Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 1.

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 LEXINGTON.

We publish in another column this morning an account of this battle, taken from the Chicago *Tribune*, of the 25th inst., furnished us by a friend, which, of course, must be accepted with many grains of allowance. We have received some facts more reliable in regard to it from a resident of Hannibal, Mo., who reached Memphis on yesterday morning. It is stated that the value of the property captured by Gen. Price is estimated at fully $2,000,000. Between two and three thousand horses and mules are alleged to have been taken, including thirty pieces of artillery, 6,500 prisoners, between six and seven thousand stands of small arms, two steamboats loaded with stores of all kinds, clothing, provisions and ammunition, and $70,000 in specie.

We further learn that the whole of Northern Missouri is aroused; that men are flocking in thousands to Gen. Price's standard, and that there is a command of six hundred Iowans, who marched into Missouri, bearing a standard, inscribed with the words, "We come to the relief of the oppressed."

We congratulate Gen. Price and his gallant army of Missourians upon the glorious results of this victory, achieved, as it was, by their unaided efforts.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SOUTHERN CAUSE.

The old proverb that "revolutions never go backwards," has received a corroboration from the incidents that have transpired on the American continent during the past few months, that is perhaps more signal than any yet recorded in history. The disenthralment of Italy, the land of poesy and song, from the blighting tyranny of the Bourbons, and her establishment under the auspices of a new and prosperous administration, pales in the magnitude of its importance before the result that has been achieved by southern arms on this side of the Atlantic.

The rapid progress of our cause, when we come to consider it properly, is almost astonishing to ourselves, and far exceeds the hope that had been cherished by the most sanguine patriot among us. It was only on the 18th of February last that the representatives of five Southern States, without any extraordinary pomp or circumstance, such as is usually attendant on inaugurations, installed JEFFERSON DAVIS President of the infant Confederacy at Montgomery. The Congress, which was then in session, after much deliberation came to the conclusion that about thirty thousand volunteers could be raised in case of war, to defend their country from invasion, and others doubtfully advised that the number might, under urgent circumstances, possibly be increased to fifty thousand. It is only when we consider this fact, and rapidly follow the rushing current of events down to the present—less than eight months of time—that we can fully appreciate the progress of our cause.

To-day we find the same Confederacy, consisting of eleven powerful States, in full fellowship with each other, reaching out its Briarean arms to rescue four States more, that nobly struggle within the anaconda embrace of the enemy, and having at the same time in the field of active service an army numbering scarcely less than three hundred thousand warriors.

The most remarkable feature about this campaign is the acknowledged fact that the North—the boasting, deluded and vindictive aggressor of three months since—who looked upon the suppression of the southern "rebellion" as a delightly and feasible enterprise of only ninety days duration, is now really on the defensive, and finds it difficult to rally an army sufficiently large to protect its own soil from invasion. The situation of affairs at present, and the brilliant prospect which is foreshadowed, cannot fail to be a source of gratulation to the entire country, and at the same time inspire our people with an unwavering confidence in the capacity of their military leaders.

While the late cogitings from Richmond, founded on vague and uncertain rumors, would have us believe that our army on the Potomac is to go into winter quarters and relinquish any hostile design upon Washington, its condition, so far as can be gathered, is exceedingly satisfactory. Since the great victory of July 21st, the commanding Generals, BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, have cut off communication effectually with the enemy, thus sealing up every possible access for the entrance of spies or the escape of traitors. The Confederate lines have been advanced to within six miles of the Potomac, and the rebel flag flaunts itself defiantly in sight of the vulgar and wretched tyrant, who still wields his scepter by precarious tenure at his threatened capital. MCCLELLAN, content with the slight miniature of Manassas, that recently overtook him at Lewinsville, is closely ensconced, with his flock of unclean birds, in a lofty eyrie on Arlington Heights. Strongly fortified, he evidently seeks the advantage of masked batteries and breast works, on the Federal side in the next tug of the trying conflict.

In Northwestern Virginia, we are fast retrieving the few blunders committed in the early part of the campaign, by active and vigorous movements. The enemy has probably as many as fifty thousand men in that disaffected region under command of REYNOLDS and ROSENCRANZ, a large column of whom are strongly posted on Cheat Mountain, and a part of whom are under COX in the Kanawha valley. Gen. LEE, at last accounts, had left Valley Mountain, and was pushing forward to reinforce Gen. FLOYD, near Gauley river—an interesting movement, which shows a decided change in the plan of his operations. Heavy reinforcements are being rapidly sent to our army in that section, (something which they sadly need) and from the character of the men in command, and the earnest which they have lately given us in the defeat of TYLER and ROSENCRANZ, we have reason to believe that the Kanawha valley, at least, will soon be cleared of the invaders.

Matters in the Peninsula have been quiet since the doughty WOOL superseded BUTLER, of Beast notoriety, who distinguished himself in the forward movements towards Richmond last June. Gen. MAGRUDER, in his well selected position at Yorktown, and Gen. HUGER, who is posted with an available force on the north side of Hampton Roads, will render an advance in that direction quite harmless in its results. The enemy cannot venture, with safety to himself, two leagues distant from Fortress Monroe.

Movements in Missouri and Kentucky are progressing with a spirit and energy that augurs fruitful results. The victory of MCCULLOCH, at Oak Hills, has been promptly responded to by the achievement of PRICE at Lexington, and the fanatic horde of Hessian freebooters are retreating before the advancing columns of the southern army, to make a stand at Booneville. They probably have ten thousand men at the latter place, and will no doubt fight desperately to maintain their position. So far, however, Southern Missouri is to all purposes redeemed from the grinding oppression of the tyrant, and her people begin to breathe again the atmosphere of republican freedom.

Kentucky, since the occupation of Columbus and Bowling Green, promises to be speedily relieved of the shackles that encumber her giant limbs. The accumulation of a large force upon her soil, and its prospective advance northward, is throwing consternation into the ranks of the enemy, and strengthening the courage and loyalty of such of her citizens as are disposed to defy the brutal doings of the Washington despotism. The heavy draft recently made upon the Northwest for a full force with which to defend the Lincoln capital, will weaken the enemy greatly in that direction and leave him greatly exposed.

These facts show the southern movement to be gaining ground more rapidly than any revolution ever before witnessed in the history of the world, and as its strength continues to grow, the enthusiasm of its participants will increase, and its victories become more signal.

LATER FROM COLUMBUS.

We have a letter from Columbus, under date of the 25th, which says that information had been received from Cairo, which was deemed reliable, giving further particulars of affairs in Missouri. It was to the effect that the Federal loss in killed and wounded was 1800, prisoners 2400, and four steamboats freighted with supplies and ammunition.

From the same source, intelligence was also received that Gen. PRENTISS, while on his way with a reinforcement of 1500 strong, was captured, together with his entire command, by a force of 5000, thrown out by Gen. Price, to intercept them. Everything that reaches us confirms our first glorious intelligence, and gives to the Lexington of our revolution a position in history as prominent as that occupied by the Lexington of '76.

ENTERPRISE EXTRAORDINARY.—The APPEAL of Sunday published a special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Fort Smith, containing important intelligence from Missouri (and which was issued in an extra *Avalanche* on Saturday afternoon,) *without giving us the least credit for it!* This is the more noteworthy as we have had no opportunity to publish the same news in our regular edition until this morning.

The above is from the *Avalanche* of yesterday, and does us the grossest injustice. The "*special*" dispatch alluded to, which is so complacently monopolized by our cotemporary, was not special to itself, but was sent conjointly to the two morning papers.

The APPEAL received it simultaneously with the *Avalanche*, *and paid its full proportion of the expense.*

We cannot ask less than that our neighbor shall correct the blundering statement which it has made, particularly as we have always been very careful to give credit to everything ever taken from its columns. The fact that the *Avalanche* several months since copied a special dispatch from the APPEAL which cost us *one hundred and twenty dollars*, "without giving us the least credit for it," shall never deter us from our usual course of fair dealing in this matter.

FOREIGN RECOGNITION.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 28th ult., publishes a letter from a commercial house in Liverpool to a gentleman in that city, which states that "there are no intimations of any intervention whatever on the part of the English government to interfere in the blockade of the southern ports," and that the policy of that government will be to look to other sources than the Southern Confederacy for its supply of cotton.

This statement our cotemporary thinks may be correct, as it comes from a house of high standing in Liverpool, but a different opinion seems to be entertained in official circles in Richmond.

We are, perhaps, too much interested, as the *Constitutionalist* observes, in the recognition of our Confederacy by foreign governments. We should rather rely more upon our own resources, and our own ability to maintain the independence which we have declared, than upon any assistance at the hands of European powers. They will not, we think, recognize us as a nation until we force such a recognition at the cannon's mouth and at the point of the bayonet from the government at Washington. If they should do so earlier, however, it will be because their commercial and manufactural interests imperatively demand it—it will be because the efforts which they are making to open and establish new cotton producing regions have signally failed—and because their cotton warehouses are empty and their cotton manufactories idle.

We should not, therefore, build any very great hopes upon the early recognition of our Confederacy by foreign nations; but we should await patiently the dawn of that day which shall witness our independence acknowledged by the government of the United States. Then the recognition by the other governments will speedily follow.

☞ The rumors relating to an attempted raid by a Lincoln horde of 25,000 vandals upon our southern coast at Brunswick, Ga., are not without plausible probability. That the expedition will meet with a warm reception, is more certain. Governor Brown and General Lawton have had their eyes on the strategic points of the coast for some time, and what they have done in reference to such proposed visits, will be known when the arrival takes place. We have no doubt the reports from that quarter will be only such reports as can be caused by the right sort of guns in the right place, served by the right sort of artillerists. It will be no Hatteras affair.

☞ The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 24th states that the business of the Patent Office has increased so rapidly that the apartments hitherto occupied are altogether too circumscribed, and the office will be removed to more commodious rooms in the third story of the Government building on Ninth street. The office is now self-sustaining, a fact which shows that the South is not lacking in inventive resources, which the war has had the good effect of bringing to light. A considerable proportion of the applications are for improvements in fire-arms and projectiles, though there are many inventions, both ingenious and useful.

☞ The Legislature of North Carolina, at its last session, passed a bill directing the Public Treasurer to issue treasury notes to the amount of $1,000,000 as soon as possible, in sums ranging from $100 to 5 cents. The Convention did not authorize the issue of these notes until the first of March, for the reason that the constitution of the Provisional government prohibits the States from issuing bills of credit. The permanent constitution does not.

☞ The Bradon (Miss.) *Republican* hears a great deal of complaint among the cotton planters of that section about "the rot" in cotton. It adds: "Unless we have a very favorable fall the crop will be short, owing to the immense amount of rain that has fallen, causing the lower bolls to rot and the middle to shed."

☞ A fencing match with guns, between private Smith and sergeant Dothe, at Pensacola, resulted in the death of the former. On meeting in a playful manner in a "charge bayonets" the gun in the hands of the sergeant accidently went off, and Smith fell mortally wounded—the ball entering and passing through the right thigh near the groin.

☞ The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* learns that Gen. R. C. Cotton, who must be over seventy years of age, has raised a volunteer company in Chatham county. Gen. Cotton commanded a Chatham company in 1812, and was stationed at Norfolk.

☞ Hon Francis A. Kirby, former Senator from Chattooga county, (Ga.) is a candidate in the 42d Senatorial district, composed of Cass, Chattooga, and Floyd. He has three or four opponents.

☞ The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, of the 25th inst., mentions the rapid movement of troops for the seaboard. Very refreshing news, that.

☞ Maj. P. S. Layton, of Brandon, has been elected lieutenant-colonel of the 4th regiment Mississippi volunteers, stationed at Trenton, Tennessee.

☞ The New York *Herald* says that Spain will shortly recognize the independence of the Confederate States.

☞ Horace Maynard, late of Tennessee, was at the Louisville Hotel on the 28th ult.

☞ Excellent cannon are said to be manufactured at Holly Springs, Mississippi.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

Maj. Gen. W. Clark, quartermaster at Fort Smith, publishes a card asking the assistance of the citizens of Arkansas to aid him in supplying sufficient comfortable clothing for the gallant Arkansas troops during the approaching winter, belonging to the command of Gen. McCulloch.

We learn from the Little Rock *True Democrat* that the ordinance of the Arkansas convention, providing for the issuance of State bonds, restricted the amount to be issued to two millions of dollars, and for their payment the State pledges sixteen or eighteen millions of acres of land and her revenue. The interest is paid semi-annually in specie.

The same paper states that the railroad from that city to White river will be completed this fall at the rate they are now progressing. Finding it difficult to bring iron up the Arkansas river, they have taken it up White river, and commenced laying the track from that end. Some fifteen or twenty miles are completed, and they are gradually approaching the Arkansas river

This sequestration act will, it is said, operate to the extent of securing to the South more than one million of dollars in Arkansas. The *Democrat* says that Mr. Woodruff, of Little Rock, has the largest land agency of any person in this State. It has been estimated that he controls, or has charge of at least half a million dollars worth of property owned by parties resident in the Northern States. Of course all this will be sequestrated.

Gen. Hardee has made a requisition upon the Military Board of Arkansas for four regiments. This will make nine new regiments to be furnished by Arkansas. They can be raised if proper steps are taken, and timely provision made.

A letter from Helena, dated the 21st, says that Col. Henry L. Biscoe died suddenly on that morning of apoplexy. He was among the oldest inhabitants of Arkansas, having emigrated to that State while it was a territory, in about 1818. He was a native of Richmond, Va., and held many responsible offices in the late Territory, as well as State of Arkansas.

The congressional contest in Arkansas is becoming active. The Little Rock *Democrat* gives the following notice of the respective districts:

In the 1st congressional district, we have Batson, Thomason, and Watkins running. This will be a pretty race. All three are strong men, talented and popular.

In the 2d district, we have Bearden, Clark, Hoey, Jacoway, Lemoyne, Mayers, Ratney, Royston, Scott, Wheeler, and perhaps others. This appears to be a sort of sweepstakes, and there is no naming the winning horse.

In the 3d district, Garland, Harley, Murray, and perhaps Johnson, will run. This will be a close race.

In the 4th district, Hanly and Oates, both able men, are on the track. We have heard it intimated that Patterson may run. If so, it will be neck and neck.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. THOS. RIVERS and DAVID M. CURRIN will address the people on the subject of the Confederate loan, at the following times and places, viz:

At Brownsville, Haywood county, on Monday, 7th of October.

At Dancyville, Haywood county, on Tuesday, 8th of October.

At Denmark, Madison county, on Wednesday, 9th of October.

☞ The Fort Smith *Times* says that the following message was sent by the renegade Phelps, of Missouri, to John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation:

Tell Mr. Ross to remain firm. I will see that the annuity is sent to him as soon as the communication is opened, which will be very soon.

It appears from this that Phelps is in the confidence of the Lincoln government. He is a shrewd, unprincipled man, and as the *Times* justly says, has done more than any man in Missouri to sell his State to the Black Republican tyrant.

☞ The Nashville *Union* states that Col. B. R. Johnson, in response to the Governor's call for thirty thousand troops, will organize an encampment near that city, where enlistments for service can be made. The *Union* adds that "Col. Johnson is the principal of the Western Military College, an officer of engineers in the army of Tennessee, and served through the Mexican war with signal advantage to the country, participating in the principal battles of the war, on both lines of the service. His experience, gallantry and military education, eminently fit him him for a high command."

☞ The Nashville *Banner* states that Howell Smith, a notorious vagabond and thief from the jungles, was arrested the other day for entering the Executive office at the Capitol and carrying off one of a fine pair of navy repeaters, the property of the Governor. The pistol was found in his possession, together with a bowie knife, which he had also stolen from a soldier. He was committed to jail.

☞ The St. Louis *Republican*, after referring to the result of the battle of Lexington, says:

Upon the whole, though stirring events may be anticipated in Missouri, we feel every confidence in the result. The prospect of a speedy triumph over the invaders is by no means gloomy.

The abolition organ is easily comforted. Reverses such as Oak Hill and Lexington must be exhilirating to our old friends.

☞ We notice from the Chicago *Tribune* that Tom Marshall, of Kentucky, commanded a regiment of Illinois cavalry in the recent battle at Lexington, Mo. A correspondent of that paper accuses the traitor of arrant cowardice on the occasion, a charge which is probably well founded.

☞ The Nashville *Gazette* says that the Conestoga, one of the Cairo gunboats, a few days ago ascended the Cumberland river on a piratical expedition. She had no pilot on board who knew the river, and in consequence she ran into a ledge of rocks just below Eddyville, and damaged herself very seriously.

GEN. LORING.—A correspondent in Texas writes that Gen. Loring, late colonel of the United States Mounted Rifles, and now in command of the Confederate army in Northwestern Virginia, saw hard service in the Texas war of 1836 though only seventeen years of age at the time.

RECEIVER FOR WEST TENNESSEE.—Howell E. Jackson, Esq., of Memphis, has been appointed to the office of Receiver, under the Confederate confiscation act, for the Western district of Tennessee. This is an excellent appointment, and will give entire satisfaction where Mr. Jackson is known.

☞ Late accounts state that the small pox had broken out in Cuba, near to Cienfuegos, and was making sad havoc at Remedios. Twenty deaths a day was the average, and one-fourth of the population had been cut off by the epidemic.

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* professes to be "satisfied that the statement of a divergence of views among the members of the government upon the mode of prosecuting the war is entirely correct."

INDIAN OUTRAGE.—Advices by the last overland mail from California state that fourteen families of emigrants, numbering over one hundred persons, were inhumanly butchered by Indians at Fort Lake.

☞ Out of 6,263 tanneries in the late United States, the South had only 1,450 of them.

NORTHERN HONOR.—The Chicago *Tribune* easily demonstrates the looseness of abolition morals. After announcing the fact that the prisoners released by Gen. Price at Lexington took an oath not to fight against the Confederate forces during the present war, that paper says:

But one sentiment prevails in the ranks of our gallant Irish brigade, and that is to demand that they be re-officered and lead into the field to revenge their reverses and win back their noble commander. And they will do it. Let their's be generously cared for, for they have wrought well and gloriously. They will remain at Quincy until they are paid off. Let them be at once re-armed and accoutred.

By Telegraph.

THE WAR NEWS!

NOON DISPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, via Nashville, September 30.—The Democrat of the 28th says Sigel did not attack Price at Lexington. He was at St. Louis.

Only twenty two hundred Federals were engaged at Lexington against thirty thousand Confederates. Ten thousand of the latter were out on marauding expeditions.

The Federals were so tired, so exhausted, they were unable to make any resistance to the Confederates.

The following is Fremont's dispatch to Washington: "Lexington has fallen into the hands of Price, having cut off the water supply. The reinforcement of sixteen thousand had no means of crossing the river in time."

In taking the field we were in the hope of destroying the enemy before or after the junction of McCulloch's forces.

A dispatch from Jefferson City says Claib Jackson is advancing on Booneville with ten thousand men.

Price is marching toward Georgetown with twenty thousand men.

The Lexington army has been divided for that purpose.

The steamer Clara Bell has been re-taken by the Confederates, with thirty thousand dollars worth of merchandise.

Price's force in a few days will doubtless be from 30,000 to 40,000 men.

Nothing later of interest from Lexington.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Fremont having made a requisition for $500,000 for military stores, Gen. Ripley replies by denying Fremont's authority to make purchases.

Further accounts show that excessive prices have been paid, and no inspection made of goods purchased.

Ripley says unless purchases are regulated and restricted, the present appropriations of Congress will be insufficient to meet the liabilities.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The Secretary of War has forbidden the drafting of troops. The government will rely on the popular love of the flag of the Union.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Cotton is quiet. The sales of the day amount to 521 bales.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NASHVILLE, September 30.—Passengers by to-day's train report that Gen. Buckner broke the Union camp in Owen county on Saturday, capturing four hundred and sixty stand of arms and camp equipage. The Unionists ran. Some of the Indianians swam the river. Buckner, it is reported, has gone to Hopkinsville to disperse the Union camp there. Soi bland was occupied by the Federal forces on the twenty fourth.

The Louisville Democrat of the twenty-seventh says that John C. Breckinridge and George B. Hodge are fifty miles above Richmond, Kentucky, with twenty-eight hundred men, drilling. Gov. Morehead, R. T. Duerette and M. W. Barr have arrived at Fort Lafayette.

James B. Clay, and W. G. Overton, of the Louisville Courier, are arrested. Ex-minister Preston escaped. T. B. Monroe, U. S. District Judge, and T. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State of Kentucky, both resigned and arrived here yesterday. It is reported that Gen. Zollicoffer captured nearly a thousand stand of arms a few days ago, intended for Union men.

The Louisville Democrat of the 27th says the bridge of barges over the Ohio at Paducah is complete; the boats used were sent from Cincinnati two weeks ago.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., September 25.—Gen. Prentiss arrived here Monday evening, and assumed command yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, September 30.—The Richmond prisoners of war, 280 in number, arrived to-day at noon, and were escorted to the parish prison by several companies of citizen soldiery. There was a universal turnout of the people, apparently, to take a look at the prisoners.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Union*, writing from Bowling Green under date of the 24th, says:

Rousseau with his men are at Muldrough's Hill. The Federal forces in Louisville and along the line do not exceed forty-five hundred men. The Lincoln organs of Saturday appeal for help, beg piteously for Kentuckians to turn out and shoot their southern brethren; but their appeals are unheeded, their prayers are unavailing. And it is said that the President has informed them that the "Union" men of the State must fight their own battles—he has no troops to give them!

Bowling Green is full of citizens of Louisville and Jefferson, Hardin and the adjacent counties, fleeing from the lawlessness and violence of the new "protectors" of the people.

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Russellville, on the 26th, gives the following:

It affords me great pleasure to learn that in this place—population 1800—there are only four or five Union men. Reliable information comes in daily that Union men and Lincoln guns are coming into the ranks of the Confederate army, as fast as they can with safety reach our camps.

It is thought that Governor Magoffin, Breckinridge, and the State rights members of the legislature are now in Owen county, and may escape arrest.

Gen. Buckner left here at four o'clock P. M. yesterday, for the Lincoln camp on Green river, with a strong body guard, six brass cannon, also Col. Palmer's regiment of Tennessee volunteers. Two regiments have gone before him, and two more will follow to day and to-morrow, making our force about 5,000.

The enemy is reported to have the same force. You may expect to hear of fighting or running, perhaps both, in a few days.

The excitement here is intense; the Confederate flag waves from almost every house on the railroad. The farmers are sending in their horses, mules, wagons, corn, hay, fodder, meat and flour, for the army. The women, too, are organizing societies of relief and aid for the soldiers, both in camp and in the hospital.

A few more brilliant victories will bring Kentucky into the bosom of the South. If the true southern men of Kentucky had arms and were organized, the Lincoln invaders would be driven from her soil in thirty days.

☞ The Chicago *Post* says that seven hundred and twenty-three letters, addressed to persons in the seceded States, had been received and detained in the Chicago postoffice last week. Of these no less than three hundred and sixty-two were received on the 15th, and a large part of them were brought by the Africa.

☞ The New York *Express* (abolition) says: Ten thousand lives and $100,000,000 will hardly pay the damage of Gen. Fremont's manifesto. Its effects upon "loyal men" in Missouri and Kentucky are said to be disastrous, while the rebels are emboldened and stimulated to greater energy by it.

☞ A private letter from Columbus says: Everything here is progressing now with system and rapidity. Our forces, now large, are being continually reinforced, and we are all ready to meet the Federals. The health of the army is good and improving.

☞ The Lincoln troops took possession of Smithland on Wednesday last. They commenced their depredations by destroying a fine orchard in the suburbs, cutting down the trees, and planting instead a large number of heavy guns.

☞ A Baltimore letter of recent date, after mentioning some fresh acts of imperial despotism of the Lincoln dynasty, observes:

Jeff Davis' arrival in Baltimore would be greeted with such a triumphal procession as the Monumental City has never yet witnessed.

☞ Gen. Wise has been ordered to report himself at Richmond, and will be transferred to another field of operation. The army in Northwestern Virginia continues under command of Gen. Loring.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* says John C. Breckinridge passed through Mt. Sterling about four o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant, in a buggy, on his way toward the Virginia line.

☞ The Augusta *Chronicle* understands that Gov. Brown has sent to the War Department in Richmond, asking that five armed Georgia regiments be sent to this State for coast defense.

☞ Another levy of Federal prisoners (250 in number) passed through Augusta (Ga.) *en route* for New Orleans on Sunday last.

☞ Nine companies for Col. W. H. Carroll's regiment have already gone into camp. The regiment will be organized this week.

☞ The Vicksburg *Sun* proposes Hons. A. G. Brown and W. Brooke, as candidates for the Confederate Congress from Mississippi.

☞ "Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, conjectures that an expedition by land and sea against Texas, is in the Lincoln programme.

☞ Lowe's balloon makes regularly two trips per day from Arlington to the upper deep, to spy out Confederate doings.

FROM TEXAS.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 20th inst., furnishes the following intelligence:

The Victoria *Advocate* mentions the sale of sixty-two bales of new crop cotton there, for the Mexican market.

The San Antonio *Herald* has the following:

H. Toutant, Esq., of Pana Maria, a brother of Gen. P. G. Toutant Beauregard, of C. S. A., has donated to the Southern Defense Aid Society, of this city, 100 head of cattle, 1000 pounds of wool and 100 bushels of corn.

In compliance with a petition of many of our prominent citizens, the county court of this county, appointed at its recent term, subject to the control of this society $600 in cash, and $30 000 in county warrants, bearing eight per cent. interest.

The Southern Defense Aid Society has accomplished very important results in aid of the southern cause in this city. Its originators, officers and members are entitled to the gratitude of the country.

The Columbia *Gazette* mentions the arrival of two schooners with salt for Houston.

The same paper learns from a Gulf prairie planter that more rain had fallen there within the last month than for five years before.

The San Antonio *Ledger* has the following:

Our friend, Mr. J. C. A. Navarro, was this morning before Justice Rosenheimer on charge of an assault, committed on the person of Mr. Narciso Leal, one of our prominent merchants. The charge was sustained by the evidence, which was that Mr. Navarro slapped Leal's face amply and completely, for saying that the Confederate government was a d—n humbug, that it had not and never would pay the troops, etc., etc.

Mr. Justice Rosenheimer, after wading through the testimony with the utmost patience, fined Mr. Navarro five cents for the assault; and which he immediately remitted, as the motive that prompted it was laudable and patriotic.

The Dallas *Herald* has an account of a sword presentation to Col. Stone. It was done by Senator Weatherford, on behalf of the widow and daughter of Col. Wm. Weatherford. The sword is a very beautiful one, and cost $200. It was given to Col. Weatherford by the Legislature of Illinois for gallantry in Mexico.

From St. Louis--Abolition Accounts.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, September 24.—The work on the fortifications continues day and night. There are troops at Sedalia and Syracuse. General Starr is reported moving rapidly toward Glasgow and Booneville.

News from Jefferson City report that troops lately camped there waiting orders, have been ordered to march to Sedalia. This conflicts with a report obtained from an officer of one of the departments; that positive advices have been received here that Sturgis and Lane were within five miles of Lexington, and on Saturday last resolved to oppose Price's progress northward.

Military matters in town are active. All the rolling stock available from the Iron Mountain road has been used on the Pacific road. To prevent accidents, a pilot engine precedes all trains, besides bridges being guarded.

Gen. Fremont will probably leave early to-morrow in the direction of Jefferson City.

Frank Blair, it is reported, will be released to-morrow, to enable him to take the field with his regiment, in consequence of a request to that effect from Montgomery Blair.

The injunction suppressing the *News* has been removed and the editors released, satisfactory assurance having been given that they will publish nothing hereafter detrimental to the interests of government.

The story is false that express charges incurred by Fremont for the government are three hundred thousand dollars. They do not reach twenty thousand.

QUINCY, September 24.—Reports by telegraph say that Gen. Sigel, with a large force, also Gens. Lane and Hunter, had arrived at Lexington and attacked Price. An operator in the employ of the government heard heavy firing while passing Hamilton to-day, and says it was believed that Sigel had Price in the same position Mulligan had been placed in. The report was brought by passengers from the west this morning, and seems to bear some plausibility.

The Situation in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican, 24th.]

It is unnecessary here to state what these were—to recapitulate what causes operated to prevent the reinforcement of Col. Mulligan. But assuming that the garrison has surrendered, according to the tenor of the reports, we are not by any means disposed to regard the calamity as irreparable. Aside from the capture of a large body of brave men as prisoners of war—if such is really the case—it may be questioned whether it is not as well to let the Confederates have the advantage of so dearly bought a victory. We think Gen. Price has got his command into a pen, and we cannot see how he is to escape. It is our belief that if he remains in Lexington he will certainly be caught and be compelled to capitulate at discretion; and if we are not much mistaken, his retreat is completely cut off. Within three days, or thereabout, he will be surrounded on four sides. We will not say how many troops are in the field to operate upon him, directly and indirectly, as it is sufficient to state that there are enough. The secession army is doomed.

Gen. Price, now that he is quartered in Lexington, may look around him, and, viewing with consternation the advancing Union columns, must find that no assistance is at hand. Our latest advices from McCulloch's Confederate division places him in Bentonville, Ark., on the 19th inst., on which day he is reported as having taken up his march to Fort Smith. The rumors of a probable attack from him upon Jefferson City, are, therefore, unfounded, at least for the present. It has been stated that Hardee had re-appeared at Greenville, Wayne county, menacing Pilot Knob and threatening to take possession of the Iron Mountain railroad. But, a few days ago an expedition was sent from Ironton, as far down as Blackriver, forty miles distant, where a small rebel camp was broken up, yet no large body of secession soldiers was discovered. Hardee was not in that neighborhood, and nothing was heard of him. So any hope of diverting the Federal forces in that quarter is not now likely to be realized, the Confederates in the southern part of the State have as much upon their hands as they can well attend to, in watching over the movements in the vicinity of Cairo.

"CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME."

EDITORS APPEAL: I wish, through your columns, to call the attention of those who are desirous to aid and assist the soldiers who have enlisted from Tennessee, to the fact that a great many articles of clothing, provisions, etc., sent to them from home, never reach them. I would suggest that some person be selected to whom all such things can be given, and who can go in person and deliver them. A great many Tennessee soldiers *are suffering for clothing and blankets*, and yet, while this is the case, Tennessee folks are sending clothing, blankets, etc., *out of the State to soldiers who volunteered from other States*. It seems to me that the brave relative and friends who have taken the field for your defense should first be the objects of your care and attention. They are suffering now for these comforts at Columbus, Ky., the winter is approaching, and they soon will march farther northward, and you cannot do them a *greater kindness than to immediately send each one of them blankets and clothing*. I do not wish to throw myself before the public unceremoniously, but I am just from Columbus and know what the Tennessee soldiers are in need of and entitled to receive at your hands. Let "charity begin at home" is the best motto that can be adopted in this case. T. H. LOGWOOD.

TROUBLE AMONG THE NORTHWESTERN RIFLES.—The Northwestern Rifle Regiment on Sunday were furnished in the arsenal with Belgian muskets. Having expected the very best rifles extant, some of the men, if not the majority of the regiment, swore they would not have the Belgian arms, and several bayonets were bent and broken in anger. A telegram to Gen. Fremont mentioned the affair, and his instant answer was to put the refractory regiment under guard, which was done after they had made a rush to both gates in attempts to escape, in which they were frustrated by the ready action of some fifty men under arms. A cannon was also pointed at them, and they succumbed. After a night's reflection they were quite orderly, having seen the folly of their conduct, and resolved to accept the muskets, which will be exchanged for rifles at the earliest opportunity.—*St. Louis Democrat, 24th.*

MARYLAND.—We extract the following in a Washington letter to the *New York Post*: "Intercepted letters written by a secessionist, a member of the legislature of Maryland, show that the traitor members of that body had formed an elaborate scheme for the passing of a secession ordinance, and an attempt to inaugurate an armed rebellion in the State against the power of the Federal government. The summary measures of repressing alone saved the State from the horrors of civil war.

A PANIC IN PRODUCE.—After a storm comes a calm. Almost every day for a week past the wheat market has advanced. Yesterday, however, brought a reaction, almost as severe as the panic at Solferino. Heavy receipts, high freights, and a decline of 3@5c. in New York—all combined to create quite a stampede, and the consequence was a decline of 8@10c. per bushel. Corn also declined 1@2c. per bushel; and almost everything tended downward.—*Chicago Tribune 26th.*

☞ Col. John Baxter is canvassing the Second (Knoxville) District for a seat in the Confederate Congress. Col. Baxter was one of the most zealous Union men up to a recent period, but now declares himself a supporter of the South.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.]

PENSACOLA, September 25.—The chilly north wind of the past few days has been succeeded by southerly breezes, with some rain, and a good prospect for more. The season, it is thought, is now too far advanced to reasonably expect storms or blows of any magnitude.

The City Council of Pensacola, in anticipation of a scarcity of small change, I understand will, in a short time, supply the deficiency by an issue of "change bills," similar to that proposed by your own City Boards. Something of the kind is very much needed.

Within the last forty eight hours, a large number of Federal tents have been pitched on the Island, for the accommodation of fresh troops, it is thought, from the recently arrived vessels and steamers. All these movements were under the cloud of night, for the purpose of deception. Their tents are now visible several miles along the Island shore. They take good care not to "drive stakes" on this side.

There was an addition to the fleet last night of a large sail vessel. We have newspaper reports of several expeditions to the South. Let them come—their tombs are open.

A Million Dollars' Worth of Brandy Seized.

From the New York Express, 24th.]

During the present week the Collector of the Port, by his deputies, seized seven cargoes of liquors, imported into this port during the months of July and August, and stored in the bonded warehouses. It appears that seven vessels, among which were the Columbia, Liberian, Mississippi and Virginia, left Bordeaux for New Orleans before the blockade of the Mississippi was declared, having full cargoes of liquors, etc. On arriving at the Southwest Pass, they were ordered off by the blockading squadron, and proceeded to northern ports, where the consignees applied at the Custom House for permission to enter the goods. They were told by Michael Hoffman, the efficient first deputy collector, that the goods could not be entered unless a Consular certificate was produced, showing that the cargoes were not the property of parties residing in the rebel States. In this way the Custom House authorities delayed the passing of the cargoes, which were accordingly stored in the bonded warehouse, until information could be received who her or not they were owned by Secessionists. This information arrived this week, and acting thereon, the goods were taken possession of. The consignees will now have to prove that the goods are the property of French citizens, before they can be given up. In one or two cases this has been done, but in most instances the proof will be impossible. One vessel, the David, has gone to Palladelphia, where the cargo will probably be confiscated.

DRAFTING IN IOWA.

It will be seen by the following document, that the despotism is at last forced to sustain itself by a recort to *drafting* soldiers, for the purpose of filling up the ragged ranks of the Federal army. We opine that if it is kept up to any great extent, we will witness several more "Bull Run affairs:"

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
OF THE STATE OF IOWA,
DAVENPORT, September 19, 1861.

To Members of Boards of Supervisors of Counties and others:

The State of Iowa is furnishing her full quota of troops, but calls are made for more, and they SHALL BE FURNISHED!

To meet promptly the demand of the General Government, and of Gen. Fremont, the military necessity exists of making a draft from the able-bodied men of this State, between the ages of 18 and 45.

I therefore request that members of Boards of Supervisors will report to me the names and residence of such able-bodied men within the ages above named, as are subject to be drafted. And I also ask of any persons well known in this department, to report the names of individuals liable to military duty.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant General of Iowa.

☞ The West vs. The East.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* lets off the following upon its "cowardly" eastern friends, who have made the war, and are unwilling to fight. There is, no doubt, truth in the indictment:

The movement of troops from the West to the East, is being severely censured by the leading papers of the country. The State of Pennsylvania, to whose high protective tariff notions we are in part indebted for this war, and the States of New York and Massachusetts, whose leading politicians have for years past, in both Houses of Congress, done all in their power to aggravate the difficulty between the North and South, have stand back and cowardly require of the West the protection of the Federal capital. The citizens of the seaboard towns pursue their accustomed avocations, and, as we are told by the New York *Herald*, are doing better than in times past, while we of the West, cut off from the ocean by a blockade of the Mississippi, are asked to leave our homes and defend their firesides.

The people of the West demand of those States the quotas necessary to make up the army of 500,000 men. If the eastern men, who have shown themselves so valiant in words, are too cowardly to volunteer, they should be drafted, and relieve our regiments of the duty of protecting their frontier. Within a week, six of Fremont's regiments left him to reinforce the Indiana column on the Alleghanies. At the same time five new Texas regiments were on their way to Missouri. Eastern papers and correspondents are finding fault with Fremont because Missouri has not been relieved. The truth is, that when Gen. Fremont was prepared to abandon his defensive attitude and assume an aggressive one, he finds his resources impaired by a draft of troops from the East.

Arrests in East Tennessee.

The commanding general in East Tennessee has issued the following special order:

HEADQUARTERS E. T. BRIGADE,
CAMP CUMMINGS, Sept. 23, 1861.

No citizens will hereafter be arrested by the forces of this brigade, without especial orders from these headquarters, unless in cases of actual or impending violence