THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 274. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

In this morning's issue of our paper will be found the dvertisement of Mr. Chas. L. Oudesluys, 57 South Gay street, who offers to the lovers of prime cigars, a genuine rticle of his own importation. As there are but *very few* cigars of the genuine stamp in the market, those desiring the *pure* article, would do well to examine them very oon, as they need no puffing.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The orders issued by the War Department yerterday are the most significant as they are also the most stringent of any that have been promulgated since the war began.

By the first of these orders the United States Marshals and Chiefs of Police are vested with full power to arrest or imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by act, speech or writing in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practices against the United States.

By the second order every citizen liable to be drafted into the militia who shall attempt to leave the country for foreign parts, is ordered to be arrested and his case reported to the Judge Advocate at Washington city for further instructions.

Provost Marshals and State officers are also directed to arrest all persons liable to draft who before such draft is made shall leave the county or State in which they reside, and the persons so arrested are to be taken to the nearest military post and placed on military duty for the term of the draft.

Advices from Knoxville represent that fifteen thousand Confederate infantry, with a due proportion of cavalry and artillery, were at that place, expecting to march into Kentucky at an early day.

At Point Pleasant, Missouri, the citizens had combined to resist the enrollment act, and a skirmish took place on Wednesday last between them and the State troops, in which several were killed on both sides. Additional troops were subsequently sent from New Madrid to enforce the law. At St. Louis, the merchants connected with the new Union Exchange, passed a series of resolutions agreeing to close the business houses at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of drilling and organizing the loyal citizens for military service. The authorities were also requested to order a general suspension of business after that hour for a similar purpose. These persons, however, whose sympathies are with the South, are exempted from military duty on condition that they report themselves to the nearest military station, surrender their arms and return to their homes, where they will be permitted to resume unmolested their legitimate business.

According to the New York *Express*, General Burnside, with his division considerably reinforced, is at Acquia Creek, which is to form one of the points of the contemplated advance on Richmond. General Pope is said to be on the old Virginia Central road, whilst General McClellan, we are assured, is keeping the Confederates busy on both banks of the James river and around Richmond.

Since the order has been issued calling for a draft of the militia, volunteering in the northern and eastern States is reported to have rapidly improved. A telegram from Harrisburg states that by Saturday—to-day—the number of volunteers throughout the State that have enrolled their names will be sufficient for fifteen regiments, which, with the regiments in Philadelphia, will complete the State's quota of volunteers.

General Crawford's expedition to Orange Court House encountered a superior force at that point, but we are told that "he remained there long enough to accomplish the object of his visit." When compelled to fall back, he is described as retiring in good order behind the Rapidan "closely followed by the enemy, who continually harrassed his rear." He succeeded, however, in bringing off with him fifty-two prisoners, whilst his own loss is set down at but two killed and several wounded.

The report is again current that the Confederates are evacuating Richmond and moving Southward; but although these reports are said to receive "a certain degree of credence in high quarters," more direct information, derived from persons who have recently left Richmond, and whose statements are published in the New York papers, is to the effect that, instead of abandoning that city, the Confederates are receiving daily fresh reinforcements from the South.

A telegram from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac announces that the forces under General Hooker, which had taken possession of Malvern Hill, had been compelled to abandon that position and fall back to their old encampment, under the pressure of three columns of Confederates which moved down from Richmond. What was previously reported to be "an offensive movement" on the part of General McClellan is now described as having been "merely a reconnoissance." The gunboat Satisfield, which was aground for some days above City Point, finally got off and came down the river on Thursday last. She reports the enemy as being in considerable force, but as making no further demonstration "than to drive our men a short distance."

THE LOSS OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST—DESPATCH FROM A SURVIVOR.

The following note is from the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in relation to the loss of the steamship Golden Gate:

"PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW YORK, August 7, 1862.

"*To the Editors of the Evening Post:*

"I beg to hand you herewith a copy of a despatch received this morning from the Company's San Francisco agents, announcing the total destruction by fire of the steamship Golden Gate, with two hundred passengers and crew.

"When the particulars alluded to, which will contain a list of passengers, with those lost specified, reach here, they will be promptly furnished to the press for the information of interested parties.

"In the meantime, it is certain that some few passengers were saved, as is shown by the following telegram from Mr. Benjamin Holladay to his agent in this city.

"The steamer was well-found in fire arrangements, life boats, &c., and was officered by experienced and skillful men, which facts give further assurance that some lives have been preserved.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant,

"ALLAN MCLANE, President."

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Golden Gate was a splendid side-wheel steamer, 2,067 tons, and was built by Wm. H. Webb, in 1850. Her dimensions are as follows: Length 265 feet, breadth 40 feet, depth of hold 30 feet. Her draft of water was about 16 feet.

She was one of the finest boats on the route between Panama and San Francisco, and was a favorite with the traveling public.

This ship was noted for her police regulations, and the rules in relation to fires were well defined, and made plain to all her crew and passengers.

The Golden Gate was a fast vessel, and could accommodate about 900 passengers, besides a large quantity of freight. She was rated at the Underwriters at A2, and her securities against fire were recorded "good." She had two independent fire pumps, and sufficient hose, buckets, axes, &c.

She carried from eight to twelve boats, sufficient to carry several hundred persons.

The Golden Gate was repaired in 1856, '58, '59, and latterly she has been put in excellent order. There is no doubt that her light upper works being thoroughly dried by the tropical sun, have when ignited, burnt furiously, and it was beyond the power of man to stop the flames.

Some of the boats, no doubt, which were stowed on deck were consumed before they could be launched.

THE INSURANCE ON THE GOLDEN GATE AND HER CARGO.

The Golden Gate, it is said, was not insured, but most of the treasure probably is. The regular shippers of specie have usually open policies, and the consignees have no means of knowing the amount of insurance until the arrival of the mail. The vessel is worth from $80,000 to $90,000 at the highest, but as she is somewhat advanced it is very probable that she is, as above stated, uninsured.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 7.—The California line is down west of Dunkirk, and there is no prospect of getting anything through to-night. There is a great storm passing West.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

RETURN OF GENERAL GIBBON'S EXPEDITION—FREDERICK HALL RAILROAD STATION DESTROYED—SHARP SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS ON THE TELEGRAPH ROAD, &c.

The following despatch has been received from the *Herald* correspondent at Fredericksburg:

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., August 7.—The expedition sent out under General Gibbon last Tuesday has returned. A portion of the command, under Col. Cutler, dashed off to the right, and made a descent upon Frederick Hall station, twelve miles from Gordonsville, on the Virginia Central Railroad, destroying the buildings, stores, and about half a mile of the track.

General Gibbon, with the main body, had a sharp skirmish with the enemy on the Richmond telegraph road, ten miles from Fredericksburg. A few prisoners were taken. We lost one man killed and several taken prisoners. But two of General Gibbon's column were wounded.

The enemy had been apprised of our advance, and came around upon our rear from Bowling Green. The loss sustained by the Confederates is unknown.

BIG THINGS ON ICE.—The profits from the sale of ice creams seems to be quite an item in London. In a case which came before the London Sheriff's Court, the other day, Messrs. Gatti, who had occupied Hungerford Hall for the sale of ices, coffee, &c., claimed upward of £13,000 for giving up their premises for the formation of the Charing Cross Railway. The net profits were stated at £4,000 a year. The jury assessed the compensation to be paid by the company to Messrs. Gatti & Morico at £7,500.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Order from the War Department to Prevent the Evasion of Military Duty---Writ of Habeas Corpus Suspended.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The following highly important order has just been issued from the War Department:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 8, 1862.

Order to Prevent the Evasion of Military Duty and for the Suppression of Disloyal Practices.

First—By direction of the President of the United States, it is hereby ordered that, until further orders, no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country; and all Marshals, Deputy Marshals and military officers of the United States are directed, and all police authorities, especially at the ports of the United States at the seaboard and on the frontier, are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect; and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and return any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, at Washington city, for further instructions respecting the person or persons so arrested and detained.

Second—Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made, will be arrested by any Provost-Marshal or other United States or State officer, wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot, and placed on military duty for the term of the draft, and the expense of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of five dollars as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

Third—The writ of *habeas corpus* is hereby suspended in respect to all persons so arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Order Authorizing Arrests of Persons Discouraging Enlistments.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 8, 1862.

ORDERED:

First—That all United States Marshals and Superintendents or Chiefs of Police of any town, city, or district, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by act, speech or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.

Second—That an immediate report be made to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a Military Commission.

Third—The expenses of such arrests and imprisonment will be certified to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM GENERAL POPE'S ARMY.

CAMP OF SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, August 4.—Reports are frequently received here through various channels to the effect that the Rebel army of Richmond have been removing from the city southward, for the last ten days. The source through which some of these reports come are entitled to full credence. It is added that among the causes of the evacuation of Richmond are, the exhaustion of the country north of the James, the infectious and pestilential atmosphere, and the superior advantages of the James as a line of defence. It is also stated that they intend to maintain an open railroad communication with the Valley via Lynchburg, Charlottesville, and Gordonsville to Staunton, to the last moment, as a resource for supplies. Your correspondent will not vouch for the accuracy of these statements, but is at liberty to say that they receive a certain degree of credence in high quarters.

The unexpected visit of General Crawford's cavalry to Orange Court House on Saturday, struck terror to the Secession population of town and country. The force he attacked was far superior to his own, but he remained there long enough to accomplish the object of his visit, and retired in good order behind the Rapidan, closely followed by the enemy, who continually harrassed his rear. As stated in my despatch, his loss was but two killed and several wounded, while the enemy's loss was ten to fifteen killed, many wounded, and fifty-two prisoners. The Rebel force opposed to him were two regiments of Robertson's (late Ashby's) cavalry, who have recently been withdrawn from Harrisonburg. The Valley, it is stated, is now guarded only by guerillas, and a few isolated companies of regular cavalry.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Attempted Resistance to the Enrollment Act.

CAIRO, August 7.—A skirmish took place yesterday, near Point Pleasant, Mo., between the citizens and State troops, in which it is reported that several were killed on both sides. It seems that the citizens bound themselves together to resist the enrollment act. Troops were sent from New Madrid to enforce the law, and hence the collision.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—Brigadier General Davidson has assumed command of the Military District of St. Louis. Colonel Merrill, formerly commandant of this district, has been commissioned a brigadier general, and will leave for North Missouri this evening, where he will direct operations against the guerillas.

At a meeting of the Merchants' Union Exchange, at noon to-day, resolutions were passed agreeing to close the business houses at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of drilling and organizing the loyal citizens for military service; and requesting the proper authorities to cause a suspension of business throughout the city, after that hour, for a like purpose.

GUERILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Quantrell Seizes a Steamer on the Missouri River—100 of Our Men Captured.

ST. JOSEPH, August 5.—A gentleman from Leavenworth reports that the guerrilla leader Quantrell seized a descending steamer on Sunday evening, and crossed 1,500 men to this side of the river. The military authorities of Fort Leavenworth hearing of the capture, and not knowing Quantrell's strength, sent one hundred men down to intercept him, all of whom he captured, and marched on, captured Liberty. Col. Pennick had previously evacuated that place, escaping with his command.

An additional force of four companies, with a battery of artillery, was despatched from Fort Leavenworth yesterday morning to operate against Quantrell.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, August 7.—The ram Mingo reports that on Saturday a scouting party of 75 Unionists were surprised by 500 of Hindman's Rebels, and badly cut up, only 20 having saved themselves and escaped.

Forty of Jeff. Thompson's men were captured while attempting to cross the river near the town of Austin.

The recent publication of Gen. Pillow's letter to his brother, in regard to the slaves of the former, renders interesting the fact that Gen. Curtis has freed all the negroes in question, 275 in number.

Pillow has three plantations near Helena, on which all his moveable property was confiscated.

Gen. Curtis has freed at Helena about 3,000 slaves, chiefly those who worked on Forts Pillow and Donelson.

FROM MEMPHIS.

A Small Fight.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 4.—A fight took place on Sunday afternoon between a Federal reconnoitring party and a party of Rebels. It was a small affair. About 150 of the latter were surprised in the vicinity of Mooney Creek, and fled at the first fire, with six or seven killed, and several wounded.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Another Invasion by Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—The *Journal* publishes a rumor of Morgan's advance into Kentucky, and his capture of Barkersville, with an increased force of cavalry, expressing a determination to march to the banks of the Ohio. Military circles here disbelieve the whole story.

Inducements to Enter the Navy.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—As the military draft is soon to commence, it is reasonably supposed that men familiar with the sea, such as New England fishermen, will prefer to enter the navy, especially as strong inducements are presented in the form of prize money, of which, recently, large amounts have been secured. Among the latest captures is the Memphis, worth half a million dollars, by the Magnolia, with a crew of only seventy men.

After deducting three-twentieths for the commanding officer of the fleet, and of the capturing vessel, the remainder will be apportioned among the officers and men. The law alone provides bounties for the destruction of the enemy's vessels in action. The papers of the Memphis, were received at the Navy Department to-day. Among them is a note addressed to Captain Cruikshanks, commanding that British steamer, by Nathaniel Seim of Charleston, accompanied by the gift of a chair, which the writer says adorned the breakfast room of George Washington. This chair will probably be sold with the other effects of the vessel, at the port of New York.

Rebels Preparing to Invade Kentucky—Recruiting in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—Special despatches from Indianapolis say that a gentleman who has arrived from Knoxville, Tenn., reports that a Rebel force of fifteen thousand infantry, with a proportion of artillery and cavalry, was at that place, expecting to march into Kentucky at an early day. All the Indiana regiments but two, called for by the first call, are full. There is considerable excitement in all parts of the State, and recruiting progresses with unusual rapidity. All the regiments authorized will be full this week.

The 23d Ohio regiment, commanded by Colonel Anderson, (a brother of General Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame,) is now full—one thousand men having been recruited in fifteen days, in Montgomery, Butler and Preble counties. The contributions to the bounty fund, in this city, reach $88,000.

Volunteering in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, August 8.—Volunteers are pouring in here by thousands. By Saturday the number will be sufficient for fifteen regiments, which, with the regiments in Philadelphia, will fill the State's quota for volunteers.

Several regiments are completely organized, armed and equipped, and will start for the seat of war early next week.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

General Hooker's Reconnoissance to Malvern Hill—He Falls Back to His Camp—The Rebels Advance in Strong Force from Richmond

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 8.

General Hooker's forces remained at Malvern until 12 o'clock Wednesday night, when he fell back to his encampment, leaving strong guards at Haxhalls. The Rebels moved down from Richmond in three roads, concentrating their forces near Malvern. They thought that our whole army was advancing towards Richmond, when this movement was merely a reconnoissance in force.

The gunboat Satisfield, which has been aground for some days above City Point, was got off and came down the river yesterday. She reported the enemy as having appeared in considerable force, but they made no further demonstration than to drive our men a short distance.

The Loss of the Steamer Golden Gate—Additional Particulars.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The steamer Golden Gate sailed hence on the 21st ult, with 95 cabin passengers and 147 second cabin and steerage passengers, and 95 in the crew. She had $1,400,000 in treasure.

On the 27th ult., at 4 45 P. M., when fifteen miles north of Manzanilla, while the passengers were dining, the alarm of fire was given. The head of the steamer was promptly headed for the shore three and a half miles distant, the flames meanwhile making fearful headway.

At quarter past 5 o'clock the upper deck fell in, and soon after the steamer struck the beach, and the passengers and crew, who had not got into the boats, jumped overboard and endeavored to swim ashore. About one hundred, including five children, swam or were washed ashore alive. The ship burned to the water's edge and soon disappeared. Those who reached the shore made their way to near Manzanilla, on the 29th inst., as the steamer St. Louis arrived up from Panama. Some few others escaped to Manzanilla in boats. One boat with thirty persons on board had not been heard from, and probably made the shore south of Manzanilla. The St. Louis arrived here to-night and brings seventy-eight of the Golden Gate's passengers, all that are known to be saved, and a portion of the crew. Capt. Hudson is at Manzanilla to look after the missing passengers.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

First Cabin—Ben Holliday, J. Whiteley, Jr., Captain R. H. Pearson, Abel Guy, A. J. Nichols, Mrs. W. T. Gough, J. C. Jorghans and wife, Mrs. Wallace, A. Charanne, C. J. Fox, S. M. Murphy and wife, A. J. Guoringsen, Mr. McMullan, (wife and children lost), R. L. Schmidt, H. Turpolin, Miss A. A. Manchester, eight years of age; Miss A. C. Manchester, five years; Frank Manchester, three years; S. Given, a boy, two years; ——Given, infant, eight weeks old.

Second cabin—J. Bradly, T. F. Haywood, R. H. Dorsey, R. H. Moran, G. T. Berthaniel, Hrs. O. J. Ross, George Fulton, boy of 7 years, S. C. Todd, John R. Jonas, boy of 4 years, Mrs. S. Francis, Felix Bessom, W. R. Wilcox, C. C. Thomas, Gerba Walter, G. M. Mallinds, John Jenkins, G. W. Chase, D. Scher, D. P. Bell, Jane C. Forsyth, servant to Mrs. Green, John H. Booth, 13 years old, William Hamilton, Benjamin Holliday's servant, Isaac L. Gear.

Steerage—C. W. Follansbee, E. J. Hoskill, J. Sowards, N. C. Merien, R. Perry, R. Leslie, W. Hensian, W. Woodworth, John Smith, J. Tiset, Wm. Henry, J. N. Beverlide, E. C. Bouker, Jas. Antoine, Philip Class, J. H. Mitchell, Geo. Emerson, A. R. Bates, J. Spencer, P. M. Kearney, John Dillon, N. Walter, A. A. Fisher, S. A. Mann, Sergt. U. S. A. Corps; R. Cooper, B. C. Iveraee, H. Allen, J. C. Darber, O. P. Darling, John Chart, J. T. Murphy.

Officers and crew—W. H. Hudson, captain; Matthew Nolan, first mate; W. Madsill, chief engineer; J. K. Wood, purser; H. McKenney, second mate; and fifty-eight others.

Mr. Flint, of the firm of Holladay & Flint, Dr. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Grillin, of Baltimore, are known to be lost. Four children of the latter were saved.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Overland Mail Route—Arrival of Emigrants.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 6.—The confiscated ship Henry Brigham has been sold by the United States Marshal yesterday for $15,000.

A dividend has been declared by the Ophir Silver Mining Company for the month ending on the 5th inst., amounting to $72 per foot. Shares in the mine are now selling for $2,400 per foot.

Extremely flattering accounts are received of all the principal silver mines in Nevada territory.

The bullion receipts are large and the stock is going up, and there is danger of a speculative furore.

The Overland Mail Company's coaches have commenced arriving. Since the recent change of route the trip from St. Joseph to Salt Lake has been made in seven days. There is a prospect that the average time from St. Louis to San Francisco will be nineteen days, and that the whole ocean mail from New York to San Francisco will come through in twenty-five days.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5.—The ship Wild Pigeon sailed for Valparaiso to-day.

The bark E. A. Rawlings, in the employ of the Government, was recently wrecked at the mouth of the Colorado river. She had a cargo of commissary stores, valued at two hundred thousand dollars.

The work on the new levee around Sacramento is progressing energetically. The levee will cost over $200,000, and is to be from eight to ten feet high, and of sufficient strength to leave no room for apprehension of future inundations.

The first train of overland emigrants from Iowa arrived last week at Powder River mines, Oregon. They experienced no trouble on the road, getting along without difficulty. Three companies of Oregon cavalry had gone out to meet them.

Application to Arrest Fremont—Three Days' Grace Granted.

NEW YORK, August 7.—In the Supreme Court this morning, before Judge Barnard, in the case of John S. Giles vs. A. A. Seever and John C. Fremont, the plaintiff brought suit against the defendants as makers and endorsers of a promissory note for two thousand dollars. The defendants put in an answer, and the suit went to trial, resulting in a judgment against the defendants.—Execution was issued, but the sheriff returned "no goods found." The attorney for plaintiff then obtained an order to examine the defendants on supplemental proceedings. The order was returnable this morning, but General Jno. C. Fremont did not appear. The attorney for plaintiff then applied for an attachment against General Fremont for contempt of court in neglecting to obey the order. Counsel for General Fremont opposed the application on the ground that while in the service of the United States he was exempt from arrest under civil process. The plaintiff's attorney contended that the provisions of Congress applied only to parties in actual service. General Fremont was now living at home, having retired in disgust from Virginia, and having been relieved from command.

Counsel for defence claimed that General Fremont was still in the service of the United States. He had not been deprived of his commission, and was liable to be called on at any moment. Counsel for plaintiff asked for time to put in authorities showing the distinction made between actual duty and a temporary retirement from service.

The judge remarked that he believed counsel was wrong in his view, but he would take an opportunity to examine the matter, and would render a decision on the third Monday in August. The judge remarked that he had been favored with military matters this morning; he had already refused applications to arrest two brigadier generals, and now he had a major general.

Railroad Engineers Exempt from the Draft.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Numerous applications having been made to the War Department by Railroad Companies to exempt their employees from the militia, it has been decided that none but locomotive engineers are actual employment, when the order for the draft was made, can be exempted. The exemption of telegraph operators is upon the ground that they are practising an art necessary to military operations, and which, being known to comparatively few persons, their places cannot be supplied.

The War in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—Gen. Merrill has commenced active operations. He has called loyal citizens to his assistance, and will subsist his command upon the Secessionists.

Recruiting is progressing actively and the State's quota will soon be full.

Advices from the Indian expedition state that the Rebels are retreating from Fort Davis toward Baggy Depot, and Fort Gibson is now held by the Federals.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.—Dally's extensive planing mill, in Mead alley wharf, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day. Seven brick dwellings adjoining the mill were destroyed. Also a large amount of lumber, coal sheds, and Collins' block and pump shop. The damage is estimated at fully $100,000.

The Stamp Currency.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The stamp currency for change, will, like other United States notes, be supplied from the Treasury to disbursing officers. No commissions will be paid to intermediate parties.

Honors to General McCook.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—The City Councils have appointed a committee to escort the remains of Gen. McCook to the city. All military and civic associations are invited to attend the funeral.

The bounty fund now amounts to $100,000.

The Murder of General McCook.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—The City Council, Chamber of Commerce and Members of the Bar held meetings this morning, to take into consideration what action is necessary in relation to the murder of General McCook.

Congressional Nomination.

CHAMBERSBURG, August 8.—Edward McPherson has been renominated to Congress from the 17th district.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Cotton is firm—sales of 1,500 bales at 47¾@48 cts. Flour is heavy—sales of 15,000 bbls. Wheat—market heavy—sales of 183,000 bushels; Chicago spring $1.12½@1.20; white $1.36@1.56. Corn is heavy—sales of 60,000 bushels mixed at 54@58 cts. Pork is firm at $19.@10. Lard is firm. Whiskey closed firm at 30¾@31 cts. Sugar closed buoyant at 8@10 cts. Coffee is firm at 22 cts. Molasses is quiet. Spirits Turpentine heavy at $2.25@1.27½. Rosin is firm at $14.03½. Freights are dull and rates lower—Flour 3s.@3s. 9d; Grain 11½@13 cts.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

THE CONFEDERATES IN FORCE IN WEST TENNESSEE—AMBITIOUS PLANS.

From the Chicago Times, August 5.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 1.—The events of which my despatches and letters have warned you during the last few weeks, have taken place. The Confederates have taken possession of Western Tennessee in strong force, and can at any time cut off General Grant's railroad communications with the North. The movement will give them possession of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad above Jackson, while a similar occupation of Grand Junction and other points divides General McClernand from Corinth. Bolivar is the point of rendezvous for our divided force, and no doubt before this reaches you a battle will have been fought there, or, at least, one will be impending.

The Confederates have made a strategic move by which they have collected a large force of men in Western Tennessee. This has been done by sending troops up in small detachments. The object is to cut us off from the North, and they will probably succeed, so far as railroad communication is concerned. The remainder of their programme is to take possession of Fort Pillow, and, if possible, of Fort Donelson, and then they will have our army isolated, and at the mercy of the hordes of conscripts who have poured into the Southern army until their numbers exceed even their own hopes. By their own accounts, they have one hundred and twenty thousand men to do this with. This may be probable, since the abandonment of the siege of Vicksburg releases about twenty-five thousand.

They captured at Grand Junction three hundred bales of cotton, at LaGrange a large quantity of stores, at Brownsville a stock of cotton and $30,000 in cash, and at Humboldt an army paymaster, with variously estimated amounts of money. Probably a million dollars' worth of money has fallen into their hands. The troops to whom these marauders belong are commanded by Gen. Price. To his experienced hand alone would Gen. Bragg entrust the task of cutting our army off from the North.—When this is accomplished, Bragg will advance with his main army and attack Grant, while, at the same time, Memphis will be threatened by a powerful force from two directions. These facts may be relied upon, as they are derived from reliable Confederate sources which have furnished evidence for weeks of what has already transpired. There can be no good reason for this secret and clandestine movement of Confederate troops, which has just culminated in the above outbreak, except to get in north of Memphis and Jackson, and cut off our communication, and in no way can the object be so effectually carried to completion as by taking possession of the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers.

It is not at all improbable that Arkansas will have to be abandoned, and Curtis join with the forces here, in order to save the city and its garrison. When we are cut off entirely from the North, our forces must be concentrated and placed in a defensive position. The enemy is strong enough to assume the aggressive, and has already commenced operations. The conscription has transformed every man in three States—Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana—into a soldier. None are exempt who choose to go, and none are allowed to remain at home who are under thirty-five.

FROM GEN. SMITH'S DIVISION—CONFEDERATES CONCENTRATING IN WEST TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

TULLAHOMA, Tenn., July 25.—This is the headquarters of Gen. W. S. Smith, who has command of the forces at present employed in guarding this part of the railroad from Nashville to Stevenson. General Smith has a fine body of troops. This portion of Tennessee is in a state of great commotion. Numerous guerilla companies or bands have been formed, and are doing much to disturb the peace and destroy the property of Union citizens, as well as to harass the Federal army.

Besides the pestilent guerillas, it is quite evident that a large force of Confederates have passed up from Georgia into East Tennessee, and from thence by way of Loudon—a village about twenty-five miles below Knoxville, on the Tennessee river—have found a passage into West Tennessee, and are now menacing several important points. Their design seems to be to destroy the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and also the Tennessee and Alabama road, so that we shall be unable to get our supplies, either by way of Stevenson or Athens, and thus compel Buell's army to retreat.

The sixth division, General Wood, has been in rapid motion for the last ten days, scouring the country between the two railroads running from Nashville this way, for the purpose of finding the forces that attacked Murfreesboro', and the roving guerillas, but thus far without finding them. This division marched eighty-seven miles in three days, and, although the weather was exceedingly warm, without injury to the men.

It is supposed that a force of some seven thousand Confederates are now at McMinnville, about thirty miles from this place, northeast, and if some well-laid plans do not fall, these Confederates will be bagged.

PURSUIT OF JACKSON—BUELL THREATENED.

JACKSON, Tenn., Aug. 3, (via Cairo, Aug. 4.)—The cavalry force which has been in pursuit of the Rebel Jackson's forces returned this morning. They report in all their flights and travels a loss of three killed and eight missing, probably wounded or prisoners. Jackson is now south of the Hatchie river, and is being pursued by cavalry from Bolivar.

I intimated in a recent letter that Richmond was the point of concentration. I find, however, that opinions which are worth more than mine make the army of Buell the immediate object of Confederate attention.

The Confederate forces concentrated south of the lines of this army are said to be in motion in the direction of Stevenson and Chattanooga, and the cavalry forces which have recently been making demonstrations in Western Tennessee and Kentucky are believed now to be making for the rear of the movement. If this is a true conjecture, the army of General Buell may find some active work.

There is now no direct overland line of communication between the army of General Grant and that of General Buell. The army of General Sherman, destroying railroad to Memphis, tore up the rails and ton road. These armies, although on the same parallel of latitude, have no communication except by way of Cairo—the line of Sherman's communication being the Mississippi river, that of Grant's the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and that of Buell's the Tennessee river. This state of affairs ought not to, and I believe will not, long continue.

FROM MURFREESBOROUGH—CONFIRMATION OF BUELL'S DANGER.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* with General Nelson's division, at Murfreesboro', wrote as follows on the 1st instant:

The latest advices from Chattanooga are that the Confederates are concentrating in very large force there, and from the news from Battle Creek, Stevenson, and other points along the Chattanooga and Memphis Railroad, I am forced to believe that the report is not without foundation; however, I believe Gen. Buell can hold his own—at all events, it is expected he will.

The weather is exceedingly hot. The thermometer is 99 in the shade to-day, hot enough even for an Irishman.

General Nelson has recovered a large amount of the fire-arms captured by the Confederates during their raid on Murfreesboro'.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS 2D DIVISION DIST. OF JACKSON, BOLIVAR, Tenn., July 21, 1862.

General Order No. 5.

In order to maintain peace and quiet, and protect persons and property from molestation or injury in this district, it will be necessary to occupy this place with a small force until the close of our national difficulties. And in order that our troops may easily protect themselves against the guerilla bands infesting the country, it is necessary to erect fortifications.

I do, therefore, hereby call upon all owners of slaves living within ten miles of this post to forward at once to these headquarters at least three-fourths of their male slaves, from the ages of sixteen to forty-five years, to aid in said work. A blanket or quilt will be furnished by the owner, if people, to every two slaves forwarded.

Rations, cooking utensils, and working implements will be furnished by the quartermaster. It is hoped that there will be no delay in at once responding to this call. And it is confidently believed that the patriotic citizens of Hardeman county will gladly co operate with our troops in putting a stop to the destruction of life and property which is disgracing our country and race.

By order of Brig.Gen. L. F. Ross.

F. A. DALLAM, A. A. G.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

CONFEDERATES CONCENTRATING IN THE NORTH OF THE STATE—PORTER AND POINDEXTER BEING REINFORCED—THE ATTACK ON WESTPORT—OUTRAGES IN CARROLLTON—CONFEDERATES ROUTED IN CHARITON.

From the Missouri Democrat, Aug. 4.

WARM WORK AHEAD.

Reliable information has reached the city that Porter crossed the North Missouri Railroad on Wednesday, and was at Florida, Monroe county, on Thursday; that he broke up his camp, and crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, going up into the northern counties, Gaitar's forces in pursuit. Colonel Guitar is ill, in Mexico, but his forces were under the command of the lieutenant colonel. Poindexter has between six and seven hundred men with him, as was reported, and was, on Saturday, marching on Glasgow, where there were about two hundred troops. A company of seventy-five was within four miles of Renick on Saturday morning. The guerillas are gathering, and joining Porter in the east, and Poindexter in the west. Squads and small parties were moving to join them. They profess to be recruiting for the Confederate army. Evidently, there is a large and rapid concentration of Confederate forces in Northern Missouri.

MEXICO MAIL CAPTURED.

From the Missouri Telegraph, August 1st.

The mail back on the line from this place to Mexico was taken possession of by the Confederate Porter and his men on Saturday last, near the Auxvasse bridge, nine miles north of this place. Henry Shootman, the driver, was taken prisoner by the Confederates, and kept by them until Monday night, after the battle. Col. Porter said the horses and back were "contraband," so he appropriated them. The back broke down shortly after Porter got possession of it. He left it at or near Brown's Spring. The horses are still in his hands. When the mail bag was taken into camp, Cobb, without authority from Porter, cut it open and destoyed its contents. When Col. Porter learned of Cobb's conduct, he was quite angry and spoke of driving Cobb out of his camp. But we find his anger soon subsided, and that he did not drive Cobb from his camp, for he was still with him at the time of the late battle at Moore's Mill.

THE ATTACK ON WESTPORT.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal, August 2.

On Wednesday evening last a party of guerilla bushwhackers, led by the notorious desperadoes, Up Hays and Dick Yoeker, entered the town of Westport, Jackson county, on horseback, tore down the American flag, floating over the residence of Dr. Hogg, shot a German soldier belonging to the Kansas 1st, who had just left his regiment on furlough, and left for parts unknown, closely pursued by a squad of State militia. It is supposed the soldier is mortally wounded.

OUTRAGES AT CARROLLTON.

A letter to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Carrollton, July 30, says:

Yesterday a party of Confederates, about 60 or 65 strong, headed by Captain John Merrick, late of Price's army, entered the town of Carrollton, about 12 o'clock, halted in the street, whilst Merrick and others dismounted, and entered the printing office, (Carrollton *Democrat*,) taking with them a sledge, and broke the press into pieces, and scattered the type and material to the four winds, after which they mounted their horses and marched south, in the direction of the Sugar Tree Bottom, where there is a force concentrating, from all accounts, several hundred strong. Some of this party, in leaving, stated that they were going to Richmond to report. This party has been robbing Union men of their guns and horses, and other things that might suit them, though in passing through Carrollton they interrupted nothing but the printing press, as I learn.

On Sunday evening last four soldiers of Captain David's company, of Richmond, were sent to this county to put up some bills, notifying the citizens of this county to report themselves at Richmond for military purposes, according to the late call of General Schofield. As they were riding near a cornfield in the vicinity of Judge Dobins', some one shot from the field, wounding two of the soldiers, one seriously, and has since resulted in his death, and one slightly, with a shot in the fleshy part of the arm. The other two soldiers retreated back to Judge Dobins', and while they were there a party of six or seven Confederates came to Judge Dobins' and captured the two, since which they have not been heard of. Doubtless they have been murdered. Judge Dobin furnished a horse and buggy to bring the wounded soldiers to his house, where he gave them as good treatment as he could. The wounded soldiers died at Judge Dobins'.

GUERILLAS ROUTED IN CHARITON COUNTY.

A letter to the same paper, dated Laclede, Linn county, says:

Lieutenant Colonel Alex. M. Woolfolk, of this post, with three hundred men, attacked a company of eighty guerillas, killing twelve or fifteen miles northeast of Keytesville, Chariton county, near the bend of Chariton river, on the 30th of July, about eight P. M., and routed them elegantly, killing eight, and wounding fifteen or twenty, without the loss of a man, killed or wounded, on our side. A large Confederate force crossed the Missouri river at Moberly's Landing, above Brunswick, on the evening of the 31st July, at which place they captured a steamboat. The Confederate force then crossed the railroad, going north, on the 31st of July, with from 1,200 to 1,500 men. He superintends over 2,000 armed and desperate men, north of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad to-day, and is daily recruiting, which, in a few days, will increase to a formidable army, to say nothing of the plunderings and murders to be perpetrated by such an undisciplined and lawless force.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Aug. 5.—Notwithstanding the expected attack yesterday morning on General Hooker's division, we have as yet heard nothing from his expedition. All is perfectly quiet across the river at this writing, and up to this hour there has been no manifestation from the river above.

POSITIONS OF THE ARMY.

The army itself remains with much the same line which it has occupied since our arrival here. Earthworks with 20 and 50-pounder Par