THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861. VOL. XII.—NO. 226.

The Memphis Appeal.

A CARD.

To the Voters of the second Congressional District of Arkansas:

I have been pressed by my old friends, and by many heretofore opposed to me, to consent that my name be presented to you for a seat in the Confederate Congress. These indications, and your having chosen me to represent you in the last Federal Congress by so decided and complimentary a vote—your indorsement of my views in the late presidential contest, and your decided and overwhelming indorsement on the 18th of February last, of my views and opinions on the question of secession, leave me no room to doubt that your confidence in me is still unshaken. With due deference, however, to the wishes of my friends, and with grateful acknowledgments for their uniform kindness and steadfastness toward me at all times, I must respectfully decline to permit my name to be used in the canvass.

I have around me a thousand manly and brave hearted Arkansians. They have chosen me to command them. They are united and determined—true to each other—true to me and true to their country. I remember with lively emotions how, when about leaving our homes for the battle-field, the gray haired sire who had stood by me from boyhood, and the gentle sister, the doating wife and the true friends around whose firesides I had so often been welcomed, committed to my charge, with blessings on my head, his brave and manly boy—her idolized brother—her noble husband—their faithful friend! I promised to be with them and share their toils and dangers. I never betrayed a friend or falsified a promise! I will stand by these brave men to the last. I would not give up the command of my Regiment for any position in the gift of the American people!

Aside from these reasons, I am young, vigorous and blessed with good health. I could not consent to hold a position of comparative ease and quiet, while the gray-haired veteran endures the hardships and dangers of the camp and battle-field. I am so constituted that in spite of me I should feel a sense of shame and humiliation. And let me say, once for all, that I have drawn my sword in defense of the oppressed and injured South, and for the cause of constitutional liberty, and while the foot of a foeman presses the soil of my native land, or a hostile flag floats over our sea, or insults our national honor, I will cling to that sword and lift it undeftantly against her oppressors. The offer of no position could tempt me to alter my determination.

I owe much to the people of Arkansas. Have been often before them and have never known defeat at their hands. They will bear me witness that I never skulked an issue, or withheld a frank avowal of opinion on any matter of public interest. That I have never waited for public sentiment, but struck out boldly for myself.

Fellow citizens, I have endeavored to serve you faithfully, and I hope it may not be considered indelicate in me, that I should construe your continued and unabated confidence in me, as evidence of the fact of that fidelity.

With undiminished confidence in the ultimate success of our cause, and with a hearty God speed to Arkansians wherever they may be in this great struggle.

I am your friend and ob't servant,

E. W. GANTT.

IN CAMP, NEAR MEMPHIS, Sep. 26, 1861.

THE ILLINOIS WHEAT CROPS.

By the following from the Chicago (abolition) *Tribune*, of the 25th ult. it will be seen that the staple crop of the "Garden State" is perishing. That paper says:

During the past week or ten days we have had several reports from the interior with regard to the damage which the wheat has sustained in consequence of the recent heavy rains. Hitherto we have refrained from giving the reports publicity, lest they might prove exaggerated, and unnecessarily excite our markets; but yesterday we conversed with several intelligent gentlemen, who confirm the gloomiest statements received. Along the line of the Dixon Air Line railroad, the damage is the most severe. In that part of the country, the wheat was mostly harvested with "headers" and the stacks imperfectly built—so that the heavy, drenching rains have thoroughly saturated them. Along the valley of the Fox river, the wheat in the stacks is nearly all growing, and some of them are reported to be "a mass of growing pulp"—the grain growing like a mess of onions on the top of them. Along the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, also, the damage is extensive—though not quite so bad as on the other northern roads.

In confirmation of these reports, it is proper to state that during the past three or four days, a very large proportion of the wheat received is inspected "rejected," in consequence of its damaged poor condition. One firm in this city had fifteen car-loads of wheat sent him, and eleven of them were "rejected." Another had twelve car-loads, and eight were "rejected," and some days have worse returns.

This is undoubtedly a great calamity to the country. The crop was at best, far short of an average, and it is feared that this will reduce it to but a small per centage of last year's abundant yield.

TEXAS NEWS.

HILL.—Mr. Spars, Clerk in the House in Tawash, Hill county, while loading a gun for an old man in the store, accidentally discharged the contents into a keg of powder, which exploded, blowing out one side of the building, and seriously, though not fatally, injuring several persons present.

Seven Indians recently attacked Mr. Sylvers and Mr. Kuykendall, near the head of Henley creek, Hamilton county, and killed the latter. They also carried off some forty head of horses.

COLLINS.—The county court of this county, at a special term, on the 8th ult., appropriated six thousand dollars to arm and equip citizens.

JEFFERSON.—Mr. B. F. McDougal has been appointed Collector of Sabine Pass.

GRAYSON.—A difficulty occurred at McComb, on the 14th, between Dr. Huffaker and Francis Welsh, which resulted in the death of the former, and in the latter being dangerously wounded.

CASS.—The Jefferson *Herald and Gazette* of the 19th ult. says: "We are informed that Mr. J. S. Nash will soon commence the manufacture of rifles at his iron foundery in this county. Mr. Nash is also prepared, should it become necessary, to cast improved rifled cannon and shot and shell."

BRAZORIA.—The *Democrat* says an attempt to manufacture powder by the Messrs. Chirence has been made in that county. It has seen two samples—blasting and rifle—and does not know why the experiment should not prove successful. Six hundred pounds saltpeter has been bought by the county.

FREESTONE.—The *Pioneer* of the 20th says that Mr. Robert Jones, overseer of Dr. S. G. Grayson, was killed by a negro man of the latter, endeavoring to enforce obedience, the negro snatched a whip from the overseer's hands and best him so severely about the head that he died a few hours afterward.

BELL.—The *Democrat* learns from Mr. Benj. F. Adams, that three men were hung on the 19th ult. on Neals' Creek by the citizens of Coryelle, Hamilton, Bosque, Comanche and McLennan counties. Jas. Barron and brother, and a Mr. Beck, were the individuals hanged. They confessed the murder of old man Gardner, of Coryelle, last spring, and their fondness for their neighbor's cattle.

The editor of the Clarksville *Standard* has been shown "a broad sword made by a citizen of this county, for one of our cavalry. The sword has a neat brass handle, and was, altogether, a good piece of work."

The *Standard* publishes a list of names of merchants, and others, who give notice that they will take Confederate bonds for their merchandise, and for all amounts due them, whether in notes or accounts.

The San Antonio *Herald* learns, by a letter received by a gentleman in that city, dated Fort Stockton, July 17, that Capt. Pryon attacked a party of some *forty-five* Indians, on the Pecos, killing two of them and capturing thirty-nine horses and mules.

The Goliad *Messenger*, of the 27th, mentions rain there during the week. The *Messenger*, of the same date, says: Mr. Quintero, commissioner of the Confederate States to Gov. Vidaurri, of the State of Nuevo Leon, passed through our city on Thursday last, en route for Richmond, Va. The result of his mission is very satisfactory, Gov. Vidaurri being disposed to enter into friendly relations with our government."

A NEW LANDLORD.—G. W. H. T. Walker is an officer in a Georgia regiment of rebels. He owns a valuable building in Genesee street, Syracuse, New York. On Monday last the Deputy United States Marshal served notice on the tenants that hereafter Uncle Samuel would be their landlord, to which the tenants replied, Amen! *Chicago Tribune.*

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

AFFAIRS AT PADUCAH, NORFOLK, FORT JEFFERSON AND CAIRO.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

In this portion of the West, the war game at present seems to have adopted some of the characteristics of that now being played at the East, and, by its unaccountable phases, puzzles the bystanders, if not the actors themselves. What almost approaches a fact one day, becomes a monstrous improbability the next; and if the Confederates devote one week to making a hurried advance, it is proof positive that double the time will be immediately occupied by carefully retrograding over the same ground, the last movement being accompanied with a flourish of trumpets, and a publicity more remarkable than their former silence. What their object can be, unless by constant marching to prevent disbanding, and by foraging to keep from starving, is unknown, and none are more hopelessly mystified than the Secession portion of the citizens of Paducah. One day they are in raptures, and the next in despair, being correct walking barometers of schooling the rebel element is rising and nursing his way, or falling back from points already reached.

Only a few days ago a swarm came forth from the hive at Columbus, and settled down like a black cloud in Mayfield and vicinity. Only twenty miles distant, and with the Federal force here inferior in numbers, without fortifications and comparatively defenseless, they waited until more batteries and additional troops had arrived, and earthworks been thrown up, when they as once retreated, without order and in excellent confusion, this last reversing of the usual style being highly in vogue with the Missouri and Kentucky invader. Day before yesterday all the Confederate troops at Mayfield fell back from that place, and are now intrenching themselves with the balance of the forces at Columbus and vicinity. At first the movement was thought to be a feint, and to have hidden behind it some unlooked-for demonstration, or an attack upon an exposed point of the Union lines. So long had a battle in Paducah seemed imminent, so near had it apparently become a certainty, that all, both in military and private life, were slow to believe that the invading tide had paused and turned backward. But such has proved to be the case; the prospect of a battle, for the present at least, has disappeared, and weeks of quiet and military monotony bid fair to succeed. At any moment, however, the but partly curbed elements of war may break forth, and battle, with its carnage and horrors, sweep over this portion of Kentucky.

The Confederates evidently entertain no design of obeying the request of the State Legislature, and of their leave Kentucky it will only be when obliged to. Locusts, when they light upon a rich repast, are loth to leave it, and the great resources of this State offer too tempting inducements to a starving army, to be willingly thrown aside. Day before yesterday, Maj. McDonald, 9th regiment, and Maj. Phillips, rode out to within four miles of Mayfield, obtaining thereby some valuable information. The feat was a daring one, and the escape from death or capture most fortunate. At one house where they stopped, a large party of Tennessee cavalry had dined but a few hours previously. The landlord represented them to be well armed, having two navy revolvers each, besides a patent six shooting rifle, bowie knife and sword. Everything had been taken in that vicinity that would satisfy hunger and future want, but knowing the spirit of Kentuckians, the spoilers dared not insult them by offering State scrip in payment, and accordingly *requested* what things they wanted.

At many of the houses women were the only occupants, the men being in the secession ranks. What the secession portions of Missouri were a few weeks ago, the part of Kentucky along their route seemed, with the smiting hand of desolation just visible upon it, and before ruin had usurped the place of prosperity. One thing has been ascertained through scouts and reliages in regard to the force lately occupying Mayfield. That is, they had with them but few pieces of artillery, and those of an exceedingly light description, mostly six pounders. They were also short of ammunition, and it is asserted that fear of an attack from the forces here was the cause of their retreat. If so, the reason prompting them to an advance in the first place becomes a deeper mystery, unless explained by the desire of foraging and bravado. Now that danger of attack has disappeared, preparations will go rapidly forward to make Paducah what it ought to have been long since—send work to Cairo as a base of operations for the Mississippi Valley and States adjoining it.

The barges, for bridging at any point the rivers, have arrived here from Cincinnati, and are being rapidly fastened together, making a floating bridge of great sustaining power. They are laid side by side, and a platform, giving much the appearance of a plankroad, passes over the middle. In a few days the Ohio here will be crossed by a highway, which, while affording passage for any number of soldiers and the heaviest artillery, can be moved at pleasure, or, as the exigencies of the day require, to points above or below. Now that government has awakened to the importance of Paducah as a post for future operations, it becomes a wonder that the perceptive faculties of those in power, have on this subject so long remained dormant. Commanding entirely the Tennessee river, a tributary navigable for hundreds of miles, and traversing a country boundless wealth, and whose course is through a bitterly hostile country, with the mouth of the Cumberland but a short distance above, and the Ohio entirely under control, Paducah, easy of access from all points for Union purposes, becomes at once a center of great military interest and power.

Ever since the commencement of the war, until very lately, boats loaded with contraband goods have plied without interruption up the Cumberland and Tennessee, carrying aid and comfort of the most acceptable kind to the kingdom of the C. S. A. This is now impossible, and the occupation of Paducah will have the same effect, and almost as great a one, as that of Fort Henry. Paducah is the key to the enemy's territory here in the West, and over Kentucky will the armies will have to march that effect anything at present in the Confederate territory; and some move is already on foot that is expected to bring with its important results. Steamers now lying at the levee, leave, it is understood, this evening, for Evansville, and will bring down from there six thousand Indiana troops to this point. Activity prevails in every department, and evidently "something's up." Any conjecture is mere idle conjecture, as there is not a person to whom that a guess might hit the truth. Two or three steamers are constantly busy towing the barges for the bridge into place, while others ply mysteriously off to points up and down the river.

Among the soldiers here, the principal event of interest has been the arrival of the paymaster and disbursing of his coin and treasury notes. To spend the hard earned dollars seems the chief anxiety, and but few soldiers will see the end of the month with any part of their wages remaining. The reflections, when this occurs, the cause are anything but consoling; and I noticed a member of Capt. Jemison's Zouaves, who had evidently got rid of his little all, this morning nailing a board to a tree. On it, chalked in large letters, was the following sarcastic conclusion: "There was a time when men without brains died, but now they go to war."

The health of the troops is generally good, at least not many are confined at the hospital. The change of climate and other causes, however, have laid their effect, and while but few are really sick, the number really well are still less. As the more bracing weather of fall comes on, however, the indisposition will disappear.

The order in the different camps is excellent, and the citizens can have no ground of complaint against the soldiers. Theft has been so far unknown.

As reinforcements are now on the way here, it will not be transgressing to say that the number of troops in Paducah is 7,000, with three batteries, besides the heavy guns mounted on the lately erected earthworks in the suburbs. The spot where the floating bridge is thrown across the river is from the shore a short distance below the Marine Hospital. The telegraph line between here and Cairo is being rapidly completed and will soon be in working order.

FROM CAIRO.

When I left this morning affairs were quiet, and no excitement in prospect. Last evening an expedition of three steamers, each carrying a regiment, and escorted by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, proceeded down the river toward Two Mile Island. Here it was reported a battery had been erected, and the object was to capture it. Several shell were thrown by the gunboats, but no answer elicited, and no battery found. The troops from the steamers were landed on the Kentucky shore, and forming into order, marched down within four miles of Columbus. Not an enemy was seen, but as they were known to be there, and their batteries extensive, the Federals fell back again to the river and embarked on the steamers. The advance was a bold one, and proved conclusively the Confederates are not anxious for a fight.

Cairo is under the severest military discipline. Special orders were issued yesterday that any person found on any boat crossing the river or leaving the place, without a special pass from the general commanding, should be arrested as a spy. Similar measures are taken in regard to other matters, and if any information goes to the enemy, it will be something not at all probable. Ever since the war commenced the enemy have known everything about the Union movements and strength, while their corps has remained a subject of mystery. This will happen no more. Some of the big guns lately carried from Pittsburgh, are being moved from the cars, and will be placed, it is understood, in Fort Prentiss. At Norfolk, Fort Jefferson, Bird's Point and Camp Holt affairs are quiet, and nothing has lately happened to disturb the monotony of camp life. None of the points seem to be in any danger of an immediate attack, and the southern forces are evidently determined to act only on the defensive for the present.

Military matters in this region remain about as last reported. During Saturday nothing occurred that could excite the most irrepressible, and yesterday was as dull and quiet as Sundays usually are now-a-days.

The strict enforcement of the law closing the whisky shops on Sunday is having a very salutary effect. I did not see, for a wonder, a drunken man on the streets yesterday, and no arrest for disorderly conduct was made.

The fleet of towboats from the Upper Ohio arrived at Paducah the latter part of last week, with one hundred and fifty coal barges, or flats, which are being formed into a floating bridge, across the Ohio, just below the marine hospital, and opposite the encampment of our troops.

The boats are anchored at each end, lengthwise with the stream, a short distance apart, and a plank road is being built across them. There is a draw in the center of the channel, to permit the free passage of boats. It was expected that the bridge would be completed yesterday. Most of the fleet of tow boats have returned. I cannot see the necessity for this bridge, unless it is built in view of the possibility of a retreat for adjutnements and supplies could certainly be sent up by boat than twice such easier and more expeditiously than by any route leading to the bridge. Of course our brave boys do not expect to be obliged to retreat; but all things are possible. The concern has probably proved a good job to some patriotic connector.

Fort Holt is now strongly intrenched, and mounted with heavy guns. It is capable of resisting a formidable attack, especially as Fort Defiance can throw shell into the woods behind it. There is no probability, however, that it will be molested, the country in its rear being almost impassible particularly for artillery.

At Norfolk and Fort Jefferson (called Camp Crittenden) all is quiet, and there has not been even a skirmish with the enemy.

Late arrivals from Paducah report the town quiet, nothing reliable being heard of General Johnston, or any of the rebel forces. They appear to stand entirely on the defensive, except that small scouting parties occasionally make raids into the country and trouble some who are suspected of Union proclivities. Paducah is now in an excellent condition for defense, and its occupation by the Union troops may be regarded as a permanent thing.

Late arrivals have increased the force to upwards of 20,000 men, and it would take an army of 40,000 men to dislodge them. Paducah being safe, it is probable, and is believed here, that before long there will be a "forward movement" from that place, in the direction of Columbus. It is to be hoped that such a movement will be made as soon as our strength will justify it. Columbus and Hickman are fully as important as Paducah—the former probably more important. It ought never to have been allowed to fall into possession of the rebels, and should be regained as soon as possible.

THE CROPS.

The Mobile *Merchants' and Planters' Prices Current* of the 21st ult. says:

Since our last report the weather has been fair, and must have been favorable to the condition of the maturing crop; we hear nothing, however, as yet of any improvement in the appearance of cotton. The super crop does not appear to have suffered, but, on the contrary, to have improved in consequence of the rains, which ceased about the time that apprehensions of injury began to be excited. From the rice regions we hear favorable reports of the state of this crop, the yield promising to be a large one. The attention of planters is already turned to the importance of sowing grain extensively this fall, and it is certain that a larger provision than ever before will be made throughout the South for producing their own breadstuffs.

The New Orleans *Prices Current* of the 21st ult. says:

The weather was more favorable to the growing crops during the early part of the week, but has since been rainy and discouraging. The unseasonable heat, which has prevailed during the greater part of the present month, has excited some apprehensions of heavy gales, if not of a severe hurricane.

The St. Joseph (Texas) *Gazette* of the 14th ult. says:

The effects of the extraordinary rains throughout the parish during the past month are now visible on all plantations, and from the information we have upon diligent inquiry gathered from many quarters, we have been forced to the conclusion that at least one-fourth, and on many places one-third of the cotton crop has been destroyed. Not a bale has been shipped.

The Franklin (La.) *Banner*, of Saturday, has the following paragraph:

The cane has generally been growing quite rapidly during the wet weather of the last two months, and, if no storm occurs to blow it down, the yield of sugar will be abundant. But the crop is in a precarious situation. The stalks are tall and heavy, and the ground is soft. A single storm sweeping over the sugar regions of this State might now easily destroy cane enough to make over two hundred thousand hogsheads of sugar.

STARTLING DISCOVERY.

The Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent* writes:

An important and startling discovery has been brought to light within the past few days, which must eventually, if the perpetrators cannot be ferreted out, end in our disconfiture, if not in a crushing defeat. Traitors have been discovered in high places. The New York *Times* has published a full and correct list of all our forces in the field, with their regiments, with the States from which they have been contributed; their numbers, also that of battalions and independent companies with disposition; giving the names of the various companies, the names of their colonels, their locality, the brigades to which they are attached, including those in Missouri, Tennessee, and the Kentucky brigade; not omitting the regiment commanded by Col. Manderville, Marigny, giving the date of its arrival in Richmond, the place of encampment, correctly spelling the colonel's name, which is a hazardous experiment to those unfamiliar with the spelling of French names; also adding the information, "composed of French Creoles."

This information could have been only obtained from the war office. The administration are not only perplexed, but startled at this discovery. Congress has taken the matter in hand, and, conjointly with those high in authority, are giving the subject a close and thorough investigation. The excitement, as a matter of course, is unusually intense. It is known that in the clerical force, divided amongst the various departments, favorites of northern birth, who were known to be competent clerks from long service in Washington, have been invited to accept places in the bureaus; and there is not a doubt entertained but that this information has been supplied from some person who has free and unsuspected access to the books and papers of the Adjutant General's office. Suspicion has attached itself to sundry individuals, and if the investigation can fasten it on the guilty parties, a drama will be enacted at Richmond which must exercise a wholesome influence for the future on all traitors.

QUININE.

Speaking of quinine, there is nothing that the Yankees have chuckled over more than our supposed want of this article, the monopoly in this country being in the city of brotherly love, and its importation interdicted by the blockade. They forget in this sunny South, this land of flowers, where fields smile everywhere with waving corn and the promise of an abundant harvest, we have a dozen substitutes, and from the herbaria of almost any country housewife its place may be supplied.

It is worth a ten years' war to get back to the good old days of hearthound, boneset and snakeroot. Did you ever take it for the ague? Why my dear friend, though *per se* it may be a little bitter to the taste, yet dashed with a little spirits of revolution and a few drops of the blockade, it is excellent; and the more of a gay, joyous and wine-loving Frenchman was never more titillated by the aroma, the bouquet of his own choice Burgundy, than yours would be, prejudice aside, by the sweet smell of this self same snake-root. Oh! how I long for the practice of the olden time—to see again some stately granddam, after hours of begging, coaxing and expostulating, armed with a bowl in one hand and a switch in the other, plant herself in front of an incorrigible urchin, with an emphatic "Now take it." Iron which there is no appeal. To see him wriggle and twist, with contortions of face and limb so ludicrous as to make me laugh at this distance of time—to hear him declare, in the presence of the most orthodox of all grand-mothers, that he would rather get his catechism than to take it—to see the switch come down *kerslark* upon his irreverent shoulders—all these things afford me the retrospect of a happy boyhood, and carry me back to the whispering pines, the rippling streams and purling brook of my own dear Cape Fear land.

To behold, in after years, this self-same lad, cured of the ague, a man of promise in the world, the pride of his grand-mother's heart, furnishes a case in point—as the lawyers say, a strong circumstance to go to the jury—in favor of the practice; and who blames me for saying, "All honor to the blockade, snake-root and southern independence."—*North Carolina Presbyterian.*

CONTRABAND STATISTICS.—From gentlemen of well known character belonging to the nine counties on our border, we gain information which shows that at least one hundred slaves leave Missouri each day for Kansas. We all know the opinion of Attorney-General Bates. He says they must be returned.—*Leavenworth Conservative.*

BLACK REPUBLICAN DISPATCHES TO THE NORTHERN PRESS.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, September 22.—The following is a dispatch received by Gov. Morton from Gen. Anderson, dated Louisville, Saturday afternoon:

"Information has just reached me that Buckner is approaching with about 7,000 men; 1,200 cavalry, and 24 pieces of artillery.

"The road has been repaired and they are probably at Elizabethtown. The men are said to be fine looking and well armed.

"My informant says that there is no troops in Memphis. Send me all the assistance you can."

Upon receipt of the above dispatch, Gov. Morton dispatched the 79th regiment, Col. Harrison, to Louisville, and the 31st, Col. Scott, to Evansville. This was all that the transportation facilities could afford last night. The 10th, Col. Manson, was sent to Louisville this afternoon, and another regiment follows to-morrow. This affords another evidence of Gov. Morton's promptness and decision.

He has dispatched an agent to-day to the border counties, with general orders to the Indiana Legion, looking to the placing of these companies on a footing available in any emergency.

The orders are to meet often and regularly for drill; all members to provide themselves with such private arms as may be easily procured or be time being. The uniforming of the companies is waived until the government furnishes arms. The ranks are to be filled up and the muster roll to be returned to the adjutant general's office on the first of October.

Gov. Morehead, Burr and Durrett, reached here on Saturday on a special train and were sent through to Columbus.

Officers with writs of habeas corpus followed, but arrived here too late.

A train of forty cars, containing the privates of Col. Mulligan's command, passed Hudson City Monday at 12 o'clock, on the way to Chicago.—*St. Louis Republican.*

[Special dispatch to the Republican.]

WASHINGTON, September 24.—News of the fall of Lexington creates a feeling of the greatest gloom throughout all our camps.

Fremont telegraphs to Lincoln that he has left St. Louis with every available man and gun, and will release Mulligan and drive Price out of Missouri or perish in the attempt.

It is reported that a flag of truce came in this afternoon with a letter from Jeff. Davis to the President, proposing an armistice for ten days and a treaty of peace, and that the President dismissed the flag without reply.

Gen. McClellan, the President and Prince de Joinville reviewed five thousand cavalry and twenty batteries of field artillery near the Capitol to-day.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 24—It is thought by many persons here that Jackson went through the miserable farce of calling the Legislature together at Lexington yesterday for the purpose of passing the ordinance of secession. There are one hundred and eighty-two members of the Legislature, and probably not more than forty or fifty could have been present.

It is believed by some parties here that McCulloch, Rains and Harris will march on this point, and Price on Boonville simultaneously.

A gentleman who arrived here this evening, from Sedalia, has many particulars of Price's army and the surrender of Lexington. His information is no doubt from Secession sources, but I give his statements as received and for what they are worth. He understood that there was little general fighting at Lexington, the principal contests being between pickets. The loss of the Federal forces he gives at 150 killed, and 56 wounded. Of the rebels, 61 killed, and 80 or 90 wounded. This is, I presume, totally incorrect, as there is every reason to believe the Secession loss ten times as great as that of the Unionists.

Price says he had nearly thirty thousand men at Lexington when the engagement began, and that they were all well armed, having received weapons from McCulloch, who was rumored to have been in Saline county, on the 14th, with twenty-five thousand men, hastening forward to join Price's forces.

Another report was that McCulloch had eleven thousand men. Silth twelve pieces of artillery. He further states, that he learned Harris, with 8,000 men, was last evening eight miles west of Georgetown, and encamped there, and that Col. Earle had reached Sedalia this morning with forty or fifty cavalry in double quick.

Edward Magedin was seen on Saturday, in Lexington, on Col. Marshall's horse. He says he was well treated by the Federalists.

My informant heard a story which he believes authentic, that Col. Montgomery with six hundred men met, near Pleasant Hill, a small band of secessionists, and killed ten of them, and thirteen afterwards, he met the rebel scouts with two of his soldiers as prisoners; and that he shot all five of them, and buried them in one grave.

It was reported that three thousand of Major Sturgis' command, while going to reinforce Mulligan, were surrounded by five thousand of Rains' men, attacked near Springfield, and five hundred of Sturgis' troops killed.

The loyalty of Maj. Sturgis' force was made known by the interruption of a messenger from him.

A rumor is current that Sam Houston had entered Arkansas with twenty-one thousand rebels—doubtless a *canard*.

Price, it is rumored, declared that he wanted no more men from the Southern Confederacy.

Great activity has continued in Jefferson all day, and it is supposed that a general battle—the severest yet fought in Missouri—will occur in a few days in Pettis county.

Gen. Price is reported to have fifteen hundred baggage wagons.

Some seven hundred Unionists at Tuscumbia, and Gen. Hunter and his command at Rolla have been ordered to Jefferson and will arrive to-night.

It is believed in military circles here that McCulloch and his men have made a junction with Price's army.

Everything is active at the capital, and the soldiers are burning for a fight with the rebels, which they will probably have in a few days.

Gen. Fremont is expected here to take command of the Federal forces in the anticipated forthcoming battle.

Sp cial to the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, September 23.—A close reconnoissance to-day developed the fact that the rebels are extending their line of fortifications from Munson's Hill toward Springfield Station and Alexandria. There are two large earthworks in progress of erection at Mason's Hill, directly south of Munson's Hill, commanding the Columbia turnpike, and surrounded by deep ditches.

Recently a released prisoner, from Richmond, represents that the Union prisoners there, who are wounded, are most infamously maltreated by the rebel surgeons who perform amputations and capital operations where there is not the slightest need, nearly all resulting fatally. The only persons showing humanity toward the prisoners are Georgians and Louisianians. The commandant of the Virginia Unionists is said to be infamous. Sixteen officers, including one Colonel, and forty privates had escaped. Four hundred prisoners were to be sent to Baton Rouge this week, and it is intended to send them all South, to prevent their escape. Many are suffering for want of clothing, and Gen. Scott is to send them some.

It is stated that the rebel force at Richmond is about 16,000, and with the exception of Alabamians and Mississippians all want woolen clothing and shoes.

A lady who visited Manassas states that there are 180,000 men under Beauregard.

The woods on the eastern slope of Arlington Heights are burning to-night.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The *Times'* Washington dispatch says the excitement of to-day has been the news from Missouri, and the probability of the surrender of Col. Mulligan's command at Lexington. I shall not be surprised, however, to learn that before this reaches you Gen. Fremont had taken the field in person, cornered Price and his rebel crew and forced him to surrender.

The *Tribune's* dispatches say it is not unlikely that Gen. Fremont will be considered responsible, and the disaster may be the immediate occasion for his removal. The matter will be considered in a Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

A New Military Move.

For some time past the citizens of this vicinity have been apprehensive of the troops under Gen. Hardee being ordered to the Mississippi river, and the order has come. On yesterday morning Col. Claiborne's regiment left their camp at Hill's Ferry, for the Mississippi river; and it is expected that each succeeding day will bring orders for another regiment until all the troops that are now in this country, (except, perhaps, two regiments) will be seen on their march eastward.

The cause of this move is not known to us, but we can readily conjecture from the news recently received from Kentucky, where they are going to.

It is now that citizens of this and surrounding counties can see the necessity for preparing to defend our soil. With only two regiments of troops stationed on our border, there is no telling how soon we may be called upon to shoulder our guns and drive back the abolition vandals of Abraham Lincoln, who may pay us a visit. Now that all can see the practicability of arming, organizing, and preparing for the conflict, we hope to see some action taken in the premises before we leave another paper. Come, citizens, there is no time to be lost. We must prepare to fight, or submit to be invaded. *Pocahontas Herald, Sept. 20.*

THOSE ST. LOUIS—The Provost Marshal has notified all the banks and savings institutions in the city to furnish him, within twenty-four hours, full lists of their stockholders, and the amount of stock held by each. The object of the demand is not known. It creates consternation among Secession stockholders, who think the movement looks to confiscation.

Enlistments for the War.

ALBANY, September 24.—The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, at least five hundred thousand men should be enrolled for the war at the earliest possible day, and that this State should furnish at least one hundred thousand of that number.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to adopt the most rigorous measures by public meetings, through the press, and otherwise, to arouse the people to the importance of supporting the government with men and money in the present emergency.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the general government the propriety of giving to each volunteer hereafter enlisted, either $50 of the bounty promised to the soldiers at the termination of the war, or one month's pay in advance, at the time of his enlisting.

The Value of Action.

When the Duke of Wellington was compelled, in the Peninsula campaign, by a superior force, to remain for a time in a state of inaction, one-third at least of his troops become inmates of hospitals. It is said that Garibaldi's volunteers, who achieved such brilliant success against the greatest odds in the field, became sick in large numbers as soon as they had nothing to do; but the moment the enemy came in sight, the hospitals were speedily emptied, and the sick rushed to the front of the battle, eager to share with their comrades its perils and its glories. Another illustration of the happy influence of excitement upon the health occurred some years ago during the prevalence of yellow fever in Havana. It was rumored that an enemy's fleet was approaching, and in this new and exciting occupation of that public mind the people forgot to be sick, and for some days there was not a single case of the epidemic.

In all wars, even when conducted under the most favorable circumstances, the losses from sickness are much greater than those of battles. If it were proposed to storm Old Point or Arlington Heights, we should naturally shudder at the loss of life which would be the consequence, and yet a camp life of inaction will kill more men than all the enemy's cannon could destroy if they played upon our columns for twenty-four hours. We have no earthly doubt that a southern army could march upon Philadelphia and capture that city with less loss of life than it, or any other army, would suffer from sickness by remaining the same time in camp.—*Ex.*

THE STEAMER GORDON.—An exciting report, which indicated the probable capture of this steamer, prevailed through the streets yesterday forenoon, but about 10 o'clock she made her appearance, which immediately relieved all apprehension, and she soon came to anchor off the wharves. Early yesterday the blockaders were noticed going to sea, when the Gordon went after them to observe their movements. After going some distance from the land, they went to a sailing vessel which was, no doubt, one of their own. After the purpose of the Lincoln vessels was noticed, the Gordon was put about and returned to port. The Vandalia, sloop-of-war, stood in near the bar yesterday afternoon, and was fired at by the forts, but she was out of range.—*Charleston Courier, 27th.*

A CHANGE.—One of the finest of the palatial brown stone fronts fronts on Madison square, erected, without regard to cost, upon the most expensive and eligible lots, was built some years ago, and presented by her father to the wife of one of our dry goods merchants engaged exclusively in the southern trade. The house and all its magnificent furniture, in good times, are worth perhaps sixty thousand dollars, and the fee in the lady's name. The husband, of course, has become hopelessly insolvent, and can see no way of securing his support. The wife has property (some of it *contraband*) at the South, but cannot get no remittances. There they live in that palace of fashion, in all the mockery of millionaire wealth, the envy of ignorant passers by, unable to command a supporting income, unable to procure a tenant for so expensive an establishment, (which they would gladly let for an almost nominal rent,) pointing anew the well worn moral, "all that glitters is not gold." And New York can furnish a thousand such instances to-day.—*N. Y. Cor. Boston Post.*

THE WISDOM OF OUR ANCESTORS.—It is singular that the persons who are most loud in magnifying the pretended advantage, in point of wisdom, of ancient over modern times, are the very same who are the most loud in proclaiming the superiority, in the same respect, of old men above young ones. What has goes them in both cases seems to have been the prejudice of names. It is certain that, if there be some reasons why the old should have the advantage over the young, there are, at least, the same reasons for times that are called modern having it over times that are called ancient. There are more; for decrepitude, as applied to persons, is real—as applied to times, it is imaginary. Men, as they acquire experience, lose the faculties that might enable them to turn it to account. Is it not so with times? The stock of wisdom acquired by ages is a stock transmitted through a vast number at generations, from men in the perfection of their faculties. The stock of knowledge transmitted from one period of a man's life to another period of the same man's life, is a stock from which, after a certain period, large deductions are every minute making by the scythe of time.

Grass Seed, Field Seed and Garden Seeds.

A FULL supply Herds Grass, Red clover, Blue grass, Orchard Grass, Timothy and Clover Seeds, whole and retail. R. G. CRAIG & CO., Seed Warehouse, Cor. Second and Union streets.

Notice to Absent Soldiers.

FORT PILLOW, September 28 1861.

ALL soldiers absent on leave from this post to hasten to join the 5th Regiment of Arkansas volunteers, or they will be reported to headquarters immediately. By order of

J. C. TAPPAN, Col. Commanding.

G. WEBB, Adjut. at Post. se 29

TAKEN UP.

ON the 20th instant, one small BAY PONY, which the owner can have by calling at my house, eight miles from Memphis, on the Pigeon Roost road, in the neighborhood of Log Hill creek, after proving property, paying charges, and taking him away.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Strayed or Stolen.

A BLACK or dark brown HORSE, eight or nine years old, branded on the left shoulder with the letter A T., had on a saddle with horse, and belongs to the Confederate army. Any information of him left at the government stable, on Monroe street, will be suitably rewarded.

THOS PETERS, A. Q. M.

NEW SOUTHERN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

THE undersigned have now in press, and about the first day of September next will publish, a

NEW SOUTHERN ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

BY REV. ALEX M. SCOTT, D. D.,

Late President of South Carolina College, in this State.

Dr. Scott is a Tennessean by birth and education, and he has been a practical teacher in various parts of the South and West for thirty years. He has made English Grammar a specialty, and, perhaps, has taught his studies to more persons than any other in the southern Confederacy.

The forthcoming work has been examined in MS. by many of the ablest and most competent teachers, and entirely adapted to the purposes of school instruction.

The rules are few and concise—besides, the illustrations are numerous, and the notes just enough to elucidate and explain.

The examples in parsing are mostly new, and the book will show on almost every page that it is a

SOUTHERN WORK BY A SOUTHERN AUTHOR.

We appeal to teachers and all others interested in the cause of the Southern Education to sustain us in this attempt to furnish School Books for our people. Let us have no more School Books or teachers from the North. Let our divorce from those fanatics who have grown rich upon our industry, and who are now seeking to subjugate us, be cut-aided to our literature in all its departments.

The price of the Grammar will be 75 cents.

Liberal arrangements made to supply schools, etc., etc. Booksellers furnished on a liberal discount.

We have also in preparation, from the same author, a new speller.

B. TUTTON & FRETTON.

se 28 tw

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Gilbert, Andrews & Co., has been, by mutual consent, dissolved, by the retiring of W. F. and Leonard Gilbert. The business and concern will be continued as heretofore at the old stand, 264 main street.

A. L. ANDREWS & CO.

se 28 1w

NEW LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

JEFFERSON ST., NEAR THE NEW THEATER,

Lutz, Windle & Co., Proprietors.

HAVING removed from our old stand, on Monroe to Jefferson st., we begin anew our old custom received by the public generally, that we are again prepared to continue to do our line in the style and of style. Our buggies and carriages are all new and elegant, our horses are of the best class and well trained to be ladies saddle. Our turnouts shall not be surpassed in the city.

Particular attention will be given to horses on board. Either by the feed, day or month. Our terms are moderate, and we solicit a share of the public patronage.

LUTZ, WINDLE & CO.

P. S.—One of the best stands in the city for drovers, also stock bought and sold. se 28 2t

TO THE LADIES.

FASHIONABLE AND ELEGANT

DRESS MAKING,

IN ALL ITS VARIETIES!

LADIES furnishing their silk and woolen material will receive cut and fitted, and their work finished in the neatest prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen's Wants and Childrens' Clothing cut and basted at