Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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

BAD NEWS FROM THE COAST.

It will be noticed by our special dispatch from Atlanta, that intelligence was received there on yesterday that our batteries at Bay Point and Hilton Head, and also the town of Port Royal, some twenty miles distant from Savannah, had been captured by the enemy's naval fleet. This brings the marauders within ten miles of the line of the Charleston and Savannah railroad, and an effort no doubt will be made to cut off communication between these two cities.

The enemy's force does not certainly number over ten thousand strong, and we may look forward to their speedy dislodgment in a day or two at most, unless they are heavily reinforced. These fortifications were very strong, and it no doubt required vigorous fighting to capture them. A Savannah paper a few days since alluded to them as follows:

For the information of persons at a distance, we may state that the defenses of Port Royal are of a nature to resist a powerful naval force. The earth works are the best of the kind on the Atlantic coast, and the armament consists of numerous guns, some of them of heavy caliber and long range.

This whole move, we think, can result in no practical good to the enemy, so long as they are kept from penetrating further into the country. They should, however, be driven from their foothold without delay, and at every hazard.

SOUTHERN PLANTERS' CONVENTION.

The Hon. THOMAS J. HUDSON, of Mississippi, President of the Southern Planters' Convention, authorizes us to announce that he has decided to call this body to convene at Memphis on the 16th day of December.

The first session of this convention, as will be remembered, was held at Nashville, in this State, on the 10th day of October, 1859; the last at Holly Springs, Miss., October 12th, 1860.

The present political condition of the country renders its active encouragement of the greatest importance. While the attention of our government is absorbed in efforts to establish our political independence upon a sound and permanent basis, there yet remains a duty for the commercial and agricultural communities of the South to perform, which will exert an influence upon our destiny scarcely less potent than the success of our arms upon the field. The Commercial Convention has already met at Macon, Ga., and made known the wants and sentiments of that class of our people. They have thrown considerable light upon the true financial condition of the Confederate States, and have advanced suggestions which, if properly considered, will give tone and character to the future policy of our authorities at Richmond.

It is now the privilege as well as the duty of the planters to speak. They, as the agricultural interest, constitute the main stay of our Confederacy, and are certainly bearing the greater portion of the burdens and inconveniences of this war for Southern independence. Upon them we must depend for the support and maintenance of our armies, so long as the conflict may be kept up by the frenzied madness of abolition fanaticism. It is proposed as one of the objects of this convention, to encourage our agricultural, mechanic, and even manufacturing industry, and thus, by concentrating the efforts of all who are laboring to develope the resources of the South, stimulate every department of industry among us. How this can be best accomplished is the question to be adjudicated by a "multitude of counsellors," in whom there is supposed to be much wisdom.

Other questions of importance, too, will be alluded. In view of the existing war, and the improbability of the blockade being speedily raised by foreign interference, it will be well for the planters to have some definite and authoritative understanding with each other in regard to the amount of cotton which it will be advisable to plant during the ensuing season. It is certainly the part of wisdom not to rely upon any doubtful contingency for obtaining the very food which we are to put in our mouths, when it lies in the power of Southern agriculturists to fully meet the supply by a joint agreement to settle upon a policy the necessity of which forces itself urgently upon the mind of the whole country. In what ratio it will be well to reduce the cotton crop of the next year, whether by fifty, seventy-five or a hundred per cent, requires no little discrimination, and it remains to be decided by the planters with a patriotic impartiality, we trust, looking equally to the public weal as to their own individual interests.

Under these circumstances it is earnestly to be hoped that the Planters' Convention will prove a success. To be such, it must be brought prominently before the country by the Southern press, and have delegations from every State in the Confederacy. In the absence of delegates from various communities, or even in addition to them, the Governors of the several States ought to assume the responsibility of appointing them. In this way a large attendance can be secured with certainty, and without this result the whole enterprise will attract but little attention, if it does not eventuate in a complete failure. Let the subject be only discussed, with a proper exposition of the advantages to be reaped and the ends to be attained by this organization, and our word for it, we will see one of the largest, most practical and intelligent body of men assembled in this city on the 16th proximo that has ever convened before for purposes of deliberation in the history of the country.

HOME PRODUCTION.—The editor of the Augusta *Chronicle* has recently had exhibited to him five nuggets of pure gold, taken from a vein lately discovered in Lumpkin county, Ga. Each lump was computed to be worth from twenty to twenty-five dollars, and together they formed a beautiful sight in these days of flimsy shin-plasters. The assay office in Dahlonega is soon to be put in operation, and we trust that "mint drops" will not much longer be a strange sight to our people.

☞ The Charleston *Courier*, of the 5th inst., says: The late change in the location and treatment of the northern prisoners in this city, shows that we are fully prepared to reciprocate the treatment accorded to southern prisoners by the enemy. We prefer the mitigating rules and courtesies of warfare, as established by the usage of civilized people, but if the enemy insist on special and rigorous treatment, self-respect to some extent requires retaliation.

THE EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE.—The Savannah *Republican*, of the 4th, announces that the British steamer Bermuda, with a cargo of 1800 bales of cotton, succeeded in getting to sea from that port. Saturday night last, about eight o'clock, she weighed anchor, proceeded down the stream, and finding all things favorable, made a clear and triumphant exit over the bar. She cleared for Havre. Three cheers for the "effective blockade!"

☞ The Pontotoc *Star* of the 7th says: Capt. Middleton's fine cavalry company left on Tuesday last for Grenada, at which place they will rendezvous until fully prepared to enter active service. This company numbers seventy-five men, and have the best horses our county could furnish.

☞ The Rev. Rufus Childs, late pastor in Bethel, Vt., has eloped with one unmarried young woman named Cornelia Bosworth, leaving Mrs. Childs and three little children to mourn in disgrace.

☞ The marriage of the prince of Tuscany with a sister of the ex-king of Naples took place at Rome on the 19th ult. The pope pronounced the nuptial benediction.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT COLUMBUS!

THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN THE CITY!

The publication of the fact that a bloody battle had been fought near Columbus, in yesterday morning's papers, created the greatest imaginable sensation in the city. The vagueness of the telegraphic reports, and the absence of details, tended rather to intensify and heighten the excitement, than otherwise. The city of Memphis had some three thousand combatants in the army up the river, and scarcely was there a human being amid our vast population of forty thousand persons, who had not a brother, father, husband, son, or at least a friend, among them. The extent of our information was contained in the brief but portentious announcement that "our loss was heavy," and anxious minds could learn no more.

The telegraph office was crowded at an early hour after breakfast with an eager multitude of inquirers, and "what's the news," was on every lip. Private dispatches came through from various parties with a laconic "I am safe," so and so "is badly wounded," such a one "is killed," etc., but nothing of the battle. An inexplicable embargo had been laid upon the telegraphic line, and news of the fight was evidently looked on by our military authorities as a contraband article. The people took it as an omen of evil, and it was silently whispered that, perhaps we had not heard the worst.

Between ten and eleven o'clock the extra APPEAL was issued, containing an interesting letter from the field of battle, with such other details as we were able to gather from passengers who arrived by the down train from Columbus. This relieved public apprehension to a great extent, and served in some measure to moderate the intensity of the prevailing excitement.

This battle was the first in the war that Memphis had felt, and the whole population were eager to learn its full extent.

A large meeting of citizens was held after tea last night, to make provision for the wounded, who are expected to arrive to-day. The proceedings will be found in our local columns.

THE BATTLE.

As mentioned in our extra, published yesterday, passengers who arrived from Columbus at 10 o'clock A. M., furnished further accounts in regard to the great battle fought there on the day previous. The fight occurred on the Missouri shore, and not at Mayfield creek, as was supposed.

Col. Tappan's Arkansas regiment, with Watson's Louisiana battery, had been encamped just opposite Columbus for some days, and were under orders to march on the day of the battle. Early in the morning, the enemy, 7000 strong, landed seven miles above on the Missouri shore, and moving down opened a vigorous fire on this regiment.

Gen. Pillow's brigade, some 2,500 strong, composed of Wright's, Pickett's, and Walker's Tennessee regiments, were immediately ordered over to their relief. They fought gallantly against superior numbers until their ammunition was exhausted.

They were then overwhelmed and driven back with great loss—to the very verge of the river, where they again made a stand, fighting with their bayonets.

At this critical juncture Gen. Cheatham's brigade was seen over, and, with the assistance of Blythe's battalion, carried the fortunes of the day.

THE ROUT.

Towards the close of the day the valor of our troops proved too much for the Hessians. When the fight came to "cold steel" quarters, they could stand it no longer and took refuge in a retreat, which is described to us as being a regular Bull Run rout, with the loss of a vast quantity of small arms and ammunition, several pieces of artillery, and untold numbers of slain. They managed to find their way in hot haste, up the river to their transports, from which they had recently debarked.

They are said to have left scores of dead behind, and as they ran, panic-stricken, like swine into their boats, were slaughtered at every step of their progress, without mercy.

Their loss, we presume, from all accounts, cannot be less than five or six hundred.

CASUALTIES.

The latest intelligence from Columbus is that Quartermaster John G. Finnie, of this city, was severely wounded in the face by a Minnie musket ball. The wound of Capt. Saffarans although severe, it was hoped would not prove mortal.

We also have a report that Col. Pickett, of the 21st Tennessee, was wounded. His wound was not, however, considered dangerous.

Col. Wright, of the 13th Tennessee regiment, had two horses shot from under him.

Capt. Easely, company D. of Col. Carroll's regiment, (the 154th Tennessee) was dangerously wounded in the breast. Capt. Sam. Vance, of the 21st Tennessee, was wounded in the hand.

Our information leads us to believe that the loss of the Confederate forces, in killed, wounded and missing, will approximate a total of five hundred. The early part of the engagement was fought under the greatest disadvantages, and in the regiments engaged the heaviest loss occurred. A letter published elsewhere estimates the loss in Col. Tappan's (Ark.) regiment at fifty or sixty killed and two hundred wounded. Capt. Burton's company, attached to this command, is reported to have sustained a severe loss. The loss in Col. Pickett's (Tenn.) regiment reaches one hundred and sixteen killed and wounded. These commands suffered the most severely—their aggregate loss being about three hundred and seventy. Additional losses in the other regiments engaged, will, we think, swell the total to the estimate stated above.

INCIDENTS.

We are informed that a single discharge from the 128-pounder, mounted in the batteries at Columbus, killed twenty of the enemy and one horse.

The batteries of the enemy are reported as consisting of fifteen pieces, of which several were captured. One of the guns attached to the celebrated Watson's (La.) battery, was lost in the river, in consequence of the horses having become unmanageable. The whole battery was at one time in possession of the enemy, but was retaken. The Watson artillery gallantly served throughout the entire engagement, and it was a matter of great regret to the gallant command that they should, after victory rested upon our banners, meet with the trifling loss mentioned above.

Additional particulars will be found in our correspondence and special dispatches.

☞ The West Tennessee *Whig* announces that a difficulty occurred between two negro men belonging to Robert J. Chester, Esq., near that place, on Sunday last, when one of them cut the other so severely with a knife, that the injured man died the same day. The other negro escaped and is still at large.

☞ The singular development it is said, was made a few days ago in Washington, in respect to pistol cartridges given out to some of the cavalry, that they were filled, some with wooden plugs and others with turnip seeds. This eclipses the wooden nutmeg fraud of the Connecticut sharpers.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Knoxville *Register* learns that Dr. Isaac Tayloe, of Monroe county, has been appointed surgeon of Col. Carroll's regiment, and Dr. L. D. Carter, of Blount county, assistant surgeon. Both of the gentlemen entered the ranks as privates.

☞ The *Whig* states that the annual conference of the Methodist church convened in Jackson Wednesday. Owing to the fact that many of the members thereof have joined the army, and are now in camp, the attendance is small, compared with former meetings.

☞ The Huntsville *Democrat* states that several companies of the 18th Alabama, part of Walker's brigade, have reached Camp Bradford. Col. Bullock and Lieut.-Col. Shorter, with the remainder of the regiment, are expected this week.

THE BATTLE AT COLUMBUS!

Interesting Letter from the Field

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

COLUMBUS, KY., Nov. 7, 11 o'clock P. M.

EDITORS APPEAL: I have just returned from the battle field, and am too much fatigued to give you anything like a detailed account of the great and glorious victory we have achieved here to-day. Suffice it to say, the defeat of the enemy was overwhelming and disastrous, leaving the field strewn with their dead and wounded, to say nothing of the overcoats, knapsacks, guns, etc., they threw aside the better to facilitate their inglorious flight. We pursued them about seven miles to their boats, where we captured large quantities of ammunition, etc. The gallant 154th regiment charged up to within fifty yards of the boats on which they embarked, under the most terrific cannonade from their gunboats, which fortunately overshot our men, doing them no damage whatever, with the exception of Col. Smith having his horse shot from under him.

The enemy's forces amounted to full 7000 and was commanded by General McClernand in person, assisted by General Bowling who is amongst the prisoners. General Bowling was captured by Rev. James Rogers, of Somerville, who at the same time captured a stand of colors. Col. Dougherty is also a prisoner, and Col. Beaufort, who came down with a flag of truce the other day from Cairo, is amongst the slain, and several others of their field officers are either killed or captured.

Our forces actively engaged at first consisted of the 13th Tennessee volunteers, commanded by Col. John V. Wright; the 22d, commanded by Col Thomas J. Freeman; the 2d by Col. J. Knox Walker, the 21st by Col. Picket, and Col. Tappan's 13th Arkansas regiment. These four regiments, making in all about 2500 effective men, bore up most gallantly against three to one for more than two hours. Gen. Pillow had chief command, and deserves all praise for doing some of the most desperate fighting ever done on this continent. General Cheatham, however, when our men had been beaten back with the loss of one battery, (Capt. Watson's,) carried over Col. Russell's 9th Tennessee regiment, Col. Mark's 11th Louisiana, and Col. Smith's 154th Tennessee, retook the battery, and carried death and destruction among them everywhere. The 4th commanded by Lieut. Col. O. P. Strahl, was also ordered over, but was held in reserve and did not actively engage in the fight. This was owing to a simultaneous attack made on the batteries by the gunboats, as well as the apprehension that a land force was moving on us from the Kentucky side. A portion of this regiment, however, was detailed to bring in the wounded of the Lincolnites, who were left on the field. A great number were thus taken up and cared for, and the men are just now returning to their encampment. The scene is a sad spectacle enough by moonlight, and how much worse it will be in daylight I cannot tell.

Our loss is considerable, the heaviest being sustained by the four regiments first engaged. Capt. J. Welby Armstrong, of the 2d regiment, was killed, and Capt. Saffarans severely wounded. No other commissioned officers, except Lieut. Walker, either killed or wounded.

Lieut. Walker is not considered dangerous. Capt. Taylor, of Pickett's regiment, and Capt. Wm. Jackson, of Jackson's battery, are both dangerously wounded.

Capt. Burton's company, 13th regiment, was literally cut to pieces, Lieut. Ray being killed. We have lost a few other commissioned officers, but I am unable at this time to learn their names.

Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing, will amount to one hundred and fifty, while that of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, must be from five to eight hundred at least. We also captured several wagons, two stand of colors, and some pieces of artillery. The battle lasted nearly all day, and was terrific throughout. Yours, in haste, JUVENIS.

FURTHER FROM COLUMBUS—ANOTHER STATEMENT.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by one of our volunteers, a member of Col. Pickett's regiment, who participated in the battle near Columbus, to his brother in this city:

COLUMBUS, Nov. 7, 11 o'clock P. M.

* * * The battle lasted from 11 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M., and resulted in great loss on both sides. Col. Tappan's Arkansas regiment lost fifty or sixty killed, and about two hundred wounded. Our regiment (Col. Pickett's Tenn.) sustained the next heaviest casualties—our killed being sixteen, and wounded about one hundred. Col. Pickett had his horse shot four times. Our force, when we were attacked, was about twenty-four hundred strong, under command of Gen. Pillow; and after maintaining our position against the assaults of eight thousand for two hours, and our ammunition being exhausted, we retreated to the river where we were reinforced by Gen. Cheatham's brigade.

Watson's battery, which had been taken by the enemy, was then recaptured, after great loss, and the complete rout of the Federals. The vicinity of the battery was strewn with the dead for a hundred yards.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to Gen. Pillow and Col. Pickett.

Among your acquaintances injured, are J. L. Saffarans, badly wounded; J. G. Finnie, shot in the cheek, and the wound thought a bad one; Capt. Irby, in the lungs; Lieut. Coleman, in the bowels.

The 154th Tennessee regiment lost one killed and two wounded.

We have not found more than eighty-five killed, but I think there will be about one hundred and fifteen killed and lost, and four hundred wounded. The battle field certainly looks gloomy by moonlight, and we cannot but expect that it will present a more horrible sight by daylight.

We lost one of our cannons—the horses became frightened and ran into the river. I will send you further particulars after resting.

J. S. P.

☞ The Ripley (Miss.) *Advertiser* gives it as a rumor that the Governor of Mississippi is preparing the ground-work for a draft. The late call on Mississippi for ten thousand troops is being responded to slowly. There are only five companies rendezvoused at Grenada, and they are not full.

☞ The *Courier* says that a Federal colonel was advised by a "rebel" lady with whom he was conversing at Owensboro, Kentucky, the other day, to learn his soldiers to swim, as they would probably soon have occasion to cross the Ohio in a big hurry.

☞ The Nashville *Gazette* has seen a letter from an officer in Gen. S. R. Anderson's brigade, dated at Greenbrier Bridge, Western Virginia, which states that the brigade is building huts, and making other preparations necessary for stopping there for the winter.

☞ A letter from the first Georgia regiment, in Western Virginia, dated Camp Bartow, Oct. 24th says: "The Yankees attacked our pickets last night, and we killed three of the scoundrels. It snowed here last night."

☞ A Charleston exchange has received from a lady of Cuba a package of lint for the use of the Federal army at our discretion. The style of its preparation is specially excellent and deserves examination and imitation.

☞ The New York *Herald*, of October 23d, contains four and a half columns of crowded advertisements under the head of "Situations wanted by females."

☞ An article in the Western *Review* says that 180 volunteers have left William county, and are now in camp unarmed. A stirring appeal is made to owners of guns to forward them at once to the clerk of the county.

☞ The *Star* announces that the slaves furnished to work at Fort Pillow should be at the depot on Sunday evening next.

Telegraphic News.

Later from the Federal Fleet!

Capture of Our Batteries at Bay Point and Hilton Head!

PORT ROYAL TAKEN!

Our Loss Heavy!

Special Dispatch to the Appeal.]

ATLANTA, November 8.—Reliable dispatches, received here by private parties, state that the enemy have captured our batteries at Bay Point and Hilton Head, and have taken the town of Port Royal.

They are within ten miles only of the railroad connecting Charleston and Savannah.

Our loss is represented as being great.

B. & D.

Later from Columbus.

Special Dispatch to the Appeal.]

COLUMBUS, November 8.—None of the "Bluff City Greys" are either killed or wounded. All are safe. J. H. EDMONDSON, Captain.

Special to Col. Coleman.]

COLUMBUS, November 8.—The "Beauregards" are all safe. Publish in the APPEAL.

J. L. MORELAND, Captain.

[Capt. S. Fowlkes, Jr., telegraphs substantially the same thing in regard to the "Harris Zouave Cadets."]

Gen. Zollicoffer's Command.

A letter in the Nashville *Banner*, dated at Cumberland Gap, on the 5th, gives the following information as to the position of the several regiments in the command of Gen. Zollicoffer:

Since I last wrote you, our entire brigade has been removed from Kentucky back to Cumberland Gap. Our regiment and Rains' were the last to leave Cumberland Ford, having been ordered to remain several days longer than the rest, until the commissary stores could be removed to the Gap. We left Camp Buckner on Wednesday afternoon, the 30th ult., marched a few miles and camped, and there we remained until Friday at noon, when we again took up the line of march, under a cold and disagreeable rain. It has been raining constantly, ever since, and the atmosphere at the present writing affords indications of a continuance of the favor. We found the roads in wretched condition, and, in some places in the mountains, almost impassable. Saturday evening, we passed through the Gap, and camped about one mile this side, where we are at present, awaiting for our tents to dry, when we will go forward to Jacksboro, (our old camping station,) to which point, our regiment, (Col. Battle's) the 15th Mississippi, and Rutledge's 1st Tennessee artillery, have been ordered. Newman's regiment, I believe, has been ordered to Jamestown, and the other regiments of the brigade to different points on the State line. We found Churchwell's regiment and an Alabama regiment at the Gap, which is at present the headquarters of the general and staff. McNairy's battalion is still in Kentucky, either at Barbourville, or between that place and the Gap.

Important from the Coast.

The New Orleans *Crescent*, of Thursday, has the following:

There was intelligence received yesterday of twenty-four sail of Hessian vessels being in Ship Island harbor on Tuesday. This number was counted through a good telescope from the look-out at Mississippi City. Flats and scows appeared to be engaged in transporting materials from the vessels to the shore near the lighthouse on the Island. This is supposed to be the advance of the great fleet intended for the gulf. It is reasonable to suppose that something like a simultaneous attack is intended at three or more points. This can easily be carried out when it is taken into consideration that there are between two hundred and seventy-five and three hundred vessels, including vessels-of-war, steamers and transports, composing the supposed great armada. Leaving forty-two vessels at Port Royal, they can come to New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola with two hundred and fifty. In the meantime, our authorities are preparing and we can only say to the Hessians, come on.

The weather appears to have settled down into the regular Indian summer, and of course is very propitious for the gathering of crops.

Lincoln's Inland Expedition.

The machinery for the seven gunboats now being built at Carondolet, (near St. Louis,) and Mound City (near Cairo) is ready for certificates to be issued by the government inspectors. It is expected that these boats will be finished and ready for service by the 15th inst., and the Hessian hirelings vauntingly proclaim that a great inland expedition will then be started up the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, with the avowed purpose of occupying Nashville, Clarksville, Florence and Huntsville as winter quarters. A great number of army transportation wagons, arms, and infantry equipments, together with large quantities of bright Zouave clothing, intended for uniforming the negroes they expect to steal and form into regiments, comprise a portion of the expedition stores. They have also supplied themselves with several hundred footballs for their soldiers to exercise with in our streets and groves. Billy for ball! Want he have a good time of it?—*Bowling Green Courier.*

Federal Intelligence from Kentucky.

From the Louisville Journal.]

The troops now stationed at Bird's Point and Fort Holt are ordered into winter quarters.

ESCAPED.—Five rebel prisoners escaped—through careless guarding—on Wednesday night last from Mt. Sterling, Ky. They had just been tried before the United States commissioner, and were to be sent on to Frankfort the next morning.

ARREST OF A TRAITOR.—A man by the name of Hogan, employed in the secret service by the government, was arrested at Cairo on Saturday by Carlson, the scout, for giving information to the enemy.

ARRESTED AND RELEASED.—We learn from the Frankfort *Yeoman* that E. Rains and Daniel Boone, arrested on the charge of treason by the Home Guards, were discharged on Wednesday under a writ of *habeas corpus* after a hearing before the Federal court now in session at that place. The parties are residents of Woodford county.

The North Michigan regiment, Col. Duffield, arrived at Jeffersonville on Sunday and went into camp temporarily on the Indiana shore, opposite the water-works. The regiment numbers 967 men, and was recruited in various sections of the State—some companies being composed almost entirely of farmers from the southern and middle counties, and others of lumbermen from the pineries of the north. They are a fine looking body of men—exhibiting all the evidences of health and vigor.

EXCITEMENT AT BRANDENBURG.—There was considerable excitement at and around Brandenburg, Meade county, Ky., on Friday night last as the steamer Eugene passed down, caused by the circulation of a rumor that an immediate attack would be made upon that point by the rebels. At the request of the commander of the post, Capt. Sayre, of the Eugene, went with his boat to a point opposite Brandenburg and brought over fifty Indiana Home Guards, while Capt. Cobb, with the Diligent, went after and brought seventy other Indianians to reinforce the Unionists of Meade county, leaving an aggregate force of five hundred men for the defense of Brandenburg. As the Eugene returned on Sunday the loyal citizens of Brandenburg were dwelling in perfect security against rebel assaults.

From Bowling Green.

From the Nashville Patriot, Nov. 5.]

We are at length able to announce that one of the heaviest divisions of our army at Bowling Green is in motion. During the day Tuesday there appeared to be an unusual stir among the cavalry battalions, which gave rise to some speculation among the uninitiated. By nine o'clock the same evening it was positively known that Gen. Hardee's division was under marching orders. At one o'clock yesterday morning one or more of the brigades composing it was in motion, and the others were following yesterday during the day. It is needless to say that the movement is not a retrograde one, but the contrary.

Gen. Hardee's force is a very strong one, and consists of as fine materials as are in the service, the men being chiefly from Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Allsouls and Hill's, and probably Lillard's regiments, from this State, will be of the expedition. We cannot speak as to the destination of this movement, but we can say that if the movement is executed according to programme, it will be as gratifying to the South as it will be startling and overwhelming to the Hessians, with whom it will contend, in its results.

☞ Louisiana has 289 companies mustered into the Confederate service. Ten of them are cavalry, twenty-four artillery. The aggregate is 28,000 men, not including about 1000 men for service afloat. The patriotism of the cities is seen in the fact that 20,400 of these men are New Orleans volunteers.

MONEY THROWN AWAY.—The late Colonel Baker spent ten thousand dollars of his private funds in the equipment of the so-called California regiment he commanded at Leesburg.

PLANTERS' CONVENTION AT MEMPHIS.

THIRD ANNUAL SESSION.

MARSHALL CO., MISS., Nov. 7, 1861.

EDITORS APPEAL: I see by the Jackson *Mississippian*, of the 4th inst., that the third annual session of the Southern Planters' Convention, is to assemble at Memphis on the 16th day of next month.

As the importance of this convention, at this particular juncture of affairs, can hardly be over-estimated, let us hope, Messrs. Editors of the APPEAL, that the imperial agricultural interests of the Confederate States—including king cotton, queen sugar, and the lords of tobacco, rice, wheat, and hemp—will be fairly represented on the interesting occasion.

The grand object of the approaching session of the planters' convention, at Memphis, in addition to the subjects heretofore more peculiarly prescribed in the plan for the permanent organization of the convention, will be, I presume, to bring about as nearly as possible a more perfect concert of action among the farmers of the South in the matter, not only of production, but of prices. Of articles heretofore raised for exportation to foreign countries, we must hereafter plant only half a crop, and devote ourselves to double or treble crops of grain and provisions; raising enough of the latter, not only to supply home wants, but also to supply our brave soldiers who are so gloriously defending our liberties in the field.

It will be, I dare affirm, the bounden duty of the convention to devise some effective plan to defeat the vile schemes of those speculating Shylocks, those vultures and vampires in human form—among whom "government contractors" are not the least ravenous—who play upon the body politic, and take advantage of the distresses of a struggling and bleeding country to enrich and aggrandize themselves. The man who comes out of the conflict in which we are now engaged, richer, in anything save honor, than when he went into it, may be safely set down as both a knave and a traitor. This assertion is not aimed at those millionaires among us who have given only a couple of hundred or so to THE CAUSE, or who refuse to send their "contrabands" to work on the walls of Fort Pillow; for, I presume that these nabobs who are more deeply interested in the salvation of the Confederacy than any of us, intend, before the war is over, *to do better*. They are probably holding themselves back for a grand crisis, when they can come up with their money-bags in one hand and their muskets in the other, and save the republic. But this is a digression.

My object in this communication is to call the attention of the press generally to the approaching convention in your beautiful and patriotic city, so that it may be largely and respectably attended; and to this end, in behalf of the officers of the convention, I earnest ly invoke the powerful assistance of the APPEAL, and all the other presses of Memphis. Let every State, every county, every agricultural interest, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, be represented by full delegations, and, my word for it, the deliberations of the convention cannot but result in incalculable good to our beloved, our God-blessed country.

A SON OF THE SOIL.

P. S.—The following is a list of the officers of the Planters' Convention to be held at Memphis on the 16th of December, 1861:

PRESIDENT.

Thos. J. Hudson, Lamar, Miss.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Alabama—Isaac Croom.
Arkansas—Williby Williams.
North Carolina—Columbus Miles.
South Carolina—Robert J. Gage.
Florida—Robt. W. Williams.
Georgia—Richard Peters.
Kentucky—R. W. Scott.
Louisiana—Manuel White.
Maryland—J. H. McHenry.
Missouri—Henry Yateman.
Mississippi—J. V. Harris.
Tennessee—John Pope.
Virginia—J. B. Ware.
Texas—David Randon.

SECRETARY.

W. A. Goodman, Holly Springs, Miss.

A Yankee's Opinion.

The Indianapolis *Journal* expresses its opinion of how the campaign should be conducted in the following manner:

A CONTRAST AND ITS SUGGESTIONS.—Except the capture of Fort Hatteras, there hasn't been a single victory gained by the army of the East. Every other fight of any importance has been lost. In the West every battle has been won, except that at Lexington. Springfield is no exception. The Federal troops were there compelled to abandon their victory to preserve their communications. But one defeat has stained the arms of the West. Not one victory has brightened those of the East. And now it is manifest that if the first campaign of this war is to be anything more than a mustering of forces, and a series of scattered skirmishes, it must be accomplished by the army of the West.

If Fremont defeats or disperses the rebel army in Southwestern Missouri, the war west of the Mississippi will at once be transferred to the seceded States, dragging home the Arkansas and Missouri troops to look after their own homes. Then our army in Kentucky can press down into Tennessee, through this weakened rebel force, paralyzing the rebellion there by releasing the eastern end from its grasp and arming it for the fight, and cut off the main supply and retreat for the rebels on the Potomac by blocking up the Cumberland Gap. This will be a long step towards crushing the rebellion. And this is all that can now be done. If there were only 30,000 more men in Kentucky, if the army in Western Virginia could only be transferred to Green river, we believe that the movement could be accomplished in two weeks. The rebels fear precisely this result. They know that a defeat on the Potomac would not be half so disastrous.

The enemy clearly see that something can be done in the West. It is just as manifest that nothing can be done in the East. McClellan is strong enough to hold the rebel army on the Potomac "mighty uneasy," and that is all he need do, if the other available Union forces are only sent where they can *move* to some purpose. Every man in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and the East, who is ready for the field, ought to be in Kentucky before snow falls, and the rebel army on the Potomac will scatter to defend their homes, and leave Virginia to our hands, or they will be locked up between two large armies to die.

Provision Items.

From the Franklin (Tenn.) Review.]

We hear of no sales of pork, the farmers being disinclined to sell, in anticipation of an extraordinary price.

The crop of Irish potatoes was never before so abundant as this season, and, notwithstanding, they are selling at one dollar per bushel. The heaviest business doing in our town is in receiving them from wagons.

For the past week or two an immense quantity of beef cattle have been driven through this place destined for the army. They are mostly driven from Maury, Giles and Williamson, and it is reasonable to suppose that cattle will be scarce in these counties for a year or two to come.

BRISK VOLUNTEERING.—The following from the Louisville *Journal* is really a truthful (rare article for that paper) account of how volunteering for the Yankees is progressing in that section of the State:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

CAMP ALL PAY, October 30, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: We are getting up a company of one hundred captains and four high privates. We will draw three months' wages in advance. We have one quota of captains, but find great difficulty in getting the high privates. Large regiments of colonels might be raised in this way, and thus put down the rebellion that the preachers, editors, teachers, and politicians have brought upon us.

Respectfully yours,
HOME GUARD RESERVE.

FROM CAIRO.—The following is a special dispatch from Cairo to the Chicago *Tribune*:

CAIRO, November 1.—The Cairo, second of the new gunboats building at Mound City, was launched this afternoon. Owing to the blustering state of the weather, the concourse of spectators was not so large as at the previous launch of the Mound City, the first.

A report reached here to-night that great disaffection existed among the commanding rebel officers at Columbus. Pillow and Polk had quarreled. Pillow sent in his resignation, and challenged Polk to fight a duel.

A large force of rebel infantry had arrived at Columbus from Memphis and other points South, and are preparing to repair further east, supposed to be Bowling Green.

Brig. Gen. Jeff. Thompson had arrived at Columbus. He wants another army.

THE FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.—The steam corvette Prony, which arrived off this bar on Thursday last, left on Saturday night. Her Captain, M. de Fontanges, who came up to the city, was detained here by bad weather and waiting for Consular dispatches. He was taken to his vessel by the steamer Carolina. The blockading fleet, consisting of the frigate Susquehanna, gun-boats Flag, and Florida, (supposed,) were just coming into the bar and taking their positions when the Carolina was outside.

It is reported that one of the Hessian blockaders fired into the Carolina, notwithstanding her privileged flag.—*Charleston Courier, 5th.*

☞ The Richmond *Dispatch* notices the arrival in that city of Major Phillip Barry, who commanded a company in the famous Black Hawk war, in which Abraham Lincoln was a private soldier.

MISSOURI NEWS.

Examination of Contracts—Fremont and his Army—A one-sided fight—A Card from Col. Frank Blair.

From the St. Louis News.]

AN OVERHAULING OF CONTRACTS.

In addition to the investigation of army contracts, now going on in this city, by the special Congressional Committee, we now hear that Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky and Judge Davis, of Illinois have been appointed a commission to audit the claims against the government in this department, and report what ones should be allowed and what rejected.

Mr. Holt is well known as a man of rugged honesty, and is the horror of speculators, who have ever found him standing immovably in their road to the public treasury. Judge Davis is said to be a man of similar character; and we may, therefore, look to them for a report which, while it will mete out the sternest justice to swindlers, will, at the same time, pay the honestly earned wages and the just claims of those who have served and supplied the government.

The subject of army contracts in this department is a particularly unpleasant one. It abounds in the most disgraceful and disreputable submission, and a complete report will reveal the fact that many persons, of whom better things were expected, have, while boasting of pretending to serve the government, been diligently serving themselves, to the detriment of the Union cause and the scandal of their calling. We trust that such will have no cause to complain of neglect by Messrs. Holt and Davis, and at the same time we are sure the Commission will not forget to recommend present and full payment to those who have fairly and honestly furnished the government with needed supplies and labor.

A ONE-SIDED FIGHT.

When the *Republican* can't find anything else to do, it sets up the effigy of Frank Blair and blasts away at it till it is exhausted. It prosecutes this sport with all the more zest from the fact that its victim cannot strike back. It so adroitly combines its attack on Blair with a defense on the commanding general of this department, as to make it impossible for the object of its attack to reply exactly in a mode that would expose him to arrest.

There is a card in the *Republican* this morning, from Mr. Blair, in reply to its wanton denunciation of him yesterday; but it exhibits in every sentence the forced caution of one who fights with his arms tied, and within limits which he does not overstep.

Thus the fight is a one-sided one entirely, and destitute of all the attractive and interesting features of a fair combat.

The *Republican's* exhuberant malignity for Blair is equaled only by its still cherished hatred for the dead Lyon, who forced upon certain of its proprietors and employees an oath of allegiance that is, to this day, a thorn in their sides. It cannot forgive either, and therefore in its assault on Mr. Blair, it cannot forego the pleasure of uttering a sneer at the memory of the departed soldier, whose memory the fresh grave earth above his breast, if nothing else, should protect from asperation.

A PROTEST FROM THE FEDERAL CAMP.

FRANKLIN, Mo., October 24, 1861.

Editors Evening News:

GENTLEMEN: Will you grant me space in your valuable paper to enter the protest of many of the officers and soldiers stationed here against the efforts of the Missouri *Democrat* and *Republican* to create a mutiny among our soldiers, in the event of a change being made of commanding officer of this Department.

While it is an unquestionable fact that Gen. Fremont has many warm friends among our troops, who would regret any change which would affect him, it is also an undeniable fact that they will, one and all, cheerfully obey whatever officer may be placed over them by the proper authority; and they repel with indignation any and all assertions to the contrary, affecting as they do their reputation as patriots and true soldiers.

Any manner of indirect slander, which the Missouri *Republican* might resort to in order to injure the Union cause, would not in the least surprise us. But we confess we are greatly astonished at the course of the *Democrat* in this matter. Can it realize that the only result to be obtained by its misstatements and imputing of unworthy motives to the Secretary of War, the President and Cabinet, is dissatisfaction and possibly mutiny among our soldiers?

Your editorial article in yesterday's *News* was carefully read by numerous friends of the Union cause, who are loud in their denunciations of the course pursued by the two morning papers.

YOURS, FOR THE UNION.

COL. BLAIR AND THE REPUBLICAN.

ST. LOUIS, October 25, 1861.

Editor of the Republican:

SIR: You do me the honor this morning to connect my name with the title of "major-general." It is very true this is done with a sneer, but as I am not very conscious about my military reputation, I can afford to submit to your sarcasm with good temper. It is very evident to me from the want of knowledge shown in the article, that it could not have been written or any of its points suggested by the aids or secretaries at headquarters. It is clear that it is merely some of your own blundering, excusable, perhaps, from the novelty of your position, and the sudden change from peace to war, which the *Republican* since the days of Camp Jackson and Boonville, has sought to show how impossible it is that any suggestion that I desired to be major-general, could have come from any quarter. I take the liberty of transcribing a paragraph from a private letter from Major-General John C. Fremont to Postmaster-General Blair, dated September 7, 1861. He says: "Frank's regiment will soon be a brigade, and a fit command for a general of artillery. I urged him several times to accept high rank and go into the war, but he does not like to lose his position in Congress. I think he is wrong, but we all act different values on the same thing."

The testimony you have borne to the "wonderful energy" of Maj. Gen. Fremont in raising an army of twenty thousand men in a few months, and in the same moments holding such a line as that which you describe as extending from C