LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

We have *The Richmond Whig* of the 14th inst., from which we get the following:

THE SITUATION.

So far from being a "contemptible fizzle," the "Rebel raid" into Maryland begins to assume formidable proportions. Lew Wallace has been defeated at Monocacy Bridge, Frederick has fallen into our hands, and at last accounts our forces were pressing forward upon Baltimore. Indeed, it was reported yesterday morning that we had defeated and captured Gen. Couch, ten miles beyond Frederick; and in the evening it was stated that our advance had reached the Relay House, which is only nine miles from Baltimore. Both of these reports proved to be unfounded.

The defeat of Wallace seems to have produced great excitement in Washington. Baltimore and in the small cities of Pennsylvania. Lincoln's organ calls on every man who is able to handle a musket to step forth to surround "the haughty invader," and crush him with overwhelming numbers. Equal numbers, it appears, are not thought of. It prays Heaven to send the men and the "daring leadership" which will enable us (the Yankees) "to do our duty."

The Yankee satrap who rules in Maryland as Governor issued a stirring proclamation to the people of Baltimore to rally to the defense of that city, and implores them to come and that quickly. "It is not important how you come, but most important that you come at once." He is evidently impressed with the belief that the Monumental City is in imminent danger.

The intelligence from Europe is exceedingly meager and unimportant. Mr. Slidell has had an interview with Napoleon, and the life of that potentate has again been endangered by a plot, which has been discovered. Some particulars of our captures at Martinsburg, taken from a Charlottesville paper, will be found in another column.

The situation in Georgia is not so favorable as we could wish. Gen. Johnston is either unable to make up his mind to fight or unwilling to risk a general engagement which shall not certainly result in a victory more decisive than Lee, Beauregard, or any other Confederate General has achieved. The Atlanta papers seem to be satisfied that Gen. Johnston will give up that important city without a struggle.

Gen. Sam Jones telegraphs from Charleston that the enemy attacked Battery Simpkins on the night of the 11th and were repulsed. They have been driven from John's Island, and their fleet has dropped down below Battery Island.

Later advices from the North show that the Rebel cavalry are circulating very freely all around Baltimore. The items will be read with interest.

A pleasant little success of our cavalry near Petersburg is reported.

GRANT AND THE YANKEES.

A Yankee letter-writer has given the information that Grant is about to "startle the country with another brilliant performance." The brilliant things with which he has already startled the "country" this writer does not rehearse. It was assumed, in the outset of his campaign against Richmond, that he was achieving prodigies; but as these achievements did not bring about the result—viz: the capture of Richmond—for which alone they could have any value, it might have been supposed, the applause bestowed upon them would be considered as having been premature and unmerited. But that is not the Yankee way. They must always have a hero, a sham and failure he may be, and generally is, but still a necessity, and something that suffices until pushed from his pedestal by some new claimant of Yankee adoration.

From our point of view it has been plain enough all along that Grant was doing nothing, and could do nothing. We saw that his attempts in Spottsylvania to overwhelm Gen. Lee by the weight of numbers and then pass on unresisted to Richmond were failures. We saw next that his attempts to get in Gen. Lee's rear, intercept his supplies, compel him to move off westward, and leave the way open to Richmond, were failures. We saw next that his scheme of wearing out Gen. Lee's army by frequent combats, "attrition" they called it, in which he hoped to inflict as much injury as he received, his own losses to be repaired by reënforcements, while Lee's, as he believed, could not be, were failures. We saw next that his hope of beleaguering Richmond was a failure. And we saw lastly that his plan of cutting all the lines of communication, and ravaging all the country on which the city was dependent for supplies, was a failure. To us Grant has been, from the beginning to the end—and the end, so far as this city is concerned, has been reached—the planner and the executor of failures, and nothing else.

But the Yankee nation were obliged to have a hero, and for the time being it must be Grant. They deluded themselves with the fancy that he was working wonders, and they do not intend to throw off the delusion until some other false God is set up for them to worship. Then they will whistle him down the wind, far and fast enough. But idol-worship is indispensable to their existence, and they cannot give up one image till another is supplied. Hence the assurance, amusing to us, but comforting to Yankedom, that Grant is about to startle the country with *another* brilliant feat! John Bull, not so bound to admire Yankee paper heroes, and worship Yankee mud-divinities as his cousin Jonathan, and shrewder much in military acumen than he, was able to perceive, from the condition of things presented a month ago, that it was all over with Grant. The judgment of that experienced and sagacious military critic upon the state of things then existing was, that Grant's "original plan had failed," and that he "had expended one hundred thousand men with absolutely no results;" that what he was then engaged about was "a new campaign," encumbered by all the disadvantages of an army "diminished by enormous losses and dispirited by obvious failures."

Since the time to which these opinions refer, we have seen various hopeful enterprises of Grant foiled, and severe punishment inflicted on those engaged in them—Hunter driven beyond the mountains and fleeing to the Ohio, when a depot of supplies had been ordered to be kept for him at the White House, where it was intended he should land, after having laid waste all Piedmont Virginia; Sheridan beaten and hurled back, just as he had reached the point at which he could begin to do mischief; Wilson and Kautz fallen upon in the midst of their brigandage and beaten into jelly; Grant's assaults, wherever made, repulsed with heavy loss; whole regiments taken prisoners; forced to reduce his lines and get further away from the City of Petersburg, that a month ago was believed to be in his hands; and last, but chief of all, Gen. Lee, who, according to Yankee accounts, was *in extremis*, suddenly showing himself to be so much at his ease as, according to the same accounts, to be able to detach a large portion of his army for an invasion of the enemy's country. When all these things become known to European observers of events on the Continent, we may readily believe that their interest in the military problem will yield to the more curious study of the mental phenomenon presented in the self-stultification which makes the Yankee race believe that Grant has been performing "brilliant" feats.

But it is no business of ours to awaken that remarkable people from this or any other of their wonderful delusions. They are in the hands of a Providence who, for his own good purpose, has given them over to believe all manner of lies, and who, at his own pleasure and in his own way, will restore them to sanity or devote them to destruction.

THE NEWS FROM MARYLAND—YANKEEDOM BOILING OVER WITH EXCITEMENT.

The Northern papers of the 9th, from which we gave copious extracts in our issue of yesterday, naturally whetted up the appetite of the reading public for later news from our forces in Maryland. At 10 o'clock the agent of the Associated Press luckily received from the Executive Department a copy of *The Washington Chronicle* of the 10th, containing admissions of the completeness of our success so far. As soon as a synopsis of the news of *The Chronicle* was placed upon the various bulletins of the city papers it attracted crowds of readers, who, not content with devouring every item, line by line, proceeded to the discussion of the probable consequences of our present successes, and the future objects of our invasion.

Grant and Petersburg were regarded as of as little importance as a poor boy at a frolic, while Washington, Baltimore, Gen. Wallace, the loyal militia of Maryland and Pennsylvannia suddenly loomed up in public estimation as the only objects worthy of a moment's consideration. Joe Johnston and his retrograde movements too were for the time laid upon the table; and we doubt whether a thought of the safety of Atlanta once crossed the minds of the sage prophets who were ingeniously planning in imagination the details of the future campaign across the Potomac.

And our people had a right to be excited. For where does the war furnish anything that approximates to a counterpart of the present movement? Silently a body of troops which the Yankees say is large, at least it is too large for any force they have ready to meet it, is hurled into Maryland, and after having destroyed railway bridges, viaducts, commissary stores, and in fact everything they pleased, are now threatening the Federal capital and the City of Baltimore, while a conquering Yankee General is asleep or stupefied by Virginia julops in front of Petersburg, waiting for something to turn up that will save him from the disgrace he merits. Northern papers have boasted often that Grant fully comprehended Gen. Lee's strategy, and was prepared to checkmate it. We didn't think so, but now we know he does.

Brig.-Gen. Tyler, who was captured at Monocacy, is, no doubt, the same Brigadier Tyler who figured at the battle of Manassas in July, 1861. He has since been officiating, we believe, as a Provost-Marshal or Post Commandant at Baltimore. At all events, he is a "small potato," and it will be observed that his capture is mentioned next in order to that of Col. Seward, from which circumstance it is inferred that Seward is a more important character—probably the son or nephew of his Snakeship the Yankee Premier.

One of the Baltimore telegrams of the 9th says: "active arrangements are being made in anticipation of an emergency which it is confidently believed is only barely possible, not probable." What is the "emergency" thus vaguely alluded to. We dare say that it is the uprising of the people of Baltimore to put down the tyranny by which they have been so long oppressed. The "arrangements" may be, for ought we know to the contrary, the planting of cannon in the streets of the city. We pray that the devotees of liberty and independence in Baltimore may soon have cause to thank God for their deliverance from the brutal foe. "Maryland, my Maryland," may yet redeem herself.

Frederick City, the capital of Frederick County, Md., is situated on Carroll's Creek, two miles from its entrance into the Monocacy River, and sixty miles east of Baltimore. The population is about 8,000. A branch railroad, three miles long, connects it with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near the Monocacy viaduct. It is a well built city, with wide, regular streets, lined with houses of brick or stone. It contains numerous public buildings. Many of the churches are large and handsome.

Westmoreland is the county seat of Carroll County, Md., 58 miles from Annapolis, and 25 miles north-west of Baltimore.

Monrovia is a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, six miles east of Monocacy. The intervening stations between Baltimore are: Mt. Airy, 44 miles from Baltimore; Sykesville, 32 miles; Marriottsville, 28; Elysville, 21; Ellicott's Mills, 15, and Relay House, 9 miles.

A letter dated Winchester, 9th instant says that Gen. —— is between Harrisburg and Baltimore, Col. Harry Gilmer between Philadelphia and Baltimore, at Gunpowder River; and Col. Bradley Johnson between Baltimore and Washington, at Annapolis Junction. The latter place is only 17 miles from Baltimore. The Yankee accounts state that a "squad of Rebels" had appeared at Catoctin, which is not far from a direct line between Baltimore and Harrisburg. Little Gunpowder River is about half-way between Baltimore and Havre de Grace. The stream is very wide near its mouth, where it is crossed by the trestle work of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad.

FROM MARTINSBURG.

A letter in *The Charlottesville Chronicle*, dated Camp near Martinsburg, 5th inst., says:

After skirmishing with the enemy at Bunker's Hill, the division of Gen. ——, with Gilmore's cavalry in the advance, entered Martinsburg on the evening of the 3d inst. Up to 10 o'clock of the 3d, no intimation had been received by the enemy of the advance of our infantry, who thought the movement only one of Mosby's. The enemy, some 7,000 strong, all 100-day men, with the exception of 700 men, regular cavalry, retreated hurriedly from Martinsburg on the Harper's Ferry road. Immense quantities of supplies fell into our hands—with $1,000,000 worth of medical stores, and an unbounded quantity of quartermaster supplies, including 100,000 bushels of corn and oats.

The merchandise was unparalleled, merchants and sutlers had collected their immense stores, preparatory to forwarding them to Richmond for sale, as they deemed the capture of that place a fixed fact. Some 200 prisoners have been captured.

No casualties whatever in this corps yet, except the slight wounding of Lieut. Breckinridge in the leg. Some ten or twelve Yankees were killed.

Our friends knew nothing of our infantry until we were marching into town.

Strong Union element in this country. But few Southern families in the town of Martinsburg. The citizens took particular pains to show their prejudice and sympathy for the Yankee prisoners that our troops were guarding. All the luxuries they could procure were brought and given them. The same spirit was exhibited on the road from Winchester to Martinsburg. What few Southern men were in the country are nobly patriotic, and deserve the highest compliment.

Weather warm and the roads very dusty. We find plenty of provisions for both men and beast along the entire route.

RUMORS YESTERDAY EVENING.

The cheering news yesterday from Maryland was enough to produce rumors, and out of a multitude we give only two of them. First, it was stated that *The New-York Herald* of the 11th had been received by a soldier connected with the Army of Northern Virginia, which stated that Gen. Early (not Ewell) was advancing in two columns upon Baltimore, and was within seven miles of the city.

The second was, that a letter had been received from an officer of the invading command, addressed to a lady of this city, which said that the outer fortifications of Baltimore were within sight at the time he wrote—the morning of the 10th. We give the rumors for what they are worth.

From Northern accounts, as given in another column, there is no doubt but that we can now take Baltimore, if we think it advisable. The only question is, as to the expediency. Of this our Commanding General, be he Jones, Smith, "or any other man," will judge.

FROM MATHEWS.

We saw a gentleman yesterday morning direct from Mathews County, who states that there have been no Yankee raiders in that region for some time, and that the people are now enjoying a temporary state of quietude. With the exception of burnt mills, empty smoke houses and corn cribs, pillaged barns and hog pens *minus hogs*, the face of the country is wearing its usual appearance. He reports that for fifteen days past Yankee transports in great numbers and of unusual size have been going up the Chesapeake Bay. He could not say whether they were loaded with troops, but the presumption is very strong that they were taking reenforcements to the frightened Yankee army now defending Maryland and Pennsylvania. Along the road between Mathews and this city he describes the condition of things in many places as perfectly lamentable, and thinks if a resident who had been absent for a time were blindfolded and taken home he would not recognize it. This is especially the case in the counties of King and Queen and Hanover.

FROM HARDY.

A subscriber sends us the following, dated July 6:

Excuse me for attempting to give you an account, in my poor way, of an encounter with some sixty Yankee Infantry. On the 3d inst., about 7 o'clock a. m., Capt. J. L. Bartlett (residence San Antonio, Texas), commanding advance guard under Gen. Imboden, hearing of some Yankees in front, rode forward to see. They, being an ambush, shot the Captain (Bartlett) through the head, killing him instantly. Our men soon coming up surrounded the Yankees, the Colonel of whom (Lee) ordered the prisoners to be shot, which order was immediately executed on a worthy man and non-combatant, Abraham Emmart, who was shot through the head and died instantly.

We had time, in surrounding them, to kill but one Yankee and wound another mortally. We also had one wounded; having examined his wound, I think it is not mortal. What Gen. Imboden will do with the wretch, Lee, I have not understood. Their Tory pilot, John Moreland, who has been acting badly for a long time, I am sorry to say, got away. Gen. Imboden destroyed a few miles of B. and O. Railroad, near and at French's depot, and destroyed an ironclad by burning, which made a great deal of noise as the shells exploded which it contained. He also destroyed several canal boats and got the mules. This occurred on the 4th instant, and then started east in the direction of Martinsburg.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, July 12, via Petersburg, July 13.

To Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD: The enemy attacked Battery Simpkins last night, and were repulsed. We have driven them from John's Island. Their fleet dropped down last night below Battery Island. All the available force of the enemy from Jacksonville has been operating against this place since the 2d inst. Major-Gen. Foster is commanding in person.

S. JONES, Major-General.

A DASH ON REAMS'S STATION.

On Tuesday a small body of Yankee cavalry made a dash upon Reams's Station, and endeavored to surprise our troops stationed there. They were handsomely repulsed, however, with the loss of a number killed and wounded. The copy of *The Washington Chronicle* of the 10th, from which we publish extracts this morning, was found upon the person of one of the prisoners captured.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, July 13.—A portion of Fitz. Lee's command engaged in a skirmish at part of Gregg's Cavalry Division, near Lee's Mill, fourteen miles southeast of Petersburg, yesterday evening, driving them back and capturing ninety-three prisoners, including two commissioned officers.

There was considerable cannonading on our right this evening.

Grant is evidently sending more forces to Washington.

THE NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

At nine o'clock last night the War Department and the various military headquarters located in this city were without further news from Georgia, the Army of Northern Virginia, Mobile or Mississippi. We therefore take it for granted that everything in all those quarters remains in *statu quo*.

Maryland—mother of the Carrols and the Howards—is now the absorbing theater of interest. May her sons prove as true now as they did in '76.

THE FIRST FRUITS OF THE MARYLAND INVASION.

Eight Yankee prisoners who were captured by Mosby at Monocacy Junction, within three miles of Frederick City, Md., arrived at Lynchburg on Sunday night. Among them is a son of Harouck, one of the largest shipping merchants in New-York City.

Two hundred and twenty additional prisoners captured at Martinsburg, and sixty captured at Aldie, Loudoun County, arrived there on Monday.

GOLD.

As the chief cause of the high price of gold is its scarcity, it has been suggested that the supply could be practically doubled by the issue of gold certificates, redeemable at the will of the holders. Parties would buy or receive these certificates at the market rate for gold, and while confidence in their convertibility remained unimpaired, the certificates would be seldom presented for redemption. As the Government cannot properly undertake this business, the only mode in which the result can be accomplished, if at all, is by the combination of capitalists of known solvency and acknowledged integrity. A capital of $50,000 in gold might thus be raised, and certificates issued to that extent—the specie remaining on deposit at one of the banks. The suggestion is mentioned for the consideration of all who are interested in the improvement of our finances.

STATE TREASURY NOTES.

The notes of large denomination issued from the Virginia Treasury are now held at 20 per cent premium by the brokers. They only offer 10 per cent for them. The cause of this depreciation is the determination of the Governor to offer inducements for their redemption, by giving the holders the privilege of exchanging one-half of the amount held by them for Confederate Treasury notes, and the other half for six per cent State bonds.

From The Richmond Examiner, July 12.

THE WAR NEWS.

Since our last issue nothing of moment has occurred on the lines about Richmond or Petersburg. Picket firing in front of Petersburg had been kept up almost constantly during the past three days, with occasional artillery skirmishing.

It was reported yesterday that Grant was withdrawing a part of his forces from our front at Petersburg, but the rumor seems based solely upon conjecture. We have been unable to learn anything in confirmation of it.

The affair on our left at Petersburg on Friday evening is now represented by the Petersburg papers as "skirmishing only—nothing more." From an intelligent officer who came over yesterday we obtained the facts of the "skirmish." There was no assault by the enemy, and whatever fight there was was brought on by our own troops. About five o'clock on Friday evening our troops on our left, near the Appomattox, made demonstrations as if about to charge the enemy's works, whooped and yelled and shook the bushes, and created a great commotion. The enemy, apprehending a serious assault, showed themselves above their breastworks, and many ventured beyond them. So soon as they did this, all of our artillery on this part of the lines opened upon them. They were at once driven into their trenches, but our guns kept up the fire for an hour and a half. The enemy's artillery replied to ours, and a great noise was made. There was no one hurt on our side. This was the whole affair. We may have killed and wounded some of the enemy, but we do not know the fact. There is a report that the troops opposed to us at this point are negroes, who had only on Friday relieved the whites, who had been in the trenches since the beginning of the siege.

The Petersburg papers state that the enemy are suffering terribly for want of water. The springs being all dry they are dependent for their supply of water upon the Appomattox and James Rivers, from which it has to be hauled great distances in barrels, during which process it becomes so heated as to be unpalatable and unwholesome.

Grant is said to have built an immense wharf, half a mile long, at City Point. He will find this very useful in case he has to leave his present position in haste.

There was a brisk cannonade yesterday in the direction of Bermuda Hundred, of which, as yet, we have heard no explanation. We presume it was the usual harmonious artillery firing, in which the enemy seem to delight, because it makes so much noise.

From The Richmond Dispatch, July 14.

A CAPTURE BY THE ENEMY.

On Tuesday morning, about 4 o'clock, 50 Yankees came ashore at Cox's wharf, on the north side of the James River, about thirteen miles below Richmond, and surprised an outpost picket composed of 25 men of the City battalion. The enemy succeeded in capturing fourteen of the number, including a commissioned officer and a sergeant in charge of the detachment. Capt. John Maxwell of the Confederate States Navy, was near at hand with a wagon, containing some professional implements, which also fell into the hands of the enemy, but he succeeded in saving his horse.

From the gentleman who gave us the above information we learn that the Yankee fleet is lying quietly at the lower side of Dutch Gap. It is composed of three one-turreted and one two-turreted monitors, two large side-wheel steamers, two propellers and one small side-wheel steamer. Last week a transport landed a quantity of supplies on the south side of the river, which were taken up by a wagon train and conveyed to Butler's army.

THE RAID NORTH.

The public mind was happily affected yesterday morning by the news from Maryland, furnished by a Washington paper of the 10th inst. For the time, Grant and Petersburg were forgotten, and nothing was thought or talked of but Baltimore, Monocacy bridge, Lew. Wallace, and the invasion of the North. The situation in Georgia, and the safety of Atlanta, ceased to be a topic of conversation, and everybody was discussing the probable effect of the present skillful and well-executed movement upon the issue of the campaign of 1864. It seems that a Confederate force has advanced quietly and almost without opposition many miles into the enemy's territory, destroying railroads and bridges, and levying contributions upon the people at will; and the latest news we have through the Northern papers is that a body of troops drawn up to dispute the advance was defeated and driven back in confusion. When Northern journals admit this much, we may be sure that the victory was decisive and complete, and attended with important results.

The Yankee accounts say that "active arrangements" are being made in anticipation of an emergency which it is confidently believed is only barely possible, not probable." These "active arrangements" doubtless have reference to an apprehended uprising of the people of Baltimore, and may include the planting of cannon in the streets and other measures to enforce "loyalty" in the Monumental City. At all events it is apparent that the authorities there were terribly frightened, and busily concerting measures for the safety of the place.

The Brigadier-General Tyler who was captured at Monocacy is probably the same individual who figured at Manassas in July, 1861, and has since that time been holding some position in Baltimore. Colonel Seward is said to be a son of the Yankee Secretary of State, though we are only positive that he has some relationship to the wily premier.

A letter from Winchester, dated July 7, says that a body of Confederate troops is between Harrisburg and Baltimore, and that Harry Gilmor with his command is at Gunpowder river, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and that Bradley Johnson is operating at Annapolis Junction, between Baltimore and Washington.

RUMORS.

It was currently reported yesterday morning that after the defeat of Wallace, at Monocacy Bridge, our forces in Maryland encountered Gen. Couch, who had been sent out from Baltimore with reënforcements, defeated him, and took him prisoner. This rumor was invented by some imaginative person, who probably desired to keep up the excitement. Late in the evening it was reported that a letter had been received from a Confederate officer in Maryland, announcing that our forces were within sight of the outer fortifications of Baltimore, and still "marching on."

MOSBY'S RAID ON DUFFIELD'S DEPOT.

The dashing Mosby made a very successful raid on Duffield's Depot, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, six miles west of Harper's Ferry. He sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the place, and the citizens came out to inquire upon what conditions the enemy would be allowed to surrender. Mosby replied, "Unconditionally, and that very quickly." Whereupon the Yankee force of eighty-two men surrendered. Mosby also captured thirty horses, and gathered many spoils.

At the Point of Rocks the same command captured a railroad train and fired into an engine.

From The Petersburgh Express, July 13.

MORE RUMORS.

Rumors of the enemy's leaving were most industriously circulated at an early hour yesterday, and were repeated through the day. This is very far from being an ascertained fact. After diligent inquiry we are satisfied that these rumors have grown out of those "clouds of dust" about which we have heard so much. An officer of high position informed us yesterday that there were good reasons for believing that the enemy was moving a portion of his forces; but that he entertains the idea of abandoning entirely the position he now holds is quite a different matter. Grant is a most stubborn, pertinacious sort of man, and has been baffled so often already since the campaign commenced that he will scarcely leave where he is now unless forced to do so. Besides, he now finds great protection in his gunboats—the first time he has enjoyed such protection since he left the West.

CONTRACTING HIS LINES.

We have positive assurance that Grant has greatly contracted his lines. After repeated efforts to extend his left flank around to Reams's Station he has now withdrawn it to the east of the plank-road and several miles nearer to City Point. Probably he has abandoned the idea of circumvallating Petersburg and Richmond for the present, not being able to command the 1,250,000 men which it would require to effectually accomplish such an undertaking.

Cannonading was heard yesterday afternoon on the enemy's left, but it is believed to have been nothing more than a little shelling of the woods, which the enemy have lately infested to a considerable extent.

LATE FROM PRINCE GEORGE.

We conversed with an acquaintance yesterday who left Prince George on Sunday, but reached Petersburg much sooner than he expected, so greatly have the enemy's lines been contracted. He informs us that Grant's army is stretched from his lines immediately to the east of Petersburg down to City Point. The people, without exception, have suffered the loss of everything that can contribute to the support of life. Meat, bread, crops, cattle, and in several instances even furniture, have been taken from them. Many hitherto wealthy families of the county are now drawing rations of hard tack and salt pork from the Yankee Commissary, and their negroes are engaged in cooking and washing for the invaders.

Our informant states that he was told by the Yankees two weeks ago that they occupied Petersburgh; but when he sought permission to come to the city was informed that they did not hold it exactly, but they had matters so arranged that they could come into it when ever they pleased. They also informed him that they had possession of the Weldon, Southside and Richmond Railroads, and had so destroyed the Danville that the Rebels would never be able to again operate it.

THE SCARCITY OF WATER.

Our informant states that but for the proximity of the James and Appomattox Rivers the enemy would have been compelled to evacuate Prince George for lack of water. The Blackwater is entirely dry, and has been for two weeks, and all lesser streams in the county have been dry for a much longer period.

The Yankees have a large hospital camp about two miles from City Point, between the Appomattox and the City Point road. So great has been the scarcity of water, that they have dug a canal from the Appomattox to the camp. They have also brought a steam fire engine from Baltimore, with which they pump water from the ditch, and thus supply the great necessity. Heretofore they have been compelled to bring the water from the river in buckets and barrels, which was a very tedious as well as laborious job.

THE FATE OF THE ALABAMA.

Late foreign journals have their columns crowded with the details of one of the most interesting naval combats that ever occurred. It was remarkable in many respects, and we do not wonder at the immense sensation which it created in Europe—a sensation which has exceeded anything of the kind which has turned up there for half a century. The Alabama had won a world-wide fame for her extraordinary adventures and successes. She had for more than two years been the terror of the seas to the Yankees. She had swept Yankee commerce from the ocean, and no efforts of the enemy to arrest her glorious career could avail. She seemed to "bear a charmed life." No single ship ever achieved such a proud distinction as did the Alabama, and her noble commander has immortalized himself by his daring and prodigious performances in his line of service. Having borne the Confederate flag triumphantly through every latitude and longitude, he at last put into Cherbourg to recruit his supplies and to put his effects in safe hands. While engaged in this work, the Federal gunboat Kearsarge appeared off the harbor and showed a determination to attack him whenever he came out. Capt. Semmes, construing this defiant demonstration of his adversary into a challange, accepted it without hesitation, although the two vessels were far from being equally matched, the Kearsarge having every advantage. But inspired with true Southern chivalry, he did not stop to count the odds against him. His high sense of honor forbade his shirking from the conflict, and, although it resulted in the loss of his noble vessel, he had the gratification to know that she did not fall into the hands of the foe, but that after an obstinate engagement, in which his officers and crew displayed a valor worthy of the occasion, she went down beneath the waters with her colors flying. He himself and a considerable number of his officers and crew fortunately escaped capture, having been rescued from a watery grave by the timely assistance of an English yacht, which had been a witness of the whole affair. A portion of his men were picked up by the boats of the Kearsarge and became prisoners.

Every Southern heart must glow with pride over the accounts given of this battle by the British and French papers, and at the attentions paid to Capt. Semmes upon his arrival at Southampton. He was received with a cordial welcome, and everything done on the most liberal scale that could contribute to his comfort and enjoyment. Ever since he has been in command of the Alabama he has been a great favorite with the English people, who have never failed, whenever they had the opportunity, to testify their admiration of him. If they could have their way he would have a fleet of Alabamas in sixty days with which to retrieve and maintain his supremacy over the Yankees on the ocean. We see it stated that preparations were being actively made to provide for him another and a superior war steamer, but whether he will be gratified with this new command is extremely doubtful.

Thus has ended one of the most famous naval fights between single vessels that has occurred this century. The Yankees gained the victory, but there is nothing in it worth boasting about, except that they have got rid of the Alabama, which played such havoc with their commerce. She will trouble them no more, for she reposes quietly in the dark depths of the ocean, from which she can never rise. But other Alabamas may succeed her, and, under the auspices of this renowned and intrepid Semmes, resume, with a more destructive energy, the career of their great predecessor.

There is one circumstance about this engagement in the British Channel that is worthy of a passing notice. It is the first, we believe, which has happened between two men-of-war in which the power of steam was to be tested. Not that we know of since the application of this element to naval craft has there been a mutual trial of its efficacy. The case of the Merrimac and the Monitor was a similar one, but not exactly the same, both of the latter being heavy iron-clads and different structures entirely from the Alabama and Kearsarge.

CITY ITEMS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT.—The 4th Regiment (artillery), Col. Teller commanding, will depart to-day from their armory, corner of White and Elm streets, for Washington, taking over 500 men, but no batteries.

GRADUATES.—The following are the names of those who graduated with high honors from Grammar School No. 14 last week for the Free Academy:

Clarence W. Gould, William J. Brandon, George C. Lay, Louis B. Gratacap, William Steele, George O. Starr, Frederick B. Wright, Robert Christie, John Gordon, George Connolly, John J. McAuliffe, Edward K. Anderton, Charles N. Morey, Robert Fitzgerald, George Allen, Isaac Halstead, William Rogers, Albert Kruse.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—James Tumney, a carman lately residing at No. 158 Washington street, was found on Saturday morning, suspended by a leather strap from the top of a door in his room. Life was quite extinct. Domestic trouble was the cause of the act. Deceased had twice before attempted his life by taking a dose of laudanum and attempting to cut his throat. Coroner Naumann held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

CRIMES.—Michael Tobin, a carman, was sent by his employer, Mr. David Jones of No. 186 Sixth street, to deliver a load of four barrels of whisky to a customer. He delivered but three, and was arrested on a charge of stealing the remaining barrel, valued at $90. Justice Shandley committed him to answer.... James Smith and James Anderson were committed by Justice Shandley on a charge of stealing a silver watch and chain from Randolph Martin of No. 45 East Broadway, while he was looking at the fire in Division street, near Catherine, yesterday morning.... Ann Dooley was held to bail by Justice Dodge for passing a $10 counterfeit bill on the Bank of West Winfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., in payment for some groceries. Frances Ghatterton was also held to bail for attempting to pass a similar bill at No. 670 Broadway, in payment for some fancy articles.

AN OFFICER SHOT BY A THIEF.—Officer Charles McDonnell, of the Sixth Precinct, on Saturday evening attempted to arrest a well-known thief named Bernard McCarty, at the corner of Centre and Canal streets, on a charge of disorderly conduct. While so engaged McCarty fired at the officer, the ball passing through his right hand, inflicting a severe wound. He was arrested and subsequently committed to the Tombs by Alderman Hall.

HUNTING FOR A SEAT.—We know a gentleman who has on Sunday afternoons been taking walks about Zion, in New-York, for the purpose of making observations, and he is prepared to make a few notes about pews. 1. All the churches outside the Methodist Episcopal that he has entered are pewed, unless Trinity be an exception. Even a Catholic Church he entered he found pewed, the pew-doors locked, and the keys not at hand. This struck him as a great novelty. He has worshiped in Catholic Churches in the Old World, and always found them free. 2. He has generally succeeded in getting a seat, though not often without being subjected to much waiting and some mortification. 3. The churches in which he found the greatest difficulty were those in which there was the largest account of "empty boxes" and the poorest preachers. 4. As a general rule the heterodox churches offer the stranger the most cordial welcome. The Episcopal Churches give the least cordial one. In one of them, on Fifth avenue, he tried three times to get a seat. One thing has particularly surprised him. A stranger may stand till the sacristan is ready to find him a place, while gentleman after gentleman passes to his seat, each eyeing him, as if to say, What business have you here? On only one occasion has a pew-holder invited him to a seat, and that was in Dr. Spring's (Presbyterian). He mentions it as a pleasant episode in his church explorations. On only one occasion did a pew-holder say to him, as he left the church, "Come again; you will find my pew open." This is another pleasant incident; it occurred at Dr. Dowling's (Baptist). [Christian Advocate.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—The ladies are delighted with it, and gentlemen pronounce it superior to any Blacking in existence, hence its extraordinary sale. Give it a trial. It is sold, wholesale, at the agency, No. 75 William-st., and by the principal shoe dealers throughout the city.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY'S LIQUID and PASTE BLACKING is the best in use, and 50 per cent cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all Grocers, Shoe Dealers, and Druggists in the country. Wholesale Depots, No. 475 Broadway, and No. 19 Spruce st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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DR. CHANDLER'S ELECTRICAL TREATMENT speedily removes the most obstinate diseases. For circulars, address No. 50 Bond-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—That KENT'S EAST INDIA COTTON is the best in the world for family use. For sale by all grocers. Price 25 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

Fires.

IN DIVISION STREET—LOSS OF LIFE.

Early yesterday morning the premises Nos. 9 and 9½ Division street were damaged by fire. No. 9 was occupied as a millinery store by Mrs. Thornton. Loss on the stock and furniture, $2,000. Fully insured in various city companies. No. 9½ was also occupied as a millinery store by Louis Salomon. Loss $4,500. Fully insured. The building is owned by James R. Whiting. Damaged to the amount of $1,000. Insured. In the confusion attendant on the outbreak of the fire, Mrs. Salomon hurried out with three of her children, leaving the youngest, Isaac, aged 4½ years, behind. Before he could be rescued he was smothered. Coroner Naumann held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

IN PEARL STREET.

The second-hand furniture store of Samuel Rose, No. 647 Pearl street, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the amount of $500. Insured.

Receipts of Produce.

JULY 16.—12,000 bbls. Flour, 700 bbls. Whisky, 1,200 bbls. Corn Meal, 31,200 bush. Wheat, 27,000 bush. Oats, 20,000 bush. Corn, 1,200 pkgs. Provisions, 1,500 pkgs. Butter, 700 pkgs. Lard, 52 pkgs. Ashes, 620 pkgs. Oil Meal.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 16.

1,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, Coup.	103	200 Cumberland Coal Pref.	61½
28,000 do.	62½	200 do.	61½
5,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Reg.	103	50 Quicksilver Mining	73
11,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Coup.	103½	100 Erie Pref.	113
25,000 do.	104	50 do.	113½
31,000 do.	103½	600 Hudson River R.R.	127
1,000 Treas. Notes, 7 3-10, Feb. & Aug.	104½	1000 Reading Railroad	130½
15,000 U.S. 6s, 1-year Cert.	94½	1500 do.	130½
10,000 do.	94½	800 do.	b30 131
5,000 Louisiana 6s	72	400 do.	131
3,000 California 7s	105	50 Mich. Cen. R.R.	134
1,000 do.	104	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R.R.	93
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '92	57½	100 do.	82½
10,000 Ohio & Miss. Certs.	60	200 do.	c 82½
30,000 do.	60	100 do.	83
6,000 Erie 3d Mort.	127	200 do.	b30 83
4,500 Buff. N.Y. & E. 1st m.	116	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scr. ex-d.	125
2,000 Chic., R. & Q. Rs. 1st m.	128	100 do.	124½
5,000 Ill. Central Bds.	122	200 do.	124½
5,000 Ohio & N.W. 1st m. c.	103	200 do.	124½
2,000 Chic. & R. I. Bds.	110	100 do.	b15 125
3,000 Pitts., F.W. & C. 2d m.	117	100 Clev. & Pitts. RR.	108½
200 Canton Company	35	200 do.	b10 109
200 do.	34½	200 do.	109½
50 Minnesota Min. Co.	37	200 do.	b30 109½
100 Mariposa Min. Co.	41½	300 do.	b10 109½
200 do.	41½	100 Chi. & N. W. R.R.	51
50 do.	42	300 do.	50½
300 do.	b10 42	50 do.	b30 51
50 Cepake Iron Mines	4½	300 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	86½
100 do.	6½	200 Chi. & R. I. R.R.	c 109
600 N. Y. Central RR.	132½	100 do.	109½
300 Erie Railway	23	200 do.	109½
1000 do.	113½	18 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.R.	123
100 do.	b5 113½	400 Clev. & Toledo R.	R.135
700 do.	113½	100 Chi. & Alton R.R.	57
900 do.	b10 113½	100 R. & St. Joseph R.R. c	25
100 do.	b30 113½	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.	c 32

OPEN BOARD OF STOCK BROKERS.

FIRST BOARD.

400 Erie Railway	c.113½	200 Ill. Central	ex-div. c.125
600 do.	c.113½	200 do.	125
200 do.	s3.113½	200 do.	b3.125
100 do.	b5.113½	200 do.	b3.125