Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

The Circulation of the DAILY APPEAL is larger than that of the Daily City Press Combined.

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

THE ACTION OF LINCOLN'S CONGRESS.

The acts of the late federal Congress, immediately affecting the war programme of the North, are but few, yet significant of the policy the majority would carry out, should they not continue to meet with obstacles such as that encountered at Manassas. Their legislation demonstrates, by its character, that they have the *will* to bring about a state of things that would rejoice the heart of the most fanatical amen-shrieker in the political-religious chapels of HENRY WARD BEECHER and THEODORE PARKER, or make GERRITT SMITH, GIDDINGS & Co., fancy the political millenium they have so long worked for had arrived. A noble minority contended for peace and its consequent blessings, but they were unable to withstand the flood of abolition fanaticism; and the consequence is the passage of the series of acts demanded by their master at the White House, who is now in position to continue the dictatorship he exercised from the date of his inauguration to the day his tools assembled. We enumerate:

1st. The army bill, giving the President power to make up an army of five hundred thousand men from the North for the subjugation of the South. In this bill the power conferred is ample. Should the reverses our enemies have experienced at Sumter, Great Bethel, Bull's Run, Manassas, and elsewhere, have so dispirited the Northern willing fighting material, as to cause delay in getting this grand army in the field, of course a mandate from Washington will assemble it by impressment. This once done, they will attempt to inaugurate the policy contemplated by a second enactment.

2d. A bill authorizing the seizure, confiscation and destruction of property in the South, so far as the plundering bands that are raised under the 500,000 act may be able to penetrate. This appeal to the cupidity of northern knaves and cut-throats only demonstrates that LINCOLN and his advisers are aware of the unpopularity of their cause so far as they are contending for the "irrepressible" principle. Plunder and profit, instead of patriotism, are the incentives offered to fill up the ranks of the abolition army of 500,000.

3d. Indirect taxation, by a greatly increased tariff. This will satisfy the manufacturing cormorants of New England, but the producing classes, who must pay the advance, will suffer.

4th. A direct tax on real and personal property, and consequently tax gatherers in every section of the north.

5th. A loan authorized of five hundred millions of dollars, which it is expected can be forced from the people, by the issue of coupon bonds. Failing in this, a *quasi* United States Bank is to be established, by the issue of shinplaster treasury notes, redeemable at such places and times as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine—thus constituting that officer a second Biddle, who will be able to wield a greater influence over the ordinary business of the country than has ever been practiced upon a confiding public by the greatest Jeremy Meddler recorded in the history of the commercial world.

The acts named constitute the important success of the extra session, and they demonstrate that the Congress was almost completely the tool of the President. Every demand of his message was complied with, with the single exception of indorsing his personally admitted unconstitutional acts, before Congress assembled. The petition of his message that they be legalized was refused—and this fact furnishes the only evidence we see that the legislative department of the Rump Government is a distinct feature, capable of separate action, and independent of executive control. The dictator, however, has one consolation. He has at his disposal men enough, if he can collect them, and money enough, if he can find it, to perpetuate the position he now holds, and force a consolidation of power such as was never dreamed of by a people who have imagined they were living under a constitution of republican form. Thank Heaven, the South is free, now; and that freedom will, through the patriotism of her rulers, and the bravery of her sons, be transmitted to future generations, who will revere the wisdom of the men who caused a separation from the tyrannical power emanating from the federal capitol.

THE COST.

The LINCOLN Congress, prior to its adjournment, voted the sum of $500,000,000 as a fund with which to prosecute the war. This amount, taken with the present federal debt of $100,000,000, and the $50,000,000 expenditures of the States which the despotism is expected to assume, will saddle the government with a debt of only $650,000,000!

This enormous debt, which will be increased to at least $1,000,000,000 before the termination of the war, may be regarded as in effect a *mortgage* upon the taxable property of the Northern people. In 1850 the entire wealth of the old federal government was less than $10,000,000,000, negro property included. Since that time it has probably increased fifty per cent., and the wealth of the North alone may be safely estimated at about $9,000,000,000, though CHASE, in his late financial report, puts it down at one tenth more. A public debt, then, of the dimensions above suggested would impose a tax *of ten per cent.* upon the property of the North to meet the naked principal without the rapidly accumulating interest. Will the "patriotism" of the Yankees tolerate this oppression of the pocket-nerve? We opine not.

APPEAL TO ALABAMIANS.

Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation to the patriotic ladies of that State, which should be heartily responded to. In view of the fact that the soldiers in the field will soon require supplies of winter clothing, etc., he recommends that the women of Alabama, in each county, city, town, village and neighborhood, form "soldier's aid societies," and that each society inform him by letter, as early as possible, the number of woolen uniforms, flannel shirts and cotton flannel drawers it can make or supply, and that each family make contributions of blankets for the use of the troops of the State, to the judges of probate in their respective counties, who will register the name of the contributor and number contributed, in a book to be kept by him specially for that purpose, and who will box up and forward the blankets, whenever a sufficient number is obtained, to the governor, who will defray the expense of boxing and forwarding.

☞ The Athens *Post* of the 9th states it is reported that there are in McMinn county several companies organized for the purpose of relating the action of the State in becoming a member of the Southern Confederacy. The county has just thrown a decided majority for the southern constitution, and it is hardly possible any considerable portion of the people can be so infatuated as the reports alluded to would indicate. For the sake of the simple, foolish men who are said to be concerned, we hope the rumors are without foundation.

☞ A Washington letter to a northern exchange says that Montgomery Blair, postmaster-general, called to see Gen. McClellan on Saturday, and began to give him his views. "Gen. Scott and myself will be responsible for the campaign," he replied, "and we shall conduct it as we think best." Mr. Blair took his hat and departed.

THREATENED COTTON FAMINE IN EUROPE.

The London *Examiner* states that the spinners of Rouen have been urging upon Louis NAPOLEON the desirability of some immediate steps to avert the threatened calamity of a cotton famine, and have received assurances that he is as alive as they can be to "the gravity and the pressing nature of the case." Like apprehensions, too, appear to be entertained in reference to the supply of the great staple in England. The Liverpool *Advertiser*—a commercial organ—asserts that a dearth of cotton such as "was never experienced in that country in any previous period of its history" may overtake the English people in the course of the next six months unless the government "*awaken to a sense of the awful consequences which would flow from such an event, and institute more active measures than any which it has hitherto employed to induce the United States government to yield to fair and acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States.* The same paper adds, "*It must come at last to this.*"

These signs, taken in connection with the late opinion of the British admiral, who commands the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, characterizing the blockade of the Southern coasts as "without order, uniformity or regularity," lead us to believe that the threatened cotton famine will be duly *remedied* before European powers are overwhelmed with its inconveniences and its horrors.

THE MAILS.

As subscribers along the railroad line, and on the routes diverging therefrom, will receive our paper for the last two or three days at once, we desire to state that our mails were regularly made up, and deposited in the post office. Owing, however, to the detention of trains by Major-General POLK—for reasons arising from the military operations in this vicinity which we deem improper to mention—no mails have been sent out. These occurrences are annoying, but not more so to our readers than ourselves.

☞ We learn from the Cincinnati *Gazette* that Hamilton J. Ferguson, a colonel in the Virginia army, was taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, as a prisoner of war on Sunday last. His command was stationed in Wayne county, Va. It appears that he was not aware that the federal forces, under command of Colonel Zeigler, were in the town of Ceredo, in Wayne county, and, accompanied by a few men, he entered said town to reconnoiter. He had scarcely done so, when Colonel Zeigler made his appearance, and he found to his grief that he had fallen into the hands of the enemy. He denies the charge made by the northern press, that the federal colonists, Woodruff and Neff—captured by the Confederate forces in Western Virginia some time since—were in Richmond "stripping tobacco."

CORRECTION.—A few days since we stated, on the authority of a Virginia exchange, that Gov. Jackson had been injured when on his way to Richmond, to the extent of having several teeth knocked out by a stone thrown through the window of the car he occupied, while the train was passing through East Tennessee. The story was a *canard*, as we can state authoritatively, no such occurrence having taken place. Gov. J. is now in our city, enjoying excellent health, in fine spirits, and full of patriotic ardor for the southern cause, and will soon be heard from in movements of importance to the people who have honored him with their confidence.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS ABROAD.—The northern people dread this. Thus one writes from their midst: "The moral effect of the disaster (at Manassas) is more dreaded even than its physical results. Merchants and business men fear that its first results abroad will be the recognition of the rebel government by England and France. The first steamer to take out the news will be the *Canada*, from Boston, on Wednesday. Wall street, you will see, has received a staggering blow. Government securities went down from five to six per cent. during the course of the afternoon; and the entire market, it is scarcely necessary to say, was greatly depressed."

COL. GEO. B. CRITTENDEN, OF KENTUCKY. This gallant soldier and true hearted southern gentleman, having resigned his post in the federal army, is now in Richmond, whither he went to tender his services to the Confederate Government. He will, of course, be placed in a position where he can take part in upholding the rights, the honor and glory of his own native South. Col. C. was lieutenant-colonel of rifles in the federal army, and regarded as among the most accomplished and promising officers of that army, the very flower of which was contributed by the Southern States.

☞ The announcement that Mr. W. J. Kennedy, editor of the "Selma *Issue*," was among the slain at the battle of Bull Run, was erroneous. Mr. Kennedy was not in the battle. On the march from Winchester he was disabled and much injured by the fall of his horse. He is at Culpepper court house, is now convalescent, and will soon resume his place with his comrades in arms.

☞ The Boston *Courier*, one of Lincoln's New England organs, a paper of long standing and conducted with great ability, makes an appeal to its friends for "some extraordinary aid," "to save it for such public services as it may be able to render in future." The necessity of this appeal is caused by the "pressure of the times, and the consequent diminution of advertising business."

☞ We see by a notice in the Abingdon *Virginian*, that the Hon. John A. Campbell, late associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, is now colonel of a regiment in Virginia. It is said by Judge Campbell's friends that he has always had a fancy for a military life, and has devoted much attention, even in times of peace, to military tactics.

☞ During his late visit to Washington, Major-General "Picayune Butler" was arrested by the provost marshal. He had, within a few hours, arrived from Fortress Monroe, and being found on Pennsylvania avenue without a permit, he was captured as a straggler, and held until he was satisfactorily identified.

PERSONAL.—Col. Lloyd B. Tilghman, commanding First, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bob Johnson, of the Second Kentucky regiment, have recently been in the city on business connected with their respective commands. They left for Camp Boone, by the afternoon train, yesterday.

☞ The 21st Ohio regiment reached Cincinnati, from Western Virginia, on Monday last. The *Enquirer* says they return home with about one hundred less than they went out.

GOOD FOR MCCRACKEN!—In Paducah at the recent election, only five Union votes were cast, out of a population of seven thousand citizens. This we learn from a reliable gentleman who resides there.

THANKS.—To S. A. Wells, news agent on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, for New Orleans papers of the 9th, placed in our hands yesterday morning several hours in advance of the mails. He is daily ahead of the "slow coach" mail arrangement.

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* states that among the military bills passed by Congress in secret session is one to authorize the appointments of civilians on the staffs of field officers.

☞ The British brig *Creole*, Capt. Robinson, bound from New York to Balize, Honduras, foundered at sea on the 15th of July. The captain and crew were rescued by a passing schooner, and landed at New York.

THE GUN-BOATS.—Intelligence has been received that Lincoln's gun-boats are aground on Scuffletown bar, where they are likely to remain till the next rise.

☞ Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, one of the leading Republican senators, voted against the Crittenden resolutions in the senate.

☞ W. H. Murray, of New Hampshire, one of Lincoln's brutal soldiers who committed an assault upon a woman and killed her in Alexandria, Va., was executed on Friday.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

Evacuation of Newport News by the Yankees—Rumored intention of General Magruder to make an attempt on Fortress Monroe—Old Scott's order concerning Mount Vernon—Will Southern Privateers be Hanged?—Doings of Congress

RICHMOND, August 7, 1861.

The evacuation of Newport News by the federal troops is believed to be a fact, though the difficulty of obtaining any definite intelligence is so great that it is with some distrust that I report what I see and hear with my own organs of sense. The correspondents of our daily papers from Norfolk state it to be so. I have met with nobody who witnessed the departure of the Yankees. I have been favored with the sight of no official document which sets it forth. Nevertheless I believe, with the other forty or fifty thousand inhabitants of Richmond, that the place has been given up, and that the federals who have been sweltering in the sand there for ten or twelve weeks past, are now within the walls of Fortress Monroe. What reasons they had for the abandonment are not given. Whether the fever induced by the burning sun of the climate, against which their tents afforded but an unsufficient protection, was thinning off the force too rapidly, or whether it was thought that Magruder, having made up his mind to drive them out, it would be just as well to go (like the well-bred dog, who, when he saw preparations on foot for kicking him down stairs, walked quietly down of his own accord) we cannot be certain. This fact, however, is unquestionable, that the possession of the point with the ability to retain it is of very great importance to us at the present moment. It renders the matter of pushing a federal column to Richmond, by way of the peninsula an impossibility, and it will effectually prevent the passage of the James river for destructive operations on the line of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad. In addition to this, it will enable us to harrass the blockading squadron in Hampton Roads. Thus the occupancy of Fortress Monroe as a *point d'appui* for future movements on the part of the federalists is made of no moment whatever. The rumor is rife to-day that Gen. Magruder will soon attempt to seize the Fortress itself by an escalade. But this is not credited by judicious people. The fortification is the strongest on our whole coast, and it has been furnished lately with the best description of ordnance, so that to carry it by assault would be hazarding human life recklessly, without a certainty that the sacrifice would be availing. Disaffection on the part of the garrison could alone make it possible for us to take the Fortress, and of this we have no sort of suspicion here.

Has Gen. Scott been superceded by McClellan in the command of Washington? The statement has been made, and as if to confirm it, various orders have been issued by McClellan concerning the future discipline of the United States army. In consequence of these orders and to prevent the public from giving credit to the humiliating story of his removal, Old Fuss and Feathers has recently issued an order himself which must have created as much amusement in Memphis as it did here. The rebels, he says, have committed many outrages in Mount Vernon since the beginning of the war, and he enjoins on the soldiers of the United States to behave themselves when they enter the hallowed precincts of that inclosure. That the soldiers of the United States have need to be warned against violence and pillage, against acting, indeed, as the ruffians and brutes that they are, at all times and places, is, indeed, true, and the conclusion at which old Scott has arrived in his order is just and his caution timely. But the premise is absurdly false, as has been shown in a card published in the *National Intelligencer*, for not a single southern soldier has visited Mount Vernon since the war commenced, and the only desecration of the spot of late has been that committed by New York regiment in command of their colonel, as the ladies of the Mount Vernon association testify. This ought to cut old Fuss and Feathers considerably, but it may be doubted whether he has not lost all sensibility. As for that part of his card in which he speaks of the rebels as having "trampled on the constitution of the United States," it is very much like the cry of stop thief, uttered by a pick-pocket in a crowd.

The northern papers, it seems, are beginning to change their tone just a little with regard to the hanging of the privateers who are confined in New York on the charge of piracy. At first these miscreants were to be executed without benefit of clergy. Greeley said so, the merciless Greeley. Raymond, "the little villain," would hear of nothing else than the gibbet. They were to be made an example of for all time. But since Manassas has placed several thousand prisoners in our hands, of all classes of northern society, from members of congress and friends of the secretary of war down to the "pet lambs" of Ellsworth's corps, the crime of privateering does not wear so dark a dye as it did. Lincoln has not deigned as yet to make a reply to the message sent through Col. Taylor with a flag of truce, but they have learned the purport of it in New York and they know perfectly that Jefferson Davis is a man to keep his word, and that for every one of our privateers they hang, a federal prisoner the less will encumber our military prisons.

This is the way to bring the government at Washington and the people of the North to their senses. Let them understand at once that their are blows to receive as well as blows to give in this war. If they determine to discard the practice of civilized nations in conducting hostilities, and our citizens who fall into their hands are to be treated as felons, undeserving any consideration, so be it; only let this be understood, *as the desire of the North*, and we shall know exactly how to deal with such of their prisoners as we take. If they can stand it, perhaps we can.

The weather continues frightfully hot, and will soon drive the Confederate Congress out of Richmond, unless there is some abatement in the intensity of the solar ray. This body has been in executive session, as usual, yesterday and to-day, and nothing of their proceedings has transpired. DIXIE.

Official Vote of Shelby County.

Through the kindness of Deputy Sheriff SMITH, we are in possession of the official vote of Shelby. The aggregate received by the respective candidates is as follows:

Governor—Harris 3,979; Polk 818.

Congress—Currin 1,552; Fairington 674; Avery 776; Mosby 487; Nabors 3; Bond 388; Payne 506; Sharp 236.

Senator—Dunlap 2,679; Williams 1,762.

Floater—Algee 439; Saunders 1,113; Coward 500; Somerville 1,051; Hall 878.

Representatives—Estes 1,591; Martin 1,453; Walker 1,382; Munford 1,323; Harris 1,016, Dickason 938; Herron 479; Norris 466; Powell 203.

Vote of the Tenth Congressional District.

The total vote in this congressional district, resulting in the election of Mr. CURRIN, is as follows:

COUNTIES.	Currin.	Mosby.	Avery.	Bond.	Fairington.	Payne.	Sharp.
Shelby	1572	487	776	386	674	506	236
Madison	419	808	134	70	41	122	00
Haywood	61	288	171	277	264	67	00
Fayette	193	795	168	91	81	6	00
Hardeman	317	118	337	580	93	56	00
	2562	2496	1590	1404	1153	757	236

Plurality for CURRIN, 142.

☞ It would seem from the letter of our regular correspondent that some doubt existed at Richmond on the 7th, about the evacuation of Newport News. The Norfolk *Herald* of that date has the following:

NEWPORT NEWS.—As there seems to be some misapprehension as to the movements of the enemy at this place recently, we state upon information not to be doubted, that two Boston steamers, one of them recognized as the S. P. Whitney, came in from sea on Sunday and proceeded up to Newport News. During the night the troops on shore were busy at work embarking on the steamers with their baggage, and early Monday morning they got under way and steamed down the Capes, with their decks crowded with troops, and proceeded to sea.

By Telegraph!

THE WAR NEWS!

NOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Times says that late last evening Prince Napoleon and suite returned from Manassas.

Generals Beauregard and Johnston both received him and invited him to go to Richmond to see President Davis.

The fortifications at Manassas are formidable, and our guns, particularly Sherman's battery, form an important part of the defenses.

Beauregard informed the prince that the Confederates captured sixty guns.

Authenticated advices state that a man named Smith, captured by the federals, is now in New York, and that he is a member of the rebel Congress. He will be held as hostage for Ely.

The World says that a six-gunned ice boat and the George Page fought at the mouth of Aquia Creek. The Page went up the creek. The Freeborn reports navigation of the Potomac unobstructed. On Monday night five boats, filled with armed men, crossed from Maryland to White House Point, where rebels are planting batteries.

The Tribune says gangs of men are at work establishing telegraphs from headquarters to all camps.

The Herald says reliable intelligence says the Confederates are concentrating from the Point of Rocks to Alexandria, large bodies at each ford on the Potomac. Difficult to tell whether these movements are preliminary to attack or to guard against another federal advance. Opinion of experienced officers is that they are purely defensive.

McClellan's preparations are equally available for offense or attack.

His arrangements will enable him to repel attack at any point along his whole line, or move forward his whole column simultaneously upon any given point.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—Dispatches due last night are still behind, not having been telegraphed on resumption of telegraphic operations.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Times says that the refusal of the Democrats to coalesce with the Republicans, causes much surprise and seriously conflicts with the pre-arranged programme of the politicians at Washington.

The New York brokers are buying United States six per cent. treasury notes, payable in two years, at 95 to 95½.

LEAVENWORTH, August 10.—Great excitement prevails in Southern Kansas on account of a report that the Indians are devastating the country. A messenger has arrived for the purpose of asking assistance from the federal government.

LOUISVILLE, August 10.—Dispatches from Fortress Monroe say that the Confederates have not yet occupied Hampton. Fugitives from Hampton are provided for by Butler. Newport News has not been evacuated by the federals.

John Williams, of Norfolk, has been arrested. He will be sent to Fort Lafayette.

It is stated that seven thousand stand of arms and two field pieces were sent to Lexington, Ky., yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—The Richmond papers of the 9th, announce semi-officially that Admiral Dundas intends to take his fleet into Charleston, regardless of Lincoln's pretended blockade. The British consul here says he has no official authority for such statement.

Sales of coffee, two hundred bags at thirty-five cents, payable in Confederate States treasury notes.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The report that Walker H. Stevens, formerly federal engineer, now in the Confederate army, was a defaulter, is generally discredited.

Col. Stone commands at Point of Rocks, and the column is commanded by Col. Hamilton, of Wisconsin.

Newspapers disregarding McClellan's orders will be visited. He is determined to enforce his newspaper policy. Government has issued stringent orders to prevent the transmission of telegraphic accounts of army movements.

It is reported that Ex-Minister Faulkner has been appointed a brigadier general in the Confederate service.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

From the Fort Smith Times, Aug. 2.]

We learn from Mr Lanigan, from Fort Gibson, the truth of the report relative to the capture of the Kansas freebooters. It appears that the Kansas robbers were headed by one Dr. Taylor, who had been driven from the Cherokee country, on the Verdigris, some time ago, for selling whisky. He returned a few days since with about fifty or sixty men, and commenced robbing the Cherokees of their cattle, horses, etc., when they raised a company composed of whites and Cherokees, under a white man by the name of Miller, and pursued them and overtook them. The Kansians took a stand upon a mound in the prairie, when the Cherokees rushed upon them, killing twenty-three and taking twenty-eight prisoners. They afterwards shot two and hung two of the prisoners, making twenty-seven killed. As to the other prisoners, Mr. L. says he does not know what they did with them. Miller, who headed the Cherokees, is represented as a very brave man.

This is the true version of the matter given in yesterday's paper, in which Stand Watie was said to have been the leader. Mr. Lanigan said Watie was not there. The fight took place on the Verdigris river, about forty or fifty miles above Fort Gibson.

Gen. McCulloch writes to the Military Board at Little Rock, denying that there had been any misunderstanding between himself and Gen. Pearce.

A telegraph dispatch from Gen. Pearce to Col. Spring, quarter master, dated Camp Stephens, 25th July says: Lieutenant Campbell, of Churchill's regiment, with twenty-five men, met about one hundred federal troops, fought them, killing seventeen. Lost four horses, and four wounded, but not a man touched.

In the *Times* of the 3d we find a letter from "Camp near Cassville," Missouri, dated the 21st, from which we extract the following paragraph:

We are now almost ready to start, on our way direct to Springfield, where we anticipate a set-to. We are all ready, cocked and primed, and in as fine spirits as any command could well be. We expect to march on Springfield with between 20,000 and 25,000 men, the life of each of whom is ready to be sacrificed in the effort to whip the Dutch and Federal hirelings who await us there; and so determined are all the men and officers of the command on success, that the job will be one of short duration—a spell of exercise about next Tuesday morning, to give us an appetite for breakfast. God of heaven, grant it!

Public Thanks of Congress to Gens. Johnston and Beauregard, and the Army at Manassas.

Congress has passed in secret session the following resolution:

Resolution of thanks to Generals Joseph E. Johnston and Gustave T. Beauregard, and the officer and troops under their command at the battle of Manassas.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby cordially given to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Gustave T. Beauregard, and the officers and troops under their command, for the great and signal victory obtained by them over the forces of the United States, far exceeding them in numbers, in the battle of the 21st of July, at Manassas; and for the gallantry, courage and endurance evinced by them in a protracted and continuous struggle of more than ten hours—a victory, the great results of which will be realized in the future successes of war, and which, in the judgment of Congress, entitles all who contributed to it to the gratitude of their country.

Resolved, further, That the foregoing resolution be made known in appropriate general orders, by the generals in command, to the officers and troops to whom they are addressed.

NEWS FROM GEN. ANDERSON'S BRIGADE.—A letter from Tom Wallace, to his mother, dated the 3d inst., at Staunton, Va., says: "You will see in the *Dispatch* that Gen. Wise is retreating, and a large force of federal troops are concentrating in Western Virginia. We will, beyond all controversy, have a hard fought battle in a few days. A messenger from Col. Hatton this evening states that the enemy are rapidly advancing on him, and he is preparing to meet them. We leave this evening for Millsboro. Gen. Anderson is very anxious to get to his brigade, and take command."—*Knoxville Register, 7th.*

THE WOUNDED AT MANASSAS.

We find in the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 7th instant, a complete list of those wounded at Manassas, who are in the general hospital at Charlottsville, Va., and copy therefrom the names, together with a description of the wound received by each, of the afflicted volunteers from Mississippi and Alabama:

James W. Alexander, 2d Mississippi, company G, hip, severe. D. W. Boyce, 2d Mississippi, company G, shoulder, not severe. C. C. Bowers, 4th Alabama, company A, through arm. John Burge, 2d Mississippi, company A, arm paralyzed slightly. W. J. Boyd, 4th Alabama, company C, slightly. W. Brooke, 8th Alabama, company F, fractured thigh. T. M. Culver, 4th Alabama, company K, arm, slight. A. J. Clements, 2d Mississippi, company G, through jaw. J. S. Cosby, 4th Alabama, company G, thigh, not severe. J. R. Crowe, 4th Alabama, company G, arm fractured. Henry Dubberly, 4th Alabama, company C, mouth. John Daniel, 4th Alabama, company C, head. J. B. Daniel, 13th Mississippi, company F, leg, slight. Berry M. Elizey, 2d Mississippi, company G, hip, very severe. W. W. Eddins, 11th Mississippi, company F, through shoulder, severe. F. Feazor, 4th Alabama, company F, knee, slight. Wm. Gaillard, 2d Mississippi, company H, through neck, severe. Peter Hammersmith, 2d Mississippi, company B, hand, not severe. And. B. Harvey, 2d Mississippi, company K, wounded through thigh, very severe. D. A. Hardesty, 11th Mississippi, company F, through shoulder, severe. J. P. Hendricks, 4th Alabama, company C, in arm. D. F. Harrold, M. D., 4th Alabama, slight. H. A. J. Inman, 2d Mississippi, company K, thigh. W. D. Johnson, 4th Alabama, company G, side, slight. J. T. Kerr, 11th Mississippi, company A, calf of leg, slight. James Keenan, 2d Mississippi, company K, foot, not severe. William King, 4th Alabama, company C, lost arm, severe. John Y. Lilley, 11th Mississippi, company A, spine, very severe. J. R. Lyon, 2d Mississippi, company I, hip. W. L. Luna, 2d Mississippi, company F, thigh, severe. —— Lock, 4th Alabama, company D, contusion. W. H. McComb, 2d Mississippi, company F, back, not very bad. J. H. Montgomery, 4th Alabama, company D, ankle, not severe. M. Moseley, 11th Mississippi, company G, arm broken, severe. John L. Mitchell, 2d Mississippi, company B, thigh, severe. William Moss, 4th Alabama, company H, lost leg, very severe. —— Molter, M. D., 4th Alabama, company C, slight. J. A. Moore, 11th Mississippi, head, not bad. Jasper Newsom, 3d Alabama, company A, back, not severe. John Poole, 13th Mississippi, company G, knees, not severe. Owen Perry, 4th Alabama, company E, leg, severe. J. D. Parks, 2d Mississippi, company A, leg broke, very severe. J. J. Pickens, 2d Mississippi, company G, leg broken, very severe. W. Perry, 2d Mississippi, company B, through body, severe. H. G. Richardson, 4th Alabama, shoulder, severe. John R. Ramsey, 17th Mississippi, slight wound, body. J. H. Reville, 13th Mississippi, slight flesh wound. Lieutenant Robbins, 4th Alabama, leg slight. J. W. Segrist 4th Alabama, company B, internal, not severe. W. Sergeant, 2d Mississippi, company B, breast. Sergeant T. K. Strickland, 2d Mississippi, company E, leg and side, severe. W. M. Scott, 4th Alabama, company H, arm broken, not severe. —— South, 4th Alabama, company D, in foot. Lieutenant Skellett, 2d Mississippi, company B, three ribs broken. G. S. Stevens, 4th Alabama, company G, hip, not severe. W. C. Stephens, 17th Mississippi, company H, severe chest wound, died on the cars, July 23. —— Smith, 4th Alabama, company D, in foot. Thos. K. Todd, 2d Mississippi, company D, foot, slight. Corp. W. F. Thomas, 4th Alabama, company E, through calf, mortification, died July 30. George H. Turner, 2d Mississippi, company C, calf, not severe. A. S. Tubb, 2d Mississippi, company C, shoulder, slight. Allen Talbot, 2d Mississippi, company B, thigh, severe. Isaac Towry, 4th Alabama, company H, hip, not severe. —— Taylor, 4th Alabama, company C, in knee. B. Tarver, 4th Alabama, company C, in thigh. T. B. Vinegard, 4th Alabama, company K, thigh. J. H. Williamson, 4th Alabama, company K, hand. W. H. Winn, 4th Alabama, company B, leg, severe. G. W. Whitten, 4th Alabama, company H, thigh, not severe. G. S. Weaver, 4th Alabama, company H, thigh, severe. Chas. S. Weems, 4th Alabama, company H, lost left arm, and also wounded in the right knee, very severe. John Whitefield, 2d Mississippi, company A, leg broken very severe. Thos. A. Williams, 4th Alabama, company K, leg broken, very severe. A. D. Wolff, 2d Mississippi, company B, face, slight. W. T. Webb, 2d Mississippi, company B, calf, not severe. Robert Whitten, 2d Mississippi, company E, calf. L. B. Waits, 4th Alabama, company H, hand, not severe. J. C. Whitten, 13th Mississippi, company F, leg, slight.

THE LATE ELECTION—OFFICIAL.

The following is all the official returns we have been able to collect:

	Harris.	Polk.	Constitution.	Against.
Sullivan	1439	481	1408	388
Green	800	2868	807	2352
Jefferson	712	1574	749	1510
Knox	732	2571	914	2536
Bradley	595	1188	527	1183
Marion	416	563		
Sumner	1843	298	2800	4
Warren	1303	767	1281	
Lawrence	814	197	794	
Wilson	1882	595		
Fayette	1935	144	1368	4
Maury	2188	457		
Bedford	1369	742		
Carroll	1158	477	1069	715
Dyer	801	1 2	743	12
Henderson	937	621		
Madison	1746	166		
Franklin	1414	18	1441	
Wilson	1883	595		
Hawkins	928	1826	1073	1124
Washington	1092	1038	1586	564
Grainger	976	1145	814	1131
Monroe	1693	531	1122	852
Roane	490	1283	497	1205
Cocke	851	1059	597	1042
Blount	417	12 2	136	1285
Montgomery	1089	66	1162	7
Sequatchie	181	113	221	51
Humphries	672	38	651	
Rutherford	1867	293	2142	18
Dickenson	557	1 2	576	22
White	1075	252	1117	
Giles	1898	165	2117	
Weakley	1185	610	1238	437
McMinn	899	977	1046	934
Polk	638	564	656	560
Meigs	450	209	471	291
Rhea	414	186	427	147
Marion	416	563		
Shelby	3979	818	4715	44

RANK IN THE CONFEDERATE SERVICE.—The New Orleans *Delta* makes the following statement in reference to the rank in the Confederate service:

In the regular Confederate service, there is but one rank—that of general. There are no major or brigadier-generals in that service. Before the adoption of the act creating the army of the Confederate States, the old plan of the United States army was adopted, and the ranks of major and brigadier-generals were created. It is under this bill that Gens. Twiggs and Polk are major-generals; and Bragg, Walker, Bonham, and others, are brigadiers. Beauregard being at the head of the brigadier-generals of the provisional army, was promoted for his gallantry and generalship to the grade of general in the regular army of the Confederate States. He is ranked, however, by Johnson, Lee, and Cooper, and with them makes up the four generals in the Confederate army. It was doubtless to prevent any conflict of rank, and the superseding of Beauregard in command at Manassas by Johnston, that President Davis appeared on the field, ranking both as commander-in-chief.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—A letter to the *Journal des Debats* dated Baden, July 14, says:

This morning, between nine and ten o'clock, at the moment when the King of Prussia, after his customary walk in the Lichtenthal avenue, was seated near the stone fountain, a student of Leipsic approached him, and leveling a pistol at his breast, pulled the trigger. The force of the charge happily caused the bullet to rise, and the ball only tore the dress, and slightly grazed the king's shoulder. Arrested on the spot by the promenaders who heard the report, the assassin was taken before the chief magistrate of the city, and was examined in the presence of the Grand Duke of Baden. It is stated that the student confined himself to the reply, while avowing his crime, that his only object was to free Germany from a prince who was not sufficiently active in the cause of German unity. The population of Baden, where his majesty is regarded with respect and veneration, heard of the event with a horror which will be shared by all the world. The report runs that the Leipsic student is the son of a Russian consul in a city on the Black sea. Others say that he is of Lithuanian origin.

CROPS IN NORTHERN LOUISIANA.—The Ouachita *Register* of Tuesday last says:

The first installment of the present crop is safe. Without hardly a drop of rain, the fodder has all been saved, and more and a better quality than ever before. We can all do without importing any of Helper's great hay crop. The corn is most abundant; every planter in this region, without a single exception, has made enough and many can spare fully half their crop. Cotton is now wanting rain, and from present appearances will soon have refreshing showers. The plant is fully as large now as it ever obtained last year. Our planters will, from the present appearances, make more cotton than last year.

DUEL AFTER THE BATTLE.—The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

We learn that a private dispatch has been received in this city, stating that a duel took place after the battle of Manassas, between Capt. Geo. McCausland, aid to Brigadier General Ewell, and Capt. White, of the Tiger Rifles. The cause of the duel is not stated.

☞ The parties fought with rifles, and it seems that Capt. White shot first, drawing his antagonist's fire, and wounding him, it is feared, mortally. Capt. McCausland fell before he discharged his rifle. This is a most unfortunate affair, and is to be deeply regretted.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Correspondence Atlanta Intelligencer.]

CAMP WALKER, NEAR PENSACOLA, August 4, 1861.

Last night at 12 o'clock, while our troops were all in the sweet embrace of Morpheus, save the sentinels, we were aroused by the long roll—which is a call for every one to rise from his plank, blanket or perhaps out of the sand. "The blind, lame and the halt," all soon with their ready guns and accoutrements, were in lines, and from what I can learn, all were ready and willing, only fearing that it would terminate, as it did—"a flash in the pan." On inquiry, I find that the poor miserable hirelings, being tortured so very much by musquitoes, fleas and flies, wanted to get rid of the pest for a few months, consequently they hitched on some seven or eight schooners to a steamboat and approached in gun shot of our wharf, whereupon the long roll was sounded, and soon it echoed throughout the vicinity of Warrington. This sound was rather unpleasant to their ear, so they concluded that it was not healthy to remain longer in that particular locality.

My humble opinion is that they wanted to attract more of our attention to the navy yard, or try to make Gen. Bragg believe that they will attempt at landing troops in the navy yard, and make one grand effort at East Pass and at Perdido; the former being about forty miles above, and the latter ten miles below. When such a landing is effected, they would at once march in on us on the rear. But all of this, or the smallest, will never be put into execution; the point of a bayonet is a horror to the Yankee generation. They are now, agreeable to the report, of a late deserter in rather a slim "predicament," as the yellow fever has made its appearance in their gloomy midst. And Billy Wilson's cut-throats have everything portable in the fort, and have been removed about one and a half miles below.

All the deserters concur in saying that 800 of their regiment would come over if they could, and they have only 2200 men on Santa Rosa and three batteries. If we keep on getting the pickpockets, I think we can practice the plan given by a wag in the Mexican war, who was always in the lockup, who stated that if Gen. Scott would release him he would tell him how he could take Vera Cruz without the loss of a man. So soon as this intelligence was received the general went and released him, whereupon the wag said, "turn the 7th Massachusetts regiment loose, and I'll be d—d if they don't steal it." I think we will have enough of Wilson's men to turn loose with a little assistance and take Pickens. "In out of the wet."