Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President.
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

For Vice-President.
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

Tennessee Electoral Ticket,

For the State at Large.

ROBERT C. FOSTER, 3d, of Davidson.
WILLIAM WALLACE, of Blount.

For the Districts.

1st District—F. M. FULKERSON, of Hawkins.
2d " — WM. G. McADOO, of Knox.
3d " — W. L. AKIN, of Monroe.
4th " — S. D. ROWAN, of Warren.
5th " — JOHN F. DOAK, of Wilson.
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10th " — ROBERT B. HURT, of Madison.
11th " — JOSEPH R. MOSBY, of Fayette.

DANGER IN APATHY—THE NECESSITY OF ACTION.

More danger is to be apprehended in the South at the present time from that peculiar apathy of national spirit that is engendered by continued success upon the battle field than from any other source whatever. The popular mind, fed to plethoric fullness upon newspaper exaggerations of exploits achieved by southern valor—many of them utterly mythological—is too apt to hold the enemy in contemptuous defiance, depreciating his power, his resources, and his capacity to inflict injury, and soon becoming intoxicated with triumph as one who feeds on "the insane root that doth take the reason prisoner." Nothing will so speedily emasculate the energy of our people, and destroy their national vigor, as becoming victims to this vainglorious feeling. Now, while the eagles of victory, proudly perching upon our standard, haughtily look down upon a vanquished foe beaten back in every important battle fought since the commencement of the campaign, more, perhaps, than at any other time we should brace ourselves to meet the onset of a reckless and adventurous brood of fanatics, who approach to strike us with the malignant venom of the adder.

Along our sea-coasts the people are flocking spontaneously to arms, fully conscious of the danger that threatens their firesides. The recent sailing of the great naval expedition from Hampton Roads has awakened the war spirit to the highest pitch, and the sound of the drum daily calls the merchant, the mechanic and the farmer, from the counting room, the work shop and the field, to the duties of the military drill. But are we along the border sufficiently awake to the crisis? Do our people appreciate the true situation of affairs, disrobed of the prismatic hues thrown upon them by the southern press? Without being an alarmist, we deem it prudent to ask if these questions—apparently strange to some perhaps—can be answered with a satisfactory affirmative.

A military officer of distinction suggests to us that there are not less that five thousand able-bodied men within cannon shot of Court Square in this city, who are as utterly innocent of drill or of that discipline necessary to render them soldiers fit for service, as they were twelve months ago. Does this careless brigade ever pause in the regular routine of business to reflect upon the fact that within the last thirty days more than sixty thousand of the enemy have crossed the Ohio river with "On to Memphis" as their watchword? Is Memphis or even Nashville less threatened at this moment than New Orleans or Mobile? In the latter cities every man from fifteen to seventy years of age has become a drilled soldier. Their whole male population, indeed, capable of bearing a musket, relinquish their civil occupations every day three hours before sunset and resolve themselves into an army. The same motive—a determination to be prepared for danger come whence it will—should prompt every true Tennessean to be ready. The present aspect of matters upon our northern border, from the Valley of the Kanawha, in Western Virginia, to the wild prairies of Southern Kansas, though it may not alarm, is certainly calculated to arouse us. It will not avail to conceal the truth, or even to emulate the doubtful wisdom of the ostrich by sticking our heads in the sand, and thus reposing in fancied security, refuse to confront unwelcome facts that sooner or later must be known.

The enemy is encroaching gradually upon our northern frontier. As the heavy frosts of autumn come like harbingers of approaching winter, and the bleak winds howl dismally through his canvas-tents, he desires more eagerly to push forward his lines into the sunny South. It has ever been a favorite feature of this war, in the calculations of LINCOLN, that his army should penetrate the South this fall and go into winter quarters in some one of our large commercial emporiums. Accordingly we now find an army of more than thirty thousand effective men under Gen. ROSSEAU, encamped on Green river within less than *fifty* miles of the Tennessee border. FREMONT has marched an army of forty thousand men, well armed and equipped, some two hundred miles into Southwestern Missouri, and now holds Springfield, which is forty-five miles from the frontier line of Arkansas. Gen. PRICE with a reduced force of fifteen thousand men at Neosho, some seventy miles only from FREMONT'S camp, and MCCULLOCH, with his four or five thousand at Bentonville, will thus be compelled to accept the wager of battle if offered, under very great disadvantages.

In the meanwhile, Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON, overwhelmed with numbers at Fredericktown, has been forced to retreat South, below Greenville, with a small command, not over two thousand strong, and is now threatened by a Federal force almost quadrupling his own in numbers.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, too, it seems, since the late affair at Rockcastle, Ky., has taken to the "crawfish drill" and has fallen back to Cumberland Ford, a very prudent and necessary move in view of the apprehended advance of ROSENCRANZ from Western Virginia into Eastern Kentucky. As predicted by us more than thirty days ago, he will yet be compelled to retreat still farther and make a stand at Cumberland Gap.

With the situation as stated, our duty is no longer to be questioned. *We need men*—at home and in the field, ready for any possible emergency. Tennessee and Arkansas particularly, whose borders are threatened with invasion, should respond with alacrity to the calls that have been made upon them. Our State now has forty-three regiments in service. Illinois has furnished *sixty*, and so ought Tennessee, if she would preserve her proud prestige as the Volunteer State. We repeat that the male population of this city and of Nashville, in every department of business, should be subjected to daily drill as in the cities along the coast. The crisis is assuming a character that demands stern preparations and vigorous action, and it is useless to skulk the responsibility devolving upon us as a community whose duty it is to assist in meeting it as becomes men. A Roman Senator once started the Conscript Fathers of the Capitoline Hill by exhibiting to them fresh figs from Africa. Memphis is much nearer the Huns and Goths who have sworn her destruction than Carthage was to Rome. The vital question to us is not that of the embargo upon corn and wheat from certain boundaries, which seems to so engross the public attention. It is one of greater moment, involving the defense of our soil from invasion by the enemy. Let us see to it.

☞ Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, is said to receive a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars as a compensation for the falsehoods he writes from this country to that journal.

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THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

Owing to the failure to distribute a sufficient number of Tennessee electoral tickets through some sections of the country, we have printed some this morning at the head of our columns which can be cut out and voted on to-morrow by all who have no others convenient. They may be relied upon as the "true brand," but suitable for use only in this State.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The proclamation of President DAVIS, appointing the 15th instant as a day of thanksgiving, fasting and prayer, in the Confederate States, will be found in another column. We hope our local authorities will take measures to insure a proper observance of the day. The custom is commendable at all times, but it is especially so at present. The invocations of a new-born nation will be heard and answered.

GEN. HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

We have already announced the appointment of Col. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, to the position of brigadier-general in the provisional army of the Confederate States. Our cotemporary of the Richmond *Dispatch*, in alluding to it, mentions that he graduated at West Point, and was a classmate of Gens. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and ROBERT E. LEE. He also served with distinguished ability in the war with Mexico, where he was in command of the famous Kentucky cavalry regiment, and was at the bloody and ever memorable battle of Buena Vista. He led the successful charge wherein the gallant VAUGHAN, of his regiment, and a Col. YELL, of the Arkansas cavalry, fell to rise no more. On that trying occasion, when bullets flew as thick as hailstones, Col. MARSHALL bore himself proudly at the head of the column, though death and desolation reigned around, and every hillock seemed a volcano; and his mighty voice rang out above the din of battle, encouraging his men to *stand by the colors*. As remarked by the *Dispatch*, under such a leader the gallant sons of Kentucky will again rush, as with a thunder blast, to do or to die.

A GOOD MOVE IN FLORIDA.—Gov. Milton, of Florida, calls upon all the artificers in that State to meet in convention at Tallahassee, on the 13th, for the purpose of joining in measures to insure arms for the volunteers. In his call he says: "The citizens of Florida should rely to the utmost extreme of propriety upon their own resources. Florida should not depend exclusively or unnecessarily upon the government of the Confederate States for defense, but as a brave, free and intelligent people, with their trust in God, should chiefly rely upon their own exertions."

☞ The Knoxville *Register* thinks it is a fact worthy of special notice that on Monday, the 21st of October, four fights took place between the Federal and Confederate forces. These were, the battle of Leesburg, Floyd's attack on the enemy near Cotton Hill, the fight at Rockcastle river, and the battle between Jeff. Thompson and the foe at Fredericktown, Mo. The first and last were brilliant successes for the southern troops.

☞ The Mississippi *Tallahatchian* notices the death of Mr. John A. Hawkins, the result of a singular but fatal accident, on Tuesday last. He was riding in company with other young men across a cotton field on the plantation of Mr. A. J. Allen, near town, when his mule becoming unmanageable, threw him off. The fall caused a rupture of some internal organ, and he died in thirty minutes after.

☞ The Martinsburg (Virginia) *Republican* states that there was an alarm in that town on Friday morning last, in consequence of the appearance of about one hundred and fifty Federal cavalry in the neighborhood. They came within a mile or two of the place, and then went back. Besides that cavalry force, there were about 1,200 infantry reported between Hainesville (Berkeley county) and the river.

☞ We learn from the Ripley *Journal* that during a recent Methodist revival at that place twenty names were added to the church roll. The Baptist church at Grace, four miles north of Ripley, during a protracted meeting, ending 13th inst., received an accession of 27 members, 15 of which were by baptism.

☞ A letter from Iowa says eggs are selling at one cent a dozen, corn at fifteen cents per bushel, apples at twenty-five to thirty cents per bushel, flour two dollars per hundred pounds. Such are some of the effects of the Lincoln blockade on the farmers in the Northwestern States.

☞ The Natchez *Courier* says that a private dispatch had been received in that place from a merchant in New Orleans, to the effect that a French agent was in New Orleans buying cotton who stated that the blockade would certainly be raised in less than sixty days.

☞ A dispatch from Clarksville to Nashville, dated the 1st, says: News has just reached here which can be relied upon, that ten thousand Federal troops are between Eddyville and Canton, Kentucky, advancing this way. Five thousand Federal troops are at Owensboro, Ky.

☞ The Columbia *South Carolinian* understands that the authorities of that city have agreed with the Secretary of War to allow the care of one hundred and fifty Yankee prisoners in the district jail, and that a company will be immediately raised to guard them.

NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—Dr. Poitevin, in the Mobile *Tribune*, recommends the acorn of our native oak (*quercus Alba*) as a substitute for coffee. It is pronounced an excellent remedial agent, as well as a source of economy.

THE BLOCKADE.—The New Orleans *Picayune* learns that a schooner arrived a few days ago at a Louisiana port from Brazos Santiago, with a cargo of 800 bars and 54 slabs of lead and 18 bales of wool, consigned to a house in that city.

☞ The abolition papers of the West say that Fremont has gone down to Southwestern Missouri to "give Price *Jessie*." We thought before it was generally conceded that Jessie was "her own man," and didn't belong to the path-finder.

☞ The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* says: "The recent publication, in the *Herald*, of the names of the officers in the Confederate army shows conclusively that there is a traitor in the War office."

NEW JOURNAL AT LITTLE ROCK.—We have received the first number of a sprightly daily paper just established at Little Rock, published by THOS. C. PEEK, under the name of the *Daily State Journal*. The editor alludes to the undertaking as a hazardous enterprise at the present time, and adds:

We may be permitted just here to say that this paper will be no partisan sheet; and one thing our readers may rely upon, that all personal wrangles and acrimonious controversies will find no place in its columns. Whenever we venture upon the subject of politics, it will be only to suggest some measure of public utility, or, in brief and pointed language, to expose the errors and denounce the vices of selfish politicians and corrupt demagogues.

FIRST FROST AT MOBILE.—The Mobile *Advertiser*, of Friday, says:

A well developed frost was discovered by early risers yesterday morning, in the western part of the city. The thermometer at sunrise marked 42.

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TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

In the *Senate*, on the 1st, the Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the proposed amendments to the Constitution. A bill was introduced tendering the Hermitage to the Confederate government as the seat of a military academy. Passed first reading and referred to the Military Committee.

Several Senators complained of the Nashville newspapers, alleging that they seldom reach the Senate Chamber, before the meeting of the Senate. [Our cotemporaries should get up earlier.]

Senate bill proposing certain amendments to the law respecting bowie-knives and other weapons, transmitted from the *House* with a bill in lieu, was received, and the ayes and noes being called, the *Senate* concurred in the bill in lieu—ayes 10, noes 8.

The bill to secure the collection of forfeitures to the State was rejected—ayes 8, noes 10, on second reading.

In the *House* the Senate resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to secure the passage of an act increasing the pay of our soldiers to $15 per month, was concurred in. A resolution was also adopted, directing the clerk to prepare and have printed weekly a calendar of the business before the *House*.

The two Houses met in convention at eleven o'clock to inaugurate the Governor elect. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. McFerrin.

Gov. Harris then rose and said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Having been elected to the office of Governor for another term, I am here to take the oath of office, which I am now ready to do.

The Hon. W. R. Turner then administered the prescribed oath to Gov. Harris.

The ceremonies were then closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, after which the convention was dissolved.

Leave of absence having been granted to a large number of Representatives, Mr. Wallace said it was evident the House would be left without a quorum. He therefore moved that the House adjourn to two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, which motion prevailed.

The House, therefore, stands practically adjourned to Friday morning, the 8th inst.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters patent, granted by the Commissioner of Patents, of the Confederate States, during the month of October:

James Lynch, of Petersburg, for an improvement in cannon.

Arthur E. Hall, of South Quay, Va., for an improvement in camp bedsteads.

Edwin J. Park, of Memphis, Tenn., for an improvement in tanning leather.

Eben N. Davis, of Holly Springs, Miss., for an improvement in cotton ties.

Robert C. Bernard, of Rocky Mount, Va., for improvement in gate fastners.

Joseph Thomas, of Batesville, Ark., for an improvement in bullet moulds.

Daniel Oxwalt, of Cohabatchie, Ala., for improved revolving breech-loading cannon.

Alfred G. Hearn, of Arkadelphia, Ark., for improved machine for measuring distances.

H. S. Blood, of New Orleans, La., for improvement in horse car railroad switches.

R. C. Howe, of Richmond, Va., for improved device for a camp chest and bed.

Henry C. Goodrich, of Augusta, Ga., for improvements in camp cots.

The Richmond *Whig* states that thirty-nine patents have been issued since the organization of the Department, and various applications are now pending. The office is already self-sustaining, as it was designed to be, and there is every reason to anticipate an increase of business. The time within which patent rights granted by the old Patent Office to the citizens of the South may be revived, is drawing to a close, and persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision of the patent laws should not longer neglect to protect their interests in this respect. The exhibition room connected with the Confederate Patent Office is not ready for the reception of models of patented inventions, but will be in the course of a month.

FROM THE POTOMAC.—The Richmond *Examiner* learns from the line of the lower Potomac that heavy cannonading is now almost a daily occurrence, and that the Federal steamers Live Yankee and Freeborn have been opening fire on our batteries at Evansport. "The practice" was at long range, only two out of thirty of the enemy's shells bursting near our batteries, and these luckily doing no damage. Some of the Yankee war vessels had also been firing along the shore about Mathias' Point to discover "rebel" batteries.

☞ The Huntsville *Advocate* says: "We understand that the 4th Alabama regiment was at Manassas on the 22d inst., where the main body of our forces were. Also, that Col. Judge's regiment, for several weeks in camp here, has been ordered to Virginia, and will leave immediately for Manassas."

☞ The Fayetteville *Observer* says that Mr. Gill, a respected citizen of Lincoln county, Tennessee, living near Millville, was drowned a few days since, in Elk river, at Patterson's Ford.

☞ It is stated that Col. Vaughn's East Tennessee regiment has been ordered from the Potomac to the command of Gen. Zollicoffer.

☞ Hon. R. K. Meade, late United States minister at Brazil, has reached Virginia. He ran the blockade on the southern coast.

☞ Chickasaw county, Miss., has twelve companies in active service.

☞ Gen. Lee has arrived in Richmond from Western Virginia.

A BRUSH NEAR SAVANNAH.—We find the following in the Charleston papers of Friday:

SAVANNAH, October 31.—Last night one of the Lincoln blockading steamers approached the bar at Warsaw. She was immediately fired upon by the Savannah Blues, who manned our batteries at that point. Thereupon she returned to a frigate outside, and soon sent in barges, filled with troops, and carrying boat howitzers. The barges fired four shells at our battery, in reply to which the Blues blazed away at long range, with their Minnie muskets, and also with their heavy guns. The enemy retired without effecting a landing. Nobody was hurt on our side. Some think that the enemy suffered considerable loss.

THAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.—The Suffolk correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* writes under date of the 28th ult. as follows:

Considerable excitement has prevailed in this place, and the country surrounding, for several weeks, in expectation of an attack from the enemy at Old Point. The number of war steamers, gunboats and barges continue to increase; but up to this time it is unknown at what point they are to operate. Many suppose the attack will be made in the vicinity of Smithfield, or Burwell's bay, with a view of getting possession of the Seaboard and Norfolk and Petersburg railroads at or near this town. The future must reveal their intentions.

THE RICHMOND ON HER FIRST TRIP.—We have had a conversation with Capt. C. C. Sims, who has the honor of having commanded the first Confederate steamer that ever walked the waters of the grand old Potomac. He tells us that the vessel comes up in every way to the highest expectations which have been formed of her. She is in every respect perfectly seaworthy—her guns are well set and do good work, as the eight shells fired into the camp of the Sickles' brigade would well attest, if Yanker-doodledom could tell the truth, for such a scampering, the captain says, he never saw before. As to speed, she is all right; we could give her rate, but propriety withheld the information. Her machinery works admirably, and better than all she has a captain and crew who will do their whole duty. *Fredericksburg (Va.) Recorder.*

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Telegraphic News.

Probable Resignation of Gen. Scott.

NASHVILLE, November 4.—A special dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Washington, October 28, says that Gen. Scott will voluntarily retire from the duties of his rank within ten days, solely on account of physical infirmities. Under act of Congress he will continue to draw pay.

More of the Fremont Imbroglio.

By the twenty-sixth order of the commander-in-chief Fremont should surrender his command to the next in authority, Gen. Hunter. Gen. Curtis has been sent to deliver the order immediately to Fremont, unless he is actually in presence of the rebel army, or in active pursuit of the same for battle.

Gen. Scott's Public Accounts.

President Davis, while Secretary of War of the United States, examined the standing account of Scott with the United States government, and brought him largely in debt. Cameron has recently reviewed the account and ascertained that Scott has never overdrawn.

Another Battle Urged.

Senators Chandler, Wade, Trumbull and Wilkinson are at Washington, representing to the administration that the popular clamor of their constituents demands that McClellan, or some one else, shall immediately whip the rebels on the south side of the Potomac, in a pitched battle, near Bull Run, if possible.

Reported Movements in Kentucky.

We have a bunch of rumors to-day. An officer from Camp Cheatham yesterday, reports that the Federal forces from Hendersonville, Ky., had moved to Madisonville, where they were joined by others, swelling their column to 10,000 men, with the intention of marching on Hopkinsville. The report was regarded as an exaggeration, intended to cause Gen. Johnston to withdraw a portion of his forces from Bowling Green. There was considerable excitement at Clarksville in consequence of these reports. The banks there have sent their specie here.

Late from Missouri.

The St. Louis Republican has a special from Bolivar, reporting a fight at Springfield on the 25th ult. between Fremont's body guard and a body of rebels. The Federals claim the victory, but admit they had six or eight killed and fifteen or twenty wounded. Confederate loss not given.

English Operations on the Coast.

Advices from Washington say the Federal government has information that the British government has agents along the coast buying up all the ship timber. Measures have been taken to stop them immediately.

Unimportant and Improbable.

A special to the Union and American from Bowling Green, to-night, reports that the Louisville Journal, of the 1st, says that Scott had resigned, that his chief clerk had fled from Washington, taking with him all the coast surveys, and that Hallock has superseded McClellan.

Disasters to the Federal Fleet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 4.—Reliable intelligence from Goldsboro' headquarters has been received, stating that the steamer Union, of the Federal fleet, went ashore fifteen miles from Fort Macon on Saturday night. She had passed to the south of Frying Pan shoals, when she was driven back by a gale. She was loaded with horses, gun carriages, powder, etc. Very little of value was saved. Seventy-five prisoners were taken.

A small Federal steamer was off Southville on Saturday evening with a flag, but she could not be found yesterday.

Intelligence from the fleet is that two of the gunboats were beached on the coast of South Carolina, and the crews taken prisoners.

Movements of the Naval Expedition.

CHARLESTON, November 4.—It was reported that the Federal fleet was attacking Tybee Island, near Savannah. The Charleston Mercury of this morning says: Capt. Lesby, of a privateer, has arrived, and reports the brig B. K. Eaton, of Maine, loaded with government stores, was destroyed.

The Federal fleet passed Charleston bar yesterday bound south.

The beaching of vessels on the coast of South Carolina is confirmed.

SAVANNAH, November 4.—The reported fight at Tybee is incorrect. The firing was caused by the discharge of guns at Fort Pulaski, preparatory to an anticipated action at 2 o'clock to-day. Twenty-three vessels were in sight of Tybee, standing off Port Royal in line of battle. Active preparations were making at Savannah to repel the attack.

Further Particulars—Orders to the Fleet.

MOBILE, (via NEW ORLEANS) November 4.—Special orders for the fleet, dated on board steamer Atlantic, October 25, say the expedition is under command of Com. Dupont, and is intended to make a descent upon the enemy's coast, and probably under circumstances demanding the utmost vigilance, coolness and intrepidity of every man in the expedition. The surf-boats and other means of disembarkation are believed to be capable of landing at once from 3000 to 4000 men. Souned the surf-boats will carry 200 men.

The expedition consists of three brigades, commanded by Generals Wright, Stevens and Vickrough, with artillery. Full orders are given as to the mode of landing, and how to conquer the ground; and, if successful, they are directed not to go beyond supplanting distance from the shore.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 28.—The fleet sails tomorrow. One hundred thousand rations are distributed to the fleet, and sealed orders given to the captains of several of the transports.

The men and horses on board various of the transports suffered greatly during the gale the past few days.

The Cotton States to be Invaded.

The New York Herald, of the 29th, says the object of the expedition will be realized. The expedition is free to carry war into the cotton States, which are chiefly responsible for the rebellion, and to produce disorganization in the immense Confederate army in Virginia; secondly, to secure quarters for the Federal troops and a harbor within range of the mercantile, naval and marine depots; thirdly, to open one or more Southern ports to commerce, and thus to satisfy all demands and obviate all difficulties about the supply of cotton and the efficiency of the blockade; fourthly, form a nucleus in the Confederate States near which the long supposed loyalty and good sense of the people may find a safe and appropriate expression, and encourage and stimulate this reaction feeling, of which we have seen remarkable and encouraging manifestations in North Carolina.

Simon Cameron, in a letter to the commander of the expedition, gives authority to employ negroes, but assures all loyal masters that Congress will provide for compensation for their loss, and if they survive, pensions are promised.

The New York Tribune says one of its correspondents, on board the naval expedition, writes from Hampton Roads, that the private secretary to Com. Dupont had absconded, carrying off maps, charts, and even sealed orders of the expedition.

Col. Baker's Remains.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—Col. Baker's body will be embalmed in state in Philadelphia previous to their removal to California.

McClellan a Dictator.

In Washington there is considerable pressure on Gen. McClellan, urging him to a battle at Bull Run as soon as possible. It is rumored efforts are making to supplant McClellan, and much speculation is indulged in. It is believed he will be declared military dictator.

From the Potomac.

RICHMOND, October 2.—The Federals have erected fortifications opposite Evansport, and their batteries are occasionally firing at our side, but are unable to reach us.

Gossip at Richmond.

Nothing has been heard in official circles of the Federal fleet. People have been inquiring all day long whether Beauregard has resigned or not. Nobody is able to answer, and speculations are freely indulged as to the origin and object of such general inquiry. The reporter knows no foundation for such inquiries, but is not authorized to say that none exist.

Nothing new from the camps.

Northern Commercial Reports.

Baltimore papers of the 30th are received. Railway shares were improvise. In bank stocks there was nothing doing.

In Boston, on the 29th, the reserve of specie, after paying the government ten per cent. on the national loan, left an increase of $250,000.

In Philadelphia, on the 29th, the banks were responding to their quota of the loan.

The Boston Courier, of the 29th, says money was steady, and well supplied at six per cent. Some of the departments of trade and business were good; most others, however, were stagnant.

The shoe trade in Massachusetts was buoyant for government work, with increase of wages to the workmen.

BALTIMORE, October 29.—Rio coffee, 15@16½. Stock, 92,000 bags.

At New York on the 29th cotton was firm. Middling uplands, 21¼.

☞ There was considerable excitement in this city last Saturday and Sunday, caused by a rumor that Gen. Fremont was coming down on us like an avalanche, with a million of a bolition hounds. Men were rubbing up their old shot-guns and rifles, and preparing for a sturdy defense, but the report turned out to be a hoax, and matters settled down to their usual equanimity.—*Little Rock Journal.*

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FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
ROBERT C. FOSTER, 3d, of Davidson.
WILLIAM WALLACE, of Blount.
FOR THE DISTRICTS.
1—F. M. FULKERSON, of Hawkins.
2—WM. G. McADOO, of Knox.
3—W. L. AKIN, of Monroe.
4—S. D. ROWAN, of Warren.
5—JOHN F. DOAK, of Wilson.
6—GEORGE W. BUCHANAN, of Bedford.
7—LUCIUS J. POLK, of Maury.
8—G. A. WASHINGTON, of Robertson.
9—B. F. LAMB, of Henry.
10—ROBERT B. HURT, of Madison.
11—JOSEPH R. MOSBY, of Fayette.

Important Correspondence—Resignation of Gen. W. H. T. Walker.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 31st ult., contains the following correspondence, a synopsis of which we have already had by telegraph:

HEADQUARTERS 8TH BRIGADE,
CAMP RESERVE, October 27, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to resign my appointment as a brigadier general in the provisional army, which my self-respect as a gentleman, pride as a soldier, will not allow me any longer to hold. I was the first officer of the old army to resign and offer my services to the South. I was, in the old service, oftener wounded than any officer in it, and as often brevetted for gallantry on the field of battle, and left it without a stain on my character as a gentleman and soldier. I was honored by my native State, (Georgia) with the commission of major general of the provisional army. In order to be in active service, I have been on the Potomac several months in command of a brigade, and nearly every mail recently has brought me intelligence of my being overslaughed by some young officer I ranked in the old service, and this in the face of an enemy. Young men have been put over me here who had not graduated at the West Point Academy until after I had been wounded several times in the service, and recommended by nodess a soldier than Gen. Taylor for high military promotion. Not content with putting my own *countrymen* over me, an officeholder (General Lovell, from New York city, who was there under pay of New York, while our countrymen were gallantly fighting at Manassas and elsewhere), has been brought to the South, and made major general over men "to the manor born;" and, to cap the climax, the brigade I now command, and which I have been months drilling and putting in a proper state of discipline, is to be taken from me, and one of my junior colonels put in command of it. I leave my name with the brigade. I know I have its confidence. One would have supposed that an Executive, who had himself been a soldier, would have scorned to have wounded the sensibilities of an old and tried soldier.

The sacred cause for which I drew my sword, I will fight for in my native State; but I will not condescend to submit any longer to the insults and indignities of the Executive.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your most humble servant,

(S) W. H. T. WALKER,
Brig. Gen. Commanding Brigade.

To Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

MR. BENJAMIN'S REPLY.

CONFEDERATE STATES AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Oct. 29, 1861.

SIR: Your letter of the 27th instant has been received. In it you tender your resignation as brigadier general in the Provisional army. It is due to self-respect that I should remark on the impropriety of your using this department as the channel for conveying disrespectful and insulting comments on the action of the Commander-in-chief of the army and the Chief Magistrate of the Confederacy. His sole offense, according to the statements of your letter, consists in not *selecting* you to be a major general, for there is no question of *promotion* involved in the appointment of general officers. The law expressly vests in him the power to *choose* officers to command brigades and divisions, and it is no disparagement to any officer, whatever may have been his services, that the President prefers another as a division commander. Your statement, therefore, that you have been overslaughed, and that you have thus been subjected "to the insults and indignities" of the executive, is based on a total misapprehension of his duties and your rights, according to the laws which govern the army. Your communication has been submitted to the President, and, by his direction, your resignation is accepted.

I have the honor to be, your ob't serv't,

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Acting Secretary of War.

Maj. Gen. W. H. T. Walker, Richmond, Va.

GEN. WALKER'S REJOINDER.

RICHMOND, October 30, 1861.

SIR: Your communication, informing me of the acceptance of my resignation, has been received. You state that "it is due to *self-respect* that I should remark on the impropriety of your using this department as the channel of conveying disrespectful and insulting comments on the action of the commander-in-chief of the army and the chief magistrate of this Confederacy." My resignation had to be sent through your department. It is the proper military channel, which your short sojourn in the department made you ignorant of. How your self-respect could have been wounded by the plain, unvarnished statement of an old soldier, I am at a loss to divine. Suffice it to say, that my communication was intended for the Executive, and though you have attempted to hoist your self-respect before the country, in defense of an Executive who chooses to do this and to do that, in the face of the public opinion of the army and the country, I doubt very much whether, in trying to preserve your own *self-respect*, (which has not been assailed) you will not lose the respect of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. T. WALKER.

To Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Richmond, Va.

From Cairo—Federal Accounts.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.]

CAIRO, ILL., October 25.—"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." Before the memorable siege of Sumter, Cairo was struggling with a feeble life, but now all is life and bustle; the streets are continually thronged with soldiers and citizens; the avenues of trade are surging with a vigorous life and prosperity; money is in abundance, and Uncle Sam's boys—officers and men—are lavishly dispensing their favors to the Cairo tradesmen.

Since the return of the flag of truce from Columbus, there has nothing of interest transpired. The news it brought has been more than confirmed by the arrival of a "reliable gentleman" from Columbus. Your correspondent gleaned the following from him, which you may set down as reliable.

He left Columbus yesterday; says there are only 7000 men there, commanded by Gens. Polk and Pillow; that to-day they were going to send another brigade of 2000 men away, probably to Mayfield, which would reduce the garrison to 5000 men; that they were heavily intrenched in a strong position, and had 60 guns mounted so as to command the river, in addition to four batteries of flying artillery. The rebels appear to be in good spirits, and although the garrison had been much reduced, they felt confident of being able to hold their position.

A large portion of the troops had been sent to Bowling Green, Ky., New Orleans and Missouri. Gen. Johnston had gone to take command of Price's and McCulloch's forces against Gen. Fremont, and had sent couriers to Price and McCulloch with instructions to fall back into Arkansas and not give Gen. Fremont battle until he could reach them. The rebels that have gone to Bowling Green are to help Buckner take Louisville.

My informant affirms most positively that the ubiquitous, mischievous and blather-skiting Jeff. Thompson is at Belmont, Mo., with 3,000 men, and this report is confirmed to-day by the arrival of an escaped prisoner. So the brave and gallant boys at Fredericktown did not have the pleasure of routing and whipping this worst of all traitors in our State, Jeff. Thompson; but they gained a glorious victory, which is very gratifying to all our officers and men here. You cannot imagine what a beneficial effect this victory has had upon our soldiers here. They are all thirsting for the glorious opportunity of a fight, and clamorous to be led against the enemy of our country. Why may this desire not be gratified? Why may not our brave soldiers of the West be allowed to test the ring of their metal as they did on the plains of Springfield? The enemy is within a day's march of us at Belmont, inferior to us in numbers and arms, enthusiasm and valor. It is believed here that now is the time to take Columbus. Ten thousand men as a land force to act in conjunction with the gunboats, it is believed, could take the batteries.

An expedition of 150 of the 2d Illinois cavalry and sixty infantry, returned on Thursday night from a visit into Kentucky, opposite Caledonia. They went to the house of one Col. Oscar Turner, and captured his overseer, thirty-five mules, five horses, and searched his house, and found six letters implicating Gov. Magoffin and Col. Turner in treason. These letters will be made public in a few days, and Gov. Magoffin's record of infamy will be complete.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* was taken prisoner by the rebels on the road between Cape Girardeau and Pilot Knob, before the fight at Fredericktown. He was a bearer of dispatches from Col. Plummer to Col. Carlin, and we all feel the greatest solicitude about his safety.

To-morrow all the troops here will pass in grand review before Gen. McClernand.

The gun-boat Lexington arrived here this morning from the Tennessee river. She received information that there were some seventy-five Union men collected together from Tennessee, anxious to enlist in our army. The gunboat went after them and found only eight men out of the seventy-five at the place of rendezvous. It is presumed the remaining sixty-seven were picked off or attacked on their way to the rendezvous.

A Union man from Tennessee arrived here tonight. He has been a prisoner in jail at Jackson, Tenn., for three months. He escaped from jail and went to Somerville, Tenn. From thence he walked to Paducah. His account of the suffering, destitution and anarchy in the South do not vary from those obtained from other Union men.

By the President.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Sovereign Dispenser of events, to protect and defend the Confederate States hitherto, in their conflict with their enemies, and to be unto them a shield;

And, whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand, and acknowledge that not unto us, but unto Him belongeth the victory; and in humble dependence upon His Almighty strength, and trusting in the justness of our cause, we appeal to Him, that He may set at naught the efforts of our enemies, and put them to confusion and shame;

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, in view of the impending conflict, do hereby set apart Friday, the 15th day of November, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do h