Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 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.

POPE'S RETREAT.

We publish this evening a Federal explanation of the retreat of POPE'S army, taken from the St. Louis *Republican* of the 22d. Of course the best face is put upon matters, and a case is made out, with which the author appears to be tolerably well satisfied; but if there is anything encouraging to the Federal cause in it we have failed to discover it. Our intelligence direct from Richmond is to the effect that POPE has "extended his lines of retreat" to a point far beyond that mentioned in the article referred to, and that he was being hotly pursued, with a fair prospect that if he is not as good at running as he is in boasting, he will yet be overtaken.

THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.

The occupation of Clarksville and Fort Donelson by the Confederate troops, which has been distinctly ascertained, cuts off the last means of speedy transportation of supplies to the Federal troops in Middle and East Tennessee. The railroads from Nashville to Louisville have both been rendered useless, and communication in that way destroyed. In this situation Nashville cannot long stand a siege, for want of the provisions necessary to maintain them. The dangers of the Federal army are freely discussed and admitted by the Northern press, and we feel certain the movements of our own troops will not serve to extricate them. Look out for stirring news.

MORGAIN AGAIN ON THE GRAND ROUNDS.

The telegraph brings us more good news from General MORGAN. He is playing the very "old Harry" with the Federals on the other side of Nashville, and BULL NELSON is said to be changing his base of operations from that city to Bowling Green.

We predict that the poor devils will find no more rest now until they get on their own side of the Ohio river, and the sooner they get there the better for them, or they may very soon find themselves under the necessity of returning as paroled prisoners.

We think our commanders in the field are now fully alive to the importance and necessity of rapid advance movements, and it will be pastime rather than labor for our troops to join in pursuit of the enemy, now that he is on the wing. Let the chase be made general, rapid and hot.

BATON ROUGE---RUMORS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A private letter from Clinton, Louisiana, dated August 25th, says: "A. M. SELOON, a planter of this neighborhood, just arrived from Baton Rouge, reports that the forts below New Orleans have surrendered to our fleet, consisting of thirteen vessels. The Yankees evacuated Baton Rouge in great haste several days ago, on Friday or rather Thursday night. They took away all the machinery in the penitentiary, and after setting loose all the convicts, received them into their army."

We publish this statement as to the operations at the mouth of the river, as received, without vouching for its correctness. We have no reason to contradict it; on the contrary, the frequently-reported presence of a Confederate fleet in the gulf, of which mention has been made for several weeks in various quarters, is beginning to assume a shape of truth. The unexplained and unexpected abandonment of Baton Rouge, by the enemy, and the concentration of his forces at New Orleans, looks as if BUTLER had become aware of some new and threatening danger—perhaps the approach of the naval force alluded to.

☞ The *Whig* says nothing was heard of the Yankee fleet above Vicksburg. It is believed they are still above Young's point.

☞ The Vicksburg *Citizen*, upon what authority we do not know, states that the Post Master General has taken possession of the telegraph wires of the country.

☞ The many friends of Colonel Allen, of the 4th Louisiana regiment, will be glad to learn that he is rapidly recovering and will not lose any of his limbs.

☞ The Presbytery of Central Mississippi will meet in the Presbyterian church at Carrollton, on Thursday, the 4th day of September at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Capt. Romuli E. Foote, second son of Hon. H. S. Foote, of Tennessee, has been appointed acting adjutant-general of the third division of East Tennessee.

☞ The Federal Postmaster General has issued an order to his deputies, requiring them to dismiss all employees appointed since the draft was ordered. That dodge to escape has, it seems, been tried extensively, but it will not win.

PORT HUDSON.—The Vicksburg *Whig* says that this position on the Mississippi is being strongly fortified. Among the guns mounted there are two captured from the Sumter at Bayou Sara. Port Hudson can be made strong enough to bid defiance to the fleet from below, and will secure to us the trans-Mississippi country. The point is considered one of the most eligible above New Orleans.

SLAVE RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.—We publish, from the New Orleans *Bee*, an account of a recent riot among the negroes of New Orleans. It will be seen that the military authorities left the suppression of the affray to the ordinary police and the militia, but fortunately it was found sufficient, as it will always be in a contest between the two races.

☞ Speaking of the necessity which Gen. Pope was under to modify the orders issued upon taking command of the army in Virginia, the Boston *Traveller* says: "It is a matter of regret that he did not make them clearer and more definitely originally, for the sake of our reputation in Europe and the welfare of our prisoners. Those who have written so much against protection and rebel population and guarding rebel property, know nothing of the necessity of army police to prevent pillage and violence, as well as the utter demoralization and ruin of the invading army itself. In all these crimes of severity and retaliation it should be remembered there are blows to receive as well as to give." That last remark shows that the Federals are coming to their senses.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It appears that the dark hours of the Confederacy have passed, and that a glorious day of successes, promising as the most ardent friend of Southern triumph and independence could desire, has broken upon us. Where was witnessed a few months ago so much despondency all is now hopeful, and it is a hope fully authorized by the facts: we are clearly justified in indulging in the strongest anticipations of an early and a complete triumph.

The series of disasters to our arms which commenced with the battle of Fishing creek—where we encountered the first serious repulse of the war—produced, as might have been expected, a disheartening effect. We were a people unaccustomed to war, and many stout and true hearts quailed in contemplating our losses on the coast, on the river, in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina. Positions were abandoned or captured, and important points occupied by the enemy, one after another, and as we became depressed the enemy became more insolent. With him the work that remained to crush us was of easy accomplishment, and his boastings were so loud that not a few were disposed to regard all as lost.

But the movements of the last few weeks have changed the aspect of affairs. Not only has the previous victorious march of the invader been checked at all points, but, in nearly every instance, we have advanced. BUTLER has withdrawn his advance to New Orleans; Vicksburg has driven back her would-be conquerors; the grand army of HALLECK, at Corinth, has become dispersed, and we believe is now, in detachments, completely at the mercy of our troops; various important places in Tennessee and Kentucky are occupied by the Confederates, and others are threatened; GRANT'S and CURTIS' forces are merely garrisons, unable to move; MORGAN'S is hemmed in, and it is believed must capitulate; Nashville is seriously threatened by our troops, and a vigorous movement will compel its evacuation and that of Memphis; Missouri is aroused, and the Federals find an abundance of work on their hands in that quarter. So much for the situation in the West. In the East the attacks against Charleston and Savannah have been given up; almost the whole of North Carolina, that was occupied, has been evacuated; and in Virginia we find the magnificent armies which so long threatened the Confederate capital, falling back to the position they occupied on the Potomac at the outset of the war.

The signs of promise, we repeat, are bright, and brightening. Not a doubt of success is for a moment entertained by the close observer. Our government is working harmoniously in all its departments; its credit at home is equal to that of the Federal government; our armies are large, composed of veterans, and fully equal to the work necessary to secure an acknowledgment of our independence; and our people are peaceably pursuing the avocations necessary to prosecute their intentions. Looking over the whole field we can see nothing to discourage, but everything tending to our freedom and future prosperity, as a people who, unaided, and against the sympathies of the world, have secured their independence. As faithful watchmen we think we can truly say—ALL IS WELL! and our people may laugh to scorn the threatenings of our now discomfitted and embittered enemy.

CAPTURE OF THE BATTERIES ON THE YAZOO.

The *Mississippian* publishes a vindication of the militia forces on the Yazoo river, from the imputation cast upon their conduct by a correspondent of this paper and the Mobile *Telegraph*. We deem it but an act of justice to the Minute Men to publish this vindication, although we think they have already received a sufficient exculpation from all ungenerous imputations, at the hands of General TUPPER, whose card we published a few days since.

We deem it also proper to state that our correspondent could not have been actuated by any improper or ungenerous motives in making the statement he did. He no doubt chronicled what was the common and current report on the streets of Jackson, and we are sure there are none more anxious than he and ourselves to see the militia of the State made, as we have no doubt they will be, an efficient arm of our military defense. The *Mississippian* says:

The facts of this affair, as we obtain them from those who know all the circumstances about the matter, are substantially these: On the 26th of July General Tupper ordered two regiments of Minute Men to Haynes' Bluff to support the batteries which General Van Dorn had ordered to be erected at that place. These troops were never intended "to man" the batteries, but to support them after they were erected and put in fighting trim. By some fatality the order of General Van Dorn was not carried out in time, and when the gunboats of the enemy arrived, our guns were lying loose upon the ground, not having been erected and wholly unfit for use.

The State troops under the immediate command of Brigadier General Winter, were stationed a mile and a half from the bluff, engaged in infantry drill and other duties pertaining to a camp of instruction, and ready at all times to guard and support the guns whenever they should be placed in position.

On the 20th inst., General Winter being absent, the command devolved upon the senior colonel, Ben. King, of Copiah, a man of military experience, and acknowledged gallantry. From neglect of the picket guard or some other cause, the approach of the gunboats was not announced to the command until the arrival of a messenger from General Smith, who had reached the camp only a few moments before the enemy announced his own arrival by sending a few shells in the direction of the camp. Colonel King, however, immediately put his troops in motion toward the river, for the purpose of meeting the enemy, should he attempt to land in force. He formed a line of battle within less than half a mile of the fleet, within range of his guns, while Captain Dunn's cavalry company was stationed at points above and below and nearer the river, to watch the movements of the enemy.

The troops remained in this position from 3 o'clock P. M., until midnight, displaying here and in all their movements the coolness, patience and courage of veteran soldiers. A few hours afterwards while Gen. Winter (who had reached the field and taken command) was endeavoring to form a junction with Col. Withers' artillery, and to support him in bringing up his batteries, the enemy succeded in destroying some of the heavy guns at the water's edge, and in taking others on board and passing up the river.

In all these movements, we are reliably informed, there was nothing like a "frigatful panic." In fact there was no panic at all, no fleeing or retreating, but every man displayed the bravery and unflinching coolness which have characterized the conduct of true Mississippians upon every field.

It cannot be the object of the writer in the APPEAL to reflect unjustly upon the conduct of these troops, and hence we conceive that his information was totally incorrect—the "report" which reached his ears totally false; and being convinced of this we do not doubt that he will hastily correct the impression which his article may have caused.

Since writing the foregoing, our attention has been also called to another letter in the Mobile *Telegraph*, signed "Junius." It is upon the same subject, and treated substantially in the same manner. The same person must have been the author of both these communications. The accusations in the *Telegraph* are equally unfounded, and we cannot see the justness, the propriety or the patriotism of this seemingly systematic attempt to reflect upon these troops.

THE "RAPID ANN."—The river in Virginia, which all the newspaper correspondents persist in calling the "Rapidan," is known in history and in the locality through which it runs as the "Rapid Ann." The source and circumstances from which it derives its name, according to traditions told by an old-fashioned Virginia planter, would cure the veriest hypocondriac, if he was so fortunate as not to split his sides with laughter.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE!

Active and Successful Movements of General Morgan!

CAPTURE OF GEN. R. E. JOHNSON!

Nelson Retreating from Nashville!

MOBILE, August 28.—A special to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville, August 27, says:

One of General J. H. Morgan's men arrived here to-day, from Hartsville, Tennessee. He states that on the 19th Morgan advanced near Gallatin, about twenty miles northwest of Nashville, on the Nashville and Louisville railroad, and there encountered a body of 300 Federals.

By rapid movements the trestle work on the railroad at Saundersville was burned, and their retreat cut off. One hundred and twenty Yankees were taken prisoners, sixty killed and wounded, and forty citizens who were being marched to Nashville as prisoners, were rescued, and 200 stand of arms captured.

Our loss was Adjutant Niles and Lieutenant J. A. Smith killed and three wounded.

The same night Morgan advanced his force to within eight miles of Nashville, destroying all the bridges on the road between Gallatin and Nashville, and Nashville and Springfield, on the Henderson and Nashville railroad.

On the 20th Morgan returned to a point near Gallatin, with a force of only seven hundred men and engaged twelve hundred of the enemy under General Richard R. Johnson, formerly a lawyer of Paducah, Kentucky. The enemy were routed with a loss in killed and wounded of one hundred and eighty and two hundred prisoners, among whom are Johnson and two officers of his staff.

The loss of Morgan's command was five killed and eighteen wounded.

Colonel George St. Leger Grenfell and Lieutenant-Colonel Duke greatly distinguished themselves.

Bull Nelson is retreating from Nashville toward Bowling Green.

Cumberland Gap is still invested by General Kirby Smith.

The forces of the enemy cannot long sustain the siege for want of provisions.

General Smith has proclaimed amnesty to all Union men who return to Southern allegiance.

Another Account--The Victory Complete.

General Morgan's brigade encountered Gen. R. R. Johnson's command of Federal Kentucky cavalry, on Thursday, the 21st instant, near Gallatin, Tennessee, when a severely contested battle ensued.

The enemy numbered eight hundred, and Morgan about twelve hundred.

The enemy were cut to pieces and the remnant captured, among them Johnson, the Federal commander, and fifteen commissioned officers.

Our loss is estimated variously at from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty—the former is probably correct.

Johnson's cavalry were raised for the express purpose of capturing Morgan.

General Forrest arrived just after the fighting was over.

Over three hundred prisoners were captured by Morgan.

FROM SUFFOLK.

A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* furnishes that paper with some interesting items from Suffolk, Va. The number of Yankee troops at that point is said to be about 6,000, consisting of five regiments of infantry, 700 cavalry, and one battery of six pieces. General Mansfield is nominally in command, but the arresting and ironing of quiet citizens, searching houses, stealing and running off negroes, is the work of the provost marshal, Lieut. Albert Weber, and the colonel commanding the cavalry, named Spears. This man Spears had a son captured at Leesburg, and a son-in-law taken in a skirmish with Capt. Gillette, of the Southampton cavalry.

An order recently issued in Suffolk gives every man six days to take a parole, or be arrested and sent to the Rip Raps. The following is a copy of the parole they are required to sign:

"SUFFOLK, ——, 1862.

"I do solemnly make and sign my parole of honor, by which I pledge myself not to take up arms against the United States, or afford counsel, aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. And in consideration of this, my promise and parole, I have received a pass to go to ——, or to enter and leave the town of Suffolk, but upon express condition that if I violate any or all the conditions of this parole, I shall be deemed a traitor to the United States, and suffer the penalties of such violation as set forth in the articles of war."

The Yankees seem to consider themselves free to rob and steal from whomever they please. They have taken possession of the beautiful cottage residence of Thomas J. Kilby, just beyond the limits of the town, and are using it as a hospital. The out-houses on the lot have been pulled down and burned, and all Mr. Kilby's property has been destroyed.

A Union flag floats over the *Christian Sun* office, and all the type and property connected with the office is used by them, the editor having escaped from their hands.

All the property of Elisha Norfleet, worth, in ordinary times, seventy-five or one hundred thousand dollars, has been seized, and Mr. Norfleet and family are allowed but one small room in his dwelling for their use.

Within a few days all the property of Colonel Wm. B. Whitehead has been seized. Colonel Whitehead and family are absent.

The residence of Nathaniel Riddick is still the headquarters of Gen. Weber, and the tribe of Dutchmen around him, while Mr. Riddick's farm is made a camping ground and all his crop destroyed.

In the surrounding country most of the thrifty farmers have been entirely ruined. Captain Edward C. Riddick, one of the most useful citizens of the county, has lost all his negroes, about forty in number, and he has been compelled to leave the county to prevent being arrested.

All the negroes of scores of other citizens have left their owners, while those who refused to leave have been forced by the Yankees to do so.

In Isle of Wight, among others, Col. Geo. F. Hall has lost all his negroes.

Captain T. G. Williams, of the 6th Virginia regiment, has been robbed of all his negroes, about forty in number.

"DOG EAT DOG."—About the close of 1853 Andy Johnson, in a speech delivered in Nashville, thus spoke of William G. Brownlow:

Not only has my political character been assailed, but my private character has likewise been the subject of shameful discussion. Among the fiercest of my assailants is one Brownlow, whom you all know. His reputation for lying is equalled only to his fame as a common blackguard. He cut slander no one.

And early in January of 1854, Brownlow made a speech in the public square in Nashville, in which occurs the following strong sentence:

I here denounce, upon his own dunghill, and I hope within sound of my voice, Andrew Johnson, the governor elect of Tennessee, as a vile demagogue, an abolition satrap, an infamous liar, a libel upon depraved humanity, etc. etc.

Many persons who heard both speeches, expressed their conviction at the time, that *both* had spoken the truth in reference to the other.

☞ A skirmish took place near Greenville, yesterday morning between some of our pickets and a squad of Yankees from the gunboats, in which two Yankees were killed. Our men drove them to their boats. One of the men belonging to Buckner's cavalry, by the name of Burros, is reported killed.—*Vicksburg Citizen, 28th.*

Federal Outrages on the River.

From the Vicksburg Whig.]

Bonaparte's conduct during his first campaign in Italy was thought to be barbarous and unjustifiable, but it was mild and very humane when compared with the atrocities committed by the infernal Yankees whenever they succeed in getting a hold upon our territory. They talk of civilized warfare and still scorn every rule of civilized war. Their conduct during their recent raid in Madison parish, Louisiana, would disgrace the most barbarous nation on the earth. After the gunboats took possession of the Fairplay, with her cargo of arms, lying at Milliken's Bend, the Yankees went ashore and arrested every citizen in the place. A regiment of infantry, 300 cavalry, and eight pieces of light artillery were landed and marched off toward Tallula depot, on the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad, and eight miles distant from Milliken's Bend. About 150 or 200 of our soldiers, which were encamped in Dr. Jackson's grove, fled upon the approach of the Yankees, but were closely pursued by their cavalry and about 25 captured, most of whom were sick. While on their march, the Yankees stopped at every place and committed every possible depredation. Many stores were broken open and their contents appropriated by the miserable hirelings of Lincoln. Sartorious, Woody & Co., lost about eight or nine thousand dollars worth, and a very likely negro that cost them one thousand dollars. Sebastian & Co. lost everything they had at out their store, and Mrs. Ranet shared a similar fate. They set fire to and destroyed the Tallula depot buildings, and plundered the houses in the vicinity. They went to the residence of Mr. Hays, who is absent himself in Virginia and his family in the country, are carried away and destroyed everything about his place, even to furniture, wearing apparel, bedding, etc. Col. Jackson, C. F. Ingram, Esq., and Mr. F. F. Thompson, the telegraph operator at the Bend, suffering likewise. They took seven of Mr. Thompson's best negroes, and twelve from Allen Jones, Esq., of the "Compromise Place," together with a large quantity of pickled pork and bacon. The overseer and engineer lost all their effects except the clothing that was upon them. They took eight negroes from Mrs. Lane's place and carried off everything belonging to her overseer. They took every wagon, horse, mule and beeve they could find in the Bend, as well as all the negroes they stole, and the watermelons, peaches, apples, etc., which were found in the gardens on the route. Arriving at the Bend again, the negroes killed a number of the cattle for them, after which the negro-worshippers ordered the Africans to "form into line," which was immediately done. Then the Yankees picked out the youngest and most likely and sent them on board their boats. Those they did not want were sent back with the wagons, mules, stock, etc., that the Yankees could not dispose of readily.

All then embarked on the boats and steamed down to the mouth of Yazoo, and after making a reconnoissance below the mouth, several of the boats ascended as high as Ph. Maher's plantation, where they killed stock, broke open his storehouse, and carried off everything it contained. What articles they found on the place useless to them, were broken up. The wife of one of Mr. Thompson's negro boys was taken away by the Yankees, and the fact being made known to that gentleman, he immediately sent the boy to them, saying he would not separate him from his wife for his value.

General Blanchard arrived at Milliken's Bend with a force the day after the enemy committed the depredations, and as the boats were coming up again, sent a lot of cavalry up on top of the levee to endeavor to draw them on shore, but the contemptible brutes would not come ashore, but steamed on up the river on the iron clad vessels. When will we accept the war on the terms chosen by our enemies, and enforce it rigorously until an outraged humanity shall compel a respect for the recognized usages of warfare in civilized lands!

From St. Louis.

Special to the Chicago Times.]

ST. LOUIS, August 20.—Over one hundred prisoners were transferred this afternoon to the Alton penitentiary.

John Severance, of St. Joseph, a relative of ex-Governor Stewart, has been appointed colonel of militia by Governor Gamble.

A gentleman from Lexington reports that the expected rebel attack on that place has commenced. He was only six miles from the river, when he heard the alarm gun fired and long roll beaten in the Federal camp, followed by loud cannonading, which announced that the rebels had driven in our pickets and opened fire upon the garrison. Confidence is felt that the garrison will be able to maintain itself and repulse the enemy, as the garrison is fully two thousand strong, of whom five hundred, under General Loan, arrived from Laclede early yesterday morning.

The commanding officer at Lexington, Colonel Houston, had burned all the hemp warehouses, with their contents, to prevent the rebels from repeating the experiment of hemp-bale breastworks, tried with success by Price in his attack last fall.

Our troops occupy Mulligan's old intrenchments, which have been extended to the river, so as to prevent the rebels from attacking in the rear and cutting off the garrison from water.

The strength of the rebel force is not known, but is supposed to be 3000 or 4000 men.

The defeat of our forces at Live Jack, last Friday, was not quite so bad as first reported. Our troops, 700 in number, fought 3000 rebels, with the greatest bravery, for four hours, during which time two field pieces were captured and retaken four times, and finally lost after being spiked. Our total loss is set down at 150 killed, wounded and missing, instead of 300 as reported first. The remainder of the regiment escaped, and made its way back to Lexington, and would participate in the defense of that place.

Particulars of the late capture of Independence say that the Federals lost in killed 21, and wounded 35, while the rebels say they only lost 10 killed and 11 wounded. Union men declare that the rebel loss was over 60 killed. The rebel officers killed, as reported, are General John T. Hughes, Captain Clark, Captain Barnet Chambers. Among the wounded are Colonel G. W. Thompson, slightly in the leg; Lieut-Col. John R. Boyd, of St. Joseph, severely, but not fatally; Major Hart.

The city police, while searching a house on Broadway for stolen goods, found several cannon-balls, Minie musket cartridges, and other ammunition. The occupant, an Irish woman, was arrested.

Rebel Emissaries at Work--Incendiarism on the Marietta and Cincinnati Rail Road.

Yesterday morning as the freight train west from Marietta approached bridge No. 2, across O'Barron creek, about twenty-five miles east of this city, it was discovered to be on fire by the engineer just as he turned the curve in the road, probably twelve rods from the bridge. The train was running at the rate of from twelve to fifteen miles an hour. The engineer and other attaches of the road on the train jumped off as soon as they saw the danger, and escaped unhurt.

At this point there is a down grade, and it was impossible to stop the train. One span of the bridge had already been destroyed, and the engine and three cars, loaded with hogs, were precipitated into the creek. The combustible part of the engine and the cars took fire immediately from the burning timber of the bridge, and were consumed, together with about one car load of hogs—the remainder escaping.

Bridge No. 1, about one-third of a mile west Bridge No. 2, where the train ran off, was also destroyed by fire. This bridge was nearly new. The bridges were about 60 feet long, each.

The bridges were fired during Wednesday night, the villainous incendiaries fired the bridges in several places at the same time.

In the burning of these bridges, there is every evidence of the work of rebel incendiaries, or that of their special friends, secession sympathizers. The simultaneous efforts to destroy the means of rapid transportation at the present juncture of affairs, when it is highly probable troops may be moved hither and thither on both the Marietta and Cincinnati and the Covington and Lexington roads, on both which cars have been thrown off the track within two days, demands extraordinary vigilance.

We are informed that the regular passenger trains on the Cincinnati and Marietta railroad will run to-day, as usual, and passengers will be transferred at the bridges without delay or inconvenience.—*Cincinnati Commercial, 22d.*

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.—It is now certain that Gen. McClellan has made a successful and masterly evacuation from his precarious position on James river. He has done it in the face of an enemy, without losing a man or a gun. This is one of the most difficult operations in war, and will increase his credit as a great commander. His army will now probably be united with Pope's, forming a solid body of 150,000 men, and will march on Richmond under better auspices.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

If McClellan succeeds in uniting with Pope, from all accounts, he will have to do some tall running in order to catch up with him.

OPERATIONS ON THE YAZOO.

Report of Captain Matthews.

SENATORIA, MISS., August 26, 1862.

Major-General T. C. Tupper:

In obedience to your order to my company to go into immediate service, I hastened home from Jackson, where I arrived on the 31st of July. I proceeded immediately to organize my company, and on the 6th of August set out on an expedition to Tunica county, the leading purpose of which was to destroy a quantity of cotton that the enemy was hauling off to the river. From 12 o'clock on the 7th to 10 A. M. on the 8th August, I visited nine plantations and burnt 757 bales of cotton, 110,000 pounds of seed cotton and 9500 pounds of lint cotton.

This we did in the hearing of the drums and firing of the guns of the enemy, perhaps not more than a mile distant.

About 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 8th, a detachment of seven of my men, who were proceeding to burn 300 bales on the plantation of the late Dr. John W. King, suddenly came upon a force of the enemy, said to have been two hundred and fifty strong, and although within fifty yards of them when first discovered, they made good their retreat without loss, and joined my company, three miles distant. They were pursued some two miles, but eluded the pursuit by filing off through the woods from the road.

As we had about 500 bales in flames in the immediate neighborhood of the foe, I deemed it prudent to withdraw my little force of only thirty-three men, and returned to this place to solicit aid from Col. Jackson, commanding the Confederate forces at this place. He immediately detached Col. Penson with 280 of his cavalry, whom I joined with 30 of my men, making our united force 310 men. On the 13th instant we reached the swamp, and on the 14th approached a force of the enemy variously reported to us at from 500 to 1500 men. We formed in line of battle within half a mile of them, but while we were making a reconnoissance in order to find out their position and force, they fled with precipitation toward Helena and did not halt, as I have since learned, until they placed the river between us. We should have pursued, but were informed that they had a large additional force at Cam's farm, one and a fourth miles distant. Under these circumstances, we deemed it imprudent to pursue them. We have since, from reliable information, ascertained that the force which ran from us amounted to 240 cavalry and 250 infantry—490 in all.

We then proceeded to burn the cotton in that neighborhood and all along the Yazoo Pass, and during the three days that we remained, we burnt 1044 bales, 19,075 pounds lint cotton, and 402,000 seed cotton, and closed our work by burning the bridge within two and a half miles of Helena across Phillips' bayou, erected by the enemy to enable him to convey the negroes and cotton stolen by them to the river.

I found that they had desolated the country wherever they have gone, taking off all the cotton, and negroes except the aged and infirm, throwing down the fences and turning the stock on the growing crops and burning the gins, mills, and dwellings of the plantations. My heart sickened at the scene of desolation and ruin which we found all around us. Families were sent flying from their homes, nearly all the negroes are run off, and such planters as could not get off in time are either prisoners in the hands of the enemy, or at home on parole and dare not leave. Most respectfully,

JAMES E. MATTHEWS,
Captain Senatobia Rangers.

OPERATIONS OF THE MILITIA.

Further Particulars of the Capture of the Sampler--Report of Col. J. H. Sims.

Major-General T. C. Tupper:

DEAR SIR—In obedience to your order, I ordered out the mounted Minute Men of this county to guard the roads from Bayou Sara, Louisiana, and watch the movements of the enemy. The authorities of Bayou Sara, upon the landing of the enemy, telegraphed me for assistance. On the night of the 16th inst, I sent down Capt. Harris with a portion of his company to Bayou Sara, with as many volunteers as I could obtain. The Federal gunboat Sumpter was aground, and, by Capt. Harris' company and twenty men of West Feliciana, was boarded and burned—all that could be saved from her having been taken off. She was an iron clad ram, carrying two guns, both 32-pounders.

The next morning the gunboat No. 7 and a transport came up to Bayou Sara and sent on shore twelve men under a lieutenant. They were fired upon by our men and nearly all wounded, one captured and five mortally wounded. They made their escape to their gunboats, which, with the transport, immediately left.

On Sunday, the 17th inst, the Essex came up to Bayou Sara, and threatened the arrest of many prominent citizens and the burning of the town. The authorities again applied to me for help, and I sent down to them Capt. Harris', Capt. Miller's and Capt. Barber's companies, of this county. On Monday morning the enemy left, having done nothing. I think that the presence of the force from our county had a considerable effect in holding the enemy in check. I enclose to you the report of Captain Harris, who commanded the expedition, which will give you full particulars. I would here remark, that about fifty prisoners were rescued from the Sampler, before and after her capture. All the object of the enemy's landing at Bayou Sara seems to have been plunder and revenge.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN H. SIMS, Military Comd'r,
Wilkinson county.

WOODVILLE, August 21, 1862.

From Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican, 22d.]

Advices received at headquarters from Springfield, state that Colonel Wright passed Carthage Thursday, going south in pursuit of the bands under Coffee, Quantrell and others. On the 20th he several times came up with their rear guard and attacked it, killing 12 and capturing 31 rebels. Quite a number of guns, horses, and a large amount of other property had fallen into his hands. The Kansas troops, under General Blunt, were only a few miles in the rear of Colonel Wright, and pushing on as rapidly as possible.

The rebels were endeavoring to divide their forces, and escape in that manner. They travel with great rapidity, stopping to rest only when absolutely necessary. There is still reason to believe that the two pieces taken by them at Lone Jack may yet be recaptured. There is abundant evidence obtained along the rebel route of retreat that they are flying in disorder.

All the bad characters in Western Missouri are leaving the State, becoming frightened at the vigor now characterizing Union movements against them. At the Osage, where the rebels crossed, and at which spot it was hoped they would be overtaken, several horses and quite a quantity of camp equipage was found by the national troops. Pursuit will not be relaxed until Coffee's band is driven entirely from the State.

Matters in Northern Missouri, General Merrill's department, are equally encouraging. Dispatches from Hudson have been received stating that Major Rogers had arrived there with twenty-eight prisoners. He had dispersed or driven away every armed band north of there, except Smith's in Lewis county, and would attend to them immediately. He had come to Hudson to get ammunition and rations, and would immediately start out after Smith. Schuyler county was entirely quiet, and there was no need of troops there.

At Lexington, reports state everything quiet. No guerrillas have appeared in that neighborhood lately, all having left with Coffee and Quantrel. The Halleck guards are expected to arrive in this city from Lexington on Saturday. They come on the steamer Bacon.

From Washington.

Telegraph Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Several of the military agents here have most encouraging advices to-day, of the rapidity of enlistments in the different sections of the country. Within a few days everything in the recruiting line has received a wonderful impetus. The necessity of a draft outside of three States, daily diminishes.

A very large number of returned prisoners reached here to-day, and visited the War Department, to learn what disposition is to made of them. Some were granted furloughs, and others sent to their regiments, and still others detained for special purposes. There is quite a variety of opinions among them as to rebel intentions, strength of their armies, etc.

The prisoners all agree that the rebel army is as strong now as ever, if not stronger.

Some two or three hundred convalescent soldiers are joining their regiments daily, from hospitals here.

☞ The Brazilian government is now discussing the question of opening the Brazilian ports to the new navies of the world, and of declaring free trade in all parts of its vast empire. According to private letters from Rio Janeiro, the measure would extend to the inland trade all along the course of the Amazon and other great courses of water.

General Pope's Retreat.

From the St. Louis Republican, August 22.]

No one, we presume, who has attentively followed the events of the last few weeks in Virginia, and become accurately informed as to the critical situation of our military affairs, will be astonished to hear of the retreat of General Pope from his advanced position on the Rapidan river. The knowledge on the part of the Confederates that whatever they do to prevent the utter crushing out of their rebellion must be done quickly, has—somewhat tardily, as it appears to us—brought them to what is called the defensive-offensive policy, and they have lately been massing a tremendous force on the Virginia Central railroad to hurl against inferior numbers with the view of destroying them in detail. It was prudent on the part of General Pope to prevent, if possible, the execution of such a plan; and though the selection of lines of retreat is not a favorite study with that officer, there were potent reasons in this case to indulge in retrospect, and survey the ground he had taken in his forward march. The evacuation of Harrison's Landing and the raising of the Peninsula siege by McClellan, left Jeff. Davis and General Lee at liberty to throw their whole Richmond army, if necessary, in the direction of Gordonsville and Culpeper, if by that means Pope's corps could be attacked before forming a junction with the army of the Potomac. This is the whole explanation of the retrograde movement of our forces.

It was never expected, we venture to say, by the President and the military authorities at Washington, that General Pope would be able to march into Richmond while McClellan was engaging the rebels on the South; though this theory was flippantly set forth, we remember, when General P. took the field. In our view the sole object of Pope's expedition was accomplished by threatening Gordonsville, diverting a large part of the Confederate army, and preventing, by skillful maneuvers, a repetition of Stonewall Jackson's raid up the Valley of the Shenandoah. So far, it was a success. An interior line of operations was adopted in exchange for that exterior one which had proved so unproductive in the earlier days of the campaign, and instead of making an objective point of Staunton up the Shenandoah, Gordonsville was selected, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad. The enemy was alarmed at this change of programme, and was compelled to weaken his force at Richmond to protect the Virginia Central, and this measure was of infinite relief to McClellan, who had been so pressed and confined on the banks of the James river that it was next to impossible to either advance or retreat. Since the advance of Gen. Pope, therefore, he and McClellan have mutually aided one another, though at a considerable distance apart. McClellan having left the Peninsula, General Pope could do him no further good by threatening the rebel railroad communications, whilst by remaining in proximity to the Virginia Central, he imperiled his own corps to an overwhelming and disastrous attack. What then must he do? Obviously retreat and form a junction with McClellan's divisions, so that a united front could be presented to the enemy.

The *bifurkin* stuff sent to us by telegraph from the correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, has a doleful twang to it that the facts, in our opinion, do not justify. The writer evidently saw no further and thought no further than the army of Virginia, and could not comprehend what the retreat meant. Indeed, from his account, there was not even a whisper of an advance by the enemy until Pope's corps had taken up the march. That the enemy was coming, we do not doubt—that he would have overpowered General Pope is quite possible; but perhaps if the correspondent had known the whole programme, he would have discoursed more cheerfully.

At this writing, we have nothing later from Virginia than appears in our afternoon dispatches. We do not consider the report of a junction of McClellan's, Burnside's and Pope's forces at Acquia Creek as at all reliable. McClellan, indeed, may have arrived at that point, and his troops be now on the way to Fredericksburg, fifteen miles distant. This much is highly probable, and may be, in the absence of direct information to the contrary, assumed to be true. Though a few days ago it was reported on the authority of a dispatch to the Boston *Journal*, that General Burnside was then at Culpeper, we have seen nothing since to convince us that he is not now at Fredericksburg.

But as to Pope having reached Acquia creek, or even Fredericksburg, that does not seem trustworthy. He may, however, have reached within cooperating distances, and we hope this is true. He has certainly crossed the Rappahannock, though twenty or thirty miles above Fredericksburg, and may, we think, be considered safe. From the Rapidan to Culpeper, the distance is eleven miles, and it is the same from Culpeper to Norman's ferry on the Rappahannock. From this ferry, or the railroad bridge, to Fredericksburg, the distance by the common road is about thirty miles.

The rebels have been too slow. They have let their opportunities slip by unimproved, and we think it will now be found too late to strike. Our united army is strong enough to defy the enemy, to whip him and disperse his columns. Everything now begins to look cheering, and soon we shall hear of an irresistible and all-conquering advance upon the Confederate capital. Before the end of the year the rebellion will be wiped out completely, or the signs deceive us mightily.

Matters in New Orleans.

A friend lately from New Orleans, has kindly left with us, copies of New Orleans papers of the 22d and 23d inst. There was a great Union demonstration in that city last Thursday night. Butler's *Delta* speaks of it in this wise:—[*Mississippian.*

THE GREAT GATHERING LAST NIGHT.

Last night will long be remembered by the denizens of New Orleans. After a silence of many months the working men of this city have found their voice—that voice they dared not raise under the rebel regime—and sent it out to ring over the length and breadth of the land. No kid-gloved gentry were to be found in that mass of stern, hard working and hard thinking men. No lowering enemy of the country could be discovered amidst the sea of upturned faces, every one impressed with a shadow from the solemnity of the occasion. It was a movement of the people—a great cry heaving up from the breast of the masses, that they could not and would not be cheated out of their heritage of liberty by treason and by fraud—a popular protest against rebellion in the very metropolis of the South, a stern grappling with treason in the very midst and blossoming of its accursed fruit of hunger and death. It is a greeting from the working man to his brethren along the land, from one end of it to the other, that will send a glad thrill through the popular heart wherever it may beat. All hail to the noble men of New Orleans.

The following item from the same paper, however, is a little ominous:

The New Orleans *Bee*, *Picayune*, *True Delta* and *National Advocate* are so heavily freighted with Union advertisements, they are unable to bear anything in regard to the great demonstration on Thursday night, in favor of the United States government. Straws show which way the wind blows.

Ho! For New Orleans.

There is no doubt but Baton Rouge is in our hands and General Reggles has his forces there. Let us push on until we recapture New Orleans, and drive the enemy to his boats or press him into the gulf. The Yankee force about New Orleans is small; the soldiers are disgusted with our climate and the cause for which they are fighting, and it would be an easy matter to hurl Butler from it. There are thous