THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 276. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIED.

On Saturday evening, August 9th, at 6 o'clock, after a brief illness, LUKE FLANAGAN, in the 65th year of his age. Deceased was a native of Dublin, Ireland, but for nearly years a citizen of the United States and a resident of Baltimore. He was all that a man and a Christian should be. R. I. P.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place this (Tuesday) evening, at half o'clock, from his late residence, No. 23 Dolphin-street.

At Hyattsville, Prince George's county, on the 10th inst. SUSAN, infant daughter of Richard H. and Mary Hyatt.

On the 8th instant, FLORENCE WALTER, infant son of Joseph R. and Mary Olivia Gilbert, aged 7 months, and 11 days.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, Aug. 11, 1862.

Report of Deaths in the City of Baltimore, for the week ending Monday morning.

Apoplexy 2, cholera infantum 33, cholera morbus 1; consumption 12; convulsions 1; croup 1; dropsy 5; drowned 16; dysentery 2; scarlet fever 4, typhoid fever 2; inflammation of bowels 12; inflammation of brain 1; inflammation of kidneys 1; inflammation of lungs 1; intemperance 1; old age 1; organic disease of the heart 3; St. Vitus' dance 1; sun stroke 14; teething 7, unknown adult 5, unknown infantile 18; whooping cough 1; worms 1—total 133.

Under 1 year, 37; between 1 and 2, 13; between 2 and 5, 12; between 5 and 10, 8; between 10 and 15, 2; between 15 and 20, 2; between 20 and 30, 6; between 30 and 40, 11; between 40 and 50, 6; between 50 and 60, 10; between 60 and 70, 5; between 70 and 80, 2; between 80 and 90, 0; between 90 and 100, 0; above 100, 0. Still births 2.

Males 77, females 55. Of which number 19 were colored persons—15 free, 4 slaves. Born dead.

SAM'L T. KNIGHT, Commissioner of Health.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

A fierce and well contested battle took place on Saturday last between the forces of General Pope and those of Stonewall Jackson. The engagement commenced at Cedar Mountain, about eight miles south of Culpeper Court House. Early on Saturday morning Generals Jackson and Ewell crossed the Rapidan in force. Their advance guard was speedily brought into collision with the division of Federal troops commanded by General Banks. During the greater part of the day the battle was almost wholly confined to the artillery, but about six o'clock in the afternoon a general engagement ensued. A bloody and determined conflict followed, during which the brigade of General Williams, constituting the right wing of the force under General Banks, suffered severely. The whole of Banks' corps were finally brought into action, and the fight was continued for nearly two hours, when "overpowered by superior numbers, some of the regiments retreated in disorder." Darkness set in soon after and put a stop to the carnage. But although the musketry ceased, the Confederate artillery posted upon Cedar Mountain kept up a random fire, which was continued until near midnight. In the meantime the Federal troops fell back to the cover of some woods, about half a mile to the rear of their original position, where they were reinforced by the corps of McDowell and Sigel, and General Pope taking command of the whole in person, the troops of Banks again fell back half a mile "resting on their arms in a pleasant clover-field." They were speedily, however, compelled to abandon their bivouac. Some of the men of Crawford's brigade incautiously made fires that revealed their position and a number of shells were thrown by the enemy, which bursting among trains, ambulances and horses, created an excitement that finally increased to a panic. "The regiments," says the correspondent of the New York *Herald* "took to their heels to get out of range, and seeing so many men retreating, others that had not reached the field also started to run, and soon the roads were crowded with frightened people, who added to the existing misfortunes by telling wild stories of repulse and loss and disconfiture."

The reinforcements brought forward by General Pope, being in advance, held their ground through the night, and on the following day it was discovered that the Confederates had also fallen back, although the reason which impelled them to do so does not appear to be known. Yesterday we learn by a later telegram from Culpeper, they sent in a flag of truce asking permission to bury their dead from which it is inferred that they were too badly cut up to maintain their position. The loss on both sides is said to be very heavy. On the part of the Federals it is estimated at not less than three thousand is killed, wounded and missing; whilst the Confederates are supposed to have lost an equal number. The casualties among the Federal officers are represented as having been unusually numerous. So far as particulars have reached us, the battle appears to have been indecisive—neither party claiming the victory.

Another circular from the War Department, relative to the evasion of military duty, explains the purpose of the previous order on the same subject. The order is to be understood as affecting only two classes of persons—those who seek to evade the draft by leaving for a foreign country, and those who, for the same purpose, leave their own county or State. All other persons, not subject to draft, are free to travel where they please, on passes, or permits, to be given by Governors of the respective States to their own citizens. The order, however, expressly prohibits every person liable to draft from leaving his own State, county, or military district. Any one attempting to do so is to be arrested and imprisoned wherever he may be found, and he will not be released except on giving bonds to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned either for the performance of military duty if drafted, or the providing of a proper substitute.

In Missouri the condition of affairs is represented as daily growing worse. Guerilla bands are swarming over nearly all portions of the State, threatening exposed points, capturing small bodies of State and Federal troops, and disappearing in one quarter only to reappear in augmented numbers in another. An attempt was made on the 5th inst. to capture the enterprising partisan leader McBride, but although thirty-five hundred men were sent out to surround him he slipped through the meshes and escaped into Arkansas.

In north Missouri two companies of State Militia were captured by Porter's guerrillas Two days later one hundred and fifty Federal soldiers surrendered at Glasgow. On the borders of Kansas the town of Alexandria was entered and all the guns were taken that the guerrillas could lay their hands upon, but the secession merchants of the place were subsequently arrested and their goods seized and sold for the benefit of such Union men as had been despoiled. About the same time a company of the 1st Iowa cavalry was surprised at Papinsville, on the Osage river, and was compelled to surrender. At Bloomfield, in Stoddard county, the guerillas were less fortunate, one hundred men at that point being beaten off and driven into Arkansas by a body of Federal troops under Colonel Morrill.

There is nothing new reported from either Fortress Monroe or from the army of Gen. McClellan now occupying its old position on the low grounds of the James river.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Georgeanna arrived at her wharf yesterday morning, having on board some six hundred passengers, consisting in a large measure of members of bands, who have been discharged from the service in accordance with the order from the War Department, which now only allows one band to a brigade. There were also on board parties who had been detailed for recruiting service.—She reports also the arrival of the mail-boat John A. Tucker, from Harrison's Landing, without having suffered any annoyance from Confederate batteries.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK—*Albany, July 10.*—The Governor is understood to be in receipt of important despatches from the War Department in relation to the draft, but he does not deem it proper to make them public in advance of their promulgation by the Federal Government.—*N. Y. World.*

The Alexandria *Gazette* learns that the residence of Mr. Isaac Skidmore, about four miles from that place, in Fairfax county, was set on fire on Wednesday night and consumed with all its contents.

The Winsted *Herald* says that there are three hundred and twenty-one lawyers in Connecticut.—They are a luxury we can afford to do without; why can't they go to the war? They would beat the Black Horse Cavalry at a charge.—*Boston Journal.*

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LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Great Battle in Progress near Culpeper Court House.

ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Early this morning the following special despatch to the New York *Tribune* was received, giving an account of the battle of Saturday, near the Rapidan river, which was still undecided when the report closed:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY VIRGINIA,
SIX MILES BEYOND CULPEPER, VA., Aug. 10.

A battle was fought yesterday between General Banks and Stonewall Jackson. Gen. Bayard, of Gen. McDowell's corps, with his cavalry brigade, had been engaged the day before in the extreme advance, near the Rapidan river, skirmishing and maneuvring and taking some prisoners, ending with a slight loss whilst baffling the efforts of a large Rebel force to surround and cut him off.

Yesterday morning he was engaged some hours before Gen. Banks came up, and with four regiments of cavalry, and the 1st Pennsylvania, 1st Maine and 1st Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance.

The Rebels under Jackson and Ewell had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard, 15,000 strong, was attacked by General Banks yesterday afternoon, about six miles south of Culpeper Court House. The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged about six o'clock, and a determined and bloody contest followed. General Banks's right wing, under General Williams, suffered severely. The Rebel position was in a wood, while the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross the open ground. It was not until about six o'clock that it became evident the Rebels were attacking as in force. Previous to that there had been rather a desultory cannonade. The whole Rebel force suddenly attacked our lines in overwhelming numbers at all points; nearly all their regiments having full ranks.

At 7½ o'clock, General Pope arrived on the field from Culpeper, accompanied by General McDowell, with a part of McDowell's corps, but the battle was substantially over, General Banks still holding the ground that he occupied at the beginning of the battle.

After the arrival of General Pope there was an artillery contest, continuing at intervals till nearly 12 o'clock. The night was unusually clear, and the moon full. The Rebels planted a battery against McDowell's centre, where General Pope and General Banks were, bringing both of them under fire. The Generals and their staffs were so near the Rebel lines, being actually in front of their own lines, that a sudden charge of Rebel cavalry was made from the wood a quarter of a mile off, apparently with a view to capture them.

The attempt, however, was repelled by a vigorous fire from General McDowell's troops, and the Generals and their staffs left the ground under a cross-fire from the Rebels and our own troops. The fire of the Rebel battteries was afterwards silenced. General Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front, to take the place of General Banks' exhausted columns.

The enemy did not renew the attack, except by artillery. Our troops were under arms and in position all night. General Banks was on the field throughout the action, and constantly under fire. His handling of his troops and personal gallantry are highly praised by his officers; and the bravery and good conduct of our troops were conspicuous during a large part of the fight. When overpowered by superior numbers, some regiments retreated in disorder.

Colonel Knight, of the 46th Pennsylvania regiment, is dangerously wounded. Lieut. Col. Selridge is severely wounded; Major Mathews has had his arm amputated; Adjutant Boyd is severely wounded—all of the same regiment.

Colonel Donnelly, of the 28th New York regiment, is fatally wounded. Lieut. Col. Brown has had an arm amputated; Major Cook is killed—both of the same regiment.

Colonel Chapman, of the 5th Connecticut, is wounded and a prisoner; Lieut. Col. Stone, of same regiment, is killed; Major Blake, of same regiment, is wounded and a prisoner.

Of the 24 Massachusetts regiment Major Savage is missing, and probably killed. He was left on the field in a dying condition. Capt. Abbott was also killed.

General Banks was rather severely hurt by an accident. A cavalry trooper ran against him, and he was struck heavily in the side. Nevertheless he remained on the field, and is on duty this morning with his command.

General Geary is wounded, and has had an arm amputated. General Augur is severely wounded.

Major Peloux, General Banks' Adjutant, took command of a hesitating regiment and gallantly led it through a galling fire. He received two shots, and is severely, but not dangerously, wounded in the side.

Capt. Williams is missing; Capt. Goodwin also. Capt. Quincy is a prisoner; Surgeon Leland is wounded. Lieut. Oakley is wounded seriously; Lieut. Austin and Lieut. Buckenan, of the 1st New Jersey cavalry, are wounded. No other officers in that regiment are hurt.

Lieut. Hopkins, of the 7th Ohio, is wounded.—Col. Ruggles, Chief of Staff to Gen. Pope, had his horse shot under him, and two of Gen. Pope's body guard were killed. Col. Morgan, of Gen. Pope's staff, and Major Perkins, of Gen. Banks' staff, both received bullets through their hats.

The 24 Massachusetts regiment was in the hardest of the fight and suffered severely.

The 5th Connecticut and 27th Indiana and 12th Pennsylvania regiments, are badly cut up. Col. Ramsay, of Gen. Banks' staff, had his horse shot under him.

The Rebel General Wilder was wounded. The losses are very heavy on both sides, not less than from two to three thousand, in killed, wounded and missing, on each side. Some prisoners were taken by both armies.

Both Jackson and Ewell were present in the battle. Reinforcements under General A. P. Hill, to the amount of 18,000 men, reached the Rebels last night, at about the same time that ours arrived.

Skirmishing in front is going on this morning, but the troops on both sides are so much exhausted by fatigue and intense heat that no serious encounter is expected to-day.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The *Herald's* special report says that Jackson and Ewell had from 40,000 to 50,000 Rebel troops, and that our troops held their position.

General Crawford's brigade was in the advance.

The Killed and Wounded.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The *Herald* publishes a partial list of the killed and wounded in the battle near Culpeper, including the following wounded of the 3d Maryland regiment:

J. F. Burch, William Robb, in the back; M. Laurman, Sylvester Norton—all of Company D. Capt. Charles M. Shad, of Company E, in the chin; Geo. Fleney and Daniel O'Neil, both of Company D; Frank Matthews, of Company B.

The Battle not Renewed—The Enemy Fallen Back—The Rebels Ask Permission to Bury their Dead.

CULPEPER, August 11.—The enemy this morning sent in a flag of truce asking permission to bury their dead. This shows that they are too badly cut up to maintain their position, and that their falling back yesterday was from necessity, not choice. Our troops are engaged in bringing off our wounded from the battle-field, and burying the dead.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 10.—The steam transport Knickerbocker, with 346 sick and wounded from the hospitals at Harrison's Landing, left Fortress Monroe at noon to-day for Baltimore. They consist of the sick and wounded from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 7th, 8th 9th and 12th Pennsylvania reserves, the 18th and 22d Massachusetts, the 1st Michigan, 21 Maine, and the 5th, 10th and 25th New York.

Some rumors are afloat here in regard to the safety and quiet of Suffolk, Norfolk and Portsmouth, but nothing of much importance has yet transpired.

The Union pickets have been twice driven in within the past week, the first time near Norfolk.

The steamship Baltimore, Captain R. Pritchard, arrived to-day from Beaufort, N. C., and reports all quiet in that vicinity. The United States cutter Forward and gunboat Mount Vernon were among the vessels there.

On the 9th the gunboat Cambridge left Beaufort for the blockading squadron off Wilmington.

Captain Pritchard reports that yesterday he passed a large propeller, British built, steering Eastward. She showed no colors. She was thought to resemble the Modern Greece, which got aground while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington. She looked suspicious.

FROM HONG KONG AND HONOLULU.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Arrived, ship Western Continent from Hong Kong, with dates to the 7th of June.

Fourteen pirates had been sentenced to be hung. Tingpo, the rebel stronghold, had been captured by the Allies.

The French Admiral, Bratel, was killed in capturing Masjo.

The British Admiral was concentrating near Shanghai to oppose a contemplated attack.

News from Honolulu to the 17th ult., is unimportant. A bill before the Legislature provides that no officer shall be appointed by the Government who cannot read and converse intelligently.

News from Arizona state that Carleton's California volunteers had reached the Rio Grande without opposition. The Rebel Gen. Sibley had withdrawn his force from New Mexico into Texas.

The Apache Indians had attacked two companies of our cavalry passing through Mesilla Valley, and killed seven and wounded several. The Indians were repulsed with heavy loss.

California Steamer Detained for the Examination of Passengers.

NEW YORK, August 11.—In consequence of the new and strict orders to-day received, Provost Marshal Kennedy prohibited passengers going out in the California steamer without passports, and the steamer has been detained. All persons found in the streets to-day in military uniform without proper papers, were arrested by the police.

Circular from the War Department Relative to the Evasion of Military Duty.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The following is a copy of the circular issued this day from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1862.

To Military Commandants, Provost Marshals, U. S. Marshals and Police Officers:

You will receive herewith an order of the War Department, to prevent the evasion of military duty, and for the suppression of disloyal practices, dated the 8th of August, 1862.

This order, to be efficient, is necessarily very comprehensive in its terms, and its proper execution requires the exercise of sound judgment and discretion in the officers to whom its enforcement is entrusted; and to guard you in its execution the following instructions are to be observed:

First.—The order comprises two classes of persons, viz: those who are about leaving the United States to evade military duty, and those who for the same purpose leave their own State. Leaving the United States until the military draft is perfected is absolutely prohibited; but it was not the intention of the order to interfere with the transit from State to State of any persons but those who desire to evade military duty.

Whenever you have reason to believe that the purpose is to evade military duty, the order will authorize the detention of any person leaving his own State, county or military district.

Second.—Any person detained may be released on giving bonds to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the performance of military duty if he should be drafted, or the providing a proper substitute.

Third—Immediate report is to be made to the office of all persons detained, with the cause of their detention.

Fourth—You will exercise the power of arrest and detention with caution and forbearance, so as to avoid giving annoyance or trouble to any person excepting those who are seeking to evade the performance of their duty to their country.

Fifth—The Governors of the respective States are authorized to give passes and permits to their own citizens desiring to leave the State without intent to evade military duty.

By order of the Secretary of War.

[Signed] L. C. TURNER,
Judge Advocate.

Orders from the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 11.

General Orders No. 100.

First.—So much of General Orders No. 61, current series, as relates to the extension and sick leave of absence is hereby revoked, and no applications for such extensions need hereafter be made.

The order of the President, dated July 31st, and General Order No. 92, fully explain what may be considered as good cause for absence. Surgeons' certificates of disability, required by existing orders and regulations, must be forwarded, not only to the Adjutant General of the Army, but also to the Commander of the regiment, or in case of a Staff officer to his commanding General.

Second.—Officers absent from duty without leave or beyond the time of their leaves, will not be allowed to draw pay until a court martial or commission, which will be ordered on their return to their post or command, shall determine whether there was sufficient cause for their absence. They will accordingly provide themselves with a full description of the nature and cause of their disability, certified by the proper medical authority, as required by existing orders and regulations.

Capture of Another British Steamer—From Mobile—Deserters from Fort Morgan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Port Royal dates to the 7th inst. state that the gunboat Madilla had captured the British steamer Ladona whilst trying to run the blockade. She had been previously struck whilst trying to run by Fort Pulaski. She has a heavy cargo.

A letter dated off Mobile, 31st ult., reports that six men had deserted from Fort Morgan, reaching the frigate Susquehanna with considerable risk.—They had all their arms and accoutrements, and agreed to shoot each other rather than be recaptured by the Rebels. They report the strength of the garrison at Fort Morgan at from six to eight hundred men, many of whom are foreigners, and but little resistance would be made by two thirds of the garrison to our forces. Two companies of the same regiment who participated in the battle against Fort Gaines.

Order Exempting Couriers of Legations from the Restriction upon Travelling.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 11, 1862.

The temporary restriction upon travelling deemed necessary to prevent evasions of liability to be drafted into the militia, were not intended to apply to couriers with despatches to and from the legations of friendly Powers in the United States.

All authorities, civil and military, are consequently required to allow such couriers to pass freely, without let or molestation.

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

The Loss of the Golden Gate—The Treasure Not Recovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Capt. Hudson, at Manzanilla on the 30th ult., reports to the agents of the Golden Gate that, owing to the shifting beach and heavy surf where the wreck of the steamer is lying, there is little probability of saving the treasure. "We remained," he says, "as agents of the Underwriters, protecting the wreck, and with the hope of saving additional lives." The third officer, in charge of a boat containing some twenty or thirty persons, had not reached Manzanilla at last accounts.

Another British Steamer with Arms for the Rebels.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The bark Reindeer reports that the British steamship Scotia, with a cargo of arms for the rebels, cleared from Nassau July 15th, and when going out of the harbor hoisted the Rebel rag.

Bounty for Volunteers in Frederick County.

FREDERICK, Aug. 11.—The Commissioners for Frederick county have to-day appropriated $35,000 for bounty purposes, being $100 to each volunteer. It is hoped the other counties of Maryland will go and do likewise.

The New York Quota.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The quota of this State under the call for 59,705 men, of whom 12,518 are to be raised in this city, and 4,294 in Brooklyn. A similar amount of 59,700 has already been raised in the State by volunteering under the July call.

Arrival of the Steamer San Jacinto.

BOSTON, August 11.—The steamer San Jacinto has arrived at Quarantine, from Key West on the 24. She has 30 cases of yellow fever on board.—Three have died.

The Military Draft.

ALBANY, August 11.—It is understood that in the orders for drafting the nine months' men there is no authority to accept volunteers, but that the provisions of the draft must be carried out.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Cotton is quiet at 47⅞@48 cts. Flour has declined 5 cts. for State—sales of 18,000 bbls. at $4.80@5 for State; 45.40@5.50 for Ohio; $5.20@5.50 for Southern. Wheat firm—sales of 180,000 bushels; Chicago spring $1.10@1.21; Milwaukie club $1.16@1.22; red Western $1.25@1.30; white Michigan $1.40@1 41. Corn is firm—sales of 100,000 bushels mixed at 57@58 cts Pork is quiet. Lard is steady—sales of 1,800 bbls. at 8¾@9¼ cts. Whiskey is dull at 30@31 cts. Sugar is firm New Orleans sold 8¼ cts.; Muscovado 8¾@9 cts. Naval stores are quiet. Freights lower.

FROM THE UPPER MISSOURI.

From the Sioux City Register, July 26.

The Shreveport, Captain John La Barge, arrived on Tuesday evening from Fort La Barge, above Fort Benton. This boat conveyed to the mountains a large number of passengers, and a great quantity of miners' implements, &c. She remained at Fort La Barge three weeks and in the meantime sent an expedition to the Bitter Root Valley Mines—a part of which returned with reliable accounts of the diggings. They found a good wagon road, and reached the richest mines by going 180 miles. It is estimated that not less than 30,000 people are already in that region of country. They are pouring in by thousands from California, Oregon and Colorado. The danger is not that the gold will be exhausted, or not found in paying quantities, but that want of provisions will, before spring, cause extensive suffering.

Captain La Barge found ready sale for flour at $25 per sack. He sold his large stock of mining implements at his own figures, but could not supply the demand. That there is plenty of gold on the Upper Missouri there is no longer a matter of doubt. We have our information from men who have been there and ascertained for themselves. But what is more satisfactory still, we have seen the precious metal in quantities to convince us that our hopes of rich discoveries in the mines above us are to be realized. The Shreveport brought down $7,000 in dust. Captain La Barge informs us that the amount, consigned by the Shreveport, would have been large had the miners known that she would visit the gold region this season. As it was, they had shipped their gold to California.

The gold brought by the Shreveport is very clean, coarse scale gold, of fine quality, and fully worth $18 per ounce. It was mined at Deer Lodge, Bitter Root Valley. The miners in that vicinity are reported to be making from $10 to $25 per day. As yet but few have suitable facilities for mining with success or profit. Mr. De Smith, a Catholic Missionary among the Flat-Head Indians for 25 years, was a passenger by the Shreveport. He says that the existence of the rich gold diggings has been known for years, and they are richer and more extensive than yet reported.

Gold was found at the bow of the Shreveport, at Fort La Barge, in the Missouri river, not in paying quantities, but enough so settle the question of its existence on the east side of the mountains. It was also found in considerable quantities in the bluffs immediately on the river.

Next year will doubtless witness an unprecedented emigration to that region. Immense amounts of provisions will be needed, and the carrying trade on the Missouri must be active and lively.

The Shreveport will leave Sioux City in a day or two for the mountains, with a full load of freight.

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THE COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. TURCHIN.

The Huntsville correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* gives an account of the court-martial sitting at that place for the trial of General Turchin. The charge was consent to outrages by his soldiers. The witnesses brought to sustain the charges were parties suspected of disloyalty, and Gen. T., who is represented as having borne himself with the most commendable dignity, in cross examining them, merely asked the one question: "Are you a loyal man?" which question was disallowed by the Judge Advocate. The charges against the General are signed by "C. C. Gilbert, Captain 1st Infantry, Acting Inspector General." Upon this fact Colonel Gazlay, Gen. T.'s counsel, remarked:

"I call the attention of the Court to the circumstance that no charges have been made by parties claiming to be aggrieved, nor are they made by any of Col. Turchin's superior or commanding officers, but by a person not in any manner aggrieved, and who sees proper to prefer charges against a loyal officer of the Union army (pledging his honor as to their truth), to redress alleged wrongs of disloyal inhabitants of the United States, who, with scorn, in the presence of this Court, have repudiated the oath of allegiance, and who are either too cowardly or too lazy to join the army of their 'Confederate' friends, and fight like men for the cause they traitorously advocate.'

Gen. Turchin also addressed the Court, detailing his operations while in command—all which resulted successfully for the cause of the Union, and none of which were outside the strict line of military duty. He had brought to bear his military knowledge acquired in European campaigns, and, owing to the ignorance of our soldiers, had took upon himself the duties of subordinates that his plans might not fail.

"I was charged," said he, "with taking and keeping at my quarters a mulato boy named Joe, belonging to Mr. Vasser, a resident of Athens. I proved by the witness that, having used him in scouting expeditions, and for obtaining, as he also stretches northward along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad nearly to Jackson, the junction of the Mobile and Ohio roads, and the headquarters of the Union force guarding that road, and thus threatening that point.

By the raising of the siege of Vicksburg, the army of Van Dorn is relieved of duty in that direction, and is at liberty for offensive movements against Memphis or any other desirable point north. It has free railroad communication from Vicksburg to Grand Junction or to Memphis, and though numbering twenty-five or thirty thousand men, can all be moved up to the region of active operations upon forty-eight hours' notice. It can thus be brought to threaten Memphis from the south at any time, and when moved up into position will complete the investment of that city.

This, perhaps, being the Confederate position, a little insight into their plans will not be without interest. This I am fortunately enabled to give, having just had a conversation with a prominent Tennesseean, whose means of information are undoubted.

Their plans contemplate nothing less than the complete overthrow and annihilation of General Grant's army. The movements that have been effected, and are yet making, harmonize most admirably with the general plan, and leave scarcely a hope apparent to be anticipated for our escape. It will be observed that Grant is in a position back of Fort Pillow, where, by a sudden movement, he may throw a large force of men into that strongholds, and thus repossess it for the Confederate cause. It is known that, while we have no land force in that position, its guns have all been left there, protected only by a single gunboat. Thus a stealthy movement could be made in the night, and at morning this gunboat would discover the guns of this almost impregnable fortification trained directly upon it, and would discover the necessity of evacuating precipitately. And thus a blockade of the Mississippi would be re-established above Memphis, completely shutting that point off from reinforcement from the North by river, as well as retreat by the same channel. The feasibility of such an attack making, unless we can quickly concentrate a considerable land force there for its protection, will be apparent to all.

A second step in the Confederate programme is to seize Fort Heiman, opposite Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, by a similar coup. This fortification, it will be remembered, commands Fort Henry, and, as compared with the latter, work, is almost impregnable. Fort Henry would not be tenable for a single hour with Heiman arrayed against it. Indeed, the lower fort was constructed expressly with reference to operations against Henry in the event of its falling into our hands. Its occupancy, with the destruction of Fort Henry, would effectually stop the navigation of the Tennessee river, and thus shut off all supplies and reinforcements for General Grant on that route, as well as his retreat.

The present route of communication between Cairo and Corinth is via the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Jackson, thence by the Mississippi Central to Grand Junction, and thence over the Memphis and Charleston to Corinth. The recent Confederate raids have rendered this route impracticable, and the effort is making to reopen that piece of the Mobile and Ohio road between Jackson and Corinth direct which has not yet been used. Should this be effected a struggle will ensue for the occupancy of Jackson, which, with the rivers blockaded, will be the only route left to the North for General Grant.

Now, then, it is conceded that the Confederates may get a lodgment on the Mississippi at any time they please. Indeed, small parties have been on the banks occasionally lately, and amused themselves by firing into passing boats. But as yet they have no artillery for this purpose, and until they get this their operations are useless. They do not want to bring artillery into play just at present. My informant assures me that the firing upon the City of Alton and other boats in the vicinity of the Forked Deer river recently was wholly unauthorized by the Confederate military authorities, and was a cause of no little apprehension to them, lest it should disclose their real plans. Their object is to get their forces into such positions that they can, by a simultaneous movement, seize both Fort Pillow and Fort Heiman, and also destroy effectually the railroad communication northward (though they will avoid a battle if possible, but if that must follow, they will do it in the vicinity of Jackson, and will fight with a desperation to get possession of and hold that point.

In the meantime Van Dorn is to move up from Vicksburg, and either attack or strongly menace Memphis, while Bragg in person engages Grant at Corinth. They calculate with the most certainty upon the success of these complicated movements, and have even become so bold in the belief that they will overcome us, that frequent mysterious hints are thrown out, even by secessionists in Memphis, to the effect that our residence there will be of but short duration, and Federal authority even now is denied in some instances. I can point to hundreds of open secessionists in Memphis who have not taken the oath of allegiance nor removed beyond our lines, as ordered to do by General Hovey, in his famous General Order No. 1, which was assumed by General Sherman and attempted to be enforced.

There are those who laugh at these plans of the Confederates, and tell us it will be impossible for them to regain possession of the rivers and hold them against our fleet of gunboats. These are the sanguine gentlemen who never have believed that the Confederates could raise an army, or that they had any force in the field. It is true that the Confederates now have but one gunboat on the Mississippi—the Arkansas; but it is also true that that single boat has defied the combined fleets of Farragut and Davis, successfully passing through both, and causing them to abandon the siege of Vicksburg, and depart to other localities. Farragut's fleet has returned to New Orleans, and Davis' flotilla is now anchored off Helena. Such is the feat of one gunboat. We have no Monitor, as yet, on the Western waters to put against her.

But the Confederates are not relying on this single boat. They have now in the Yazoo river two other boats of equal or greater strength than the Arkansas, which are about ready for service.—These are the old steamer Star of the West, which was captured in the Gulf early in the history of the war, and the Gulf tugboat Wm. H. Webb. These two are being fitted with every appliance of modern naval warfare, more care being taken in their construction one outfit even than was put upon the Arkansas, for the simple reason that that vessel was hurried out to accomplish the very purpose in which she so admirably succeeded. These two boats are expected to be ready in a very short time, and with the aid of certain rams, into which the fleet of transports that were run into the Yazoo have been transformed, will make a powerful fleet, which may possibly render a repetition of the conquest of the Mississippi necessary, when we shall be better prepared to avail ourselves of the advantages we may from time to time gain.

The accomplishment of many of the plans preliminary to their general movements renders it certain that the movements themselves will at least be attempted. The occupation of Grand Junction, the raid on Humboldt, the known occupancy of all the small points immediately northeast of Memphis by small bodies of the Confederates—admitted to be portions of Price's army—the bold attitude they assume towards Union people, and the confident demeanor they show even in the face of overwhelming odds, indicating that they are backed by larger forces within call, all conspired to confirm the information I have given. I do not know whether these plans are known to General Grant or not; but I do know that he is anticipating some startling movement by the enemy, and is on the alert to meet it wherever made. But at present it looks very much as if he had allowed the Confederates to gain too far. Memphis is virtually surrounded to-day. The enemy are between him and the Mississippi. His line is broken and his means of communication are liable to be broken at any moment. It is possible that he has not had the force at his disposal hitherto to prevent these movements. I know that he abandoned the Memphis and Charleston road for this reason. And if the same reason holds true as to the further advantages the Confederates have been permitted to possess themselves of, what a strong argument it becomes in aid of speedy enlistments in the North. If we are really outnumbered and compelled to abandon the ground we have acquired with so much effort, and such a vast outlay of patriotism and valor, and such a sacrifice of blood and treasure, it will be bad indeed. But the hardy and patriotic young men of the North and West shoulder their muskets and march quickly to the aid of their brothers, already so manfully struggling in the field, and all will yet be well. We have strong arms enough and brave hearts in the North to carry the stars and stripes triumphantly over the entire continent; but if we shall linger and hesitate and delay in this the hour of our country's greatest peril—if we shall look to our neighbors and say, "You go," while we lay quietly at home enjoying its luxuries and comforts, we may soon expect to see our beautiful prairies and fertile fields overrun with traitors in arms, our homes pillaged and destroyed, and the base flag of treason streaming triumphantly above the old flag we have been taught from childhood to revere and cherish.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

CAIRO, August 3.—There is no disguising the fact that throughout Kentucky, Tennessee and the whole Mississippi region the guerilla raids have affected the Union cause, and the friends of the Union are in a despondent mood. It is hardly necessary now to inquire into the cause of this unwonted situation of affairs throughout a region that has hitherto known only Union victories, and from which the Confederate forces had once been swept; but the fact exists that the Federal troops are thrown wholly upon the defensive, without the opportunity or apparently the ability to make a single aggressive move. The little raid of Morgan and his band through Kentucky and across the Ohio, brilliant in itself, has succeeded most admirably in accomplishing the purpose for which it was intended.

The attention of our Generals has been diverted and opportunity has been gained for throwing large bodies of troops into positions threatening us in various directions, and menacing all our important positions. The rigid enforcement of the conscription law has given the Confederates under Bragg an army at least double in number that under Grant, and strengthened by the moral power incident to a force fighting on its own soil against strangers wholly unacquainted with that minute topography of the country, the knowledge of which is so palpably essential to success.

Thus the corps commanded by Price has been moved up to the north and east of Memphis, and now covers the country northwest of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and between the Hatchee and Obion rivers. The strength of this force is said to be between thirty and forty thousand.

Bragg himself has his headquarters at Grand Junction, and with his immediate command fills the country between Memphis and Corinth, his advanced posts extending to within ten or fifteen miles of both Memphis and Corinth. He also

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