaved nobly, holding the enemy in check, and with the aid of one Division of Gens. McDowell's and Sigel's corps, which arrived late in the day, driving him from several positions and finally from the field of battle. Jackson's loss can scarcely be less than 1,500 men. Our loss is much less. It was the bloodiest battle of the war. On Sunday Jackson remained idle. The troops on both sides being exhausted. On Monday he asked for a truce to bury his dead, a large proportion of which still lie on the field of battle.

This morning his whole army was gone, pursued by General Buford with his cavalry and artillery, which quickened his pace towards Gordonsville, compelling him to burn the bridges to save himself. It is thought he will not stop until he reaches the fortifications at Richmond.

General Pope has thus far fully met public expectation. The enemy show their backs only, and the Valley of the Shenandoah and the whole country, from Manassas to Gordonsville, is no longer polluted by the presence of armed Rebels.

Jackson's servant has just reached the quarters of General McDowell, and reports that Jackson admits a loss of over two thousand men in the engagement of Saturday. No wonder he retreated so hastily.

Further from Culpeper.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Advices from Culpeper, dated yesterday, say that owing to the severe injuries to Gen. Banks, the command of the 2d corps devolves upon Gen. Williams. Brig. Gen. Crawford commands Williams's Division, and Gen. Green commands the division of Gen. Augur, who is severely, but not dangerously wounded. An escaped prisoner saw at Orange Court House, Gen. Prince and Capt. Wilkins in the hands of the enemy, on their way to Richmond.

On visiting the battle field many, if not the greater part of our dead officers were found, some partially and others entirely stripped of their uniforms.

The dead Union and Rebel soldiers lay about promiscuously. Generals Stewart and Earl held the field and conversed freely with our wounded officers about the battle. They stated that the full brigades of Generals A. P. Hill, Longstreet and Ewell were opposed to our small band of heroes, and that they were terribly cut to pieces by our fire, leading to the inference that they suffered fully as much as ourselves. As previously stated, Jackson commanded the field in person.

General Roberts, of General Pope's staff, who is Military Governor of the post at Culpeper, on the day of the battle, rendered invaluable assistance by his military experience.

ANOTHER REBEL THREAT OF RETALIATION.

Correspondence between Gen. Lee and Gen. Halleck.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The following letter from the Rebel General Lee to General McClellan, has been transmitted to headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, July 21st, 1862.

To Major General G. B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL.—It has come to my knowledge that many of our citizens engaged in peaceful avocations have been arrested and imprisoned because they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, while others, by hard and harsh treatment, have been compelled to take an oath not to bear arms against that Government.

I have learned that about one hundred of the latter class have recently been released from Fortress Monroe. This Government refuses to admit the right of the authorities of the United States to arrest our citizens and extort from them their parole not to render military service to their country, under the penalty of incurring punishment in case they fall into the hands of your forces. I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that such oaths will not be regarded as obligatory, and persons who take them will be required to render military service. Should your Government treat the rendition of such service, by these persons, as a breach of parole, and punish it accordingly, this Government will resort to retaliatory measures as the only means of compelling the observance of the rules of civilized warfare.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant

[Signed] R. E. LEE,
General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, August 13, 1862.

To Major General Geo. B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL—I have just received from the Adjutant General's office your letter of July 30th, enclosing a letter from General R. E. Lee, of July 21st.

The letters of General Dix and Major Moore will furnish you with the proper information for a reply to General Lee's complaints in regard to the treatment of prisoners at Fortress Monroe. The Government of the United States has never authorized any extortion of oaths of allegiance or military parole, and has forbidden any measures to be resorted to tending to that end.

Instead of extorting oaths of allegiance and parole, it has refused the applications of several thousand prisoners to be permitted to take them and return to their homes in the rebel States.

At the same time this Government claims and will exercise the right to arrest, imprison or place beyond its military lines any persons suspected of giving aid and information to its enemies, or of any other treasonable act, and if persons so arrested voluntarily take the oath of allegiance, or give their military parole and afterwards violate their plighted faith, they will be punished according to the laws and usages of war. You will assure Gen. Lee that not one single threat of retaliation on his part will deter this Government from exercising its lawful rights over both persons and property, of whatever name or character. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[Signed] H. W. HALLECK,
General in-Chief U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, August 7th, 1862

To General R. E. Lee, Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL—[illegible] at the Adjutant General's Office, of the 21st, and, supposing from its endorsement, that it required no further reply, it was filed, without being shown to the President or Secretary of War. I learn today, for the first time, that said letter had been received, and hasten to reply.

No authentic information has been received in relation to the execution of either John Owen or Mumford, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of those alleged executions of which you will be duly informed.

I need hardly assure you, General, that so far as the United States authorities are concerned this contest will be carried on in strict accordance with the laws and usages of modern warfare, and that all excesses will be duly punished.

In regard to the burning of bridges within our lines by persons in disguise as peace-ful citizens, I refer you to my letter of the 22d of January last to General Price. I think you will find the views there expressed as not materially differing from those stated in your letter. In regard to retaliation by taking the lives of innocent persons, I know of no modern authority which justifies it except in the extreme case of a war with any uncivilized foe, which has himself first established such a barbarous rule. The United States will never countenance such a proceeding, unless forced to do so by the barbarous conduct of an enemy who first applies such a rule to our citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed] H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE "C. S.," NEAR RICHMOND, August 2d, 1862.

To the General Commanding the Army of the United States, Washington:

GENERAL—[illegible] 29th of June last I was informed by the Secretary of War to inquire of Major-General McClellan as to the truth of alleged murders committed on our citizens by officers of the United States army. The cases of Wm. B. Mumford, reported to have been murdered at New Orleans by order of Major-General B. F. Butler, and Colonel John Owen, reported to have been murdered in Missouri by order of Major-General Pope, were those referred to. I had the honor to be informed by Major-General McClellan that he had referred those inquiries to his Government for a reply. No answer has as yet been received.

The President of the Confederate States has since been credibly informed that numerous other officers of the army of the United States within the Confederacy have been guilty of felonies and capital offences which are punishable by all laws, human and divine. I am directed by him to bring to your notice a few of these best authenticated.—Newspapers received from the United States announce as a fact that Major General Hunter has armed slaves for the murder of their masters; and has thus done all in his power to inaugurate a servile war, which is more than that of the savage, inasmuch as it superadds other horrors to the indiscriminate slaughter of all ages, sexes and conditions.

Brigadier General Phelps is reported to have initiated at New Orleans the example set by Major General Hunter, on the coast of South Carolina.—Brigadier General G. N. Fitch is stated in the same journals to have murdered, in cold blood, two peaceful citizens, because one of his men, while in reading one of your proclamations, was killed by some unknown person, while defending his home.

I am instructed, by the President of the Confederate States, to repeat the inquiry relative to the cases of Mumford and Owens, and to ask whether the statements in relation to the action of General's Hunter, Phelps and Fitch are admitted to be true, and whether the conduct of these Generals is sanctioned by their Government.

I am further directed by his Excellency the President to give notice that on the week of not receiving a reply to these inquiries within fifteen days from the delivery of this letter that it will be assumed that the alleged facts are true and are sanctioned by the Government of the United States. In such event, on that Government will rest the responsibility of the retribution or retaliatory measures which shall be adopted to put an end to the merciless atrocities which now characterize the war against the Confederate States.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant
[Signed] R. E. LEE,
General Commanding.

To the General Commanding U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL.—In obedience to the order of his Excellency, the President of the Confederate States, I have the honor to make to you the following communication:

On the 22d of July last a cartel for a 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 the 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 "bushwhackers."

We find ourselves driven by our enemies by steady progress towards a practice which we allow, and which we are vainly struggling to avoid. Under these circumstances this Government has issued the accompanying general order, which I am directed by the President to transmit to you, recognizing Major-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 treated as prisoners of war.

The President also instructs me to inform you that we renounce our right of retaliation on the innocent, and will continue to treat the private enlisted soldiers of General Pope's army as prisoners of war; but if, after notice to your Government that we confine reprisals measures to the punishment of commissioned officers, who are willing participants in those crimes, the savage practice threatened in the order alluded to be persisted in, we shall be reluctantly forced to the last resort of accepting the war on the terms chosen by our enemies, until the voice of an outraged humanity shall compel a respect for the recognized usages of war.

While the President considers that the facts referred to would justify a refusal on our part to execute the cartel by which we have agreed to liberate an excess of prisoners of war in our hands, a sacred regard for plighted faith which shrinks from the imputation of breaking a promise precludes a resort to such an extremity; nor is it his desire to exercise any other forces of the United States the punishment merited by General Pope, and such commissioned officers as choose to participate in the execution of his infamous order.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[Signed] R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

[General Orders No. 55, from the Adjutant-General's office, Richmond, Va., August 1st, 1862, are enclosed, which were published in the city papers on Monday last. They refer to the future retaliatory course of the Southern Confederacy, in view of the recent orders of the President of the United States, and Generals Pope and Steinwehr.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, August 9, 1862.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL—Your two communications of the 2d inst., with enclosures, are received. As these papers are couched in language exceedingly insulting to the Government of the United States, I must respectfully decline to receive them. They are returned herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
General in Chief U. S. Army.

Clerks in the State Department Entering the Service.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—To-day Secretary Seward formally recommended to the employees in his Department that they furnish as many soldiers for the war as there are persons therein, fit for duty, below the age of forty-five. Of the entire number fifteen are capable for this purpose. The Secretary, at the same time, pledged himself to furnish three substitutes. The clerks promptly responded, and it is understood ten or eleven men have already been supplied by them, either personally or by substitute. The remainder to complete the quota will, it is hoped, soon be forthcoming.—Two of the clerks will leave Washington, to enter the service elsewhere.

Reconnoitering Expedition of the Ram Arkansas.

CAIRO, August 12.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 10th has the following:

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., the Rebel ram Arkansas came on a reconnoitering expedition up the river as far as Islands 67 and 68, within fifty miles of Helena. A few days since the Louisville, accompanied by the transports White Cloud and Iatan, started with the 33d Wisconsin regiment from Helena, to go up White river. The Louisville ran aground, and the expedition was abandoned because of the insufficiency of water, and returned to Helena just in time to miss the Arkansas. Had it been a few hours later, a collision must have taken place.

Reception of the Newly-Enlisted Troops—Employees of the Government to Take the Oath of Allegiance

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Brig. Gen. General S. Grey has been assigned to the duty of receiving and encamping troops as they arrive in the city from the several States.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War to the commanding officers of all armories and arsenals in the United States to administer the oath of allegiance to all employees under their command.

Rebel Accounts from East Tennessee—They Claim a Victory in the Fight at Cumberland Gap.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A despatch to the Richmond papers, dated Knoxville, 7th inst., says: Gen. Morgan has left Cumberland Gap, the road to Tazewell, 12 miles, with great slaughter, and was in full retreat.—Gen. Burton succeeded in gaining the Federal rear, and Stevenson being reinforced flanked Gen. Morgan's command, cutting the Federal army of East Tennessee. The Rebel General Caswell was assassinated six miles from Knoxville. The murderer was arrested.

Further from Independence, Missouri

LEXINGTON, August 12.—Later advices from Independence, Missouri, say that Lieutenant Colonel Buell, commanding that post, with fifty men, was taken completely by surprise yesterday morning. The men were quartered in a back building, which, after four hours hard fighting, was fired by the Rebels, when Buell surrendered. Our informant, who remained hid all day in the corn-field, says that the Rebels gave out that they intended to attack this city immediately. They will meet with a warm reception.

Banks of Issue in Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The following are the only regular banks of issue in the District of Columbia, and received as bankable, namely:—Bank of the Metropolis, Bank of Washington, Patriotic Bank of Washington, and the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, and the Bank of Commerce, Georgetown. This information is given for the protection of the distant public.

Another Rebel Gunboat.

CAIRO, August 12.—The steamer White Cloud, from Memphis on the 9th, brings news from Helena, Arkansas, that it was reported that the new Rebel gunboat Richmond, formerly the Star of the West, which has been fitting out up the Yazoo river, has got out into the Mississippi river and joined the Arkansas.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—Reports which are not confirmed at headquarters, indicate that the guerillas raid upon Calhoun and Rumsey counties, on the Green river, are creating considerable excitement on the Indiana border.

The steamer Vanango, for the Cumberland river, with cutlery stores, sunk at Smallhouse, on Sunday.

The Old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in the Field Again.

BOSTON, August 13.—The old 6th Massachusetts regiment, which was assaulted in Baltimore, have volunteered for the nine months' quota of the State.

Enrollment of Colored Men in Massachusetts

BOSTON, August 13.—Governor Andrew's instructions to the assessors of the State makes it their duty to include colored citizens in the enrollment subject to draft.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the New York Tribune.

ARREST OF KIDNAPPERS.

The public will, perhaps, not regret to learn that officers A. R. Ali and J. H. Wise were yesterday arrested by Gen. Wadsworth, on the charge of an illegal attempt to capture fugitive slaves. They had a hearing before Gen. Wadsworth this afternoon, and the result was that they were removed to the Old Capitol prison. On the way down they were allowed to report Justice Donn's, to whom they stated that Gen. Wadsworth said: "That the Circuit Court had no right to appoint Commissioners under the Fugitive Slave law, and therefore they were kidnappers." The charge against them is that they, upon the warrant of Mr. Phillips, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court, arrested seven slaves claimed by Mr. E. Berry, who, after an examination by Mr. Phillips, were restored to Mr. Berry.

SICK AND WOUNDED AT ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria is becoming like Washington—a vast hospital. Six hundred more wounded from the battle of Slaughter's Mountain have since arrived there, and 500 more are at Manassas, and will arrive to-night. Eight hundred convalescents have been, within three days, forwarded to other hospitals or sent to their regiments, and 500 or 600 more will be similarly disposed of. In all the hospitals of Alexandria, a dozen or more, not a woman is acting as nurse, or in any way alleviating the wants of the sick and wounded.

THE BATTLE OF CULPEPER—COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

From the Boston Courier (Editorial).

We are unable to see much cause for satisfaction in the late battle. The best that can be said of it is, that our troops having been reinforced, after an action in which they suffered severely, held their own for a time, and then retreated in a good deal of confusion to a position considerably in the rear of the battle-field, out of the range of the Confederate batteries. We must say that we do not see why our officers did not know more accurately what was before them; the fact of the extensive batteries on the Confederate side; and enough of his force to have had our own troops in sufficient numbers within supporting distance at the outset. We shall wait to get all the information likely to be afforded in regard to the whole affair, which now appears to us to have been far from well managed. There has been so much experience in that part of Virginia, there is such certainty that Jackson will show all his accustomed caution, skill and alertness, that, with the large force under the command of Gen. Pope, everything bearing the appearance of surprise or disaster ought to have been guarded against and prevented. The loss must have been very heavy, when so many officers suffered, and as usual in all battles where our State volunteers are engaged, the heart of Massachusetts is wrung with new pangs.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—Quite a panic occurred yesterday in this city among those wearing the uniforms of the United States military service. Provost Marshal Kennedy issued stringent orders to the members of the police force to arrest all uniformed persons and compel them to show passes, give a satisfactory reason for donning the army blue, or go to Governor's Island, to be there remanded to their respective posts of duty. For once shoulder-straps and blue jackets were placed upon an equal footing and impartial justice dispensed to delinquents. This course had become absolutely necessary on account of the vast number of deserters from the army of the Potomac. Some two hundred persons were arrested, many of whom were sent to camp on Governor's Island. At the Park Barracks yesterday seventy-five soldiers voluntarily reported themselves fit for duty, and requested transportation to their regiments.—*N. Y. Post, 13th.*

General J. G. Totten and Professor Bache, of the United States Topographical Corps, are now in Boston, for the purpose of inspecting its harbor fortifications.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA AND CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The Royal Mail steamship Scotia, Capt. Judkins, from Liverpool at 11.30 on the morning of the 2d, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 3d inst., arrived at New York at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The City of Baltimore, from Liverpool July 30th, also arrived at New York Tuesday morning.

There is much news of interest in our London and Paris files by these arrivals.

George Francis Train was imprisoned in London on the 1st inst., to prevent his embarking for America, where he intended to raise volunteers to carry on the war.

Reports had been current that Garibaldi had gone to Messina, but at latest dates he was still at Palermo.

The Viceroy of Egypt had quited England in his yacht for Cherbourg.

The race for the Goodwood cup was won in a canter by Lord W. Powlett's horse Tim Whiffler.—The second horse was Zetland, about a dozen lengths behind the winner, and the Wizard was third. There were only seven runners, and Mr. Ten Broeck's American horse Umpire was about the last in the race.

There was a report prevalent that a marriage in the tapis for the Prince of Wales. Two ladies are mentioned for him—one of Denmark and the other of the royal family of Prussia. The King of the Belgians, it is said, inclines to the former.

PRAYERS IN ENGLISH CHURCHES FOR PEACE IN AMERICA.

The Bishop of Oxford had addressed the subjoined letter to the churchwardens of his diocese:

CUDDESDON PALACE, July 30.

My dear Mr. Archdeacon—May I request you to communicate to the clergy of your Archdeaconry the following injunction from me as Ordinary? That on the Sunday after the receipt of it, they give notice to their congregations, at the conclusion of the Nicene Creed, in these terms: "You are earnestly desired to make your supplications to Almighty God, who is the author of peace and lover of concord, that He will promote peace among our brethern in America, and inspire their hearts with Christian unity and fellowship."

To which prayer, a short pause will for the present be made after the collect in the Litany, "that it may please Thee to give to all nations unity, peace and concord;" and also in the prayer, "for all sorts and conditions of men," after the words, "we commend to Thy fatherly goodness all those who are in any way afflicted or distressed in mind, body or estate." I am, my dear Mr. Archdeacon, your faithful friend and brother,

S. OXON.

SPIRIT OF THE LONDON JOURNALS ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

The *Morning Post* (Lord Palmerston's organ) comments upon General Pope's proclamation, that his army is henceforth to subsist on the country in which it happens to be carrying on military operations. The *Post* says this means that war is henceforth to be used in rapine, and that in fact it presents the obvious resource of a Government whose credit is failing. The same journal reviews Prince de Joinville's own account of the circumstances of the departure of the Orleans Princes from America, and says it is really idle to at unfortunate and deplorable account of the departure which has yet been given, and quite explains the alleged refusal of President Lincoln to receive the Princes in a farewell audience.

"THE DYING DOLPHIN"—AN INSULTING ARTICLE FROM THE THUNDERER.

From the London Times, 29th.

The colors of the dying dolphin are said to be very various, and beautiful in their variety.—The creature quivers and flutters in its unfeeling agony, and the sunbeams glance in differing angles from its scales. Perhaps, it might be just the same if we could see it as plainly in full life sporting joyfully upon the surface, and it may, therefore, be scarcely logical to infer from continual change of aspect and from constant diversity of color a gradual decrease of vital energy. Yet there is something about the varying tints and painful struggles of that spasmodic monster which now lies quivering upon the Western shores of the Atlantic, which strikes the spectator as somewhat exhausted.

Yesterday there was some entirely new phase of public opinion. In New York there are changes from brilliant green to deep yellow, and from deep yellow to dark gray, while Boston subsides from the brightest crimson to the dimmest dun. Boston, which used to fit out slave-traders, has taken to being them, and New York, which existed by the sweat of the South, has taken to speak of it disparagingly.

These signs, which are so encouraging to philanthropists, are of no good augury for the Union. Boston loved the slave trade as a maritime interest, and New York, which had millions invested in the planters' harvests, loved slavery as the security of her stock capital. In these great cities we have seen a succession of very varying demonstrations. Boston hated so most bitterly for our anti-slavery sympathies, and desired to go to war with us to shut our manufactures. New York hated us also for our abolition proclivities, but feared to go to war with us, lest she should for ever lose her Southern debtors and her tributary provinces. Deliance to England had its flush, and passed away; a rude attempt to arm to crush the rebellion succeeded, and is now fading like a dissolving view; sympathy with injured Fremont and sympathy with the negro took the next turn; defiance to all Abolitionists and a warning to European anti-slavery societies was the succeeding change in the color of this floundering public; and now we have a mild and fluttering agitation at New York, a succession of every hue, and a reiteration of slavery and abolition, protective tariffs and free commerce, the expulsion of all who dissent, and the coercion of all who remain, and a mild and indignated form, a declaration that the Union is an institution of Deity, and a solemn appeal to Providence as an eternal decree upon the rivers and mountains of the Continent."

Invaders as the North are, mixed as must be the feelings of ridicule and indignation with which the world reads the acts of such men as Butler and the acts of such men as Fremont, still pity must be the predominating sentiment in every one who opens a budget of American news. A great empire lies like a crystal under the hammer; the first blow has smashed in twain, and every one can see that if the strikes are not stayed slighter blows repeated will pound it into fragments. New York is already at its wit's end. A few days ago we reported a meeting called to incite a covert way the propriety of peace. To-day we report another meeting called to urge on the war. It seems to have been confessed a failure. The Mayor of New York came forward unwillingly to confess a change in the spirit of his countrymen. He was obliged to admit that it was necessary "to stimulate the President and others charged with the duty of suppressing the infamous rebellion." He was obliged further to admit that the meeting was necessary to "rekindle the half slumbering patriotism of his countrymen," and, what was still more important, that it was necessary "to urge his countrymen to respond with alacrity to the call of the Government for additional volunteers."

The admission that these necessities for a mass meeting exist is much more important than the fact that a mass meeting was held to cure them. Sec ney Smith opened one of his charity sermons with three words—"Benevolence, my brethren, is a natural instinct of the human mind. When A sees B in grievous distress, his conscience always urges him to extract C to help him." The Mayor of New York and his friends in Union Square enact the part of "A" in this instance. They do not enrol themselves as volunteers, but they entreat others to do this for them. Their presence and their speeches, therefore, do no more than testify the grievous necessities of that miserable "B," who is represented in this case by the army of General McClellan and the cause of the American Union. But one "A" in this case seems to be failing in his ordinary energy. Undoubted as is the distress of McClellan and the extremity of the Union cause, the sympathizers are falling away. Union Square could not be filled. The Government officers, and the Banks, and the Navy Yard marched in vain to the spot; New York, with its millions, would not turn a little distance from the Broadway to listen to the eloquence of the best reputed orators. No one seems to have been there who could without personal loss be absent. Even that convincing address which linked North Carolina to Scotland and Louisiana to Burgundy, and drew irresistible conclusions therefrom, failed to arouse the enthusiasm of New York. The dolphin lay flat without a ruggle in the broad area of Union Square, and its stripes and its stars were fading away.

This is a pregnant fact. The failure of the American Government to excite enthusiasm in the city of New York in favor of the war indicates a very important change in the public opinion of the Atlantic cities. It may be that this change is as yet confined to the great commercial ports. It may be that it has not yet permeated, or even penetrated, the Western States. So soon, however, as it becomes evident that the South cannot be retained as a slaveholding portion of the Union, New York must naturally be against any further prosecution of the war, and so also will be Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Neither of these States would care to incur greater debt and to submit to conscriptions in order to make the South a wilderness—which could be the only consequence of arming the negroes and exciting a servile war—and all these States would prefer an independent civilized neighbor to trade with rather than a wilderness to garrison. Throughout this war we have seen this motive of self-interest active. It is not respect for the Constitution or fear of the consequences to civilization in the South which have created the constant protests against abolitionist sympathies in Europe, and against enrolling, emancipating, or arming the negroes in America; it is that the men of business at the North felt any violent and revolutionary abolition of slavery would make the South useless to them for business purposes, and only a burden to them financially.

If Pennsylvania cannot sell her manufactures in the South, and New York cannot be the banker and broker of the planters, their interest in the Union is gone. This may account for the decay of Union feeling in the Atlantic cities, and may tend to depreciate the importance of the failure of the Union Square meeting; but still the commencement of such a feeling is of very high importance. It is the turn of the tide. If Mr. Lincoln cannot fill Union Square, we may be sure he will never be able to fill his roll-call of new levies. Such is the levity and caprice of the American populace that it is impossible to foresee from hour to hour what may happen. If, however, the mass is really tired of the war, they will not be long in letting us know the fact. The first courageous voice which strikes the popular key will call forth a full chorus. It is not, however, Confederate victories, nor is it, as we think, at this moment, foreign intervention which will hasten this consummation. It is the constantly arriving shiploads of wasted and death-stricken victims from the swamps of the South, and it is the wounded and too impatient volunteers who have escaped from before Richmond who will most certainly spread any newly-born feeling of disgust for the war, and destroy the hopes of recruiting officers. It may be some time yet; we will not prophesy prophecies of thirty or of ninety days; but every mail now adds to our hopes that this summer will be the end of this American civil war.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES REVIEWED.

From the London Morning Post, (Lord Palmerston's Organ.)

When hostilities were first commenced in America, three non-official agents were dispatched to Europe to disabuse the citizens of the Old World of their injurious prejudices with respect to the civil war which is now raging on the other side of the Atlantic. To England were accredited the venerable Bishop of Ohio and Mr. Thurlow Weed, well known as the Prince of American electioneering agents. Of these gentlemen we will only say that, if we are unable to coincide in all the propositions advanced by them, we render a willing tribute to the courtesy of their demeanor, and, taking all things into consideration, to the moderation and cordiality of their sentiments. To Paris was accredited upon a similar mission the Roman Catholic Archbishop Hughes of New York. How that ecclesiastical dignitary may have sped with the denizens of the French metropolis we have no certain means of ascertaining. His employers, we believe, profess themselves satisfied with the results achieved by him. We confess ourselves to have heard whispers of disappointment at the universal apathy, to use no stronger term, displayed with respect to his objects by the vast majority of those with whom he came in contact.

At all events, not content with whatever diplomatic honors he may have attained on the other side of the channel, Archbishop Hughes has, en route for New York, been ostentatiously "starring it" in Dublin. Ostensibly visiting Ireland for the sole purpose of advocating from the pulpit the claims of the Roman Catholic University, this self-styled "friend of peace," this would-be apostle of the "complete peace of the nations and of the people throughout the whole world," has been pouring oil upon the troubled waters after a fashion peculiar to himself. In an address to the Young Men's Society of Dublin, after proclaiming with the utmost *naïveté* his contemplated relations to the winning side, this model prelate proceeded to sketch out the future relations of America with her neighbors. After the above-mentioned fervid eulogy of pacific tendencies in every shape, his hearers were reminded of the "gradual accumulation of resentment, becoming larger and deeper day by day," which must ultimately "burst out from within the limits that restrain it." Lest the scope of such observations should by any possibility be misunderstood, they were most distinctly informed that, were peace to exist America tomorrow, "the people would assuredly unbelt themselves until they had put other questions to right."

Of course, there follows a hypocritical disclaimer of any participation in such wrongful thoughts upon the part of the speaker, who seems to have the same tenderness for his enemies possessed by the well known Celtic landlord, whose earnest appeals on behalf of an unlucky process-server were so justly appreciated by the dependents when they consigned the bugbear of their landlord to the nearest horsepond. Just, however, his hearers should be led away by the disclaimers of this envoy of peace, and actually believe him to be what he asserted himself, in spite of their own understandings a few words were added at the close of his address to which we must beg to call attention. The representative of a nation which disclaims so indignantly any interference in their domestic concerns, after paying a compliment to the Irish in general, who are "ever loyal if you give them the opportunity," proceeded in the following strain: "The Irish have in many instances, as I have the strongest reasons for knowing, entered into this war partly to make themselves apprentices, studying as it were, finishing their education in the first opportunity offered them of exercising thoroughly acquainted with the implements of war."

To any one who knows the composition of our regiments, or the proportion of all military and commanders at present held by Irishmen, such an assertion is nothing more nor less than an unblushing and impudent falsehood. To the thousands of Irishmen who are hapily desirous of "becoming thoroughly acquainted with the implements of war," the services of their sovereign has always been open, and has always been eagerly embraced by them. But what can Archbishop Hughes mean by his knowledge of the motives which have actuated Irishmen to take service under the stars and stripes? why was such a sentiment applauded to the echo by the little seditious coterie whom he happened to be accidentally addressing? The audience evidently needed no interpreter of words in themselves somewhat enigmatical. We are forced to believe that the Archbishop has suddenly divested himself of his character as the emissary and "friend of peace," and that he was hinting, not obscurely at certain treasonable designs which have always been notoriously based upon the expectation of aid from American sympathisers. How utterly futile would be any such attempts we are happily all well aware.

But we would ask whether it is consistent with common decency, with behavior that a prelate dispatched to Europe for the avowed purpose of conciliating to his employers the good will and moral support of the European Powers should seize the first opportunity to avow in public his expectation of a coming rupture with England. We have that opinion of the discretion of the Envoy himself that his prognostications, whether for good or evil, are to us a matter of consummate indifference. But we put it to those who have sent him across the Atlantic, whether the cause which they have at heart is likely to be furthered by the indulgence on the part of their chosen emissary in fanfaronades which, if they mean anything at all, mean gross sedition upon the part of the speaker, and rank bishop H