Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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

THE MILITIA—THEIR MOVEMENTS AND ORGANIZATION.

The several militia orders which appear in our paper this morning propose to carry into effect the spirit of Gov. HARRIS' last proclamation. The militia will consequently not be moved from their homes until further orders to that effect. Volunteers, however, "whether in squads or companies," are directed to "move without delay to the general rendezvous designated in special orders."

The place designated for rendezvous of the 16th, 19th and 20th brigades is Jackson, and that for the militia from Hardin county, and the districts from the 21st, 23d and 24th brigades, and from Obion county, is Memphis. *Volunteers*, in other words, from these respective brigades are requested to direct their enrolling rendezvous. These orders, it will be observed, do not relieve the militia from the regular drill. They will still be organized into the detailed and reserve corps, and be kept at their homes to respond to call of emergency.

We would suggest to Brig.-Gen. CARNES and Brigade-Inspector, that it would be better for them to hold their regular drills at some specified hour—say three o'clock in the afternoon. The business portion of our community will then willingly close their stores and shops so that our whole population can participate in the movement. This hour has been selected in both New Orleans and Mobile.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTERS' CONVENTION.

The adjourned Convention, at a meeting held in Memphis on yesterday, decided to postpone the third annual session from the 16th of December to the 17th (the third Monday) of February.

The cause for the change is assigned to be the existing attitude of affairs induced by the present crisis of the war that is upon us. In two months no doubt matters will assume a comparatively more quiet aspect, and the objects of the convention can be as well attained then as now.

The delegates that have been already appointed will of course feel themselves accredited to the postponed meeting. It will be well for the various State Legislatures that are now in session throughout the South, and have failed to act in the matter, to appoint delegations before adjourning, or instruct the State Executives to do so at an early day.

As the above announcement is made by authority, we trust that it will receive the attention of the press generally.

PLANTERS AND THE COTTON CROP

We notice from the Jackson *Mississippian* that a bill has been introduced into the Mississippi Legislature to encourage the formation of Planter's Associations, and having in view the diversion of the quantity of land planted in cotton during the continuance of the blockade. The bill is, of course, merely recommendatory and not imperative. The *Mississippian* comments on its provisions as follows:

"It is useless to argue the utility and ultimate benefit of such a proposition. It is self-apparent, and the only way to carry it into effect is for our planters to have some general understanding on the subject—to organize immediately Planter's Associations for that purpose. The farmer who planted the next season, the better; and the higher the price will be paid for the stock on hand, and the more invidious can we impose upon the North, and upon the powers of Europe who recommence a sham-blockade, their dependence upon our soil for the materials that has hitherto kept their millions from want, and the scarcity of which has already caused the cry of bread, and threatens revolution if not supplied. We trust the experience of the present crisis will teach us to be more diversified in our industrial pursuits; that we shall cease to be a dependent people, looking good the time may be, and that our sons may never, as we shall be as independent of other nations as our vast slumber-ing resources is fully enable us to be. Let us keep cotton on the shrubs, but let us not squander his wealth in the purchase of articles we can produce at home. Who will be first to go to work and organize a Planter's Association with a view to a short crop next year? Let the suggestion be acted upon.

We fully appreciate the necessity of every energetic effort is designed to stimulate or develope our agricultural resources, and as such heartily approve this. The bill, alluded to, proposes that so long as the blockade continues planters shall put in but one-third of their usual cotton crop. The suggestion is one which we have sought to impress upon the planting interest for more than two months, and are pleased to see it indorsed from so high a source. The bill, introduced into the upper house of the Tennessee Legislature about ten days since by Mr. MAYWIN, had this same liberal view, and presented reasons of the most cogent character in its support. It was not suggested in that measure:

"1. That the present cotton crop of the Southern States, is to at least two of the leading powers of Europe a *national necessity*.

"2. That as, under present circumstances, it seems improbable that this crop can be disposed of, the planting of another will place two crops on hand for sale at once.

"3. That the purchase of these two crops by the European powers above referred to, will give them a supply for two years, so that at any time when about to purchase the third crop, and having one year's stock to run upon, and the planter being unable to hold his third crop until they are compelled to buy, they will have it in their power to dictate the price and terms of sale.

"4. That on the other hand the European powers before mentioned, having exhausted their present supply, and another crop not being raised, when these powers come into the market to buy, as they must and will if we adopt this policy, the planters holding the great staple, which is a necessity to them, they will not only be compelled to buy, but also to pay a remunerative price.

"5. The states of the South cannot subsist on cotton, but must have bread and meat, and while the interest of the cotton planter calls to him to plant no more cotton than will supply the home consumption, patriotism imperatively demands that his whole force be turned into those channels in which he can contribute to the supply of the wants and wastes of a war of which none can predict the end.

The whole argument is found briefly put in these five points. The subject is now well understood by the country, and all that is necessary is to carry theory into practice. This duty rests with the planters, and legislation cannot accomplish it. The introduction of these bills can only serve to attract attention to the subject, and give zeal and efficiency to the enterprise they propose to encourage. We believe that we are not wrong in presuming that the patriotism of our people will incur any sacrifice in its adoption that a proper regard for the public weal may require.

RETOOTED EVACUATION OF HATTERAS.—The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress*, of the 23d inst., says: "The steamer Reindeer, one of our gunboats, arrived here yesterday and reports that it is believed that Hatteras has been evacuated by the "Dole." A recent reconnoissance in that vicinity failed to discover any troops at that place or any sign of them, except the presence of a gunboat or two. It is also reported that they have sunk vessels in the channel at Ocracoke and Hatteras, which are to answer the purpose of a blockade; if so, they have been guilty of another piece of folly."

☞ The Legislature of this State has passed a bill suspending all laws forbidding the importation, manufacture, selling or giving away of bowie knives or other weapons, and all laws prohibiting the carrying of pistols, bowie knives, and other weapons, openly and unconcealed, be repealed during the existance of the war.

INDUCEMENTS TO COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* properly observes that in the present struggle for independence in which the South finds herself engaged, it is of vast consequence to her cause and her people that she bring to bear upon it the entire power of her commerce.

The natural resources of the South, it is admitted, are great, almost illimitable, altogether superior to those of the North in some most important particulars. But in developed or available resources she is in some respects inferior. Corn sells at various localities in the North at eight or ten cents a bushel; here it is worth more than a dollar; and so of a hundred other articles. The reader can run out the principle through the whole category of available means. At the same time, our natural resources exist upon the largest scale. Our great necessity, therefore, is to increase our available resources from the natural one, to bring into vigorous requisition by a far-seeing sagacity the potent engines of the laws of trade, to wield in our own behalf the entire power of our elements of commerce. Has this hitherto been done in its fullest extent? Have we made commerce fight for us? We have thus far pursued a negative policy, so far as it may be called a policy at all, adopted as an experiment.

We agree with the *Bulletin* that, for reasons like these, the time has arrived for the adoption of an active, a positive policy. To this end our correspondent suggests two commercial measures:

"The one, that the loosing of all vessels that may seek our coasts from and belonging to friendly nations, and which return to the ports of such nations, with cotton in exchange for such goods of various descriptions as we may require; and, secondly, the suspension of the collection of duties on imports during the war."

We have heretofore expressed an opinion antagonistic to the scheme of indiscriminate cotton exportation, as advocated by some of the Savannah and Charleston papers, but see nothing objectionable in the measures suggested by the *Bulletin*. In fact, we have more than once taken occasion to urge the necessity of their adoption, which hold out the strongest possible inducements to English, French, Spanish and German vessels, as well as to those of all friendly nations, to run the bogus blockade and to supply us with munitions of war, with plantation, household and personal merchandise, and thus to draw all such nations towards us by the strong cords of commerce, by the green tree of trade.

Concludes the *Bulletin*:

When we have secured their interest upon our side, how long before they would side with us politically? We know those nations are, and must necessarily be, largely governed by their interests—by what intimately concerns the material welfare of their inhabitants. If we unite them to us commercially, we have their friendship. It is human nature. Ale history proves it.

Let nobody be alarmed about "free trade." We are in a state of war, and what would be sound policy in war might be miserably fallacious and short-sighted in peace. We speak of the suspension of duties on imports during the war, and only during the war. A peace policy is a different thing. With a tariff upon imports, the amount that can be collected from them under the existing state of affairs must be so small as to make it absolutely contemptible as a revenue for the support of the government, while its entire suspension during such period would create a sensation in Europe that could scarcely fail to act powerfully to our favor.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

By a recent arrival from St. Louis we have information of the capture, on the upper Missouri, by a portion of the Missouri State Guard under Col. KELLY, of the Federal steamer Sunshine. Her freight consisted of the entire camp equipments destined for two Kansas regiments, together with a considerable amount of other military stores. The Missouri State Guard is performing an important work.

A SECOND TRAGEDY.

In our paper of yesterday we copied a dispatch from a St. Louis paper, stating that Judge MCLEAN, late postmaster at Paducah, was shot and killed at Mayfield by a man named JAS. COONER, and that the Union men of that place had sent to Paducah, requesting that Gen. SMITH should send a Federal force for the purpose of protecting CONNER, who had been lodged in jail, from Confederate troops under Major CLAY KING, who were encamped near Pelicians.

Before the Federal aid came to advance, KING's boys entered Mayfield, took CONNER in charge, and started back to Pelicians. A short distance from Mayfield, CONNER broke loose from the guard, and being he was distant a hundred yards, he fell, riddled by bullets.

☞ THE TRUE SPIRIT.—The Milledgeville Union mentions the fact that a couple of gentlemen had passed over the South Carolina railroad who were removing their negroes from the coast to the interior. They had fired their dwellings, and out houses, and destroyed their cotton, as far as they were able to do so, and were seeking safety for their negroes. If all the planters on the coast, would do as these planters have done, Lincoln would find but few men to patronize his agents from Maine and other States North.

☞ The Virginia State Convention, on the 26th instant, embodied a clause in that part of the Constitution which relates to the election of Governor, providing that upon the failure of any candidate to receive a majority of all the votes cast, the election shall go before the General Assembly, who shall elect the Governor from the three having the largest number of votes.

☞ The latest intelligence from the coast is that the enemy has his pickets all around Tybee Island, as far as King's landing. It is also reported that the Yankees have taken possession of Watsaw Island, and that they are preparing to take Fort Pulaski.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE NEW YORK HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The Albany (N. Y.) *Argus* rather claims the election of sixty-five Democratic members of the General Assembly, which number is a majority of that body. The Senate stands twenty-one Republican, fourteen Democrats.

☞ The Nashville *Gazette* of the 28th says: "Two fine companies arrived here yesterday evening from Rutherford county, bringing with them their own arms. Their ranks were full to overflowing—135 men in each company, and about the best looking material we have seen.

☞ Forty-eight millions of the first $50,000,000 loan have been issued by the United States government, and the remainder will be issued in a day or two. Printers are at work on the notes for the second $50,000,000, and their issue will commence in about a week.

☞ The Panola *Star* learns that Brig.-Gen. Charles Clarke has been assigned to the command of the Mississippi troops at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and regrets that the President did not appoint Gen. Alcorn, as he asked the brigade, and the men unanimously petitioned for his appointment.

"THE POOR AFRICAN."—The Panola *Star* states that the Africans of Grenada, Mississippi, gave a concert at that place last week, for the benefit of the soldiers, which realized the sum of twenty-five dollars. A good item for old Greeley and his brother negro-catchers.

☞ The Hinds County *Gazette* says Mr. J. G. Austin gathered twelve hundred bushels sweet potatoes from two and a half acres of land. One of the potatoes presented to the editor weighed eighteen pounds.

☞ It is stated that while Gen. Breckinridge was in Washington last summer he collected $800 from sympathizing citizens, and placed it in the hands of a Kentuckian, who fed our prisoners well as long as the money held out.

☞ The Clarksville *Jeffersonian*, of the 26th, says: About five hundred negroes have been employed for the last ten days upon the fortifications near this place, and they have performed an immense amount of work.

☞ Brig.-Gen. Tighlman, with his staff, was at Clarksville on the 26th. He has been for some time past stationed at Hopkinsville, but is now ordered upon other service. Maj.-Gen. Clark succeeds him at Hopkinsville.

☞ Gen. Bragg telegraphed to Richmond, from Pensacola, on the 27th, as follows:

All quiet; the enemy's vessels keep at a safe distance. I am ready for any attack.

THE MASON-SLIDELL AFFAIR—A PRACTICAL TEST.

The New Orleans *Delta* makes a good suggestion in reference to the complications of the Mason-Slidell affair, which possess the virtue of both originality and practicability. The thought is opportune that it would be better to wait and see whether the people of England feel as acutely on the subject as our sympathy presupposes they will, and whether their government will manfully resent the indignity, or, subordinating honor to prudence, submit to it with the best grace of which the occasion admits.

But should the British government, suggests the *Delta*, pursue an evasive and equivocating course, not directly resenting the high-handed procedure of Com. WILKES, and demanding no reparation in kind for the wrong done to southern citizens under the shadow of the British flag, not yet acknowledging explicitly the legality of the act, there is a simple and effectual method by which we may force it to take a more unequivocal position and put to a practical test its disposition or indisposition to admit the legality of the act in question.

The method is stated as follows:

If England fails to resent the overhauling of the Trent, sailing between two neutral ports, and the seizure from under its flag of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, by a naval officer of our belligerent, she can not complain if her ships are subjected to similar treatment by naval officers of the other belligerent. Her acquiescence in the first case would imply that, as respects this war, she had abdicated her neutral rights on the high seas, and would justify the Confederate privateers in running down, boarding and searching her mail-packets and merchantmen wherever they are found under sail, and taking from them all passengers who are subjects of the Lincoln government, and especially envoys, dispatch bearers and official messengers. Having virtually relinquished the neutral sovereignty of her ships, she would be unreasonable to expect the benefits of the relinquishment to be enjoyed by the North alone; the South would be entitled to share in those benefits to the full extent of her power to seize them. In the contingency contemplated, our privateers should at once receive special instructions to cruise about the ocean highways for British ships and capture all northern passengers deemed worth capturing, disposing of their persons as prisoners of war, and of their portable property, or any conceivable warlike value to the enemy, as contraband. It would not be amiss, if not then too late, to commence with Gen. Scott, who is to leave New York for England on one of the British steam packets. He would in same sense represent, from the prestige of his name, serve as an effect and hostage for our captured ministers. It is by thus extending the example of the North in the San Jacinto-Trent affair into a rule, that the South can put its validity as a part of international law to a practical test, and compel England to define her position and render impartial justice as between the North and the South.

Arrival of a Lincoln Steamer at Nashville.

The Nashville *Gazette* of Tuesday, the 26th inst., has the following:

In our Sunday's issue, we made mention of the arrival of the Pink Varble at Fort Donelson, under a flag of truce. The boat arrived at our wharf on Sunday morning, having in tow the barge laden with machinery, and no little excitement prevailed when the fact was made known that such a craft had made her appearance. We have been unable to learn the ways and wherefores connected with this mysterious visit, but it occurs to us that somebody is at fault in allowing her to come beyond Fort Donaldson.

We know nothing of the crew belonging to the craft, save the pilot, who is represented to be an enthusiastic Lincolnite, and made strong efforts to raise a company to go into the Federal service, and failing in which he has, if we are not mistaken, either been engaged in pilot on one of those thieving gunboats that have lately been navigating the Cumberland. If the balance of the crew are of the same ilk, they have doubtless before this time made a full examination of the fortifications, and will be able when they return to give information of our weak points, and the best route to invade our city.

EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVAL.—The steamer Pink Varble arrived here Sunday from Louisville, under a flag of truce, having in tow a barge loaded with machinery for a cotton mill at Mc-Minnville, in this State. She passed through the Lincoln blockade under a special permit from Secretary Chase, obtained, as we understand, by a Union man formerly a citizen of Nashville.

The boat was stopped at Fort Donelson, by Lieut.-Col. McGavock, when she arrived there under a flag of truce, and not permitted to proceed up the river. A permit was subsequently granted by a superior officer, and here we have the strange craft, commanded by a Lincoln crew, at our wharf. This is a very extraordinary arrival.—*Nashville Union, Nov. 26.*

The Campaign Ended in Western Virginia.

A correspondent of the *Union and American*, writing from Western Virginia, under date of the 20th, says:

Our operations are at an end; already the bleak winds of winter are wheeling around us, and snow several feet deep, according to rumor, has fallen on Cheat Mountain, and some three or four inches deep here. Our fate has been decided, whether these lonely mountains the first winter is to be passed, though as yet we have not begun our huts.

To this he adds:

The soldier's duty is to perform his superiors' orders without complaint.

If the men to whom we are well armed and otherwise equipped, must remain here amid the snows of this region, appears to me to be both impossible and unwise; for before active operations can be begun here next spring, our term of service will have expired.

Why not send us to the where we will be actively engaged, to the coast of Kentucky? Gov. Harris might as well make a requisition for guns—for we will need but two to a company, for the purpose of killing beef. Emphatically, no more fighting here.

☞ BOASTING OF ABOLITION SUCCESS.—The following congratulatory statement made by the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times*, evidences the secret feelings that prompt the abolition government to wage war upon the South:

Thirty-eight negroes arrived in Leavenworth on Sunday, having been freed by Jennison, and a greater number went to Lawrence. Millions of dollars' worth of this kind of property are now running about in Kansas. Leavenworth is crowded with them, and Lawrence has a larger number. Theoretical abolitionism has ceased, and practical abolition is all varm. The chattels of Messrs. Lane, Jennison & Co., are being carried out to the letter. The green prairies of Kansas are assuming an ebony line. Rebels negroes are taken without the formality of writ-ings, while receipts pass for the Union man's slaves. From every point our ariflos touch, copious streams of those dark visaged strangers pour in upon us, and fair Kansas is flooded with Africa's vivacious sons and lovely daughters. One cannot pass the streets without hearing the gentle patting of the tiny-footed fugitive, or snuff the pregnant exhaus without inhaling the odorous and fragrant bodies.

☞ We take the following from the St. Louis *Republican*, of the 29th:

Our prisoners who were taken at Belmont have not been exchanged, as it was supposed they would be, but have all been sent to Memphis under guard. The wounded are doing well, a large majority of the wounds being flesh wounds, and but a few of the entire number will die, and not more than fifty will be incapacitated from active duty. Since the refusal to release the prisoners, a number of men from Camp Jackson have arrived here with letters and documents to Gen. Grant, and he, like a soldier, has refused to pass them into the Southern Confederacy, and sent them back where they came from, to get to Dixie land as best they can. Generals Polk and Pillow will find to their sorrow that it is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

THE MANUFACTURING OF SALT.—The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* says:

Our townsman, J. M. Oliver, Esq., has his two samples of salt at our office, made by himself, near Morehead City. Where he is preparing to manufacture it in large quantities. The samples left here are a little dark, being the first made in the boilers used, but is as fine as the finest table salt, and, no doubt, when the boilers become thoroughly cleansed by use, they will produce as fine salt as can be found anywhere.

This is the way to purloin the price of salt—go to the sea side and collect it, and not depend upon shaming speculators into decency, for you had as well try to shame the devil himself as a man who has fully set his heart on money.

REFUGEES FROM NORTHERN DESPOTISM.—The Toronto (Canada) *Leader*, of a recent date, says:

The number of Americans arriving in Canada to escape from political persecution in the Northern States, or because of inability to pass from their pursuers in the North to friends in the South, is daily augmented. It is larger, relatively, in Quebec and Montreal than in Toronto, but even here it is considerable, and with a certainty of increase. Already, since the commencement of the war, large additions have been made to the provincial population from the ranks of British born subjects, long resident in the Northern and Western States, who now return to the allegiance to seek new homes in Canada.

☞ During the recent battle of Belmont, the firing was distinctly heard at Fort Henry, a distance of sixty miles.

Telegraphic News.

Latest from the Atlantic Coast.

SAVANNAH, November 29.—The Republican of this morning says that John Chaplan, who was arrested by the Federals at Hilton Head, has been released. He reports that the enemy have about 25,000 men and 63 vessels at Fort Walker, now Fort Wells.

The Lincolnites are bold and bitter against the South Carolinians, and say there is an expedition coming down under Butler to take Charleston. One part of it under Burnside is to take Savannah.

Capt. Cuthbert, of a Carolina company, has been sent North in irons.

The Federals are making improvements on the Island, with the view of permanent occupation.

The News says the enemy has 5,000 in regiment at Tybee yesterday, intercepting seven vessels inside the bar.

AUGUSTA, November 27.—The Charleston papers say a number of flights passed that harbor on Monday night, evidently those of a fleet going South.

Four Federal vessels shelled Otter Island on Monday, landed troops and are now in possession of St. Helena Sound.

Skirmish at Buckingham, S. C.—Federals in Possession of Bennett's Point.

The Charleston Courier of this morning (29) says a skirmish took place at Buckingham, South Carolina, on Saturday. The Federals attempted to land. The enemy were driven off.

One man was slightly wounded by a shell.

It was reported yesterday that the invaders landed at Bennett's Point, at the mouth of Ashepoo river.

A Skirmish in Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, November 29.—A gentleman who arrived this evening from Clarksville, says that dispatches had been received there from Gen. Forrest, stating that a scouting party of six hundred cavalry attacked the Lincolnites near Madisonville, Ky., today, completely routing them and killing about eighty. No other particulars.

The Forces in Kentucky.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American, of the 29th, says that Breckinridge's and Hindman's brigades had both returned to Bowling Green.

The rumors of the Federal army having crossed Green river, in large force, are untrue.

The Federal Army.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—It has been officially ascertained that the Federal government has now in the field and camp, and in process of formation, 800,000 volunteers.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, November 29.—The President's proclamation, announcing the admission of Missouri to the Confederacy, will appear in the Richmond papers to-morrow.

Up to nine and a half o'clock to-night we have nothing of interest from the camps.

Matters in Western Virginia.

The Lynchburg Republican has a letter from a prominent officer of Gen. Floyd's command, Dated Camp Mercer, 24th inst., giving a detailed account of the movements since landing at Cotton Hill.

A number of skirmishes have occurred. Some of them were quite general in their character, but in none of them did our forces sustain more than a slight loss, while the enemy suffered greatly.

Only a few men were lost in our retreat.

The command expects to go into winter quarters at Petersburg.

The Monroe boats are almost impassable, and it is thought that neither the Yankees nor ourselves can accomplish anything until next spring.

Probable Fight in Virginia.

BUFFALO, November 27, via New Orleans, 29.—Reasons exist to anticipate an early engagement near Manassas. It will perhaps occur simultaneously at Evansport and Centerville.

There is a large force of Federals opposite Evansport, with a number of bridges for the conveyance of troops across the Occoquan creek, evincing the intention of making a land and naval attack at Evansport.

Federals Advancing.

It is reported that a large force of Federals is slowly advancing, and the right wing of their army has reached Fairfax and advanced within six miles of Centreville. They fortify themselves and entrench as they advance every half mile.

The War Fever in the Confederate Camps.

The war flag is waving in every Confederate camp.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

The New York *Times'* special correspondent writes that city from Port Royal, late numbers of the Charleston *Mercury* and *Courier*. The *Times* says that the late journal retains much of its seditious appearance, but the former is printed on paper nearly innocent of bleaching powders, and so rotten that it is a wonder it should have hung together long enough to pass through the press.

The total debt of the United States is between one hundred and forty-three and one hundred and forty-four millions of dollars, including the treasury notes.

Benjamin Stark has been appointed from Oregon to take the place of the lamented Col. Baker in the Senate of the United States. Stark is reported to be a Democrat of the Vallandigham peace proclivity—in fact, a Secessionist.

Hon. Joseph Holt and Nathaniel Wolfe are the most prominent candidates for the Senatorial seats of Breckinridge and Powell.

The New York *Tablet* says that there will not be less than 200,000 Catholics in the Federal army before the close of the year.

☞ The Boston *Courier* says that a movement is on foot, among the abolitionists in that city, to create a combination against the government, in consequence of the removal of Fremont.

☞ Two cargoes of free negroes, numbering about four hundred in all, left New York on the 19th ult., for St. Mark, Hayti, to settle in that place under the supplies of Haytien emigration bureau.

☞ The American consuls at Messina report the presence there of an American three-masted schooner, supposed, on good authority, to be a rebel privateer.

☞ T. R. Forward, of Liverpool, has memorialized Earl Russell to seek redress for the arrest and police surveillance of his son by the Federal authorities, on reaching New York.

A Rich Haul for the Confederates.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 28.]

Increased audacity on the part of the Secessionists might be expected, as a natural consequence of the change in the military affairs in Missouri. The telegraph brings one of the first effects of this in the capture in an army train of fifty wagons and five hundred oxen in Cass county, on their way to Sedalia. There is, however, one satisfaction in this—it is regular.

KANSAS CITY, November 26.—A wagon master just arrived, gives information of the capture by the rebels, at three o'clock this morning, a mile and a half from Pleasant Hill, Cass county, of fifty wagons and five hundred oxen, on their way to Sedalia. When the wagon-master got caped, the rebels were busily turned, and preparations were made to return the wagons. The Missouri are all prisoners.

☞ The Louisville *Democrat* gives the following particulars of the shipment of the cotton machinery on the Pink Varble, which arrived at Nashville on Sunday last:

There is a barge lying at the foot of Third street, into which workmen are busily engaged putting box after box of mill machinery for spinning and weaving cotton. There will be a sufficiency of machinery to fill two barges—fully one hundred tons—which Capt. Pink Varble will tow down the Ohio river to the mouth of the Cumberland, and then put up that stream into the State of Tennessee to the point where the machinery is to be set up. This machinery consists of some eighty cotton looms for the manufacture of domestic. It was manufactured in Paterson, New Jersey, and has been in this city some three months or more waiting a permit to ship. The permit has arrived at last, and the machinery, valued at $50,000, will go forward about Monday or Tuesday. It is for the "McMinnville Manufacturing Company," at McMinnville, Tennessee, on the Cumberland river, about one hundred and five miles east of Nashville. Capt. Pink will have a good lot of going.

ANOTHER FEDERAL OUTRAGE.

SUMMARY ARREST OF GEN. SUMNER.

[From the New York Times.]

Seizure of Dr. Gwin, Calhoun Benham and Senator Bright by Gen. Sumner—Attempted Arrest of Gen. Sumner by the authorities of Panama—The Prisoners Transported Across the Isthmus Under a Guard of United States Troops.

ASPINWALL, November 6, 1861.

When the steamer Orizaba, from San Francisco to Panama, had got well clear from the wharf, Capt. Pearson first discovered that he three distinguished persons on board, whose names were not on the passenger list, viz: Wm. M Gwin, late Senator of the United States, Calhoun Benham, Mr. Buchanan's Attorney-General for California, and Mr. — Bent, late State Senator, of California. All three being well known secessionists, it was no marvel to the captain to find them his clandestine guests. It happened that Gen. Sumner, with 500 United States troops and 10,000 rifled muskets, was also on board the Orizaba. Dr. Gwin and his companions exhibited a little uneasiness as the vessel approached Acrelas, to receive a salute, but from that time until she was within two days from Panama, nothing further occurred to disturb their equanimity.

On the morning of the 3d, Gen. Sumner politely informed the trio that they were his prisoners, he having good evidence that they were plotting against the peace and safety of the United States of America. He at the same time signified to them that they would not be placed under close arrest till the ship reached anchorage in the Bay of Panama. But Gen. Sumner did not proceed to do what would have seemed to be the next most natural thing—to seize the papers of the aforesaid individuals, but set himself quietly down and lit his cigar. Upon this, Mr. Bent and Mr. Benham went straight to their rooms, and threw from their windows large packages of paper and documents, which no doubt would have been of more value to the government than fifty such gentlemen as the distinguished prisoners. Of course, after the horses was stolen, the general locked the stable by placing seals upon the trunks and parcels, and taking the articles under his own charge. A carpet-bag was also seen floating astern, supposed to have been thrown from Dr. Gwin's room.

The Orizaba reached her anchorage at half past five yesterday morning, but the ship's officer for one to enable Capt. Pearson to land his prisoners before night, the passengers were mostly kept on board. After breakfast, the news of the arrest having reached the shore, Mr. Ran Haines, of Texas, who was acting as the agent office of United States Consul at Chinandega, Nicaragua and T. J. Slade, of Tennessee, late United States Vice-Consul at Panama, applied to the authorities for the arrest of Gen. Sumner, charged with restraining the liberty of Dr. Gwin, and with intent to forcibly carry him out of New Granada, in contempt of her sovereignty, and in violation of her territory. The Governor immediately instituted an inquiry, and during the interim he was charged, issued orders to the Chief of Police, and to the commander of the military force, to prevent any such proceedings taking place. It was accordingly prevented the landing takes all day yesterday, when the Governor, Gen. Herran and the United States Consul were endeavoring to negotiate.

However, all diplomacy was futile, as Gen. Sumner shut off further argument by declaring that he must take the prisoners across the Isthmus, and leave his government to settle matters of national sovereignty, etc. This morning at six o'clock the prisoners were hurried under a strong guard of United States soldiers, and placed in the cars, without any military resistance on the part of the Panama authorities, they having only two hundred and fifty men in the place, while Gen. Sumner had four hundred and sixty-six, armed with Minnie guns. The Governor, however, strongly protested against the action of Gen. Sumner, as well in violating the territory by the violent transportation of prisoners across it, as by hurling and placing in a steamer the citizens named upon the staff.

The doctor and his companions took passage only to Panama from San Francisco. It is understood they intend to go from Aspinwall to Havana via St. Thomas, in the hope of reaching New Orleans. It is also reported here that the United States consuls at Panama protested against the action of Gen. Sumner. Another report says he consulted cordially in the course pursued. Both can't be right.

The prisoners reached Aspinwall at ten o'clock this morning. On getting out from the train they were marched through either ranks of soldiers, drawn up on both sides of the track, preceded and followed by armed men.

Important Decision Under the Sequestration Act.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

The following decision was rendered on Monday by Judge Jones, in the district court, which we have been permitted to copy for the benefit of those who may be similarly situated. We understand the amount involved in this case, will be considerable after paying Mr. Shelby's fee:

THE CONFEDERATE STATES, vs. J. L. SHELBY & CO., Claimants.

In this case arising under the sequestration law, it appears from the answer and petition of James L. Shelby, that a copartnership heretofore existed between Lindsey and John H. Henry, in the naval stores business in New York, under the firm of Shelby & Henry, and in Alabama, under the firm of J. L. Shelby & Co. Mr. Shelby is a citizen of Alabama. Mr. Henry is alleged to be a citizen of New York, and though that fact is not distinctly admitted, I will, for the purposes of this motion, assume that he is an alien enemy. There are effects of both firms in this State, and a considerable amount of debts due them. Mr. Shelby now files his petition, praying in short terms of 30 or 60 days, authority him to go on to collect the debts due these firms, and to wind up their business, and he moves for an order accordingly.

There is really no necessity for any such order. When, as in this case, a mercantile partnership has heretofore existed between one of our citizens and a person now an alien enemy, and there are effects of the firm in this State, the partnership is dissolved by the war. The rights and interests of the alien enemy partner are liable to be sequestered. But the rights and interests of the home partner in the effects of the firm are not thereby divested. He may go on to collect the debts and wind up the business of the firm, without any order of court to that purpose. He is of course bound to account and pay over to the receiver, the portion of the effects which would belong to the former partner. He should allow the receiver access to the books of the firm, and from time to time give him all proper information about its business. If he mismanages this business in any way, the court may appoint a receiver to take possession and manage what of the effects of the firm, on a proper showing being made. It is in this respect unlike a case of dissolution of copartnership by the death or bankruptcy of one of the partners. The surviving or solvent partner may go on to wind up the business, subject to account to the assignee of the bankrupt, or the representative of the deceased partner, and subject, too, in case of insolvency, to having a receiver appointed to take charge of the business. In this case, the receiver, under the sequestration law, is the representative of the alien enemy partner, and the home partner is like a solvent or surviving partner.

The Federal Force in Kentucky.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, November 28.]

The campaign in Western Virginia, Eastern Kentucky and Missouri, are completed as over, and we count thirty-two regiments that have been engaged at Elkwater and on the Kanawha and on Big Sandy, and in Missouri, that will presently be in Central and Western Kentucky, while at least twenty other regiments from the Northwestern State camps, will be promptly sent across the Ohio. This will bring up the army in Kentucky to about one hundred and twenty thousand men, which, it will handled will soon make its way deep into Dixie land. The programme of operations with the army of the Western one be conjectured, but it is safe to say that appearances indicate the passage of Cumberland Gap by a competent force—the driving of Buckner across the Cumberland river, and a grand expedition down the Mississippi. The gunboats and floating batteries being built for river service are nearly ready and the date of their completion will not be far from that of the advance.

From Western Virginia.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 26th, says:

A gentleman who arrived in Richmond last night, from the neighborhood of Gen. Floyd's camp, furnishes us with the following information:

On Saturday evening it was reported at Mechanicsburg that Gen. Floyd was still retreating, and great uneasiness prevailed there. At Dublin station, one hundred miles from Lynchburg, a man who was conveying home a sick son (one of Floyd's men) stated that on Sunday evening he met a neighbor who was bringing dispatches from Gen. Floyd, stating that Gen. Floyd was at Paintstown, in Monroe county, on Sunday last, having retreated to that place with his brigade. The enemy, however, it was stated, were not advancing. It was also stated that two of Gen. Floyd's regiments had lost the chief part of their baggage.

THE THEODORA HAS RETURNED.—The Charleston *Mercury* says:

Messrs. Mason and Slidell, our commissioners to Europe, may have been captured by the cute Yankees, but the valuable return cargo of the saucy little steamer Theodora tells the tale of a successful running the blockade.

Among other articles which she brought was a large quantity of castile soap.

PRIVATE ACTION.—The Nashville *Union* says: Volunteering is progressing rapidly in all the surrounding counties from which we have heard, and there is a strong probability that volunteers will take the place of the militia called out in many of the counties in Middle Tennessee. In one of the civil districts in this county, we hear that every man subject to military duty, except four, has volunteered.

Canadian Opinion of the Arrest of Mason and Slidell.

[This following significant article was transcribed especially for the APPEAL, by a gentleman in Humboldt, who had an opportunity of making, for that purpose, a late Chicago *Times*, which was in the hands of a passenger. The article will be read with interest:]

From the Toronto Globe, (Canada) November 18.]

An event has just occurred which might, if handled intemperately, involve the United States and Britain in very serious complications. An American steam frigate, the San Jacinto, has stopped a British mail steamer on the high seas and compelled the surrender of Messrs Mason and Slidell, diplomatic representatives of the revolted States, on their way to Europe. Had the British commander been one grain less pugnacious, and his ticked the loss of his vessel, to secure the safety of his passengers, and had the San Jacinto captain ventured to fire upon her, the aspect of the matter would have been much more serious than what is now presented. Possibly the American officer would not have proceeded to extremities, but the British commander—whoever he was, acted rightly in yielding for the moment, well aware, as he must have been, that his government would rectify any error or injustice which might be committed.

There can be no doubt that the action of the San Jacinto commander was an outrage on the British flag, and an infraction of international law. *There can be no possible justification for it.* The individuals arrested were voyaging in a vessel of a neutral power—under the protection of its flag—engaged in no act of war—violating no law, which could be possibly applied to their case. Yet the vessel conveying them was stopped upon her course, and by threats, their surrender was secured. *If such acts were permitted there would be no possibility of acting a neutral part in any war.* If a subject of one of the belligerent powers were found on board of any ship, that ship would be liable to seizure by the other belligerent till the passengers were given up. *And of neutral ships could be searched, as could neutral territory.* There are many southerners in Canada at this moment, and, if the action of the San Jacinto were legal, there would be no hindrance to Americans coming over here and carrying them off to Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren. The matter does not admit of dispute. The seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason was a gross wrong which can only be repaired by the offer of ample apologies by the United States government, and the liberation of the captives.

In the year 1804, Sir George Rumbold, a British *chargé d'affaires* in Saxony, was seized, at his country house near Hamburg, by a party of French troops, and conveyed to Paris. The Senate of Hamburg appealed to the courts of Berlin, Vienna and Petersburg, to protect the dignity of their territory, and in obedience to the remonstrances of Prussia, Napoleon then almost in the zenith of his greatness, liberated the captive. This is almost a parallel case, the difference of land and sea not affecting it. The case of the Leopard and Chesapeake will occur to many as a parallel. The British frigate Leopard demanded the privilege of searching the American frigate Chesapeake for deserters. It was refused; the British ship fired a broadside into the other, which, being unprepared for action, was compelled to haul down her colors and the deserters were taken from her. For this highly unjustifiable act, Mr. Canning subsequently made an apology, which was accepted by the United States government.

Still later, in the year 1849, a Hungarian refugee—Kossuth—sought refuge on board of an American ship of war in the Mediterranean. His surrender was demanded by the Austrian authorities, but the American commander refused to give him up, and was highly commended for so doing by his government and the people at large.

We imagine that the course taken by Napoleon the First, when he was almost undisputed master of Europe—that, also, of Mr. Canning, when the government of Queen Victoria of Britain, will not be rejected by President Lincoln at the present crisis. Neither will he disregard the precedent laid down by his predecessor in the Kossuth case.

The seizure of Slidell and Mason was wrong, but it was also one of the most absurd and silly pranks which history records. These diplomatists were going to Europe to stir up feeling against the North, and secure the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. In seizing them the American officer did more to accomplish their errand than they could possibly have done themselves. We have no expectation that the British government will deal with the matter other than temperately, but the occasion will strengthen the h