Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 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.

FROM TUPELO.

A private letter from this point represents the health of the troops in camp as continuing good, and that the regiments are fast filling up by the return of those who were absent on leave and in the hospitals. The best of spirits animates the men who are anxious to move again.

Two spies were hung on the 29th, after conviction by a court martial. The same day twenty-two Yankee prisoners, who had been captured in a skirmish, were brought to headquarters.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

Several passengers who arrived by the train from above last night, brought to the city a report that "Stonewall" JACKSON had attacked Gen. POPE's command, and after a hard battle signally defeated him. The account of the affair was said to have been published by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 26th. Our dates from Richmond are to the 1st, and as they make no mention of a battle having occurred, our readers may, of course, regard the rumor as a canard.

CREW OF THE ARKANSAS.

We have not yet seen a complete list of the crew of the Arkansas, but have been furnished with the following muster roll of Capt. ROBT. MCDONALD's Company B, light artillery, Missouri volunteers, who volunteered as a part of the gunners on the 15th inst.:

Lieut. John C. Galvin,
Sergeant Wm. Pipkin,
John A. Ladd,
Henry King,
T. C. Calvert,
Corporal C. D. Paul,
Green B. Ford,
Privates Felix Thomas,*
Xavier Labrier,
August Larose,
Israel Larose,
J. B. Larose,
Louis Girand,
Donner Govero,
Jerome Hale,
Privates Leon Thomure,
John Snyder,*
Lawrence Dennis,
Berry Watson,
Stephen Minton,*
J. W. Treadaway,
W. C. Wagner,
John Mosely,
J. R. Riddell,
John Robbins,
J. W. Birchitt,
A. J. Blackmship,*
David E. Evans,
Josiah Dowdy,
John Davidson.

——(Wounded. *Killed.

RECAPTURE OF FLORENCE, ALA.

The Memphis *Bulletin* publishes a statement of Confederate successes in North Alabama and Tennessee, which are highly gratifying. It says that on last Tuesday a large force entered the city of Florence, burned all the warehouses used for government purposes, commissary and quartermaster's stores, and all the cotton in the country. They also seized the United States steamer Colona, used for conveying army supplies over the shoals, took all the money belonging to both boat and passengers, and then burned the boat. The property they destroyed was of great value. They also captured a small detachment of Mitchel's army detailed to guard the conveyance of supplies.

They then proceeded down the Tennessee river to Chickasaw and Waterloo, two towns almost in sight of Eastport, (where the Lake City was lying) and burnt all warehouses which contained any cotton. At the same time another party made a descent on a Federal wagon train a short distance from Pittsburg landing, and captured sixty wagons and teams. The wagons were loaded with commissary and quartermaster's stores.

DIVINE SERVICE.—Dr. Ford will preach in the Baptist Church, to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Maj. Nathan B. Whitehead, of Carroll county, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, on Tuesday last. The accident occurred on his own plantation.

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* states that the steamers Nashville and Kate, which recently brought valuable cargoes of arms and ammunition into a Southern port, have succeeded in again making their way out to sea, in spite of the blockading squadron at the point where they escaped.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes letters of the 15th and 16th, from Huntsville, Alabama. There had been a terrific storm, which did a great amount of damage to the camps. In consequence of the operations of a few squads of guerrillas, between Huntsville and Nashville, General Buell's grand army had been reduced to half rations. General Rousseau had taken command of the third division, lately commanded by Gen. Mitchel.

REAL ESTATE.—We invite attention to the card of Mr. Dunaway, this evening, offering a plantation for sale for Confederate money, or barter for negroes. We are assured that no better chance for investment has been offered in this section for a long time, as the place is a choice one. He will be pleased to exhibit the premises to any one desiring to purchase.

DIXIE WORKS.—The manufacturing card of Messrs. Werner & Co, will attract attention. The prosecution of the enterprise in which they are engaged will supply many wants of the South of the most important character; and we are free to say, after an acquaintance of years with some of the gentlemen composing the firm, that no more active, energetic, enterprising and accommodating dealers can be found in the South.

STRAGGLERS.—By a recent order of General Lee, all superintendents of railroads and agents connected therewith, are required to aid the government in apprehending and returning to their commands deserters and stragglers from the army. Those unprovided with proper passports are not entitled to transportation, and should be, in all instances, denied passage over the roads. Rewards authorized for apprehension of deserters will be paid in all instances of conviction by a court-martial.

☞ We are gratified to be enabled to state that Capt. Jno. T. Shirley, the builder of the gunboat Arkansas, will leave for Richmond tonight for the purpose of contracting with the Secretary of the Navy for building a mate to this formidable war vessel. The captain has the machinery already secured, and we hope he will meet with no impediment in closing the contract with Secretary Mallory. The efficiency and prowess of the Arkansas have demonstrated her great utility as an engine of war. With four or five such vessels, the Mississippi could be cleared of the enemy in a very few weeks. Let us hope that the mate to the Arkansas may be placed on the stocks ere the summer has closed upon us.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Mobile *Register* forecasts the fate of Yankeedoodledom and sees in the future of that doomed country all that its worst enemy could desire. The zenith of its greatness is past, and the sun will never go back upon its dial. Its population may increase almost illimitably, but the *Register* says, it will be populous without proportionate strength, vast without grandeur, and thrift without wealth. It will thus resemble the Chinese nation, to which empire it indeed assimilates itself by the barbarian commercial policy, prohibitory and exclusive, to which it committed itself as soon as the absence of the Representatives of the South enabled it to have its way in the councils of the government. It was great a year ago, because the South left it great. It was great on Southern capital; on the earnings of commerce and industry fostered by its connection with the South; in influence among the nations of the world, commanded by the products of the South, and induced by the wisdom of Southern statesmanship and by their policy of cosmopolitan beneficence in advocating reciprocity of intercourse and enlarged and liberal views of international policy. The South left it great in the reputation of the past; left it rich in the accumulation and concentration in its borders of nearly all its surplus wealth acquired by the whole country, and chiefly by the South. No sooner, however, had the guiding hand of Southern statesmanship been taken from the helm than those who were left to do their will inaugurated the jealous, insolent and narrow policy which has alienated all kindly feeling of the world. It was left rich, but, like a dissipated spendthrift come to his estate, it has already squandered in its senseless war upon us the aggregated wealth which the South was impoverished that it might acculate.

The future of the North is gloomy. The prohibitory tariff which its grasping avarice endeavored to establish while we were yet with it, that it might more effectually plunder the South, whose open market enabled its industry to prosper sufficiently well, becomes necessary when the South is no longer with it, for the reason that, unable to compete in foreign markets with the better and cheaper products of European industry, it must rely upon its limited home market; and to secure this safe reliance for the support of its manufactures, it must rigidly exclude foreign manufactures—and yet the livelihood of an immense body of its citizens must cease with its foreign trade, so interwoven is this with the varied interests of domestic trade and industry. It produces little or nothing to sell to the world and bring it money from abroad, and, indeed, the world cannot afford to trade much with a country that excludes foreign merchandise, and compels it to pay specie. It has no peculiar product of world-wide usefulness, as most other nations have, to make the world its tributary to a degree. Its ship building and shipping interests can never be what they were. For the present they are ruined, and they can never regain their former prosperity. These interests go down with the decline of foreign trade, and the loss of the vast carrying trade of the South, coasting and otherwise. Its shipping will "rot at the wharves," and the ship-yards, where hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping, worth many millions, were annually built, will be silent and abandoned, their sites marked by the deserted villages created by this industry and ruined by its suspension. Its fisheries cannot compete with the English fisheries in foreign markets, and this pursuit will be limited to the production of a supply adequate to home consumption only. It will no longer afford to pay the Yankee extortion of fishery bounties, when it must come out of Northern pockets only.

Crippled in its commerce and in its chiefest departments of industry, the North will commence its new life "without money and without friends," for the cause which has destroyed it has secured it the contempt and derision of the world. It will be burdened with the taxation of an enormous debt, whose interests charges exceed those of any other nation, in proportion to population, and it must maintain a costly governmental establishment; for it must henceforth keep up a strong standing army and navy, and the great bulk of civil expenditures cannot be much, if at all, reduced from what they were under the old United States government. It will not be long after the war before the North and South both discover that the latter need dread the former neither as an open enemy nor a commercial rival. The North can never put forth again the power that she has displayed in this death struggle, in which she commands all the strength of the late Union, save that of the gallant South.

☞ The *Whig* states that there is a large amount of rope, chains, shell, shot, etc., about the wreck of the mortar boat which the enemy burned below Vicksburg, that would be very serviceable to our government if taken care of. The mortar, a smooth bore 24-pounder, and a couple of anchors might also be removed, together with a large quantity of copper and considerable pig iron.

☞ The Vicksburg *Whig* says that on last Saturday the Federals spent the day in shelling the woods near Greenville, hoping to hit upon the battery that sunk the Sallie Woods and crippled the Victoria, but the battery, like the "rebel flea," wasn't there. No damage was done. The Yankee cruise on the Mississippi has been very unprofitable.

☞ The Boston *Traveller* says, by general agreement, the price of a passage on board the European steamers will be raised next month nearly 15 per cent. The Cunard line has raised its rates from $130 to $150 first class, and $75 to $80 second class, by the steamers leaving New York, and from $110 to $125 first class, and $60 to $75 second class, by the steamers sailing from Boston—this arrangement to take effect August 1st. Other lines advance in a similar proportion.

Complimentary Correspondence.

We have noticed the presentation of a sword to Gen. Villepigue, who was designated by the donor as the most gallant officer in this department, to whom it should be presented. The following is the correspondence:

MOBILE, July 4th, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Jno B. Villepigue, Grenada, Miss:

DEAR GENERAL: With this you will please accept a sword, which has been entrusted to me by our fellow-citizen, Theo. D. Wagner, of Charleston, who has done me the honor of allowing me to select the "gallant officer" in this department to whom it should be presented.

As the heroic defender of Forts McRae and Pillow, as a most gallant officer from my native State, I am proud to have the pleasure of tendering it to you, and I beg, in his name, that you will accept it, and turn its keen point and bright blade against the breast of our dastardly foe.

In entrusting it to you, I well know that its pure English blade will be rendered brighter by fresh deeds of valor and patriotism.

I remain, general, yours truly,
A. R. CHISOLM.

NEAR ABBEVILLE, MISS., July 18, 1862.

DEAR COLONEL: The handsome sword which you have done me the honor to select as recipient has come to hand. Accept my gratitude for this expression of your esteem and friendship, which I hope I may never forfeit.

Very truly, yours,
JNO. B. VILLEPIGUE,
Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

Col. A. R. Chisolm, Mobile, Ala.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Another Success in North Alabam.

Special to the Appeal.]

TUPELO, Aug. 1.—Gen. Armstrong officially reports another successful engagement. One hundred and twenty of his command, under Lieut.-Col. Kinney, attacked four companies of Federal cavalry, near Jonesboro, Ala., on the 26th, and routed and pursued them to town.

The enemy lost 9 which they left dead on the field, 5 wounded and 16 prisoners. Our loss was one wounded.

The enemy, on the north side of the Tennessee river, is reported retreating toward Nashville.

Gallant Affair in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, July 30.—A special to the Republican, dated Narrows of New River, July 28th, *via* Dublin, July 29th, says the gallant Major Bailey, commanding four companies of cavalry—in all about 150 men—sent to the rear of the enemy by Col. McCausland, stormed Summerville, the county seat of Nicholas county, on Friday morning at daylight, and captured the entire garrison, including the lieutenant commanding, named Starr, and three other commissioned officers and sixty-two non-commissioned officers, killing a large number, and the few prisoners were paroled.

Not being able to bring away the large quantities of commissary, quartermasters and ordnance stores found in the place, Major Bailey burnt them.

Major B. brought to this place a large number of Enfield rifles, horses and mules. The prisoners arrived this morning at the Salt Sulphur Springs. The notorious renegade and spy, Dr. Wm. Rucker, is among the prisoners. The telegraph office was destroyed and the government operator captured.

This affair is regarded as one of the most brilliant of the war in this section. Its success spreads the wildest consternation and dismay throughout the Yankee army in this neighborhood.

Late from the North.

RICHMOND, August 1.—Northern dates of the 26th have been received.

Release of Prisoners.

Chas. P. Gordon and others, charged with cheering for Jeff. Davis in Boston, on the 3d of July, when rumors of the defeat of the Union army reached that city, have been discharged.

Lincoln and McClellan.

The New York Post says the most devoted friends of McClellan pronounce him a failtre, and even the sagacity and wisdom of Lincoln is questioned.

Trouble in Baltimore.

Nine members of the second branch of the Baltimore city council have resigned. Gen. Wool officially approves the resignation.

The correspondent of the New York Herald says four divisions of the Confederate army are concentrated at Gordonsville, constituting an army of sixty thousand men.

SECOND AND TWENTY-FIRST TENNESSEE REGIMENTS CONSOLIDATED.

On the 21st of last months, we are informed, the 2d Tennessee regiment, originally commanded by Col. J. KNOX WALKER, and the 21st Tennessee regiment, commanded by Col. EDWARD PICKETT, were consolidated at Tupelo, Col. SMITH, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 2d regiment, succeeded to the command. Before the consolidation, the 21st regiment had been reduced to six companies, and Col. PICKETT, at his own suggestion, was relieved from the command, and ordered to report, after the expiration of a brief furlough, to Gen. HARDEE for duty Col. WALKER, on account of ill health, had resigned his command some time since. The field officers now in command of the consolidated regiment, which is now known as the 5th Confederate, are Colonel SMITH, Lieutenant-Colonel COLE and Major PERSON.

In connection with this subject, it is probably due to Col. PICKETT that we should state, which we do upon the best authority, that he has been honorably exonerated by Gens. POLK and BEAUREGARD from all blame in regard to the Federal surprise at Union City some months ago. Some censure had been cast upon him by the public, in consequence of which, he demanded a court of inquiry to investigate the facts, but was dissuaded from insisting upon it after this exoneration of his generals.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the 21st regiment of Tennessee volunteers, occasioned by the departure of their late commander, Col. Pickett, Jr.

IN CAMP, NEAR TUPELO, MISS., July 23d, 1862.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned commissioned officers of the 21st regiment, Tennessee volunteers, do deeply regret the departure of our esteemed commander, Col. Edward Pickett, Jr., with whom we had the honor and pleasure of participating in the battle of Belmont, where he covered himself with glory, and also in a warmly contested skirmish before Corinth on the 26th of May, in which he behaved with unsurpassed coolness and gallantry; and we regret that he does not remain in command of the present consolidated regiment, (21st and 24 Tenn.,) are expecting to be assigned to another sphere of duty.

Notwithstanding his sudden and unexpected departure from our midst, we yet cherish the hope of meeting him on the battle-field, where we may again witness his noble bearing and daring courage in charging and repelling the foe that invades our soil; and to whatever command he may be assigned he will carry with him the best wishes of his late command, both officers and men.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Memphis APPEAL and Mobile *Register and Advertiser*.

C. W. FRAZER, Capt. co. I,
W. A. BROWN, Capt. co. F.,
W. H. CARVELL, Capt. co. D,
A. A. COX, 1st Lieut. comd'g co. G.,
F. H. FITE, 2d Lieut. comd'g co. A.,
G. W. ARMITAGE, 1st Lieut. comd'g co. A.,
J. M. KEEFE, 2d Lieut. co. F.,
P. FITZGERALD, 2d Lieut. co. I.,
G. W. MATTHEWS, 2d Lieut. co. D.,
W. S PORTER, 1st Lieut. co. B,
W. H. CROSBY, 2d Lieut. co. D.,
G. W. DURHAM, 2d Lieut. co. A.,
J. W. PUGH, 2d Lieut. co. G.,
C. P. MILLER, 2d Lieut. co. G.,
W. J. MORRIS, 2d Lieut. co. I.,
JNO. W. PAINE, 1st Lieut. co. I.,
THOMAS O'KEEFE, Captain and A. C. S.

REPLY.

IN CAMP, NEAR TUPELO, July 23, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your flattering favor of this date is just received, and fills me with emotions which I would fail, were I to attempt it, to express.

I part, with profound sensibility, with you with whom I have been so long associated in all the varied scenes of a soldier's life—the camp, the march, the bivouac, the battle and the victory. Whatever fortune may have in store for us hereafter, I shall warmly cherish the memory of our association, and shall never cease to entertain the most ardent wishes for your happiness, honor, and success.

With grateful thanks for your too flattering notice of myself, and for your kind expressions,

I remain, most truly, your friend,
ED. PICKETT, JR.

☞ A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Gen. Hendricks used the following very "heavy" language in a speech calling for volunteers for Col. Chas. Anderson's regiment:

"That old Abe must wake up and change his diet; he had been feasting too long on prairie chickens and sweetmeats. He must eat more wildcats and bulpups, and less small soup, and that would strengthen his spinal column, and that foot would come down that we read so much about, which has been up so long." [Cheers and laughter.]

MEMPHIS INTELLIGENCE.

The board of aldermen met on the 27th, present—Hon. John Park, mayor, Chairman Johnson, Aldermen Merrill, Morgan, Amis, Ogden, Wunderman, Harvey, McIncrow, Tighe, Bowen, Drew, Mulholland, Hall, Gager and Henghold.

A quorum being announced, the chairman took his seat and called the board to order, when the following communication from Gen. Sherman was read and ordered filed:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, MEMPHIS, TENN., July 27, 1862.

John Park, Esq., Mayor of Memphis:

SIR: Yours of July 24th is before me, and has received, as all similar papers ever will, my careful and most respectful consideration. I have the most unbounded respect for the civil courts and authorities, and shall do all in my power to restore them to their proper use, viz: the protection of life, liberty and property. Unfortunately, at this time civil war prevails in the land, and necessarily the military, for the time being, must be superior to the civil authority, but does not therefore destroy it. Civil courts and executive officers should exist and perform duties, without which civil bodies would soon pass into disrespect, an end to be avoided. I am glad to find in Memphis yourself and municipal authorities not only in existence but in the exercise of your important functions, and I shall endeavor to sustain one or more civil tribunals for the arbitrament of contracts and the punishment of crime, which the military authorities have neither time or inclination to interfere with.

Among those first in importance is the maintainment of order, peace and quiet within the jurisdiction of Memphis. To insure this I will keep a strong provost guard in the city, but will limit their duty to the guarding of public property held or claimed by the United States, and for the arrest and confinement of State prisoners and soldiers who are disorderly or improperly away from their regiments. This guard ought not to arrest citizens for disorder or common crimes, this should be done by the city police. I understand that the city police is too weak in numbers to accomplish this perfectly, and I therefore recommend that the city council at once take steps to increase this force to a number which in their judgment, day and night, can enforce your ordinances as to peace, quiet and order, so that any change in our military dispositions will not have a tendency to leave your people unguarded. I am willing to instruct my provost guard to assist the police force when any combination is made too strong for them to overcome, but the city police should be strong enough for any probable contingency. The cost of maintaining this police force, necessarily must fall upon all citizens equitably.

I am not willing, nor do I think it good policy for the city authorities to collect the taxes belonging to the State and county, as you recommend, for these would have to be refunded. Better meet the expenses at once by a new tax on all interested. Therefore, if you, on consultation with the proper municipal body, will frame a good bill for the increase of your police force, and for raising the necessary means for their support and maintenance, I will approve it, and aid you in the collection of the tax. Of course I cannot suggest how this tax should be laid, but I think that it should be made uniform on all interests, real estate and personal property, including money and merchandise.

All who are protected should share the expenses in proportion to the interest involved.

I am, with respect,
Your ob't servant,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

After reading the foregoing gracious document, which permits the aldermen to legislate for the city, provided their action meets the approval of the Federal commander, an ordinance was introduced and read the first time, increasing the police force from thirty-two to one hundred. To meet the expense the same ordinance provides for an extra monthly tax on privileges, etc., payable monthly in advance, as follows:

On each liquor or beer saloon, extra	$25 00
Billiard saloon, each table	5 00
Each livery stable	10 00
Merchants' license	5 00
Extra on the amount of such license on each market and stall	2 50
And licensed hacks or carriages, each	5 00
On each unmarriable person in the city, over 18 years of age, a poll-tax, per annum, of	2 00
On each house in the city which is suspected of being a bawdy house, or house of ill fame, per month	50 00
On each dog in the city, a tax of, per annum	—

A committee was appointed to wait upon Gen. Sherman, and ascertain whether these provisions would meet his views, when the board adjourned.

The *Bulletin* says that a large number of both officers and soldiers, who have been lately gallivanting about town without permission, have been snapped up by the guard, and are now expiating their offense on the fortifications with pick and shovel. A number of persons detected in selling liquor to soldiers contrary to regulations, have also been seriously served.

Lieut. Lewis Truthop, of one of the Tennessee regiments, has been arrested at his residence in the city as a spy. It is stated that papers were found upon him implicating him seriously.

The *Bulletin* states that the court martial convened in the case of Capt. E. Cheek, has heard all the evidence and made out a verdict which has been submitted to Gen. Sherman for approval. What the finding is no one can know until General Sherman has acted upon it. In the meantime Captain Cheek is permitted to go at large on his parole.

In the recorder's court on the 29th there was a lively time. No less than thirty-four "cases," hard, soft, and otherwise, were arraigned. The offenses are embraced in drunkenness, fighting, selling liquor, and disorderly conduct. None of them were of special interest. Fines to the amount of $182 were collected, seven persons were discharged, and Clem, slave of Chandler, who insulted a white lady, was awarded twenty lashes to induce better conduct in future.

River Defenses Urged.

[From the Vicksburg Whig.]

Planters tell us that Commodore Davis stopped at the plantation of W. Haws Harris, Esq., above Milliken's Bend, on his way up the river, and while there he remarked that they would let the Vicksburgers alone until the cool weather set in this coming fall, when he would return with a force sufficient to capture the place.

We should lose no time in cutting the timber down on the point above, so that when the enemy do return, we will have a clear view of their gun and mortar boats.

We also think that batteries should be planted both below and above the city—say at Grand Gulf, Fort Adams and Ellis' Cliffs, below, and at some two or three eligible points on the river above, so that Vicksburg will not be made a receptacle for every shot and shell the enemy, if he returns, see it to throw into it. Our citizens abandoned their homes and saw the enemy tear and shatter them without a murmur, and we certainly think it is due to them that their houses should be protected in the future as much as possible.

Not only this, but if no other defenses are erected, the river will, while the Federal boats remain in it, be of no use whatever to us. We will hold Vicksburg, but will be unable to control any portion of the river except that fronting the city. If batteries be placed above and below, as above suggested, the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad company will be able to run trains into DeSoto again, thereby giving us uninterrupted communication, partly by railroad, with the great stock and grain growing regions of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

Port Hudson is another point which ought, in our opinion, to be strongly fortified. That done, the rich Red river country would be open to us, and our boats could then ply up and down that stream, bringing out stock and provisions. Excellent roads extend from about Hazlehurst, on the New Orleans and Jackson railroad, to this place, and we believe there is a railroad in operation from the river to Clinton, La. The cliffs at Port Hudson are very high, and can be easily fortified.

MORTALITY AMONG THE YANKEE PRISONERS.—We understand that an average of from three to five of the Yankee prisoners, confined at the Fair Grounds, die daily. A Southern climate does not appear to agree with their constitutions. Those that die are buried in a square appropriated for the purpose, in the Methodist burying ground, and already are the little hillocks which mark their last home, quite numerous.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

THE PROBLEM OF THE AGE.

The permanent adjustment and position of the different races of men on the earth; the necessary acquiescence therein of all civilized nations; and the consequent progress and elevation of all races in their relative and fitting sphere.

No. 2.—Relation of Races.

Still having in view, as in our first number the idea of the Northern writer that political agencies were competent to equalize the duties and rights of all mankind, and to secure to every man the enjoyment of freedom adequate to his happiness, we proceed with our remarks.

On the basis that races *are not* different—but, as man, are all on one broad equality—the obviousness of the deduction is plausible that all should be treated alike, and it naturally enough recurs, as the essayist puts it, "How this result is to be effected, is the great economical question, in the decision of which the whole human race have a permanent interest, and which lies at the foundation of all statesmanship and of all political philosophy."

But as this view ignores completely the difference of races, comprising all in one as the "whole human race," it is apparent that in endeavoring to ameliorate and improve society, and the individuals that compose it in their different spheres, those who take the races of men as God has created them, will work from a different point, even if adopting the suggestions of the essayist; for it is evident that if one race has received of God capacity for great mental and spiritual improvement, and its members have longings and aspirations therefor that indicate their fitness, and another has not, but on the contrary its members aspire and long only for physical comforts; if one by their natures seem nearly allied to the higher intelligence of the angels, and the other have mostly material instincts that are fully satisfied with the mere physical comforts and enjoyments: the "great economical question" for statesmen and philosophers will be, how to provide that each race may, to the highest degree possible to man's fallen condition, have opportunity to improve and in their several spheres enjoy to the fullest the capacities with which God endowed them.

To achieve the spiritual emancipation of one race it may be necessary so to supply its necessities that they may not be too much occupied with mere physical wants; while those of another race will find their greatest happiness in knowing that physical wants, comforts and pleasures will be surely provided for them. Suppose then these two races occupying one country, the question occurs—can the higher spiritual wants of the one be provided for at the same time that the grosser, though equally necessary needs of the other be supplied? Cannot each depend upon the other for what each can supply? Are they not, naturally, relatively necessary to each other? If so, by what instrumentality can these results be realized?

Those writers who throw entirely aside the great facts existent before us in the world now—as they have been in ages past—of different races of men; those who equally disregard the teachings of scripture in regard to the bond and the free, of master and slave; those who would legislate for all mankind as one homogeneous mass and on one common level, say in effect, as the formula for its solution:

"By the aid of the physical sciences the ample stores of nature will be subdued to the uses and conveniences of men so that mankind will be so emancipated from labor as to allow all time and opportunity to cultivate the intellectual and moral powers to an indefinite extent, and raise the human race to an elevation far superior to its present condition. That it is to the man of science and artisan that we are ultimately to look for the achievement of this great work of social amelioration."

Others contend that only the amplest recognition of man's *individual independence*, fostered by free political institutions, will sufficiently expand the natural sciences as handmaids to art to affect the desired end—and that *their growth and development* are indispensable to the realization of that highest social enjoyment that is to fit *the race* for communion with the higher intelligences.

Singularly unfortunate it is for the advocates of the "one race" theory applied to the world-of-men, as it has existed for ages, that their doctrine, fully carried out, always and ever "brings up" in pure materialism. In discarding the words of inspiration, the teachings of their senses, and *the stamp which the creator has placed* upon the *races;* and to lean entirely upon *man's* devices and plans, to carry the race forward to a state *they think* progress: they throw away the divine decree of ranks and grades which we are taught penetrates all his works, "from the highest to the lowest," vainly essaying to place all of His human creatures on a common level—impiously believing that "to the political reformer we must look as the immediate instrument for hastening a consummation" so variant to the laws of the Eternal Legislator. Leaving generalities, we would apply our remarks to the two races that have, in the providence of God, been brought together in very large numbers, occupants of a large country. We of course refer to the Caucassian and African—the whites and the negroes—of the Southern States of North America; or, to be more specific, the Confederate States of America.

The *fact* is prominently before us that the negroes, to the amount of 4,000,000, *do* occupy the position of menials; the whites that of masters. They are distinct races, not more in color than in mental and moral characteristics; for, whereas, the whites are ever aspiring to command, the blacks are content to obey; the whites are continually exerting their energies to improve and advance in intellectual pursuits, the blacks are intent only on physical comforts; the whites are impatient of restraint unless approved by their intellect, the black submits without questioning to the proper rule, as he feels it, of a superior; the white as naturally takes position as master, for he, too, feels as the superior, that it is his duty to provide, care for and protect the inferior race. It is not only where slavery prevails that this instinctive, God-given feeling prevails—it is world-wide. Only, however, in slave States is this practically carried out, and only in slave States is there true sympathy between the races.

The negro is peculiarly susceptible of religious impressions—his nature is to lean or depend on a superior or higher being than himself. Under a system wherein he *habitually* acknowledges the superior race, this is developed into Christianity; whereas, left to himself, it degenerates into horrid superstition and fiendish Fetishism. Mere missionary labor among blacks, without the adjuncts of white society, and authority fails of effect; the influence of even semi-barbarism overlays the mere instruction of the missionary; the negro requires the influence of the *organized authority of a superior race* to restrain his barbarian tendencies. In the scale of races he is not put as a controlling figure, but was evidently fitted for a lower place—that lower place in the scale of humanity he can fill with advantage to all, for, apparently, God designed him for it.

☞ On our army's retaking Saltillo some Yankee wrote on the door of a house, "All loyal and Union men are admitted here, but nary a d—d Secesh."

Whereupon some wag of a Secesh, with pencil in hand, wrote:

Whoever wrote this
Wrote it well,
For the same is written
On the gates of h—ll.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT EAST LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI, TANGIPAHOA, LA., July 13, 1862.

To Major-General Butler, Commanding United States Forces, New Orleans, La.

GENERAL: I have received petitions from officers of the 1st regiment Louisiana partisan rangers, touching the case of Henry Castle, jr., a private of Company H, of that regiment, and also an application respecting Tho. C. Pennington, a private of Capt. Wilson Tate's company of the same regiment, and I deem it expedient to request your early consideration of the subject.

It appears that Private Castle was captured by a detachment of Federal troops in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, on or about the seventh (7th) of the present month, and private Pennington on or about the 28th day of June, that they were taken to New Orleans and are now held either there or at one of the forts in the vicinity, in close confinement, with the threat that they are to be tried and executed as members of a military organization not sanctioned by the laws of civilized warfare.

It is to be observed that the first great law of nature, the right of self-defense, is inherent in communities as well as individuals. No law condemns the individual who slays the robber or the assassin; and no just law can condemn a community for using all its power to resist the invaders and drive him from their soil.

The exercise of this right, so universally recognized, becomes an imperative duty when the invader, as has been the case with the Federal troops in this district, disregards those rules of warfare recognized and respected by all civilized nations, and adopts that code which has heretofore been confined to the rudest savages.

The proof of this, is unfortunately too abundant in the vicinity of Baton Rouge. It is attested by helpless women and children flying from their burning homes; by the desolation of plantations, by the plunder of private property, and the wanton destruction of growing crops. Such acts are crimes against humanity, and justify all men in taking up arms against their perpetrators.

The independence of nations has rarely been achieved by regular armies. Our own Revolution, that Revolution which successfully established the great principle for which the Confederate States are now contending, that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," was mainly fought out by men who left the plow at the news of the enemy's approach, and returned to it when he had been driven back. It may be conceded that in Europe, where the governments mainly rely upon large standing armies, which are, as much as possible, disconnected with the people; and where the policy is to prevent the people from bearing arms under almost any circumstances, some very absurd refinements on this subject have been asserted, and to some extent tolerated; but such doctrines have never been recognized on this continent—the United States especially have always repudiated them.

The various revolutions which have agitated the Central and South American States, have been conducted by the people frequently without organization, and without leaders other than those chosen upon the spur of the occasion, to direct a single enterprise. And to recur to the revolution of our forefathers, the history of that immortal struggle abounds with instances where the hardy yeomen, as at Lexington and Bunker Hill, were like the clansmen of Roderick Dhu, called by a concerted signal to some "Lanerick Mead," and then selected their officers upon the very field of battle. But whatever difference of opinion may exist on this point, it has never been claimed even by the most stringent advocate of legitimacy, that one belligerent has any right to complain of the name or form which the other may choose to give to its military organizations. The right to adapt these to the peculiar service required, has been universally conceded; so far indeed has this practice been carried in naval warfare that privateersmen, the "militia of the seas," with charters as broad as the ocean's bounds, are recognized as legitimate among belligerents. And now, indeed, the extraordinary spectacle is presented to the contemplation of civilized man, in this boasted nineteenth century, of the Christian world, of a nation claiming to be civilized, in violation of its constitutional obligations inaugurating, deliberately, servile war by stimulating the half-civilized African to raise his hand against his master and benefactor, and thus make war upon the Anglo-Saxon race—war on human nature! This, with the Federal government, is legitimate warfare; but the defense of their firesides by Southern citizens is treason and murder. In military organizations the Polish lancers, the French zouaves and British corps of scouts and guides in the late East Indian war, are cases in point. The Confederate States claim and have exercised this undoubted right. The formation of companies, battalions and regiments of partisan rangers has been specially authorized by an act of Congress. The officers of this corps are commissioned; the men are regularly mustered into service, receive pay, rations and equipments from the government, and are entitled to the same privileges and governed by the same regulations as all other troops in the Confederate service. It is not perceived, therefore, what pretext can be offered by the enemy for subjecting the members of this corps to a different treatment from that extended to other prisoners of war, certainly no such distinction can be recognized or tolerated by us. The government having called these men into service is bound by every obligation of good faith to protect them to the extent of its power. And if found necessary for their protection, as well as for that of numerous unarmed citizens who have been subjected to outrages unparalleled in civilized warfare, will not hesitate, I feel constrained to declare, to resort to retaliation, even to the extent sanctioned by the Jewish law—"an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and life for life."

I await an answer containing an explicit declaration of the intentions of the United States government respecting these prisonors.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
RUGGLES, Brig-Gen. Com.

HEADQUAR'S DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, July 23, 1862.

GENERAL: It is the intention of the United States government to let these men go on their parole, and one of them has been gone more than a week.

I have the honor to be
your obedient servant,
GENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

To Brigadier-General Rugglos,
Commanding at Tangipahoa.

an2-eod-3t

Treason in Chicago.

A letter from Chicago to the New York *Times* says:

We came near having an application of Judge Lynch's code in our city a few days since. An individual named Ambler, a banker, made some expressions indicative of treasonable proclivities, which excited some attention and considerable indignation. Demonstrations, which looked very much like tar and feathers, became so unmistakable that the gentleman prudently placed himself in retirement, and has not been seen since. There is a large number of Southerners in Chicago, many of them patriotic, but those who are not generally nurse their treason in private. This is the first public expression that has been heard for months, and the result shows that it is not entirely safe to belch forth treason in the streets of Chicago. Last week a man was hung until he was nearly dead, and then treated to a ride out of town on a rail, at Rockford, for expressions of a similar character.

The Lines East of the Blue Ridge.

Our advices from Gordonsville yesterday represent that everything continued quiet, the enemy having made no further demonstration above Richmond since his harmless dash upon the Central railroad on Wednesday last. Gen. Pope has accumulated an army of over 30,000 men in the counties immediately this side of the Blue Ridge, and evidently designs some offensive operation, the nature of which may shortly transpire. A gentleman who came through Carroline county a day or two since informs us that he saw no Federal soldiers on his route, but this is no indication that they have withdrawn from that part of the country. We may add that the enemy has now but very few troops in Washington, Baltimore, or Annapolis, nearly all the available men having been sent to reinforce Pope and McClellan.—*Richmond Dispatch*, 25.

THE VALLEY.—Very little is known really of the movements of the Federal forces in the Valley. Our latest information induces the belief that the small forces left at Winchester, terrified at the anticipated approach of Jackson's corps, has fallen back to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and are now at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, constituting a guard for that thoroughfare. A detachment of Gen. Robertson's cavalry is said to have occupied Winchester on Tuesday.—*Lynchburg Republican*, 26th.

A Question that Should be Settled.

It has been stated, on several occasions—by what authority we know not—that the proposition has been made to abolish slavery in the Confederate States, as a condition to foreign intervention in our own war with the Yankees. In the recent minority response of border Congressmen to Lincoln's proposition for the emancipation of the slaves, we find the charge repeated, and in a manner that would indicate their belief in its truth. They say:

"We are the more emboldened to assume this position from the fact, now become historical, that the leaders of the Southern rebellion have offered to abolish slavery among them as a condition to foreign intervention in favor of their independence as a nation."

Now, this statement has been made too often to be allowed to pass without a demand for some definite information on that point. We make it; not that we would arraign a Confederate officer on Yankee testimony, but on the ground that it has been asserted, time and again, before the world, and so far as we have seen, no authorized contradiction of the charge has been made or attempted.

We then call for the name of the representative of the Confederate States who entered into such an obligation, or made a proposition to do so, in behalf of the people. The Administration at Richmond should give its attention to the subject. It is due to the freemen they represent, and due to our character as a nation. If any man has placed us in so false and inconsistent a position, his name should be known and his act repudiated as it deserves to be.—*Savannah Republican.*

The Federal Army in Arkansas.

From the