Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1862

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Gentlemen who arrive from the United States 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.

RUMORS FROM TENNESSEE.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* mentions a rumor, in which some confidence was placed, that our forces at Sparta, Tenn., were attacked on the 5th inst., by about four hundred Federals. Our troops are reported to have driven the enemy back some distance, taking a number of prisoners, but discovering in their front a greatly superior force of the enemy, fell back, when the Federals advanced and took possession of the town.

It is also stated that a body of our troops had retaken McMinville, driving the enemy out.

IMPROVING.

The telegraph to-day furnishes us with a summary of news from the Northern press of the 9th—the papers of the same date having reached us by private express last evening, and from which we make copious extracts this evening. Heretofore the lightning has been from two to four days behind, but this effort makes some pretensions toward furnishing the "very latest news." It will be seen that we publish full details of Northern news, which will be found highly interesting.

MORGAN—ANOTHER ALARM.

A dispatch from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, pretends to give the future movements of Gen. MORGAN with the utmost precision. It says that fifteen hundred Confederate cavalry is at the head of the Cumberland river, on the mountain, moving in the direction of Kentucky, and that MORGAN left Knoxville on the 3d inst., with two thousand cavalry, and is said to have an additional force of two thousand near Livingston. "He will certainly invade Kentucky in a few days," it is added. If all this be true, it is glorious news indeed, and we shall soon be called upon to chronicle stirring events in Kentucky. For once we hope the Federal press is right.

MISSOURI INTELLIGENCE.

We last night had an interesting interview with Col. MERRILL, of Gen. PRICE'S army, one of the escaped prisoners from Alton, Illinois. He left St. Louis on the 7th inst., and represents the feeling of the people in that city as well as throughout the State of Missouri, as quite favorable to the Southern cause.

The spirit of resistance to Federal tyranny has been greatly hightened by the late effort to enforce the draft in that State, and hundreds were taking arms, some joining the partisans at home and some crossing the border into Arkansas. Col. MERRILL is of opinion that could Gen. PRICE return to the State, an army of fifty thousand men would speedily rally to his standard. The intelligence he brings us more than confirms the newspaper accounts, which will be found in detail in our issue this evening.

DEATH OF GEN. McCOOK.

The entire press of the North has raised a howl over the death of this officer, and is engaged in endeavoring to excite the prejudices of the people in consequence thereof to the highest pitch. The fact is seized with the greatest avidity for the purpose of arousing a spirit of revenge and increasing the disposition to enlist, and it really seems a God-send to them. We have only their own account of his death, and distorted and colored, as it evidently is, we can see nothing in his death, any more than in that of any other who has fallen, or may fall, by the casualties of war, to elicit such denunciation. He was invading the soil of a free people, and has met the fate he deserved.

A dispatch from Nashville to the North, dated the 6th, says it is reported there that McCOOK'S soldiers hung seventeen partisans, and laid waste the country around Salem when he fell. If this is true, let the fact be remembered against them. Expiation must be made. The hanging of double the number, should they fall into our hands, should be at once determined upon.

☞ The *Star* announces the destruction, by fire, of the saw mill of Mr. Fletcher, near Pancla. No particulars are given.

☞ The remains of Colonel Hughes, late of the 23d Mississippi, were borne to their final resting place on Friday last, followed by a large concourse of relatives and friends. He fell while gallantly leading his men in a charge at Baton Rouge.

YANKEE.—A correspondent of a Northern paper says the soldiers of the 5th New Hampshire Regiment, in McClellan's army, buy out the sutler at wholesale, and then retail their wares to the members of the other regiments at a large profit. Recently, too, they dug a well, and obtaining excellent water, they sell it at five cents a canteen to the soldiers of other camps.

NOBLE LIBERALITY.—Yesterday James B Cocke, of the commissary department in this place, collected in a few moments from the few Kentuckians who are temporary residents here, the handsome sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, for the benefit of the Kentucky boys wounded at Baton Rouge. This is a manifestation of affection for these comrades in the field quite characteristic of the Kentuckian, and the example of those in Grenada will, we have no doubt, be emulated by the exiles from the "dark and bloody ground" in other localities.

YANKEES FLEEING.—We learn from our Northern exchanges that the orders for drafting have caused a tremendous stampede in the North. A vast number have suddenly had business abroad, and were leaving and preparing to leave; but the Yankee War Department has stepped in and put a stop to the exodus by a mandate forbidding departures, and ordering the arrest of all who should attempt to shirk. Under this order several who were about leaving for Canada were arrested on the day it was issued. We give the order elsewhere.

THE NEGRO.—In another column this evening will be found the order of the adjutant-general of Rhode Island, calling for a regiment of "colored persons," who will "constitute a part of the quota" from that State. The "gentleman of color," has at last turfed up, "by authority," to the eternal disgrace of the twenty millions of whites who thus acknowledge their inability to conquer seven millions. Whenever this regiment appears on the field, let the black flag be raised.

THE PRIVATEERSMEN.

A large number of privateersmen released from Northern prisons, have arrived in Charleston. The *Mercury* gives a list of their names and dates and capture, and states that the accounts obtained from them in regard to the brutal treatment to which they have been constantly subjected during their captivity, realize all that has ever been written of the cowardly and malignant cruelty of the Lincoln government and its hirelings. Most of the privateersmen were tried and convicted as pirates, and, during the long and terrible term of their confinement in the close, damp and filthy cells allotted to condemned felons, the cheerful prospect of a halter was frequently held up for their edification. The crew of the Petrel were imprisoned for six months in Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, five months in Fort Lafayette, and about four weeks in Fort Delaware. A considerable portion of this period was spent by these unfortunate men *in double irons*; their fare was a very small piece of bread and a still smaller piece of salt pork twice a day, occasionally varied by a little bean soup of about the consistency of water. Nearly two-thirds of the men had scurvy and the itch.

The government allowance for rations purports to be sixteen cents a day for each prisoner: but it was stated in a Philadelphia news paper that Capt. GIBSON, by "his excellent management," saved about two-thirds of this sum, and expended it in clothing, which the prisoners never received the benefit of. The Confederate commissioned officers, forty-seven in number, were confined in a room forty feet long, by fifteen in width, the ascent to which was made by a ladder twenty feet long, which was taken away every night. On some days, as the caprice of the commanding officer happened to be, the officers were permitted to walk for half an hour on the parapet of the fort. The treatment of Colonel ZARVONA (the "French Lady") so well known for his daring feat in accomplishing the capture of the steamer St. Nicholas, and other vessels on the Potomac, is described to have been most villainous and inhuman. He is still languishing in a cell, so narrow as to give him no opportunity to lie down, and into which the light of heaven never penetrates, except through a small auger hole in one of the boards with which his cell window has been planked up. And yet this gallant man is a regularly commissioned officer of the Confederate States! The general determination of the exchanged prisoners is to be shot before they will again be taken and undergo the miseries of a Northern prison. Just before the prisoners left Fort Delaware, the following order from the War Department was read:

When a general exchange shall be established, those prisoners who are willing to take the oath of allegiance, and as to whose loyalty there is no question, will not be forced into the rebel lines.

[Signed] C. P. WALCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

June 18th, 1862.

Out of nearly 4000 prisoners, only a little over three hundred availed themselves of this offer. The remainder, who were to be exchanged, were landed at Varina, on James river, fifteen miles below Richmond, from which place, weak and weary as they were, they were obliged to walk to Richmond, without orders where to report, or to whom to apply for food and lodging. The Richmond *Examiner*, of Thursday, says:

In consequence of this neglect the greater number of them are lying about the city with out money and without food. We heard, yesterday, that to escape the horrors of starvation they had been advised to repair to Belle Isle and occupy the evacuated quarters of the Yankees, and to subsist on their leavings. Is this a fitting welcome for men who perilled their lives and suffered the horrors of Northern dungeons for their country's cause?

Many of these brave privateersmen who have returned to Charleston are in a needy condition After spending a little time in recruiting their health and enjoying their longed for liberty, they intend again entering the service of their struggling country.

RECRUITING AT THE NORTH.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the States of Rhode Island, Maine, Illinois, Massachusetts, Indiana, and, possibly, three or four others, have filled their quotas under the call for three hundred thousand volunteers for three years. Michigan, Pennsylvania and Connecticut have so nearly filled up their quotas that a resort to drafting, it is thought, will be unnecessary. Michigan promises not only to fill up her quota, but also the quota for nine months, if the time is extended for a brief period. Ohio is also reported full.

We observe that calls have been made by new regiments in several of the States for arms, but so far as we have seen no response has been made. There is no longer any doubt but that LINCOLN will obtain the volunteers under his first call, and have them in camps of instruction by the end of the month. The draft will also furnish him the nine months men. True, these forces will be undisciplined, but is there no danger of our being overwhelmed by numbers? There certainly is, unless our own ranks are filled up, as we speedily can. We have no time to delay. Immediate action by the troops now in the field will result in the destruction of the enemy's veteran force, and then, if our ranks are full we will be prepared to meet the raw levies of the enemy.

MEMPHIS INTELLIGENCE.

We are in receipt of the *Bulletin* of the 12th, but find little of interest in its local columns. The Union meeting, advertised to take place the previous evening, was postponed, but another time is named, when "good speaking and fine music" are promised. The Feds and their allies are determined to keep their doctrines "before the people."

It is stated that Clarence C. Marsh, well known to many citizens as a clerk in Dr. Merwin's drug store, has been arrested as a prisoner of war in St Louis, on the charge of drilling Confederate troops and being an officer in the rebel army.

During the last week at the Recorder's court one hundred and fifty people were fined for various offenses $223 50, of this amount $551 50 was paid in money. On Monday last there were forty-one cases on the police docket, and one hundred and twenty-three dollars fines collected.

Dr. Leftwich, reported to have been arrested for buying cotton, has turned up in the city. He reported that a man who was arrested in the manner specified gave his name as Dr. Leftwich, and that those who took him hanged him.

The magnificent business house of those true Southern gentlemen, Messrs. Speed, Donohoe & Strange, has been seized by the Federals and rented to Lowenstein & Brothers.

CARPE DIEM.—Our cause, says the Richmond *Whig*, is on the advance—our star is in the ascendant. The tide is swelling in our favor; shall we take it at its flood? Shall we push forward on the path along which fortune and the God of battles kindly beckon us? Or shall we rest upon our arms, boast of the wonderful things we have accomplished, and supinely wait for the enemy to recover from our terrible blows? What says the government? What says the President? The army and the people say, advance—seize the golden opportunity—repeat the blows—and never stop until we shall have wrung from the foe an acknowledgment of our birthright to be free.

Fortune favors only the brave. She spurns the timid, the doubting and the boastful. An opportunity not seldom ever returns. The tide, if not taken at the flood, sweeps past us forever.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LATE BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Jackson's Official Report.

RICHMOND, August 12.—The following official dispatch was received to day:

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
August 11, 6½ A. M., 1862.

COLONEL: On the evening of the 9th inst., God blessed our arms with another victory.

The battle was near Cedar river, about six miles from Culpepper Court House.

The enemy, according to the statements of prisoners, consisted of Banks' McDowell's and Sigel's divisions.

We have over four hundred prisoners, including Brigadier-General Prince.

While our list of killed is less than that of the enemy's, yet we have to mourn the loss of some of our best officers and men.

Brigadier General Chas. S. Winder was mortally wounded, while ably discharging his duty, in advance of the left wing of the army.

We have collected about 1500 small arms and a large amount of ordnance stores.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General Commanding.

To Col. R. H. CHILTON, A. A. G.

Confederate Flag of Truce Boat Released.

AUGUSTA, August 13.—The Savannah News of this morning says that the steamer General Lee returned from Fort Pulaski on Monday night last. She was detained at the fort on the ground that the Federals thought she was going to return without their permission.

Her officers were sent to Hilton Head, but subsequently allowed to return with the boat.

A great many articles were stolen from the boat by the Yankees, but the Federal officers promised to punish the theft.

Late Northern Intelligence.

RICHMOND, August 12—Northern dates of the 9th have been received. The War Department has issued an order vesting United States marshals and chiefs of police with full power to arrest and imprison any person, who by act, speech or writing may discourage volunteer enlistments, or in giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Also an order that every citizen liable to be drafted, who shall attempt to leave the country, shall be arrested.

Since the order calling for a draft of the militia, volunteering is reported to have rapidly improved.

A telegraphic dispatch from Harrisburg says that the quota of Pennsylvania has been made up.

Gold in New York opened higher, influenced by the loss of the treasure on board the Golden Gate, and sales were made at 114¼, but afterwards there were sales at 114¼.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says that an article appeared in the Constitutionnel advocating the recognition of the Confederate States has created a great sensation. It is looked upon as confirming the report that Lord Palmerston having declined to join France in tendering mediation between the belligerents. The step has been taken jointly by France and Russia.

The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge says that the Emperor of Russia has proposed to make a personal appeal to President Lincoln in order to induce him to accept, in principle, the negotiation of a compromise between the North and South.

Another Surprise.

According to the Federal accounts a small detachment of our rangers in West Tennessee, committed the inexcusable blunder of allowing themselves to be surprised and literally cut to pieces. The statement is undoubtedly exaggerated, but the truth is bad enough. We take the following from the Trenton (Tenn.) correspondence of the Chicago *Times*:

TRENTON, August 8, (via Cairo, August 8.) Gen. Dodge sent out Capt. Peck and fifty-three men of the 6th Illinois cavalry to attack Faulkner's company of Jackson's cavalry, who have been burning cotton, who burned the bridge near Humboldt, and who are committing other depredations in this vicinity. They surprised Faulkner's band, five miles east of Dyersburg, yesterday afternoon, while they were resting and sleeping, as they travel nights and sleep in the day time, and completely routed them, killing thirty of Faulkner's men, taking fifty-five horses, and a great portion of their arms, also Faulkner's horse and his orders from Jeff. Thompson and Jackson, which are very important to us.

Faulkner was trying to get into Kentucky, but was cut off, and most of his men shot. He escaped, but left without arms, horses or clothes.

Gen. Dodge was informed of this camp by two negroes, who guided the cavalry around the rebel pickets. He has freed the negroes.

Captain Peck and men, though outnumbered, fought very gallantly, and gave no quarter His loss was seven wounded, two mortally.

The Federals "fought gallantly and gave no quarter." Let our men remember this beast. It may serve to keep them from suffering themselves to be surprised hereafter, and nerve them to avenge the outrage here acknowledged.

A Negro Regiment in Rhode Island.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, Aug. 4, 1862.

General Orders, No. 36.)

The 6th regiment, authorized by the Secretary of War, under date of October 23, 1861, and orders issued therefor from this department, No. 103, December 26, 1861, will consist entirely of colored citizens. Enlistments will commence immediately. Camps will be established under direction of Gen. Robbins, who is directed to organize the regiment.

The quartermaster-general will furnish rations and equipments on requisition.

Our colored fellow-citizens are reminded that the regiment from this State in the revolution, consisting entirely of colored persons, was pronounced by Washington equal, if not superior, to any in the service. They constitute a part of the quota from this State, and it is expected they will respond with zeal and spirit to this call.

The commander-in-chief will lead them into the field, and will share with them, in common with the patriot soldiers of the army of the Republic, their trials and dangers, and will participate in the glories of their success.

By order of the commander-in-chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

Order for the Arrest of Disloyal Persons.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The following order authorizing the arrest of persons discouraging enlistments, has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 8, 1862.

Ordered—1st. That all United States Marshals and Superintendents or Chiefs of Police of any town, city or district, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged, by act, or speech, or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid or comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.

2d. That immediate report be made to Major L. C Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a military commission.

3d. The expenses of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the chief clerk of the War Department, for settlement and payment.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ARRESTED.—The editors of the Harrisburg (Pa.) *Patriot* have been arrested for the publication of articles deemed by Lincoln tools to be seditious, and sent to Fort McHenry. The *Patriot* has been the central organ of the Pennsylvania Democracy for many years. "Freedom of the press" is obsolete at the North.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, August 6, 1862.

[Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

Nothing could illustrate more forcibly the slender stamina of the Federal army, than the reluctance with which a large proportion of the prisoners, held by us, submit to the recently inaugurated system of exchange. You have been already advised of the departure hence of between two and three thousand of the sick and wounded, captured in the late Richmond battles. With yesterday began the exodus of the remaining prisoners, sound in body, and, until now, apparently pretty well contented with their lot, quartered, as they have been, on a pleasant island in the rapids of the James, which commands a fine view of the city, courts the breezes from every quarter, and is entirely relieved from the confinement and influences of brick and stone environment.

The number let loose was three thousand and sixteen, and their destination, for shipment home, "Verina," the beautiful country residence of Robert Aikin, Esq., situated on the James, about twelve miles from the city. Their route was by the old "river road" and their mode of conveyance on the independent principle, every man being his own horse. The day was excessively hot, and before the captive legion had progressed three miles from the city scores of them fell sick, and hundreds more, vexed with the heat and disappointed in their expectations, made an ineffectual show of revolt, cursing the "cartel," and heaping any quantity of anathema upon the "man what got it up." Their desire was to be *paroled*—not freed to fight again, and they made no hesitation in saying that they had had enough of that.

During the trip, they met on the road large bodies of Confederates, who had just arrived at Verina from Northern prisons. The usual jocose salutations were passed between them, such as "How are you?—good-bye—see you again," "How do you like our house?" "You left before the season was up," etc. Our unfortunates have been coming into the city all day long, resembling the return of parties of exploration, all laden with something, from a carpet-bag to a hickory stick, and covered with dust, sick, well, tired, lame and fagged out generally. Our officers, for the most part, arrived in private conveyances.

General Pettigrew, who fell at the battle of the Seven Pines, and was left for dead on the field, but afterwards turned up at Fortress Monroe, severely wounded, was, as advised in my telegram, among the distinguished prisoners who reached here to-day. He is now lying at the Spottswood Hotel, quite weak from the effects of his wound, but expects to be able to travel home or mountainwards in the course of a few days. Generals Lloyd Tilghman and S. B. Buckner, arrived on the same day, are stopping at the same hotel, and will in a short time resume their duties in the field.

Unpleasant news comes from our extreme outposts below the city. Malvern Hill, the last and strongest natural position held by the enemy in their grand retreat from which they were whipped after a disastrous conflict, has again fallen into their possession. Two weeks ago, they advanced upon the position in considerable force, but were driven back by a mere handful of men. A week previous to that repulse, they had made another assault upon the hill, with the same result. On Monday last, the hill being defended by only a portion of General Toomb's brigade and one battery of artillery, the enemy advanced with three complete divisions, were repulsed in the onset with severe loss, but returning to the assault in the afternoon, fought with a determination which could only have been excited by the consciousness of superiority of numbers, until, at length, our little garrison, nearly all of its ammunition expended, and every man burning with heat and fatigue, retired, leaving some twenty-five dead and wounded on the field.

By this "achievement," the enemy regain possession of thousands of acres of excellent pasturage, sufficient for two months' supply to their cattle and horses. Fortunately, the most valuable supplies of forage from the surrounding country, consisting of immense quantities of grain, had been removed by our own troops soon after the locality fell into our possession. In a military point of view, Malvern Hill would be important, from its commanding position, were it really essential to the protection of the city. Being, however, upwards of twenty miles hence, and not particularly threatening from its contiguity, the Yankees who have it might as well be in Jericho.

In the meantime, military operations in Carolina are progressing encouragingly. Every day brings us a cheering bulletin from that quarter, of dashing cavalry assaults upon the enemy's lines, and occasionally an artillery episode, all of which tend to keep up the round of city excitement, and prevent the popular taste from palling upon the rumination of one thing too long. The movements of Jackson are still *sub rosa*. That distinguished eccentric has once more lapsed into a myth, and his whereabouts are no better known to the people here than to the enemy. A rumor has actually been started that he has gone to New Orleans!

Affairs in the Rappahannock region remain *in statu quo*. Occasional skirmishes occur along the lines, with various insignificant results. In a recent little affair, one of Pope's captains was captured, and brought to the city. He will be held as a hostage for one of the prominent citizens whom it may please Gen. Pope to blow into eternity in the absence of a "bushwhacker."

The present aspect of military affairs in Virginia is exceedingly complicated, but indicates a vigorous movement by the enemy to get in the rear of Richmond, at no late day. His operations immediately in front are scarcely anything more than feints. He has extended his wings so that they now reach from the Blue Ridge to the Roanoke, and with them he will probably attempt to close in upon the metropolis, by cutting off our two principal steam thoroughfares, and either "drive" our army into the Southwest, or shut it up forever. The idea is a stupendous one, and its consummation will necessitate a still more stupendous effort. DIXIE.

STRAGGLERS.—A number of stragglers from the army have been arrested of late. A reward of thirty dollars is usually offered for their apprehension, which, we are informed, is subsequently deducted from their pay. Some stragglers are not aware of this, the impression being entertained that there are cases in which those who absent themselves are in accord with their captors, to divide the reward. It is well that they should know the facts in the case.

Movements on the James River.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
Friday, August 8, 1862.

General Hooker remained at Malvern Hill until twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, when he fell back to his encampment, leaving strong guards at Haxall's.

The rebels moved down from Richmond on three roads, concentrating their forces near Malvern.

They thought our whole army was moving toward Richmond, when our movement was merely a reconnoissance in force.

The gunboat Southfield, which has been aground for some days above City Point, was got off yesterday.

The rebels are reported as having appeared in considerable force. They made no further demonstration than to drive our men in a short distance.

☞ War wigwams have been established in each ward in the city of Albany, and meetings are held nightly.

The Returned Confederate Prisoners—Their Treatment and Experience in Yankeedom.

The arrival of Confederate prisoners, under the recent arrangement between the two governments, commenced on Tuesday, since which time to the present, they have continued to come into the city, nearly all on foot, some lame, some sick, some penniless, hungry and ill clad, others with purses full of gold and silver, and a few with wallets well supplied, and garments decent and comfortable. They arrived at Verina, twelve miles below the city, better known as Aikin's Landing, on James river, in six steam transports, especially detached for the purpose by the Federal Government. As they approached the landing, few were aware that here they would once more touch the soil of their country, and when the Confederate sentinel cried out from the shore the words "Halt! you cannot go any further up," a thrill of joy ran through them all.

They comprised Confederate soldiers taken in various battles since the commencement of the war—on the Potomac, the Peninsula, Hatteras, and other points, in North Carolina, at sea, and elsewhere, making in all about 3,000. A large number yet remain behind, either locked up in Northern prisons or on their way to be exchanged.

Amidst those who arrived in the city on yesterday were the crews of the privateers Petrel, Savannah, Dixie, Beauregard, Jeff. Davis and Sumter, most of whom have been confined for twelve months in the Toombs, at New York, Fort Delaware and other prisons all originally intended to be dealt with by the Yankee government as "pirates." They were eighty-two in number. Their privations in prison had been extreme, and in many cases extending to cruelty. An incident of the most palpable robbery and meanness was related us by one of the crew of the Petrel:

Previous to the departure of the crew, a number of noble-hearted ladies in Baltimore made up a supply of excellent clothing, and sent it to them at New York, in the care of 1st Lieutenant Harvey, of the Petrel. When the crew reached "Pea Patch Island," off the Delaware coast, where they were to be shipped for home, the clothing was handed over to the charge of Captain Gibson, the Yankee commandant of the post, who, upon the application of the men to whom it belonged, refused to give it to them, saying that they all had enough clothing without wanting any more, and informing them that he should distribute it among his own men, or those who had taken the oath of allegiance. One of the crew Henry A. Rowan, of Charleston, South Carolina, remonstrated with the commandant, and boldly stated to him that the clothing did not belong to him nor to the Federal government, but was bought and paid for by private parties for the crew of the "Petrel," whereupon, Captain Gibson placed him under arrest, in irons, and so ordered him to be kept until his arrival at Verina. Upon reaching Verina, Rowan refused to be released from his bracelets, until he left the vessel, when he coolly kept possession of the "jewels" to retain as a souvenir of Yankee villainy.

Amidst the more distinguished prisoners, were Commodores Barron and Mitchell, and Captain Beverly Kennon, of the Confederate States Navy, Lieutenants Wilkinson, Warley, Ward, Whittle, Averett, and others; Brigadier-Generals Tilghman, Buckner, and Pettigrew, Colonel Roger Hanson, and Lieutenant Washington, aid-de-camp to General Johnson.

The accounts given by the privates of their treatment vary considerably; some, through the influence of sympathizers having been kept in good trim, inwardly and outwardly, while others were treated like dogs. The steamers upon which they arrived were crowded, and some of them contained the sick mixed up with the sound, fed them all upon miserable rations, and paid scarcely any attention to their other creatures comforts.

But, worn out as a great many are, fatigued, sick, from protracted imprisonment and ill usage, we have never seen more rejoiced and lively men. Once more upon Southern soil, and free to take up arms again to fight a foe they have learned to hate with tenfold energy, they experience a freshness in the very air they breathe which inspires them with life, vigor and determination. Unhappily the arrangements for their reception have been extremely limited. Instead of being met upon their arrival by parties to direct and refresh them, they are sent to adjacent camps, or suffered to stroll or lie about the city, without a morsel of food, and liable at any time to arrest by the military police. We had thought that they would be met with open hearts and hands, both by the authorities and the people, welcomed, in this Virginia style, back home again. Nothing of the kind was done, and so they straggle in, cluster about the corners, stray off in search of unknown camps, making their beds anywhere, if without money, in a word doing no better than if they were upon hostile ground.

As far as the community is concerned, the arrival of way-worn and prison-worn soldiers was almost wholly unexpected; and further than this, the people of Richmond have already devoted their time and resources to too great an extent to permit the indulgence of the idea that their public spirit can be subdued under any circumstances. The authorities, we fear can find no apologies.—*Richmond Enquirer, 7th.*

Vicksburg—Report of a Traitor.

From the Missouri Democrat, of the 8th.]

Joseph Taylor, of Warren county, Miss., a Union man, who lives about six miles from Vicksburg, on the Yazoo, comes to St. Louis on the Queen of the West, a refugee and a volunteer. He is well acquainted in Vicksburg, and up to the 18th of July was in the city almost daily.

The rebel force at Vicksburg, he says, did not exceed 4000 effective men. This he derived from various officers as well as from his observation. Such was the want of provisions that the soldiers then had what was called but quarter rations, and that of a poor quality. The commissary declared, in his hearing, that he had scoured the country for eighty miles, and that it was impossible to find subsistence. A very few days prolongation of the siege, he asserts, would have resulted in starving out the rebel force.

Provisions are very scarce. He thinks an hundred pounds of bacon could not have been bought in Vicksburg for an hundred dollars, because it was not there to be bought or sold at any price. For a barrel of interior flour Taylor paid $33 in June—an article so poor that in ordinary times he would not use it.

Vicksburg was entirely destroyed, the poorer people scattered a few miles in the country, and finding such shelter as they could, while those who had the means of removing to a greater distance had taken refuge with relatives, friends or acquaintances inland. Reports of deaths among those who had removed were of daily occurrence, many of them, he believes, from want, if not actual starvation. There was no medicine to be had in Vicksburg at any price.

The houses in Vicksburg, he says, were riddled by the bombardment from the fleet. They were, however, unoccupied. Several were burned by the shell. His fare while in the jail was very scanty—a piece of corn bread twice a day and water. The rations served to the soldiers are of the poorest quality, the meat being that of such cattle as could be found, and wholly unfit for slaughter.

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th has the following paragraph. If the statement is correct the conduct of our own authorities is as censurable as that of the Yankees:

On Tuesday several thousand of our exchanged prisoners were landed at Varina, on James river, fifteen miles below this city. Here they were directed in general terms to come to Richmond, without orders where to report, or to whom to apply for food and lodging. In consequence of this neglect the greater number of them are now lying about the city without money and without food. We heard, yesterday, that to escape the horrors of starvation they had been advised to repair to Belle Isle and occupy the evacuated quarters of the Yankees, and to subsist on their leavings. Is this a fitting welcome for men who perilled their lives and suffered the horrors of Northern dungeons for their country's cause? Private charity has done much to relieve the necessities of these returned soldiers, but this does not exonerate the authorities from the charge of dereliction of duty in not making for them a proper provision.

PATENTS.—The following is a list of patents issued by the Confederate States patent office, during the month of July, 1862:

No. 79, Robert Bulloch, of South Mills, North Carolina, an improvement in plows.

No. 98, John Cowden, of New Orleans, La., for an improvement in vessels of war.

No. 99, J. A. L'Etendal, of Mobile, Ala., for an improvement in tents.

No. 100, John M. Brooke, of Richmond, for an improvement in vessels of war.

No. 101, James E. Watson, of Petersburg, for an improvement in combined tent and knapsack.

No. 102, John Cummins, of Charleston, S. C., for an improvement in tanning vats.

No. 103, John Cummins, of Charleston, S. C., for an improvement in tanning.—*Rich. Whig.*

WAR MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

Speech from President Lincoln.

He Takes the Responsibility.

Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The immense meeting at the east front of the capitol this afternoon was preceded by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and music from the marine band. The portico and platform were occupied by many ladies, and military, civil and naval officers of distinction.

No ruler of a nation was ever received with more enthusiasm than President Lincoln when he took the platform this afternoon. The multitude swayed with expectation. Thousands looked to him as an oracle. They were burning for one determined sentence, one significant word, one glowing pledge of leadership. All felt that at this juncture such an utterance would ring through the land and be worth ten times ten thousand men. An honest disappointment then fell like rain upon the people when Mr. Lincoln, after taking the responsibility of Gen. McClellan's campaign, positively refused to utter a syllable more. The historic words remained unspoken. Congressmen, governors, and the general throng shared and manifested a genuine regret: nor was the sentiment confined to any party or clique.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Three cheers were given for the President, and, after the band had played "Hail to the Chief," the President, in response to impatient calls, advanced to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I believe there is no precedent for my appearing before you on this occasion, [applause] but it is also true that there is a precedent for you being here yourselves; [applause and laughter;] and I offer, in justification of myself and of you, that, upon examination, I have found nothing in the Constitution against it. [Renewed applause.] I, however, have an impression that there are younger gentlemen who will entertain you better, [Voices, "No, no—none can do better than yourself—go on!"] and better address your understanding than I will or could, and therefore I propose but to detain you a moment longer. [Cries—"Go on! Tar and feather the rebels!"] I am a very little inclined on any occasion to say anything unless I hope to produce some good by it. [A voice—"You can do that: go on."] The only thing I think of just now not likely to be better said by some one else, is a matter in which we have heard some other persons blamed for what I did myself. [Voices—"What is it?] There has been a very wide spread attempt to have a quarrel between Gen. McClellan and the Secretary of War. Now, I occupy a position that enables me to believe, at least, that these two gentlemen are not nearly so deep in the quarrel as some presuming to be their friends. [Cries of "Good."] Gen. McClellan's attitude is such that, in the very selfishness of his nature, he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will, and the Secretary of War is precisely in the same situation.

If the military commander in the field cannot be successful, not only the Secretary of War, but myself, for the time being the master of them both, cannot be but failures. [Laughter and applause.] I know General McClellan wishes to be successful, and I know he does not wish it more than the Secretary of War for him, and both of them together no more than I wish it. [Applause and cries of "Good."] Sometimes we have a dispute how many men Gen. McClellan has had, and those who would disparage him say he has had a very large number, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War insist that Gen. McClellan has had a very small number. The basis for this is, there is always a wide difference, and on this occasion perhaps a wider one, between the grand total on Gen McClellan's rolls and the men actually fit for duty, and those who would disparage him talk of the grand total on paper, and those who disparage the Secretary of War talk of those at present fit for duty. Gen. McClellan has sometimes asked for things that the Secretary of War did not give him. Gen McClellan is not to blame for asking for what he wanted and needed, and the Secretary of War is not to blame for not giving when he had none to give. [Applause, laughter, and cries of "Good."] And I say here, so far as I know, the Secretary of War has withheld no one thing at any time in my power to give him. [Wild applause, and a voice, "Give him enough now."] I have no accusation against him. I believe he is a brave and able man, [applause,] and I stand here, as justice requires me to do, to take upon myself what has been charged upon the Secretary of War as withholding from him. I have talked longer than I expected to, [cries of "No, no, go on,"] and now I avail myself of my privilege of saying no more.

An Order for the Arrest of all Skedaddlers.

The following order has been issued by the War Department at Washington:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 8th.—An order to prevent the evasion of military duty, and for the suppression of disloyal practices:

1st. By direction of the President of the United States it is hereby ordered that, until further orders, no citizen liable to be drafted into the military service shall be allowed to go into a foreign country; and all marshals and military officers of the United States are directed, and all police authorities, especially at the ports of the United States on the seaboard and on the frontier, are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect, and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Major Turner, judge advocate at Washington city, for further instructions respecting the persons so arrested or detained.

2d. Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made shall be arrested by any provost marshal or other United States or State officer, wherever he may be found, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot and placed on military duty for the term of draft, and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of five dollars as a reward to the officer who shall make the arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

3d. The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

[Signed.] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Later from Europe.

[To the Associated Press, North.]

CAPE RACE, August 8.—The steamship Jura, which left Liverpool on Thursday, July 31st, and Londonderry 1st inst., passed this point at 4 P. M., and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The U. S. frigate Tuscarora had suddenly left Southampton. It was believed she was in chase of the steamer Merrimac, which sailed the day before from Plymouth with a cargo of ammunition for the rebels.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—Breadstuffs generally dull. Corn easier and downward, with a decline of 3d per quarter: Mixed 29s; White 32@32s 6d. Wheat quiet; Red Western, 9s@11s 3d; Red Southern, 10s 10d@11s 5d; White Western, 11s 6d@12s; White Southern 12s@12s 6d. Provisions generally inactive.

LONDON.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady.—American stocks steady. Latest sales of Illinois shares was at 41¼@50 discount: Erie 20¼@27.

LATEST PER LONDONDERRY.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Wheat dull and easier. Consols closed at 94@94¼.

Exchanged Officers.

The following among other exchanged officers arrived in Richmond on the 6th inst., and reported at headquarters:

Col. E. C. Cook, 32d Tennessee, Fort Donelson.

Lieut.-Colonel M. B. Carter, 20th Tennessee, Fishing Creek.

Lieut.-Colonel T. F. Winston, 53d Tennessee, Fort Donelson.

Lieut. Thomas Carty, 7th Louisiana, Gaines' Mills.

Colonel J. Drake, 4th Mississippi, Fort Donelson.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Keen, 7th Arkansas, St. Louis.

Lieutenant Colonel B. W. McGavock, 10th Tennessee, Fort Donelson.

Major A. A. Herbert, 8th Alabama, Seven Pines.

☞ Our city yesterday wore a very business-like appearance. Quite a number of stores were opened, and the streets were thronged with pedestrians, male and female. Many of the tiny-footed fugitives who have returned to their homes were out during the day, and altogether, the city reminded us somewhat of the days ere "grim visaged war had reared his wrinkled front."—*Vicksburg Whig, 12th.*

GEN. McCOOK OF THE FEDERAL ARMY KILLED.

Federal Account of his Death.

Arrival of his Remains at Louisville.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

LOUISVILLE, August 8.—The remains of the late Gen. Robert McCook reached here this evening in charge of Capt. Burt and Fuchshulter and eleven of the 9th Ohio. They were received at the Nashville depot by Capt. Dillard's provost guards and escorted to the Galt House. They leave by train in the morning and will arrive at Cincinnati at noon to-morrow.

I have from Capt. Burt the particulars of the death. The brigade left a point fourteen miles below the Tennessee State line for Decherd on the 5th. On the road, General McCook, who was unwell, took the advance in a spring wagon, about a mile in advance