THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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The Memphis Appeal.

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BY
JOHN R. McCLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN F. DILL.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

For Probate Judge.

WE are authorized to announce Judge ISAIAH M. SIMMONS as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Holmes county, Mississippi, at the ensuing election in November next. [ewtl.3t*

District Attorney.

WE are authorized to announce that Colonel W. N. BRANTLEY will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney in the Tenth Mississippi District, at the ensuing election.

For Judge of the Seventh Judicial District.

THE friends of Major R. W. UPSHAW, of Marshall county, Mississippi, announce his name as a candidate for Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Mississippi, composed of the counties of DeSoto, Panola, Lafayette, Marshall and Tippah.

Major Upshaw's general health is impaired, his eyesight greatly enfeebled, and he is not in a condition to accept, if elected, unless his health improves, which he hopes will be the result of a short rest. Many of his fellow-citizens think him at the crisis eminently qualified for a judicial station, and are annoyed him to the voters of the District.

aug28-lawtd MANY CITIZENS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as administrator on the estate of the late L. J. Sellers, at the January term of the Probate Court, Marshall county, Mississippi, I do hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to come to me promptly on me, at my residence, in Shelby county, Tennessee, miles from Memphis, on the Grand Prairie, and settle. Those having claims against said estate are also willing and desirous of settlement. W. P. KYLE.

aug23-1m6w* Administrator.

A SUBSTITUTE!

WANTED, A SUBSTITUTE to serve in the place of a member of Van Dorn's army, to whom liberal wages will be given. For further information apply to or address D. W. Jr.

au 3 1m* Oxford, Miss.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE A. J. HOUGH, of Col. McKoine's Tennessee regiment, was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, in Mississippi, and left on the battle ground, and was taken by the Federal army which time nothing has been heard from him.

Any person having any knowledge of his whereabouts or condition, will confer a great favor on his anxious relatives by addressing the undersigned.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM,
Major and Quartermaster,
Atlanta, Ga.

au28-3*

(OFFICIAL.)

HEADQUARTERS—1ST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT No. 1,
TANGIPAHOA, L., July 12, 1862.

General Orders No. 6.

I. THE Provost Marshal of the county or parish where any slaves may be arrested, together with their resident owners owning to be by him solicited and announced, shall constitute a court for the trial of slaves charged with offences against military law, and for none of all such have power to sentence punishment as they may think proper.

II. Slaves arrested and held under charge of going across the lines of the enemy, without a special permit from District Headquarters, or who shall come from within the enemy's lines, shall be shot, or receive such corporeal punishment as shall be found most effectual.

III. Where any slave has been condemned to death by the tribunal herein established, the execution of the sentence, except in cases where the vicinity of the enemy may render immediate action with the prisoner, shall wait the action of the commanding General of the Division, and an order issued for the execution.

IV. In parishes or counties, in which no Provost Marshal has been appointed, or where, from other circumstances, slaves arrested cannot be brought to trial, they will be taken before the county judge, who shall write to authorities and proceed to take cognizance of the case, and proceed to and respond at the target had been made in his own parish or county.

V. Whenever it is ascertained that the owner consents to it, punishments inflicted upon slaves under the provisions of this order, will be inflicted upon the plantation to which they belong or are attached, and in presence of the other slaves.

VI. Provost Marshals are authorized to use the jails or prisons of their respective counties, leaves or parishes, for the confinement of slaves. The keepers of these establishments will be allowed the usual fees for their maintenance.

VII. All persons owning slaves or having them in charge, are required to read this order to them at least once a month.

By command of Brig. Gen. BRAGG.

T. H. BARDWELL, C. S. A.
Aide-de-Camp. A. A. A. and Inspector-General.

au28 3tawtw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of John C. Cochran, late of Lafayette county, Mississippi, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned at the April term, 1862, of the Probate Court of said county, all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be forever barred.

R. G. SMITHER.
Oxford, Miss., July 17, 1862. Administrator.
jy24 1m*aw6w

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of R. M. Pulliam, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the July term, A. D. 1862, of the Probate Court of Yalobusha county, State of Mississippi, this the 7th day of said month, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

MARTHA PAIRES,
Administratrix,
J. E. PAIRES,
Administrator.

jy24 1m*w

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of John Cody, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the July term, A. D. 1862, of the Probate Court of Yalobusha county, State of Mississippi, this the 7th of said month, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

GEO. W. CODY,
Administrator.

jy24 1m*w

NOTICE.

IN the matter of the final settlement of the estate of Martin Price, dec'd. J. L. Sneer, Administrator of the estate of Martin Price, deceased, this day filed and presented his account of the final settlement of said estate, on behalf of said estate, and moved the Court to receive and allow the same as a final account of said administrator. Whereupon, in pursuance of the state in this behalf, it is ordered that the said administrator give notice of the presentation of his final account by publication in the state in the Appeal, a newspaper published in the town of Grenada in this State, for four successive weeks and that citation issue to the next of kin of said estate to come forward and show cause, if any they can, why said final account should not be allowed and entered of record.

Issued July 15th, 1862.

J. F. SAMPLE,
Clerk.

jy24 4w*w

Jailor's Notice.

COMMITTED to the jail of Marshall county, Miss., a NEGRO MAN, named BEN, says he belongs to William McGehee, near Holly Springs. He is about twenty years old, black, stout and chunky built and weighs about one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty pounds. THOS. H. PARKER,

au7 1m2w* Jailor.

Jailor's Notice.

COMMITTED to the jail of Marshall county, Miss., a NEGRO BOY, who says his name is TOM, and says he belongs to Sam. Patton, of Hudson county, Texas. He is about sixteen or seventeen years of age, is black, stoves built and weighs about one hundred and twenty pounds. THOMAS B. PARKER,

au7 1m2w* Jailor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of Robert K. Gaither, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the August term, A. D. 1861, of the Probate Court of Yalobusha county, State of Mississippi, this the 4th of said month, this notice is therefore hereby given, requiring all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

ANGELINA GAITHER,
Administratrix.

au21 1m4w

For the Memphis Appeal.

SOUTHERN SONG.

AIR: "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Come all ye Southrons, brave and true,
Come fight for our young nation;
Deal deadly blows upon the foes
Who seek her subjugation.

CHORUS: Then let each gallant soldier say,
Farewell to the friends that bind me—
I go to fight for my home, for my rights,
For the girl I've left behind me.

The vandal hordes from Northern shores
Their legions have paraded;
Have marked their course with blood and crime,
And Southern soil invaded.

CHORUS: Then let each gallant soldier, etc.

Hark ye, Southrons! shall these knaves—
Fit only for jails and halters,
Reduce us to a race of slaves,
Possess our homes and altars?

CHORUS: Then let each gallant soldier, etc.

No! be our rifles' stern response—
No! let our cannons thunder;
The tyrant shall not rule our land—
His yoke we'll not bow under.

CHORUS: Then let each gallant soldier, etc.

Then let us fight for Dixie, boys,
March forward to defend her;
In each heart fixed the firm resolve—
We'll die, but never surrender.

CHORUS: Then let each gallant soldier, etc.

And when the war is over, boys,
And Freedom greets our nation;
Then happy will each soldier be,
Who fought for her salvation.

CHORUS: Then let each gallant soldier, etc.

Then grateful smiles will greet us, boys,
While Victory's wreaths shall bind us;
With joyful hearts we'll seek our homes,
And the loved ones left behind us.

CHORUS: Then let each gallant soldier say—
All hail! to the friends that bind me;
I've been to the wars, and now return
To the girl I left behind me.

LEIGH.

From Europe.

The details of the foreign news by the last arrival are of interest. The London *Times* compares the United States to a dying dolphin, and thinks the fish lay quite flat at the great war meetings in Union Square. It says:

Invaders as the North are, indeed, as must be the feelings of ridicule and indignation with which the world reads the acts of such men as Butler and the acts of such men as Fremont, still pity must be the predominating sentiment in every one who opens a budget of American news. A great empire lies like a crystal under the hammer; the first blow has smote it in twain, and every one can see that if the strokes are not stayed, slighter blows repeated will pound it into fragments. New York is already at its wit's end. A few days ago we reported a meeting called to inculcate in a covert way the propriety of peace. To day we report another meeting called to urge on the war. It seems to have been confessed in Union New York that a change in the spirit of his countrymen. He was obliged to admit that it was necessary "to stimulate the President and others charged with the duty of suppressing the infamous rebellion." He was obliged further to admit that the meeting was necessary to "rekindle the half slumbering patriotism of his countrymen," and, what was still more important, that it was necessary "to urge his countrymen to respond with alacrity to the call of the government for additional volunteers."

The failure of the American government to excite enthusiasm in the city of New York in favor of the war indicates a very important change in the public opinion of the Atlantic cities. It may be that this change is as yet confined to the great commercial ports. It may be that it has not yet permeated, or even penetrated the Western States. So soon, however, as it becomes evident that the South cannot be retained as a slave holding portion of the Union, New York must naturally be against any further prosecution of the war, and so also will be Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Neither of these States would care to incur greater debt and to submit to conscriptions in order to make the South a wilderness—which would be the only consequence of arming the negroes and inciting a servile war—and all these States would prefer an independent Southern neighbor to trade with rather than a wilderness to garrison. Throughout this war we have seen this motive of self-interest active. It is not respect for the Constitution or fear of the consequences to civilization in the South which have created the constant protests against abolition sympathies in Europe, and against enrolling, emancipating, or arming the negroes in America; it is that the men of business at the North felt any violent and revolutionary abolition of slavery would make the South useless to them for business purposes, and only a burden to them financially.

It is the turn of the tide. If Mr. Lincoln cannot fill Union Square, we may be sure he will never be able to fill his roll call of new levies. Such is the levity and caprice of the American populace that it is impossible to foresee from hour to hour what may happen. If, however, the mass is really tired of the war, they will not be long in letting us know the fact. The first courageous voice which strikes the popular key will call forth a full chorus. It is not, however, Confederate victories, nor is it, as we think at this moment, foreign intervention which will hasten this consummation. It is the constantly arriving ship-loads of wasted and death-stricken victims from the swamps of the South, and it is the wounded and too loquacious volunteers who have escaped from before Richmond who will most certainly spread any newly born feeling of disgust for the war, and destroy the hopes of recruiting officers. It may be some time yet: we will not prophecy prophecies of thirty or of ninety days; but every mail now adds to our hopes that this summer will be the end of this American civil war.

The Morning *Post* (Lord Palmerston's organ) comments upon Gen. Pope's proclamation, that his army is henceforth to subsist on the country in which it happens to be carrying on military operations. The *Post* says this means that war is henceforth to be used in rapine, and that in fact it presents the obvious resource of a government whose credit is failing. The same journal reviews Prince de Joinville's own account of the circumstances of the departure of the Orleans princes from America, and says it is really the most unfortunate and deplorable account of the departure which has yet been given, and quite explains the alleged refusal of President Lincoln to receive the princes in a farewell audience.

Federal Reports from Tennessee.

Dispatch to the Associated Press, North.]

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., August 21.—All that is known here of the capture of Clarksville, is that Colonel Mason surrendered his whole command to a guerrilla force under A. R. Johnson, Woodward and Gorth. The most reliable reports represent Mason's force at 250, and that of the rebels at from four hundred to six hundred; not a gun was fired.

Mason and his men were paroled and went down the river.

LATER.—Further information from Clarksville shows the surrender to be the most disgraceful and cowardly of the war. The paroled prisoners were allowed to carry off their horses and side arms. The surrender was made to an inferior force of rebel cavalry. Mason and Woodward made speeches complimenting each other.

NASHVILLE, August 21.—Yesterday noon, Captain Atkinson, of the 50th Indiana, with twenty men, in a stockade at Edgefield junction, was attacked by one thousand guerrillas. He repulsed them three times, killing Morgan's adjutant and seven privates, and wounding eighteen others, and finally, after three hours' fighting, drove them off.

NASHVILLE, August 21.—Col. Mason of the 21st Ohio, the same regiment denounced by General Sherman for cowardice at the battle of Shiloh, with three hundred men and two cannon, in strong intrenchments at Clarksville, surrendered without resistance to the same number of guerrillas. The guerrillas were aided by rebels who had taken the oath of allegiance. A large amount of United States property was seized.

One hundred soldiers were captured by guerrillas at Manskow creek, near Edgefield, and the bridge burned.

Gen. Nelson left Nashville for Louisville this morning.

Lieut.-Col. Heffren, of Indiana, has been arrested for violating orders.

INDIAN OUTBREAK IN MINNESOTA.

Several White Persons Murdered.

Troops Sent to Suppress the Disturbances.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, August 20.

The city was considerably excited yesterday and last evening by reports of murders committed by the Indians in Meeker county, and at the Agency on the Mississippi river. We have diligently traced these reports, and give the following as the substance of everything that has come in a reliable form up to a late hour.

MURDERS IN MEEKER COUNTY.

The first news of the Indian raid was brought to the governor by Mr. George C. Whitcomb, who resides at Greenleaf, Meeker county, about thirty-five miles from Hutchinson. Mr. Whitcomb is the county treasurer, and well known as a gentleman of truth.

He states that about one o'clock on Sunday last, seven or eight Indians came to the house of Mr. Robinson Jones, in the town of Acton, thirty miles northwest of Forrest City. Mr. Jones soon discovered that their disposition was anything but friendly, and fearing for the safety of his family, he locked the doors of his house, and with his wife went to the house of Mr. Howard Baker, about a mile distant, and was followed by the Indians.

The Sioux, on arriving at the door of Mr. Baker's house, proposed to the inmates to go out a short distance and shoot at a mark. An assent was given to the proposition, and the Indians led the way. When they were a short distance from the house, a signal was given, and the Indians turned and fired upon Mr. Robinson Jones, who was just outside the door. Howard Baker, Mrs. Jones, and a Mr. Webster, who were inside the door, fell mortally wounded. The Indian who fired at Mr. Jones missed, and fired again, the second shot taking effect. Mr. Baker told his wife, who was unhurt, to go down in the cellar with her child. She started to go, but when at the head of the stairs she fell down, and was insensible for some time. When she revived the Indians were gone. She got a pillow and put under her husband's head, who was still alive. He directed her to leave him and go to a neighbor's about a mile distant, and give the alarm, which she did.

The people turned out and went to Baker's house and found four persons dead—Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Howard Baker and Mr. Webster. The child of Mrs. Baker was found in the house unhurt. It was an infant only two years old.

When Mr. Jones locked up his house to go to Mr. Baker's, he left a young girl, an adopted child, and the neighbors found, on going to Jones' house, that the Indians had returned and murdered her.

Mr. Whitcomb, who gives us these particulars, was engaged raising a company for one of our new regiments, and was at Forest City. He sent men out to the scene of murder, who returned and verified the statements we have given. The settlers were rushing to Forest City in great numbers, but nobody had seen any other bands of Indians, than those who committed the murders, and it is not known that any others were in the neighborhood.

MURDERS AT THE AGENCY—A COMPANY FROM FORT RIDGLEY BADLY CUT UP.

Governor Ramsey received yesterday afternoon the following dispatches from Lieutenants Gere and Culver, of the fifth regiment, stationed at Fort Ridgley:

HEADQUARTERS FORT RIDGLEY,
August 18, 6 P. M.

Commanding Officer at Fort Snelling:

Captain Marsh left the post at half past ten o'clock this morning to prevent Indian depredations at the Lower Agency. Some of the men have returned. I learn from them that Captain Marsh is killed and only thirteen of his company are remaining.

The Indians are killing the settlers and plundering the country. Send reinforcements without delay. Respectfully,

THOMAS P. GERE,
2d Lieutenant Co. B. 5th Reg't Minn. Vol.

P. S.—Please hand this to Governor Ramsey.

ST. PETER, 4 P. M., August 19.—GOVERNOR: A second dispatch has arrived from the fort. Captain Marsh, on hearing of the fight at Red Wood, went with fifty of our company. Only thirteen came back. The captain was wounded and drowned.

The messenger is at the door, and I close. I leave in half an hour for the fort, with fifty armed men.

N. K. CULVER,
1st Lieut. 5th Minn. Vols.

P. S.—Five hundred men are needed.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On Friday morning, Major Galbraith left the Agency, with W. H. Shelly, Esq., and about fifty men, volunteers, for Fort Snelling, to be mustered into the service of the United States. On Monday afternoon they arrived at St. Peter, and were overtaken by Mr. Dickinson, a messenger from Red Wood, who informed Major Galbraith that the Indians had commenced an attack on the people of Red Wood, on Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, and that when he left six men had been shot. Their names were James W. Lynde, formerly State Senator, John Lamb, teamster; —— Wagner, the farmer; and three Germans, whose names were not given. Mr. Dickinson brought one of the wounded Germans to Fort Ridgley, twelve miles distant, and Dr. Muller pronounced him mortally wounded. When Mr. Dickinson got across the river from Red Wood, he saw the Indians firing into the trader's stores, and other buildings. About forty men fired into Merrick's store at once. Mr. Dickinson estimated the number of Indians engaged in the firing at about 150.

Major Galbraith, when he learned what had taken place, turned back from St. Peter, and with his men started for Redwood, and Mr. Shelly came down with the dispatches of Lieutenants Culver and Gere. When Major Galbraith left the Agency, everything was quiet. The Indians had received their annuity goods, and had all disappeared, apparently satisfied with the promise of the major to send for them as soon as the money arrived to pay off their annuities. It is thought that the Indians were induced to commit these outrages by Indians from Missouri, and secession traders from that State. Mrs. Galbraith and children, as well as the families of the employees, are at the Yellow Medicine Agency.

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS.

Captain Nelson Roberts, who returned last evening from New Ulm, reports that the people were packing up in that town and all along the frontier and leaving for St. Peter. Capt. Marsh's company were fired upon at the ferry, opposite Red Wood, and it was reported by those who escaped that thirty-seven were killed and wounded. Captain Marsh was reported killed, but these reports had not been confirmed. Captain N. Roberts started for New Ulm, with teams for Red Wood, and a short distance out met his brother Louis, coming down from the agency. The teamsters say they saw one man shot down in a field and another in the road, between Red Wood and New Ulm. Great fears were felt for the safety of the whites at the Upper and Lower Agency. George Gleason and Dr. Humphrey were at Red Wood when Mr. Roberts left. The messengers, with the money to pay off the Indians, were at Fort Ridgely.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FRONTIER.

As soon as the news of the Indian troubles reached the city, Governor Ramsey went to Fort Snelling, and orders were given for four companies to be ready to start at once for the scene of the disturbances. The command of the expedition was given to ex-Governor Sibley. The whole manner was confided to his discretion, and from his knowledge of the country and of Indian character, there can be little doubt of his success in preventing further outrages. We doubt, however, whether he will be able to find a single Indian, when he arrives at the reservation. If he had one or two companies of cavalry, they might possibly be overtaken. The miscreants deserve such a measure of vengeance as they have never yet received, and we hope it will be administered in the style of Gen. Harney if they are ever caught.

TROOPS SENT TO SUPPRESS THE DIFFICULTIES.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS STATE OF MINNESOTA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, August 19, 1862.

Special Order No 19.

In view of the reported Indian difficulties in the counties of Meeker, Brown and Renville, calling for the immediate interference of the government, Colonel Henry H. Sibley is hereby directed to take charge of a military expedition for their prompt suppression, and to restore the peace and quiet of these settlements.

1. Colonel Smith, commanding the place of general rendezvous, at Fort Snelling, will furnish with detail four companies of his command, to be placed under charge of Colonel Sibley.

2. Colonel Sibley will proceed without delay with said four companies to our frontier, and will collect in addition on the way such forces of mounted infantry as he may deem advisable.

3. Colonel Sibley is hereby authorized to provide all necessary subsistence and transportation for the troops under his command.

4. Captain Webb will act as adjutant to Colonel Sibley.

5. Mr. Mills is hereby appointed quartermaster for this expedition.

By order of the commander-in chief.

OSCAR MALMROS, A. G.

The Queen's Speech at the Prorogation of Parliament.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—We are commanded by her majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to convey her majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the session just brought to a close. Her majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with foreign powers are friendly and satisfactory, and that her majesty trusts there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe. The civil war which has some time been raging among the States of the North American Union has unfortunately continued with unabated intensity, and the evils with which it has been attended have not been confined to the American continent, but her majesty, having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality to which she has steadily adhered. Disturbance have taken place in some of the frontier provinces of the Turkish empire, and her majesty has instructed her ambassador at Constantinople to attend a conference to be held in that city by the representatives of the powers who were parties to the treaty of Paris in 1856. Her majesty trusts that an amicable adjustment will result from conference will be settled in a manner consistent with the treaty engagements of the allies, and in accordance with the just rights of the Sultan, and the welfare of the Christian inhabitants of his dominions. Her majesty's forces in China, together with those of the Emperor of the French, have been employed in co-operating with those of the Emperor of China, in protecting some of the chief seats of British commerce in China, from injury by the war, which is laying waste portions of that vast empire. Her majesty commands us to inform you that she concluded a commercial treaty with the King of the Belgians, by which the trade of her majesty's subjects in Belgium will be placed generally on the footing of the most favored nation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Her majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgment for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and her majesty thanks you for having also made provision toward placing her majesty's dockyard and arsenals in a permanent state of defense.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Her majesty commands us to express to you the admiration with which she has witnessed the undiminished zeal and the patriotic spirit which continue to animate her volunteer forces, as well as the military efficiency which they have gained. Her majesty has observed with satisfaction the kindly intercourse which has subsisted between her majesty's subjects and the numerous foreigners who have been attached this year to the united kingdom, and her majesty trusts that the interchange of mutual courtesy will strengthen the foundation of international friendship and good will. Her majesty has given her ready assent to an act for carrying into effect the treaty, which her majesty has concluded with the President of the United States for the suppression of the slave trade, and her majesty trusts the co-operation of the United States navy with her own navy will go far to extinguish the crime against which that treaty is directed. Her majesty earnestly hopes that the steps which have been taken for rendering more effectual the aid provided by Parliament for the extension of education among the poorer classes of her subjects, will tend to promote this object of great national importance. Her majesty has given her willing assent to many measures of public utility which you have submitted to her during this session.

The severe distress which prevails in some of the manufacturing districts has inspired her majesty with deep concern and warm sympathy, mingled with admiration of the manly endurance and patient fortitude with which the pressure has been endured. Her majesty trusts that the act for enabling boards and guardians to provide additional means of relief will mitigate that distress. The act for rendering more easy the transfer of land will add to the value of real property, will make titles more simple and secure, and will diminish the expense attending purchases and sales. The act for the better regulation of parochial assessment will tend to the more equal distribution of taxation, while the act for the better administration of the highway will, her majesty trusts, be the means of communication in many parts of the country. The act for establishing an uniformity of weights and measures in Ireland will apply a remedy to inconveniences which have been much felt and complained of, as affecting the trading transactions in that part of the united kingdom, and the act for amending the law relating to the poor will extend to the poorer classes of her majesty's subjects in Ireland further means of obtaining relief and medical attendance. The act for the better regulation of merchant shipping, her majesty trusts, will prove advantageous to the maritime commerce of the country. In returning to your several counties, you will still have important duties to perform. Her majesty urgently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may assist your efforts, and direct them to the attainment of the object of her majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people.

From Europe.

CAPE RACE, August 22.—The steamship Teutonia, from Southampton on the evening of the 13th, passed here this afternoon en route for New York.

The Italian squadron had been ordered to Ancona, to watch the Adriatic coast.

Garibaldi, with 500 volunteers, was marching in the direction of San Cataldo. The object appears to be to reach Messina.

Palermo was tranquil.

Garibaldian manifestations had taken place at La Santa Scala Theater, in Milan. Shouts were raised of "Rome or Death."

The Garibaldi volunteers number 3000.

One slight encounter took place between the volunteers and the royal troops.

Garibaldi occupied Reca and Palmita, and spoke as follows: "The present state of affairs cannot continue. I go against the government because it will not let me go to Rome. I go against France because she defends the Pops. I will have Rome at any price. Rome or death! If I succeeded, so much the better; if not, I will destroy the Italy which I made myself."

The departure of volunteers from Palermo had ceased.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Flour, quiet and steady. Wheat, quiet and steady. Corn has an upward tendency. Mixed 29s 6d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef heavy. Pork still declining. Lard firmer.

Return of the Sir John Franklin Expedition.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 22.—The bark Geo. Henry, of New London, Captain Burlington, from Probisher's Bay, has arrived here, short of provisions, and with Mr. Hall, of the new Sir John Franklin expedition, on board. The expedition lost one man the first winter out. He freze to death. Mr. Hall reports that, in consequence of the loss of some of his craft, he was unable to prosecute his mission to the extent of its purpose. The expedition has probably determined the fate of two boats crews of Sir John Franklin's expedition, who perished in endeavoring to return. Mr. Hall learned the fate of five men captured from Probisher on his first voyage, and identified the exact place of their landing. Mr. Hall explored near a thousand miles of the coast, including the so-called Frobisher's Straits, which proves to be a deep bay, terminating in latitude 63:48, longitude 73 west. Mr. Hall also discovered a great glazier and mountain of fossils between Hudson's Straits and Frobisher's Bay. The George Henry was about to start for the States in October, 1861, but was prevented doing so by ice until the 9th inst. The ships' company subsisted through last winter by the hospitality of the Esquimaux.

Foreign Residents Subject to the Performance of Military Duty.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* gives a synopsis of a very interesting and important opinion of the Hon. O. A. Lochrane, Judge of the superior court, Macon circuit, in regard to the liability of foreign residents to the performance of military duty. The question arose upon a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by an alien resident, in order to procure his discharge from the military service of the Confederacy:

In delivering the opinion of the court, Judge Lochrane denounced unsparingly the pretext of foreign allegiance as an exemption from military service. He said, after a review of the doctrines of allegiance held in various countries, that they illustrated nothing that would control courts here, and that every government had the power of prescribing and perfecting its own system of granting citizenship, no rule or international law was laid down or adopted. In view of this fact, it was proper to ascertain the law of Georgia on the subject.

At the time of the secession of the State the law of citizenship was controlled under the United States Constitution by uniform rules of naturalization; but when Georgia became a free and independent sovereignty, and prescribed for herself the manner of conferring citizenship, with a policy of enlarged patriotism, she adopted an ordinance making every person at the time of secession resident in her borders, citizens of the State. This was not a compulsory act, but a gift of privilege to be accepted by residents of foreign birth in the nature of letters patent, under the English system, where citizenship was *ex donatione regis*. The persons not desiring to become citizens were required to give notice of the fact by filing in the clerk's office of the courts their papers to that effect. The reason of this was obvious. The status of each individual was important to be known. Relying on the fidelity of her citizens, Georgia was desirous of ascertaining all who disregarded the obligation. Under this ordinance the petitioner became a citizen of Georgia; he was within the scope and jurisdiction of the law, who failed to file any paper of contrary import. As a sovereign power, the judge held that Georgia had the right to pass the law, for questions of citizenship were solely and exclusively within her own mode and manner of legislation. The petitioner, having accepted the citizenship conferred, became, on the entrance of Georgia into the Confederate States, a citizen of the Confederate States, with all the obligations of citizenship legally and morally resting upon him. In strictness of language he was not an alien, but a citizen "*ex donatione regis*." He had accepted the benefits of the law, its immunities and privileges, and he, and all in his condition, must, in the opinion of the court, stand up to the responsibilities it entails. That military service is the duty of the citizen of Georgia is too plain for argument. The thousands who to-day endure the hardships of the camp and the perils of the field attest it. The petitioner being a citizen by the act of the convention and his own acceptance, then he is liable to military duty. Aliens have always claimed the right of expatriation and spurned foreign fealty, ignored monarchs and kingdoms, and proudly accepted the American doctrine of the right of carrying their allegiance with their persons wherever they might go.

But the "change coming over" them comes too late. If they owed allegiance to foreign powers when Georgia passed her act of citizenship, why did they not say so! In the opinion of the court, men of foreign birth in Georgia at the time of secession, owe their allegiance to the Confederate States by reason of their citizenship in Georgia and the act of the State, and should have no exemption from the duties devolved upon other citizens. It was, to say the least, too convenient a method of casting upon others the defense of their homes, property and families. It would be showing too timid a respect for the rights of foreigners to release them from military duty, when, under the laws of Georgia, no difference is known between her citizens from whatever clime they hail. In return for the immunity, privileges and protection granted and guaranteed to them, they must recognize an allegiance which is legal and should be natural. This was no time for adopted citizens to falter on the road of duty. In the hour of sunshine and peace, Georgia was the home of their adoption and choice, and now that the storm of war howls upon her mountains and smokes along her shore, they must illustrate their adoption by acts of patriotism, and not disgrace their loyalty by pretexts of foreign allegiance.

The judge remanded the petitioner to the custody of his officers, with an injunction that he would show his appreciation of this country by acts of courage against its enemies.

The Vidette.

This is the title of a small war sheet published at Hartsville, Tennessee, Morgan's headquarters. In the initial number, and the editor intimates that there may possibly be another, but as that is quite improbable, he makes his "bow" and his "adieu" in two consecutive paragraphs.

The *Vidette* copies and contradicts a dispatch published in the Nashville *Union*, from a Yankee Col. Miller, stating that he surprised a part of Morgan's force at Gallatin, on the morning of the 13th, killing six and wounding two. The facts are, that two of Morgan's men who had remained behind were killed, and one made prisoner by the Yankees, as they were coming into town. On the other hand, a sergeant and sixteen men of Morgan's command, who visited the place on a reconnoissance the day after he left, learning that there were Yankees in town and "wishing to see a skedaddle," charged into town with a yell, and were fully gratified; the Yankees performing that operation in the most approved style, and not stopping till they joined their main force, which was retreating.

In general orders, published in the *Vidette*, Gen. Morgan acquaints the trading part of the community that Confederate treasury notes being the legal currency of the country, no one can refuse payment in that paper in exchange for their goods or produce without incurring most severe penalties. He also prohibits the sale of bacon or flour to the Federals or to their agents.

We copy the following:

From a scout sent out by order of Gen. Morgan on yesterday evening, and who have just returned, we learn that the Yankees have pressed into the service 200 negroes, and have them hard at work on the stockade at Sandersville, so that in case of an attack it will be strong enough to hold out until they can get reinforcements. The running mania has become so prevalent in the Yankee camps, that the only cure is ramparts so high and deep as to be impassable to either themselves or others.

They also report the Nashville troops and Union sympathizers in a perfect state of terror.

They also state that the paroled prisoners of Col. Boone's command, after Gen. Morgan left Gallatin, perpetrated outrages disgraceful and unheard of, entering houses, stores, destroying property of every description, breaking open safes, tearing up carpets, ripping open beds, stealing silver spoons, and even taking the rings off of several ladies' fingers, setting fire to the town in three places, which, after the utmost exertion of the citizens, was put out, or the town would have been destroyed by fire—and doing everything that is mean and contemptible. In the scout there were but two men killed and one missing. The scout remained in Gallatin all night, and saw no Federals except the paroled men—called on Col. Boone to find out who the perpetrators of the outrages were, and was informed by him that he had sent them off. He expressed regret at their shameful behavior.

HURRAH FOR THE WOMEN.—On Monday last the conscripts from the fourth regiment in this county marched from this place to take the cars at High Point for the camp of instruction at Raleigh. Upon their arrival at the latter place the roll was called and the astonishing fact became apparent that there was aboard one more soldier than the enrolling officer had names upon his list. This, of course, involved an investigation, when it was discovered that the features of one claiming to be a conscript were quite too fair and fine for that of the sterner sex. The soldier was charged with being a female, when she confessed the truth and acknowledged that she had determined to accompany her friends in the perils of war, and avenge the death of a brother who fell in the fight near Richmond. We have heard nothing in any degree to implicate the good character and standing of this gallant heroine.—*Winston (North Carolina) Sentinel.*

Substitute Brokers.

The following order, which has hitherto escaped our attention, should be put in force in every military department of the country:

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 118.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO,
RICHMOND, VA., August 1, 1862.

III. The obtaining of substitutes through the medium of agents is strictly forbidden. When such agents are employed, the principal, the substitute and the agent will be impressed into the military service, and the money paid for the substitute, and as a reward to the agent, will be confiscated to the government. The offender will also be subjected to such other punishment as may be imposed by a court martial.

By order of Brigadier General John H. Winder, commanding department, etc.

L. R. PAGE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The abuses into which this brokerage system has run, are succinctly set forth and illustrated by a correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writing from Calhoun, Georgia, where an encampment of conscripts is located. The writer says:

The good people of this town, lacking diversity of material to speculate upon, have concentrated their wits upon a new mode of "raising the wind," far ahead of anything which the low country man of shifts and turns has conceived. This is nothing more nor less than a traffic in white human flesh—a blood-money speculation. In other words, there is an organized system of buying and selling substitutes here; a system which excludes all outside competition, because none but substitutes furnished by the combination here, stand any chance of reception by the examining surgeon. As I understand it, the *modus operandi* of this detestable traffic is, to send out agents who search the surrounding country for men whose necessities or inclinations lead them to choose service in the army, though over the age of thirty-five, and persuade them to accept a substitute's place at from five hundred to one thousand dollars, as circumstances may determine. The agents are engaged by these parties—sometimes paid part of the money in advance, probably, and bound to respond to such calls as may be made upon them. Meantime, the blood-speculators watch closely every train that arrives at Calhoun freighted with conscripts, and are careful to worm themselves into the confidence of any anxious devil who either has with him, or hopes to get, a substitute. If the substitute has been brought along, and is not to be made subsidary to the profit of these parties, they are content to await his rejection by the examining surgeon—as they know he will be—when they kindly step forward and profer their services to the disappointed and embarrassed principal, to get him a man who will be received. Their importunities of disinterestedness may be imagined, when it is understood that the poor man whose family necessities impel him to offer for a substitute, receives sometimes a third, sometimes a half of the amount they demand for him—which is rarely under $1500, and frequently over $2,000!

Such is a brief outline of the system of speculation in substitutes which prevails at this time in the town of Calhoun. Major Danwoody and some of his gentlemanly assistants are not unconscious of this disgraceful traffic, but they are powerless to prevent it. Ought not Congress to act in the matter?

A Darling Feat.

On the evening of the 9th instant, and after the battle was over for that day, four members of the 27th Virginia regiment, which had participated in the hottest of the fight, took it into their heads to have a little private reconnoissance into the Yankee lines, on their own account. Their names are Hospital Steward Patton, of company D; Colorbearer Powell, of company G; Lieutenant Edgar, of company E, and Sergeant Davis, of company F. The enemy had been driven three miles, and the 27th regiment was resting for the night on the remote line of the battle-field next to their rear column. After traveling cautiously for several hundred yards without interruption, these four daring Confederate soldiers, having only two muskets in their possession, passed into the Federal lines. Shortly afterward they heard low talking in sepulchral Scotch, and immediately demanded: "Who's there?" "Union pickets," was the quick rejoinder. "Advance, Union pickets, throw down your arms, and surrender, or we will fire into you, for you are our prisoners," at once exclaimed Patton. "Who are you—and how many of you?" asked the "Union pickets," with evident alarm. "You will soon find out," said Powell. "Wheel into line—cock your guns, and be prepared to fire at the word—steady, boys, steady!" "Hold on!" fairly shrieked the "Union pickets," "we are coming—don't fire, for God's sake!" "Come on, then, at once, for we have no time to waste here in idle talk," broke in Edgar and Davis simultaneously.