Daily Appeal.

BY R. P. CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 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.

RETALIATION.

By telegraph we have information of the issuing of a very important and highly proper order, by the War Department at Richmond. The system of retaliation proposed by Gen. COOPER will meet the approbation of the country, and of the world outside of LINCOLN'S dominions. If the system is forced upon us by a desperate enemy, let them be made to feel its force in every instance where retribution is made necessary by their own acts. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

ENGLISH VIEWS.

We publish, this evening, several opinions of the English press, uttered after the reception of the news of the late battles before Richmond.

It will be observed that in copying these articles from the English press, the northern journals—from which we take them—fail to publish the whole. What has been omitted of course is unknown, but it was certainly nothing very complimentary to the Lincoln government or cause. But, garbled as they are, the extracts show the existence of a strong favorable feeling for the Southern cause, and will be read with interest.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

Reports were in circulation in Jackson yesterday that the enemy, in considerable force, were advancing upon Tupelo, and that a collision seemed inevitable. Preparations were being made to meet them.

From the same source we learn that CURTIS' army is moving from Helena to Little Rock. A gentleman from Arkansas, well acquainted with the country and its condition, expresses the opinion that the movement will be made via Napoleon. He considers the route direct from Helena an impassable one, and says the other will not only give them a good road, but also lead them through a country rich in the productions of the land, where they can easily find food and forage.

AN APPEAL FOR VICKSBURG.

As there has been an appeal made to the philanthropic citizens of Mississippi for assistance for the needy who were driven from their homes during the bombardment of Vicksburg, the *Hinds* by way of explanation, says that for a year past nearly *one hundred* families, having relatives in the army, have been supplied weekly with provisions from what was called the "free market." The largest part of this supply was from individual contributions—the balance from the city and county treasury. When all had to flee from the shells of the Lincolnites, the free market was broken up—the regular business of those who were punctual contributors was destroyed, and they were unable to furnish their quota any longer. Had it not been for the city council, much more suffering would have existed among the class mentioned white encamped near the city. They are now returning to the city, but have nothing to do to make a living, and if they had money it would be almost impossible for them to procure food, for the reasons that the Yankees have put an end to our steamboating on the Mississippi, and they can get no supplies from that quarter. The government has almost entirely monopolized the railroad, and they get but little from that source; and, lastly, the soldiers in the vicinity have eaten up almost the entire crop of vegetables and fruit.

This is why assistance is needed, and the people of the State, who are reveling in abundance, and undisturbed by the immediate presence of war, should respond heartily and liberally.

RECRUITING AT THE NORTH.

The enthusiasm at the North has died out, or is confined to the bombastic resolves of packed meetings of the "solid men," who will be the last to volunteer. Notwithstanding the excitement they have raised, the rabble, upon whom they have to depend to do their fighting, does not seem to respond. Of course the government has a remedy in drafting, and our authorities should prepare to meet the three hundred thousand, as they will undoubtedly be put in the field.

A dispatch from Washington, dated the 28th, says: Recruiting progresses so slow that the War Department issued additional inducements to-day, allowing recruits to select their own company and regiment. It seems to be the impression that drafting will be resorted to in most of the border States. Gov. Bradford will soon commence in Maryland. A month since the order was issued, and there are not fifty thousand men yet enlisted.

In Ohio recruiting progressed so slowly that an organization of the militia was commenced. This has had the effect to cause a little rush, but not a single regiment has yet been filled up.

The state of feeling in New England may be inferred from the following letter in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

BOSTON, July 20, 1862.—The people of Boston are in a perfect conflagration of excitement—there is a whirlwind of big sounds every afternoon from the renowned common. Speakers of the highest order of talent are constantly working upon the public, in order to induce them to make the "great final struggle" for the Union.

The people are just waking up. They have heretofore much underrated the capacities of the foe. They are just beginning to see that the rebels have been *playing war*. The time has come when everything that impedes the progress of the triumph of the American army must be thrown aside, whether it be the nigger question on the pro-slavery or the abolition side.

There are in Boston thousands of sympathizers with the traitors of our country, and among the for ign element—French and English—it is *impudently outspoken*. They speak out, and then valiantly sneak behind the dirty cloak, "I'm a foreigner, and can look with unbiased eyes." I have heard this so much in Boston, and been astonished that it was not frowned upon.

Recruits are slow coming in—that is, from the city. The country towns all round are fast filling up their quota. The *Herald* of this morning contains an excellent article, which I think hits the nail on the head exactly. I wonder if it wouldn't hit Cincinnati clerks slightly?

GEN. POPE.—This officer, accompanied by his staff, left Washington on the 23d for his army. Before breaking up his late headquarters, Gen. Pope ordered that no passes to the lines of his army should be granted to others than those having official business.

THE IMPUDENCE AND INSOLENCE OF PERFIDY.

The poor, miserable, white-livered sycophant, who conducts the Memphis *Bulletin*, gets off a disgusting and cringing article in his issue of Saturday, relative to LINCOLN'S confiscation proclamation, which is really almost too contemptible to challenge notice from us. But we prefer to expose the miserable creature to the scorn and indignation which he so justly merits from an oppressed and outraged people, and we cannot better do so than by laying his article before them. He says:

We beg leave to direct the reader's careful attention to the President's proclamation, for the enforcement of the recent confiscation act by the United States Congress. It presents to rebels in the Confederate army grave matters for consideration and action. Will they pause and determine, as becomes their responsibility to themselves, to their families, and their country? An opportunity is now offered for escape and protection from the consequences which imperil liberty, fortune and life! Will our deluded fellow-countrymen heed it or not? It is the duty of each individual to answer for himself, and not to suffer pride of position, of opinion, or the tyranny of circumstances, to impel him to persist in errors that may prove ruinous and destructive to person, property, and country! Ground the weapons of warfare, and once more restore peace to a distracted nation, and secure the shield of protection from the most powerful and the best government ever established on earth, for the development of genius, the security of person and property, and the moral and intellectual elevation of man.

Persist not in rebellion, imposing the necessity of subjugating upon the Southern States, by the continuance of this wicked and unnecessary war by the North. *Twenty millions* of men can conquer, beyond reasonable doubt, *six millions*. It is but a question of time. The North will master the South; the result is inevitably certain, and the sooner the South realizes her power and be determination to attain this end, the better for both sections. The North has the men, the means and the will, and the result must be finally accomplished.

The South, we know, holds a different opinion. We thinks she errs in her calculations of her resources to successfully defeat this final result. We are Southern by birth, education and interest; yet we hold the best interests of the South to be in the preservation of the Union. Destroy the Union, and we blot out slavery. A separate government of small area, devoted to slavery, cannot exist as a nation. Slavery may exist in the bosom of the American States, but not without its stupendous greatness and power to shield it from the hostility and the overshadowing influences of all Christendom against it. The issue is a plain and simple one, which the experience and observation of ordinary intellect cannot fail to understand. Yancey, Davis & Co., as little knew the consequences to the south of their attempt at disunion, as children know their own danger when they are handling "sharp edged tools." The progress of this war, from its inception to the present, establishes the truth of our position.

Comment can scarcely add to the scorn and contempt which the mere perusal of this sycophantic production will naturally elicit from the gallant and high toned spirits who make up our armies. In a half persuasive and half threatening manner, the poor wretch would drag down and degrade every chivalric son of the South to his own dirty level. He is rendered the more contemptible by reason of his boast of Southern birth and education. Such a position might be not only tolerated but expected from a Yankee abolitionist, but it amounts to simple perfidy in a native Southerner. If Mr. NABERS believes LINCOLN'S to be the "best government ever established on earth," let him live under it and enjoy its blessings, but let him not, by his insidious appeals, draw others into its toils.

Such appeals to the Southerners are exceedingly ill timed just now, since the Federal Congress has abolished slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, besides committing other abominable acts which would have driven the South out of the Union had she not seceded before. Some of these acts are succinctly grouped together by the Syracuse (N. Y.) *Courier*, the tenor of whose article contrasts most admirably with that of the Southern born editor of the *Bulletin*.

In noticing the adjournment of the Federal Congress, the *Courier* draws the following admirable picture of the proceedings in that body. It says:

"With violations of the Constitution innumerable; with plunderings and stealing beyond measure; with unexampled devotion to the black, and unequaled neglect of the interests of the white man; with unsurpassed subserviency to the behest of Abolition fanaticism; with a relentless hate, unrivaled in the annals of history, of the white citizens of the South; with treason to the Constitution in their hearts; with a fell spirit of disunionism in all their acts; with a noisy profession of devotion to liberty on their lips, but in fact a real support of every act of tyranny they have suffered the freeman's writ of *habeas corpus* to be denied him; they have encouraged unreasonable searches and seizures; they have submitted without protest to the ruthless violation of the security of the freeman's home; they have trampled upon the inviolable right of a free opinion, free speech and a free press; they have encouraged the seizure and imprisonment of free white citizens accused of no offense and guilty of no crime; they have suffered free born white citizens to languish weeks and months in North ern bastiles without investigation; they have clamored about the confinement of black men—sanctioned by law and custom—in the District of Columbia; they have created inquisitorial courts unknown to the laws; called commissions to hold or discharge persons without trial by their peers; they have expelled, and sought to expel, the qualified representatives of Northern sovereign States under various pretences, but really because of their constitutional democracy; they have maligned our soldiers and denounced our generals; they have divided up military departments only to make room for partisan favorites; they have, in order to insure the success of their abolition schemes embarrassed and produced the defeat of our generals in the field; they have sanctioned every outrage, submitted to every usurpation, and are responsible for every disaster. By their partisan tariff they have well nigh ruined the commercial interests of the country, and by their wild and crude schemes of finance and currency, they have inaugurated the triumph of shinplasters."

Such, according to a Northern witness, have been some of the doings of the "best government ever established on earth" in the North. What has been its diabolical conduct in the South is too well known to our readers to require a summing up here. May God preserve us from its future domination over us.

CUMBERLAND GAP.

A gentleman recently from this point informs the Knoxville *Register* that the Federal force there is not as large as has been supposed. The East Tennessee regiments have been greatly reduced by desertion, and the sick list is large. The officers are holding the refugees together by dint of hard lying. For instance, they were again told on parade a few days ago that McClellan was in possession of Richmond; and they were assured that Knoxville would be taken this week, and that they would all be able to go to their homes in a very short time. They have twenty-eight cannon mounted at the Gap, and by some means get daily information from Knoxville in regard to the movements of the Confederate troops.

A SPLENDID NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—The Natchez Courier says that Commodore Farragut's naval expedition, failing to accomplish anything at Vicksburg, and feeling incensed that their labor of two or three months was entirely lost, manifested their revenge upon all the flatboats and skiffs in front of Natchez. It was really a dignified business, says the Courier, for a dignified navy, professing to represent a dignified nation! The poor fishermen will have occasion for a long time to remember the splendid naval exploit of the great United States!

☞ Butler has released Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Andrews from confinement on Ship Island.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Morgan's Official Report.

MOBILE, August 2.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville, July 31st, says that Morgan's official report states that he took twenty towns, captured 1200 prisoners, and destroyed property valued at three millions of dollars. Among the spoils taken from the enemy are 20,000 stand of arms and a large number of horses and mules.

Col. Geo. St. Leger Grenfelt, of the British army, distinguished himself by charging in front on all occasions. He was slightly wounded.

From the Valley of Virginia.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tupelo, August 2d, states that the Cincinnati Commercial of the 26th contains Washington dates of the 25th.

Official information from Rappahannock county, confirms the report of Jackson being at Louisa Court House, near Gordonsville, with 24,000 men; and Ewell at Gordonsville, with 30,000. It is their evident intention to break the Federal lines, threaten Washington, and thus draw off the Federal forces from Richmond.

Stonewall Jackson, with his full force, 60,000 men, are advancing.

Maj.-Gen. Pope is occupying Maryland.

Counter raids are to be instituted by the Federal forces.

The renegades on the upper Rappahannock are very much alarmed, and sleep in boats in the middle of the stream to prevent a surprise.

Lane to Command a Brigade of Negroes

Lincoln has commission Jim Lane of Kansas to raise a brigade of negroes.

Protection to Private Property Refused.

Major-General Pope has issued an order refusing protection to private property.

No soldier will hereafter be allowed to guard any private property whatever.

The governor of Pennsylvania accepts nine months volunteers.

Retaliation.

It is understood that the Confederate authorities will hang Major-General McCall unless Butler is given up.

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

Louisville dates of the 25th bring the information that a Yankee colonel and a lieutenant were killed by guerrillas in Webster county, Kentucky.

A Yankee expedition has been fitted out for the purpose of moving against the guerrillas who were threatening Paris, the county seat of Bourbon county.

The rebel guerrillas are organizing in all the border counties of Kentucky.

Yankee War on Foreigners.

St. Louis dates of the 24th ult. contains the intelligence that a large number of foreigners, mostly Irish, had claimed British protection, in order to avoid being drafted.

Considerable excitement prevails on account of the action of the foreigners, and a large number of Yankees commenced to mob them. The provost guard was called upon to quell the riot.

Capture of Prisoners in Missouri.

Col. Clarkson and seventy privates were captured in Missouri.

Official Report of Gen. Armstrong.

General Armstrong officially reports another successful engagement. One hundred and twenty of his command, under Lieutenant-Colonel 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.

Running the Blockade.

CHARLESTON, August 2.—News from Nassau, July 30, says the steamships Kate and Herald had arrived at Nassau from the Confederate coast. The Herald was attacked off Nassau by a Yankee war steamer, which fired a whole broadside at her, but the aim of the Yankees being too high, the Herald escaped into port, with only one shot through her hull.

Fight on James River.

PETERSBURG, July 1, *via* MOBILE, July 4.—A large force of artillery, including many heavy guns, having been placed in position at and below Coggins' Point yesterday and last night, opened on McClellan's fleet and camp this morning at one o'clock. The firing continued fiercely two hours. The enemy's gunboats replied very feebly, doing no damage. At the first round from our guns, every light on the fleet was extinguished. Heavy damage is supposed to have been done, as there was great crashing heard in the river, whether from our balls or the vessels colliding is unknown.

The enemy is evidently greatly alarmed, and the entire fleet had disappeared this morning at daylight, and such of McClellan's camp as is visible was seemingly in great commotion.

One man was killed on our side, and six wounded—two belonging to Pages Battery badly—all caused by an accident to one of our own guns. All is quiet to-day.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

RETALIATION AND RETRIBUTION DIRECTED.

RICHMOND, August 2.—Important general order No. 54, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, will be published on Monday.

The first article states that the following order is published for the information and observance of all concerned. The second reiterates the order issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, directing military commanders that the government will seize the property, real and personal, belong to the inhabitants of this Confederacy and states no provisions are made for any compensation to the owners of private property thus seized.

The third article quotes Gen. Popes recent order for the arrest of all disloyal male citizens, who are to be required to take the oath of allegiance, or be conducted beyond the lines, etc. The fourth article recites the order of General Steinuhr, for the arrest of five of the most prominent citizens of Page county, Virginia, to be held as hostages and suffer death in event any soldiers of said Steinuhr being shot by bushwhackers, by which terms are meant citizens of this Confederacy who have taken up arms to defend their homes and families. The other three articles are as follows:

Whereas, it results from the above order that some of the military authorities of the United States, not content with the unjust, aggressive warfare heretofore waged with savage cruelty against an unoffending people, exasperated, by the failure of their efforts to subjugate them, have now determined to violate all rules and usages of war, and convert the hostilities hitherto waged against armed forces into a campaign of robbery and murder against unarmed citizens and peaceful tillers of the soil.

Whereas this government is bound by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens, is thus driven to the necessity of adopting such just measures of retribution and retaliation as shall seem adequate to repress and punish those barbarities. Whereas the orders above recited have only been published and made known to this government since the signatures to the cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war, which cartel in so far as it provides for an exchange of prisoners hereafter captured, would never have been signed or agreed to by this government, if the intention to change the war into a system of indiscriminate murder and robbery, had been made known to it.

Whereas, a just regard to humanity forbids that the repression of crime which this Government is thus compelled to enforce, should be unnecessarily extended to retaliation on the enlisted in the army of the United States who may let untoiling instruments of the savage cruelty of their commanders, so long as there is hope that the excesses of the enemy may be checked or prevented by retribution on commissioned officers who have the power to avoid guilty action by refusing service under a government which seeks their aid in the perpetration of such infamous barbarities.

Therefore it is ordered that Major-General Pope, Brigadier-General Steinuhr, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands, be, and they are hereby expressly and specially declared to be not entitled to be considered as soldiers, and therefore not to be entitled to the benefit of the cartel for parole of future prisoners of war. Ordered further, in the event of the capture of Major-General Pope or Brigadier-General Steinuhr, or any commissioned officer serving under them, the respective officer taken shall be held in close confinement so long as the orders aforesaid shall continue in force, and are repeated by the competent military authorities of the United States, and that in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy, by virtue or under pretext of any of the orders hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial, whether under pretence of such citizen being spies or hostages or on any other pretence, it shall be the duty of the commanding general of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung, out of the commissioned officers, prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own citizens that have been murdered by the enemy.

By order. Signed, S. COOPER
Adjutant and Inspector General.

LETTER FROM TUPELLO.

TUPELLO, July 26, 1862.

EDITORS APPEAL: * * * * * *

Yesterday, thirteen more Yankee prisoners were brought here from Ripley, Miss, having been captured a few days before by our cavalry in that vicinity. They belonged to the 3rd Michigan cavalry, and were returning from an excursion to Holly Springs, which contemplated an attack on our forces at that place, but miscarried in consequence of the report that had reached their commander, that our forces had left, therefore they turned back, and were met by some of our men, who succeeded in making them prisoners without bloodshed, the main body making their escape before our forces came up. They were all they said, heartily tired of the war, and wished peace on any terms as soon as possible. They are all opposed to being exchanged, but wish to be paroled, as that will give them an opportunity of leaving the service entirely, as they were opposed to fighting any longer upon the question of negro emancipation, to which they clearly saw the contest was now brought by the abolitionists in Congress. They believed Halleck instead of Gen. Scott was made Secretary of War, in the place of Stanton removed. Such at least was the impression in the army.

Our troops are all in fine spirits and seem perfectly willing to fight on till the last invader is driven from the Southern soil. The health of the army is also improving rapidly, and when our brave boys breathe the fresh mountain air of ———, they will be soon prepared to endure every toil and danger incident to the long and fatiguing marches they will be called on to make in the campaign before them.

JUVINIS.

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

MCMINNVILLE, TENN, July 23, 1862.

EDITORS APPEAL: I trust you have received my last, dated 18th inst. Three days after (21st) found us at Lebanon, the county seat of Wilson and east of Nashville twenty-five miles. Here we found the Southern spirit all right and a bold, prompt, energetic, immediate advance of sufficient Southern troops into the region of Tennessee's capital, will be welcomed joyfully and supported by the most hearty co-operation of Middle Tennesseean's, who have suffered under the galling yoke of the tyrant and now turn with imploring eyes to their brethren who are armed and equipped to but strike from their hands the despised shackles, and then will vengeance, upon the insolent and unmerciful foe who has insulted and abused their persons and devastated their homes, be meted to the bitterest dregs of the cup.

God bless the ladies! Fair readers, you who have not felt the oppressor's hateful rule can not imagine what joy the presence of Southern soldiers occasions in a community of the true and loyal, who have for a time been compelled to witness and experience the daily scenes of indignity, insolence, cruelty, murder and monstrous atrocities, such as the infamous and villanous Yankees alone are capable of perpetrating. Never shall I forget the reception of our command at Lebanon. We were welcomed with a cordiality and hospitality that rarely falls to the lot of weary, anxious, comfortless soldiers. Mothers and daughters gathered about us as their deliverers and besought us with tears to remain and help their fathers, sons and brothers to deliver them from their more than "Egyptian bondage." Amid the shower of kisses bestowed by them upon your *modest* and humble servant, I pledged in my inmost heart, by the help of the Almighty, that my blade should never return to its sheath until they are again brought under the folds and protection of the stars and bars of the Southern Confederacy.

From Lebanon we proceeded by the turnpike to within five miles of Nashville where we captured three Yankee pickets and pursued two others within three miles of the city.

Leaving the turnpike, we crossed to the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad and burned the five mile and the next two other bridges and nine mile depot with commissary stores, capturing all the guards at each place, numbering three commissioned officers and ninety-four privates. The privates were paroled, at which they were much delighted. We had quite a fight at the last bridge, killing six and wounding several, with the loss of a horse only on our side.

The Federals are fortifying Murfreesboro and until apprised of our having cut off railroad and telegraphic communication with Nashville had some 4,500 troops, 3,000 of which were dispatched to the city for its defense, under the impression that we were to attack it.

We are all in fine health and high spirits and eager to add daily, somewhat to the pages of the chronicler of the noble and thrilling events of this great and righteous revolution.

J. P. S.

ANDY JOHNSON'S TYRANNY.—A Louisville dispatch of the 28th July, says: "Three reverend rebels, Elliott, Ford and Baldwin, of Nashville, sent by Andy Johnson to Gen. Boyle, arrived this evening. They were committed to jail, and will be sent to the Indiana penitentiary to-morrow."

☞ Late advices from Knoxville represent that the Federals made a dash into Clinton, eighteen miles north of Knoxville, on the 25th inst., rifled the post office and arrested the postmaster.

Northern Items.

H. W. DePuy, late agent of the Pawnee Indians, was arrested by the marshal, in Nebraska, on a charge of embezzling public money.

Com. Porter, recently in command of the mortar fleet below Vicksburg, has arrived at Washington. He is to remain on duty in James river. On his way to Washington he captured a British steamer, loaded with guns and ammunition for the Confederacy.

Halleck, Burnside, Franklin and Pope had a consultation on the 28th.

Robert J. Walker has issued two letters favoring Lincoln's emancipation policy in the border States, and showing that if the latter had earlier adopted emancipation they would have been one hundred per cent. better off.

One of the Federal secretaries has issued a bulletin forbidding employes of his department using all their time discussing the merits of generals and neglecting the public business.

In Philadelphia, up to the 29th, the private subscriptions to the bounty of volunteers, exclusive of the railroad companies, amount to $408,000.

The county commissioners of St. Louis county have made an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the payment of an additional bounty to recruits.

The New York *Times'* correspondent of the 27th, from the Army of the Potomac, says nothing will be done till fully reinforced. The need for reinforcements is pressing. He also states that provost marshals still set guards over rebel property.

☞ The Mississippian compliments the citizens of Grenada for their liberality to the sufferers at Vicksburg, and is urging an effort upon the people of Jackson to the same end. Nothing, it is stated, either in money or provisions, has been contributed by the latter city.

THE SPECIE DRAIN.—The great drain of specie from the North continues active. A short telegram from New York, dated the 28th, announces the sailing of the Great Eastern on that day with six hundred thousand dollars, of the City of New York, with six hundred thousand dollars, and of the Borussia with two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Pretty good for one day's shipment.

EXECUTION OF NEGROES.—At Kingston, N. C., on Friday last, two slaves, owned by Rev. W. P. Biddle and Elisha Coward, were executed by order of Col. Sol. Williams, Military Commandant, for communicating with the Federals at Newbern and enticing slaves from their masters. Jack, one of them, said he was recruiting for Burnside, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Sour Grapes.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Saturday, says:

According to the Cairo *Gazette*, Com. Davis' fleet will be temporarily withdrawn from Vicksburg for the purpose of operating along the river between that city and Memphis. The capture of Vicksburg, now that the rebels are struggling with some prospects of success, to regain their lines in Tennessee, does not seem so desirable as it was. The possession of that place now could be of no possible advantage to us.

We also clip the following items from the same paper:

It is reported that our respected and estimable fellow-citizen, Dr. Leftwich, was taken prisoner by the enemy during the late raid worth of us; we hope the rumor may prove incorrect.

Since writing the above, we have ascertained that the report is true. The doctor, with another gentleman of this city, were in the lower edge of Fayette county buying cotton, when they were taken by a party of Jackson's cavalry. The two had with them, when they left this city, $25,000, mostly in gold.

Passengers from Helena, by the Mark R Cheek, report that there is continual crossing of Confederates at and near Walnut Bend, some thirty five miles above Helena. They go across in skiffs, and swim their horses. How many have crossed in this way we have no means of knowing, but the number is supposed to be very considerable.

Unless the signs of the times fail us, we may yet hear something exciting from Arkansas. Camden or some other point—perhaps Little Rock—will be the theater of exciting scenes.

Buell's Army.

The Chattanooga Correspondent of the Mobile *News* says:

Yesterday four Yankees of the abolition Lincoln army were captured on the other side of the river, opposite Shell Mound, and brought to this place. They represent that Buell's army is in a state of starvation, and that his troops were living on a *quarter* of a ration a day! Whether be be reduced to this extreme or not, it is certain that from his supplies being cut off by General Forrest's late operations at Murfreesboro' and near Nashville, he must soon be placed in a most critical situation, not only in reference to his commissary department, but also in a military point of view. Looking at his position, and the geographical and strategical character of the country which surrounds him, I see no escape for his army but that of a most fearful and desperate struggle to extricate himself. Every day the weaving web of strategy is making only the more sure his capture and annihilation. Fortunately for Halleck he has escaped our meshes, and breathes free again in Washington, after running the hazard of defeat and capture at Corinth—which at one time most imminently imperiled him and might have been consummated but for slothful delays.

The Skirmish Below Richmond.

We mentioned yesterday that a skirmish had occurred on Wednesday near Ludd's store, eighteen miles below the city, between a portion of the 4th Virginia cavalry. Our information on the subject is by no means full or satisfactory; but, such as it is, has been obtained from an officer who was wounded in the fight.

It seems that, about noon on the day mentioned, a body of several hundred of the enemy, consisting of cavalry and infantry, approached within a short distance of our pickets, stationed just beyond Turkey island creek. One or more companies of the 4th Virginia cavalry were ordered to drive back the enemy to a certain point, but not to pursue him further. The enemy did not stand to receive our charge, but fired and retreated as soon as our force was observed. Our men also fired on their flying ranks, emptying several saddles. The enemy having retreated beyond the point to which our men had been instructed to pursue him, our cavalry returned to their first position.—*Richmond Examiner, 26th.*

Significant Hints.

To the Associated Press North.]

ST. LOUIS July 26.—Considerable excitement existed to-day at the British consul's office, in consequence of a large number of persons claiming the protection of the British flag to exempt them from enrollment in the militia under the recent order of the government. There was an excited crowd around the office, among whom were many indignant citizens, to punish perfidy in American residents having families, doing a business permanently located here, who, in the hour of peril, seek to sneak from duty by enrolling themselves as subjects of Great Britain. Numerous arrests were made. Several affrays and struggles occurred between disturbers and policemen. One or two attempts at resistance being made by arrested parties, a detachment of the provost guard was ordered out, and by timely exertion they were suppressed.

From Virginia.

To the Associated Press North.]

WATERLOO, Va., July 29.—Scouting parties, just returned, report occasional skirmishing with the enemy near Orange court house, without definite results.

The rebel General Ewell is reported to be in force from Orange court house through Gordonsville to Stannardville. His troops are estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 men. His force, however, does not secure the enemy's safety.

From Boston.

To the Associated Press North.]

BOSTON, July 29.—The gunboat Huntsville arrived at Key West on the 24th inst. with a steamer and schooner in tow, both captured on the coast with cargoes of cotton.

An individual came to grief on the common last night, in consequence of advocating Jeff Davis and the chivalry. The gentle crowd not feeling things in that light, kindly duck him in the big pond.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN EUROPE.

The English Aristocrats on Intervention.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th of July, Lord V. Tempest gave notice, in consequence of observing that the announced motion of the honorable member for Sunderland relative to America had disappeared from the business paper, that he would, on next Friday, move a resolution to the effect that it was the duty of the government, either by themselves or in combination with other European powers, to endeavor, through the means of mediation or otherwise, to bring to a determination the existing contest in America.

THE NAVAL SEIZURES OFF THE BAHAMAS.

On the same night Mr. Gregory asked the under Secretary of State for the colonies whether any dispatches had been received from the governor of the Bahamas relating to the capture by United States cruisers of vessels sailing under the British flag; and, if so, whether he had any objection to produce them; and whether any complaints had been made by the governor of the Bahamas of the blockade by United States cruisers of the port of Nassau. He wished also to ask, in case such dispatches had been received, whether they had been submitted to the law officers of the crown, and whether the law officers had pronounced any opinion on the subject.

Mr. Fitzgerald said perhaps his honorable friend would be kind enough to state whether any information had been communicated to his department, either by the admiralty or the governor of the Bahamas, with respect to the capture of the Bermuda, and particularly whether she was captured within British waters.

Mr. Fortescue replied that letters on the subject had been received from the governor of the Bahamas, but the government could not produce them at the present moment, as the correspondence, which would be referred to the law officers of the crown, was still going on. The case of the Bermuda was one of the cases alluded to, but there was nothing that could be called a blockade at Nassau. The governor of the Bahamas only reported that American cruisers had in some instances stopped and searched British vessels which they suspected of the intention of running the blockade at the Southern American ports.

THE SLAVE TRADE LEGISLATION.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th of July, Lord Brougham, with a view of correcting an erroneous impression which prevailed in the minds of several persons in the Northern States of America, observed that the bill brought in by him to make the slave trade piracy was passed into law in the year 1811, and therefore, preceded by many years the act passed by the American Legislature. The latter was passed in 1820, and the act passed by the British Parliament in 1824, and which some persons supposed to be the first step taken by us in the matter, was not our original slave trade act.

THE MILITARY AND MILITIA IN CANADA.

The House of Commons, on the same night, Mr. Adderly asked whether information had been received of any measures having been introduced by the new Canadian ministry for the embodiment of a militia or volunteer force; and, if so, what was the nature of such measures; if not, whether he intended the 12,000 troops now in Canada to remain during the winter wholly unaided by the Canadians themselves.

Mr. C. Fortescue said the new ministry had passed an act amending the military law. It was less extensive than the act introduced by the late ministry, but it increased the powers of the governor-general in calling out the militia in cases of danger, and raised the active force to 10,000 men.

Lord Palmerston said there could be no intention on the part of the government to withdraw the troops now stationed in Canada. They could not entertain the slightest doubt that in case of danger it would not be a matter of 10,000 militia that Canada would provide, but as many men would be ready to take up arms as the circumstances of the moment might require. (Hear, hear.)

OPINION OF GEN. M'CLELLAN'S MOVEMENTS.

From the London Times, July 24.]

By this time the battle before Richmond has been as fully discussed as the meagreness of the news received by telegraph will allow. The impression which this great military event has made on English society is not to be mistaken. If there were before any who thought that the resistance of the South was likely to be overcome by the exploits of Gen. McClellan's army before Richmond, they are now undeceived. It cannot be doubted that a battle of the highest importance has been fought, and that the Federal army has been thrown back a considerable distance—several miles indeed—from its former position. The situation of a general whose right has been crushed by an attack so completely that he has been obliged to draw it round to the rear of his left, who has abandoned the valuable possessions on the left bank of the Chickahominy, and under the hot pursuit of the enemy has given up, not only depots and hospitals, but in a great measure his communications with the sea, and consequently with the North, cannot but be most precarious. The hurried sentences which announce this great reverse of the Northern arms do not allow us to ground any large speculations on the facts they tell; but this, at least, they indicate—that the Confederates have been able to bring such a force into Virginia that not only have the minor levies of the North been worsted, but the army of the Potomac commanded by the most distinguished officer in the Federal service, and supplied in abundance with all the materials of war, has been defeated in a four days engagement. * * *

The moral to be deduced from these events is clear. There is probably, at the present moment, in Europe, not a single society where the defenders of this hateful and atrocious war could make themselves heard. The impartial opinion of every civilized nation is being more and more strongly expressed against the enterprise in which the Federals are embarked. The orators of the Northern States may inveigh as much as they please against the interference of England, and the mob may shout scorn of English advice and defiance of English arms; but English opinion is, after all, the opinion of the world, and we may hope that, in spite of affected indignation and highflown eloquence, the good sense which has uniformly marked our counsels in this affair may at length prevail. We must repeat and repeat again our earnest recommendation to the Federals to put an end to this horrible war. What have they gained by it? What can they ever gain by it? Do they think that these men of their own race, whose exploits they are daily witnessing, can ever be so subjugated as to submit to the yoke which a Hunter and a Butler are preparing for them? Can they, in fact, wish for such a consummation? Do they not feel the common pride of humanity in the exploits of a gallant people, who are defending their homes by a display of the most transcendent valor and devotion? There would be no disgrace in desisting from the hopeless, and consequently, wicked attempt to conquer and govern the South.

Every one knows that the Northern man is as good as the Southern, and that if any section of the late Union were invaded by the rest it would assuredly give the same proofs of unflinching resolution. The whole difference between the two belligerents is that the South is thoroughly in earnest and fights as for life and death. This makes up for want of food, of arms, of medicines, of all that makes war easy. As long as this resolution lasts, and several millions of people are in arms to resist subjugation, so long must the efforts of the North meet with the failure which has thus far attended the Virginia campaign of 1862.

From the London Post, (Government organ,) July 24.]

The "Young Napoleon" of the New World, if ever he had any laurels to lose, has lost them now. The mail which has just arrived from America, conveys the most important intelligence which has reached us since the commencement of the present campaign. A signal victory has been gained by the Confederate arms—any more, one which may prove decisive in bringing to a close this disastrous war. When the Elba passed Cape Rice, the two great armies encamped in the vicinity of Richmond were represented as being still engaged in conflict. The battle had then raged for two days, and the right wing of the Federal army had been driven completely round to the rear of the left. All that portion of the Federal forces which was stationed to the north of the Chickahominy has been compelled to cross it, and the great Northern army may now be regarded as brought to bay in that triangular space which lies above the confluence of the James and Chickahominy rivers. * * *

We are not astonished at hearing that the "telegraphic communication" between the great Northern army and the seat of government has been interrupted. The sole route to the Federal forces now lies by Hampton Roads and the James river. There is no mincing the matter. McClellan's forces are now blocked up in a corner, threatened on two sides by a numerous army, flushed with victory, and with a wide and deep flowing river in their rear, across which, in case of another reverse, it would be impossible for them to retreat. The Confederates appeared when the mail left, determined to push to the utmost the advantages already gained, and it really seems by no means improbable, and the next mail may inform us that the Federal army, immense though it is, has been compelled to lay down its arms. Reinforcements, except by transports up the James river, cannot now be supplied. McDowell's army, which we rightly conjectured, never coalesced with that of McClellan, still guards the road to Washington. With it will be united the divisions hitherto commanded by the Generals Fremont and Banks, the conjoined forces being entrusted to the Generalship of Pope. It is stated that he will "operate against Richmond." If he does so it cannot be in conjunction with McClellan, for the intervening ground is occupied with the Confederate forces.

Nor can the latter general hope for much assistance from Burnside, whose advance from Norfolk to the south of Richmond was daily expected. Burnside's force is not considerable; and, separated as it will be from McClellan by the James river, it will be exposed to much danger. Practically, the siege of Richmond may be said to have terminated. The besieging army is now in the greatest straits. McClellan may hold his present position, but it seems improbable that he will be able to regain the ground he has abandoned. Should Gen. Pope's army prove sufficiently numerous, it might, by attacking the left wing of the Confederate army on the flank, compel it to retire once more toward Richmond, and thus re-establish communication with McClellan's army. It is useless, however, to speculate in a crisis like the present on the future movements of generals who have never evinced any extraordinary promptitude. A battle has been fought which endangers the safety of one of the greatest armies that has ever been brought into the field. That it has been bloody there can be no doubt; indeed the unusual silence of the telegrams in respect to the number slain is in itself appalling.

From the London Herald (Derby organ) July 24.]

We await with anxiety the judgment the Ministry and Parliament will form in reference to this sudden change in American affairs. After sixteen months of warfare Washington is again more exposed to attack from a Southern army than Richmond to the assaults of the Federals. After sixteen months all that the great army of the Potomac can boast of, is two tremendous failures, and McClellan shares the fate of Scott and McDowell. But the North will find another hero. Unscrupulous politicians and reckless mobs will still shout "on to Richmond;" and so, we suppose, the bloody game will go on until Europe stays the the uplifted swords, and in the name of humanity, outraged by the spectacle of this sickening carnage devastating a continent, enforces peace.

The Confiscation Act—Lincoln's Proclamation.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes;" approved July 17, 1862, and which