Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

THE BATTLE OF OAK HILL.—FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

Col. JAMES McINTOSH, who commanded the second Arkansas regiment of Mounted Riflemen at the battle of Oak Hill on the 10th inst., arrived in the city on yesterday, en route for Richmond, bearing dispatches from Gen. McCULLOCH to President DAVIS.

The colonel, having left Springfield on the 14 h inst., furnishes us some reliable information in reference to that victory, which corrects many false impressions that are prevalent throughout the country.

The force of the enemy engaged in the conflict, he represents at between nine and ten thousand strong, which we think is quite probable, notwithstanding the statement of Gen. FREMONT, that they reached only eight thousand.

Our whole force under both McCULLOCH and PRICE, he positively asserts, was only 13 000, of whom 5300 were infantry, the remainder cavalry; and at no time were more than 3,000 of our troops engaged in the fight.

The Missouri infantry fought gallantly, only a few of their cavalry showing the white feather, and, as the Yankees say, making a "masterly retreat" from the field of conflict.

Col McINTOSH says that Gen. McCULLOCH's command remained in their position on Wilson's creek three or four days before the battle, with the view of ascertaining the force of the enemy, which was exceedingly difficult, as the people within the vicinity seemed to sympathize with the Hessians, and were very chary about giving information in regard to army matters. On the same night that the attack was made by LYON, our forces had received orders to march, but having no suitable cartridge boxes to protect their ammunition from the rain which unexpectedly came upon them, they were forced to postpone the movement. The impression among our officers seemed to be that the attack of the enemy was more fortunate than otherwise, since in the event they had been on the defensive our loss would have been probably double what it was.

Col. McINTOSH thinks that the federal loss is larger than what their accounts represent, and states that he himself counted one hundred and fifty of their dead on the field the day after the battle.

From the details stated by him in reference to this victory, we deem it, if possible, more glorious and complete than at first represented.

THE PROGRESS OF TERRORISM IN THE NORTH.

It has been but a little over a year since CALEB CUSHING, in his famous Banger letter, warned his countrymen of the North that, in the event of the triumph of abolitionism at the ballot-box, there would ensue a reign of terror throughout the Black-Republican States that would be unequal to anything of its kind ever witnessed on the American continent. "Social convulsions, hostile combats in the town streets, predatory guerilla bands roving up and down the country, shooting and hanging," were among the predicted evils—to wind up in "civil war—war at home, and in the perspective distance a man on horseback with a drawn sword in his hand, some Atlantic CÆSAR, of CROMWELL or NAPOLEON."

To-day the horrors, foreshadowed in that letter, press like an incubus upon the expiring corpse of freedom, accompanied by atrocities little anticipated at the time by the pen inditing it. The most apprehensive mind could not then brook the thought of utter lawlessness, mobocracy and anarchy, prevailing among a people, once under the benign sway of a republican government, to such an extent as is now witnessed in the North. A violated Constitution, a military dictatorship, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the arrest and confinement of innocent citizens, the suppression of independent newspaper presses, with the cruel maltreatment of their conductors at the hands of the unlicensed mob, are stern realities of the day not included among Mr. CUSHING's forebodings of the future.

The mind of even Yankeedom itself would once have been appalled in contemplation of these fearful scenes—scenes to which we can never become inured, save by utter personal debasement and the abdication of our manhood.

What will the courts of civilized Europe think of the recent arrest of Mr. FAULKNER by the authorities of the Washington despotism, without specifying the charges of which he is alleged to be guilty? What of the establishment of Fort Lafayette as a Bastile, in which to confine all persons suspected in the slightest of not sympathizing with the infamies which tyranny may seek to perpetrate? Nor need they look with less abhorrence and contempt upon the infatuated mob in Massachusetts, which but a few days since, under the combined inspiration of rifle-whisky and malignity to the South, tore down the office of a new paper, tarred and feathered the editor after the most approved style, gratuitously rode him upon a rail, and exacted from him, at the peril of his life, an oath to support in the future every act of government, however unconstitutional or even dishonorable and infamous. All these outrages are perpetrated without the least protest from the federal or State authorities, who aid and abet rather than seek to prevent them.

We are complacently told, in fact, by the dispatches from Washington, that hereafter all newspaper attacks upon the President and Cabinet will be regarded as assaults upon "the country"—a contemptible and paltry apology for the further reign of violence, altogether worthy of the disreputable source whence it emanates. CROMWELL thought that "paper shots" could never do serious damage to a good government; LINCOLN evidently fears them quite as much as he does the iron ones from the rifled columbiads of the Confederate army.

Not less inhuman and barbarous are these incidents of terrorism than the late seizure of certain citizens of Missouri, at Commerce, in that State, under the authority of one of Gen FREMONT's underlings, with the threat that they should be hung if an attack were made upon him by the southern forces under Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON, who were at the time supposed to be advancing for that purpose.

History will pronounce these atrocious proceedings of terrorism and violence as second only to those of the Dark Ages, or of the French revolution.

GUN-BOATS FOR THE DEFENSE OF MEMPHIS.

The Richmond *Examiner* learns that Congress has called upon the Navy Department for an estimate of the amount it will be required to construct two gun-boats, designed for the defense of Memphis, and the river above this city. They are to be built upon a special plan which has been submitted to the government. The *Examiner* thinks that the boats will doubtless be constructed and equipped as speedily as possible.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CONVENTION.—The President of the Macon, Ga., Chamber of Commerce, has issued a circular, cordially inviting the merchants, bankers and others, of the Confederate States, to meet in mass convention, in Macon, on the 15th day of October next, for the purpose of devising some plan for establishing a system of credits between the Confederate States of America and foreign countries, which may be practicable and available to all desiring to use it, and which will also command the hearty support of the citizens of our whole country.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY—THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

We were permitted on yesterday by a friend to see a private telegraphic dispatch from Paducah, giving information in reference to an important movement among the southern rights men at that place. It states that a large meeting of citizens was held on the morning of the 22: instant, for the purpose of taking some action in reference to the arrest of two Kentuckians, in Ballard county, by armed ruffians from Cairo, and the subsequent capture of the steamer *Terry* by the LINCOLN gun-boat *Conestoga*, while lying within the jurisdiction of Kentucky. Resolutions were passed, requesting Governor MAGOFFIN to give proper protection to citizens of that section against the repetition of similar outrages upon the rights of liberty and property, and the neutrality of the State, and announcing that if the Governor refuse or fail to give protection, they call on Tennessee and the Confederate States.

The information is further given that Gov. MAGOFFIN had responded, by telegraph, to the resolutions, assuring them that he would give all the aid in his power, and instructing Dr J. M. JOHNSON, senator from the Paducah district, to visit Cairo, and demand from Gen. PRENTISS by what authority the arrest and capture were made, and to report to him immediately.

This is an important move and will bring the "rugged issue" of violated neutrality to the test in Kentucky. We trust that it may be followed by a proclamation from Gov. MAGOFFIN similar to the one issued by the gallant JACKSON, of Missouri, summoning the people of the State to arms.

☞ The Richmond *Dispatch* says that Col. Pickett, of Tennessee, has been promoted to the position of adjutant-general in the regular Confederate service, of the division commanded by Gen. Lee, now in North-western Virginia. Col. Pickett, it will be remembered, after a brilliant campaign last summer through the Northern States, advocating the election of Bell, was one of the first, after the election of Lincoln, to declare in favor of immediate secession, sustaining his position in the Tennessee legislature by a series of arguments which added to his reputation as one among the most gifted of Tennessee's young statesmen. Joined to his native talents, Col. Pickett has had experience also as a military commander, and will make an accomplished officer.

POKING FUN AT THE YANKEES.—The Scotchman who edits the New York *Herald*, and who hates the Yankees none the less for having compelled him to raise the Lincoln flag, takes great pleasure in poking fun at them. Here is his last, in explanation of the rout at Manassas; "Providence was on the side of our troops, and Providence knew that the reconnoissance in force, attempted as it was, would only lead to greater loss of life if pushed too far. But the generals did not know that they were defeated. The men knew it a great deal better, and they acted accordingly by leaving the field in a hurry, to gather strength and wisdom for another and more successful effort."

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* has been requested to contradict a report contained in the New York *Herald*, to the effect that Mrs. Gen Gaines, on her return to Washington from New Orleans, had reported statements adverse to the Southern Confederacy, and representing the sentiment of the South as still loyal to the Union. Mrs Gaines, says the *Examiner*, returned to Washington only for the purpose of concluding some matters of business, and had made no such statement as those referred to. Mr. William Gaines, the son of the lady in question, is at present in Richmond and denounces the *Herald's* statement as false and libellous in every particular.

DIED IN HARNESS.—Among those who fell in the memorable battle of the 21st, near Manassas, was the Rev. C. W. Howard, of Meriwether, Georgia.

He was a Methodist preacher and was placed by the last Conference on the circuit in Talbot county. When the war broke out, he raised a company in his native county, composed of his friends and brethren. He was in Bartow's regiment, Johnston's division.

STILL THEY COME.—A cavalry company numbering 104 men, left Chattanooga on Thursday last for Knoxville. The *Advertiser* says that Hamilton county has furnished six companies, and one more is ready and waiting, and still another nearly made up. This fairly entitles Hamilton to the designation of the banner county of East Tennessee.

☞ The *North Alabamian* says that a public meeting was held in Lawrence county, Alabama, a few days ago, in which resolutions were passed in favor of dispensing with the fall term of the circuit courts, so far as the collection of debts is concerned, and also in favor of an extra session of the Legislature to grant relief to the people.

☞ The Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet* learns from a servant of Capt H K. Von Bocklin, arrived here from New Mexico, that the captain with his family is on his way to Washington from the West, and will resign his position in the federal army, to offer his services to the Confederate States.

☞ The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* asserts that companies of Tennessee Lincolnites are arriving at the abolition camps established in that State. It don't like the idea of Kentucky being overrun by "old Brownlow's disciples."

☞ Advices from Richmond intimate that before final adjournment, Congress will pass a *retaliating* law in view of the confiscation bill passed at Washington. The move is a good one; we must "fight the devil with fire."

☞ An exchange says that the traitor Etheridge, of this State, was born in Pasquotank county, North Carolina, and has three brothers in Texas as true and gallant friends of the South as are contained in our limits.

☞ Col John B. Grayson, formerly of the United States army, has been appointed a brigadier general by President Davis, and is assigned to duty on the Florida coast.

☞ The camp of instruction recently formed at Huntsville, Ala., has been named Camp Jones, in compliment to Col. E. J. Jones, of the gallant fourth Alabama regiment.

☞ George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, was born in Preston, Conn., in 1804, and graduated at Brown University in 1823 Our Boston merchants have given recently substantial proof of their appreciation of his manly course, and we trust that others will do likewise.—*Boston Gazette.*

The editors of the Memphis APPEAL and the New Orleans *Picayune* construe that as meaning that we have been bought up. None but conscious scoundrels would so construe it. *Louisville Journal.*

We are glad to observe, that, despite the constitutional proclivity of PRENTICE for downright lying, he hasn't the effrontery to deny this palpable truth of having sold himself to the enemies of his section.

GEN. BEN. McCULLOUGH.

SARDIS, MISS., August 22, 1861.

EDITORS APPEAL: In the DAILY APPEAL of this date, I find a very interesting sketch of Gen Ben. McCullough, but it contains one inaccuracy, which I hope you will permit me to correct. It is stated in the sketch that Gen. McCullough was born in Tennessee. This is an error He was born near "the Marsh Store," in the county of Halifax, North Carolina, and is a kinsman of the Jones's, Littlejohn's, Eppes's (of Virginia the widow and children of the late Hon. Joo. W. Eppes,) and Burton's, of North Carolina, and of Texas.

A few years ago Gen. (then Major) McCullough visited his relatives in North Carolina, and while there spent a good deal of his time in the vicinity of Weldon. Mrs. Col. Joyner is a near relative, and the late Dr. W. L. Long having married one of her daughters, by Gov. Burton, Major McCullough spent some time with him in Weldon. While there, I saw him often, and before leaving, he paid the old family residence (or ruin, for the house has long since decayed,) a visit. It is almost seven miles from the town of Weldon, and about five from the town of Halifax.

Give old Rip Van Winkle all the credit that belongs to him, and thus vindicate the truth of history.

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Telegraph!

THE WAR NEWS!

NOON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The government is satisfied that Fremont could not have reinforced Lyon without endangering Eastern Missouri.

Col Ripley has been appointed brigadier general.

No signs of hostilities.

Butler has been detailed by Wool to command the volunteers at the fort.

Potter's committee has reported twelve disloyal and many disaffected in the war department. Fifty-one disloyal and ten suspected in the treasury department. Twenty disloyal and seven suspected in the department of the Interior.

The Tribune's special says that the provost marshal has flatly refused Russell a pass to cross the Potomac.

CAIRO, August 23.—The ferry captured at Paducah had thirty minie muskets and one field piece. The gun boat has returned to Paducah.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.—Copies of the New York News destined for the West and South were seized. The marshal took possession of the Christian Observer.

Private advices place Banks at Winchester.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The British brig Andover has arrived.

She was boarded off Hatteras by a nameless privateer, which had two prizes in the inlet. She, with two others, are watching a federal war brig, with the intention of attacking her.

The privateers were apparently eastern men.

Morgan issues a pathetic appeal to people to enlist.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—McCullough, under date of the 15 h, issues a proclamation tending to quiet the apprehensions of the Unionists; and, also, a general order thanking the army and describing the late victory as brilliant.

Brownlee has been released, on condition of his resigning his office, leaving the city, and still residing in a free State.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—The Tennesseeans have seized the Paducah and Evansville mail packet.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—Minister William Preston has been called to Washington from Lexington. It is not known whether he will go. His family are here. [Preston was minister to Spain.]

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The steamer North Star has arrived from Aspinwall.

George Miles, of Petersburg, and John G. Guthrie, of Richmond, collecting agents of Virginia tobacco houses, have been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. Guthrie is a heavy dealer, and has large consignments here. In Philadelphia and Baltimore he raised $144,000 on shipments, which, through friends and agents, he invested in Confederate and Southern State bonds. Miles was agent of James Thomas, and had collected $35,000. He had also made liberal investments in Confederate bonds.

About $175,000 was recovered from Guthrie and Miles, principally in bonds, sight drafts, Virginia paper money, and $1000 in gold. A number of letters addressed to persons in the Southern States were found on their persons.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The Baltimore papers are hereafter to publish nothing denunciatory of the federal government. The secessionists are spending money to circulate such papers in the free States. Citizens of Baltimore of great wealth, are engaged in that business.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Thos. J. Carrow, Wm. M. Pagram, of Baltimore, and W. J Kelly, have been arrested here. Kelly had $15,000 in cash, and various bills of sale dated Richmond in the pockets of his shirt.

Sales of cotton to-day 2200 bales at 18c.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—It is rumored that the New York News and Day-Book will be suppressed by order of the government.

It is implied that the government will no longer allow Kentucky to occupy her position of neutrality.

FROM VIRGINIA.

[Special to the Knoxville Register.]

LYNCHBURG, August 21.—There is no important move to note from any of the theatres of war in Virginia. The latest news from the Northwest indicates an early decisive movement in that quarter.

Generals Lee and Loring are within eight miles of the enemy, who have been withdrawing until near Huttonsville.

From Kanawha Valley we learn that Gen. Floyd, on Sunday, was on Big Sewell mountain, thirty miles beyond Lewisburg.

A detachment of cavalry, belonging to Floyd's brigade, had a skirmish with the enemy on Friday, in which nine Hessians were killed, and their entire force then retreated beyond Gauley.

There are only about ten federal regiments in the neighborhood of Alexandria.

On the Fairfax Court House road the enemy's lines extend about four miles from Alexandria—in other directions about seven.

There is no evidence of an advance on our lines. It is reported that McClellan contemplates an advance in the direction of Fairfax Court House.

From Richmond.

[Special to the New Orleans Delta.]

RICHMOND, August 21.—The following appointments to the Provisional army have been confirmed by Congress: Paul O. Hebert, of Louisiana, brigadier-general; Hugh McLeod, of Texas, major.

Jesse D. Clemens has been appointed Confederate marshal of the Tennessee district.

The finance committee of Congress estimates that the revenue from the direct tax will yield thirteen million of dollars.

The retaliatory confiscation bill, reported by the judiciary committee, it is confidently believed, will pass. It provides that receivers shall be appointed to take charge of the property of alien enemies, and that grand juries shall be charged with the discovery of such enemies. Severe penalties are imposed for concealment, both fine and imprisonment. A board of commissioners are to be appointed to adjudicate upon claims of the Confederate States, who may suffer losses from the federal law, and such sufferers are to be compensated from the fund created by our retaliatory law. The Confederate courts have jurisdiction to settle the matter of partnerships, wherein one or more of the partners may have their interests confiscated as alien enemies.

The vessel ashore at Cape Henry Beach is ascertained to be a Spanish frigate. Our cavalry stationed there went to her assistance, but were fired upon by the blockading steamer Quaker City.

Congress has unanimously passed resolutions of thanks to our army in South-west Missouri, for their behavior in the recent conflict which resulted in so signal a victory to our arms.

ARRIVAL OF AN EX-UNITED STATES OFFICER.—We copy the following paragraphs from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 19th.

Capt. B H. Robertson, formerly of the Second dragoons, who has been on duty in the West for many months past, arrived in Richmond on yesterday. Capt. R., who was in the recruiting service here several years ago, will be remembered as the officer who first instructed the Governor's guard in their duty as soldiers—instructions which they services in the field of battle since shows were not forgotten by them. As various reports have been in circulation relative to his remaining in the federal army, we deem it but just to him to state that, as soon as the first news of the capture of Fort Sumter reached him, Capt. R. addressed letters to Mr. John M. Patton and others in this city, requesting his friends to be informed that he would be with them as soon as the snows of the Rocky Mountains would permit him to travel. He left Utah, (where he has been on duty as assistant adjutant general,) with his family, on the 2d of June, and has been traveling ever since. Capt. R. has returned to offer his services to his native State in any capacity in which he may be most useful.

CONTRABAND GOODS.—Two or more first class passenger engines, heretofore in use on the Loudon and Hampshire railroad, have been taken possession of by the patriot forces and moved to this city. They will hereafter be run on the Central or Fredericksburg roads, as may best serve the public interest. Several fine engines belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have been seized by our forces, and will soon be put to better use than conveying bands of armed brigands across the sacred soil of the Old Dominion.

PAY OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.—Pay per month of officers and privates accepted into the Confederate States army:

Colonel	$ 75 00
Lieutenant-Colonel	170 00
Major	150 00
Captain	100 00
First Lieutenant	80 00
Second Lieutenant	80 00
First Sergeants	20 00
Other Sergeants	17 00
Corporals and Artificers	13 00
Privates	11 00

They have also a yearly allowance for clothing, and one ration per day.

The volunteers are expected to furnish their own uniforms, and will be paid for the same in money by the Confederate States government when mustered into service. Each regiment has a quartermaster, with the rank of captain, and a commissary, with rank of major, a surgeon and assistant surgeon.—*Montgomery Ads.*

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* says that among the prisoners there is a free negro who came as a chaplain to one of the Connecticut regiments.

☞ Jackson county (Alabama) has nine military companies already in active service, and seven more organized.

POSITION OF THE EAST TENNESSEE UNIONISTS.

Brownlow's Knoxville *Whig* of the 17th inst., in its leading editorial, contains the following as the position of the Unionists in East Tennessee:

In the absence of any information whatever, from any quarter, we venture the opinion, that the federal government will never send an army into East Tennessee, until it has had better success on the Potomac, and in fighting the Confederate army in Virginia. If the federal government can't sustain itself in Virginia, and put down this rebellion at the door of the national capitol, it is worse than folly for it to make a descent upon the mountains and valleys of East Tennessee. Nay, more; if the federal government, with its superior number of men, it advantages in munition of war, and its inexhaustible resources in money and credit, can't put down this great southern rebellion, it will sink below contempt, and those of us who have advocated the Union will lose all respect for a government that may have fallen into such weak and incompetent hands And should the eleven seceded States, without money or credit, and with half the number of fighting men, whip out the twenty-four other States, the only government then remaining in America, entitled to respect, will be that of the Southern Confederacy. And Union men, will fall into its support, whatever contempt they may have for those who control, and originated this rebellion.

Finally, the Union men of East Tennessee have no sympathies for Lincoln, and no respect for the political organization that placed him in power, and still less for the doctrines of the Black Republican party. They are devoted to their government, its excellent laws, and unequalled Constitution, and it is for these, and not for Lincoln and his Cabinet, they are battling. They are not abolitionists, nor on the side of the North, but they are true southern men, devoted to the institutions of the South, and on the side of their country, and their whole country. They had no hand in electing Lincoln, but believe that his election was not a sufficient cause for dissolving the Union. They are for press ving the Union, and then for electing a more able, patriotic, and conservative statesman to the presidency—a man worthy of the chair, and of presiding over so many millions of free men.

And had not Union men in East Tennessee been so grossly misrepresented by the secession leaders, so shamefully abused, tyrannized over, and then threatened, as they have been by the base, corrupt and cowardly leaders, such as control matters in Knoxville, and other towns, there would be at this time less of bitterness among them, and more of a disposition to harmonize with the other portions of the State. Aye, the very Union leaders in Knoxville, who are charged with urging on a rebellion, have actually prevented it, by exerting all the influence they have, to quiet the common masses. They have told them and tell them still, that it is madness to rebel, and the worst of folly to contribute to the getting up of a civil war in East Tennessee. These counsels, we know, have had the effect to moderate the masses of the Union men, and to keep them in check, whilst they have displeased others, and led them to complain of the Knoxville leaders as growing weak in the knees, and seeking to turn them over to secession. Such are the facts in the case, all credit for which is denied the Union leaders in Knoxville, by the vile partisans and corrupt men who seek to avenge old personal wrongs, by throwing the military power of the State into their quarrels, under the hypocritical pretense of devotion to southern rights!

Increased Anxiety for the Safety of the Capital.

Through the Baltimore papers of the 15th we get fuller, and no doubt more authentic, intelligence of the movements of the federalists in and around Washington, than that published in the New York journals. The correspondent of the *Exchange* of the above date writes:

Gen. McClellan believes that should the city be attacked by the Confederates, the defensive movement will be directed principally upon the northern and western parts of the city, so as to guard against effectually against a sudden flank movement of this nature, bodies of troops are being stationed about three miles north of Georgetown, thus also strengthening the line of pickets which now extends from this city to Harper's Ferry.

There was evidently an unusual commotion here last evening. Pickets were thrown out on the Washington road fifteen miles from the city. Orders have been issued for the forwarding of ten more regiments over the Washington railroad.

Rumors constantly prevail in the camps surrounding this city of the advance of the Confederates, and such announcements sometimes cause much confusion. The Confederate scouts in numbers of from one to twenty, dash in every night, and often during the day, and after reconnoitering for a short time, or exchanging a shot with the federal pickets, gallop back to their camps, laughing at the fear which the Yankees have of seeing a rifle in the hands of a southerner, pointed toward them.

There is apparently another movement to be made in a short time on the lower Potomac, the object of which remains a secret; but I am certain that an order was issued late this afternoon for the immediate construction of fifty fast pulling launches for the Potomac flotilla.

The proposition of Gen. Banks to make Maryland the rendezvous of the armies of the North, in order, 1st, That the people might be held in proper subjection; 2d, That transportation through the centralization of the railroad might be facilitated; and 3d, That a safe retreat of the armies of the Potomac and Shenandoah, if necessary, might be insured, have been considered, and the Cabinet are all in favor of sending the troops to the neighborhood of Baltimore. Be it said to the credit of Generals Scott and Dix, that they have been steadily opposed to such a movement, and it will only be perfected in the face of the protest of the best military general, and one of the best educated and politic citizen generals of the armies of the North.

In order to guard against government telegraphic dispatches being used for the information of the Confederates, the administration has concluded to use a newly invented cypher is transmitting official intelligence.

From the Confederate Capital.

RICHMOND, August 21.—The President approved to-day an act empowering the President to appoint two other commissioners to Europe. The act also empowers the President to determine to what nations the commissioners now in Europe shall be accredited, and to prescribe their duties The two additional commissioners shall receive the same pay as those now in Europe.

The President also approved an act to aid the State of Missouri in repelling invasion. The act also authorizes her admission into the Confederacy.

The following is the preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The State of Missouri having been prevented by unconstitutional interference of the federal government from expressing their will in regard to their union with the Southern Confederacy, and that the Missourians now being engaged in repelling lawless invasion from their territory by armed forces, the Confederate government considers it their right and duty to aid the government and people of Missouri in resisting invasion and in securing their opportunity to express their will upon all questions affecting their rights; therefore,

Resolved, That the President is authorized to co-operate through the military power of this government, with the authorities of Missouri, in defending their State against lawless invasion by the United States, and maintaining this liberty and independence with Missouri, with power to accept the services of troops sufficient to suit the purpose.

The act also provides for the admission of Missouri in to the Confederacy upon an equal footing with the other States when the provisional constitution will be ratified by the legislature and constituted authorities of Missouri, and an authentic copy communicated to the President. The President is then directed by proclamation to announce the admission of Missouri into the Confederacy.

Gen. Ochiltree, of Texas, introduced a resolution which was unanimously adopted, complimenting the splendid victory gained by Gen. McCullough and his brave army at the battle of Springfield, Missouri.

We have nothing from the camps to-day.

Jeff. Thompson a Virginian.

The public see almost every week, in the Missouri news, notices of Col. Jeff. Thompson's doings. He hangs around the skirts of the federals with his troops like some "infernal machine," ready to explode missiles of destruction in their midst. He is a terror second only to Ben. McCullough.

Jeff. is a gallant boy, and has always been noted for impetuous intrepidity. He is a son of the late Capt. Meriwea her Thompson, formerly of Culpepper we believe, who removed in early life to Jefferson county, Virginia, and in the now noted place, Charlestown, Jeff. was born.

For the last fifteen years our friend Jeff. has been a citizen of Missouri, and was at one time Mayor of the flourishing city of St. Joseph's, high up on the Missouri river.

When the John Brown raid broke out, Jeff. was among the early arrivals at his native town, Charlestown, and we believe was there when Old John's light was extinguished with the aid of a hempen cord. We know he brought some of the Missouri growth for the benefit of Brown, Stevens & Co.

That Jeff. will now give a good account of himself no one that knows him will doubt, if he can only be restrained till the opportune moment for an attack.—*Fredericksburg Herald.*

IDLE HOUSES IN ALBANY.—In the city of Albany there are now three hundred and fifty unoccupied dwelling houses and stores. Many houses formerly occupied by one family now contain two or three households. Landlords are reducing rents.

AMUSING, QUITE.

It is somewhat amusing to notice the calls for foreign assistance made now by Republican journals at the North. Calls made, too, by the very same journals, who, some few years since, were so fond of parading the motto: "Put none but Americans on guard!" Few will forget the zeal with which the Philadelphia *North American*, now the leading Republican as it was formerly the leading Know Nothing paper in Pennsylvania, denounced the Irish and Germans. Now it is soft soaping the men of these nationalities. It invites the Irish and Germans to come over and do the fighting for the Abolitionists. It exhorts them, and stirs them up in the following manner:

"For the Irishman, war has peculiar attractions. His love of glory is hardly second to that of the Frenchman, and then he has a natural combativeness which induces him to love battle for its own sake. We find the race doing its lion's share in the British wars, and mingling conspicuously in all the continental strifes. Hitherto the Irishmen at home have only been attracted to our shores by tidings of men of humble origin growing rich here, being official dignitaries, etc. In the course of a few months news of a different character will affect them. The heroic value of such men as those who composed Corcoran's regiment cannot be lost upon the Irish mind at home. It must exalt their ideas as did that of Gen. Sarsfield in the Mexican war. Their passion for military glory, fanned by the tremendous proportions of the great war in which their compatriots are engaged, will empty Ireland of many a thousand. It is to our interest to encourage this, and hence we should rejoice to see the gallant Irish given their full share of the appointments in the army, for a more reliable soldiery race is not to be found in Christendom, as they have shown everywhere. The great American empire has ample room in her capacious bosom for the whole Irish race."

Oh Lordy! This for the Irish. The Germans come in for their share thus:

"Nor will the case be different with the Germans. We are aware that they are a thrifty people, addicted to industrial pursuits; but in our country they have invariably made good soldiers, and in case of war have always been among the very first to enlist or volunteer. Perhaps this was never before half so plainly proven as in the case of the present war, for the reason that at no previous period had they the chance of seeing organized German bodies, with officers of their own, in the field. Some of the regiments of Einsen and Ballier, of this city, of Blenker and Bendix, of New York, and of Sigel, Solomons and Boernstein, of St. Louis. The achievements of these men will go back to Germany by letter and newspaper, and produce the effect of sending hither all who love the glories of the battle-field. How extensive the number of such must be, let the fact that a civil war in which the German races have mingled attest."

We must think that the Republicans have a very poor opinion of the old birds that they try to catch with such chaff as that. They may not be very smart—these Dutch and Irish—but surely they are not downright fools, as the Lincolnites appear to think they are. The northern people have been so long in the habit of having all the real work and labor done by proxy, while they themselves have reaped all the advantage, that they expect to hire the Irish to do their fighting, as well as dig their canals or build their railroads. They will be mistaken this time we "calculate."—*Wilmington (N. C) Journal.*

Tribute to a Shining Hero.

FIRST SPECIAL BATTALION OF LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The commandant of this corps is one of the most remarkable men of his day. He has seen, perhaps, more varied military service than any other man in America. A captain of cavalry in the Mexican war—commanding a corps under Lopez in the Cuban expedition, and another under Walker in Nicaragua—a brigadier-general in the liberal army in 1854—under Comonfort—occupying an important position in the army of Garibaldi in Italy, he has ranged a wide field in the gratification of a passion for bold and adventurous enterprises. Arriving from Europe after the commencement of our present disturbances, he went, not to the executive of the republic for an office, but to New Orleans (the city where he had been a lawyer) to raise a command. As soon as he mustered a battalion, he waited for no larger command, but moved at once to the seat of war in his native State, and near his native city, old Alexandria He sought and obtained, all the time, the posts of danger. On the day of the great fight at Manassas he was on the extreme left. His little battalion drew the first fire of the enemy For a full hour, without support, it held its position, checking ten times its number of the enemy. A distinguished gentleman serving in the ranks of the Louisiana reserves, has declared that Wheat's herculean form rallying his battalion, in the face of an overpowering fo, presented the finest picture he had ever looked upon. It realized his boyish fancy of the fabled wars. At the head of his battalion, on a splendid charger, he excited his men by epithet and example—thus they were held firm under circumstances such as try rarely men. At length Wheat fell, pierced all through, as by a mortal wound; a minnie ball passed through him from left to right. The color bearer of what had been his company—the Old Dominion Guard—threw around him the company colors, and thus he was borne from the field. Fortunately his wound did not prove fatal, and this gallant young man is left once more to devote his life to his country. Praise of his countrymen is the soldier's best reward. Major C. K. Wheat has truly earned it.

Major-General Sterling Price, of Missouri.

This officer will probably soon be brought prominently before the public, and our readers would doubtless be pleased to know something of his antecedents.

A native of Prince Edward county, in this State, he removed, when quite a young man, to Missouri, where he soon acquired the respect and confidence of the community in which he settled.

He became known to the general public as a member of the Congress of the United States in 1845. Authorized by President Polk to raise a regiment for the Mexican war, he went to Mexico in command of a cavalry regiment. He was soon after a brigadier-general, and commanded at the battle of Carrada, New Mexico, in which he was wounded—also commanded at the battle of Santa Cruz de Rosales, New Mexico, in both of which he was victorious.

He was afterward elected governor of Missouri. On the assembling of the late convention of that State, in January last, he was chosen president of the body.

Although originally a decided "Union man," the unconstitutional acts of Mr. Lincoln, and the outrageous conduct of his agents in Missouri, satisfied him that the honor of his State made resistance to federal usurpations and outrages necessary, and at the invitation of Governor Jackson he accepted the office of major general of the Missouri forces.

Retreating with Gov. Jackson to the southwestern part of the State, with the undisciplined force under his command, he turned upon his pursuers, and gained a signal victory over Gen. Sigel, one of the best officers in the federal service. Near Carthage, soon after, he effected a junction with Gen. McCullough, who is now co-operating with him against General Lyon, near Springfield, Mo.

The people and State authorities of Missouri repose great confidence in the military talents of Gen. Price, and we are daily expecting gratifying intelligence of the result of his operations, and of Gen. McCullough co-operating with him. We need scarcely say that Gen Price did not attend the late rump convention, which pretended to depose Gov. Jackson.

A Trophy!

By some accountable neglect, all mention has been omitted of one of the most remarkable and characteristic trophies, which our army took from the Chinese at the battle of Manassas. This was a drum, manufactured in Pekin, 9 feet across and 15 feet high—and supposed to be the most gigantic animal of the kind in the world. It was intended for the grand, final and victorious charge—which was planned in this wise: All the gongs in the grand army were to beat at once—the gigantic guns were to be discharged simultaneously with the stinkpots and batteries of balloons, then the whole army was to perform the favorite Chinese maneuver of turning the somersault directly in the face of the enemy, accompanied by the overwhelming volume of sound from the monster drum. It was very reasonably presumed that this demonstration would be irresistible. But, luckily for us, the celestials became panic-stricken before they had got their terrible engines ready, and fled ingloriously, without sounding the fatal drum or turning the decisive and invincible somersault

We have the drum and hope to din it in their ears before many moons.—*Richmond Whig.*

BLANK-TS FOR SOLDIERS.—On Sunday, August 11, at Trinity church, the Rev. Horace Stringfellow, rector of St. Martin's parish, Hanover county, Virginia, after the services of the church were concluded, called the attention of the congregation to the circular address of Doctor Johns, the medical purveyor of the Confederate States, in which he inaugurates a plan for procuring blankets for the army.

The plan recommends that every family in the Confederate States shall contribute out of their present supply one or more blankets; that the ladies shall collect them through the agency of a committee appointed in every congregation, and, after packing in bales or boxes, forward them to him at Richmond, marking the name of the church from which they are sent—freight to be paid by him.

The reverend gentleman earnestly recommended the plan as calculated to insure a large supply without any considerable inconvenience to the families who shall make the donation.

Mrs. Mary Price, Mrs. Sarah Winston, Mrs. Edmonia Cook and Mrs. Betsy Page, were appointed a committee to act for St. Martin's parish.

Hostility of the English Government.

The New York *Herald*, of Friday last, has an editorial with the above caption, of which the following is the conclusion:

We learn by this arrival that Kingston, in Canada, is to be made a naval as well as a military station, and that a naval force is to be stationed on the lakes. Does this look like neutrality? We further learn that the English government has sent out reinforcements to her already immense fleet upon our coast, numbering some thirty ships—two of them ships of the line, 90 guns; several of them frigates, and most of them armed with the powerful Armstrong cannon. The whole number of guns is now about five hundred—a force, considering the quality of the ships and armament, more than sufficient to break the blockade in every port, and sink our whole fleet. Thanks to the imbecility of the Navy Department at Washington.

Then there is the powerful French squadron here, which we are assured will co-operate with the English, because the exports of France in wine and other articles have fallen off more than one-half, in consequence of the interruption of the American trade by the war, and because, without the tobacco which French agents are now buying up in Virginia, the whole financial system of the French government would be deranged—a vast proportion of its income being derived from the duty on that article. We are informed by Lord Palmerston's organ that a perfect understanding on the subject has been arrived at as to the combined action of the two governments toward that of America, and that "this co-operation is to be prosecuted on both sea and land." Yet we do not believe the Emperor of the French will take any step hostile or injurious to us, unless the English government leads the way. Should England enter upon such a dangerous career, she will rue the day that her rulers have committed her to a deadly struggle with this young giant republic.

General Order No. 3.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, KNOXVILLE, AUGUST 18, 1861.

The general in command, gratified at the preservation of peace and the rapidly increasing evidences of confidence and good will among the people of East Tennessee, strictly enjoins upon those under his command the most scrupulous regard for the personal and property rights of all the inhabitants. No act or word will be tolerated calculated to alarm or irritate those who, though heretofore advocating the federal Union, now acquiesce in the decision of the State and submit to the authority of the government of the Confederate States. Such of the people as have fled from their homes, under an apprehension of danger, will be encouraged to return with an assurance of entire security to all who wish to pursue their respective avocations peacefully at home. The Confederate government seeks not to enter into questions of difference of political opinions heretofore existing, but to maintain the independence it has asserted by the united feeling and action of all its citizens. Colonels of regiments and captains of companies will be held responsible for a strict observance of this injunction within their respective commands, and each officer commanding a separate detachment or post will have this order read to his command.

By order of Brigadier General

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

POLYCK B. LEE, Ass't Adj't. Gen.

UNANIMITY OF THE SOUTH.—Says the New York *Daily News*:

Although it is impossible to lift the veil that covers the secret thoughts of men, yet every outward sign, every natural conclusion, whether by practical observation or theoretical deduction, points clearly to the unmistakable fact that the southern popular sentiment, at this hour, indorses the secession movement with an accord more near