Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Nashville papers of the 9th inst. bring us the message of Gov. HARRIS, an able State paper, which will be found in another column of this morning's APPEAL. The message opens with a succinct and interesting history of the political events of the last eight months, embracing particularly upon the causes which led so justly to the dismemberment of the old Union. "All that we have, and all that we hope for," it says with great truth, "is dependent upon a successful issue to this conflict. Not only our estates and rights of every description, but our liberty and our lives are staked upon the result."

Without at all disparaging the patriotism of other States, the Governor pays a merited compliment to Tennessee for the proud stand which she has taken in the war, and the alacrity with which she has responded to the draft made upon her devotion. Our people, he assures, have done more in the work of raising, organizing and equipping an army than was ever before accomplished by any State in the same length of time. In less than two months from the passage of the act of May last, for raising a provisional army, thirty thousand Tennessee volunteers were organized and thrown in the field. Beyond this quota called for, it seems they became compelled to decline the services of a large number of others that were tendered.

In the aggregate, Tennessee has enrolled thirty-eight infantry regiments, seven cavalry battalions, and sixteen artillery companies to the common defense. Attention is also called to the efficient services of the State military board, whose labors are visible in results of a tangible character. One instance of their utility is seen in the establishment of a cap factory, which has already yielded to the Confederate States over 12,000,000 of percussion caps, and is now producing nearly a quarter of a million per day.

The Legislature is advised to look to the comforts of our volunteers in service, so as to make provision, independently of Confederate legislation, against any privations or sufferings which they may endure, extending aid even beyond the article of clothing.

The Governor animadverts with some severity upon the extravagant speculation of Shylocks upon the necessities of the times, and recommends the adoption of measures to restrain the miscellevous extension. After calling attention to the necessity of re-districting the State so as to give Tennessee another representative in Congress according to the new apportionment, the Message concludes with a reference to financial and domestic matters, for the details of which we direct our readers to the document itself, found on our first page.

PREPARE FOR A PROTRACTED WAR.

The probable duration of the present war is a source of much speculation on both sides of the Atlantic, and particularly is an absorbing interest manifested on the subject by the people of the South. As its hardships and privations begin to press extensively upon us, it is quite natural that we should watch with some slight solicitude to see if any sign can be observed in the political zodiac at all ominous of peace. Accordingly we hear many sanguine assurances that before the blossoming of the next May flowers, the enemy will be driven beyond the limits of every slave State, and be forced by the argument of arms to extend us a national recognition.

We do not desire to discourage the brave patriots who have, with self-sacrificing devotion, offered their blood and money for the prosecution of this war in behalf of man's right to self-government: but it will be well for them not to make their preparations with the hope of conquering a speedy peace. Everything goes to show, indeed, that we are to have a protracted war, and we had as well sternly face the fact now so as not to be made the victims of disastrous disappointment in the future.

Two powerful nations, proud of their boasted strength, and having an implicit reliance upon their own invincibility, have been brought into the arena of bloody conflict to test their relative superiority in the accomplished art of arms. The one professes to regard the other as a disconsonant combination of refractory rebels, conspiring without cause against the best government on the face of the earth—divided in their counsels—without resources or money, and barely subsisting on a meager supply of "salt and potatoes." The other justly regards the enemy as a mercenary horde of hirelings, who are fighting for the perpetuation of tyranny and the establishment of a despotism more odious than any that has yet disgraced the history of America or Italy—who have trampled the Constitution in the dust with audacious disregard of its guarantees of justice, and who, in fine, are fiendishly bent on making them vassals and Helots to minister to the sordid and grasping ends of self. These two peoples—the North and the South—are inspired with a mortal animosity and want of respect for each other, whose bitterness adds fuel to the consuming flames of strife. The North avows her determination to carry the war on until the integrity of the old exploded American Union is fully restored, and the supremacy of Yankee domination—political and commercial—is re-established throughout the slave States.

The South, on the other hand, buoyed by the ardent impulses of patriotism, and animated by an instinctive love of republican liberty, has fully resolved never to lay down her arms in the contest until the last invader is driven from her soil, and the recognition of her right to be free and independent is extorted at any cost from the insolent and relentless adversary. Such is a simple statement of the issue that has been joined, involving mutual demands and concessions that are directly antagonistic, and which utterly irreconcilable. Complications, too, of a subordinate character enter into the consideration of the issue that assist materially in rendering its solution more difficult. Chief among these is the ignorance of the northern people in regard to the condition of affairs in the South. Gagged and venal presses—intimidated by the threats of mobs and the tyrannical censorship of Provost Marshals—have become studious falsifiers of known facts, and mendacious impositors upon popular credulity. It has been reserved for northern newspapers to reduce lying to such system as to make it an effective engine of war. To such an extent have they carried it, that the great mass of the northern people are to-day completely shrouded in ignorance as to the relative advantage thus far obtained by the parties to the conflict. They are led to believe that the rebels are "run to flight," "completely routed" or "cut to pieces" in every skirmish or battle that takes place, and where bold falsehoods will not satisfactorily establish the defeat of the Confederate troops, the acknowledgment that the contest was a "drawn" one is sometimes extorted with painful reluctance.

This persistent habit of atrocious falsehood will do more than anything else on earth to prolong the war. It makes pitiable dupes of those who are already miserable victims to taxation and tyranny, and holds out to them the delusive phantom of final success. Could the resources of the North possibly tolerate it, this rascally deception would fasten upon us a thirty year's war, equally as disastrous as that which devasted Germany in the seventeenth century. Even as it is, we need not expect peace until the energies of the nothern people are exhausted, and the sunlight of truth is made to pierce the dark cloud of error that veils their obstructed visions, and dispels the gathered mist of falsehood.

But should everything else be accommodated, should the inability of the North to subjugate us be conceded, and our independence even acknowledged, a question will arise in the division of the territory belonging to the old United States, involving the amount to which the South is entitled, which will greatly impede the progress of negotiations for peace. This, in our mind promises to prove a serious difficulty, and our people, daunted nothing, should stare it firmly in the face. We will do better, we repeat to look to these matters in advance than to have them suddenly sprung upon us in the future. They will discourage none but the weak-kneed and the cowardly, and he who shrinks from confronting them unawed, is unworthy of the freedom for which we battle. Possibly the olive branch of peace may be offered and accepted by the combatants ere six more moons are passed, but is it the part of wisdom and prudence to be prepared for a long and tedious conflict.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

A complete organization of both branches was effected on Tuesday, and after the delivery of Gov. Harris' message, business was proceeded with in a manner that indicates a determination on the part of the members to comply with the general desire of the public, and make the session as short as possible.

In the Senate resolutions were adopted to provide tabular statement of the census of 1860, for the use of the Legislature in apportioning the State, appointing J. O. Griffith & Co., and A. S. Camp & Co., printers for Senate till election of public printer, and selecting a committee to prepare and report rules. Bills were presented and read the first time. No. 1, providing for the re-districting of the State; No. 2, proposing to repeal the law respecting chancery courts, and for saving taxes to the State; No. 3, for the benefit of sheriffs, coroners, etc. A resolution was offered proposing a joint convention on Saturday next, for the election of Confederate Senators, which was laid over under the rule.

In the House, J. G. Mitchell, of Warren, was elected Doorkeeper, and Anderson Hill, of Knox, assistant.

Mr. Martin, of Shelby, offered a resolution providing for a joint committee, whose duty it shall be to report a bill at the earliest day practicable, apportioning the State into eleven Congressional districts, and also into districts for the election of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly. [Adopted.]

Mr. Martin, of Wilson, introduced a bill to increase the pay of the enlisted volunteers of Tennessee. [Increases the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers five dollars per month, to be paid by the State, and applies as well to those who shall hereafter volunteer as to those now in service.] Mr. Martin, of Shelby, introduced a bill to provide for obtaining jurors in criminal cases, and for other purposes. Mr. Estes introduced a bill to authorize the county court of Shelby county to be held at Memphis, all of which were read the first time.

Mr. Rankin offered the following resolution, which was laid over under the rules:

WHEREAS, The seats of certain gentlemen elect as Representatives of the people of Tennessee being at present vacant in this chamber, and rumors having been received by this body that said members, or some of them, had left their own State and government, and had sought protection at the hands of the enemies of their own people, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and report concerning the above facts at as early a period as practicable, and if any of the Representatives elect of the State of Tennessee are so reported, or found to be so by said committee, that then their seats be declared vacant, and the Governor be requested to issue writs of election immediate, that their places may be filled.

"THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.—The Nashville *Union* of Wednesday announces that Mr. HALDEMAN has it in contemplation to revive the publication of the Louisville *Courier* in Nashville. The arrangements, says the *Union*, will be completed in a day or two for commencing its publication.

GEN. R. H. ANDERSON.—The leader of the gallant exploit at Pensacola, some particulars of which was given in our telegraphic column yesterday, is a West Point graduate of 1842: then in the dragoons; promoted 1st Lieutenant, for his conduct at the fight of San Augustin, Mexico, August, 1848; promoted to a captaincy in 1858. Most of his service has been on the frontier. At the commencement of the present troubles he resigned his position in the Federal army, and was appointed, by Governor Pickens, Colonel of the First regiment South Carolina infantry, which position he held until his recent promotion to brigadier-general by President Davis. He is a native of South Carolina.

☞ The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 23d ult., says that Chase has prepared an exposition of the law relating both to the confiscation of southern property and the prohibition of commercial intercourse with the South. It gives positive assurances that money on deposit in banks and elsewhere in Northern States will not be disturbed unless there is reason to believe that it is to be used in aid of the South. The matter of fact, that it belongs to a resident of the States declared to be in a state of insurrection is not to be considered a reason for its arrest, and it may remain on deposit as undisturbed as if it were owned in the North.

☞ The Huntsville *Advocate* learns that Gov. Moore has promised to send to the Ladies' Aid Society there cloth enough to make 200 overcoats for our soldiers, and that the society will make them up. These coats are to be given to the destitute soldiers in the service who have no one at home to provide for their wants. Those who are able to buy overcoats for their sons or relatives in the army are expected to do so. It is only the destitute ones that the State authorities are now trying to provide for against the severity of winter.

☞ The Huntsville *Democrat* of the 9th announces that two Alabama regiments are in camp at that place, and adds: We regret to say that the mumps and measles still prevail extensively, and the number unfit for duty amounts to 200 or 400. Most of the cases, however, are light and many are convalescent. The latter class of patients generally leave the hospital and are taken into private houses until well enough to return to camp. Several hundred in both regiments are, strange to say, still subject to measles and mumps.

☞ The merchants of Shreveport, La., held a meeting on the 1st inst., and agreed upon the following rates as a standard price upon which they would take cotton in payment of debts due them, or for goods:

Good Middling	7½
Low Middling	8
Middling	8½
Strictly Middling	9

The object in view is to substitute cotton for money, as a circulating medium between the planter and the merchant.

☞ The Bellefonte *Era* states that several Jackson county (Ala.) companies of volunteers and some from other counties, recently rendezvousing under Col. B. C. Humphreys at Decatur, have since the disbandment of the brigade for the want of arms, tendered their services as an independent battalion, to Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, for twelve months, and have been accepted.

☞ The Savannah *Republican*, of the 7th, says it has strong grounds for believing that Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners to England and France, respectively, have embarked from a Confederate port directly for Liverpool, and that they will probably turn up in England about the 15th of the present month. What has "Honest Old Abe" to say to this?

AN OUTRAGE.—The Nashville *Banner* has information that a few days since, two young men in a buggy were riding by the Fair Grounds at Lexington, Kentucky, where a regiment of Lincoln troops is stationed, when they cheered for Jeff. Davis, whereupon a squad of troops fired upon them, wounding both very dangerously and destroying their vehicle.

DISCOUNTING ON BACON.—The Edgefield *Advertiser* says the bank of Hamburg, South Carolina, will lend money for purchasing hogs from Kentucky and Tennessee. This will be a great accommodation to all who can get salt and save their bacon, and who do not rear their own hogs.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Moore has issued a proclamation calling upon the members of the Legislature to meet at Montgomery on the 28th instant.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

We find the following notice from Maj. CLARK, Quartermaster of the Arkansas forces, in the Fort Smith *Herald*, and copy for the information of our readers in that State, who should promptly respond to to the call:

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.—Capt. James H. Sparks, of Fort Smith, and Samuel Martin, of Van Buren, have been appointed agents to purchase blankets and clothing for the army. The former will conduct the agency for Fort Smith and the south side of Arkansas river, at the Army clothing depot, on Garrison avenue. The latter for the north side of the river for the present at Messrs. Ward & Southmayd's, Main street, in Van Buren.

Materials for making clothing will be purchased to the extent of our ability to make them up. Employment will be given to cutters and seamstresses throughout the country.

Funds are not in hand, at present, to make payments for these purchases and for this work. A short indulgence of a few weeks is asked, when prompt payments will be made.

The government expects that a spirit of patriotism and fair dealing will prevent any attempts being made to raise the prices of articles and labor thus needed for our soldiers as the costs will be deducted from their pay. Payments will be made in Confederate notes, *which are receivable at par in the banks of New Orleans and other cities.*

The same officer also gives notice that all packages of blankets, clothing, socks, boots and shoes, donated by the liberal citizens of Arkansas to the troops, will be received at the quartermaster's office, Fort Smith, and at the store of Messrs. Pennybit & Scott, Van Buren, and forwarded without delay to our suffering soldiers.

The *Herald* announces that Col. Stone's regiment from Texas, is now at or near North Fork, Creek Nation, on the way to Camp Jackson. The regiment will be with Gen. McCulloch in a few days.

We find in the *Herald* of the 3d, the following particulars of a conference between between the Confederate Indian commissioner and the Cherokees, which is the latest received from the Indian Territory:

The Cherokees met Gen. Pike, Confederate Commissioner, and Maj. Rector, Superintendent, at Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, on the 25th of September, according to previous appointment. The Cherokees assembled in large numbers, and the regiment commanded by Col. Drew was on the ground. At the appointed hour the Cherokee regiment formed, leaving a large square, in which the commissioner, superintendent and the Cherokee officials were seated. A Confederate flag was presented by the Cherokees to the commissioner, which was followed by a speech from Gen. Pike to the Indians, and which was responded to by Mr. Ross. After which, Mr. Ross approached Col. Stand Watie, and offered his hand, and a spring form of embrace followed. Watie took his hand, and said to Mr. Ross, if he had done this in 1836, the Cherokees would now be a united people, but that there now exists a party in the nation known as the pin party; and as long as they hold their political organization, there could be no peace. Mr. Ross assured Watie that he knew nothing of the party, and that he had nothing to do with it. After a little parley, matters were hushed up, and the commissioner and the authorities proceeded to the arranging of preliminaries for the treaty.

The above particulars were received, from a person who was present, who sent it to us by a friend. There will be two regiments of Cherokees, one commanded by Col. Stand Watie, who has had a battalion in the field all the summer and fall, and the other by Col. John Drew, who was appointed to the command by Mr. Ross. Watie is the leader of the southern rights party.

The "Pin Indians," as they are called, are composed mostly of full bloods. They derived their name from wearing a pin, in a certain position, in the lapel of the coat, or hunting shirt, which was the means of recognition. This the other party discovered, and hence the name of "Pin Indians."

ALARMED.—The New York *Times* declares that "if the invasion of Kentucky is not met with all prompteness, and with all the power of the government, no earthly power can prevent the victorious march of Gen. Johnston into the Ohio Valley, and the entencing of the grand army in the cities of Louisville and Cincinnati." The result that paper fears, although yet to be realized, will be accomplished if necessary.

VANDALISM OF THE NORTHERN TROOPS.—The Baltimore *Sun*, in speaking of the advance of the northern troops upon our lines in front of Washington, says:

The conduct of the Federal troops to-day, while occupying the grounds recently vacated by the rebels, resulted in the burning of property to the amount of from thirty to forty thousand dollars, including houses with their contents, but which were unoccupied, no distinction being made as to the political character of their owners.

The wanton acts will doubtless undergo investigation by the military authorities, as they were strongly condemned by McClellan, who went over to the Virginia side at an early hour to-day, visiting the various localities recently vacated by the rebels. A private was summarily shot by his superior officer for insubordination in refusing to perform duty.

HEROIC YOUNG MAN.—Tho Polaski (Tenn.) *Citizen* has been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter from Augusta, Arkansas, under date of the 20th ult:

Among the most amusing incidents that occurred at the Springfield battle was this: One of the enemy's artillery drivers was killed in their retreat, and the officers called for some one to take his place; whereupon one of our boys, who had been taken prisoner volunteered to drive for them, and was off on one of the horses, which he did in double quick time; but instead of following them, turned the horse and galloped back to our army, bringing the cannon with him. He was fired at by both parties, but laying flat on the horse, he landed safely, yelling and shouting to our boys every jump—"don't shoot! don't shoot!"

We learn from another source that the above heroic youth was a Giles countian—a son of Mr. John Atkins, of this county.

He enlisted in Arkansas, and for this and other daring feats upon the bloody battle-field at Oak Hills, he is sought out and signalized by Gen. McCulloch as the "brave Arkansian." He thanked the general, and told him he preferred to be called a Tennessean.

A SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION.—The *Herald* makes the following irrepressible admission in regard to the poverty of the recruiting business; but lays the account at the door of the abolitionists. It says:

It is painful to perceive to what extent, in the villages and interior towns of New York and New England, and the West, the recruiting offices of the Federal army have become forsaken, in consequence of the intrigues and machinations of secession sympathizers and abolition mal-contents. In larger cities like this metropolis, Boston and Philadelphia, their efforts are neutralized; but, in portions of the North where the poison can be sown with less obstruction, an incalculable amount of harm is being done, to which it behooves the government to pay immediate attention. The leaders of the political intrigue, carried on in the name of the old Democratic party, do not hesitate to avow their intention of so acting that they may be able to lay claim to some gratitude, whenever the war is ended. The newspaper associates of the *Tribune*, on the contrary, hope to turn the hostilities that have commenced into a war for negro emancipation, and on the broad ground of nigger worshipping abolition to overthrow and supplant Mr. Lincoln and his administration. Meanwhile they strive to render him obnoxious, and to frustrate the completion of his well-laid, patriotic schemes for the restoration of the integrity of the republic.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE NORTH.—Among the many reasons assigned by northern men for the cruel war now waged by the North against the South, we do not recollect to have seen the honest truth more plainly told, than fell from the lips of Gen. McClellan, as set forth in the following extract:

A few months ago, Gen. McClellan was asked by a friend from Kentucky—"Do you expect by this war to subjugate the South?" "Subjugate the South?" he replied. "No, sir; the North can no more subjugate the South than the South can subjugate the North." "What, then, do you propose as the object and justification of this horrid war?" The answer was: "Well, sir, this war is a military necessity to the North. We are obliged to fight you, or we shall have to fight one another. There is an impression abroad unfavorable to our courage; the same opinion prevails at the South; and if we did not fight, we should lose the control over a large portion of our own people. So we are under a necessity to fight.

The *Central Presbyterian*, of Richmond, is responsible for the statement, having received it from "good authority."

CIRCUIT COURT.—Notwithstanding but few litigated cases have been disposed of during the present term of the Court, which is rapidly drawing to a close, there have been a greater number of judgments rendered on money demands than at any previous term for many years.

The whole bar, with the exception of two attorneys, incorporated the Judge, at the commencement of the term, to patronize the calling of the civil docket, well knowing that if judgments should be rendered, they could not possibly be paid, as the money was not in the country. To our minds the request appeared very reasonable, but his Honor thought otherwise, and will consequently leave behind him many a covetous to prey upon the unfortunate debtors of the county.—*Tuscaloosa Monitor.*

Telegraphic News.

FROM PENSACOLA!

THE CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED!

Army Movements in Western Virginia!

MOBILE, (via New Orleans,) October 10.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, from Pensacola, dated the 9th, says that Lieut. Slaughter, bearer of the flag of truce, was released. Walter Tuggle was easier, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. Burgess is alive. Twenty-nine of our wounded are in the Invalides' Hospital, at Pensacola, receiving every attention.

Gen. Bragg witnessed the fight from his headquarters, and was much pleased with the conduct of our men and the result.

RICHMOND, October 10.—The report of yesterday, which was considered doubtful, is reliably confirmed this morning from official quarters. Rosencranz retreated with the army he had opposed to Gen. Lee at Sewell's Mountain, and his retreat was directed toward Gauley river. Lee, on account of the bad condition of the roads, and his limited means of transportation, was only able to follow Rosencranz eight miles.

The Battle of Greenbrier River—Glorious Victory.

From the Lynchburg Republican, October 7.

The news by the Orange train on Saturday, fully confirmed the report of a heavy engagement having occurred on Thursday last, at Yager's, on the Greenbrier River, between our troops, under Gen. Jackson, and the enemy, under Gen. Reynolds.

The account of the battle, as given in our issue of Saturday, is substantially correct, as stated by persons who were in the battle. The enemy commenced the attack at seven o'clock on the morning of Thursday, not gallantly, but attempted to surround our camp. At eight o'clock they were finally forced back with tremendous slaughter, and then commenced a precipitate retreat. Our forces numbered about 4000 or 4500, and the enemy was supposed to be from 5000 to 6000 strong. Three times did they march to the assault of Gen. Jackson's position, and were driven as often back with heavy loss, supposed to be 1000 to 1200 in killed and wounded. Gen. Jackson's men were secretly intrenched behind strong breastworks, and suffered but very little loss, estimated at not more than forty or fifty in all.

The regiments which took part in the fight were the 18th and 12th Georgia, 23d, 31st and 44th Virginia, 3d Arkansas, Col. Hansborough's Virginia Battalion, and Col. Baldwin's regiment, which latter came up after the battle had lasted some time. Our troops bore themselves most gallantly under a fierce cannonade, and a perfect shower of musket balls, repulsing every attempt of the enemy to force their intrenchments, and finally forcing them to make a disorderly retreat. Gen. Jackson, it is stated, did not think it prudent to pursue the flying enemy, being fearful of being drawn into an ambuscade. He was busily engaged in strengthening his intrenchments, and preparing for a renewal of the attack, should the enemy be reinforced. It was supposed, however, that they were so badly cut up as to be little likely to make another attempt upon his stronghold.

Great Doings in Indiana.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes from Bainbridge, Indiana, as follows:

A set of traitors held a Jeff. Davis meeting at our town on the 22d inst., and among other things passed a long string of resolutions, brim full of treason, in opposition to what they term the "unholy war," and against the acts of our State and general governments.

They have been raising their flag following the home of Jackson, the traitor and murderer of Col. Ellsworth; huzzaing for Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, when news came of our defeat at Bull Run—publicly declaring that "they justified the South in all they had done;" that the South were right; that "God Almighty was on their side;" and that "the South would always whip old Lincoln's armies"—that they "wished all of our volunteers might be slain in battle and never return home." Some of them declare, publicly, that they "had rather live under the Queen of Great Britain than under the President of the United States"—that "the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy is *a better Constitution*" than the one made by Washington and our forefathers, and under which we have lived so long and so happy. Some of them say, "if they are compelled to fight," they will shoulder their muskets: join the South, and fight against the government.

Hon. Arch. Johnson, State Senator, addressed the meeting. He told his hearers they "could not commit treason this distance from the column of war." That it is not treason to oppose the war, OSE Abe and his administration. That Old Abe is a "tyrant," "subverting the Constitution," "suspending the writ of habeas corpus," "waging the war to destroy State rights," and "to carry out the Chicago platform." That "the Democracy must rise up and put Old Abe out of power," "stop the war," "send commissioners home to make peace, and thus save the Union." He declared, with uplifted hands that he "held with Stephen A. Douglas, that war is final and eternal ruin." He opposed the raising of volunteers, asserting that all who were killed in battle would go straight to ——, where there is fire and brimstone, and that he had nothing to say in opposition to treason in the South.

The Potomac Blockaded.

The correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Manassas on the 29th ult., makes the following statements as to the effectiveness of the Confederate blockade of the Potomac:

The long line of batteries on the Potomac, below the mouth of the Occoquan, in the vicinity of Dumfries, Freestown and Evampton, was completed yesterday, and at one point fire was opened upon the enemy's fleet. One ship, ungracefully tilting at anchor, was completely riddled, and in her attempt to get off, by the aid of a tug, ran aground. She is probably very badly injured, if she does not prove a total loss.

Two operating batteries exhibited quite a consternation in the fleet, which had been hovering about for some days, trying to find out where the "masked batteries" were, and at the first shot steamships, tug boats, schooners and other small craft scattered in every direction up and down the river. Up to this time, from the beginning of the war, the Potomac had been an open roadstead to the enemy, and their surprise must have been great to find it all at once closed to them, and that probably forever. The number of guns already in position is about twenty. It will be double that before this reaches you. All of them are of the longest range and few vessels of any size will venture to run the gauntlet.

The Potomac, in fact, is now completely closed up, and the communication of the enemy between Fortress Monroe and their principal fleet at Washington cut off. The river, both below and above the mouth of the Occoquan, throughout its whole extent, indeed, from the base of their operations to the capital, is no longer of use to them. For, up to the present time, they have never been able to effect anything in their attempts upon the points between, since the opening of our batteries at Aquia Creek. Their business has been, in all respects, a "through" business, and now that is closed up, there will hardly be any further use for their boats, and that they may as well be up from above our batteries for the season, for I see no possible way of their getting out. The Alexandria and Washington ferry business, however, was good after the battle of Bull Run, and they may have an opportunity to go into that again.

No doubt the enemy will attempt to reopen the river, but I do not see how they will be able to accomplish it. They cannot do it with their fleet, nor can they do it by land; for, though they still hold Alexandria, an expedition down the right bank of the river, in face of our advanced forces on the right, would be hazardous in the extreme. Besides, they could not, in any case, cross the Occoquan, which, below the confluence of Bull Run, is a wide, deep and violent stream. The bridge, moreover, was burnt down before the advance of the northern army, and it would take weeks, if not months, to rebuild it, if that were possible at all, in face of a hostile army. Wedged, therefore, upon the Potomac as hermetically sealed to the enemy till the close of the war.

THE ENEMY IN FORCE AT BERWICK'S BAY.—The enemy's vessels are now in pretty strong force at the passes leading to Berwick's bay. They have, within the last few days, captured the light-draught schooners Zavella and the Ranchero, which have been regular traders between Berwick's bay and the mouth of the Sabine. They first captured the Zavella and used her as a decoy duck to capture the Ranchero. On each of these vessels they have placed 12-pound howitzers. Another schooner has been captured by them, the name of which is not known. With these light-draught vessels and the heavy launches in their possession, the whole of Vermillion bay, and, in fact, all the passes on the western coast of this State will be at their mercy, if energetic measures be not immediately adopted to checkmate them. The people of the parish of St. Mary, on hearing of the seizure of these vessels, sent the steamer Gen. Rusk with two large barges to block up the principal channel—the steamer to pile the channel and the barges to be sunk in the rear of the piling. No sooner, however, did the steamer make her appearance, than she was driven back by the enemy's launches without effecting her object.—*N. O. True Delta, Oct. 9th.*

Atrocious Treatment of our Prisoners—The "Pens" at Camp Chase, Ohio.

A number of our soldiers, who were taken prisoners at the battle of Rich Mountain, on the 12th of June last, arrived here yesterday from their place of imprisonment in Ohio, having passed the lines at Norfolk under a flag of truce.

Mr. David Comfort, one of the number, formerly a resident of Charlotte Court-House, in this State, gives us an intelligent and deeply interesting account of the atrocious treatment in Ohio of a number of the prisoners taken at the Rich Mountain and released on parole, with the distinct understanding that they were to be sent home.

Mr. Comfort with fourteen of his fellow-prisoners released on parole, after being detained a long time at Beverly, was at last sent into Ohio, supposing that they were to be returned home. On arriving at Columbus, Ohio, they were all arrested and imprisoned by the order of Gov. Dennison. The place of their imprisonment was at Camp Chase, about four miles from Columbus, where a large pen, closely planked up, with sentinel towers, was made to serve as a prison. Within this enclosure of plank, which was about sixteen feet high, two long sheds had been erected as places of confinement. These were divided into mere stalls without doors, and without one single article of furniture, not even bedding or blanket. Into these mere partitions, resembling stalls for cattle, our soldiers were thrust. The sufferings inflicted upon them almost exceed belief. They were fed on enemy rations of crackers and mess pork. Sometimes they were paraded as often as a dozen times a day to be shown to visitors. Many of these were Ohio ladies.

Besides the prisoners on parole, among whom was Mr. Comfort, who were thrust into this vile and brutal place of confinement, it was already occupied by over one hundred citizens of Western Virginia, captured by the army, besides some twenty-five soldiers taken in the various engagements in the West.

In giving an relation of the sufferings of the prisoners, Mr. Comfort mentioned incidents of the brutal and savage treatment of our wounded calculated to affect the hardest heart. On account the want of transportation, many of our poor wounded soldiers had to be carried in the arms of their comrades. The surgeon at Camp Chase refused to supply bandages when they were asked for, and those of their comrades who attended the wounded are said to have been unable to procure soap to wash their ground.

One of these wounded soldiers, taken at Rich Mountain, had been shot by a ball through the mouth, fracturing the jaw, after he had surrendered. As he was standing among his Yankee captors, a Yankee colonel rode up to him with a cocked pistol, demanding with a fearful oath, "If he was one of the d—d rebels who had been shooting at his men?" The soldier did not reply, when the brave Yankee officer, with another brutal oath, discharged his pistol in his mouth.

The release of the paroled prisoners from Camp Chase was finally procured, after weeks of great suffering and worse indignity, through the intervention, it is understood, of Gen. McClellan, who had commanded the Yankee forces at Rich Mountain, and had engaged to send our prisoners home. Mr. Comfort had written to Gen. McClellan of their imprisonment in Ohio, and an order was procured for their release, from Gov. Dennison, on Saturday last. The prisoners were transported by railroad to Bellair, near Pittsburg, and thence by way of Harrisburg and Baltimore to Old Point, Virginia.

Mr. Comfort heard nothing on the route of the defeat of the Yankee forces in Virginia, beyond a report at Wheeling that some general officer on the Yankee side had been mortally wounded. This is the only foundation we can learn for the wild report brought to Norfolk, and given with such heedless extravagance by the press, of a sweeping and decisive victory on the Big Sewell mountain.

On passing through York, Pa., one of our prisoners was approached by a respectable looking person. The man whispered in his ear that "it would be death to speak his sentiments, but he told the people in Virginia that the Yankees were going to win—as he was sure they could." This was the only evidence of "a southern man with southern principles" encountered by our soldiers in all of their sojourn and travel in the North.—*Richmond Examiner.*

An Illinois "Traitor" Arrested.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, October 2.—To-day Lieut. A. Norton, of one of the Illinois regiments at Camp Benton, was arrested for uttering seditious language. Three citizens, named Odell, Graham and Fay, were arrested with him. Tuesday night he spent the evening at the Harlem House in jollification, and in the presence of a large crowd said Lincoln's government was going about out, and he was in favor of the Southern Confederacy and would join the first chance. He took of his coat, waistcoat to fight any man not thinking so he did. The coat was kept and brought to town.

One of the paroled Lexington officers is circulating a report that one hundred of the Irish brigade deserted and joined the Confederates. This story has been repeated several times within a few days.

Critical.

The Raleigh *Register*, of the 8th instant, says that the two British vessels which landed at Beaufort, North Carolina, while the Yankee blockading vessels were somewhere else, took on cargoes for Liverpool. When they were ready to sail, the blockading vessels were back at the posts assigned them, and refused to allow the British vessels egress. The captains remonstrated, but without avail. They sent for the British Consul at Charleston, who came in person, and urged upon them in the name of his government that, as they found no impediment in entering the harbor of Beaufort, they had a right to depart unmolested. This was also unavailing.

The consul is expected to go to Washington, and has laid the case before Lord Lyons. The *Register* does not state the fact that a portion of the British squadron has been ordered to Beaufort to give the vessels a convoy on their homeward voyage.

Our own opinion is, and has been, that the blockade cannot be long maintained.

Slow Recruiting.

The Louisville *Journal* makes the following lamentable appeal for Lincoln volunteers:

The regiment under Col. Curran Pope has now been in camp two weeks, and they still require nearly four hundred men to complete their organization. Special appeals to the chivalry and patriotism of the young men of Louisville, Jefferson and the adjoining counties have been made. Every inducement in the way of comfortable quarters, good rations, through camp equipments, and immediate service, has been offered, and still the work goes on slowly. Officers of no men in whose experience and competence all have the most implicit confidence being nearer full than any other regiment, and having a better chance for speedy occupation in the field, it is strange that its ranks are not more rapidly filled. If patriotism, State pride, love of country, and all the influences that urge men to gallant and glorious deeds, are insufficient to make them from the deadly torpor in which they seem to sleep, let personal safety and self-protection drive them to action.

The people do not seem to understand their peril. They do not comprehend that unless the loyal forces are driven from our soil before winter sets in, and the ports opened, or closed up, the whole Confederate army will water on us. Must this be permitted? Is our substance to be exhausted—our farms pillaged—our property destroyed—our safety perilled—our wives and daughters threatened by a brutal soldiery, and we refuse to labor for their protection? Let every able-bodied man who loves his family, or his home, join this regiment or some other and start in the field. If he cannot go himself, let him persuade or induce some young man to go in his place. We understand that not twenty recruits from the Home Guard of this city are in this camp. The young men of the Home Guard alone should fill it in three days.

THE LINCOLN CAMP IN CLINTON COUNTY, KY.—Col. S. S. Stanton, commander of the Confederate States forces in Overton county, arrived in the city yesterday. He confirms the intelligence relative to the condition of affairs in that county, which we mentioned last Tuesday morning. The Lincoln camp at Albany, in Clinton county, Ky., has been intrenched and reinforced. It now contains about 3,000 men. Armed bands from the camp continue to make raids into Tennessee, pillaging private and peaceful citizens. These marauders have a wholesome fear of our soldiers and exhibit considerable adroitness in keeping out of their way. They have thus managed to escape punishment.

We trust that ample means will be placed at Col. Stanton's disposal to drive the thieving rascals from our borders, and to disperse the camp at Albany. It will not take him long to do the job effectually.—*Nashville Patriot, Oct. 4.*

THE FIRING DOWN THE COAST.—We are informed that the statement in relation to the belching of the coast batteries, as given by us, is incorrect as far as relates to the batteries themselves, and that the shots were fired at a company of soldiers (the Mobile Scotch Guards) marching along the beach nearly a mile from any batteries of any labors engaged on the works. The first shot struck in the range, about two hundred yards short of the troops, who retired to the interior, and were followed by repeated shots from the vessels, the shells exploding on the line of their march, which at times could probably be distinctly seen from the ship's masthead. A few shells were thrown in the direction of the village of Navy Cove, one of which bounced in a few yards from the house of Capt. Wallace, and two or three in the water beyond.

Before daylight the next morning ample preparation was made for the reception of the enemy should he again make his appearance in that quarter—an act of temerity, which, up to date, he has carefully refrained from committing.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

☞ A Richmond correspondent of the Huntsville *Independent* writes to that paper, somewhat indiscreetly, perhaps:

We have about 10,000 troops near this city, about 30,000 at Yorktown and Norfolk, and 120,000 at and in the vicinity of Manassas.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

From the Greenburg *Imperial* of the 5th, we clip the following:

In and around our little town we hear complaints of a disease that is killing hogs at a rapid rate. Some call it hog cholera, but, if we may judge, there is not the slightest trace of it in any that we have seen. It seems to affect them more like the blind-staggers, but cause it anything that may please the fancy—all we ask is a preventive.

We have been blessed with fine weather this week. In the day it is quite warm and the nights are very cool, which gives our farmers a chance to gather their crops. Since the weather has fair'd off, we hear of but little complaint of the cot in rotation, which seems to have made an attempt to open at one blast.

The Iberville *Sentinel* says:

While looking over our old files, a few days since, we came across a note of a political meeting held in this town, on the 27th of October, 1852, in which speeches were made in favor of Gen. Scott for the Presidency. The speakers were John S. Scott, Harry T. Hays and Robert Wheat, for all of whom we prophesied lives of usefulness and distinction. The army of the Confederate States does not now contain three braver men, fighting against Gen. Scott and his principles. Surely "the world does move."

The West Baton Rouge *Cotton Planter* says:

The weather having been exceedingly propitious for sometime past, many of our planters have fairly got to work grinding. So far as we have heard, the sugar made is excellent.

The same paper says:

The old telegraph cable which was used some five or six years ago to cross the river at this point, and which has been lying upon the river bank ever since, took a notion to disappear suddenly a night or two ago. Several gentlemen highly connected in the State are said to have some knowledge of its abduction; but where it was taken to, and for what purpose, we know but don't intend to tell. How they came to know anything about the cable, which had lain so long half buried in the sand and rubbish, is rather mysterious. We hope it may do some good wherever taken to.

The Point Coupee *Echo*, of the 5th, says:

Several sugar planters in our parish have commenced grinding. Col. Claiborne was among the first on the river, to begin. We are unable, as yet, to say how the cane is yielding.

Since writing the above, we have ascertained that all those who have been grinding have made nothing but molasses, and have ceased operations until the business shall become more profitable, which will not be until the cane is sweeter.

The War Cloud in Europe.

Russia seems about to encounter a long and perilous crisis. The peas