THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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☞ NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

In consequence of the large number of persons wishing to make inquiries at the British Consulate for the last two days, many have not been able to gain admittance, it is therefore, deemed proper to make the following statement public:

A British subject cannot be drafted.

A British subject who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, but has *not* carried out that intention, has the same rights as if he had not declared such intention.

A man becoming a citizen of the United States makes his children, then under age, also citizens of the United States.

It is *believed* that British subjects will not require a certificate of nationality to prevent their being drafted.

A man who has voted here cannot *now* claim British protection, though he should never have formally renounced his nationality or subjectship.

STEWART PARRELL,
H. M. Vice Consul.

BRITISH CONSULATE, August 7 th, 1862. } 1t

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

A later account of the recent reconnoissance towards Richmond by a portion of the troops under General McClellan, furnishes but few additional particulars in regard to that movement. The object sought to be attained was the possession of Malvern Hill, and this was successfully accomplished. The enemy does not appear to have been met with south of New Market in any considerable force, except at Malvern Hill, where there was probably a small corps of observation, which held its position for some two or three hours, and then fell back under the fire of the Federal artillery. The pickets belonging to the Confederate advance were driven back upon their reserves at New Market, and in the pursuit a hundred cavalry, with their horses and equipments, are said to have been captured. The Federal loss is estimated at but twenty killed and wounded, whilst that of the enemy is indefinitely described as having been "much greater."

Of equal or, perhaps, more importance than the possession of Malvern Hill, is the occupation of the south bank of the James river and the construction of earthworks there to protect the shipping and the camps in the vicinity of Harrison's Landing from the danger of another night attack by the Confederates. The navigation of the river is not however regarded even now as perfectly safe, for we are told that the mail steamers plying between Fortress Monroe and Harrison's Landing ascend and descend the river under convoy of the gunboats.

According to the Memphis *Bulletin*, four thousand Federal troops attacked and routed with great loss a body of Confederates under Jeff. Thompson on Sunday last, at a point seven miles distant from that city; but when the telegram was transmitted over the wires—on Wednesday last—more fighting was anticipated. General Nelson had occupied McMinnville with six thousand Federal troops, capturing some forty stragglers belonging to the command of Colonel Forrest. The latter was supposed to be at Sparta with two thousand cavalry. A guerilla band had been dispersed by General Negley, who was at Columbia; but in other portions of the State the guerillas were still active, and at Columbia they had succeeded in burning a considerable quantity of cotton. The correspondent of the Chicago *Times* represents the situation of affairs in the Southwest as being a very critical one. General Bragg is said to be at Tupelo with seventy thousand men, Van Dorn at Vicksburg with twenty-five thousand, whilst Price is—nobody knows where—with twenty-five thousand more. Wherever he may be, we are informed that "he will be heard from in about three weeks." It is predicted that he will get possession of the country north of Memphis, blockade the river, and then cross over into Missouri and sweep the State like an avalanche. In addition to the troops above enumerated, the writer states that the Confederates have one hundred and twenty thousand men in Mississippi well armed and equipped, and that Hindman has twenty thousand under his command in Arkansas. We doubt, however, the correctness of this statement, especially as regards the force of the Confederates, which we believe to be greatly exaggerated.

That portion of General Pope's command which is posted at Sperryville, Virginia, has succeeded in capturing "seven genuine bushwackers." The Purnell Legion has been detailed to guard the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, between Catlett's Station and Culpeper Court House, to which latter place the public stores at Warrenton are to be transferred. The headquarters of the Legion will be at the crossing of the Rappahannock.

LATEST FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

From the N. Y. Herald, August 7.

By the arrival of the brig Tahubah, Capt. Plummer, at this port yesterday, we have advices from Rio Janeiro to the 29th of June. News having reached Rio of the capture of New Orleans, some demand had sprung up for vessels to that quarter. American vessels, however, were unwilling to go there until more certain advices had been received. Several foreign vessels, in consequence, had been taken up for New Orleans. The coffee market on the 28th of June closed firm at previous quotations, with an upward tendency, holders being sustained in their pretensions by the probability of a speedy reopening of the Southern ports of the United States.

NEW LANGUAGE.—The Baltimore *American* of last evening speaks of Cassius M. Clay as "the brave Kentucky emancipationist," and says he "will be heartily welcomed on his return to a country which needs men of pluck and stamina like him." Such language would not have been applied to Mr. Clay in Baltimore three months ago.—*Washington Republican.*

The Cincinnati *Times*, of Monday, has this important piece of news:—"Intelligence has been received in this city this morning, by the steamer Emma, that our troops are evacuating Corinth, and all the points in that vicinity south of the Tennessee river. All the stores there are being removed as fast as possible. This is consequent, we presume, upon a threatened attack from the forces lately concentrated near Mobile. The position of the troops on the north side of the Tennessee river, holding the railroads on the east and west, will be fully tenable until the arrival of the troops of the new levy."

THE PEACH TRADE.—Great preparations are making along the line of railroad between Trenton and New Brunswick, N. J., to accomodate the peach growers. At Baker's Basin and Port Mercer—between Trenton and Princeton—a large quantity will be freighted. At Port Mercer the company has constructed a side-track, and is about to build a covered platform and store-house, and make every necessary arrangement. The crop of peaches in that neighborhood will be large. Four orchards within three miles of the station, will, it is estimated, produce 12,000 baskets, while a few miles further north there are vast quantities.—Probably fifty thousand baskets will be forwarded from that point alone.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Reported to be Moving Against McClellan—General McClellan Appropriating Rebel Property.

HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 7.—At Malvern Hill everything was quiet during yesterday. It was reported last night, by deserters and contrabands, that the Rebels had been moving from the vicinity of Richmond all day in large force towards Malvern Hill, with a view of retaking the position.

Three thousand exchanged prisoners arrived yesterday afternoon from Richmond. Those belonging to this army and fit to do duty were sent to their regiments. The others will leave for the North to-day. No officers were among the party.

There is no truth that this army is used to protect Rebel property, as reported in the case of Hill Carter. During the two days' battle of Malvern Hill, from 800 to 1,000 wounded Union men had their wounds dressed at this house, the ladies freely tearing up their sheets and pillow cases for bandages. While the army was passing guards were posted to protect the women and children. The horses and cattle of the army are geazed on his farm and his negroes are working upon our fortifications. All applications for their return have been refused.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Release of Federal Prisoners—Active Operations of the Army of the Potomac.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 6.—The released Rebel prisoners from Fort Warren and Fort Delaware, who arrived here a few days since, were permitted to be sent up the river night before last under a flag of truce. The flag-of-truce boat which accompanied them returned last evening, and reports that the exchange is being made satisfactorily, and that the same number of Union prisoners from Richmond may be expected down the river to-day or to-morrow. Also, that the requirements of the Federal Government in regard to the exchange have been strictly complied with, which is understood to mean that the release of Colonel Corcoran and other officers who have been so long held back by the Rebels, is at length about to be realized.

The reconnoissance sent out by General McClellan on Monday night has resulted very favorably to our forces. Our troops drove in the Rebel pickets early yesterday morning, and the fight immediately commenced, lasting some two or three hours, resulting in our troops taking Malvern Hill, and which they now occupy in sufficient force to hold the place and carry on other plans which are to be made in connection with this very important move. The public, no doubt, will be fully satisfied with the activity of the army of the Potomac in a few days. The capture of Malvern Hill was effected by our artillery.

Our loss is small. Only twenty killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was much greater. Besides the capture of one hundred cavalrymen with their horses and equipments complete, we captured a small battery.

The mail steamers to Harrison's Landing are convoyed to and from there by gunboats.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

McMinnville Occupied by Gen. Nelson.

NASHVILLE, August 5.—Gen. Nelson occupied McMinnville on Sunday with 6,000 troops. The Rebel Col. Forrest fled, leaving forty stragglers to fall into our hands. Morgan was not there. Forrest is supposed to be at Sparta, with 2,000 cavalry. Transportation between Murfreesboro' and McMinnville is open for Unionists, and the telegraph wire is being repaired.

Gen. Negley arrived at Columbia yesterday.

A. O. P. Nicholson, Judge Martin and brother, and Gen. Branch have been sent South.

Gen. Negley has dispersed a large concentration of guerillas at Williamsport, 12 miles from Columbia, on Sunday evening, capturing a number.

Capt. Julian, of the Tennessee troops, has put to flight a gang of guerillas near Bigbyville, a few miles from Columbia.

The guerillas near Columbia have been attempting to concentrate for some time, and the utmost vigilance is required to prevent a concentration.

Liberty is occupied by United States troops.

Cotton has been burned in considerable quantities near Columbia.

The Tennessee and Alabama railroad, from Columbia to Nashville, was never more secure.

Morgan is supposed to be south of Kingsville.

Colonel Stokes' 1st Tennessee cavalry regiment made a parade to-day, showing their strength both in men and horses.

BATTLE NEAR MEMPHIS.

Jeff Thompson Driven Back with Great Loss.

CAIRO, August 6.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 3d inst. reports a fight seven miles from town, on Sunday, between a force of 4,000 Federals and the Rebels under Jeff. Thompson. The latter was driven back with great loss. No particulars are given. More fighting is anticipated.

The Jackson *Mississippian* says that Commodore Brown, of the ram Arkansas, was wounded in the head at the time she ran the gauntlet of the Federal fleet.

An officer from Tuscumbia says that, on Saturday, the Rebel cavalry burned the station-houses at Leighton, ten miles from Tuscumbia, and at Jonesboro, ten miles from the same place, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

The Guerilla War in Missouri.

PALMYRA, Mo., Aug. 5.—A severe fight occurred at Newark, King county, on Friday evening last. About 1,000 guerillas, under Porter, approached the town an hour before sunset, and were met by parts of two companies State militia, under Capt. Lair, numbering seventy-five men. The Rebels charged on our troops and were repulsed, when they dismounted and finally drove Capt. Lair into the town, where a severe struggle took place, resulting in the capitulation of our forces, who were immediately paroled. Our loss was four killed and four wounded. The Rebels acknowledge seventy-three killed, and a large number wounded. Porter's gang carried off the arms and camp equipage of our troops.

On Sunday, the State forces of Colonel Guitar, and Major Clapper and Caldwell, passed through Newark in pursuit of Porter.

On Saturday evening, a band of one hundred and fifty guerillas took possession of Alexandria, Mo., and seized all the arms and ammunition they could find, and did considerable other plundering, and left. About three hundred men went down on Sunday from Keckuk, arrested some thirty Rebel sympathizers, and took them to Keokuk.

Loss of the Steamer Golden Gate on the Pacific—One Hundred and Eighty Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The steamer Golden Gate, which left San San Francisco July 21st, for Panama, with 230 passengers and $1,014,000 in treasure for New York, and $270,000 for England, was burnt at sea July 27th, and 180 lives were lost. All the treasure was also lost.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—The following private despatches relative to the disaster to the steamer Golden Gate, have been received by telegraph from San Francisco:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7th.

To Eugene Kelly & Co.:

The steamship Golden Gate, which sailed hence on the 21st of July, took fire twelve miles off Mazatzalla, and was burnt to the water's edge.—About two hundred passengers were lost. Edward Flint is gone. Ben. Holliday and Capt. Whitney were saved. It is thought the treasure will be saved as the ship has beached.

Another private despatch is as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6th.

To Wm. L. Hasley:

I was saved from the burning ship by lashing myself to the forecastle ladder and jumping overboard. I passed under the port-wheel while under way and received serious injury,—was picked up by the ships boat, and remained in it twenty hours before I reached Manzanilla. Poor Flint was lost. I will return overland. BEN. HALLIDAY.

The Pursuit of the Steamer Herald.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Captain Gansevert, of the gunboat Adirondack, has informed the Navy Department of the facts attending the recent pursuit by him of the steamer Herald, represented by the Nassau papers to be a British vessel, this pretence affording an opportunity for an expression of indignation against the alleged outrage by the American officer, from whose statement it appears the Herald has been running from Nassau to Charleston, with warlike supplies, and was returning to Nassau with cotton. She was commanded by a man named Carpenter, who was formerly Captain of the privateer Jeff. Davis. The chase, however, was not continued within the British jurisdiction. The statement additionally confirms the fact that the British flag is systematically used to advance secession interests.

Passes to Enter Our Military Lines.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Numerous applications have been made for passes to the Army of the Potomac, but they are invariably refused. It is the request of General McClellan that private visitors will be excluded from his lines. All the sick are to be removed thence, and therefore the friends of many of the patients cannot urge the necessity of their presence there for nursing purposes.

Passes and permits to places within other military lines are not so freely given as heretofore, as it is known there have been abuses of privileges; traders having been tempted by large profits to smuggle salt and other necessary supplies into the Rebel markets.

Arrests.

TORONTO C. W., August 6.—The captain and crew of the steamer City of Madison, an American boat partially owned by Canadians, were arrested here to-day for inducing British soldiers to desert. Several soldiers of the 30th regiment have reached Oswego by this boat during the past four weeks.

General Robert McCook Murdered.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—A despatch to the *Commercial*, from Decherd, Tenn., says that General Robert McCook was murdered while riding in his ambulance, day before yesterday, in front of his brigade.

Massachusetts Troops for the War.

BOSTON, August 7.—The 33d regiment leaves on Monday, and the 34th on Tuesday next, for the seat of war, both with full ranks and splendidly equipped.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Cotton is quiet—sales of 200 bales at 47@48 cts. Flour is firm—sales of 17,000 bbls. Wheat is unchanged—sales of 100,000 bushels. Corn—sales of 100,000 bushels. Mixed at 54@58 cts. Pork is firm; Mess at $11.12½@11.25. Whiskey closed firm at 30 cts. Sugar has declined ¼ cent—sales at 8@11¾ cts. Coffee is firm. Turpentine is heavy at $2.25@2.30.—Rosin is firm at $14@14.50. Freights are dull and drooping.

FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the New York World.

OFFENSIVE RESUMED.

WESTOVER LANDING, JAMES RIVER, Aug. 4.—The most significant, as it is the most gratifying fact about the army, is the resumption of our offensive policy. Yesterday we fairly occupied the south bank of the river here in such force as to forbid much opposition. It is, I believe, designed that we shall remain there. This will enable us to protect our fleet and camp against the accidents of Thursday last, and afford a convenient base of operations on that side of the river.

COLONEL AVERILL'S RECONNOISANCE.

The first of those operations took place yesterday, when Colonel Averill started from this shore about 7½ o'clock, with four hundred cavalry from his brigade, and moved out upon the main road running between Suffolk and Petersburg. About noon, when in the vicinity of a mill, six miles from the river, he came upon the pickets of the enemy, drove them in, and soon came upon a large camp of Confederates. His men formed with alacrity, and were soon into the midst of it, the enemy leaving without making a stand, a few straggling shots only being sent, which were promptly returned.

DISPERSING A CONFEDERATE CAMP.

The enemy fled, and our men took possession. The camp was large enough for six hundred men, seventeen officers' tents, and about eighty of inferior description. All their stores, provisions and clothing were left in haste. The dinners were left cooking, which our men finished. Numerous valises and carpet-bags belonging to the officers were found. The letters and papers of importance were brought in, and the tents piled together and burned. Several of the cavalrymen might have been seen returning with prime Virginia hams as trophies. We took also two prisoners and five or six contrabands, and destroyed a few old muskets left behind. Thus did the reconnoissance establish the fact, as we learned from the prisoners and darkies, that there was no great force menacing us upon the opposite shore, and that the shelling operations of the previous week had been simply one of those raids of which the Confederates are so fond, and in which they are so successful.

To prevent a similar occurrence, a large force will be stationed on the opposite side of the river, and certain measures are then that they will not dare venture so close to the lines again.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN ON FOOT.

Yesterday noon General McClellan, Gen. Porter, Colonel Colburn, and other members of the staff, with engineers, crossed the river for the purpose of seeing the defensive capabilities of the place. The tour, which occupied the entire afternoon, was, notwithstanding the falling rain, performed on foot.

The point opposite the mail landing is a peninsula formed on the lower side by a small creek that runs nearly at right angles with the river, and on the upper by a wide bay, which sets into the land for more than a mile. The bay is skirted along the shores by a fringe of timber, which had effectually concealed the movements of the hostile batteries from the view of our gunboats. About a mile from the landing place is a ravine, running nearly across from the bay to the creek. Overlooking this ravine and the rising ground beyond is an elevated plateau, extending from bay to stream. This is an admirable place for a line of batteries, and General McClellan designated the location and extent of a substantial earthwork, which will stretch across the peninsula, and as the approaches are quite open, it would be impossible for a hundred thousand men to renew the feat of Thursday morning. This cover has long been a shelter from which they could watch the movements of our land and river forces.

FORTIFICATIONS TO BE ERECTED.

The field upon which the new works are being erected, and on which the wheat is still standing unreaped, belongs to the son of the veritable Edmund Ruffin, the aged citizen whom the Confederates took from Virginia to fire the first gun at the national banner as it floated over Fort Sumter. His house and barns stand within nice range of the batteries. The Colonel is command of the forces over there informing me that he found but two old ladies and a white woman, with two children, at the house. The woman says her husband has gone North, though that is not likely. The old darkies seemed very glad to see Yankees, as they call us. One of them, on being asked his age, replied, "Dunnow, massa, I know I must be 'bout a hundred." He recollects the infancy of old Massa Edmund, and relates that when a boy he was one of the wicked disciples of Devil Sive. As our forces landed, they discern dome one man mounted on a grey horse, leaving for the interior in haste. On getting further inward, further more were discovered under a large tree. As we advanced they fell back, and it may be inferred are still hovering about our lines.

A thousand contrabands will be put to work today upon the fortifications, and by the time this reaches you the work will be complete. What orders this may be completely unexplainable is the fact that the gunboats, which can anchor in the bay, completely flank any approaching force, and could pitch shells into their ranks with ease.

THE MONITOR WATCHING HER PREY.

The impression has been sent abroad that the Confederate gunboats Richmond and Young America have made their appearance, and that we are momentarily expecting a grand naval battle. I am assured, by high authority, that no Confederate gunboat has shown itself at all. Only four of our war vessels, including the Monitor, are lying about four miles above the fleet, watching most constantly for their advent. Nothing would give greater pleasure to our gunboats than to see the Confederate iron clad come on, as he would certainly be sunk. The Confederates know and feel this. Here we have plenty of sea-room in which to manoeuvre. When we proceed up the narrowing and tortuous river above City Point the Confederates may have a slightly better chance. The sensation press has given out.

General Hooker will move this morning, it is thought, and as his lines are already close to those of the enemy there may be some heavy skirmishing during the day.

Yesterday two or three large steamers came up with prisoners. General McClellan has expressed his wish that these prisoners might be sent up by the landing at night, but it has been disregarded, it seems; and when these prisoners have seen all they can they will be sent to Richmond to give the enemy the information. A flag-of-truce boat came up last evening and will probably ascend the river to-day.

FROM MISSOURI.

THE GUERILLAS MOVING.

The guerillas in Missouri are making the most of their time before the enrolment of the State militia is perfected. About a week ago, they succeeded in capturing Newark, in Knox County, on Friday last, after a severe fight with about seventy-five militia. The Confederate loss was quite heavy. A large body of the State forces were, at last accounts, in pursuit of the gang. Alexandria has also recently been plundered by guerillas.

Rocheport, in Boone county, Missouri, was taken possession of by about forty brigands, under the orders of a man named Rucker, on Friday. Poindexter, at the head of about 400 banditti, was at or near Fayette, where about 250 United States troops were concentrated. A reinforcement of 150 men was sent from Booneville on Friday, and it was expected that they would attack Poindexter's bushwackers on Saturday morning. Three boats, ascending the river, were boarded by Poindexter's freebooters, but nothing was taken, although there were United States horses on board—probably because the officers of the boats were told by Gen. Totten that they would be held responsible for any loss of property.

ACTIVITY OF THE GUERILLAS IN NORTHERN ALABAMA.

A gentleman who has just returned to Nashville from Northern Alabama writes to the Nashville *Union*: "Since the departure of General Mitchel, and the arrival of General Buell, the neighborhood of Huntsville is so unsafe that all travelling is stopped entirely from Shelbyville and Fayetteville, Hazel Green and Meridianville. Guerillas are swarming all over the country, plundering Union men, burning cotton eight miles this side of Huntsville. They are getting so bold as to raise openly in New Market guerilla parties, under the leadership of a noted ruffian, Frank Gurley. The citizens of Huntsville and neighborhood openly declare that the conciliatory policy of General Buell is nothing but fear, and enjoy the fact that he is guarding Confederate property, when at the same time he refuses to protect the property of Union men, who came long distances, risking life and limb, to get the needed staple out to supply the Northern manufactories. Consequently such conduct has effect on the subaltern. I overheard a conversation in Shelbyville, a few days ago, when a Federal officer remarked to a cotton merchant, 'I would not go five paces to save your cotton if I had my whole company here, and a couple of guerillas intended to burn it.'"

SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZERS EXEMPTED FROM DRAFT.

Brig. Gen. Schofield has issued an order revoking that which allowed Confederate sympathizers in Missouri to commute or exemption from military duty by the payment of $10. This new order which is dated St. Louis, Aug. 4, says: "All disloyal men, and those who have at any time sympathized with the rebellion, are required to report to the nearest military post or other enrolling station, be enrolled, surrender their arms, and return to their homes or ordinary places of business, where they will be permitted to remain so long as they shall continue quietly attending to their ordinary and legitimate business, and in no way give aid or comfort to the enemy. Disloyal persons or sympathizers with the rebellion will not be organized into companies, nor required or permitted to do duty in the Missouri Militia."

SUSPENSION OF THE BROOKLYN STAR.—The publication of *The Brooklyn Evening Star* is to be suspended after Saturday next, according to an announcement made in the paper yesterday by the proprietor. The *Star* is the oldest paper on Long Island, having been in existence for fifty years. It was the only avowedly Republican paper published in Brooklyn. The weekly will be continued as formerly. The withdrawal of Corporation patronage, and the prostration of business, in consequence of the war, are stated as among the causes for its suspension.—*New York Tribune.*

STEAM ON CITY RAILROADS.—The Bostonians are experimenting with a locomotive on their city passenger railroads, and speak of its satisfactory performance. As many horses are being used up in the war, the railroads will be compelled to use coal as a substitute, the cheapest means of creating the safest motive power yet discovered. All that prevents the use of steam on our roads is prejudice, but even the hardest-shelled prejudice gets cracked in time.

FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, August 4.

The Decisive Hour.

We are on the eve of great events. The hour of decision has been placed by Providence in our own hands. In that Providence we cherish an abiding faith and an unfaltering trust. But we do not believe that the Providence of God conflicts with the free agency of man. It works for and with us in temporal as well as spiritual things; but in one as in the other, we must use the means vouchsafed and the opportunities afforded, and work out our own salvation. The hand of God has enabled us to smite back the enemy from the Chickahominy; but this was only the beginning of the work. If we do not follow it up—if we do not heap blow upon blow—if we permit our enemy again to rally and organize—then, indeed, shall the summer be past, the harvest ended, and the day of our salvation delayed, if not forever gone. We rejoice to believe that our Government fully appreciates this momentous truth. Now is the time to strike; now, whilst our banners are flashing in the light of victory; whilst every Southern sword mirrors the bright forms of glory and hope; whilst the accursed foe is preparing once more for a final spring—now is the time for a blow that shall crush this hydra-headed despotism forever, and send an electric thrill of deliverance and joy from one end to the other of this struggling, valiant and glorious country.

Soldiers of the South, Napoleon told his warriors in Egypt that from the summit of the pyramids forty centuries looked down upon them. Without the language of rhetorical exaggeration, we can say to you that from the ten thousand anxious homes the eyes of mothers, sisters, wives and children are looking upon you—looking upon you, their brave and beloved—looking upon you as their only help and hope, save that God in whose hands are the issues of battles, and to whose Almighty throne rise day and night those prayers of faith which He has promised to answer and to bless. Inspired by such reflections, let our gallant sons of the South once more give their glorious banners to the breeze, and let the armies, and let the navies of every heart be "victory or death." The whole South looks on; the world looks on; the fate of future generations trembles in the balance. Never did such calamities visit a civilized and Christian people as those which now threaten every Southern home, and which can only be averted by the power of Heaven and our own strong arms. The result we cannot doubt. Now, let there be no delay; not an hour's procrastination—it may be now or never.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 2.

The Richmond Market

We have more than once taken occasion to allude to the exorbitant prices demanded for the necessaries of life in our markets, particularly the products of the soil. A gentleman who has devoted a number of years to the cultivation of these articles furnishes us with the following startling facts as to what the products of one acre of ground are worth at the ruling rates: "Green corn, $1 per dozen, $50 per barrel, allowing 600 ears to the barrel (eight barrels to the acre is considered a good crop, hence one acre of roasting ears in our market would be worth $400); onions, 10 cents apiece, $15,000 per acre, allowing them to be planted in rows three by six inches, besides a large margin for walks; beets, about the same; cabbage, $1 per head, $5,000 per acre, planted three feet apart; Irish potatoes, $8 to $16 per bushel—one hundred bushels to the acre would be worth $800 to $1,600 per acre; tomatoes $1 per dozen, allowing 100 to the hill, the hills nearly three feet apart, $40,000 per acre. At four cents per hill, one acre in tomatoes would produce $200 worth." These are really startling figures, and, without making the calculation to determine their accuracy, we submit them to the public. At ordinary prices, from $200 to $300 per acre in vegetables is considered a good yield per acre. Cotton planting, the most profitable species of land cultivation, does not average more than $100 to $200 per acre.

Whiskey.

This article, that used to be dear at 28 cents per gallon, is now selling at $10 and $14 per gallon by the barrel. None is distilled except on the order of the Provost Marshal. The fact that any such liquor can be disposed of at the prices named above shows clearly that the people either need stimulants or fancy they do, to the detriment of their pecuniary resources.

The Yankee Forces at Berkeley.

The Petersburg *Express* of August 1 says:

The number of troops at and around Berkeley, as compared with some two or three weeks back, seems to have been greatly diminished. But it is not known that McClellan's army has been reduced. It was an easy matter to advance the camps further from the river, where, amid the forests, they would be shut out from the view of all on the south bank of the James. It is the opinion of those who reside near the best point of observation on this side of the river, that McClellan's forces have been reduced, but they state that they have no positive information upon which to rest such an opinion.

On Wednesday a balloon was sent up which remained poised over McClellan's headquarters some two or three hours making observations. The name of the balloon was read by parties on this side of the river. It was "The Intrepid." There were two persons in it, who seemed to be quite busy making observations. The enemy evidently feels uneasy in his present position, and keeps a sharp lookout in all directions. We trust our Government will not allow him to remain longer unditurbed on James river, stealing negroes and depredating on citizens who have done all that men could do in the prosecution of this war.

An Address from Van Dorn.

VICKSBURG, July 16.

To the Troops Defending Vicksburg:

Your conduct thus far, under the circumstances which surround you, has won the admiration of the country. Cool and self-possessed under war and mortar-boats, you have given assurance that the city entrusted to your care will not be given up to the blustering demands of cannon, nor the noisy threatenings of bomb-shells. Such exhibitions may seem but to arouse you and to animate the tedium of camp life. You await a more formidable demonstration. Impotent in his rage, the enemy is striving to turn the current of the Mississippi from your batteries. He will fail. When he is master of the great river that flows at your feet, and which has become the eternal custodian of your names and glory, every wave that ripples by its shore will crimson with your blood, and every hill that looks down upon it will be the sepulchre of a thousand freemen.

Soldiers! To have been one among the defenders of Vicksburg, will be the boast hereafter of those who shall bear your names, and a living glory in your hearthstones forever. Continue, I beseech you, to be worthy of your country's praise and the reputation you have achieved.

The Commanding General will take pleasure, and it is his duty, in forwarding the distinguished among you to the General commanding the department for honorable mention in general orders. It is his pride to be your commander.

The steamer Arkansas is immortal, and above his praise. She commands the admiration of the world.

By order of Major Gen. EARL VAN DORN.

M. M. KIMBALL,
Major and A. A. General.

FROM THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

COL. SALOMON IN COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN EXPEDITION,
CAMP ON GRAND RIVER, July 18, 1862. }

To the Commissioners of the different corps, comprising the Indian Expedition:

SIRS: In military as well as civil affairs great and violent wrongs need speedy and certain remedies. The time had arrived, in my judgment, in the history of this expedition, when the greatest wrong ever perpetrated upon any troops was about to be inflicted upon our command. Some one must act, and that at once, or starvation and capture were the imminent hazards that looked us in the face. As next in command to Colonel Weer, and upon his express refusal to move at all for the salvation of his troops, I felt the responsibility resting upon me. I have arrested Colonel Weer, and assumed command. The causes leading to this arrest you all know. I need not reiterate them here. Suffice it to say, that we are one hundred and sixty miles from the base of operation—almost entirely through an enemy's country—and without communication being kept open behind us.

We have been pushed forward thus far by forced and fatiguing marches, under the violent Southern sun, without any adequate object. By Colonel Weer's orders we were forced to encamp where our famishing men were unable to obtain anything but putrid, stinking water. Our reports of disability and unfitness for duty were disregarded.—Our cries for help, and complaints of unnecessary hardship and suffering, were received with closed ears. Yesterday, a council of war, convened by the order of Colonel Weer, decided that our only safety lay in falling back to some point from which we could reopen communication with our commissary depot. Colonel Weer overrides and annuls the decision of that council, and announces his determination not to move from this point. We have but three days' rations on hand, and an order is issued by him putting the command on half rations.

For nearly two weeks we have no communication from our rear. We have no knowledge when supply trains will reach us; neither has Colonel Weer. Three sets of couriers, despatched at different times to find these trains and report, have, so far, made no report. Reliable information has been received that large bodies of the enemy are moving to our rear, and yet we lie here idle. We are now, and ever since our arrival here have been, entirely without vegetables or healthy food for our men. I have stood, with arms folded, and saw my men faint and fall away from me like the leaves of autumn, because I thought myself powerless to save them. I will look upon this scene no longer. I know the responsibility that I have assumed. I have acted after careful thought and deliberation. Give me your confidence for a few days, and all that a man can do, and with a pure purpose and a firm faith that he is right, shall be done for the preservation of the troops.

F. SALOMON,
Colonel 9th Wisconsin Volunteers,
Commanding Indian Expedition.

Thirteen thousand confiscated slaves are employed in fortifications and in the Quartermaster's department in Memphis. The Military Commission already reports three hundred and twenty-five vacant buildings in Memphis. They make no discrimination, but seize and rent vacant buildings owned by loyal citizens who are there and vacant dwellings of Union families temporarily absent.—Since Gen. Sherman abolished the permit system, large quantities of contraband goods are passing southward, supplying the Confederates with salt, quinine, morphine, &c.

FROM INDIANA.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS BEFORE A UNITED STATES GRAND JURY—A SECRET SOCIETY IN INDIANA.

The United States Grand Jury for the district of Indiana, in their presentment for the May term, say:

A recent act of Congress made it the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire into any combinations or conspiracies formed by individuals within the jurisdiction of the court to prevent the execution of any law of the United States. Having heard that organizations, with this object in view, existed in certain localities, witnesses were sent for, and brought before the Grand Jury. These witnesses came from many counties, and lived in various parts of the State. After a careful and diligent examination of the testimony from witnesses well acquainted with the facts deposed, and having a personal knowledge of the matters, said Grand Jury are constrained to say that a secret and oath-bound organization exists, numbering some fifteen thousand, in Indiana, as estimated by the members of their order, commonly known as Knights of the Golden Circle, and even in the same localities by different names.

Their lodges, or "castles," as they denominate them, are located in various parts of the State, yet they have common signs, grips and words, whereby the members are able to distinguish each other, and pass safely to and fro. To enable the member to enter the castle in which he was initiated, or any other which such member may choose to visit. They have signals by which they can communicate with each other in the day or the night time, and, when met, they have a signal or sign which may be recognized at a great distance from the person giving it. This last signal, we regret to say, was invented for the use of such members as should, by means of the draft, or otherwise, be compelled to serve in the ranks of the army. In such case, members of the order serving in opposing armies, receiving the sign, are reminded of their obligation not to injure the member giving it. This signal is given in every instance upon the initiation of a new member, and its observance is strictly enjoined upon every individual belonging to the order. By the teachings of the organization, it is the duty of its members engaged in the present war, although arrayed on opposite sides, upon the signal being given, if they shoot at all, "to shoot over each other." Many members of the order examined before us admit the binding force of the obligation, and pretend to justify it as correct in principle.

From the evidence introduced before said Grand Jury, it would seem that the order called the Knights of the Golden Circle had their origin in some of the Southern States, and was introduced into this State from Kentucky. Its primary object, when it originated, was to organize the friends of the institution of African slavery in the United States, for the purpose of acquiring more territory in Mexico and Central or South American States, and also for the acquisition of Cuba, thereby to extend and foster a great slave empire, even though it should give those countries in human blood. Hence the various raids made upon those countries which have called forth, from time to time, the proclamations of our former Presidents, denouncing such attempts, and threatening the exercise of the power of the Government to put them down. Wicked as these hellish purposes were, said Grand Jury would not have troubled this honorable Court with this presentment, had the machinations of the Knights of the Golden Circle been confined solely to their original designs. Finding how useful such an organization was for the purposes originally intended, said Grand Jury believe that it not only extends at present through every part of the South, and every department of the Rebel army, but, during the last winter and spring, was introduced into the State of Indiana and other Northern States. Since that time it has made alarming progress in our midst, with entirely new features attached to it, in view of the unnatural conflict now desolating our country. Not only are the loyal soldiers in the army to be treacherously betrayed in the bloody hour of battle, by the signals before referred to, but said Grand Jury have abundant evidence of the membership binding themselves to resist the payment of the Federal tax, and to prevent enlistments in the armies of the United States.

It is a fact worthy of note, and conclusively shown, that in localities where this organization extensively prevails there has been a failure to furnish a fair proportion of volunteers. Said Grand Jury, after a thorough examination on that point, have been unable to find any instance where a member of said organization had volunteered to fight for the Union under the late requisition for volunteers. Said Grand Jury were informed that an individual of the order had proposed to make up a company, to be called "Jayhawkers," composed exclusively of "Knights of the Golden Circle." But said Grand Jury believe that at no time was the proposition seriously entertained, but in fact only intended as a cover to hide their treasonable purposes when they found they were about to be discovered.

The meetings of the order referred to are held in lodges, sometimes in the woods, and at other times in deserted houses. Its members frequently attend with arms in their hands, and in almost every instance armed sentinels are posted to keep off intruders. Youths not more than sixteen years of age are in many cases introduced and initiated into its mysteries. The credulous and unwary are often allured into the fold of the order upon the pretext that it was instituted for no other purpose than the better organization of their party. Its real character and teachings are seclusively concealed with the oath of secrecy has been in uniform administered. Having taken the first degree, the initiate is familiarized with the obligations and opinions of his associates, and is gradually prepared and found ripe for treason. When he is further taught, in the second degree, the principles and teachings, he is obligated to keep its secrets inviolate, and is turned out upon the country a thorough traitor, with the wicked purposes already specified. Said Grand Jury are happy to state, that, in many cases, individuals, after their first introduction into the order, seeing its evil tendencies, have abandoned it, although unwilling, on account of their obligations of secrecy, and for fear of personal violence, to become reluctant, to fully expose its treacherous principles.

Since said Grand Jury began said investigation, it has been discovered that the order exists among the prisoners of war now in Camp Morton, who refuse to testify, upon the ground that it may implicate the members of their order in Indiana, and thereby injure the cause of the Southern Confederacy. For the purpose of evading any legal liability, in case of judicial investigation, it appears that their signs are to be used to enable them to get members of their order on the jury, in case of criminal charges being preferred against them, and by changes of venue, and appeals from a judge who does not belong to the order, to create judicial delays, until they can find a judge or juror belonging to this order, and thus escape all legal liability.

Said Grand Jury have no doubt that the order of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" exists in many localities in Indiana, where their vigilance has not been able to penetrate. They have labored under many difficulties in their researches, and have drawn evidence in most of the cases from unwilling witnesses. Judicial oaths have but little binding force where individuals once consent to abandon the allegiance they owe their country. The general facts, however, so far as they have come to the knowledge of the said Grand Jury, have been submitted to this honorable Court. They feel it their duty to do so. The safety of the country, in this hour of peril and civil strife, demands it at their hands. The power of such an organization to do harm, acting as one man, with one purpose in view, with their influence, may be appreciated by the honorable Court. It is the place where treason is concocted, the nest where traitors are hatched.

The Grand Jury, therefore, respectfully ask this Court that this, their presentment, may be spread upon the records.

Wm. P. Fishback, foreman; Charles H. Test, George Moon, Wm. A. Montgomery, James Blake, T. B. McCarty, Daniel Sigler, Leonidas Sexton, Benj. G. Stout, James Hill, Daniel Sagre, H. D. Scott, Robert Parrett, Fred. S. Brown.

TROTTING MATCH ON THE FASHION COURSE.—Yesterday a trotting match for $1,000 came off on the Fashion Course, L. I., between two fast horses belonging to Poughkeepsie, and named respectively the sorrel gelding Henry Wilson, and the spotted gelding Johnstone. The