Daily Appeal.

From the Southern Field and Fireside.]

THE OLD CABIN.

Among my full share of crosses there's one very dear one
Bestowed by strange fortune, mysterious Gift;
'Tis a small cabin, hidden among the wild forests,
And of an old cabin among the green hills.

How well I remember the street winding down
As down father built on the quaint little town,
When we children so watch from a crowder around
Him,
Chattering and laughing in boldness so free!

Our home cotton clothes were all patched, but we still
dared we?
We peeped in his bitch windows to find the door,
And we kissed my sad old home with tears gushing
free,
And said "We'll have new ones when Christmas is
here."

And well I remember the old cabin's home!
How oddly it seemed was the fireplace wide!
The big bed, trundle, the chest and the cupboard
Are some and the stories by which their dim!

[illegible] The split bottomed chairs and the pine stained table,
has each each of the door where the [illegible]
[illegible] cal disenthralment, [illegible] from one side to
[illegible]
late United States [illegible]
brought to the notice [illegible]
quently.

We have before taken [illegible] tion to the laudable enterprise [illegible] commercial convention at [illegible] the 14th day of October; [illegible] drawing near, will again add [illegible] as briefly as is consonant with its [illegible] portance.

A circular was issued about two months ago by the President of the Macon Chamber of Commerce, cordially inviting the merchants, bankers and others of the Confederate States to participate in this convention, and suggesting to the various other commercial institutions in the Confederacy to appoint committees at an early day, for the purpose of a deliberate investigation of this subject, and proposing some plan to be submitted at its meeting. It is the duty of every city in the South—and of none more than Memphis—to be represented upon this occasion, and we would urge upon the commercial portion of our community to take action in the premises with energy and promptitude, putting forward their ablest and most experienced men to compose a suitable delegation.

The object of the convention is well stated in the circular in a few brief words. It is to insure entire success to our revolution—to take such steps as will render the South "not only politically, but *commercially and financially* free and independent." To accomplish this end, we must needs devise some extraordinary measures, and prevent ourselves from falling back into old channels of trade, as soon as peace may be declared and our ports are again open. It is desirable that southern resources should be made known to the foreign world, and the great advantages of direct trade with us be duly canvassed and presented with statistical facts to their consideration.

The circular, to which we allude, asserts what we have again and again attempted to show since the war first broke out between the two governments, viz: that in our eagerness to achieve a political independence, we are a little prone to overlook the success of the other, before any well digested plan can be adopted for its attainment. This is, indeed, the only rock upon which the southern movement is apt to split. We will throw off the yoke of Yankee domination in vain, if we continue, even while enjoying absolute political freedom, to remain in that degraded state of commercial and financial vassalage to which we have so long been subjected. The North to-day sees the hand writing on the wall which tells of her destiny, and is seeking to avert it by a vainglorious exhibition of brute force at home, and of conscienceless braggadocio and falsehood abroad. It is our duty to see that she does not succeed in any possible way.

One of our greatest obstacles in the way of direct trade, as is well known, always has been, and will continue to be, the fact that our merchants are almost entirely unknown in European markets, and of course, find it difficult to establish a sound credit there. We have allowed ourselves to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Yankees so long, that we have never possessed the energy to overcome this impediment. A simple recurrence to the indisputable fact, that southern products have alone furnished a basis for northern credit, will at once show how easily our commercial independence can be maintained, if it is only once established.

Out of about $325,000,000 worth of exports annually made by the United States, previous to dissolution, the South furnished at least $250,000,000, in cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, and other products of her luxuriant soil. She consequently owned three-fourths of the importation, and as the government was supported solely by revenue accruing from duties on imports, she paid *nearly* out of the *eighty* millions dollars that was expended every year to keep in motion the political machinery of the nation. The North, with double the population of the South, contributed but one-fourth, or give $20,000,000. In other words, each man in the South paid six dollars to every one paid by each man in the North. This was an evil attributable to political vassalage, but is insignificant when contrasted with what our commercial dependence cost us. This including what was filched from us by Yankee manufacturers, brokers, shippers, hotel-keepers and merchants, has been estimated by a recent writer, of vast information and intelligence, at not less than $231,000,000.

It should be our purpose to repudiate this tax upon our resources, at the same time that we throw off the political incubus that has so long dwarfed our expansion. The means can be found in one simultaneous movement of our people towards the establishment of *direct trade*, before a prospect of peace will invite us to return to the commercial degradation whence we have been driven by dire necessity.

THE COMMAND OF GEN. JOHNSTON.

Gen. A. S. Johnston, who arrived at Columbus a few days ago, on reaching Nashville assumed command of the military operations in the valley of the Mississippi. Being an officer of the regular Confederate army, he, of course, ranks all officers of the provisional army, and, therefore, commands all of those whose fields of operations lie in the valley. For the greater efficiency of the army operations in this vast field, it was necessary that the separate commands of the respective general officers should be united under a single control. The commands of Gen. McCulloch in the Indian territory, of Gen. Hardee in Arkansas, of Gen. Polk on the Mississippi river, and of Gen. Zollicoffer in Middle and East Tennessee, were therefore combined in a single command, and placed under the direction and supervision of Gen. Johnston.

It is gratifying to know that this appointment has proved highly acceptable to all of the officers whose commands it embraces, as well as to the people of the Mississippi Valley generally; and we have reason to believe that this unity and harmony, under the direction of a mind so well furnished in military knowledge, and so matured in military experience, must result in a bulwark of strength, which will defy the machinations of our enemies.

HON. DAVID M. CURRIN.

Our suggestion made some weeks since, to re-elect the Hon. David M. Currin to Congress from this district, without opposition, seems to meet with the unanimous consent of both the people and the press. Our neighbor of the *Avalanche*, though no doubt approving it all the time, did not express himself until yesterday, when he "came to the scratch" in a style and manner that fully compensated for the oversight of having proved a little dilatory. Quoth our neighbor:

Mr Currin is eminently deserving of such a compliment. The people cannot forget his services in defense of southern rights. If Milton had made Lucifer—wrestling and scorching in a burning pit, ejected from the society of good spirits for his crimes—ask the expulsion of Gabriel also, the request would not have been more outrageous than that of asking the defeat of David M. Currin. But we are rejoiced to know that no one proposes such an absurdity. Mr. Currin will have no opposition. His genius, eloquence and patriotism have made him a prominent champion of southern rights on memorable secession, and his efficient labors will find a fitting acknowledgment in a unanimous election.

pretty tyrant who reigns there, permission to pass the bonds of his army; some came from the far South. Come, however, from where they may, they all act as ministering angels, actuated alone by the desire to do good.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Important from Mexico—Mysterious Movement of the French, English, and Spanish Ministers, etc., etc.

By way of Texas we have some late and important intelligence from Mexico. The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 4th, copies the following from the Brownsville *Flag*:

Last week we published a meager account of the withdrawal of the French, English, and Spanish Ministers from Mexico, and of the consequent suspension of diplomatic relations between the four countries. The matter is kept profoundly quiet by the Mexican press, but from what we have learned from private sources we understand the difficulty to have resolved itself into the following form: The retiring ministers left for Vera Cruz, and immediately gave orders to the naval squadrons of their different governments to concentrate at that place and at some point on the Pacific side, when it is designed to seize all the Mexican custom houses and appoint officers to conduct them for the different nations claiming debts from Mexico. Under the stipulation entered into between Captain Dunlop, of the British navy, and the constitutional government of Vera Cruz, Great Britain is entitled to a certain per cent. of the revenue derived from customs at Vera Cruz and Tampico, and it is intended now to apply this arrangement to all the ports of Mexico. It is not intended that Mexico shall have more than thirty per cent., we believe, of revenues, which are to be collected and managed by European officers.

Gen. Ortega, when we noticed last week as being on the march after Marquez, is reported o'clock at night the up with his opponent near [illegible] denly (according to [illegible] *News*) achieving a [illegible] triumph. Gen. [illegible] Parrie made his attack [illegible] the south side of the city, and had taken possession of that portion of the city, thus "placing the (Federal) garrison between two fires."

The *News* states that "if their ammunition held out," the Federal forces, who were under command of Col. Mellegan, of Chicago, might possibly hold their position.

We yesterday published a rumor, taken from a small Hessian sheet recently started at Paducah, alleging that Mellegan had surrendered, his ammunition giving out—which seems to be corroborated by the circumstances of his condition as detailed in the article to which we refer. The enemy is no doubt whipped at Lexington, and will in the future be satisfied if he can hold St. Louis.

HON. L. P. WALKER.

This gentleman, with his family, reached his home at Huntsville on Sunday last, direct from Richmond. The *Democrat* says that he looks somewhat thin and jaded from overwork at Richmond and travel, but rest, home comforts and the wholesome atmosphere of Huntsville, will soon restore his wonted health. The President has complimented him with the office of brigadier-general, and we learn that Cols. Bullock's, Watts', Judge's and Wheeler's infantry regiments, and Clanton's cavalry regiment, are assigned to his command. We doubt not that Gen. Walker will display the same talents, energy and determination in the field that have distinguished him in the Cabinet. We understand his command will rendezvous here, and eventually repair to Kentucky.

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* says that it is utterly impossible to get out of, or through, Virginia into the North, unless under circumstances of the most extraordinary nature. The War Department has perfected, by a chain of sentinel posts, and by unerring reformation of the passport system, the much needed isolation of the government. The present practice in the passport office is to issue no passports to go out of the State, even in the exceptional cases where the Secretary of War may allow it, unless with the condition of their being subject to the discretion and approval of the general commanding officers on the line of the frontier. As the military authorities have been unceasing in their complaints of the passport system, it is very certain that the discretion left with them will be severely exercised.

☞ Capt. Robert P. Blount, of Sumter, Alabama, has been authorized by the War Department to raise, arm and equip a regiment to serve for twelve months. The regiment will be armed with shot-guns and rifles, and will be attached to the brigade of Gen. L. P. Walker, who will then have the regiments of Colonels Thos. H. Watts, Thos. J. Judge, Edward C. Bullock, the cavalry regiment of Col James Clanton, and the shot-gun regiment of Colonel Blount.

☞ It was reported in Chattanooga on Monday evening last, that Andy Johnson had been arrested in Paris, Bourbon county, Ky., and conveyed to Abingdon, Va., on the route to Richmond. Passengers who arrived from Nashville on yesterday state that the rumor was generally credited in that city when the train left. If true, there will be great rejoicing among the patriots of Tennessee who have been betrayed by this traitor.

☞ A dispatch by telegraph to the N. O. *Picayune*, dated Wilmington, the 24th instant, says: "A suspicious looking bark, which has been off the coast several days, captured the schooner Mary A. Pender, on Sunday, twenty miles north of the mouth of Cape Fear river. The crew escaped in a boat, and arrived yesterday. The Pender was returning home from Charleston, with seventy six casks of lime for Fort Macon. Two pilots, it is believed, have been decoyed on board the bark.

Martial Law.—Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, in reply to the request of officers of the First Division, who requested him last week to declare martial law in the state, says that he does not consider that the necessity for such a measure yet exists; but that it was his intention to issue an order, at an early date, for the complete organization of the militia, and would enforce the order to the full extent of his power.

☞ The New Orleans *Delta* understands that a petition, emanating from a number of merchants and others, has been, or is to be, presented to Gov. Moore, requesting him to take measures for stopping the shipment of cotton to that city during the existence of the blockade, or while it is threatened with attack by the enemy.

The University of Mississippi.—We learn from the Oxford *Intelligencer* that it is necessary, on account of the want of patronage, to suspend the exercises of this institution. The board of trustees are to hold a special meeting in Oxford on Tuesday next, when, it is anticipated, the halls of the University will be closed until it can again command a reasonable amount of patronage.

☞ Capt. Delay, of Mississippi, has been authorized by President Davis to raise a regiment for the war. Capt. Delay had a company in the First Mississippi regiment in Mexico, and must have attracted the especial favor of President, then Col. Davis. Companies wishing to join themselves to this regiment will address the captain at Camp Esau, Warrington, Florida.

☞ The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says that a rifled cannon, recently made at the Georgia railroad machine shop was partially tested at a point on the river below the city. At a distance of 900 yards it fired with great accuracy. It will be taken to Atlanta shortly, where its range and qualities generally will be fairly and fully tested.

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* states that one hundred thousand blankets are understood to be now at the disposal of the government, from purchase abroad, for distribution among the army. The unpatriotic speculators and domestic "army worms" will be sorry to hear this.

☞ A meeting of the prominent public men of Louisiana was held a few days since and an electoral ticket agreed upon by them and put in the field. The ticket consists of men of all the old political parties, and is pledged to the support of Davis and Stephens.

☞ Intelligence has been received at Richmond that the enemy are making a coal depot at Hatteras. The object is thought to possibly betray the design of employing small steamers in the sounds.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY

JNO. S. M'CLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN P. DILL.

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN & DILL,

whom all Letters on Business, or all Letters Directed, will be addressed. 1861.

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4	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	31 50	37 50	50 00
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	37 50	45 00	75 00
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☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.
☞ All transient advertisements must be marked for a time. When not thus marked, they will be on our sentence week, and discontinued at the end of enable the guard to [illegible] to be sent on second gether. The importance of relieving the [illegible] upon Richmond will be seen in the fact that every day adds to the number of prisoners. On Saturday six were brought down from Munson's Hill, among whom was a lieutenant on the staff of McClellan, and we are in daily expectation of the arrival of fifty more, taken by Col. Davis in a recent skirmish with the enemy in Fayette county, within the range of Wise's operations in Western Virginia.

Gen. Lee, it is understood, has fallen back to his Valley Mountain camp. This movement, according to some accounts, was rendered imperative by the misadventure of the taking of important papers by the enemy from the dead body of Col. John A. Washington, which betrayed the policy he intended to pursue. His plans thus thwarted, there was no alternative but to return to his old intrenchments to prevent being cut off by Rosencrans. Disagreeable rumors reach us of a want of harmony between Generals Wise and Floyd, which threatens seriously to perplex the conduct of officers to our advantage in the region of the Kanawha. Should they be confirmed, it will be necessary to correct the mischief at once and forever, and the most convenient way would seem to be the immediate assumption by Gen. Lee of his chief command of the forces in the West. He outranks both Wise and Floyd, and with the supreme authority he might speedily bring about unity of action and reconcile their disagreement.

Some little excitement has been created here by the arrest of two citizens of New York, formerly residents of Richmond, who own considerable property in this city in danger of sequestration, which they came hither with the hope of saving. One of them is a partner in a large and long-established dry goods house, that of Wadsworth, Turner & Co., his interest in which, as also much real estate, will be confiscated to the government. His name is David B. Turner, and he lives in splendor on the Fifth Avenue. The option has been given to him, and to his companion in duress, John Gaynor, to take the oath of allegiance and remain here as citizens of the Confederate States, or to go at once back to New York. The quarantine of forty days allowed in the proclamation of President Davis concerning alien enemies expires to-day, and hereafter all subjects of Abraham Lincoln found within the limits of the Confederate States will be apprehended and held in close custody until the end of the war.

The news from Kentucky has created the liveliest satisfaction here, as you may imagine. The conviction is now general that Kentucky cannot longer maintain the absurd and cowardly position of neutrality which her Executive and Legislature have caused her to assume, but that she will be compelled to elect between the North and South and to unite her destinies with one or the other; or else to incur the dire results of civil war at home, not a war of sections but of neighborhoods, a strife between brethren, and the occupants of adjoining farms and tenements. The imagination shrinks with horror from the bare contemplation of the calamities which must flow from such an institution commotion, ruined cities, blackened hamlets, smoldering granaries, and the garden-spot of America made desolate as the wilderness. There is yet a hope that the land which Boone wrested from the savage and Virginia peopled with her bold and bravest men, may be spared this dreadful doom, this pouring out of the seven Apocalyptic phials, and we catch it gladly in the stirring appeals of Gen. Buckner and the answering shouts of his gallant followers; but assuredly if Kentucky is to know and feel the direst ills of this unhappy war, she will have herself and herself alone to blame for the extremity of her distress. One immediate benefit of the brave stand made by Gen. Buckner will be the weakening of the Federal strength in the Virginia mountains. The translation of the seat of war from the Kanawha Valley to the rolling plains of Kentucky will render it a much easier and more certain work to drive the Yankees wholly from the soil of the Old Dominion.

I can give no intelligence whatever concerning the operations on the Potomac, as to whether Johnston and Beauregard are to remain forever on the defensive, or to cross the Potomac and carry the war to the very threshold of the enemy. The cry of Macedonia to Paul—"come over and help us"—reaches us, like a piteous wail, with every breeze from Maryland, and still our fine army continues inactive. There is a wide-spread and outspoken sentiment of dissatisfaction here, but such is the confidence of your correspondent in the wisdom of the administration that he cannot help believing there is some deep-laid policy in this delay, something behind of which we know not, a reason and a purpose, which, when revealed, will vindicate the conduct of the President and his generals. This faith is not shared, I know, by the majority even of intelligent lookers-on at the seat of government, while with the mass, the expression of impatience is objurgatory in the extreme. Time will show what is the right course: let us hope it will prove we have pursued it.

DIXIE.

A Shinplaster Curse.—The city council of Mobile has determined to inflict upon the people of that city and vicinity, the curse of irresponsible shinplaster issues, in denomination of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, and also of one, two and three dollars. The adoption of this policy is the introduction of evils more destructive to public interest than can be imagined, and for which the relief that may be temporarily afforded will be but a small compensation.

☞ P. Tucker Sayre, Esq., of Montgomery, has been appointed Receiver for the Middle District of Alabama, under the Sequestration Act.

☞ A northern telegram says that Jeff. Thompson's force, numbering some 22,300 (!!!) is at New Madrid.

☞ A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Jefferson City, (Mo.), says:

Where Hon. McCulloch is, seems a vexed question. One day he is marching toward Jefferson City, at the head of twenty thousand men; the next, he is hurrying forward to join Price's forces; the third day, he is—no one knows where.

☞ We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for a copy of the St. Louis *Republican*, of the 20th inst. Other favors of this kind from any quarter will be gratefully received by us at all times.

Miscellaneous.

MOUND CITY FERRY.

MARK R. CHEEK.

THE MARK R. CHEEK has been repaired and cabin enlarged. She will run in connection with the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and to all who wish to patronize the Mound City Boat. [illegible] Memphis daily, (Sundays excepted) [illegible] 8 and 10 o'clock P. M.

Members of the Legislature and 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

FIGHT AT MUDDY FORK!

[Special Dispatch to the Appeal.]

Bowling Green, September 26.—Dr. John[illegible] Senator from Paducah, left Frankfort on [illegible] day night, and says that Senators Irvan, [illegible] Calloway, and Silvertooth, from Fulton [illegible] Hickman counties, and Ewing, Represent[illegible] from Logan county, with several others, [illegible] arrested at Frankfort.

[illegible] Magoffin is not allowed to go [illegible] limits, guards being placed [illegible] prevent his escape. He [illegible] is almost universal in [illegible] that the Federals are [illegible] of depredations in that [illegible] They have about five [illegible] Muldrough's Hill, and [illegible] and Home Guards at [illegible] Munson. But few Ken[illegible] all this troops are [illegible]

MANU[illegible]

374 M[illegible]

GAYOSO [illegible]

[illegible] er to-day reported [illegible] Louisville by Gen. [illegible] Penbaker and other [illegible] Gen. Anderson [illegible] to send immediately [illegible] of companies, however [illegible]

A LARGE QUANT[illegible] HEAVY DUCK [illegible] LY [illegible] small.

Col. Preston is said to be in Morgan county calling upon southern men north of Kentucky river to join his camp, and that the people in the upper part of the State are greatly encouraged by the advance of the Confederate forces into the State.

A fight reported on Muddy Fork river to-day. No particulars.

Dr. Johnson says a boy sixteen years old was shot in Frankfort for cheering for Jeff Davis. The murderer was not arrested.

Bowling Green, September 26.—Colonels Hawkins and McHenry, with their Federal regiments, retreated to Owensboro, and passed down the Ohio to Evansville.

New Orleans, September 26.—When the Federals entered Hampton they secured all the articles of Free Masonry, and sent them to Baltimore to await the orders of the grand lodge of Virginia.

The reported expedition to capture Brunswick is confirmed by a letter from a southern lady in New York.

The Federal fleet sailed south from Old Point Comfort.

Washington, September 26.—A suspicious bark is still cruising off New Inlet, and is sometimes joined by a steamer.

Three pilots have been decoyed off.

On Sunday six steamers were off Macon.

On Monday it was reported that heavy firing was heard from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. off New river, Onslow county.

New Orleans, September 26.—The command of the division in Western Virginia has devolved upon Floyd, and Wise has accepted another.

Measures will be taken here to stop the oyster trade, as many supposed spies are supplying the fleet with daily papers, and perhaps, valuable information.

The defenses are progressing with great energy.

The French officers returned to the corvette last evening. They brought no mail and take none.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The Indianola *Courier*, of the 9th inst., contains the following items:

A vessel, with 1,000 bushels salt from Laguna Madre, arrived in the mouth of the Brazos river the other day, when its the cargo was taken up to Richmond, and thence by railroad to Houston.

No part of the Texas coast west of Galveston has yet been blockaded, and though the expectation that it would almost entirely cut off our trade, our coasters that have been running have met with no difficulty whatever.

The entire party who went on the expedition to the Rio Grande, for the purpose of procuring arms and ammunition for Calhoun and Victoria counties, have returned. Lieut. Blair succeeded in procuring for this county 190 superior rifles, and a good supply of powder and percussion caps.

Gen. J. W. Whitfield left Halletsville, Lavaca county, last week, with eighty men, for Missouri. They were all well mounted and armed with Mississippi rifles, bowie knives and revolvers. The general has about twenty extra rifles for recruits along the route. Gen. Whitfield pays the expenses of his company himself.

Four of the prisoners of war quartered near San Antonio have deserted, in violation of their parole, and are advertised by General Van Dorn. They were all sergeants in the 8th Infantry. Their names are: Thos D. Parker, Franklin Cook, Rolf E. Ellinwood, and Chas. Douglass.

The *Courier* mentions a late and unprecedented freshet in Lavaca river. The Hon. F. S. Stockdale lost 3,000 bushels of corn and 75 bales of cotton by the overflow.

Beauregard a Dead Man.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Beauregard has "spotted out." He has "kicked the bucket." He has shuffled off the mortal coil. He has gone to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns. He is as dead as a door nail. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has just returned from New Orleans, writes half a column to prove it, and the evidences are perfectly reliable—we don't think. From the statement of the correspondent of that paper, Beauregard has been a dead man ever since the 30th of August, ultimo. He is, therefore, at the present moment, at supper with the worms—not where he eats, but where he is eaten. The bursting of the shell which killed the general's horse at Manassas, likewise wounded the general himself. Two of the pieces of the projectile it was found impossible to extract, so Dr. Stone was sent for all the way to New Orleans, and the doctor conveyed him as privately as possible to the Crescent City, where four physicians paid him nocturnal visits, until, in much agony, the patriot yielded up the ghost. At night a body was carried clandestinely out of the house and surreptitiously buried. That was Beauregard. His death was kept as profound a secret as possible, and the newspapers were not permitted to mention it; but the circumstances leaked out, and has been a matter of private talk in New Orleans ever since. The *Commercial* writer says there is no kind of doubt about it. We have obstinately made up our minds, however, not to believe the report at present.

A Lincoln Sympathiser Detected.—Prof. E. C. Boynton, of the chair of chemistry, mineralogy, etc., of the University of Mississippi, has been dismissed under the following circumstances:

It appears that on or about the 1st inst., Prof. Boynton, in a letter addressed to his father in law living at the North, had expressed sentiments of the most unmistakable and unequivocal disloyalty to the South. The letter was without signature, but from the character of its sentiments and *made* hand, and its inclosure in another letter written and signed by Mrs. Boynton, his wife, there could be no doubt as to the author. The package was intercepted by means not necessary to mention, and, on discovery of its tone, was placed in the hands of one of the Trustees of the University. A session of the Board was at once called, the matter investigated, and Prof. Boynton was allowed to leave for Lincolnshire, of which permission he promptly availed himself on the morning of the 9th inst.

Our Army Organizations.—The late appointment of Gen. Smith is understood to be in the "Provisional" army, although he will take rank with Beauregard in the division of the army on the Potomac. The appointments of "generals" in the "Confederate" army are full, having reached the limitation of five general officers, provided by existing laws of the Confederate States. The distinction between the Provisional and Confederate, or regular organizations is, that the former expires with the termination of the war. There is scarcely any distinction in the corps of the two armies, the Confederate organization being little more than a skeleton of appointments of regular officers which may serve for the organization of an standing army at the close of the war.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Spiritual.—J. B. Gatti, No. 1 Howard Row has just received a large importation of Byars' "London Stout" porter. Lovers of the beverage will find it an article to their taste. We have seen a sample.

☞ The New York papers mention a suit which is now in progress in that city, in which a woman charges a man with persuading her to commit suicide, in order that he might retain possession of some property which he had fraudulently deprived her of. As an inducement he offered to pay the funeral expenses, and if by any mishap she failed in killing herself, he would return the money.

LETTER FROM CAIRO.

[Of the St Louis Republican.]

September 18.—This point still continues for the past week, to be menaced by the forces, but is in no danger, I being attacked. All the boats lie at the levee with steam up, and ready to move at a moment's notice, forward any point. Owing to the immediate want of the best disciplined and armed troops at Paducah and elsewhere, those remaining here are, many of them, new recruits, just learning the first lessons of the soldier, ununiformed, and only partly supplied with weapons. Consequently, although the metal is here, and the material for a successful fight, an observer must remember that appearances are deceitful, and not judge Cairo soldiers by the dilapidated condition and ancient formation of many of their garments. Among the number most sadly needing uniforms is the 21st Illinois, the men of which are generally strong, hearty looking farmers, and only want training and care to make excellent soldiers. There is but little sickness among the regiments, and they are almost as hearty as the same number of men living in any city, even though surrounded by the comforts of a home. In regard to the food there is considerable complaint, and also loud murmuring at the laxity with which uniforms are furnished. This would imply a wrong state of affairs somewhere, though where that somewhere is, is known only to providence and the contractors. A great improvement of late has been the rapid diminishing of musquitoes, that long ago made Cairo famous, and proved such an annoyance to camp life. Despite the pathetic prayers of southern editors that the insects would be blessed with voracity and eat up the Yankees, while those of Florida would be content with Pickens in Pensacola bay, they are vanishing, much to the delight of the volunteers.

Last night Capt. Buell's battery, of six guns, left Bird's Point for Paducah on the steamer Aleck Scott. It is said some troops will be sent to-morrow, though where they are to come from is a mystery. Cols. Hecker's and Turchin's regiments have gone to Washington, the order causing them to do so puzzling all who are acquainted with the threatening state of affairs in this vicinity, and the insufficiency of the present forces to maintain anything more than a doubtful defense. It is even asserted by some that the west had enough to do to fit its own battles, without undertaking to defend the eastern section of the State, and on the other to Camp Holt.

Day before yesterday a scouting party, while passing through the woods a short distance below Norfolk, came suddenly in sight of some horses, the riders of which were cooking their dinner upon the ground. On seeing the Federals, however, they sprung to their saddles and fled, leaving a secession flag and some letters behind. From the latter it was ascertained that the party were a company styled the Texas Rangers, but they let hereafter as well as they run that time they will become distinguished. On the Kentucky side, detachments from Col. Ross' command daily approach within a few miles, once within four, of Columbus, but failed to find the enemy. A considerable body of the latter however, moved to-day eight miles toward Camp Jackson, which lies opposite Norfolk, for the purpose of getting good water, and also probably to cover the departure of which forces still remained at Columbus. Already part of the division of army, as mentioned in yesterday's letter, have reached Mayfield, and the balance are undoubtedly on the way. Whether they attack Paducah (only twenty miles from there) or not, it is the policy of the secession leaders, who, not having a cent in their pockets, live on voluntary contributions, to carry as directly as possible in one place, leaving their generous hosts enough to prevent immediate, and obtain a long-continued starvation.

At Camp Holt, between Bird's Point and Cairo, on the Kentucky shore, affairs are quiet. Since Colonels Hecker's and Turchin's commands left, only one regiment remains in possession. At Paducah there was a terrible scare among the inhabitants yesterday afternoon, as it was reported the town would be attacked during the night. A regular stampede occurred of citizens. Boats of every description were called into service, and when the sun set most of the inhabitants had crossed the river and were cooking supper upon the Illinois side. Matrons with domestic goods, maidens of thirty with cats and knitting, and pater familias carrying their papers and two or three responsibilities, met you at every corner, and invaded as speedily as possible the sacred soil of the Garden State. As the Kentuckians are now in Illinois, and the probabilities of an attack increase instead of diminishing, many of them will remain until the blow is attempted or the danger disappears.

A laman's idle accident happened at Paducah yesterday morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Peckham, of the Zouaves, was accidentally shot by the adjutant of the regiment. The latter was cleaning a pistol when the load discharged, the ball entering the side of Mr. Peckham, and passing out through his abdomen. The injured officer was much beloved by the regiment, and the accident caused great sorrow. The wound is a dangerous one.

It is reported and believed in Paducah that the secession troops yesterday made an advance of several miles from Mayfield toward that place, and that a battle will occur before our week is ended. If it does, Captain Beech's battery, which went up last night, will have something to do.

The steamer Conewago has just come down the Ohio, and landed here over a hundred Kentucky and Illinois recruits. Every boat now brings numbers from the former State. W.

Latest from Western Virginia.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 24.]

The War Department has received the official report of Gen. Lee, giving a detailed account of his plan of operations on the Cheat Mountain frontier, and of the recent failure of the strategic movement against the enemy's position. The details of the report, which is very full, accompanied by maps, etc., are, of course, not of a nature to be communicated, at this time, to the public.

It appears from the statements of the report that the plan of operations were disconcerted by the failure of the column led by Gen Jackson to attack the enemy's position on the Cheat Mountain. Gen. Jackson had made the reconnoissance himself, but on reaching the enemy's position, found him defended by a stockade fort. Large quantities of timber had been felled, and were so interlocked that, it is said, it would have taken our men several hours to have climbed through, even if there had been no enemy on the other side to resist the attack. The column of Gen. Jackson was withdrawn in the face of the likelihood of such wholesale slaughter of his force, and the movements of Gen. Lee, which were intended to be simultaneous in their results with the attack, entirely disconcerted.

The plan of operations is given in the report of Gen. Lee fully by the aid of maps, and is said, by military men, to have been one of the most perfect pieces of strategy in the entire campaign. As it has been disappointed, it will be useless to canvass its merits.

Other important intelligence of a later date has been received from the West.

The intelligence is positive that Gen. Lee had left the Valley Mountain and was on his way to join Gen. Floyd. This movement, of which we have distinct advices, is the interesting point at present in complication in the West, and shows a decided change in the campaign. Our forces in the West have hitherto conducted the campaign—very desultorily we must confess—in separate divisions, and their concentration promises at least something more decisive than has yet occurred.

News has also reached the government that the enemy at Cheat Mountain have been reinforced by three Ohio regiments.

Gen. Floyd, together with Wise's Legion, are in urgent necessity for reinforcements. An officer of Gen. Floyd's command, who has arrived in this city with intelligence some days later than last report, advises us in the strongest terms of the necessity of immediate reinforcements. The feeling in the west was one of growing dissatisfaction, in view of the constant occurrence of sending troops to Manassas and the Peninsula, in contrast with the sparing and feeble reinforcements sent to the seat of war in Western Virginia.

A last accounts two regiments, from Georgia and North Carolina, had arrived on, to join Gen. Floyd's command. Neither was full, many of their men having been prostrated with sickness along the route.

Gen. Floyd's camp was at Meadow Bluff, about sixteen miles west of Lewisburg. Wise was in the neighborhood, in a strong position on the top of the Sewall Mountain. The masterly and well-conducted retreat of Gen. Floyd had enabled him to take a position to guard the Wilderness road, connecting near Meadow Bluff with the Lewisburg pike.

The roads were very bad; but our means of transportation are said to be abundant. Lee's reported movement to join our forces on the Gauley line will have to be made over a distance of more than one hundred miles, even if uninterrupted.

☞ The Governor of North Carolina has published a proclamation forbidding the exportation, beyond the limits of the State, of any quantity of the articles of bacon and leather, except by and through the orders of the proper officers or agents of the Confederate States. This bold and decided action of Gov. Clark deals a blow at commercial speculations in articles so much required by the needs of our army, and the limited supplies of which have put it in the power of unscrupulous dealers to control the market.—*Richmond Examiner.*

☞ There is a great difference between what an ambitious man is and what he aspires to be, as between what a vain one is and what he thinks himself.

RICHMOND ITEMS.

[From the Dispatch.]

Signing Treasury Notes.—We are inclined to think that those who regard the life of a government clerk as always a life of ease and pleasantness, are somewhat mistaken in their calculations. For instance, the ten or a dozen clerks engaged in signing treasury notes, are at their desks from nine in the morning to six in the evening, deducting an hour for dinner; and are frequently employed until eleven o'clock at night in cutting the notes apart.

The War.—Nothing of importance was received yesterday from either division of our army in Virginia. The health of the troops is improving, and active preparations are going forward for something. Affairs in Kentucky daily grow more interesting. The latest news from that Commonwealth is elsewhere given.

President Davis, we are informed, was in his office yesterday, for the first time since his recent attack of illness. Vice-President Stephens, whom we saw in the street, seemed to be enjoying unusual health.

The northern papers having been quite jubilant over a rumor that the privateer Sumter had been stranded, we may state that the report is not credited by the Secretary of the Navy. The "bold privateer" will turn up somewhere.

The march of the Yankee prisoners bound for New Orleans through our streets on Saturday, was really a fine spectacle. Paraded in ranks of some half a dozen men each, both ends of each rank flanked by a Confederate soldier, with a platoon of Confederate guards in front, and another in the rear of the body, the prisoners and their escort presented quite a martial appearance, and attracted much attention.

Fifty sick Confederate soldiers reached the city from Manassas, about half-past nine o'clock Saturday night, and were all taken to the Georgia hospital, and comfortably provided for. A few more arrived in the Central train yesterday.

Lieut. Merrill, a graduate of West Point, and belonging to the Engineer Corps of the regular army of the United States, is one of the prisoners recently brought to this city, we think, from Gen. Lee's line.

Six Yankee prisoners arrived from Manassas on the Central train, Saturday. They were taken to Gen. Winder's office, and thence to one of the military prisons.

The *South Carolinian* learns that an English vessel, having many good things on board, with a large supply of quinine, opium, etc., lately arrived in the Confederate States and has been cared for.

The New York papers announce that Major Sturgis, Second U. S. Dragoons, "who distinguished himself" at the battle of the Oak Hills, has been appointed brigadier general.

FROM MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 20th inst., furnished us by a friend, contains the following items of intelligence from Missouri:

Mutiny.—The officers of the Die Vernon, from Keokuk, report a mutiny in Col. Moore's regiment stationed at Canton. There were about three hundred disaffected soldiers, and some of them were made prisoners, while others escaped.

Reinforcements for Lexington.—We learn that the 39th Ohio regiment, Col. Grosebeck; the 3d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Scott; the 16th Illinois, Col. Smith, and a body of Missouri State militia and Iowa State troops, under Cols. Crayner and Edwards, together with about 300 regular and irregular cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, four under the command of Capt. Madison, and two under the command of a German lieutenant, left St. Joseph and Chillicothe in two divisions early Sunday morning, to reinforce Col. Mulligan at Lexington.

Outrage at Mexico.—We regret to hear of an outrage by the Home Guards in the town of Mexico, on the North Missouri railroad. A short time since, as is represented to