Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 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.

BRIG. GEN. CLARK.

The country will be rejoiced to learn that this officer, so severely wounded at Baton Rouge, will probably recover. A private letter from Jackson says: I am happy to inform you that glorious, gallant General CLARK, Mississippi's noblest soldier, has a good chance for recovery. He is still a prisoner at Baton Rouge, where he is receiving every attention and kindness. That God may speed and prosper his recovery is the prayer of thousands of true hearts.

WORK TO DO.

The necessities of the "Universal Yankee Nation" has compelled an abrogation of the order lately promulgated at Memphis against the purchase of cotton. The speculators will soon be at work again, under the following:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 68.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, }
MEMPHIS, TENN., August 11, 1862. }

The following orders have been received from department headquarters, and published for the benefit of all concerned:

In pursuance of orders from the headquarters of the army at Washington, all restriction on the sale of cotton, and prohibition of the payment of gold therefor, are hereby annulled. Every facility possible will be afforded for getting cotton to market. By order of Major-General U. S. Grant.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, A. A. Gen.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.

J. H. HAMMOND, A. A. Gen.

No more deadly blow to the interests of our enemy can be struck than the rigid enforcement of the policy heretofore pursued in not permitting the staple to fall into his hands. They need it, and must have it to prevent their white slaves from becoming a government charge. The Memphis *Bulletin* boasts that under this order "thousands and tens of thousands of bales of cotton will soon find their way into market." Let the rangers see that all such expectations are disappointed!

☞ It is stated that about fifty or sixty per cent. of the gold on the Golden Gate steamer was insured.

COTTON IN PHILADELPHIA.—Cotton was sold in Philadelphia, on the 25th ult., at the immense rate of 55 cents per pound.

☞ Col. M. C. Galloway, of the Memphis post office, was in Chattanooga on the 9th inst., en route for Richmond.

☞ The Richmond *Whig* says the demand for Confederate bonds continues very active, and sales are made daily at 100 for the 100 M.'s, and 101 interest for the 15 M.'s.

WHAT A FALL WAS THERE!—A New Orleans correspondent says that General Neal Dow, the author of the Maine liquor law, but who is now in command of Fort Jackson, New Orleans, likes mint julips about as well as anybody.

ZARVONA.—A returned prisoner, coming from Baltimore, states that he understood, before his departure, that Col. Zarvona, the hero of the St. Nicholas, would be released under the cartel exchange agreed upon by the two governments.

☞ The Knoxville *Register*, of August 7th, says that General Humphrey Marshall was in that city the day previous. His forces are guarding the important salt works and lead mines at Saltville and Wythville, in Virginia.

ILLINOIS.—The Chicago *Times* states that eight hundred companies have already been tendered to the adjutant-general of that State, under the recent calls of the President, giving an aggregate of sixty-seven thousand and two hundred men.

☞ The New York *Express*, of the 7th, says that Gen. Burnside's division is reported at Aequia Creek, on the Potomac, a few miles from Fredericksburg, which will be one of the points of advance toward Richmond. The division is reported as considerably reinforced.

☞ An advertiser in one of the Memphis dailies gives notice that he is anxious to purchase a copy of our paper daily. He can have it by paying $1.50 per month and the postage—we not assuming any responsibility for the irregularity of the mails. Apply at our counting room.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—We have been placed under repeated obligations by Mr. Childers, the gentlemanly and efficient mail agent of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, for the latest Northern papers. Through his exertions we have been almost daily supplied, and our readers furnished with the latest from Yankeedom, ahead of those of any other journal in the Confederacy. The government has no more faithful or accommodating agent in its service.

TAXATION IN NEW ORLEANS.—Butler has levied a tax on corporations and individuals, amounting to $312,716 25, to support the poor of New Orleans; also a tax of $29,200 on the cotton brokers of the city for the same object. The distinguished attention paid to this class of the business community, is a special recognition of the fact of their having aided the Confederate government, and advised the planters to ship no cotton to New Orleans. A large amount of property is advertised to be sold for taxes.

BOYS, BE VIGILANT.—Referring to the late cotton order issued at Memphis, the abolition organ says: "In some portions of Fayette, Tipton, and Shelby, there are large quantities of the very best cotton, and we expect the planters to avail themselves of the present favorable circumstances and bring their respective portions of the staple to market, receiving therefor gold or greenbacks, at their option." Let our partisans remember that, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

☞ The Federal War Department announces that although there are on the rolls drawing pay over 600,000 enlisted men, the number actually on duty does not exceed 363,000. The other 250,000 comprise the wounded, sick and absent on furlough. It is estimated that more than 100,000 are absent on furlough, which says a Northern exchange, "were obtained in a great many instances, by the solicitations of the very same politicians who have been systematically denouncing the generals and the government for not pushing forward the war with more vigor and rapidity."

THE IMPORTANCE OF A SUDDEN ADVANCE.

Every day as well as every indication from the North, serves to impress upon us not only the importance but the absolute necessity of a formidable forward movement of our armies and the repossession of our lost ground before the forces of the enemy shall be strengthened in overwhelming power by the new lines. There is no longer any room to doubt that LINCOLN will very speedily get all the troops he has called for, and to resist successfully their overrunning our country, will tax the patriotism as well as the bravery and muscle of our people. The South should, nay must, put forth all her available strength and draw upon all her resources to check the advance of the Northern hordes that will be hurled upon us the coming fall.

As yet our people have only had a foretaste of the troops. The horrors and miseries are yet in store for them, if the Yankees in redoubled force, are permitted to march into and infest our country. They threaten to, and if not prevented by the strong arms of our brave men, will come down upon us with overwhelming power, marching from the northern border of the Confederacy to the Gulf of Mexico. We do not wish to excite the fears of our people, but we do wish to warn them in time, in order that they may provide against the disasters threatened them. The North has as yet taxed lightly her energies and her resources, especially her resources in men, and there is much truth which we may study to advantage in the following remarks of the New York *Times*: Speaking of the feeling and state of affairs at the North it says:

While public enthusiasm is at a low ebb, it is difficult for us to understand our true position. It cannot for a moment be denied that we have been out-generaled, and met with reverse in military affairs during the past few months. A cloud has risen and shed its dark shadows over our present (not future) prospects. Doubt is depicted in the countenances of those formerly the most sanguine. The army which was so long "all quiet on the Potomac," is now, as circumstances will admit, all quiet on the James. Progress is at a stand-still, and the only effort made is to "hold our own," or to guard against the spring for which the enemy have received.

We do not for a moment doubt the ability of our army to hold at bay the legions of Jeff. Davis. The object of the call for extra troops is to push forward more vigorously the war, and at once to crush out each vestige of the rebellion.

When we come to penetrate beneath the surface of the general "aspect of affairs," we have greater reason to hope than doubt. Our army before Richmond has been matched with the strongest force that the rebellion can muster at any one point; in short, we know the strength of the South, and can prepare to meet it. Our resources are, as yet, but half developed; we have not even put forth our strongest inconveniences. Business operations are unstayed, money is plenty, and we have as yet made no sacrifices comparatively. The absence of the men, even, that compose our large army is not missed beyond the immediate circle of friends. The treasury is in good condition; and "public stocks" are worth a premium, instead of being below par, as they were at the time Buchanan's term of service expired. There is a force behind, which once aroused, will be sufficient to utterly conquer the South. As a nation, we have been asleep, but it is the sleep that forestalls vigor for the giant task before us.

The plow has been left in the furrow; no grain unreaped for the want of a laborer; no anvil silent for the want of an arm to wield the hammer. All move on as in the days of peace. Not so with the South. Every available means is brought into requisition—all is concentrated in the present struggle. The moment we have a sufficient force in the field to take Richmond and overthrow the rebel Capitol, we have the upper hand of the rebels, and have only to press it heavily upon our disheartened foes—aye, "press them to the wall." Again, the putting of negro labor in our use in digging "intrenchments," etc., will give new heart and muscle to our over-taxed soldiers, and it will at the same time be the means of detracting from the strength of our enemy, affording a double source of profit to us, which makes it essentially politic. What is wanted is a waking up to our true condition. The people in the North are not lacking in patriotism or means, neither are they going to be backward in individual efforts when they are made perfectly to understand that much devolves upon them severally. They have not yet comprehended that fact in full, believing that there were enough to enlist who are anxious to do so, and had nothing else to do; but when they learn that they are called to the rescue, that there is a principle at the bottom of this thing, they will unitedly put their shoulders to the wheel. It is a gross and clumsy piece of machinery, this of war-making, and it takes long to start it, but its momentum, when once it shall be started, will prove to be irresistible.

In view of the state of affairs here foreshadowed, it behooves the South, without delay, to throw into the field every available man within her borders, make a bold push for the northern boundary of our territory, meet the enemy at the threshhold, and thus save our homes and country from further pillage and devastation. Supineness and inaction now are the sure precursors of subjugation and ruin.

THE FEDERAL SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

At last, though unwillingly, the Federal journals begin to admit the difficulties their arms will have to encounter in their "on to Richmond" movement, and we must confess some of their lamentations are lugubrious enough. A twelve month's teaching, however, has made them observant and calculating.

Of McCLELLAN's position a correspondent says: "A month ago I stated it did not afford a suitable base of operations against Richmond, and that fact is now tardily admitted by the administration journals." At least such is the admission of the New York *Times*, which says: "It will be quite impossible for McCLELLAN to advance against Richmond, even with a largely augmented force;" and adds:

The reason of this is, that during the month that has elapsed since McClellan arrived there, while our administration has done nothing of any account to help McClellan, the rebels on their part have been working like beavers. They have finished the work on the cordon of forts and intrenchments which had been commenced in positions so as to completely surround their capital. These forts are said on good authority to amount to twenty-eight in number, and to resemble the forts around Washington. If this is true, the defenses of the rebel capital are as strong as those of our own. While doing this, they have been erecting batteries all along the James river, in the Potomac river style, and building iron mailed steamers at Richmond; while their troops, in great force, now surround McClellan on all sides. His position is one whose availability for the purpose for which our army is on the Peninsula is more than dubious.

A letter to the Chicago *Times* from Washington thinks that the administration has decided not to send POPE to reinforce McCLELLAN, but rather to send him toward Richmond overland, that is by way of Orange and Gordonsville. The writer, however, does not anticipate much success to result. "The route appears plain enough on the map," but "*it will prove the most impracticable of the two.* The distance from Washington is 150 miles. The army would have to march with both flanks exposed, and with its rear unprotected, since it would be impossible to keep that long distance guarded."

Federal prospects, according to their own showing, are not very flattering. "On to Richmond" is a hard road to travel, and rendered none the easier by the presence of the bayonets of the Confederate army.

☞ The Confederate (Texas) *News* says that incendiaries are trying to burn down the town of Jefferson, Texas. Lately there has been several destructive fires.

☞ The Boston *Post* says: "Now that General Hunter devotes most of his leisure moments to the negro schools, the Charleston *Mercury* has brought back its Hoe press from the interior, and flaunts its braggart treason securely and regularly."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Late Battle in Virginia.

MOBILE, August 11.—A special to the Advertiser and Register dated Richmond, August 13th, says:

In the battle near Cedar Run, only ten thousand Confederates were engaged against fifteen thousand Federals. Gen. A. P. Hill came up at dark and assisted in the pursuit.

Colonel Cunningham, Major Leniere and Captain Morgan of this State, were killed.

During the engagement a Confederate and Federal regiment locked bayonets, and after a desperate fight the Federals fled.

Our loss is estimated at eight hundred; the enemy's much heavier.

From Middle Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, August 13.—Prisoners from Nashville, *via* Huntsville and Stevenson, report the roads lined with Federal troops and all the bridges strongly guarded. Our guerrillas are a constant source of annoyance.

A train *en route* from Stevenson to Huntsville was fired into and three Yankees killed.

Everything outside of Huntsville is a scene of desolation. Houses deserted and sacked, and fields laid waste.

Gen'ls Buell and Rousseau have twenty thousand men in the vicinity of Huntsville, and five hundred negroes are intrenching the north side of the town. Four hundred negroes and a large force of soldiers, are fortifying Stevenson.

The enemy have rebuilt the bridges and restored the broken track on the railroad from Nashville to Huntsville and Bridgeport.

MEMPHIS INTELLIGENCE.

The opening of the grog shops in Memphis is already beginning to result in more drunkenness, and consequent crime, than has ever been known in the city. The police say they never saw so many drunken men, staggering, roaring and lying about the streets, as they witnessed on the 12th, and so prevalent has become the nuisance that both daily papers are calling upon the authorities to suppress it. The *Bulletin* states that "the permission to open saloons was granted by the military authorities as a means of increasing the revenue of the city," or, in other words, that the concession was actuated by mercenary motives; and the same journal adds: We are certain we speak the sentiments of our citizens of all classes, rich and poor—for we have been spoken to by numbers upon the subject—when we say that they did not wish the saloons, under the circumstances in which we are placed, to be opened. They looked upon it as a mistaken policy, sure to result in evil—as it is doing. If extraordinary means must be used to fill the city treasury, they prefer that they should be used in some other form than one that leads to debauchery, insult and riot.

The *Bulletin* is again urging the inefficiency of the fire department. The steam engine is at the shop for repairs, and it has been ascertained that the principal parts are greatly worn, while the engine and boiler are almost entirely useless. In the absence of the best hand engines, which were taken away, the city is certainly in a helpless condition.

The crimes in the city on Tuesday were enormous. Mr. E. E. Clark had a fine horse and buggy stolen from the alley in the rear of Mosby & Hunt's building; an attempt was made to rob the dwelling of Mrs. Steward, corner of DeSoto and Linden streets, which proved unsuccessful, as the old lady drove off the three ruffians who were after her *gelt*; and numerous other misdemeanors were attempted, or committed. The Recorder had twenty-six cases before him, and collected one hundred and twelve dollars in fines.

The invaders have made a wholesale descent upon private personal, real estate, and other valuable property, all of which they are using for their own purposes. By the aid of their Paul Pry commissioners, traitorous citizens, they have seized upon great numbers of houses, stores, etc., which they rent, exacting payment in advance. To what purpose the income is applied has not been divulged.

The Yankees still continue to be uneasy, and are pushing forward their fortifications as rapidly as possible. All the negroes they can possibly lay hands upon, with many of their soldiers, are busily employed. The negroes, however, are not good workers under their new task-masters. We observe one Northern letter writer says "ten of them will not do as much work, even under a Southern sun, as one soldier.

All our information agrees as to the utter stagnation of business. Trade continues confined to the traffic in the necessaries of life. The disappointment of the Yankee horde of speculators has been great, as the city is full of merchandize and wares of every description, for which there is no local sale, and of course there is no considerable trade, beyond a little smuggling, with the interior.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

The Chicago *Times* and *Tribune* printing offices are each enlisting a company to serve during the war.

Rear-Admiral Foot has gone to Washington to take charge of the bureau of equipment and recruiting. His health is nearly restored, but he still uses crutches.

It is denied that Secretary Seward has made remonstrances against the presence of a French fleet in the Gulf of Mexico.

At our latest advices great preparations were making at Cincinnati to receive the remains of Gen. McCook.

Van Buren, Webster, Benton, Calhoun, and Cass were all born in 1782, of whom the last alone survives.

The Ohio *Statesman* boldly charges that the Republican-Abolitionists are in the habit of calling all who differ from them politically, secessionists and secret traitors, and that special lists are to be made out of their political opponents, and from these the drafts are to be made.

The colored people of New Albany, Indiana, have been ordered to quit the place.

The Portland *Press* last week stated that seven of the nine regiments that Maine was to furnish were then full, and that the other two would be in camp on Saturday night.

The letter writers at Washington say that such precautionary measures have been taken by the authorities, that it is impossible to obtain anything of a contraband character.

The commissioners appointed under the act of Congress to superintend the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, have resolved to adjourn on the 16th inst.

☞ The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 14th says: "Lee Daniel, well known in our telegraph office for years past, but now of Grenada, sent us twenty dollars, to be applied to the Vicksburg rel ef fund.

From Gen. Loring's Command.

A business letter to the *Republican*, dated Giles Court House, August 6th, has the following postscript:

"Gen. Loring's forces have made an advance movement toward Pack's Ferry. Some skirmishing near there to-day, but have not heard the result. A fight expected to-morrow."

Passengers from Dublin last night report that the skirmish alluded to above was entirely with artillery, and resulted in the killing of nineteen of the enemy and the wounding of a large number, without the loss of a man on our side. The enemy evacuated their position after burning their boats and destroying a quantity of stores, and retreated in double quick. Our army at the latest accounts was in close pursuit and expected to overtake them Thursday evening or yesterday.—*Lynchburg Republican, 8th.*

The Fight at Tazewell.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Confederacy.]

MORRISTOWN, August 8.—The enemy has been met and defeated—in fact routed; but it has not been as extensive an engagement as at first supposed; neither has there been the *cutting to pieces* of this regiment and that battalion, as stated. The fight was a gallant one while it lasted, which, according to the general's dispatch, was about four hours. The enemy were getting bold in the vicinity of our forces, and was gradually extending his lines and committing depredations upon the property of private citizens; so Gen Smith ordered an attack to put a check upon his movements. The skirmish of Col. Ashby's cavalry some days ago was the forerunner of a movement on him, and shout after shout went up from the ranks of men almost disheartened that our government would not let them have a brush. As I learned, the 3d Georgia and 4th Tennessee were in advance and waded Clinch river, which, being swollen a little, came up to their arm pits.

It is impossible to draw the Yankees in a fair open field fight, but they are always found in strong position as in this instance. Two miles from, and overlooking Tazewell, is a ridge called Walden's, and is the scene of several little artillery duels between the opposing forces. Here Gen. Stevenson, with his brigade, consisting of the 11th Tennessee, 4th Tennessee, 42d Georgia, 5th Georgia battalion, and Zeiser's battery, with the Eufala artillery, met the enemy. Taylor's brigade acted in conjunction. All went to work to dislodge the enemy, and with such a furor did they attack him, that in a few hours the Federals, consisting of about three brigades, turned and fled, the majority at a run, and some in great disorder. The 10th Ohio was the only regiment that left in any manner appertaining to good order. As usual, they left a good portion of their dead on our hands, taking seven or eight wagon loads off previous to their defeat.

We have *not* captured any artillery, as announced, neither did the 3rd Tennessee regiment lose 109 men in killed and wounded as reported, but they fought gallantly, and I have been told that had they been supported, would have taken the enemy's guns in a charge made by them. Captain Carput's battery did fine execution, and poured the shot and shell into their disordered column as they put out in double-quick for the Gap. Forty prisoners were captured, a good many stand of arms, and some commissary stores. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon of the 11th Tennessee regiment (Colonel Rains,) was captured by the enemy.

I cannot call this a battle, as it does not come up to my idea of what a battle is; I denominate it more like a heavy skirmish. I have asked as high as fifty persons what our losses are, and after putting myself to the trouble of comparing all statements, I strike a balance of 9 killed and 30 or 40 wounded.

The loss of the enemy is variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. It was a brilliant affair, and reflects great credit upon our arms. It has come like a thunderbolt on the Unionists in this section, who were making their boasts of soon shaking hands with their Federal friends. It has relieved a large section of country from the depredations of a ravaging foe. The boasted threat that this railroad would soon be in their hands, coupled with the congratulatory promise of Andy Johnson to dine with his tory friends, is all exploded now, and pray "*where now is heard the Scream of Montgomery's eagle?*"

The Federals fled to the Gap, and our forces now occupy Tazewell. They have advanced in a few days, over twenty miles in the enemy's front, and I should not be surprised if this affair, small as it appears to be, will cause Gen. Morgan to leave Tennessee, and let his hoped for junction with Buell go by the board. The decisive battle of East Tennessee is yet to come off, and Buell is now "trying not to try"—not to find out where to attack us, but how to avoid it and get safely away.

Honor to the Brave.

The following tribute of the government is in recognition of a feat of successful gallantry that ranks among the most brilliant of the war:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, }
NAVY DEPARTMENT. }
RICHMOND, August 4th, 1862. }

Commander ISAAC N. BROWN, C. S. N., commanding steam sloop "Arkansas," Vicksburg, Miss.

SIR: Your official report of the engagement of the 15th ultimo, between the screw sloop "Arkansas," under your command, and the enemy's fleet before Vicksburg, together with the details of the loss sustained by your ship, have been this day received.

Upon the receipt of your telegraphic dispatch, announcing this achievement, the following response was made:

Lieutenant-Commanding ISAAC N. BROWN, C. S. N., commanding the ARKANSAS, Vicksburg, Miss.

RICHMOND, July 18, 1862.

Your telegram announcing the action between the sloop-of-war Arkansas under your command, and the enemy's fleet before Vicksburg, has been received, and I am requested by the President to express, in behalf of the country whose cause you have nobly sustained, his thanks to yourself, your officers and crew.

For gallant and meritorious conduct you are promoted, and made a commander for the war.

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy."

A grateful country, while deploring the loss of the gallant dead who fell upon this memorable occasion, will place their names upon the roll of her heroes, and cherish them with respect and affection.

You will please furnish the department with a perfect list of your officers and crew, in order that their names may become known to the country and the service which they have so signally served. I am respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
[Signed] S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Jewish Patriotism Vindicated.

The author of the following overheard some remarks against the patriotism of members of the Jewish persuasion, made in this city, a few days since, and wishes to correct what he considers a prevalent impression. We insert it with pleasure, as we have never had any reason to doubt the statements he makes:

VAIDEN, MISS., August 13, 1862.

EDITORS APPEAL: * * * * * I feel my duty to correct this matter, and propose to bet you, or anybody else, one hundred dollars that, according to our population, we have more volunteers in the army than any other denomination. Furthermore, according to the same ratio, we have more officers in the army, and have contributed more liberally of our substance to the support of the army and government than any other class of citizens. It may be true that amongst the floating population of Memphis, like that of any other city, there may be an indifference as to which side wins; but in this nor any former war have we had an Arnold, Andy Johnson, Campbell or Nabers, professing Jewish faith. On the contrary, all of the prominent Jews, such as Hyams and Benjamin of Louisiana, Phillips of Alabama, Major Mordical of North Carolina, Myers of Virginia, and a host of others, have proven themselves not only true to, but eminently worthy of, the country of their birth or adoption.

Respectfully, S. H.

CAPTURED ARMS.—Among the trophies from the recent battle-fields are a lot of burnt muskets, some ten thousand in number, which have been brought to this city and laid on the sidewalk of Seventh street, near the Confederate Arsenal. Some of the barrels were exposed to such a hot fire that they melted together. A number of them bear the appearance of having been used in battle, and were doubtless the arms thrown aside after the battle of Seven Pines. Many of the barrels, and other parts of the guns, can be made of use. The Confederates captured in the late battles about thirty thousand stand of muskets and two thousand small arms, many of which were broken and disfigured. During the series of engagements that took place in front of Richmond fifty men belonging to the celebrated Pennsylvania Bucktail regiment came out of a swamp entirely unarmed and surrendered themselves up as prisoners. These worthies, on leaving home were armed in the best manner, and the party alluded to doubtless buried theirs in the ground rather than let them fall into the hands of our men. No doubt as the searching now going on for concealed arms continues, many valuable specimens of Yankee ingenuity will be exhumed.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

☞ Referring to the machinery of the Fire department at Memphis, the *Bulletin* says:

Our best hand engines were taken from us before the Confederates left the city, one of the most expensive of them, when we last heard of it, was standing with the hose belonging to it, out in the sun and storm on a common near Grenada, Miss.

Can anybody inform us whether this is the case at present?

A Long and Bloody War.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

The longest war recorded in history, if not the most destructive and important, was that waged for a hundred and eighty-two years against their Spanish invaders by an Indian tribe, or rather nation, called the Araucanians; occupying the southeastern part of South America. In a recent Chilian work now before us, we find a sketch of this obstinate struggle, from which we gather the following facts:

In the year 1540, the celebrated Pizarro having made himself master of Peru, sent Pedro de Valdivia, one of his most able civil and military followers, to make the conquest of Chili, who, at the head of 150 Spaniards and a body of Peruvian auxiliaries, penetrated into the heart of the country, conquering the brave Araucanians in numerous battles, and finally in a great plain in which he found the huts of 20,000 Indians, laying in 1541 the foundation of Santiago, the present capital of the republic. He also founded another important city, to which he gave his own name. After nine years' fighting he made himself master of all the northern part of Chili, which he divided among his soldiers. In the midst of his brilliant triumphs as he thought them, a grand reverse, and death itself awaited him; for in 1552 Caupolicon, the great Araucanian chief, won a signal victory over him, taking him prisoner and putting him to death. A heroic Araucanian youth named Lautaro commanded the native forces in this battle, and afterward conducted them from victory to victory, till, being surprised in his camp, he was taken prisoner and shot with arrows, with all his party. In 1557 the new Spanish governor, Mendoza, invaded the territory of Araucanians at the head of a powerful army, and conquered them in three bloody battles. Caupolicon venturing to attack him at a certain place whose Mendoza had founded the city of Canete, his forces were annihilated, himself taken prisoner and put to death by impaling and shooting him with arrows.

After these disasters, the Araucanians withdrew to the mountains, when the Spaniards, in exploring the country, came to Chilos, a large island on the southwest of Chili, 129 miles long and 36 wide. The celebrated poet, Ercillany Zuniga accompanied the expedition, and was the first to put his foot upon the island. The only epic of the South American continent is the "Araucana," some of which he wrote on the bark of trees, and in which he described the country, the Araucanians, and the feats of the military expedition. Readers of Don Quixote remember Cervantes' allusion to this poem. The death of Caupolicon, first in the memory of his countrymen, aroused them to seek new vengeance on their invaders. Flying to arms, and led on by the oldest son of their former chieftain, they were finally routed, when their general took his own life to escape the fate of his father. One Spanish governor succeeded to another for half a century or more, all of whom made war upon the Araucanians, but were unable to subdue them, while native chiefs and commanders were raised up of equal heroism with Caupolicon, who defeated the Spaniards, and taking possession of their towns and cities, and driving back their invaders, established their boundary far to the North. In 1641 the Spanish governor, the Marquis de Valdes, after a hundred years' war, made a treaty with the Araucanian chieftain Lincopichin, which secured peace till 1655, when war broke out again, which raged at intervals till 1722, when a treaty was concluded which established the boundaries of Arauco, and at the same time recognized the independence of the nation.

A more warlike race never existed: even at this day they maintain their independence, and within three years past have been at war with the Chilians, and fought several successful battles. The Chilians of the present day, as well as the old Spanish cavaliers, are ready to do them honor. The government paper published at Santiago is called "El Araucano," "the Araucanian," as though the Chilians were only a continuation of the old native race, and the republic only old "Arauco" under a new name. The Chilian writer, whose pages we have consulted, pays this tribute to their heroism and love of country: "The Araucanians, seeing the danger to which their country and liberty were exposed, flew to arms, and swore they would die before they would be slaves. History does not present us with the example of another war so obstinate and cruel as that which these valiant Araucanians fought out with so much glory and under so many disadvantages, conquering their invaders in regular fought battles, killing their generals, destroying their fortifications, and never laying down their arms except by truces and treaties, by which the Spaniard contrived to advance in securing to himself the possessions which he had gained in the Araucanian territory, although at the cost of more blood and treasure than had been expended in the conquest of all America, without, after all, subjecting the Araucanians to the Spanish domination."

In character the Araucanians are courageous and heroic lovers of their country, and prodigal of life when their liberty is in peril, which is considered by them as essential to existence. They are discreet, generous and faithful in their conduct, but at the same time superstitious, and grow up in all the vices incident to the savage life they lead. Civil government, properly so called, does not exist among them, all being divided into a great number of independent tribes. They believe in the immortality of the soul, and recognize the existence of a Supreme Omnipotent Being, and various inferior divinities, but render to no one any external worship.

No census has ever been taken of the Araucanians, but they are not supposed to exceed 50,000. Though a handful as they are, they succeeded in maintaining a bloody and destructive war with one of the greatest powers of modern times for a period of one hundred and eighty-two years.

MARTIN VAN BUREN AS AN AUTHOR.—The Albany (N. Y.) *Argus*, in its notice of the death of ex-President Van Buren, says:

He devoted the latter part of his life to the composition of the history of the Democratic party since the formation of the government. He had carried it down to the year 1837, when his final sickness closed his labors. He had approached the era of his own administration, which was most interesting to him, and of which he was most able to treat.

A HINT FOR OUR GENERALS.—Crops are reported very promising in Missouri and the States adjoining on the North.

☞ Five hundred and forty-nine bales of cotton arrived at Boston on Tuesday from Liverpool.

☞ The Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society of St. Louis, have appropriated $200 to aid the people of Ireland.

☞ The funeral of ex-President Van Buren was largely attended. Governor Morgan, of New York, Hon. Governor Kemble and others were mourners at Kinderhook on the occasion.

☞ John C. Rives, the publisher of the *Congressional Globe*, has contributed $14,000 to the raising and equipping of the 1st regiment of the District of Columbia.

☞ During the past month the issue of nickels from the mint at Philadelphia was over three millions and a half of coins. The rush for them has been extremely urgent.

☞ Lieutenant Samuel S. Seward, son of Hon. W. H. Seward, has been promoted to the position of aid-de-camp, with the rank of captain, and assigned to the duty with Major-General Ord, of the army of the Mississippi.

☞ The Prince Louis Phillippe Albert d'Orleans, Count de Paris, was born August 24th, 1838; his bride, Marguerite Maria Theresa Henrietta, daughter of the Duchess of Parma, was born January 1st, 1847.

☞ The New York *Evening Post* says that the old Stuyvesant pear tree, in Third avenue, corner of Thirteenth street, bears this year a quantity of fruit. The tree is more than two hundred years old.

☞ The organization of the 24 regiment of militia was effected on the 8th inst., by the election of the following field officers: W. J. Owen, of Yallabusha, colonel; J. A. Martin, of Calhoun, lieutenant-colonel; Fleet C. Mercer, of Holmes, major; W. F. Cole, of Holmes, adjutant.—*Mississippian.*

YANKEE OUTRAGES IN RAPPAHANNOCK.—The Yankee vassals in Rappahannock county, released from the rules of army decorum by the late order of General Pope, have been indulging their cruelty and wantonness with a high hand. Among other villainies recently perpetrated by them is an act which must stigmatize them forever. They first deprived a highly respectable citizen, Mr. Charles Green, who is sixty-five years of age, of all his negroes, and then horsewhipped him for proclaiming Southern sentiments.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

General Butler's Congratulatory Order.

The subjoined order of the brute and liar, must have been penned by his tool, of Butler's *Delta*, it is so replete with Yankee strategy, namely, lies. It came from the same hand evidently that indicted the brilliant victory of McClellan in Virginia, in which he drove the rebels from their last strongholds, capturing 50,000 prisoners, etc. This, too, would be a nice thing in Europe, and at the North, *if anybody believed it:*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New Orleans, La., August 9. }

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 57.

Soldiers of the Army of the Gulf:

Your successes have heretofore been substantially bloodless.

Taking and holding the most important and strategic and commercial positions, with the aid of the gallant navy, by the wisdom of your combinations, and the moral power of your arms, it has been left for the last few days to baptize you in blood.

The Spanish conqueror of Mexico won imperishable renown by landing in that country and burning his transport ships, to cut off all hope of retreat. You, more wise and economical, but with equal providence against retreat, sent yours home.

Organized to operate on the sea-coast, you advanced your outposts to Baton Rouge, the capital of the State of Louisiana, more than two hundred and fifty miles into the interior.

Attacked there by a division of our rebel enemies, under command of a major-general, recreant to loyal Kentucky, whom some of us would have honored before his apostacy, of doubly superior numbers, who took advantage of your sickness, from the malaria of the marshes of Vicksburg, to make a cowardly attack.

The brigade at Baton Rouge has routed the enemy.

He has lost three brigadier-generals killed, wounded and prisoners, many colonels and field officers. He has more than a thousand killed and wounded.

You have captured three pieces of artillery, six caissons, two stands of colors, and a large number of prisoners.

You have buried his dead on the field of battle, and are caring for his wounded. You have convinced him that you are never so sick as not to fight your enemy if he desires the contest.

You have shown him that if he cannot take an outpost, after weeks of preparation, what would be his fate with the main body. If your general should say he was proud of you, it would only be to praise himself; but he will say he is proud to be one of you.

In this battle the Northeast and the Northwest mingled their blood on the field, as they had long ago joined their hearts, in support of the Union.

Michigan stood by Maine, Massachusetts supported Indiana, Wisconsin aided Vermont, while Connecticut, represented by the sons of the evergreen shamrock, fought as our fathers did at Boyne Water.

While we all honor the loss of many brave comrades, we who were absent envy them the privilege of dying upon the battlefield for our country, under the starry folds of her victorious flag.

The colors and guidons of the several corps engaged in the contest will have inscribed on them, "Baton Rouge."

To complete the victory, the iron-clad steamer Arkansas, the last naval hope of the rebellion, hardly awaited the gallant attack of the Essex, but followed the example of her sisters—the Merrimac, the Manassas, the Mississippi and the Louisiana—by her own destruction.

By command of Major General Butler.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

"Spades to the Rear."

A few days since the *Tribune* was both severe and jubilant over the cessation of digging on the James river, and gave currency to the statement that the spade exercise ceased at the instance of General Halleck. Its correspondent now says:

I stated that labor upon the trenches ceased the day after General Halleck's visit, and suggested that it was possible the former had resulted from the latter, the only reason for the conjecture being that in order of time the two events had at least one element of the relation of cause and effect. I am now informed, upon authority, unquestioned and unquestionable, that the work of intrenching ceased simply because it was for the time being completed; that General Halleck issued no order, and made no suggestion in regard to it, and that his conference with General McClellan was solely in relation to the general plan of the campaign, not in any instance descending to details of the conduct of the army. It is understood that not the slightest divergence in feeling or policy exists between these generals.

The Calf Run.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* notices the running away of men from that city to avoid the draft, and characterizes it as "the calf run." It says:

We have already the names of a number of the calves who have fled from the city in terror at the prospect of a draft. We respectfully solicit communications naming the dastards who have shown the white feather. We want a list of the heroes of this calf run.

Some foolish fellows have been scrambling out of the city and into Indiana, with the idea of escaping the draft. But they will find themselves out of the frying pan and into the fire. Commissioners are appointed in every county in Indiana to enroll the militia, and the draft will take place there as soon as in Ohio.

The Cairo *Gazette* also notices a similar "run" from that place. It says:

Quite a raft of our floating population left town yesterday and day before to avoid the draft. The greater portion of them following the railroad track, on foot, into the country. Where they will likely remain until the draft has been made, when they will return, and express regrets that they were not here to stand their chance with other people.

A HAPPY RIDDANCE.—Another large batch of our Yankee prisoners, numbering about eighteen hundred, left us yesterday. They marched from the Fair Grounds to the South Side depot, a distance of two and a half miles, about noon, with the sun shining down a power and intensity such as is seldom felt even in our warm climes. Wonder how these Yankees like the ardency of a Southern sun now! About five hundred are still here, who will leave to-day. Then may we say we have indeed had a "happy riddance" of a most worthless, but yet expensive, mass of humanity.—*Lynchburg Republican, 8th.*

"AUGUSTA INSURANCE BANK" SHINPLASTERS.—We caution our readers against these issues. A number of them of the denomination of ten cents were picked up on yesterday in a store in this city. They were neither numbered or signed, but this can be easily done by the parties to the fraud, and in amounts to suit their purposes. There is no such bank in Augusta as the Augusta Insurance bank. If the storekeepers and soldiers will only remember this, the fellows issuing these shinplasters may be detected before long.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

OUR CROPS.—In consequence of the frequent showers our young crops have very much improved. There may be some few places, where the worms almost destroyed the young corn, but generally speaking the improvement was so great during the last few weeks, that there is good reason for expecting an abundant yield. Not long ago it looked gloomy indeed, but the prospects are brighter everywhere.—*Texas (La.) Gazette, 8th.*

REMAINS OF GEN. WILLIAMS.—Butler's *Delta* of the 9th, has a long account of the funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late Yankee, General Thomas Williams, embodying a "Bellicose order" issued by the master of the pimp who controls Butler's *Delta's* columns. After the ceremonies were over, the remains were placed in the steamer North Star, to be conveyed back to the far off North.

A HEAVY ARRIVAL.—We have a seemingly authentic statement of a late heavy arrival for account of the Confederacy at a Confederate port. One million pounds of powder and thirty-five thousand stand of guns are among the items of the cargo, the aggregate value of which was such that the government agreed to pay £800,000 sterling on delivery—a sum equivalent, at present rates of exchange, to about $8,000,000.—*Mobile News.*

☞ Rev. W. Meriam, an American missionary at Phillippopoli, has been murdered by brigands on his way from Constantinople.

☞ It is stated that over 30,000 applications for office under the tax law have been received at Washington.

From Virginia.

We copy the following items from the Richmond *Dispat