Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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

FROM COLUMBUS.

A dispatch from our special correspondent received at a late hour last night, reports no active army movements within that vicinity during the day. This intelligence will serve to quiet all apprehensions in the community based upon the unfounded and exciting rumors afloat in the city on yesterday.

The weather is represented as being intensely cold at Columbus.

THE NEWS.

Our telegraphic intelligence this morning corroborates our surmise of Sunday as to the probability of a formal movement from Cairo and Paducah up the Tennessee river. The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 9th inst., alleges that an army of from 70,000 to 80,000 men were being prepared for the expedition. The cold weather, however, may arrest its progress.

The foreign news is cheering, diplomatic circles at Washington being reported as believing that a war between England and the United States is still imminent, and that the next European arrival may bring the intelligence of Southern recognition.

MORE MALIGNANT YANKEE LEGISLATION.

The Washington Congress are doing everything on the face of the earth in their power to insure the success of the South in this conflict, by offering inducements through their foolish and wicked enactments of legislation that would compel the Confederate States to keep up the war in self-defense, were our authorities traitorous enough to be willing to dishonorably capitulate. Of such a character was the confiscation bill of TRUMBULL of Illinois, introduced in the United States Senate, and that of BINGHAM, of Ohio, in the lower house.

Both of these, however, have been exceeded in infamy and ultraism by the late bill of the Kentucky apostate and traitor, GARRETT DAVIS, who has managed to attain political advancement as the slimy serpent would reach the hight of some Egyptian pyramid. This bill declares to be alien enemies all persons in the Confederate States in civil or military service, and all who give aid and comfort to said States; and forfeits to and vests in the Lincoln government, without any legal proceedings whatever, all their property of every description; charges against the Confederate States, $5000 for every soldier and sailor of the enemy killed or dying in this war and leaving a wife, child, or widowed mother; charges them with the value of the impaired constitutions and disabilities of the Federal troops, and makes them liable for damages done to persons or estates of so-called "loyalists" in the South. Suits may be commenced by parties entitled to these damages in any United States court in any State or territory, and proceedings be, *in rem*, against any property forfeited to the United States as mentioned. Five years are given in which to bring suits.

Some kind Providence is surely directing the insane conduct of the Lincoln usurpation, whose acts, executive and legislative, have done more to expedite the progress and insure the success of this great Revolution than the most eloquent appeals of Southern orators.

A STAMP TAX FOR THE NORTH.

The Chicago *Tribune*, which, alone of all the journals published in the Northwest, is bold enough to tell an occasional truth about the affairs of State, comes to us in its issue of the 7th inst. very lachrymose on the question of finance. It confesses the necessity of heavy taxation, such as no free people have ever before borne, sees "financial bankruptcy staring the government in the face," and proclaims itself in favor of an odious stamp tax as one of the expedients necessary to fill the empty Federal exchequer.

The reader of history need not be told what his stamp tax is, the resistance to which, as a piece of British Parliamentary legislation, is so intimately connected with our first Revolutionary War of 1776. It is an enactment levying a tax by means of stamps on the paper upon which agreements, policies of insurance, notes of hand, mortgages, bills of exchange, and other like instruments for the payment of debts and transfer of property are written—the contract to be absolutely void, of course, if the stamp paper is not used. This method of taxation is followed in Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, France, Austria, and other European countries, and thus far especially commends itself to the consideration of the monarchical despotism at Washington, which already divested of its republican paraphernalia, is rapidly adopting the badges of tyranny in order to render its similitude to the despotic governments of the Old World more perfect. It is impossible to tell what expedients the Yankees will not be forced to before this war closes in view of the "magnificent vegetation" of their national debt.

"WHAT A FALL, WAS THERE MY COUNTRYMEN!"

The Chicago *Tribune* draws a contrast between the United States of eighteen months ago and the dis-United States of to-day, which rivals anything of the kind that has come to our notice from the most graphic pen of southern journalists.

"But a year ago," it asserts, "our people, from Maine to Georgia, were in the actual enjoyment of more of the blessings and happiness attendant upon a state of peace and the operations of a government based on the loyalty and patriotism of its citizens, than ever fell to the lot of any nation. Our national debt was small and our taxes light. Our commerce, internal and external, was nowhere exceeded. At home every branch of industry was prosperous, and abroad we were respected and feared in every quarter of the globe. No nation could insult us, and our friendship was sought, and an alliance with us courted by all."

Then hear the piteous but truthful contrast of the present:

In the short space of a twelve-month this glorious picture, so full of peace, prosperity and happiness, has become *dimmed and stained with national disaster and degradation*. Now we are realizing all the dreadful agonies of a civil war. *Financial bankruptcy stares us in the face.* Our national debt is counted by hundreds of millions. *Taxes more onerous and oppressive than were ever imposed upon a free people are being assessed against us.* Our commerce is preyed upon by the piratical privateers of rebels and traitors, and worse, far worse, than all, *we are becoming a byword and a reproach among the nations of the earth.* Our great hereditary enemy dares to insult us, and we trembingly await each foreign arrival to learn the extent of our humiliation.

Since the South withdrew her resources, her statesmanship and her support from the rotten concern at Washington, it has been tottering like some stupendous Parthenon, deprived of its Corinthian columns, evidently destined to fall with a deafening crash, and envelope mult tudes of victims within the fold of its ruins.

FINANCES—NORTH AND SOUTH.

We have already alluded to the appalling state of financial affairs in the North, and the probable effects of a suspension of specie payments by the banks, as shown from the opinions of New York journals. The difference between suspension in the North and in the South is shown very palpably by our able cotemporary of the New Orleans *Crescent*, in a few well-considered reflections on the credit of the two sections.

The South owes but little to Europe, while the North owes a great deal. But the South has the wherewith to pay her European indebtedness whenever the blockade is raised; and our foreign creditors know the fact, and feel easy about it. The North, on the contrary, has little or nothing—barring breadstuffs, which have to be transported from the Northwest to the seacoast, the cost of carriage eating up the profit. The suspension of specie payments necessarily advances the rates of exchange, and when exchange gets so high that debtors are unable to purchase it without being ruined, the crisis will have come. Europe sends an armed fleet to Mexico to enforce the payment of her claims, and another one will be sent to New York for the same purpose.

Federal securities, even when the banks were paying specie, were below par. Confederate securities were at par three months after our banks had suspended, and our bonds are now worth one hundred and two in Richmond. What the Federal bonds will now go down to may be easily calculated. They may have a value, fictitiously created, approaching par a while; but the intrinsic worth, based on the probabilities of payment, will be absolutely nothing, and the capitalists of the North know it. A counterfeit shinplaster on a broken bank is not more thoroughly worthless than a Federal bond having five or ten years to run.

Meantime, the expedients the Federals are resorting to, show to what desperate straits they are reduced. A duty of twenty cents a pound is put on tea, five cents on coffee, and from three to five cents a pound on sugar. The poor man's necessities are to be put beyond his reach. To meet immediate liabilities an issue of fifty millions of dollars of treasury notes is to be made, no time being designated for their payment. They are about as valueless as if made payable one day after Gabriel blows his horn. At the present rate of Federal expenditure, the amount will not last the Gorilla government quite a month.

To show the difference between northern and southern credit and resources, and to show that this difference is understood in Europe, we quote from a pamphlet recently published in Paris by M. Bellot, entitled "*La Question Americaine*," the extracts being derived from the Paris correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*:

The North, it is true, says M. Bellot, is manufacturing and commercial; but it is enabled to exist because the broker, the banker, the shipper, the furnisher, the factor and the carrier of the South. It would be, therefore, safe to say that it is rather the North which lives by the South and upon the South; and that on the day that the latter withdraws that commerce which feeds the North, the North can no longer subsist. * * *

The prospect is rather gloomy for the Washington President. He finds himself without finances and without solid credit in the face of a daily expenditure of a million of dollars, absorbed in the mere preparations for a war. If that war is to go on, it will be ten, fifteen, twenty millions a day, that it will swallow up. Is there not already a unanimous outcry and most violent attacks in all the free States, about the fearful rapidity and the strange manner in which enormous sums are engulfed, day by day, to provide for the troops, who, notwithstanding, are very ill-provided. How many months will it take, at this rate, to bring the government of the North to bankruptcy?

On the other hand, the South has not those enormous expenses to submit to, because the South is at home. She can sell her cotton to Europe—will know how to make sure of the carriage of the merchandise thus sold. Her (the South's) credit, then, does not run the same risks. It must rise in the same proportion as that of the North must fall.

The prosperity of the South has no way decreased during the present crisis. Thus money and credit—that arm more potent than rifled cannon—is on the side of the South. She has little to fear in the struggle—it is the North that will suffer most.

But this is not all. The situation of the North and East presents a painful contrast with the prosperous state of the South. Though the general suspension of banks in the free States is of itself an eloquent testimony to their bad condition, the evil does not stop there. Millions of laborers—men, women and children—are on the streets, without work, or wages, or resources. The wealthier classes of society are not spared either—everything is paralyzed together.

What a contrast in the South! The quantity of cereals produced by the South is greatly superior to what it is in the North. There is no comparison in point of agricultural riches between the two countries. The South has not, indeed, the number of hands which she could employ; but she has a soil of luxuriant fertility. What we have said of the cereals we may repeat of other products. If the prosperity and the riches of a country are measured by the value of the products drawn from its soil, then *no land matches the South*—the whole world is her tributary. * * * According to the attitude which she (France) will soon take, she will either alienate or attach the South, and will reap from approaching events the advantages she has a right to expect.

The South is our natural friend; the North is our enemy, because of its affinities with England. The South, a country essentially agricultural, is not in opposition of interest towards any nation. The North, by her manufactures, is the antagonist of all.

It is the South which consumes our products; she exempts them from duties. The North, with her Morrill tariff, strikes them with an almost absolute prohibition. The South opens her ports to us, exempts our ships from tunnage dues, and destroys the barriers which shut up the commerce of the American coast against our ships. The North does, in all things, exactly the opposite of this.

The South also loves France. Of all the nations of Europe, ours is that with which she has most sympathy. There is scarce a family that does not cause its young people to speak French—so that the present generation will speak French like the Parisians.

France, then, from all these considerations, is *naturally called upon to pronounce in this quarrel, and to take the side of the South.*

RUSSELL, L. L. D.

So long as RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, continued his abusive diatribes against the South, he was petted and feasted by the whole of Yankeedom. Now that he occasionally indulges in the truth, and shows up the boasting braggarts of the North in their true light, the Yankee press are down on him severely. The Chicago *Tribune* thinks he ought to have his walking papers and be "sent home," and the Boston *Post* pelts him in the following billingsgate style—poor L. L. D.!

Those official persons at Washington who may hereafter extend public courtesies to Dr. Russell, correspondent of the London *Times*, will forfeit all claim to courtesy from their own countrymen. He has proved himself a gross and wanton calumniator of our country, its government, institutions and people, and deserves no higher position than the second table in any gentleman's dining room. The malignity of the creature is only equaled by his mendacity, and he can only be rendered sensible of his impertinent intrusions and gross insolence by the toe of a boot or the compression of his nasal organ between thumb and finger.

THE WESTERN TELEGRAPH LINE.—Our energetic fellow-citizen, H. A. MONTGOMERY, of telegraphic notoriety, is putting through the line to Fort Smith in double quick time. He has now over seventy miles completed beyond Little Rock and expects by the middle of next month to have it through to Fort Smith. They have recently opened an office at Lewisburg on the Arkansas river fifty miles beyond Little Rock.

☞ Our Columbus correspondent, "Grape Vine," succeeded in running the blockade with late northern papers, which have been placed in our possession.

LATE NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

We have on our tables papers from Cincinnati Louisville and St. Louis, as late as the 7th.

The *Republican* says that Gen. Sigel's resignation was dated on the 31st ult., and the *Post* (German) says that some twenty or thirty other officers in command at Rolla, have likewise tendered their resignations. Maj. Hassendeubel is understood to be of the number.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* had information from Cairo as late as the 6th. Some deserters had arrived from Columbus, giving information of the resignation of Gen. Pillow, and in addition the following "stunning" intelligence: "There are 150 rifled cannon mounted on the bluffs at Columbus; also a chain stretched across the river, supported by barges, with an interval where two torpedoes are planted. Fifteen hundred troops left Columbus last week for Bowling Green. The force now at Columbus is between 25,000 and 30,000. Sixty day soldiers are all gone. The Confederates are impressing men fast, of all classes, and none are excepted. Whisky is worth $2 50 per quart." The "reliable gentleman" has departed the land of Dixie and reached Yankeedom.

A fire recently occurred in Philadelphia, in the business portion of the city, which at one time threatened serious results; but the flames were stayed after causing a loss of $75,000.

Senator Trumbull's amendment to Sherman's bill, reorganizing the supreme court, is as follows: Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina constitute the fourth circuit; South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida constitute the fifth circuit; Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee constitute the sixth circuit; Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota constitute the seventh circuit; Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, constitute the ninth circuit. Sherman's bill put Ohio and Michigan together.

It was expected that a bill empowering the New York assay office to coin gold and silver would be introduced in Congress on the 7th.

A special to the *Commercial*, dated Washington, January 6th, says: At 4 o'clock this afternoon, Gen. Jackson and Gen. Lander were still shelling each other across the river at Hancock. Although Gen. Jackson's forces are altogether stronger, he had done no harm to the men or town, up to that hour.

The inauguration of the Governor and State officers of Wisconsin took place on the 6th inst.

The *Commercial* of the 8th says that during the previous three weeks nine hundred and fifty wagons and about four thousand mules had been forwarded to the Federal army under General Buell.

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 6th states that the North Missouri railroad, which had been destroyed by the Confederates, would be in order on the 7th, when trains would commence making regular trips.

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 7th was gulled to such an extent, by the "reliable gentleman," as to assert that it had intelligence from Port Royal announcing "that the Federal troops had advanced upon the mainland to within a few miles of Charleston, defeated the rebels in an engagement, and were waiting for reinforcements before making any further demonstration." Commenting on this report the *Commercial* expresses the opinion that it "is pretty evident that the land forces are being so distributed along the coast as to menace Charleston and Savannah, both of which cities will probably fall into their hands so soon as the expected reinforcements arrive." This information will be news at Charleston.

☞ There is quite a better contest for the Ohio United States Senatorship, to succeed Ben. Wade, and the fact that the Democrats control the House, throws the result into some doubt. Wade is a candidate for re-election, supported by a strong and influential party. No name has been mentioned more prominently than his, although there are half a dozen, more or less, going the rounds of the press. Cleveland wants the Senatorship, claims that she has "never had" a Senatorship, and nominates Hon. Rufus P. Spaulding.

RECOGNITION OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.—A Paris letter of the 9th December, to the New York *Tribune*, says: It is worse than falsehood to deny, what I know it is worse than patriotic to admit, but what it is the disagreeable duty of a reporter to state, this passionately disputed, but reasonably disputable fact, that the recognition of the C. S. A., as an existing nation, by England and France, is rapidly approaching diplomatic record.

☞ Gen Stevens has come to within six miles of Charleston, it is said, with his brigade of 4500 men. The rebels surrounded him with eleven or twelve thousand. In a preliminary skirmish Gen. Stevens drove them back and gained elbow-room on the mainland, where he awaits reinforcements.—*Chicago Tribune, 7th.*

We presume this paragraph has allusion to the tremendous thrashing given the Yankees at Port Royal Ferry last week, where the enemy were driven into a complete stampede, making their escape to their holes.

☞ The Mobile *Advertiser* of [illegible] information that on Wednesday [illegible] the 11th had invessels were visible from [illegible] last six blockading people of the coast [illegible] Portersville, and the within the ten mile area prescribed by general order, were rapidly obeying said order in sending off their stock and negroes. Some of them were grumbling thereat, being perfectly assured that they could defend their trains against any number of "Yanks."

☞ The Chicago *Tribune* says that the United States Senate manifested a wholesome reluctance on the 6th inst., in admitting Benj. Stark, of Oregon, to the seat of the deceased Gen. E. Baker. His credentials, with well attested papers showing his sympathy with "rebels in arms," were referred to the committee. Mr. Bright, adds the *Tribune* man, was on hand to mourn over this departure from precedent.

☞ The New York *Evening Post* reminds the Lincoln government that while the English government is prohibiting the exportation of saltpeter, lead, etc., it is quite active in purchasing the best ship timber which can be obtained upon the northern coast. It has recently made large purchases in the vicinity of Newcastle, Del.

☞ The Tuscaloosa *Observer* of the 8th inst., says that the two Yankee prisoners who recently escaped from the Confederate States' prison, in that city, after trying to live on raw corn and to sleep out in the woods, for a week or two, have given themselves up and been carried back to their place of confinement.

RALLYING—A full regiment of cavalry, composed of East Tennessee companies, was organized at Knoxville last week. The officers elected were: Colonel, J. F. Rodgers, of Cleveland; lieutenant-colonel, J. F. White, of Hamilton county; major, Jno. B. McLin, of Washington county.

☞ The Nashville *Union*, of Saturday, says that proceedings under our confiscation act have been taken against the property of the Hon. John Catron, worth about $75,000, and against Andy Johnson for about $30,000.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 10th, says:

The grand division of the Sons of Temperance of Virginia has been in session here for two days past, with a very good attendance considering the unsettled state of public affairs. The delegates partook of a supper last night, at Springfield hall, by invitation of the temperance men of Richmond.

Telegraphic News.

RICHMOND, January 12, (via New Orleans)—Late papers received from Norfolk, by a flag of truce, give the following intelligence from the North:

Predicted Movements of the Federal Army of the West.

The St. Louis Democrat, of the 9th inst., asserts that an army of from 60,000 to 70,000 men are preparing to move from Cairo and Paducah against Nashville, in conjunction with Gen. Buell's movement on Bowling Green.

An Attack on New Orleans Discussed.

A project of attacking New Orleans, it is said, is being discussed by the Lincoln Cabinet.

Another Victim.

Mr. Greenhow Smithson, banker, has been put in Fort Lafayette.

Senator Bright Sustained.

The vote taken in the United States Senate on the proposed expulsion of Bright, of Indiana, resulted largely in favor of Bright retaining his seat.

The U. S. Loan Refused.

The New York banks refuse to take the government loan.

Gen. McClellan's Condition.

NORFOLK, Va., January 12.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 10th inst., says that Gen. McClellan, who has been sick with the typhoid fever, is worse.

Exchange of Prisoners—Another Demand.

Advices from Albany, New York, of the 9th inst., say that a resolution has been introduced into the New York Legislature requesting the Washington Cabinet to inaugurate a system for the mutual exchange of prisoners.

A Foreign War Predicted.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—It is hinted in diplomatic circles that a war between the United States and England is inevitable, and that the next European steamer may bring the intelligence that the Southern Confederacy has been recognized.

Reported Dispatches from Europe.

It is reported in Pennsylvania avenue to-day that important foreign dispatches have come by a steamer recently arrived in Canada, and that the Cabinet have heard their purport by telegraph.

The Sovereigns Complaining.

There is a heavy pressure from the people in the North upon the Federal generals for a forward movement of the army, and great dissatisfaction at its inactivity.

Reported Cabinet Rupture.

There are more rumors reporting a dissension in the Lincoln Cabinet.

Another Naval Expedition Contemplated.

ANNAPOLIS, January 9.—Another naval expedition is to be fitted out here immediately after Burnside's expedition sails.

Later Dispatches to Lord Lyons.

Another British steamer brings dispatches to Lord Lyons.

Depreciation of Treasury Notes.

Northern papers report that United States treasury notes are four per cent discount since the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

Burnside's naval expedition, consisting of thirty-five vessels, sailed south from Annapolis on the 9th inst.

Federal Vessels Attempting to Run the Blockade of the Potomac.

RICHMOND, January 12.—It is officially communicated to-day that the large steamship Pensacola, from Washington, with a heavy armament, passed the Confederate batteries at Evansport at daylight this morning. The batteries discharged fifteen or twenty shots at her. She passed Aquia Creek at 8 o'clock in charge of two gunboats, from which fact it is believed that she was seriously damaged by the Evansport batteries.

From the West.

LEWISBURG, Ark.—The telegraph line between this point and Little Rock was completed yesterday.

Gen. Stein and staff, of the Missouri army, passed through here to-day en route for Richmond.

Highly Unimportant!!

NASHVILLE, January 13.—It is sleeting and snowing here this evening.

Movements in Kentucky.

Reports from Bowling Green say that our generals are still expecting the advance of the enemy on that place, but it is supposed that late rains have retarded the operations of Buell. The last reports asserted that an estimated force of 5,000 men had crossed Green river at Munfordsville, and encamped near Rowlett's Station, four miles from the bridge.

Heavy embankments along the Louisville and Nashville turnpike, near Woodsonville, have been blown up.

Gen. Zollicoffer Threatened.

A private dispatch received here this evening says that a large Federal force was marching in Burkeville to flank General Zollicoffer. This intelligence is regarded as reliable, and much anxiety is felt for the safety of his command.

EXTREMITY OF DESPOTISM.

One of our special correspondents at Columbus has sent us the following tyrannical and brutal manifesto issued by Gen. SMITH, at Paducah. The blanks are filled up and sent to such parties as SMITH deems within the meaning of the Proclamation:

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. —

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. FORCES,
PADUCAH, KY., January —, 1862.

To carry out the spirit and intention of General Orders, No. 24, from the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, dated on the 18th ultimo, a copy of which is appended, it is directed that every person, of legal age male or female, who represents property, within a circuit of twenty-five miles from this place, shall, by twelve of the clock, noon, on the — instant, take before the provost marshal in this city the following oath, to-wit:

"I do swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding. [illegible] tion or ther, that I do this with a full determination [illegible] And further, purpose, without any mental reservation [illegible] a pledge and sowever. *And further, that I have* [illegible] or evasion whatever, given aid or assistance to the [illegible] *directly or indirectly against the government of* [illegible] *ps of the States in rebellion* God." [illegible] *United States.* So help me

On all who fail to [illegible] loyalty to the [illegible] purge themselves of the taint of disloyalty, the [illegible] government of the United States in this Q[illegible] are shall be levied and collected (as provided in Sec. No. 24) an assessment in proportion to their taxable property, as ascertained by the county assessor's tax list, for the benefit of loyal inhabitants of Kentucky and Tennessee, who have been driven from their homes by those in rebellion.

The provost marshal will, with due care, make out a list of those persons thus presenting themselves as loyal citizens, giving the full name of the party, place of residence, description of property, where situated, etc.

A board of officers to consist of Maj. John H. Kahn, 9th Illinois, provost marshal; Capt. John C. Cox, commissary of subsistence; and Capt. Charles W. Lyman, assistant quartermaster, is appointed to aid in the execution of this order.

All persons now at Cave in Rock, Smithland, or this place, will at once present themselves before this board and make affidavit on such points as will satisfy the board of the justice of the claim, and the amount to be apportioned to each individual or family. The board will also select suitable residence for the destitute, having in view the spirit of general order No. 24.

From the list presented by the provost marshal of those who may be regarded as loyal, the board will then proceed to assess all others within the circuit named to amount in proportion to the taxable property of the individual, so as to make in all, for the first installment, the sum of $5,000. Persons of northern birth and education will (as directed in general order No 26, of December 28th ult., from the headquarters of the district of Cairo) be taxed fifty per cent. more than southern persons of their class of guilt and means."

The board has full power to levy the assessment and direct its distribution.

The provost marshal will collect and pay out the monies so assessed, rendering every fortnight an account of the same to these headquarters, and will arrest and confine for trial by a military commission all recusants.

The commanding officer at Smithland will take the necessary measures to carry out the spirit and intention of this order, reporting his action at these headquarters.

By order of BRIGADIER-GEN. C. F. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., December 12, 1861.

[General Orders, No. 24.]

1. The suffering families, driven by rebels from Southwestern Missouri, which have lately arrived here, have been supplied by voluntary contributions made by Union men. Others are on the way, to arrive in a few days. These must be supplied by the charity of men known to be hostile to the Union. A list will be prepared of the names of all persons of this class who do not voluntarily furnish their quota, and a contribution will be levied on them of ten thousand dollars, in clothing, provisions and quarters, or money in lieu thereof.

This levy will be made upon the following classes of persons, in proportion to the guilt and property of each individual: 1st, those in arms with the enemy, who have property in this city; 2d, those who have furnished pecuniary or other aid to the enemy, or by publication, given encouragement to insurgents and rebels.

* * * * * * *

III. As soon as any part of this contribution has been assessed by the Board, the provost marshal general will notify all parties assessed, their agents or representatives, stating the amount of provisions, clothing or quarters, and the money value thereof, required of each, and if furnished within the time specified in such notice, he will issue an execution, and sufficient property will be taken and sold at public auction to satisfy the assessment, with costs and a penalty of twenty-five per cent. in addition.

Where buildings, or parts of buildings, are to be used, and where any of the sufferers are to be quartered on families, care should be taken to produce as little inconvenience to the owners or families as possible, this not being considered a military contribution levied upon the enemy, but merely a collection to be made from friends of the enemy for charitable purposes.

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By order of Major-General Halleck.
[Signed] JNO. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

☞ The Clermont (Ohio) *Sun*, in summing up the results of the expenditure of $500,000,000 for the war, seems to have a high appreciation of the greatest of our naval exploits. His idea of it is, that we have "opened a port blockaded by our own government." The idea is a new one, and is perhaps the correct one.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

[Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

Funeral of Hon Judge Hemphill—Fighting in Morgan County, on the Upper Potomac—The Various Rumors Brought to Something like an Intelligible Statement—Jackson's Movement the first Aggressive step of the War—The Yankees in Western Virginia—Change in the Weather—Sensation Among the Militiamen of Richmond.

RICHMOND, January 7, 1862.

The funeral of the Hon. Judge Hemphill was solemnized this morning at the Second Presbyterian church. The body was conveyed from the capitol, where it lay in state last night, to the church, at half-past ten o'clock, and the funeral sermon was then preached by the Rev. M. D. Hoge, who has officiated as an informal chaplain to Congress ever since it last assembled in this city. The procession was large and the ceremonies imposing. As the remains are to be carried to Texas for interment, there were no burial rites performed. The coffin was deposited in the depot of the Danville railroad for immediate transportation via Lynchburg and Knoxville to the far South.

Intelligence was received here yesterday of fighting on Saturday last at and near Bath, otherwise known as the Berkeley Springs, the county seat of Morgan county, between the Confederate troops under Generals Jackson and Loring and a large body of the Yankees. Up to the moment of writing, no full or satisfactory account of the several battles or skirmishes has been received by any one in Richmond outside of the war department, and I can, therefore, only give you the vague reports which are in circulation on the streets. From these it would appear that Gen. Jackson moved toward the Potomac, with the view of effectually destroying, at one and the same time, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, which run on opposite banks of the river past the Berkeley Springs at a distance of not more than two and a half miles from that place. A fine dam, acting as a feeder to the canal and a considerable tunnel, affording a passage for the railroad through the mountain, lay not far off, and invited his attention. Finding the enemy in some strength at Berkeley Springs he attacked them, having previously dispatched Gen. Loring with a competent force to the immediate neighborhood of the bridge and dam.

Gen. Jackson's assault at Bath was said to have been entirely successful. After a short resistance, the enemy took to flight, and such as failed to escape were made prisoners, in number about five hundred. The body under Gen. Loring, having proceeded as far as the bridge over the Little Cacapon river, encountered a vastly superior force of the Yankees, to whom they gave battle for some time with great arder, but were finally compelled to withdraw with a loss of 25 or 30 killed—how many wounded is not stated. In this struggle company F, of this city, is said to have borne a conspicuous part. Private Exall was killed, and Captain Cunningham received a wound in the arm. Subsequent to the action at the bridge, a junction was formed of the troops under Gen. Loring with the main body under Gen. Jackson, and it was believed that the fighting would be renewed on Sunday; but whether it was or not, we have as yet no information.

The greatest anxiety is felt in Richmond to hear further and more fully of what has been done in this quarter, an anxiety which will be understood abroad when it is mentioned that company F was the pet military corps of the city composed of young men belonging to the best families, and that any reverse which involves their being cut to pieces, would carry sorrow and desolation into half the households on Shockoe Hill. But apart from this immediate personal solicitude, there is a peculiar interest felt in the success of this movement of General Jackson, because it marks the point of time when the war in which we are engaged *becomes aggressive* on the part of the South. The purpose with which the leader of the Stone Wall brigade left Winchester, where they might have gone comfortably into winter quarters, was wholesomely mischievous toward the enemy, and if he shall but carry it out triumphantly, a new spirit will be everywhere infused among troops, while Maryland and Western Virginia will be greatly relieved from the grievous oppression of the Federal government. I regret that I cannot present a more circumstantial and intelligible account of his operations thus far—what I have written being, as was said before, the mere reduction of street reports to shape and sequence.

There continue rumors, only too well founded, it is feared, of the advance of the Yankees into Western Virginia and the imminent danger of their seizing upon points of the utmost importance to the safety of the republic. Every effort is making to induce the War Department to provide the means of defense for that region of the State, now entirely destitute of troops, and in case the authorities of the Confederate government cannot be brought to recognize the necessity of dispatching a force in that direction, the Legislature of Virginia will provide for the protection of the citizens of the Commonwealth and the expulsion of the invaders, before every foot of soil beyond the Blue Ridge shall become as Maryland, and the great line of communication between the Confederate capital and the great southwest shall be broken up and destroyed. What Jackson has set out to accomplish in the northern portion of Virginia must also be done in the interior, or we are sold to the Yankees.

The weather has become much milder since my last letter, and the ice blockade of the Potomac, then seemingly so soon to be realized, has been deferred, probably to the full of the moon. The Burnside fleet may therefore attack the Evansport batteries, if so minded, but they will be warmly welcomed, and, if not sunk, sent back down the river in a demolished condition.

There was a flutter yesterday among the militia of Richmond, in consequence of a summons from Gen. Magruder ordering them out for service in the Peninsula, whither they were to repair immediately. A great stimulus was thereby given to enlistment in the battalion now organizing for manning the fortifications around the city, and many new members were obtained under the lively fear of a winter encampment at Yorktown. This morning, however, when the two militia regiments belonging to Richmond were on parade, the order was countermanded by the Governor, and the anxious shop-keepers, clerks and mechanics, young lawyers and doctors, and gentlemen of leisure, returned in a better mind to their respective employments.

DIXIE.

Letter of Gen. Scott on American affairs—His Object in Returning to the United States—Nothing Further from Gen. Jackson—Release of William H. Hurlbut—Virginia Legislature—The Weather and the Ice Crop—Eighth of January not Celebrated To-day—Resignation of the "Reliable Gentleman."

RICHMOND, January 8, 1862.

You must have noticed some week or two ago, and, perhaps, have copied into the columns of the APPEAL as a part of the current history of the day, the very ingenious, disingenuous, diplomatic and well-written letter, bearing the signature of Winfield Scott, dated at Paris and presenting a plausible Yankee view of the existing troubles between the two races of Americans, the Yankees and the citizens of the Confederate States. The letter excited a good deal of remark because it was by far the best piece of English composition ever yet submitted to the public as an emanation from the mind of the late commander-in-chief of the Federal army. Here, where the style of old Scott is so well known, its publication was received with a broad grin, as on the whole the very best joke of the season. There is not, perhaps, in all this world so absurd a *petit maitre* in literature as our friend Winfield. He is accustomed to garnish his official correspondence with scraps of poetry, and his unofficial letters on political and other subjects have no counterparts in the English language unless they may be found in the delightful missives of that imaginary individual, (whose fortunes in some respects resembled the Great Commander's) Wilkins Micawber.

To suppose that the Paris letter was really written by old Scott would be as unreasonable as to look for another *Norton Organon* from A. Lincoln, Esq. It was, in all probability, "gotten up" at the office of the American legation at Paris, either by the Yankee minister, Mr. Dayton, or some clever adherent of the Lincoln dynasty now in the French capital, and old Scott's name was tacked on to it, the more surely to obtain readers on that side of the Atlantic. The letter, far as it is above the intellectual capacity of the pretended writer, is, after all, nothing to cause Jefferson Davis to give up the question of southern independence. It has been only brought to mind by the denial of the Cabinet at the Tuilleries that Gen. Scott had any official mission to bring him back to America. Why he returned in such a hurry remains still an unfathomable mystery, though it is conjectured that he came to take the oath of allegiance, preparatory to a long absence from the country, this solemn act of fealty not having been performed by him for several months, and having, in some unaccountable way, been omitted by him in the confusion of his departure from Washington.

We are without further news from Gen. Jackson. The body of young Exall was brought to town yesterday and buried with appropriate ceremonies to-day. The action in which he fell was not a general one, but a skirmish near the position of the enemy at Berkeley Springs. It was said that the Federal forces had retired across the Potomac upon the approach of Jackson and Loring, but, as yet, we know nothing definite about the matter.

Governor Letcher issued an order this morning for the release of William H. Hurlbut, who has been confined for several months past in the jail of this city, as a suspicious person. He was arrested last spring or early in the summer at Atlanta, Georgia, and brought to Richmond where he was turned over immediately from the Confederate to the State authorities. Several efforts were made for his enlargement upon writs of *habeas corpus*, and upon examination before Commissioner Lyons, and Gov. Letcher would long ago have set him at liberty, if the Secretary of State would but advise such a proceeding, but neither Mr. Toombs, nor since his resignation, Mr. Hunter, would go as far as this. Hurlbut is a man of many accomplishments and is rather distinguished in appearance. He claims to be a British subject, and although he was the writer of the famous article in the Edinburg *Review* on slavery in the United States, and has since been on the editorial staff of the New York *Times*, his friends assert that he has no animosity toward the South, and that his views were greatly modified by a residence of some months in New Orleans. How far his feelings may have been changed by his residence in the Richmond jail remains to be seen.

The Virginia Legislature is engaged in considering the question of a military bill to supply a volunteer force against the expiration of the present term of service of her troops in the field. Some dozen or more plans have been submitted to the committee on military affairs, and yesterday a project was laid before the House which is said to have been prepared by Gen. Beauregard. The settlement of this matter and the election of Confederate States Senators will occupy their attention for the next fortnight.

A regiment of infantry has been ordered back from Kentucky to proceed to Western Virginia where Col Johnson, the hero of Allegheny Mountain, yet maintains a stand against the advance of the Yankees in the direction of Staunton. A small cavalry force has also received instructions to hold itself in readiness for service in this quarter.

We had a cold north wind last night, and the mercury fell as low as 20° of Fahrenheit; to-day there is a thaw again, with rain from the South. Ice country people report the gathering of ice of the thickness of three inches from small ponds in the neighborhood, and every farmer has provided an ice house. The fluctuations of the weather have a double interest in their effect upon the ice crop and the movements of the enemy.

There was no celebration of the victory of New Orleans to-day, a thing without precedent in Richmond since the first anniversary of that event.

"The reliable gentleman who came down on the Central train" has resigned his office as manufacturer of sensation rumors, and "Mr. Smith, of the War Department," has taken his place. DIXIE.

OUR GULF COAST CORRESPONDENCE.

Butler and His Men busy in the Sound—Its Coasts Deserted—Nature of the Country and the Improvements—Occupation of Biloxi—Landing at Pascagoula, near Mobile—What Might have Been—The Gunboats—Pensacola—Bragg's Army of Pensacola and Mobile.

MOBILE, January 8, 1862.

EDITORS APPEAL: I have no big item of war news to open with, but since my last, on the 3d instant, there has been a general thickening of events in Mississippi Sound, which seems to indicate that Picayune Butler and his forty thousand are disposed to earn their rations by getting up a lively imitation of military operations, in which they persuade themselves they are doing something. This hallucination, you doubtless have remarked, is a very common one with our irresistibly comical enemies, (the only way in which they are irresistible,) who mistake bustle for business, and scout and picket activity for "military operations." Butler doubtless imagines he is accomplishing immense operations in lan ing a few launch crews every now and then on the Mississippi coast, advancing a few yards into the interior, plundering a residence and then hurrying back to their boats, as if they were pursued as closely by avenging southrons as by their own flying shadows. He doubtless thinks, too, that he is "striking a crushing blow at the heart of rebellion," because he has got the Sound full of gunboats, which he keeps flying round in its waters as busily as flies in a sugar barrel, trying to do something where there is nothing to do—to catch something where there is nothing to catch. There is scarce a pirogue or a fishing boat left in Sound waters for them to make prises of. There is scarce a citizen left on the exposed portions of the coast to be made prisoners of. All have fled and left to the invaders the chill welcome of desolate hearthstones.

It is exasperating that the coast border of Jeff. Davis' own State should be thus left undefended to the ravages of our contemptible enemies, the very absence of all attempt at defense being a mute and cowardly appeal to their forbearance to spare the property. It is in the spirit of the northern people to scorn the clemency as they do the wrath of their foe, and it is to be lamented that a line of hale dwellings of sacrificed dwellings should not each night light the northern horizon, as Butler looks toward the mainland from his island