

FROM BATON ROUGE.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 22.

REV. HENRY T. LEE, of West Baton Rouge, La., which place he left two weeks ago, has arrived in this city. He gives an interesting account of affairs in Baton Rouge, the Capital, and the vicinity. The people of Baton Rouge are immovable in their loyalty to the Confederate States. The Union force were under Gen. WILLIAMS, is about 1,800, about half of whom are sick. It is a common sight to see the Yankee soldiers lying sick in the store doors, and squads of them totter from the Hospital doors to any place they can find in the streets where a breath of air may cool their fever-racked frames. For some time before Mr. LEE left, the citizens of West Baton Rouge were not allowed to cross the river to Baton Rouge unless on "parole"—a ceremony which is described as nearly equal to taking the oath of allegiance.

The force at the capital might easily be captured by a sudden dash made by our troops from Camp Moore, which is only 70 miles from there. It is a camp of instruction, under Gen. REGGLES, and does not seem to be much feared by the Unionists, who make frequent raids into the country. Not long since a party of Unionists surprised a straggling Mississippi company at Amite Bridge, 24 miles from camp, and captured eight of them. They were in turn surprised by a party of impromptu guerrillas, and the prisoners retaken. The Yankees lost three killed, and their bodies were all the spoils with which they returned to Baton Rouge.

The negroes, so far, have proved very faithful to their owners, even under the immediate presence of the enemy. Two regiments of Massachusetts and Connecticut troops went to the farms of Col. H. W. ALLEN and Capt. R. B. CHINN, where they camped, and marauded, and tampered with the negroes to their hearts' content, but with little effect on the slaves. Only one case occurred where the negroes on the plantation (Dr. NOLAN'S) refused to work, and then they were told to go off with their white brethren. They started, but were captured and brought back by some planters. In Baton Rouge the Indiana regiments had a row with the New-England regiments about the "contrabands" who had escaped from their masters, and arrived in that City. The Indiana soldiers assisted the masters to reclaim the fugitives, which was resisted by the New-England men.

Gen. WILLIAMS had issued an order against negro stealing, and Commodore FAARACER had declared that he would not tolerate it; but the citizens did not put much faith in this, particularly, as the latter officer took off 300 fugitive slaves with his fleet when it sailed from Vicksburgh.

The people in the country are preparing to move back from the bank of the river, in accordance with Gen. VAN DORN'S recommendation, and in three months the banks of the Mississippi, from Baton Rouge to New-Orleans, will be tenantless. The river this year has been fifteen inches higher than ever known before, and crevasses of unusual magnitude have occurred. In the rear of our informant's residence there was a body of water 50 miles wide.