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The Memphis Appeal.

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JOHN R. McCLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN F. DILL.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE!

HEADQUARTERS 3D DISTRICT, VICKSBURG, July 28, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are subject to the action of the Conscript Act, that those who volunteer without waiting to be enrolled under the law, will be allowed to select their own company and regiment, from their State, from among the several corps of this Brigade, composed of the following regiments, viz:

First Regiment Louisiana Artillery—Colonel C. A. Fuller.
Eighth Battalion Louisiana Artillery—Lieut-Colonel W. Pinkney.
Fourth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—Colonel H. W. Allen.
Seventeenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—Col. R. Richardson.
Twenty-sixth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—Col. A. Declouet.
Twenty-seventh Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—Col. L. D. Marks.
Twenty eighth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—Col. Allen Thomas.
Third Regiment Mississippi Volunteers—Col. T. A. Mellon.
Sixth Battalion Mississippi Volunteers—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Balfour.
Company of Sappers and Miners—Capt D. Whistler

By command of Brig.-Gen. M. L. SMITH.
J. F. GOMEZ, A. A. General.
1y29-1m

SPECIAL ORDER No. 23.

HEADQUARTERS WITHERS' LIGHT ARTILLERY, REGIMENT NEAR VICKSBURG, Aug. 4, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given to all members of this regiment absent without proper authority, and overstaying their leaves of absence, so there who have been sent off sick and have failed to present certificates of disability signed by army surgeons, who have been regularly appointed, commissioned, or who have taken the oath of office, or certificates and affidavits from responsible practicing physicians; all soldiers acting as hospital stewards or nurses in hospitals, that if they do not report at once to these Headquarters, they will be brought back in irons and dealt with as deserters. Commanders should spare from their midst those who lack a sufficient share of soldierly pride, or patriotism to get to their oath to serve their country honestly and faithfully. On the return of all such persons, whether voluntarily or otherwise, they will be dealt with in accordance with army regulations. This notice is intended for the information of those now present on duty, who may hereafter procure leaves of absence, as well as advice to present offenders. No person belonging to this regiment will be allowed to procure substitutes except in the most particular and urgent cases, as those persons also to do duty as hired substitutes, ought to have patriotism enough to do duty as volunteers, and those which are not wanted in the regular ranks. Those now on the rolls will be retained at every sacrifice until properly discharged by proper authority.

By order of JAMES P. PARKER, Lieut.-Col. Commanding Wither's Artillery.
JAS. J. CALLOWAY, Act ne Adjutant.
au7-2w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of John Coleman, late of Lafayette county, Miss., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned at the April term, 1862, of the Probate Court of said county, all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be forever barred.

R. G. SMITHER, Administrator.
Oxford, Miss., July 27, 1862.
1y29-law6w

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of R. M. Faires, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the July term, A. D. 1862, of the Probate Court of Yalobusha county, State of Mississippi, on the 7th day of said month, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

MARTHA FAIRES, Administratrix.
J. R. FAIRES, Administrator.
1y14-law6w

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of John Cosby, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the July term, A. D. 1862, of the Probate Court of Yalobusha county, State of Mississippi, that the 7th of said month this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

GEO. W. COSBY, Administrator.
1y14-law6w

NOTICE.

IN the matter of the final settlement of the estate of Matilda Price, dec'd. J. L. Spier, Administrator of the estate of Matilda Price, deceased, this day filed and presented his account of the receipts and disbursements on behalf of said estate, and moved the Court to receive and allow the same as a final account of his administration. Whereupon in pursuance of the statute in this behalf, it is ordered by the Court that said administrator give notice of the presentation of his final account by publication of the same in the Appeal, a newspaper published in the town of Grenada in this State, for four successive weeks, and that citation issue to the residuary heirs of said estate to come forward and show cause, if any they can, why said final account should not be allowed and ordered to record.

Issued July 15th, 1862.
J. F. SAMPLE, Clerk.
1y30-law4w

NOTICE.

IN the matter of the insolvency of the estate of Joseph Eastland, dec'd. On reading and hearing the report of T. B. Turner, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Eastland, dec'd, of the insolvency of said estate, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said administrator make publication to the heirs and devisees, and all persons interested in said estate, for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Weekly Appeal, a newspaper published in the town of Grenada, in this State, to come forward and show cause, if any they can, why said report of insolvency should not in all things be allowed and confirmed as rendered to record.

Issued July 15th, 1862.
J. F. SAMPLE, Clerk.
1y30-law4w

RUNAWAYS IN JAIL!

THERE were THREE NEGROES committed to the jail of Panola county, Miss., who say they belong to Dr. R. B. Crane, of Sunflower county, Miss. Their names are LEM, ELIAS and OWEN. The owner can get them by proving property, paying charges, etc.

J. H. JONES, Sheriff and Jailor.
Panola county, Miss.
1y30-law6w

RUNAWAY IN JAIL!

COMMITTED to the jail of Panola county, Miss., a NEGRO BOY, who says his name is JORDAN, and that he belongs to Charles Purnell, of Sunflower county. The owner is hereby notified to come and take him away.

J. H. JONES, Sheriff and Jailor.
Panola county, Miss.
1y30-law3w

Jailor's Notice.

COMMITTED to the jail of Marshall county, Miss., a NEGRO BOY, who says his name is TOM, and says he belongs to Jack Pope, of Calhoun county. He is about sixteen or seventeen years of age, is black, spare built and weighs about one hundred and twenty pounds.

THOMAS B. PARKER, Jailor.
au7-law3w*

Jailor's Notice.

COMMITTED to the jail of Marshall county, Miss., a NEGRO MAN, named DICK, who says he belongs to William Young, of Pontotoc county, Miss. He is black, with a slight copper tinge, is about thirty or thirty-five years of age, and weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds.

THOS. B. PARKER, Jailor.
au7-law3w*

Jailor's Notice.

COMMITTED to the jail of Marshall county, Miss., a NEGRO MAN, named BEN, and says he belongs to William Metlecks of Panola county, Miss. He is about twenty years old, black, stout and chunky built and weighs about one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty pounds.

THOS. B. PARKER, Jailor.
au7-law3w*

JAILOR'S NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Panola county, Miss., TWO NEGRO BOYS, who say they belong to Fenton Brooks of Holmes county, Miss. Their names are JOHN and JOHN. Dick is twenty three years old and his K. John is twenty years old and a mulatto. The owner is notified to come and take them away.

J. H. JONES, Sheriff and Jailor.
Panola county, Miss.
1y30-law3w

FOR RENT,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, on Main street. Apply to

J. R. COE & BRO.
au13-2t*

LETTER FROM CAMP.

IN CAMP, Miss., August 12.

EDITORS APPEAL: I trust you will pardon this intrusion upon your time and patience, and attribute it to no desire to appear in public on the stage, or to shine in the region of notoriety, but simply to give the readers of your faithful journal some ways'de sketches of battles, scouts and perils, random fancies penned amid the bustle of camp life and the dim clouds of war.

On the 26th ult. Col. Richard A. Pinson, commanding the 1st Mississippi regiment of cavalry, was ordered to march into West Tennessee. In obedience to this order he left Coldwater, eight miles north of Holly Springs, and proceeded to LaGrange, Tenn.: thence to Whiteville, Hardeman county, Tenn. From that point the command moved toward the mouth of Clover creek, on Hatchie river. Having been misled by the guide, the colonel was informed by his advance guard that the enemy had made their appearance in front. He advanced himself and observed the number and position of the enemy. Ascertaining that their force was much larger, and unwilling to sacrifice his little band of gallant men, two hundred in number, he ordered the advance to fall back to his main column. After firing upon our men, without doing any damage, the enemy retired toward Bolivar, Tenn.

Arriving at the ferry, on Hatchie river, about twelve miles from Bolivar, at the mouth of Clover creek, our forces were attacked while the men were hitching their horses among the stumps by about fifty or sixty of the enemy. Col. Pinson immediately dismounted and formed a few of his men on the opposite bank of the river, and opened a galling fire upon the enemy, who made haste to illustrate the homely truth of the old couplet,

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

Three of the enemy were killed and several wounded, among them Capt. Dollins. We lost one man by drowning, Belton Souter, of company E, Capt. Simmons. He was a true Southerner, a loyal rebel and a brave man. Peace to his ashes.

Moving on, the little band of Spartans attacked the enemy wherever they would stand, routed them in Anthony's yard, killed several of them, recaptured five or six prisoners from the hands of the enemy, burnt the railroad bridges and destroyed the telegraph wires.

Altogether, Mr. Editor, this gallant little raid into the very heart of the enemy's country, clearly proves that the Yankees are easily scared—that Tennessee's brave sons are standing on the threshold of their "cabin doors," waiting and praying for the good time coming—when the stars and bars shall wave over their down-trodden country. Never did a brave band of patriot soldiers meet with a warmer welcome. Without stint they threw wide open their hospitable doors and bade their country's friends all hail! Tennessee, though overrun by the vandal hordes of reptile Dutch and negro thieves, is true to the land of Jackson and Polk.

The 7th Kansas regiment, under Col. Lee, and an Iowa regiment, visited Ripley, Tippah county, two weeks ago, broke open the drug stores and dry goods stores, took what they wanted and destroyed many things. They took the Hon. Judge J. W. Thompson prisoner, and carried him to Rienzi. O. Davis, Esq., made his escape, with many other prominent citizens. They run your humble correspondent three times from the sick bed of his little daughter.

Our regiment is in splendid condition, and so is the regiment of Colonel W. H. Jackson, encamped near us. I know the stuff out of which they have been manufactured. I have known many, very many of them from infancy and boyhood, from Haywood and Hardeman and Lauderdale counties, and they are true, brave, good men.

Your friend,
HAYWOOD.

Arrival at Philadelphia of the Gunboat Wissahickon.

The United States gunboat Wissahickon, Commander John DeCamp, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday evening, having left Vicksburg on the 18th of July, and New Orleans on the evening of the 26th.

This gallant little gunboat has been in all the naval engagements on the Mississippi river, from the forts below New Orleans up to and beyond the batteries and forts at Vicksburg, running those heavy batteries, and engaging the famous ram Arkansas. In addition to the regular fights she has been engaged in a score of skirmishes along the river.

While lying at anchor off Grand Gulf, she was fired into at 4 o'clock in the morning by the flying artillery of the rebels, and her 11 inch pivot gun was disabled for sometime; finally it was repaired, and when it was in working order, the rebels were obliged to skedaddle in double quick time. The Wissahickon then opened on the town, and did not cease firing until the rebel nest was broken up, and the entire village knocked down and destroyed. She received more damage here than at any other point on the river. Her pivot gun bears the impress of a solid shot which struck it, the shot breaking into small fragments.

She bears over fifty honorable shot wounds in her hull and spars, while various portions of her show that she has been a target for grape and canister. She is now plugged up and patched from bow to stern outside, and on deck are very many marks of the enemy's attempt to destroy this noble little vessel.

The ram Arkansas also paid her compliments to the Wissahickon in the shape of shot and shell, and the marks are still visible, while the list of brave men who fought the rebal is diminished by death.

The boats, rigging, masts, sails, decks, etc., are terribly cut up with shot; her timbers in many places cracked; the commander's cabin torn up and shattered, and in fact she is a complete wreck. Every gun is disabled; the officers and men tired out and sick; but they all, to a man, want to see this thing out.

One thing seems strange; that is, that this vessel always in the midst of heavy fighting, should lose so few men. Her mortality bill is as follows: Killed, 2; died, 4; left at hospital at Pilot Town, sick, 1. The last is not expected to live. The wounded have nearly all recovered.

Her crew are well drilled and have shown themselves true blues throughout all the battles.

Admiral Farragut sends the Wissahickon home as a fair specimen of the present condition of his fleet. He needs more vessels, and ship carpenters should be at once dispatched to New Orleans to make necessary repairs to the fleet, which is probably at that place by this time. The river is falling rapidly, and the heavy ships are compelled to leave on account of their heavy draught of water. Some Monitors are needed there, and they should be sent down before the stormy weather in the fall sets in.

All the squadron is terribly cut up, and the men need a little rest. A Monitor is worth a half a dozen wooden vessels, and the moral effect is worth something also.

DR. SANDERS.—Many of our citizens are acquainted with Dr. A. L. Sanders, formerly of Paducah, Ky., and for some months a frequent visitor in this city, where he was imprisoned for many weeks; the doctor was so unlucky, after escaping from "Dixie," to be arrested by the Federals and placed in Gratiot prison in St. Louis. We find the following information respecting him in the St. Louis *Republican* of Thursday last: "Dr. A. L. Sanders, who has been for some time in custody, charged with having had something to do with the manufacture of torpedoes for the rebels, yesterday appeared at the provost marshal guard's office, and his case was examined. The evidence was of a character that left no doubt of Dr. Sanders' innocence, and a recommendation for his release was sent in to Gen. Schofield."—*Memphis Bulletin.*

The Dr. must be an expert in proving black is white.

The Will of the Late Senator Broderick.
To the Editor of the New York Herald.]

As counsel for the late Mr. Broderick, in the drawing of his last will and testament, in which he bequeathed to Mr. Geo. Wilkes, of this city, the whole of his landed estate, and as Mr. Wilkes and myself have been maligned and traduced by certain interested and personally irresponsible parties, you will, with your usual kindness, grant me space enough to say that "the will of the late Hon. David C. Broderick has been finally and absolutely confirmed by the supreme court of California," as I am informed by a telegram from reliable authority.

A. A. PHILLIPS.

MARTIAL LAW IN CHICAGO.

An Attempted Stampede to Canada and How it was Stopped.

A System of Passports Adopted.

From the Chicago Times.]

Immediately after the reception, in this city, of the order from the War Department, concerning persons subject to military duty who might contemplate and attempt an escape from the country, in order to avoid the impending draft, C. P. Bradley, Superintendent of the Chicago Police, prepared to enforce the order in all cases that might come within his jurisdiction. The order was received yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, and will be found in the telegraph column of the *Times* this morning. Between that hour and sunset quite a number of men in this city not liking the appearance of things military, hereabouts, prepared to leave for Canada, or some other portion of the globe where drafting is not at present a needful regulation. But unfortunately for those would-be excursionists the vigilant eye of the newly constituted Provost Marshal was upon them. Learning that there would probably be a stampede, at night, by the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroads, Captain Bradley took the precaution to have a posse of his men stationed at each depot, a short time before the departure of the evening train.

Capt. Nelson of the first precinct police was stationed with a posse of the police at the Michigan Central depot, while Sergeant Beade had an inferior force at the Michigan Southern depot. At eight o'clock both trains were entered, and a rigid inspection was had of all outgoing passengers. This resulted in the arrest of thirty men, who had tickets to Detroit, and who were at once taken in custody and marched under guard to the Central police station, for futher examination. A few of those arrested, however, were soon discharged, having furnished satisfactory evidence of their loyalty. Most of them, however, were deemed guilty of attempting to escape from the jurisdiction of the United States, contrary to the order from the War Department. They were accordingly confined in the county jail for the night, and this morning will be conveyed to Camp Douglas, sworn into the service, and made to do military duty for the term specified in the order for the draft. The following are the names of the offenders, together with the amounts of money taken from them:

Patrick Maloney	$ 0.25	P. W. Berry	
Patrick Renton	12.00	Wm Keppen	25.00
Patrick Delaney	5.00	Benjamin Merrill	5.00
John Barnett	41.00	William Long	11.50
A La Due		William Daley	10.00
James Morrell	7.50	Daniel Doran	0.50
Thos. Bolley	43.00	Jas. Connarty	6.25

Two propellers, the Galena and Acme, left this port yesterday afternoon, loaded with passengers, most of whom are supposed to be on their way to another clime. A tug was dispatched last evening in search of these propellers, with orders to bring them to, and take in custody all persons unable to give satisfactory reasons for their departure. This game, however, will be blocked to-day, as a tug carrying a six-pound cannon, will be stationed at the entrance of the harbor, and overhaul every passenger boat and vessel that passes out.

Our citizens may as well bring their minds to a realization of the fact that Chicago is virtually *under martial law.* Captain Bradley is now clothed with the powers of a provost marshal, and in future no male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years will be permitted to leave the city, or on any route leading east, or on any of the lake boats, without a pass from the proper authority.

We find that this sudden arrest of fugitives, in conformity to the new order, will operate as a complete check upon all attempts to escape from the country to avoid the draft. The authorities are in earnest about this matter, and such cowardly sneaking as was manifested last night and during the whole of the past week will be at once stopped.

This running away from duty has been practiced in most instances by wealthy men, while the poor men have been left to become the victims of the draft. In future there will be no more sneaking, no more running away, no matter what may be the wealth of the individual.

The orders from the War Department, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and providing for the arrest of persons guilty of treasonable utterances or attempts to leave the country, will also be found in our telegraphic column.

Yankee Incendiarism—Handsome Residence Burned.

On Friday evening last, shortly after six o'clock, the Yankee pirates now infesting the waters of James river, having witnessed the departure of several of our artillery pieces, landed at "Maycock's" the elegant residence of Mrs. Dr. John Cole, and set fire to the dwelling and all the outhouses. The buildings burned with great rapidity, and before dark scarcely a vestige was left, save the blackened chimnies and a few remnants of charred timber. Mrs. Cole and her children were absent at the house of a neighbor, but her comfortable home, and all the furniture it contained, has fallen a prey to Yankee meanness and malevolence. One or two Confederate batteries were at Maycock's, Friday morning, during the heavy cannonding; and for this reason, doubtless, the demons, who are attempting the subjugation of the South, determined to wreak their vengeance on a defenceless widow and three fatherless children. This is the mode of warfare which the unprincipled Pope has declared it his intention to adopt, and we suppose McClellan is anxious to emulate so bright and shining an exemplar.

The dwelling at Maycock's was one of the handsomest specimens of cottage architecture on James river. It was nearly new, having been built only a few years ago, at a cost of some $15,000. Passengers on the river boats could not have failed to notice the building with its tasteful observatory, on the right hand side going down, a few miles below City Point.

A few servants (very old) were the only occupants of the premises when the vandals landed. About 400 Confederate cavalry reached the place before eight o'clock, but the buildings had then been reduced to ashes, and the villainous Yankee incendiaries had all embarked and joined their piratical fleet.—*Richmond Whig.*

SALT MINE.—We have been shown a fine specimen of salt blown from a salt mine recently discovered within the confines of the Confederacy. The exact location we will not mention for prudential reasons. This salt, in appearance, very much resembles clear crystal rock or white rock candy. When it is pulverized, we dare say it is far superior to any salt ever yet made. The mine is forty feet above tide water, in a valley surrounded by hills of from 80 to 100 feet above tide water. It extends sixteen feet below the surface, eight feet six inches is the greatest depth yet drilled into the rock. Fifteen barrels, 200 lbs. each, have been blasted per day for many days past. Ten barrels of fine salt are prepared by four kettles per day. It will probably cost about fifty cents per sack to haul the salt to a shipping point. The discovery of this mine promises to be of incalculable benefit to the Confederacy.—*Mississippian.*

From Missouri.

A telegram from St. Joseph, August 5th, says the guerrilla leader, Quantrell, seized a descending steamer on Sunday evening and crossed 1,500 men to this side of the river. The military authorities at Fort Leavenworth hearing of the capture, and not knowing Quantrell's strength, sent 400 men to intercept him, all of whom Quantrell captured, and marched on, capturing Liberty, which place Col. Penrick had previously evacuated, escaping into Kansas. He expresses his determination to march to the banks of the Ohio.

CAIRO, August 7.—A skirmish took place yesterday near Point Pleasant, Mo., between the citizens and State troops, in which several were killed on both sides. The citizens had bound themselves to resist the enrollment act. Troops were sent from New Madrid to enforce the law.

WHERE'S THE BLOCKADE?—There can be no impropriety in our stating, what we know to be a fact, that an arrival has recently taken place at a Southern port, which will add greatly to the supplies of the South, and enable the Confederate government to place in the field a very large additional number of armed men. The vessel came in safely, was not at all interfered with by the blockaders, and enables one of Petersburg's citizens to reach home again after a long absence. We hear pleasant news from abroad, but for the best of reasons, withhold it at present. Let the South be of good cheer. The worst of our troubles are numbered with the past.—*Petersburg Express.*

Late and Encouraging from Kentucky.

From the Mobile Register.]

Among the arrivals in our city yesterday, we had the pleasure of meeting J. Stoddard Johnston, Esq., of Kentucky. Mr. Johnston is a nephew of the late General A. Sidney Johnston, and resides near Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., which was one of the localities in which John Morgan found his warmest welcome, and made his longest stay. Having shown his sympathy for the Southern cause rather too strongly to suit the tastes of the Lincoln authorities, Mr. Johnston was compelled to flee the State, in order to avoid arrest and transportation to Camp Chase. He left his home July 20th, about ten days after the departure of Morgan, and with one other companion succeeded in making his escape, coming on horseback to Knoxville, Tenn., by way of Sparta. From Knoxville he came by way of Chattanooga to this point, and proceeded last evening, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, on his way to General Breckinridge's headquarters.

The political and military intelligence which Mr. Johnston brings in regard to the State of Kentucky, is of great importance at this time, and is in the highest degree cheering. He represents the popular sentiment as, in the main, sound and steadily tending, under the influence of Federal usurpations, toward unanimity upon the question of Southern rights. The Union leaders are almost in despair, as to their prospects of maintaining their domination, and are resorting to the most extreme measures, under the dictatorship of General Boyle, military governor. Men of Southern sentiments prudently remain quiet, confident in the hope and belief that their day of deliverance is near, and ready whenever the opportunity is offered to show themselves worthy of their proud ancestry, and to vindicate their fair fame from the aspersions to which they have been subjected, since the Federal occupation of their State.

We are glad to learn that the crops throughout Kentucky are unusually abundant. A large wheat crop has just been garnered, and remains in the hands of the farmers, from the fact that seventy cents per bushel is the highest price offered, and also owing to the obstruction to its transportation in the burning of railroad bridges by Morgan. Old corn is abundant at twenty cents per bushel, and bacon finds no sale at three and four cents per pound.

Mr. Johnston brings much more intelligence, which our space will not permit us to give at length. He confirms in the main the reports of the reaction going on in the Western States, in relation to the war. Recruiting, on the volunteer system, is a failure, even under the stimulus of the high bounties, and in Kentucky not a regiment can be raised, even after reducing the time of enlistment to twelve months.

Letter from Capt. Brown of the Arkansas.

AT MR. LEE'S, 90 MILES FROM HEADQUARTERS, (Near Clinton, La.,) August 7th, P. M.

(COPY.)

GENERAL: I have just met the chief pilot of the late Arkansas. The crew and officers without loss, got on the right bank of the river, (opposite Baton Rouge,) where they blew their vessel to pieces. They succeeded in getting nearly opposite Port Hudson, where they were, my informant THINKS, overtaken by the enemy's horse, the gunboats also pursuing. It is believed that Lieut H. K. Stevens and most of the men, and some few officers must have been made prisoners. Eight men and three lieutenants got over with the pilot at Port Hudson. I fear that a strict pursuit will be made by the enemy on both sides of the river after my unfortunates. The engines totally gave way—the vessel did *not* run ashore in a *log, but would have accomplished* the required work but for defects in the machinery which no one on board could remedy or guard against (of these defects I was aware and ever in fear, though no one could think that they would so soon have ruined everything.)

Let me say one word of comfort for the guerrillas on this side. My poor men—unarmed and seeking food and protection, approached a camp of Confederate guerrillas, near where they landed—and stampeded them at a half a mile distance and never could get in hail! Pray have all such running heroes added to the conscript rolls on both sides. I am deeply moved for fear too probable loss of my brave crew. It is some small consolation to me to know that I could not have by my presence averted the *wearing out* of the engines. A large *sloop* of war attacked in company with the Essex and gunboats. I regret to say that Lieut. Stephens was seriously burned by a grenade with which he fired the ship. As I knew would be proved, he and the officers behaved well. I send this back to night by one of the dragoons whom Gen. Raggles sent with me.

I am, with respect,
I. N. BROWN,
Commander C. S. N.

To Major-General John C. Breckinridge, Commanding, near Baton Rouge.

From East Tennessee—Assassination of Gen. Caswell.

A Knoxville letter to the Mobile *Register*, dated 7th inst., says:

No further dispatches were received up to a late hour this evening from Gen. Stevenson, from which it would be inferred that his forces were in full pursuit of the enemy, and with a fair chance of cutting him off, as it was reported that Barton's brigade, which had been ordered to make a forced march for that purpose, had gained the enemy's rear. It is evident that the battle was a very severe one for the numbers engaged—5,000 on our side and 7,000 on that of the enemy—as one of our regiments alone, Col. Vaught's 34 Tennessee, lost in killed and wounded 100 men, and which captured a battery of the enemy after being twice repulsed. The 34 Tennessee is noted for its fighting material, and we may expect to hear of some most gallant and chivalrous exploits. To-morrow will no doubt bring us further particulars. In the meantime the murder of Gen. Caswell still occupies the public mind. Several persons have been arrested, charged with being accessory to the fact, and among them a negro, said to have been a runaway, and whom the general was endeavoring to secure, when he was killed. This is very improbable, however, as the body of Gen. Caswell was robbed of money and a gold watch, and had a negro committed the murder in a struggle, he never would have stopped to rob the body afterward. This, I apprehend, is all a Union fabrication gotten up by the Lincolnites here to save their necks. It is positively asserted that a Mr. Armstrong reached the general before he expired, and that his dying declaration was, that he was murdered by one of the Bowens, a family of bad repute, and who are well known Union Lincolnites. There is no doubt but that the murderer had his face blacked.

Meeting of European Sovereigns at Berlin.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, August 5.—It has not yet been made generally known, even among those conversant in military affairs, that a great meeting of sovereigns is to take place this summer at Berlin. It is, however, a fact, and one of some moment to us. The Emperor Napoleon will take a prominent part in the proposed council of nations. He will attend it with a fixed policy on his part for keeping the peace of Europe, and for promoting the welfare of Europe in reference to commercial interests with America. The affairs of the whole world will thus come before this high court. Their object, as is stated, is to settle the Turkish, Italian and other European questions; to give countenance to French and Spanish designs in regard to Mexico and Hayti, and to bring about peace in this country, with a view to the restoration of commercial relations therewith.

They will, it is believed, agree upon a policy in regard to the American civil war, which is so destructive of industrious interests everywhere.

The British government will, it is thought by some of our statesmen, keep aloof from open participation in any European action that may seem unfriendly to the United States government, because Great Britain has exposed interests on this continent, and also an exposed commerce on the seas. But the result of the debates and proceedings of the British Parliament upon the proposition for recognition is that both the Commons and the ministry were in favor of it, and upon some specified contingencies. To prevent those contingencies is now the great effort of the government. It is believed that by the 1st of September, or the end of that month, the government can bring, by volunteering and drafting, an ample force into the field. ION.

The Negroes and Abolitionists in Washington.

Correspondence of the New York Express.]

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The announcement published in several of the newspapers to the effect that a negro regiment was forming in this city most certainly was startling news to the old resident population, who, if such is the case, know nothing whatever of the movement. Their ignorance, however, does not in the least argue that such may not be so. Taking into consideration the fact, that numerous government arms have been found hidden away in various negro domicils, the thing looks quite probable. The negroes about here have been so tampered with, fondled and associated with by abolitionists that they are ready and ripe for anything. They will not have a very hard lesson to teach when they begin to instruct them, that the time has arrived that they may with signal impunity arise, and, under protection of abolition principles, kill their former masters with their families. Washington is full of brawny, ugly, demoniac-looking negroes, who swagger about the streets with a most consummate air of personal consequence, hand in glove with men in our midst, who talk with them, eat with them, and pray with them. It is these men who have put into their thick, woolly skulls the notion that they must be soldiers—the equal of the white man, and who instill deeply into their base, ungrateful, black souls, the convictions that a wholesale murder of white men is good for the cause of the country. These things are so, though carried on with the utmost secrecy.

The stamp of hell is planted conspicuously upon the countenances of several impudent, bragging black scoundrels who parade the streets and avenues: but few of the universally "intelligent contrabands" are formed in this mandlin crew. The abolitionists, with all their veneration for that part of the negro population are afraid to trust them. It is found hard to school them into soldier bands—the lessons of generations are hard to rub out. But these defenders of the nation are *imported* stock, penitentiary birds and scrapings of workhouses. That does not matter however—they are representatives of the down-trodden race, and the path of crime they have followed eminently adapts them for the services required of them.

Abolitionists brag of the progress made in schooling the negroes. These persons are worse than their tools. If the expression of their oft-repeated desires could find practical demonstration, a scene of carnage and slaughter right in the heart of this city, would be indulged in, rivaling in ferocity and hate the villainous scenes of St Domingo. Things are approaching a crisis. Men talk seriously of what may be the consequences of these pernicious proceedings. Should it reveal itself much more plainly, flesh and blood will not be able to stand it. There will be trouble here, and the best blood of the citizens of Washington will flow, a token of abolition malice, hate and revenge. In sober seriousness I write that which from my heart I believe true. The negroes here are nearly all armed, and many of them are eager and anxious to use their weapons upon the citizens.

Federal Reports from Memphis.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, August 6, via Cairo, August 8.—The steamers Champion and Y. R. Wilson arrived from Helena this morning, leaving there at 5 P. M. yesterday, but bring no important news, having on board as passengers a number of sick and wounded from Gen. Curtis' army.

Col. Fitch's detachment, sent out to intercept a body of Texan rangers attacking Col. Daniels' wagon trains on Sunday at L'Anguille Crossing, had not returned up to last evening.

It is the opinion of gentlemen here from Arkansas, well acquainted with the country, that between Col. Daniels' 1st Wisconsin cavalry and Col. Fitch's brigade, the Texans can hardly fail being captured or badly cut up.

A messenger was to have arrived from Gen. Veach's detachment, out in search of General Bragg, in this neighborhood, last evening, but has not yet reported.

At last accounts Jeff. Thompson's force was in full retreat. Firing was heard in the direction of his retreat yesterday, and the arrival of a messenger is awaited with great interest.

The steamer Accacia reports about 148 hogsheads of sugar, found hidden a mile and a quarter from the west bank of the river, and taken on board. Two of the enemy found reconnoitering on the bank were captured.

Col. Hovey's 33d Illinois regiment, doing garrison duty at Old Town, twenty-three miles below Helena, have captured five hundred bales of cotton and other property, including one United States wagon lost by Gen. Curtis at the battle of Pea Ridge.

Last Friday a skirmish took place between our cavalry and a Confederate cavalry force twenty-nine miles below Helena. It was quite a brisk affair. We lost one killed and one wounded. The Confederates lost several killed and wounded.

All indications look toward lively times in Arkansas every day.

A lot of Confederate goods, consisting of conscript uniforms, several muskets, pistols, two lots of quinine, cotton, etc., was captured here by the provost general yesterday.

There is a manifest decrease here in the amount of cotton arriving at this point. The war spirit is fast absorbing every other feeling and interest. The people here appear to have but one object to accomplish, and that is the subjugation of traitors.

By passengers just from Memphis I learn that Bragg is marching on Nashville, and that the apparent move on Buell was but a feint.

The secesh are exulting over the supposed impossibility of reinforcing Nelson before Bragg can strike his blow. A secesh prisoner was shot in Memphis on Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock. All is quiet up the Ohio.

☞ A good story is "told" of Captain Atkins, of Wheat's celebrated battalion. Atkins, who is well known as the "Wild Irishman," being six feet two inches in hight, and of the Charley O'Malley school, was formerly of the British Legion in the army of Italy, where, meeting Colonel Wheat, he became so attached to him that he afterwards came over to this country to join him. It was Captain Atkins who led Wheat's battalion at Manassas, after the noble Wheat fell wounded, leading the celebrated charge of the Louisiana Tigers with a bare shillela! In the late battle, in which the glorious Wheat fell, Atkins says, on calling the roll of his company the next morning, but one man answered to his name! "Shure," says Atkins (for thus the story was told me), "that was a sorry report! Divil a man left but meself and the one! However, I immediately proceeded to an election of officers, and the only solitary individual in the ranks was unanimously elected first lieutenant. The next day General Dick Taylor, the chip of 'old Zach,' sez to me—'Atkins, me boy, I noticed ye's yesterday; yer man did splendidly!' 'Didn't they,' says I. 'They did,' sez he, 'and deserve promotion.' Well, then, says I, they've got it, for ivery mother's son of 'em have been put on the staff of Colonel Wheat, in heaven, and the only man left was unanimously elected a lieutenant this morning! With that the general orders me to Richmond to fill up me company with conscripts; so, calling me lieutenant, I gave him strict orders as to the discipline to be observed in me absence, and left him in charge of the company until me return!"

A Partial Blockade.

The navigation of the Mississippi, so far as the Yankees have control of it, is, it seems, to be partially obstructed even to the Federal speculators. The following order has just been issued at Cairo:

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE SOUTH.

All shippers at the port of Cairo, Illinois, will please take notice that the 5th section of the act of Congress of July 13, 1861, provides that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from or proceeding to a State or place declared by the proclamation of the President to be in insurrection, together with the vessels or vehicles, conveying the same, shall be forfeited to the United States.

In mitigation of said acts, the Secretary of the Treasury, being specially empowered, requires all goods of whatever character coming from such States or parts of States, to this port in transit, for whatever point or destination, to be duly permitted before leaving port, under the penalty of forfeiting such goods, together with all such vessels or vehicles conveying the same. With special instructions to this office to diligently enforce such requirements.

By order of W. P. Miller and D. W. Gallagher, special agents United States treasury.

D. ARTER,
Surveyor of the Port of Cairo, Ill.

Yankee Outrages in Nansemond and Isle of Wight.

From the Petersburg Express.]

A gentleman direct from the neighborhood informs us that the Yankee Vandals are roaming the counties of Nansemond and Isle of Wight, stealing negroes, bacon and horses, and arresting every citizen whose loyalty to the Confederate States is known.

The following gentlemen were arrested, some of them manacled, and dragged off to the Rip Raps: Jas Dillard, R. Bev. Hunter, James M. Holland, Wm. Lawrence, Alexander Ashburn, Robert R Pinner, Addison Ashburn, Captain Charles Holland, J. Y. Connell, Charles Sumner and David P. Wright. The two latter were placed in irons, and marched off under a file of Dutch Yankees from Pennsylvania.

From Mr. Dillard, the Yankees stole some eight or ten thousand pounds of bacon and lard, and then carried him to the Rip Raps, because he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government.

Messrs. Ashburn and Pinner were arrested upon the charge of having purchased bacon for the Confederate government.

The Rev. Putnam Owen, of the Baptist church, was arrested last Sunday at Windsor, Isle of Wight, and Alex. Ashburn, postmaster at Windsor, and Robt. R. Pinner, assistant postmaster, were arrested at the same time.

In many instances, the Lincoln thieves have swept everything from the premises they visted, not leaving the females and children of the family a pound of meat, or a single horse.

A perfect reign of terror prevails in some portions of Nansemond and Isle of Wight counties, and the people are leaving their homes by night, and secreting themselves in the forests during the day so that they may escape the clutches of the invaders, and reach, if possible, the Confederate lines, which do not now extend beyond Blackwater. No more true or loyal people than those who are now beneath the despot's heel in that section live in the Confederate States, and they complain greatly that the Government does not extend them some protection.

The loss to the Confederate States in bacon and lard, in that section, will be immense.

BACK AGAIN.—A valuable servant man, who is a superior blacksmith, owned by Wm. Harrison, Esq., of Prince George county, returned to the home of his master Wednesday night, after some three or four weeks captivity among the Yankees. He was carried off by a lot of Lincoln's hirelings, and entreated to be let alone at the time, but the captors were deaf to his entreaties. He says the negroes now in McClellan's camp are overworked and poorly fed, and will all return if they get an opportunity. A little experience among the Yankees convinces the negroes that their new masters are a most hypocritical, deceptive set, and that, in reality, they do not care a button for the poor slave about whom they prate so loudly. We think in time, the Yankees will rue the day they ever interfered