Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1862.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Gentlemen who arrive from abroad, with late papers, will confer a favor by leaving them at the counting room of the APPEAL office, or at the editor's room, over GEO. LAKE'S store, next door north of the Collins House. In these days of uncertain mails from the South and a blockade on the North, our facilities to furnish the latest news from all quarters can be greatly increased by a little attention on the part of our friends, for which we shall ever remain grateful. Parties from above will confer an especial favor by furnishing us any Northern papers in their possession.

THE KNOXVILLE DEPARTMENT.

The Richmond *Whig* corrects the rumor that Gen. KIRBY SMITH has been superseded in East Tennessee, and says that he still retains the command of this military department; but as it is a very large field of operations, and as he is not so ubiquitous as newspaper reports seemed to represent him some time ago, he has sub-divided it into districts. The upper district has been assigned to Gen. STEVENSON, as senior brigadier, his command extending from Bristol to Kingston, including all the forces lying between these points, and between the line of the East Tennessee railroad and the Cumberland Mountains. Major-Gen. McCown has the lower district, extending from Kingston to Chattanooga. As Gen. SMITH outranks both these generals, we presume their operations will be under his direction in chief.

JIM LANE LICENSED.

We observe by the latest Washington dispatches to the Northern press, that the notorious JIM LANE has again come into favor, and received an appointment in the Federal army. He has received a brigadier's commission, with instructions to go to Kansas and enlist a brigade under the laws just passed. The dispatch states that he is ordered by the President and Secretary of War to receive all men into the service, without reference to color, and he will proclaim that fact in his call; also that he anticipates raising one or two regiments of blacks and one of white men in two weeks after reaching home, and while he will not accept a generalship from the President because of interference with his senatorial seat, he may accept a commission from the governor of Kansas, and promptly enter the field at the head of his brigade. His orders are explicit. The war that will be waged against such a command, under such a commander, will be one of extermination.

CAMP SPORTS BENEFICIAL.

The Richmond *Whig* thinks that among the causes of the absence of soldiers from their camps may be mentioned the wearisome inaction of the army, and the failure of the officers to devise any plan to relieve the tedium of the camp. The French understand this matter, and being, withal, a more volatile race, are never at a loss for expedients to dispel *ennui* and remove the monotony incident to a soldier's life. Under the patronage and encouragement of their *officers*, the men are allowed to amuse themselves with dramatic entertainments, concerts, athletic sports, and other modes of *divertisement* not inconsistent with military discipline. The result of our citizen-soldiery [illegible] vent "struggling" against furnishing them with the sickness, the cause being a much stronger [illegible] the attractive as possible; but especially should the men be regularly supplied with full rations of wholesome food. The officers, from the commander of a brigade to the colonel of a regiment, should maintain a rigid supervision over the commissariat, and report every instance of neglect of duty on the part of those entrusted with the task of furnishing subsistence. If these matters were better attended to, we would hear less complaint about the reduction of the army by "straggling."

DESERTERS FROM THE ENEMY.—The Rockingham *Register* says that desertions from the Yankee army since its attempted occupation of the Valley of Virginia have been quite numerous. Those seen by the editor concurred in stating that if others of their companions in arms knew that they would be *received kindly* in the Confederate lines, that whole companies and regiments would desert. They represent the Federal service as too intolerable to be borne, especially as it obliges many who really love the South and have friends and kinsmen in the Southern Confederacy, to lift their hands against their best friends.

YANKEE FAITH BROKEN.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Thursday, says: "Since the agreement of the commissioners upon the terms of the exchange of prisoners, nearly twelve hundred wounded Federal soldiers, taken in the late battles, have been sent to the Federal transports in James river. During this charitable, and in all respects honorable, movement on the part of the Confederate commissioners, we learn that the Federal army now on the James made an advance up the river of about two miles. This intelligence reaching headquarters, has caused a cessation of movements in regard to the exchange, and appropriate arrangements must be made before they are proceeded with."

☞ We have just received information that Maj. Falkner, with a command of Kentucky rangers, have taken Brownsville, Tennessee, arrested several cotton buyers, secured some ten thousand dollars in money and thirty horses and mules, destroyed all the cotton, and has marched to burn the cotton at Fulton and Fort Pillow. Maj. Falkner is recruiting very fast, and in his report he says he will now march on Columbus and Paducah, and probably pay Egypt a visit, and return by Bird's Point and New Madrid. There is really no knowing where they will turn up next, for they started on an order which had a wide margin, and, as the major said, were determined to make some history before they returned.

TAKING CARE OF THE NEGRO.—A northern dispatch says that the Danish Charge D'Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior have entered into a contract—the government of the former agreeing to receive from United States vessels, all negroes delivered from on board vessels seized in prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of United States vessels, and to provide them with suitable instruction, clothing and shelter, and to employ them at wages under such regulations as shall be agreed upon, for a period not exceeding five years from the date of their being landed on the island of St. Croix, in the West Indies.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* of Saturday last, says:

"Passengers by the train from Nashville yesterday say it was reported in Nashville yesterday morning that Gen. Nelson, with an effective force, had caught up with Forrest's cavalry and completely routed them. We were aware that Gen. Nelson was in pursuit of Forrest, and trust the rumor brought up by the train last evening is well founded."

ONE YEAR'S WORK.

About twelve months ago, says the Tuscaloosa *Observer*, the universal Yankee nation, with 75,000 men and a smart sprinkling of women, (the Hon. Mrs. ELY, among the number,) set out on a trip to Richmond. After making a fruitless attempt to reach the Confederate capital, via Memphis, they spent one year in preparing to make the trip by the James river and the York River railroad. The expenses of traveling through Virginia have increased enormously since the undertaking was commenced. Two thousand millions of dollars have been lavished on the enterprise, and they are no nearer Richmond than when they set out. They have called in the field 600,000 men to do the work; and now, they are calling for 300,000 more. If nearly a million of men cannot conquer the South in one year, we should like to know how many men it will require to subjugate and hold it. Still we have no idea they will give up. On the contrary, we expect them to make more desperate efforts than ever. They know now that they are a bankrupt people, and hence, the motive to carry on the war is ten thousand fold stronger than ever before. Like the ruined gamester, they have nothing to lose and they hope to gain something by desperate gambling. As to the sacrifice of human life, they care nothing for it. The war only relieves them from the burden of a pauper population.

RIGHTS OF CIVILIANS.

It seems that in the recent arrangement for the exchange of prisoners of war, provision was also made for the release of such civilians as may have been arrested. It is understood that at the last interview between Gen. HILL and Gen. DIX, the commissioners, that the latter objected to a clause forbidding the arrest of citizens, and that the negotiations were suspended, to allow Gen. DIX to visit his government for instructions. Upon this matter the country will rejoice to know that Gen. HILL'S firmness and determination would have broken off all negotiation rather than not have secured this important stipulation. He justly considered the rights of citizens within the enemy's lines as entitled to the fostering care of the government, and that to deprive ourselves of all means of retaliation, without stipulating against the repetition of such outrages, was to throw open the homes of our people within the enemy's lines to the unchecked rapine and lust of a brutal soldiery.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

The steamer Star of the East was refused a clearance from New York on the 25th. She was freighted with provisions and assorted goods, and her bills of lading were prepaid to Longuay, one of the Bahama ports. It was supposed her true destination was some Southern port.

Private subscriptions to the bounty fund have been made in Philadelphia to the amount of $75,000. The Philadelphia and Reading railroad also subscribed $25,000.

Thirteen hundred and thirteen Federal prisoners, captured at Shiloh, and released on parole, have arrived at Louisville.

Advices were received at Louisville, from Tuscumbia, that six thousand bales of cotton have been burned in that vicinity by the partisans, within the previous ten days.

The northern papers think it wrong for the cotton burners to discriminate in favor of secessionists, letting them sell and get gold from Union men and their agents, and then destroy the property thus paid for.

After to-morrow it will be illegal to pass bank bills of a less denomination than one dollar at the North.

MEMPHIS INTELLIGENCE.

There were but few arrivals from Memphis, last evening, and but little of interest was communicated by them. The arrest of Captain JOHN P. MEGIE and C. M. FARMER, Esq., while endeavoring to pass the Federal lines is confirmed, and a report was also current that several other parties who had been arrested and refused to take the oath, had been set to work on the fortifications.

We have the abolition organ of the 29th. Its local column is dull, filled almost exclusively with business. The Campbell Minstrels and Mr. MADDEN and sisters are furnishing amusements nightly. The letter-list, occupying a space of two columns and a half, is also published. The city council met on Monday, and acted on a request of Gen. Sherman's that they would increase their police force. It is stated that the markets are not well supplied, and what few articles are offered for sale, are sometimes of an inferior quality, and at exorbitant prices. Three acts of rowdyism are reported; the first was between two women on Court street. From words they came to blows, and from blows to knives. One was badly cut about the face. Both were of the Slavonic race. The second, a boy whipped his mother, and the third was a wife whipping. No names of parties given.

The cashier of the Gayoso Savings Institute furnishes quotations of the money market daily:

U. S. Treasury Notes	Par
Union Bank of Tennessee	25 dis.
Planters' Bank of Tennessee	25 dis.
Bank of Tennessee	25 dis.
Bank of Chattanooga	25 dis.
Bank of West Tennessee	25 dis.
Bank of Memphis	25 dis.
Commercial Bank	25 dis.

The notes of the banks of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana pass freely as "currency," and are about 5 per cent. discount for Tennessee bank notes. The interior banks of the State, viz: Bank of Middle Tennessee, Bank of Nashville, Merchants' Bank of Nashville, Shelbyville Bank, Traders' Bank, etc., 5c. discount below Memphis money.

Gold, over Treasury notes	10 to 15 prem.
Gold, over Tennessee money	35 to 40 prem.

Exchange on the Northern and Eastern cities scarce, and rates quite irregular. The demand for United States Treasury notes, generally called "green-backs," is stated to be very lively, and the supply limited. All up-country money in good credit at home is bought by our brokers at 15 to 20 per cent. premium over Tennessee money.

A NEW AND FORMIDABLE WEAPON.—The Columbia *Carolinian* has seen a new and very formidable weapon, the invention of Mr. Joseph Newman, of that city. It is a lance, a double-shooting gun and a dart, and certainly must be one of the most terrible weapons, in the hands of a resolute man, that could be desired. The weapon is fired from both ends—from one a Minie ball is discharged, and from the other buck-shot. At a trial in that city, a Minie ball was carried through a plank an inch and a quarter thick, while the buck-shot were scattered in every direction. It can be furnished at about one third the price of an Enfield rifle, and weighs five pounds and a quarter less. It has been highly spoken of by many prominent military gentlemen.

FROM NORTH ALABAMA.—The Knoxville *Register* learns from gentleman, recently from North Alabama, that since Gen. Buell arrived, the Federal sway has been much milder. Some who had been unable to get passports from Mitchel had received them. Before Buell's arrival, some two or three weeks since, some of Col. Turchin's (the Russian Cossack's) men had robbed the dwelling, in Bellfonte, of Hon. W. R. Cobb, formerly member of the United States Congress, of his wife's clothing and jewelry, silver plate, etc., amounting in all to about $2000 in value. Col. Cobb is residing on his plantation in Jackson county. Other citizens have suffered in like manner. But the growing crops have not, generally, been interrupted.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Expected Retreat of McClellan.

MOBILE, July 30.—A special to the Advertiser and Register, dated Richmond, July 28th, says McClellan has an immense number of vessels in the James river, it is supposed to enable him to evacuate his position.

Thieving Proclamation.

Lincoln's proclamation authorizes the Federal officers to seize all rebel property necessary for their use, also to employ negroes in the military or naval service.

Fremont as a Missionary.

A strong effort is making in the North to send Fremont to Texas to stir up the German population.

Jail Delivery.

The jails at Norfolk have been opened, and the negro prisoners set free.

Gunboats Repulsed at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 30.—Five gunboats attacked our batteries at Jones' point on Great Ogechee river, yesterday morning. The gunboats were repulsed. No loss on our side, except the officers' quarters damaged by the enemy's shot and shell.

More of the Evacuation.

RICHMOND, July 29.—The opinion gains ground here that McClellan is gradually evacuating Berkeley and reinforcing Pope. No news here to-day.

Capture of a British Vessel.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—Four of the crew of the British steamer Tubal Cain, arrived here to-day. The steamer left Nassau on Sunday evening, and was chased Thursday by a fast Yankee cruiser, which was rapidly gaining on her, when these four men, including the pilot, left her in an open boat to escape capture. The Yankee cruiser got within gun-shot of the Cain, and they think she was captured. The Cain was an iron screw steamer of 500 tons. Cargo, general merchandise, including a few cases of arms.

Foreign Opinions of the British Press.

RICHMOND, July 28.—The steamer Etna has arrived with European dates to the 17th.

The fighting before Richmond is largely canvassed. The Times is particularly bitter and sarcastic, and treats the matters as a decided Confederate victory. I think there are good evidences in the North that the beginning of the end is not far off. In another article it denounces the insolence of Butler in his intercourse with foreign consuls.

The Morning Post says affairs approach a crisis that neutrals cannot much longer remain passive spectators, and points to the past policy of England, in recognizing successful opposition, and says if the North would take the initiative with the current which it cannot stem, the neutral States might be saved from the disagreeable necessity of discharging the most disagreeable duty.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech before the volunteers, spoke impressively, and some say significantly, of the importance of maintaining the efficiency of movements.

The Markets.

COTTON.—The market buoyant, and prices ¼ to ¼ pence higher. Advices from Manchester were favorable. Cotton goods and yarns being firm, with advancing tendency in prices. Consols closed at 92¼ for money.

Cabinet Rumors.

The New York Herald of the 24th says that Seward has threatened to retire from the Cabinet. He objects to the radical policy partially forced upon Lincoln by the confiscation and militia bills of the late Congress. The Times says the report is unfounded.

Movements of Halleck.

Gen. Halleck has gone to Fortress Monroe to have a personal consultation with McClellan.

New York Money Market.

In New York, on the 24th, gold declined two per cent., closing at 117. Foreign exchanges are much unsettled. In the afternoon exchange on London was 128¼ to 129.

Flour declined from ten to twenty cents per barrel.

The arrival of $878,000 in gold from California, and two millions by express from Kentucky and Ohio, had this influence on the market.

Movements in Kentucky and Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, July 29.—Morgan's whole command has returned safely to Tennessee. Part arrived at Knoxville yesterday, having taken one thousand prisoners.

Humphrey Marshall is marching upon Northeastern Kentucky.

Buell's forces are marching upon Sequatchie valley, toward Pikeville.

Missouri.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—A dispatch from St. Louis announces the capture of Greenville, Mo., by a party of Confederate guerillas. Forty-nine Yankees were killed and a number wounded.

Yankee Vessel Captured.

Five privates of the Virginia cavalry boarded a Yankee transport in James river, capturing the captain, and burning the vessel.

Summary of Northern News.

TUPELO, July 29.—The Chicago Tribune of the 25th inst., contains Lincoln's orders appointing Halleck commander-in-chief.

The act making postage stamps a legal tender is causing trouble between the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

The Louisville and Nashville trains have stopped running until Morgan's whereabouts is known. He is said to be near Frankfort, and is also reported to have crossed the Cumberland river.

Boats have been stopped by the rebels at Henderson. The Ohio river is blockaded, and Cincinnati and Louisville are still trembling. The situation of both is considered precarious.

At Cairo on the 23d the excitement surpassed that at Louisville. The citizens were informed by the patrol that both sides of the river was occupied by guerrillas, and the gunboats were engaging them.

Gamble, the bogus governor of Missouri, calls out the entire militia of the State to suppress the guerrilla warfare.

In Wayne county, Missouri, the guerrillas attacked the Federals, killing and wounding seventy-five.

The raid upon Iowa was successful, and the finest horses and arms captured.

At Newberg the citizens did not make any resistance to the raid.

At Chicago one company has been raised for the nine new regiments.

The demand for the exchange of Gen. Buckner was under consideration.

Important from Alabama.

MOBILE, July 31.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tupelo, July 30, states that information has been received at headquarters stating that Col. Armstrong, commanding the cavalry of the army of the West, has taken Courtland, Alabama, capturing 159 prisoners and a train of cars. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded.

The citizens of Courtland were frantic with joy.

Reliable information states that 15,000 Federals passed through Tuscumbia last week, destined for Chattanooga.

☞ The Mobile *News* thinks the information reliable that Gen. Buell has retraced his march toward East Tennessee and has crossed the Tennessee river, coming south. He has not found things promising in his front, and no doubt thinks Gen. Bragg north, looking after him in his rear. The campaign on the Tennessee river may be re-opened.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 21, 1862.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

The reflections suggested by the anniversary of the battle of Manassas are not of a pleasant kind, though they ought to be profitable to the leaders of our revolution. Twelve months have passed since our arms were crowned with victory, the most signal, complete, and glorious; victory over a vast and well appointed army, almost within sight of their capital; victory paralyzing to the foe for a considerable period of time; victory, which it was thought by impartial observers of the quarrel in foreign countries would lead to the speedy recognition of our independence by the United States; and yet upon the yearly recurrence of the memorable day, we find ourselves apparently as far from that recognition as ever. Meanwhile the enemy has achieved great success by reason of his superior mechanical strength. The largest city of the Confederacy is in his possession, under the rule of a beastly tyrant, who has furnished to all the world an example of the infinite possibilities of human degradation. Another of the enemy's satraps dominoers over the prosperous city of Memphis, and a traitorous son of Tennessee does the will of the tyrant at Washington in her seat of government. Throughout a wide region of country southern homes have been desolated, southern property destroyed, and an absolute despotism proclaimed by military authority. All these evils have resulted from the failure on the part of the Confederate government to push the war to the enemy's gates, and cause them to feel to the full extent its hardships and distresses. At this moment, we occupy a position similar to that in which we appeared after the overwhelming defeat of McDowell's grand army. Despite the efforts of the enemy to misrepresent the events of three weeks ago, it is certain that we have obtained a splendid advantage over them which might be improved to the speedy termination of hostilities.

McClellan still threatens Richmond, it is true, with a large force, but the North is alarmed for its own safety. The people of Cincinnati do not sleep quietly in their beds for fear of Jack Morgan, and Jackson gives discomfort daily and hourly to the Cabinet at Washington. Can we doubt that, if Bragg should move across the border into the quasi-neutral State of Kentucky, and Jackson should push onward into the wavering but down-trodden State of Maryland, there would be an instant withdrawal of all the Federal troops from Southern soil for the protection of their own homes? Certainly it would seem that the wisdom of the aggressive policy ought to force itself upon the minds of our rulers on this 21st day of July, 1862, so strongly that another anniversary of the Manassas fight should find us a free people, recognized by the whole world as one of the family of nations.

Some surprise and alarm was created in the city yesterday by the announcement that the Yankees had appeared at Beaver Dam depot on the Central railroad, and had burned the buildings, torn up the track, destroyed the telegraph and done other local mischief there. The train which left the Central depot yesterday morning, upon reaching the neighborhood of Beaver Dam, which is just forty miles from town, met with obstructions on the rails, but was fortunately not thrown off by them, and came to a stop. A man living at Beaver Dam got on the train immediately afterward and informed the conductor that a large Yankee force was at that station, whereupon the train was brought back to town with all speed. We have since learned that the affair was greatly exaggerated in respect of the number of the Yankees engaged in it. A small force of cavalry made a sudden raid upon the depot from the direction of Fredericksburg, and committed the outrages above stated, but took flight themselves at the coming of the train and ran off as suddenly and as rapidly as they came. Gen. Stuart went out last night at the head of a detachment of his dragoons to look after the adventurous Yankees, and it is quite possible that he may succeed in intercepting them on their retreat.

By far the most remarkable expression of Northern sentiment and feeling which the war has brought out, is the recent speech of the Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Trinity church, New York city. It is proof positive that the Northern people have gone mad, raving crazy, in their warlike excitement. Here is a divine of the Episcopal church, heretofore considered a man of sense and probity, of whom nothing more could be said to his discredit than that he made a ridiculous exhibition of himself on the occasion of the "visitation" of the Prince of Wales, who all at once bursts forth as a liar of preposterous magnitude, beyond Halleck, beyond McClellan, "or any other man." Dr. Vinton's speech is very short, not more than twenty-five lines of print, but with him brevity is the soul of falsehood. He tells his auditors that the Yankees have "never suffered a defeat during this whole war." There was not an intelligent man among them who did not know this to be untrue. By the admission of their own journals and generals their defeats have been frequent and humiliating. When McClellan said last summer to his army that they "had seen their *last* defeat," he thereby acknowledged that they had suffered at least *one*, and he had direct reference in making the speech to Leesburg, certainly a most annoying and disastrous repulse. The men who cheered Dr. Vinton knew perfectly well that Banks, and Fremont, and Shields, and Milroy, had been whipped one after another by Jackson; nay, Dr. Vinton knew it himself, though he declared that he spoke as a military man, having served ten years in the Federal army. A very fine soldier he is of the church militant, but he will find it difficult to convince Banks & Co., that they really *did* whip Jackson, and the unblushing effrontery with which he makes the wholesale statement that the Union army has "never suffered a defeat during the whole war," only shows that the devil has entered into his heart, transforming the divine into himself.

Apropos of lying, the following from a late number of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* is not bad in its way—

DISHEARTENED.—Mr. G. W. Rives, son of William C. Rives, of Virginia, passed through Wheeling on Monday evening, *en route* for Washington City. Mr. Rives has resided for some years in the State of Illinois, and when the war broke out, he became a very prominent opponent of rebellion. In consequence of this, he recently received a letter from his father, who is quite wealthy, announcing that he (the father) had disinherited the son, for the reason that he had determined that no traitor and Abolitionist should ever have the benefit of his wealth.

This paragraph furnishes a pathetic instance of paternal hardness of heart, indeed, but it is not true that Mr. Rives has disinherited his son, G. W., nor that his son G. W. ever "resided" in Illinois. Moreover it is not true that this son "became a prominent opponent of rebellion" on the breaking out of the war. To cut the matter short, Mr. Rives never had a son G. W. (doubtless George Washington) at all.

There was a very large attendance of big men at St. Paul's Church yesterday morning.—Besides the President, the Secretary of War and Gen. Cooper (who are always seen at that house of worship), there were Gen'ls Lee, Lovell, Whiting, A. P. Hill, and Armistead.

Gen. Lovell has come on to demand an inquiry into his conduct at New Orleans. Gen. Magruder is here, having returned from South Carolina to clear up the charges of habitual intoxication in circulation against him. The court-martial sitting in the case of Commodore Tattnall has not yet come to a verdict.

Four murders and homicides reported in the papers of this morning, and a threatened extinction of gas light before the meeting of Congress. Lively times ahead. DIXIE.

THE PROBLEM OF THE AGE.

No. 1.—The Subject Propounded.

The writer of this article—intended as the preliminary of a series, which will gradually develope his thought of "the problem of the age"—is induced to bring his views before the public, in the hope that they may attract to the themo, as a thesis, the attention of abler and acuter minds; of men of industry and leisure, and of the requisite moral and scientific attainments, who will elaborate and expand it, with all the convincing arguments of truth, to the perfect conviction of the entire civilized world.

The problem of this age, as the writer believes, "is the permanent adjustment and position of the different races of men on the earth, the necessary acquiescence thereto of all civilized nations, and the consequent progress and elevation of all races in their relative fitting spheres." But, before plunging, *medias res*, into the subject, it may be well to take a retrospective glance at some of the reforming vagaries of restless minds, as exhibited a few years back in the United States. A Northern publicist, after viewing the field of "progress and reform," and analyzing the various projects put forward for the improvement and amelioration of the race—classing all of humanity under one—and, after considering the innumerable schemes presented for the improvement of the social condition, laid down the following propositions:

Reforms may be divided into four classes, viz:

1. The religious reformer, who looks to spiritual influences entirely for man's political and social regeneration.

2. The socialist, who fixes his hopes upon an entire re-organization of industry, and the emancipation of the cardinal passions.

3. The agrarians, who require a forced or periodical equalization of the landed property of the country among all its inhabitants.

4. The political reformer, who relies upon the equalization of the duties and rights of all, by the operation of laws which shall secure to every man as much freedom as may comport with the enjoyment of an equal freedom by all his fellow-citizens.

The essayist remarks that "all the various orders, sects and schools of American meliorists may be included under one or another of these classes. * * * Coporations are created; presses are established, and we ought, perhaps, to add, mad houses filled in giving expression to this fertile enthusiasm.

The object of the essayist is to impress on others his "confidence in the efficacy of political agencies to achieve that final result which all reformers in common desire."

He lays down,—as generally conceded: That the purpose of civil society is to promote the happiness of its members: that that happiness can only be received by the gratification of those natural appetites, tastes and propensities, which are necessarily incident to our existence. That denials of these gratifications is cause of unhappiness, and proves that the social state in which they occur has so far failed of its purpose.

He admits that every society of which we have any knowledge deprives, to a considerable extent, a large proportion of its members from the enjoyment supposed necessary to their happiness; that they are compelled to struggle with physical necessities, and political and social oppressions of one kind and another for their whole lives: that by the burden of supporting their existence, they are, substantially, excluded from all participation in the more elevated and elevating enjoyments of which our nature is susceptible; that the great mass of them cannot be presumed to have any idea of life; that they are forever possessed by their material wants; that their minds are engrossed by day and night—in season and out of season—in devising ways and means of satisfying the long procession of the appetites, as they approach, day after day, to enforce their uncompromising demands; that in this incessant search after the means of living, they have been forced to forget the ends of life.

Reasoning from the premises thus laid down, he exclaims, "How then is it possible for them to experience the emotions which spring from a pure taste and from elevated sentiments! The inexorable constraints of their position must cut them off, to a great degree, from all this range of pleasure; and their æsthetic susceptibilities, from which all the purest and most precious enjoyments of our nature spring, must die out of them. To prevent the continuance of this state of things is the true office of the social reformer: for to secure the opposite is the great purpose of civil society."

The purpose of these articles is to take issue with the fourth proposition as elucidated by the remarks which follow the above, and to undertake to show that its whole theory is upon an idea, that the All-wise in forming different races of men with different mental, moral and physical structures, ranging to an almost unlimited extent in their susceptibilities and capacities has erred, and that it is possible for man to amend and improve the creator's work by making all men equal. As opposer of this theory of puritanical blasphemy we propound, that God in creating different races of men designed each to fill its particular sphere of duties, and endowed them with capacities, susceptibilities and physical conformation accordingly.

In looking over the animal creation we see that God created different races of animals, with different susceptibilities—some keen, and quivering to the slightest touch, some dull and stolid. We notice, too, that He has permitted different races of men—as the Caucasian or European, the Mongrel or Asiatic, the American or Indian—varying in their physical formation of body, limbs and head; of color, skin and hair; of tissue of bones and muscle, and in other minor matters not necessary to revert to. History and philosophers give evidence that these races have different moral and spiritual natures, and different grades even of physical susceptibilities; some with keen appreciations of and longing for a higher condition, allying them as it were with the angels; (and among the angels, we are taught, by inspiration, there are ranks and grades,)—others, lower in the scale, without such aspirations, or in grosser form: one race aspires even to spiritual elevation; another mostly and often merely to physical comforts. One race He has placed above the other, as of old He placed the Patriarchs as masters, having fitted them for command; another He placed as "hewers of wood and drawers of water." It is this God-ordained relation of races, when brought together, that fanatic reformers would change; and, for a time past, nations have been carried away by the false idea, and have been crazed with the fallacy. The contest now going on between the Confederate States and the United States may probably be, through its effect on the public mind of the world, to change this error of nations, and bring back all peoples to once more see and acknowledge the wisdom of God in this relation of races in the economy of the world.

The essayist says in his view of the equality of races and of men, of improving God's work, "obviously the first step to this end [the gratification of natural appetites, tastes and propensities, enjoyments which we suppose necessary to their happiness—and participation in the more elevated and elevating enjoyments of which our nature is susceptible,] is to supply those oppressive necessities for life and sustenance, with less expenditure of time and energy than is now required, that leisure may accrue to be devoted to more spiritualizing pursuits."

THE BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES.

General Johnston's Official Report.

RICHMOND, June 24, 1862.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:

SIR: Before the 30th May I had ascertained from trusty scouts that Keyes' corps was encamped on this side of the Chickahominy, near the Williamsburg road. On that day Maj.-Gen. D. H. Hill reported a strong body immediately in his front. On receiving this report I determined to attack them next morning;—hoping to be able to defeat Keyes' corps completely in its more advanced position before it could be reinforced. Written orders were dispatched to Maj.-Gens. Hill, Huger and G. W. Smith—Gen. Longstreet, being near my headquarters, received verbal instructions. The receipt of the orders was acknowledged. Gen. Hill, supported by the division of Gen. Longstreet (who had the direction of operations on the right) was to advance by the Williamsburg road to attack the enemy in front; Gen. Huger, with his division, was to move down the Charles City road, in order to attack in flank the troops who might be engaged with Hill and Longstreet, unless he found in his front force enough to occupy his division. Gen. Smith was to march to the junction of the New Bridge road and the Nine Mile road, to be in readiness either to fall on Keyes' right flank, or to cover Longstreet's left. They were to move at daybreak. Heavy and protracted rains during the afternoon and night, by swelling the stream of the Chickahominy, increased the probability of our having to deal with no other troops than those of Keyes'. The same cause prevented the prompt and punctual movement of the troops. Those of Smith, Hill and Longstreet were in position early enough, however, to commence operations by eight o'clock, A. M.

Major General Longstreet, unwilling to make a partial attack instead of the combined movement which had been planned, waited from hour to hour for Gen. Huger's division. At length, at 3 o'clock, P. M., he determined to attack without those troops. He accordingly commenced his advance at that hour, opening the engagement with artillery and skirmishers. By 3 o'clock it became close and heavy.

In the meantime I had placed myself on the left of the force employed in the attack, with the division of General Smith, that I might be on a part of the field where I could observe and be ready to meet any counter movements which the enemy's general might make against our center or left. Owing to some peculiar condition of the atmosphere the sound of the musketry did not reach us. I consequently deferred giving the signal for General Smith's advance till about 4 o'clock, at which time Major Jasper Whiting, of General Smith's staff, whom I had sent to learn the state of affairs with General Longstreet's column, returned, reporting that it was pressing on with vigor. Smith's troops were at once moved forward.

The principal attack was made by Major-Gen. Longstreet, with his own and Major-General D. H. Hill's division—the latter mostly in advance. Hill's brave troops, admirably commanded and most gallantly led, forced their way through the abattis which formed the enemy's external defences and stormed their intrenchments by a determined and irresistable rush. Such was the manner in which the enemy's first line was carried. The operation was repeated with the same gallantry and success as our troops pursued their victorious career through the enemy's successive camps and entrenchments. At each new position they incountered fresh troops belonging to it, and reinforcements brought on from the rear. Thus they had to repel repeated efforts to retake works which they had carried. But their advances was never successfully resisted.

Their onward movement was only stayed by the coming of night. By nightfall they had forced their way to the "Seven Pines," having driven the enemy back more than two miles, through their own camps, and from a series of intrenchments, and repelled every attempt to recapture them with great slaughter. The skill, vigor and decision with which these opperations were conducted by Gen. Longstreet are worthy of the highest praise. He was worthily seconded by Major-General Hill, of whose conduct and courage he spoke in the highest terms.

Major-General Smith's division moved forward at four o'clock—Whiting's three brigades leading. Their progress was impeded by the enemy's skirmishers, which, with their supports, were driven back to the railroad. At this point, Whiting's own an Pettigrow's brigade engaged a superior force of the enemy. Hood's, by my order, moved on to co-operate with Longstreet. Gen. Smith was desired to hasten up with all the troops within reach. He brought up Hampton's and Hatton's brigades in a few minutes.

The strength of the enemy's position, however, enabled him to hold it until dark.

About sunset, being struck from my horse, severely wounded by a fragment of a shell, I was carried from the field, and Major-General G. W. Smith succeeded to the command.

He was prevented from resuming his attack on the enemy's position next morning by the discovery of strong intrenchments not seen on the preceding evening. His division bivouacked, on the night of the thirty-first, within musket shot of the intrenchments which they were attacking when darkness stayed the conflict. The skill, energy and resolution with which Major-General Smith directed the attack would have secured success if it could have been made an hour earlier.

The troops of Longstreet and Hill passed the night of the thirty first on the ground which they had won. The enemy were strongly reinforced from the north side of the Chickahominy on the evening and night of the thirty-first. The troops engaged by General Smith were undoubtedly from the other side of the river.

On the morning of the first of June the enemy attacked the brigade of General Pickett, which was supported by that of General Pryor. The attack was vigorously repelled by these two brigades, the brunt of the action falling on Gen. Pickett. This was the last demonstration made by the enemy.

Our troops employed the residue of the day in securing and bearing off the captured artillery, small arms, and other property; and in the evening quietly returned to their own camps.

We took ten pieces of artillery, six thousand (6000) muskets, one garrison flag, and four regimental colors, besides a large quantity of tents and camp equipage.

Major General Longstreet reports the loss in his command as being about	3980
Major General G. W. Smith reports his loss at	1293
Total	5273

That of the enemy is stated in their own newspapers to have exceeded ten thousand—an estimate which is, no doubt, short of the truth.

Had Major-General Huger's division been in position and ready for action when those of Smith, Longstreet and Hill moved, I am satisfied that Keyes' corps would have been destroyed, instead of being merely defeated.* Had it gone into action even at four o'clock the victory would have been much more complete.

Major-Generals Smith and Longstreet speak in high terms of the conduct of their superior and staff officers.

I beg leave to ask the attention of the government especially to the manner in which Brigadier-Generals Whiting and R. H. Anderson, and Colonels Jenkins, Kemper, and Hampton, exercising commands above their grades, and Brigadier General Rhodes, are mentioned.

This, and the captured colors, will be delivered by Major A. H. Cole, of my staff.

I have been prevented by feebleness from making this report sooner, and am still too weak to make any but a very imperfect one.

Several hundred prisoners were taken, but I have received no report of the number.

Your obedient servant,

[Signed] J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

*See Longstreet's Report.

From James River.

Dispatches to the Associated Press, North.]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 23.—The mailboat from Harrison's landing reached here at half-past four and reports all quiet, and no news from the army on James river.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24.—The steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Bietden, from New York, reached Fortress Monroe last evening on her way to Harrison's landing, laden with vegetables for the army, an article they have been suffering for for a long time.

The flag of truce-boat, Illonoicas, went up James river yesterday morning and returned early this morning to Fortress Monroe, where she only remained ten minutes and steamed off in the direction of York river.

The steamer Spaulding and Knickerbocker arrived last evening with six hundred Union prisoners from Richmond.

The Knickerbocker goes to Philadelphia and the Spaulding to New York. They will both leave here this evening for their respective destinations. The sailing vessels, schooners, etc., which have been lying up on the James river for some time, near James Island, have within a few days dropped down the river and anchored in the Roads.

☞ A *Tribune* special says that Gen. Cassius M. Clay is expected home within a week.

A GOOSE STORY.—A Confederate soldier on his way from Cumberland Gap through Lee county, a few weeks ago, being hungry, and feeling an appetite for goose, fastened a fish hook to the end of a cord, and on passing a house where he saw some geese, baited the hook with a grain of corn and cast it among them. No sooner had he dropped it than one of the geese guzzled it down. The soldier at the other end of the cord took to his heels, the goose, of course, with outstretched wings, following him. The owner of the goose, supposing him to be afraid of it, exclaimed, "Don't run, it won't bite you, indeed it won't—but I never knew it to be so cross before."—*Abington Virginian.*

OFFICIAL LETTER LIST.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Grenada, Miss., on the

FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1862.

Which if not taken out before the 1st October will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

☞ Persons calling for them should say that they are advertised.

ARNOLD H H	Adaire Daniel	Atkinson John L
Adams D W	Archbell W	Alexander J M
Anderson D J	Anderson J W	Austin L E
Anderson Sam	Austin M	Allen B B
Allen J E	Allen mrs J D	Allen W R
BROWN P S	Brown Jas	Barron Jno
Brown Wm	Barron W F	Bourne J T
Boulden John	Brickley R G	Braxwell B W
Burnett Jno	Buchanan H P	Boyd Robt
Barr Jno	Bryan R C	Badger T
Ballard W T	Bingham S M	Betherton L N
Ballard Jas	Baker Jno G	Burbes H G
Berk miss J	Bell Jno	Bernard Adolph
Barnes S C	Brooks Robt	Bickton Jno E
Bedford S W	Ballard A M	Robbet J R
Bradleen A H	Bateman C C	Brown Henry
Billups Thos M	Barnes J P	Blanchard G E
Bowers W H	Burks Wm F	Bugg Robt S
Brown Margaret M	Beasley A J	Bell F L
Burton G W	Hughes J T	B de Sambe A
Bitterston L N	Beaver Wiley	Bowues J A
COX L W	Cannon Wm	Carpenter M
Cole D J	Calhoun J W	Cummings Jas F
Caldwell Joseph	Cairnes G A	Chamblis J C