Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

We give, elsewhere, the official communication of Maj-Gen PRICE to Gov. CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, commander-in-chief of the Missouri forces, announcing the result of the fight at Lexington. Gen. PRICE estimates the fruits of the victory in a modest yet decidedly favorable manner, and awards to his gallant command the highest meed of praise that could be bestowed. The triumph was a decided one—the spoils taken immense, and the southern rights men of Missouri, and of the whole South, owe to Gen. P. and his gallant officers and men a debt of gratitude that will not be forgotten.

NEWSPAPER ORGANISM.

An impotent effort has recently been made—whether prompted by malice or ignorance we have not stopped to inquire—to produce the impression that this Journal, through that convenient species of adaptation known as newspaper *organism*, professes to reflect the political sentiments of some particular dignitary in power. It would be a condescension in us to notice this ridiculous imputation for the purpose of systematically refuting it; nor do we propose to enter upon the bootless task, when our daily editorial utterances, sparing the shortcomings of neither friend nor foe, furnish proof to the contrary so incontestible and satisfactory. The readers of this paper, who have been careful to scan its columns, have not been slow to observe that it has always acted strictly upon principle, and independently of all stock-jobbing cliques and corrupt combinations. At times we have battled in the political arena with the majority—then with a fearful and almost hopeless minority, facing the objurgations of contemporaries who have since seen and acknowledged the propriety of our position.

But our ideas of the proper and legitimate functions of the press are such, that we can never look upon journalistic organism—the servile reflection of another's official opinions—otherwise than as a prostitution of its great purposes. Nor is a timid and subservient truckling to popular opinion less disgraceful or obnoxious. The independent journalist, who unsparingly uses the scalpel upon such cancerous excrescences as properly fall within the jurisdiction of his surgery, may expect to incur the carping malice of his victims. If he wills what he thinks, and has the manliness to think the truth, he may at once anticipate being assailed on all sides, alike by bold and insolent incumbents of high places, blackguard editors of unrecognized presses, and the yelping cur dogs of anonymous correspondents. Such manifestations of harmless malice, however, have with us always furnished the surest guaranty of the propriety of our course. We can never be bullied into silence by one of these classes, nor can we be induced to turn aside for the purpose of kicking the other into an infamous notoriety.

The opinions which we promulgate we are responsible for, ourselves, and do not claim for them invariable popularity with the great mass of the people. Bold and independent journalism spurns any other policy, and extraneous dictation can never force any other upon us. Official or party organism can find no favor with this paper in the future, as it has never done so under its present proprietary and editorial auspices in the past. As the faithful custodian of the people's rights, and as a trusty sentinel upon the watch-tower of popular liberty, it will always seek to be eager to detect and prompt to expose any short comings in the conduct of officials of every character, without regard to a disgusting partiality or an impotent favoritism.

THE COTTON AND PRODUCE LOAN.

When our government authorities first devised the present scheme of the cotton and produce loan, we pointed out the impossibility of its proving a success so long as the blockade of our sea coast should continue; and accordingly advocated, in common with other southern journals, the purchase of the cotton crop by government, but a part payment being made to planters, in advance. As the war progresses and the prospect of having the blockade broken up, either by our own or foreign enterprise, is not very immediate, the attention of the country is again being attracted to this subject. Mr. MEMMINGER has, in view of this fact, recently given an unofficial notification that if matters continue as they are, some step will soon be taken by government to relieve the planting interest, so that they may not be forced above all others, to bear the brunt of the war.

The probable manner in which this will be done is adverted to in a late article, which we find in the New Orleans *Delta*, as a plan suggested by practical and experienced men, and amounts to a suggestion that government send an agent to the chief cotton marts, whose business it shall be to advance treasury notes on cotton that is picked and baled, and under shed in the interior, and out of reach of any sudden invasion of our enemies.

To explain further, we append the following paragraph from our cotemporary:

Let an advance of five cents per pound be made on cotton classing middling, and other grades in proportion. For this advance the planter shall give an obligation that when the cotton is sold this advance will be refunded to the agent of the government with interest at eight per cent. The factor of each planter shall join in obligations with the planter to this effect. The item of interest stated above would more than pay the expenses of the government agency. The Confederate notes advanced to the planters do not bear interest. But if it should be decided that the party receiving the advance shall pay the expenses of the agent sent to sample and weigh the cotton, then the government should not charge any interest on the obligation given for the advance. The factor should be required to keep the cotton insured while under advance, and in case of loss by fire the insurance to be paid to the agent of the government.

The only valid objection that can be urged against this plan is the feature of having such an extensive government agency throughout every section of the Confederacy, with its concomitant frauds, swindlings and peculations. But even this evil may be ameliorated to the extent by vigilance, energy and judgment, on the part of those in authority. Caution in the selection of agents, and a judicious censorship over them after being installed in office, is all that is required for the purpose.

As government will be compelled very soon to move in this matter, our opinion, as based upon a letter written some weeks since by the Secretary of the Treasury, leads us to believe that a plan, not differing very widely from the above, will finally be devised, and carried out with promptitude and energy. Certainly it will be hailed with satisfaction by our planters.

NEW ORLEANS.

Our information from the Crescent City, received through private sources, is to the effect that the State and city authorities are energetically engaged in preparing for the defense of the important interests on the lower Mississippi, should the Federal fleet now afloat attempt to make an attack upon that section. Gov. MOORE fully appreciates the importance of New Orleans to Louisiana and the Confederacy, and is vigorously co-operating with the Confederate and city officials in preparing to resist the threatened invasion, and defend the city from spoliation.

Prominent among the steps taken is a daily drill of all the citizens capable of bearing arms. This preparation is universally pursued every day, and the citizen soldiery—the *militia*—will soon become experts in the arts of war. In this particular the energy displayed by the citizens of the Crescent City might with great propriety be emulated elsewhere.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Through our Georgia exchanges, we have returns from several counties in the State, which clearly indicate the re-election of Gov. Brown by a handsome majority. The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, a warm advocate of the election of Mr. Nisbit, concedes the success of Brown.

REPORTS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

We find the following special dispatch in the Knoxville *Register*, giving details of the situation of affairs in Western Virginia, as per the latest advices received at Lynchburg:

LYNCHBURG, October 3.—Intelligence to Saturday last from Big Sewell Mountain has been received. No attack on our forces had been made by the enemy since Tuesday week last, when they were repulsed. Heavy skirmishes occurred, however, on Wednesday and Thursday, resulting in some loss to the enemy.

Gen. LORING joined Gen. LEE on Friday last, with six thousand men, and the latter's command now numbers about twelve thousand effective fighting men.

It is understood that Gen. LEE intends making an attack immediately on ROSENCRANZ, and no doubt is entertained of his being able to defeat him, and drive him out of the country.

The Richmond papers to-day contain a report of the defeat of ROSENCRANZ on Friday last, and that the whole northern army was retreating from Northwestern Virginia; but the above intelligence, which is latest, shows the report to be unfounded.

We believe the conclusion of the last paragraph to be incorrect, and that the information from Lynchburg is also untrue, so far as the dates are concerned. Our dispatches from Richmond, published yesterday morning, say that the fight took place on Saturday and Sunday morning, a day after Gen. LEE was reinforced as stated, and that the Federal forces did not retreat until Sunday, instead of Friday, as stated by the *Register's* correspondent. Gen. LEE has, we doubt not, defeated the enemy to the full extent of our previous reports.

PENSACOLA IN DANGER.

The Montgomery (Alabama) *Mail*, of the 1st instant, has been informed by Mr. MARZONI, editor of the Pensacola *Observer*, that the Federals have established themselves on the mainland opposite to and immediately in front of Pensacola. The *Observer* says that as there is an elevated ridge two and a half miles distant across the bay from the city, if the enemy is not dislodged before he erects strong batteries, he can easily shell Pensacola. We have batteries in front of Pensacola which can sweep the bay, but they are not capable of reaching the elevated land beyond it. This is a matter which needs the immediate attention of our military authorities. Although we have forces and batteries which could prevent a landing of Federal forces in Pensacola, or on our side of the bay, yet it would be a bad affair to suffer the incident foe to bombard the city with impunity. Mr M. informs us that there is not at this time effective forces at the navy yard to drive the Federals off of the neck of land they occupy in front of the city.

The editor of the *Mail* says it may be the plan of the enemy to effect a landing of a large force on that place and then attempt an inland invasion, and if he is successful in his march upon Montgomery, which, without resistance, he could reach in ten or fifteen days, are we prepared to repel such invasion? Our people believe we are. But where is the army, where are the batteries, where are the arms to protect the plantations, or to defend Montgomery against the rapid approaches of a well appointed army of twenty or fifty thousand regular soldiers and marines? Forewarned, we should be forearmed. We may all have something to do within the next month.

THE TWO VICTORIES IN VIRGINIA.

The telegraph yesterday morning brought us the gratifying intelligence of two more signal victories in Virginia, that of Gen. LEE over ROSECRANZ, and that of Gen. JACKSON over REYNOLDS. Our successes thus far in this war, have been of such a character as to almost lead us to apprehensions of ultimate reverses. We might yield to this apprehension were it not for a knowledge of the justice and holiness of the glorious cause in which we are engaged. We have an almost superstitious conviction that the God of battles is with us, and will remain with us to the end. Such a series of triumphs is unknown in the history of warfare, and were the North not lost to every sense of humane feeling, they would save the further effusion of human blood by at once acknowledging the invincibility of our arms, and thus put an end to the war.

FREMONT COURT-MARTIALED.

Our dispatches this morning announced the fact that the abolition element of the Republican party, as represented by the BLAIRS, has, so far, controlled the powers at Washington as to have brought FREMONT, the late pet of the war party, under the displeasure of LINCOLN and his advisers. If the South will be content to let the northerners alone they will defeat themselves. Their wranglings augn nothing of success.

EX-GOVERNOR MOREHEAD.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: On Tuesday afternoon last Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, and Dorrett, of the Louisville *Courier*, arrived at New York, in custody of Lieutenant Lester, U. S. A., and a guard of eleven regular soldiers. The prisoners were landed from the Amboy boat, and marched from the wharf, surrounded by their military escort, to the Astor House, where the Governor was put in one room and his companion in another. They were treated to good dinners, and then conveyed to more homely quarters at Fort Lafayette.

HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.—The Knoxville *Register*, of the 4th, says that the report that this gentleman has escaped into Virginia, is confirmed by Capt. R. G. Stoner, of Mt. Sterling, who with a company of 30 men, escorted a large lot of stock through Pound Gap into Virginia. They fell in with Mr. Breckinridge near that gap, and traveled with him several days in Western Virginia. The report that a number of Kentucky Lincolnites contemplated invasion of Virginia through Pound Gap, it seems, is not without foundation.

MAURY COUNTY FAIR.—Notwithstanding the war times, and the gloom that is necessarily spread over the whole country, the directors of the Maury County Agricultural and Mechanical Society have determined, as has already been announced, to hold the annual fair as usual this season, and appropriate the proceeds to the outfitting of the Maury county volunteers. The fair is to be held next week. Gov. Harris will deliver the annual address on Tuesday or Wednesday.

THE LINCOLN RAID IN FENTRESS.—We have heretofore alluded to the operations of the Lincolnites in Fentress county, Tenn., which resulted in the death of five southern men, including the sheriff of the county. The Knoxville *Register* of the 4th says: There is a rumor on our streets that the southern men have rallied, and with reinforcements from the neighborhood and from this city, have driven back the invaders and taken a large number of prisoners.

☞ James W. Wall, of Burlington, New Jersey, George L. Rowne, Cooperstown, New York, and Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, have been released from their confinement at Fort Lafayette. They all took the oath of allegiance to the United States government, and were, therefore, discharged.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT VIRGINIAN.—John M. Preston, Esq., the father of Hon. Walter Preston, member of the Confederate Congress, died a few days since at his residence in Smyth county. The deceased was one of the most distinguished, esteemed and useful citizens of Southwest Virginia.

☞ Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Carter, President of Soule University, Texas; Rev. Dr. F. C. Wilkes, of Texas; and the editor of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, also of Texas, formerly, have authority from the Secretary of War to raise a regiment of cavalry "for the war." The regiment is now being recruited.

☞ The New Orleans *Delta* learns that the United States blockading steamer Vincennes, at Pass-a-l'Outre, came over the bar on Wednesday and seized several pilot boats. After manning them they were sent to guard different small inlets and passes into the river.

☞ The Lynchburg *Republican* of the 30th ult. states that another installment of free negroes was sent from that place the day before to Gen. Beauregard, who will find ample employment for them in throwing up his intrenchment in front of Washington and Alexandria.

WINTER QUARTERS.—The quartermaster's department of the Confederate government has contracted for the erection, near Richmond, of several hundred sheds, to be used as winter quarters for the army.

IRREGULARITY OF THE MAILS.

Our last paper from Memphis is dated last Sunday. We used to get them twenty-four hours' old—*Mobile Tribune, Oct. 3d.*

The southern mails are shockingly irregular. From Memphis the only paper received for three days is the *Avalanche*. Not a Richmond journal has reached our city since Sunday last. We direct the attention of the Confederate authorities to these defects in the postal service. They are particularly onerous to the press, which during the embargo upon northern sheets, has to depend exclusively upon those published within the Southern Confederacy.—*N. O. Bee, Oct. 3d.*

Complaints similar to the above are becoming so frequent, that we heartily join the *Bee* in calling the attention of the authorities to the matter.

☞ We have announced, on the authority of a Georgia paper, the arrival at Savannah of an iron-clad vessel, freighted with munitions of war, etc. The New Orleans *Delta* of the 4th says: "A reliable gentleman informs us that he was shown a copy of the manifest of the cargo of the vessel alluded to above, and that among other articles were the following: 200 cannons, 8,500 Enfield rifles, 20,000 army pistols, 15,000 sabers, 100,000 blankets, 65,000 army shoes, 2,000,000 percussion caps, 2 tons powder, a large lot of quinine and other articles much needed by the Confederate army."

TEXAS SALT.—The Galveston *News* has seen in that city, a sample of Texas salt which was brought from Corpus Christi, and equal in quality to the best Turk's Island, if not better. It is procured in almost unlimited quantities from Laguna Madre, without any other cost than that of gathering and putting it into sacks. At Lavaca it was selling at 65 cents per bushel, while Liverpool salt—inferior in quality—is selling at three or four times that price.

FIRE.—The dwelling house and most of the out-houses of Dr. I. P. Harrington, Holmes county, Mississippi, were burned on the night of the 30th ult. We are informed that nearly all of the clothing of the Dr. and his family were destroyed, also his furniture and the winter clothing for the servants, and the greater part of his provisions.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER ADVANCING.—Parties direct from Cumberland Ford, Ky., to Knoxville, report to the *Register* that Gen. Zollicoffer has advanced to the salt works at Goose Creek, which he has now possession of, and has shipped off a large quantity of salt which was cheerfully given up by the parties who had possession of the salt works.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that the Secretary of War has permitted Mrs. Phillips, her daughters and sister to leave the house of Mrs. Greenhow, where they were confined, and return to their own house upon parole that they will neither leave the house nor receive visitors.

☞ Hon. Robert J. Walker is out in the northern papers in a Union saving letter. We make a single extract:

If our fathers fought through seven long years of gloom, and poverty, and trial, to establish this Union, amid every sacrifice of blood and treasure, with their homes and principal cities often occupied by hostile arms, shall we, their children, refuse to encounter equal or even greater sacrifices to maintain unbroken this great and glorious Union? But thanks to a gracious Providence, this is not required. The war has not reached a single Northern State or city, and by prompt action we can suppress the rebellion within the next few months. We can replace the American flag over every acre of American soil, open every port to our commerce, and then only will the prosperity of New York and our whole Union be re-established.

Still "harping on my daughter," the "glorious Union." The immortal Robert J. is of the opinion that the rebellion may be suppressed within the next few months! He seems to be just now where Mr. Lincoln was when he first called out his three months' men. He has evidently been asleep, and has not heard of what has transpired since last May.

Proclamation from the Governor of Alabama.

Gov. Moore, of Alabama, has just issued the attached proclamation. It is intended to provide against the existence of evils in that State which we have too much reason to fear are prevalent elsewhere, and which can only be cured by the strong arm of the public authorities. The principles laid down for the government of trade by Gov. M. we deem just, and believe he has taken an important step in the right direction:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., October 2, 1861.

I have credible information that crudry persons in the cities of Mobile and Montgomery, and other parts of the State, are buying up the limited supply of the articles which are indispensable for the subsistence, clothing, and maintenance of our soldiers and people, for the purpose of monopolizing the trade in such articles, and realizing large and unreasonable profits. I deem it my duty to protest, in this public manner, against such conduct, and pronounce it unpatriotic and wicked; and I hereby notify all persons engaged in such speculations for the State of Alabama, not, under any circumstances, to buy at the unreasonable prices which may be exacted by such persons.

Those who would take advantage of the necessities of the country and its army, to enrich themselves by such means, cannot be regarded as its friends, and will meet with a merited retribution in due season. I have no condemnation or rebuke for merchants who are engaged in legitimate trade, and only exact just and reasonable profits. They subserve a purpose of unquestionable usefulness, by procuring and supplying the things which the people and the government need; and they manifest alike their patriotism and integrity by continuing to pursue a course of legitimate trade, uninfluenced by the opportunities for monopoly and extortion. It is due to the community which has patronized such merchants, as well as to the country, that they should sell their merchandise only to persons needing them for consumption, and in such quantities as may be needed for that purpose; thus contributing to defeat the designs of the harpies, who would speculate upon the necessities of the times. A. B. MOORE.

ST. LOUIS ITEMS.

From the St. Louis Republican, 4th inst.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.—An officer from Price's army at Lexington arrived in this city yesterday, with a flag of truce. The object of his visit has not been made public.

It is stated that the officers captured at Lexington, are to be sent to Memphis or some other place in the South, for safety, to be reserved till exchanged. Col. Marshall, we hear, has been exchanged for P. L. Hudgens, Esq., arrested by the Federal troops in Andrew county several days ago, and brought to the arsenal in this city.

The steamer Hannibal has been sent to Quincy, to bring down to St. Louis the privates of Col. Mulligan's Irish brigade, captured at Lexington, and subsequently released. They are to be brought here to be paid off. It is thought they will arrive here to-morrow morning.

Dispatches from the border state that General Lane's command surprised a superior force of Secessionists, at Papinsville, Mo., on the 21st, and, after a severe fight, routed them, with a loss of seventeen killed and a large number of wounded, on his side, while the enemy had forty killed, one hundred captured, and lost all their tents, wagons, and supplies.

It seems certain that the whole Missouri river region from Glasgow to Independence is swarming with secessionists, assembled from all parts of the State since the battle of Lexington; and that it will be hazardous for a steamboat with a small force of troops to venture up the river above Glasgow.

THE GUN BOAT NEW ERA.—The ferry-boat New Era, which has been fitted up as one of the gun boats for the lower Mississippi expedition, had steam up this morning, and looked in every way ready for an "engagement." She carries six 64-pounders, but has holes pierced for nine. The New Era, from her appearance, will be an ugly customer in action.

MILITARY PRISON.—A number of soldiers, found out on the streets last night without permits, were confined in Lieutenant Butterworth's prison. They were released this morning. Several prisoners were this morning sent to the arsenal, and others placed under orders for Cairo.

GOOD MATERIAL FOR THE GUN BOATS.—Commander Emmons and two experienced gunners—McElroy and MacDonald—together with twenty-four sailors, arrived here yesterday from Fort Ellsworth near Alexandria. They will take charge of the gun boats on the Mississippi.

ELEVENTH MISSOURI REGIMENT.—Captain Plummer, of the regular service, who fought with so much gallantry at Springfield, has been appointed Colonel of the eleventh Missouri regiment. The honor is well deserved.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The thirty-sixth Illinois regiment, numbering twelve hundred men, arrived here last night on the steamer Warsaw. They were without arms, but otherwise equipped.

☞ Two of the four Yankee prisoners, who escaped at Meridian, were arrested last Wednesday night, and came very near being hanged by the people. The ropes were ready, but milder influences prevailed. A third was seen and shot at, but got off in the dark. The Mississippians were in hot pursuit of him and the fourth fugitive.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.

[Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

Return of Gov. Wise to Richmond—His Position at Big Sewell Mountain held by Gen. Lee—Rumor of Wise's Appointment as Secretary of War—The Army of the Potomac ordered to fall back—The President Goes to Manassas—Three Hundred Citizens of Richmond seek Passports as Alien Enemies—Release of Messrs. Harris and McGraw—Arrest of Rev. Peyton Harrison—Candidates for Congress.

RICHMOND, September 30, 1861.

Gen. Wise, attended by Col. Hemingsen and several officers of his staff, arrived in town by the central train, Saturday. He went immediately from the depot to the War Department, where he was engaged all the afternoon in conference with the acting Secretary. The rough, active life of the camp seems to have greatly benefited the general's health. He left Richmond three months ago in very feeble condition, and he returns in appearance all sinew and strength. His arrival created a decided sensation here, especially among such of the old residents of the city as have been left at home. Personally he has always been popular with our citizens, and their good feeling would have been exhibited Saturday night in a serenade, but for the fact that the general was a guest of his brother-in-law, James Lyons, Esq., who resides two or three miles from town. When Gen. Wise left his command, fighting had been going on for two days with the enemy and the attack had not yet been abandoned, but the position was considered impregnable, and Gen. Lee was sanguine, with the reinforcements he had received, of driving back the Yankees discomfited.

A letter appears in the *Enquirer* of this morning, giving a very clear and well prepared statement of the circumstances attending Gen. Wise's refusal to obey the order of Gen. Floyd, to fall back to Meadow Bluff, from which it would appear that his conduct had been approved by Gen. Lee. Disobedience of orders among military men, however, is considered the worst of offenses, whatever may be the circumstances, and the partisans of Gen. Floyd will, probably, allege that no opinion of Gen. Lee, touching the tenability of the position on the Big Sewell Mountain, can effect the plain fact of Gen. Wise's declining to obey his superior officer. Meanwhile there is a rumor here that the disobedient General has been tendered the appointment of Secretary of War. He would certainly bring into office two important requisites, immense industry and independence; but the same imperious will which perplexed his operations in the western part of the State, would probaly render him an unpleasing Secretary to the army.

From the line of the Potomac we hear with some little surprise that our forces have been ordered to fall back from their advanced positions, a movement which indicates some very important event about to take place. In all the skirmishing which has occurred in the immediate neighborhood of the river, we have uniformly obtained the advantage, and at Lewinsville has Thursday it is said that a very brilliant success was only prevented by the accident of Col. Kershaw's fine regiment taking the wrong road. That the Confederate troops should be commanded to relinquish high points of ground, which they had occupied for some weeks to the enemy's discomfit, and strengthened by intrenchments, seems something remarkable. It may be that the blockade of the Potomac having been at last effected, the crossing of the river at some point heretofore not spoken of, has been determined upon, or it is possible that a general attack upon our lines by McClellan is apprehended immediately. Whatever may be the design, the order to fall back, in connection with another significant fact, has raised public expectation here to the highest pitch. *The President has gone to Manassas.* For the last week he has been occupying the cottage of Abram Warwick, a country retreat, distant five miles from the city, to enjoy some repose from the incessant annoyance of visitors. Now he is now with the army of the Potomac. Assuredly there is every reason to believe that a great battle is imminent, and you may possibly hear of it before this news of the President's departure reaches you through the tardy mail-bags.

The fact is stated in a morning paper, (and as you may suppose, it has excited a good deal of remark to-day,) that three hundred persons, hitherto residing in Richmond, have registered themselves as alien enemies, and requested and obtained free passes to remove to the North. That we shall be much better off without such people, in peace or war, is a matter about which there will probably be little difference of opinion, but it may be gravely questioned whether at this late day they should be permitted to go over to the enemy, qualified as they are, both by knowledge and disposition, to tell very much which the enemy should not know. Far more expedient would it be to liberate three hundred of the prisoners in the tobacco warehouses, for these men could tell nothing more than their imprisonment in a tobacco warehouse during a southern summer is, on the whole, a disagreeable experience, that they had been kindly treated, and they didn't see a Union man in Virginia.

And this reminds me to inform you that two of the most conspicuous among the prisoners here were released this morning, Messrs. Arnold Harris and Harvey McGraw, the gentlemen who came to Manassas, the second day after the battle, to procure the dead body of Col. Cameron. Mr. Harris, I understand, was discharged unconditionally, and is free to remain here as a citizen of the Confederate States, on taking the oath, if he pleases. Mr. McGraw obtains his enlargement with two days allowed him for departure to Lincoln's dominions. Just as the Confederate government had voluntarily given these gentlemen their liberty, we received intelligence of the arrest of the Rev. Peyton Harrison, of the Presbyterian church of Virginia, under circumstances of peculiar outrage of all decency. A son of this clergyman was killed in the battle of the 21st of July, leaving a young widow, a native of that part of the State which is in possession of the Yankees. Mr. Harrison ventured to escort his afflicted daughter-in-law to the home of her relatives, and was taken prisoner at Berkley Springs, in Morgan county. The fact of having had a son slain at Manassas, fighting against the cohorts of Lincoln, was enough to entitle this minister of the gospel to the lively hatred of the government at Washington.

Candidates for seats in the Confederate Congress are coming out in Virginia like frogs after a rain. As party lines have been wholly obliterated, and there are no questions of public policy upon which there exists any considerable difference of opinion, personal popularity will, in the majority of cases, determine the choice; but it is conjectural whether this is likely to insure us the very best representation. Among the candidates in various parts of the State are gentlemen in the military service of the country, who had better be left for the present in the command of their regiments. DIXIE

FROM PENSACOLA.

Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.]

PENSACOLA, October 1.—Pensacola is just now the dullest place in all creation; the soldiery, even, seem to have deserted the town for their camps. But of two things there is still an abundance—bright sunshine and salt water.

Capt. W. S. Lovell, who left here two weeks ago, chief of a volunteer artillery company, returned yesterday from his Mississippi home with a Confederate major's commission in his pocket. The major was an officer of the old government, and resigned on marriage to a daughter of the great and good Quitman, of Mississippi. He is not only an accomplished soldier, but a courteous gentleman, and his promotion is welcomed by all who know him personally and as an officer.

I am glad to hear Gen. Bragg so well spoken of in connection with the vacant Secretaryship of War. The press, everywhere, would do well to urge his claims at Richmond. We want no slow, laggard-blooded person in that position—the Confederacy needs a man of energy and talent, and one acquainted with the army, its wants and its necessities. Gen. Bragg is that man.

The enemies' tents seem to grow in number every day on the island; it may be all in the imagination or in the "glass." Wonder how Billy Wilson's crowd will take the capture in Missouri of their chum Mulligan.

Several storeships have arrived within the last two days, and appear to be discharging cargo on the island. There is but one war vessel in view, the Colorado.

☞ A private letter received in New Orleans, (says the *Bulletin*,) states that a Yankee force had landed on the main land, about twelve miles distant from Fort Pickens, and were busily engaged in throwing up earthworks. Some are of the opinion that the naval expedition, of which we have heard so much of late, is destined for Pensacola. We shall soon see.

Telegraphic News.

BOWLING GREEN, October 5.—A special dispatch to the Louisville Journal, dated Washington, the 2d, says that upon charges made by Col. Blair, Major Fremont has been ordered to report himself for trial by court martial.

Gen. Wool, of Fortress Monroe, has been ordered to supersede Gen. Fremont in the command of the West, and Gen. Mansfield has left for Fortress Monroe this afternoon, to supersede Wool. Gen. Wool has left the Fortress, and is on his way westward.

The rebels hereabouts are now acting on the defensive, fearing an assault from some quarter where they are most assailable. Affairs along the Potomac are quiet. The rebels have a number of masked batteries at all the principal points. At the Potomac creek eleven merchant vessels were fired upon by a rebel battery. The shots, however, fell short.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—Gen. Wool, who was superseded by Mansfield, has been assigned to no other duty.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., October 3.—Eighteen hundred rebels paroled from the main body for Georgetown. They intend to make demonstrations in vast numbers upon Georgetown, Jefferson City and St. Louis, and feel confident of their ability to take them.

The report of the removal of Fremont has created intense indignation among the Union men. There is great rejoicing among the Secessionists.

A gentleman who visited Benton barracks this afternoon, reports the greatest excitement among the troops, amounting almost to mutiny.

Gen. McKinstry has been ordered to the department of Cumberland, in Kentucky.

Dr. White, of Mulligan's brigade, brings information from Lexington to Monday night. Price left Lexington with the main body of his army, moving southward, to effect a junction with McCulloch and to give Fremont battle. Price anticipates an easy victory over Fremont at this point. Then he will move to St. Louis, where twenty-four thousand Secessionists will rise to welcome him with arms in their hands.

LOUISVILLE, October 4.—Special appeals have been made to the young men of Louisville, Jefferson county, and the adjoining counties. Every inducement is offered, but the work goes on slowly. Patriotism, State pride, love of country, and all the influences that urge men to gallant and glorious deeds, are insufficient to awake them. Not twenty recruits from the home guards of this city are in camp. The *Journal* thinks it very strange indeed.

NASHVILLE, October 5.—The Cumberland Ford correspondent of the Union and American, of September 30th, says: Zollicoffer has broken the enemy's encampment at Laurel Bridge, Laurel county, thirty-six miles distant, capturing three prisoners, a lot of baggage, arms, and ammunition. The enemy fled. He also has broke up their encampment at Goose Creek salt works, Clay county, capturing two prisoners.

Northern Dispatches.

Special to the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The steamer Delaware arrived at the navy yard this noon, with a body of marines from Philadelphia. The captain reports that the battery at Freestone Point was unmanned when he passed it this morning, the woods having been all cleared away, and that it opened upon him, firing about seven shots, none of which took effect. They were all good line shots, but they fell short or went over; two just grazed his deck. Capt. Cannon says about fifty vessels passed the battery up and down, but none were fired at except the Delaware.

From the disclosures of a rebel officer, it is ascertained that the battery at Freestone Point is commanded by H. J. Hariston, formerly a commander in the United States Navy, and that there are batteries on the Virginia side of the Potomac every two and a half miles from Occoquan to Mathias Point. The river is now considered by naval officers as effectually closed; our Potomac flotilla is insufficient to clear it of the numerous batteries upon its banks. A land attack is indispensably necessary, and it is believed that within a few days, perhaps a few hours, the rebels will attempt to cross the lower Potomac into Maryland. They will meet with a warm reception, but it may be necessary to strengthen our forces in that direction.

Special to the New York World.]

A flag of truce crossed the Potomac on some trifling subject, at Edwards Ferry, but the sentinels discovered that one man in the boat was sounding the river. The rebels were placed under arrest. Yesterday a lieutenant deserted from one of our regiments on the upper Potomac and went over to the rebels, giving them it is supposed, full information.

Special to the New York Tribune.]

Sherman's expedition to the southern coast will sail within three weeks. Fifteen or twenty regiments will have the privilege of going to Charleston, as the principal officers in the command believe, or to Mobile or New Orleans, as others conjecture. Gen. Veil's brigade of five regiments, now in camp here, will form a portion of the force, and will go to Fort Monroe, to sail thence within a few days. Gen. Sherman will not strike the only blow on the seaboard.

ANOTHER INDIAN FIGHT IN TEXAS.—The Galveston *News*, of the 26th ult., says the following account of Capt. Barry's fight with the Indians is taken from a letter to Mr. Barry, at Dresden, written by the second lieutenant of the company:

Capt. Barry left his camp, four miles northeast of the Brazos, on Monday, the 23d July. Traveling nearly a north course to Red river, about noon they had reached the Little Wichita. The pack on one mule became deranged, and three men of the guard stopped to fix it. The main company proceeded on its march. The officer of the guard thinking they delayed too long, sent back our men to ascertain the cause. The main command, in the mean time, had arrived at the creek, and were watering their stock. The Indians, about 100 in number, charged the men with the pack mule, and killed three of them. The other four outran them and gave the alarm to Capt. Barry, who immediately formed his men and ordered the charge. The Indians run, and they had a running fight for fifteen miles—the Indians running over toward and up the Brazos. They succeeded in killing eleven of our Indians, took some ten ponies, and picked up about fifty fine blankets the Indians dropped in the fight. About half the Indians were armed with guns. With the exception of the three killed, none of our men were hurt.

☞ Gen. Prof. Mitchell has gone to work for fifving the hills back of Cincinnati. He has a large number of workmen engaged. He is also fortifying the hills on the opposite side in Kentucky.

☞ The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says not less than one million two hundred thousand dollars are now daily paid out by the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

NO COTTON FROM CHARLESTON!—It is now settled by the patriotism of our shippers, and the will of the people of Charleston, that no cotton will be shipped from this port to foreign nations. The embargo which Congress has failed to put upon the exportation of cotton, the people of South Carolina have imposed upon themselves. But it will be in vain for the people of South Carolina to practice this act of self-sacrifice and patriotism unless it is supported by the people of the other States in our seaport towns. If cotton is exported from Savannah, Mobile, or New Orleans the policy fails. Foreign nations, by obtaining partial supplies of cotton, through a blockade rendered ineffectual for the purpose, will hope for more; and thus be induced to withhold that decisive action, which should be enforced, to rid themselves and us of a blockade which no nations should respect on account of its illegality, according to the law of nations. Will the patriotism of the planter and the merchant join together in these cities as they have done in Charleston, and withhold our cotton from the markets of the world? Our cause and destiny is one. Let us also have one policy; and satisfy foreign nations by our free and resolute control of our property, that we cannot be used for their purposes, against their rights and ours; and that to obtain our unreciprocal productions, they must be true to their own rights and honor. We wish free and open trade with them; but a furtive trade, by the permission or neglect of our enemies, we reject and spurn.—*Charleston Mercury.*

GOT HIM.—We learn from a gentleman belonging to the Mississippi 4th regiment, that one day last week, as Capt. Tom Woodward's company of cavalry was passing through Logan county, two of the men were following the main body, at a considerable distance from it, and were met by some three or four Lincolnites who determined to try to take them. They stopped themselves with stones, and at the same moment attacked both of the soldiers. One of them was struck in the head, knocked down and rendered insensible, but the other, not being hurt much, was rushed upon by all the assassins, and while they were struggling with him, the wounded man revived, and firing away with his gun, killed one of the fellows, and the others ran away. The man who was killed was named Porter, and the soldier who shot him is a young man named Trice, from New Providence.—*Clarksville Chronicle.*

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

GEN. PRICE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD, CAMP WALLACE, LEXINGTON, September 23, 1861.

To the Hon. Claiborne F. Jackson, Governor of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following report of the action which terminated on the 20th inst. with the surrender of the United States forces and property at this place, to the army under my command:

After chastising the marauding armies of Lane and Montgomery, and driving them out of the State, and after compelling them to abandon Fort Scott, as detailed in my last report, I continued my march toward this point with an army increasing hourly in numbers and enthusiasm.

On the 10th inst., just as we were about to encamp for the day, a mile or two west of Rose Hill, I learned that a detachment of Federal troops and Home Guards were marching from Lexington to Warrensburg to rob the bank in that place and plunder and arrest the citizens of Johnson county, in accordance with Gen. Fremont's proclamation and instructions. Although my men were greatly fatigued by several days' continuous and rapid marching, I determined to press forward so as to surprise the enemy if possible at Warrensburg. Therefore, after resting a few hours, we resumed the march at sunset, and marched without intermission until two o'clock in the morning; when it became evident that the infantry, very few of whom had eaten a mouthful in two-my-two hours, could march no further. I then halted them, and went forward with the larger part of my mounted men till we came, about daybreak, within view of Warrensburg, where I ascertained that the enemy had hastily fled about midnight, burning the bridges behind them. The rain began to fall about the same time.

This circumstance, coupled with the fact that my men had been fasting for more than twenty-four hours constrained me to abandon the idea of pursuing the enemy that day; my infantry and artillery having come up, we encamped at Warrensburg, whose citizens vied with each other in feeding my almost famished soldiers. An unusually violent storm delayed our march the next morning till nine o'clock; we then pushed forward rapidly, still hoping to overtake the enemy. Finding it impossible to do this with my infantry, I again ordered a detachment to move forward, and placing myself at their head continued the pursuit to within two and a half miles of Lexington, when, having learned that the enemy were already within town, and it being late, and my men fatigued by a forced march, and nearly without provisions, I halted for the night.

About day-break the next morning a sharp skirmish took place between our pickets and the enemy's outposts. This threatened to become general. Being unwilling, however, to risk a doubtful engagement, when a short delay would make success certain, I fell back two or three miles and awaited the arrival of my infantry and artillery; these having come up, we advanced upon the town, driving the enemy's pickets until we came within a short distance of the city itself. Here the enemy attempted to make a stand, but they were speedily driven from every position, and forced to take shelter within their intrenchments. We then took possession without any resistance of the college, which building they had securely fortified, and opened upon them a brisk fire from Bledsoe's battery, which, in the absence of Capt. Bledsoe, who had been wounded at Big Dry Wood, was gallantly commanded by Capt. Emmett McDonald, and by Parson's battery, under the skillful command of Capt. Guibor.

Finding after sunset that our ammunition, the most of which had been left behind on the march from Springfield, was nearly exhausted, and that my men, thousands of whom had not eaten a particle in thirty-six hours, required rest and food, I withdr