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The Memphis Appeal.

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

TO KENTUCKIANS AND TENNESSEEANS.

THE undersigned, having been commissioned to receive his command of Kentucky Rangers to a battalion or regiment will receive recruits singly, in squads or in companies. Mr. John Robinson, at Holly Springs, and James Richardson, at Senatobia, are authorized to receive recruits and forward them to my command. The operations of this command are confined, for the present, to West Tennessee and Kentucky.

W. W. FAULKNER,
Capt. Kentucky Rangers.

For Probate Judge.

WE are authorized to announce Judge ISIAH M. SIMMONS as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Holmes county, Mississippi, at the ensuing election in October next. [aug31 5t*

District Attorney.

WE are authorized to announce that Colonel W. N. BRANTLEY will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney in the Tenth Mississippi District, at the ensuing election.

For Judge of the Seventh Judicial District.

THE friends of Major R. W. UPSHAW, of Marshall county, Mississippi, concede his name as a candidate for Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Mississippi, composed of the counties of DeSoto, Panola, Lafayette, Marshall and Tippah.

Maj. Upshaw's general health is impaired, his eyes having become diseased from exposure in camp to such an extent as to compel him, in the opinion of medical men, to retire from the army at a short time. Many of his fellow-citizens think him, at this crisis, eminently suited for a judicial station, and recommend him to the voters of the District.

MANY CITIZENS.

For District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District.

THE friends of Col. CALVIN MILLER, of Panola county, Mississippi, announce his name as a candidate at the ensuing election for District Attorney, composed of the counties of DeSoto, Panola, Lafayette, Marshall and Tippah.

Col. Miller is too well known to the citizens of this District to need recommendation. His extensive practice at the bar, his long experience, his acknowledged ability and tireless energy are a sufficient guarantee to our citizens.

MANY VOTERS.

A SUBSTITUTE!

WANTED, A SUBSTITUTE to serve in the place of a member of Van Dorn's army, to whom liberal wages will be given. For further information apply to D. W. Adams, Oxford Miss.

Administrator's Notice.

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

JOHN R. SMITH,
Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Green Wood, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on Monday, the first day of the August term, A. D. 1862, of the Probate court of Yallabusha county, State of Mississippi, it being the 4th day of said month, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

SEREMA WOOD,
Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of the late R. J. Pollows, at the January term of the Probate Court, Marshall county, Mississippi, I respectfully request all persons indebted to the said estate to call promptly on me, at my residence, in Shelby county, Tenn., twelve miles from Memphis, on the Pigeon Roost road and settle. Those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. P. KYLE,
Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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

M. S. McCAIN,
Admin'strator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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

R. G. SMITHER,
Administrator.

Oxford, Miss., July 17, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of Richard R. Gantt, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the August term, A. D., 1862, of the Probate Court of Yallabusha county, State of Mississippi, this the 4th of said month—this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

ANGELINA GATTIS,
Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

TO all persons having claims against the estate of Mitchell Johnson, deceased: Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the probate court of Bolivar county, Mississippi, at the July term A. D., 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same and have them registered in the manner, and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN M. SHANNON,
Administrator.

SALT! SALT!

EDITORS APPEAL: Having recently returned from the Salt Works in Alabama, on the Tombigbee river, by the request of several persons, I propose, through the medium of your most excellent paper, to make the following statement:

That the greater portion of the Salt made there is for the use of the State of Alabama and for several counties in that State, and for private use, and that but a small portion is for sale and that in small quantities.

An considerable preparation is necessary, accompanied with some expense, to make Salt. I would recommend persons to form companies and send in about ten hands, with thirty or thirty-five kettles and pots, accompanied with a four horse team and an overseer, and dig their wells, and put up their shanties, and other improvements, and make for themselves, if they wish to make more of a supply.

Persons on the Mississippi Central Railroad should go by the way of Jackson, Meridian, Mobile, and up the Tombigbee river to St. Stephens or stop at St. the Line 8 miles, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and go across to the nearest works, near St. Stephens, the distance being about thirty miles. Teams ought to be stopped at that point, or sent all the way by land.

I propose to purchase Works, or aid any company in procuring a good location for a small remuneration, or to purchase Salt and have it shipped to any point for ten per cent on the cost. The money, as also the bags to hold the Salt, must be left with my Agents at the following places, who are authorized to receipt for the same.

M. K. Slater, Allen & Eason and George A. Spivey, Grenada.
Capt. John A. Binford, Duck Hill.
Col. O. J. Moore, Winona.
Wm. McAdory, Walnut Grove.
David Mitchell, Goodman.
M. D. Haynes and S. P. Bailey, Jackson, who are authorized to receipt in my name for the same.

All articles and money sent to me will be sent by express, or the cost of ——, at Canton; S. P. Bailey, Jackson; Ivy, Shearer & Co., Meridian and Mobile; Wm. R. Hanberry, St. Stephens, Ala. Corn and Bacon can be shipped and exchanged for Salt.

As to the cost of Salt and its cost, I can not say, but you may rely on it that it will be sold at a low price, and the cost of making at the Works by paying the tenth bushel as tole. Direct letters to

WILLIAM R. SANDERS,
St. Stephens, Ala.

The Pursuit of Pope's Army.

From the Richmond Examiner.]

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Rumors come to us thick and fast from the region of the Rappahannock; but of intelligence known to be authentic, the amount we have been able to obtain is surprisingly small. The sum of it all is, that our armies have crossed the Rappahannock in pursuit of the enemy.

Our most reliable information is obtained from an officer of Anderson's brigade, Longstreet's division, who was wounded in the engagement on Saturday. We give the substance of his statement. Saturday morning, Gen. Jackson, with two other divisions, crossed the Rappahannock to the west of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and on Sunday night established his headquarters at the Warrenton White Sulphur Springs, near the town of Warrenton.

At an early hour Saturday morning, Longstreet attempted to cross the Rappahannock, at the railroad bridge, when his passage was disputed by the enemy. An artillery duel then took place, which lasted till one o'clock, P. M., when the enemy retreated. Our loss in killed and wounded was about one hundred and fifty. The loss of the enemy, he being on the other side of the river, remains unknown. During the engagement, the enemy burnt the bridge with shell and hot shot. On the retreat of the enemy, Longstreet crossed the river and made pursuit.

Our informant having been wounded just before the passage of the river was effected, retired from the field. Up to the time of his arrival at Rapidan Station, Sunday night, at dark, he could still hear the booming of General Longstreet's cannon.

Besides what we have narrated, a number of rumors were brought down by the passengers from Gordonsville yesterday evening. One of these was that Jackson had gotton in the rear of Pope and cut off his retreat to Manassas. Another that Stuart was in Alexandria, and that on his road thither he had captured a train of one hundred wagons and a paymaster with thirty thousand dollars in United States Treasury notes on his person.

Nothing has been heard of Burnside, and many well informed persons incline to the opinion that he has evacuated Fredericksburg, and is now in or near Washington city.

LATER.

Since writing the above we have received some particulars of the peril borne by the Washington artillery in the engagement on Saturday. This corps, on the left wing of Longstreet's division, with nineteen guns engaged the enemy with forty-five guns at the junction of Hazel and Hedgeman's rivers, three miles east of the railroad bridge. The duel lasted seven hours. Our artillerists lost twenty-four killed and wounded. Lieutenant J. W. Brewer, Taylor Marshall, Walter Chambers, H. Rose, and four drivers were killed. The enemy were driven across Beverley's ford with heavy loss. The Washington artillery crossed the river that night, and at last accounts were bearing away to the east in pursuit of the enemy.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From the Richmond Dispatch.]

The information received by us from the lines of the Rappahannock is so confused, and the reports so conflicting, that it is with difficulty that we are enabled to present anything approaching an intelligible account of affairs in that locality.

On Saturday a heavy artillery duell took place at the junction of Hedgeman and Aestham rivers, between nineteen guns of the Washington Artillery, Col. Walton commanding, and about forty guns of the enemy. The enemy were driven across the Rappahannock, at Berkeley's Ford, and were in full retreat in the direction of Alexandria.

As our troops approached the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock, the enemy commenced shelling it with great fury, and finally succeeded in burning the structure. While the fight at Berkeley's Ford was in progress, and after it had terminated, heavy firing was heard on the left, or in the direction of Warrenton, supposed to proceed from some portion of our forces that had crossed higher up the stream.

We saw a letter, yesterday afternoon, from a member of Capt. Parker's artillery, dated "Camp on Rappahannock river, August 21st," which stated that an order had been received from Gen. Jackson at Warrenton to hurry up the remainder of the army, and not to delay to prepare provisions, as enough had been captured at that point to feed the whole force for some time.

In the pursuit of the fleeing foe our forces captured several hundred prisoners.

FURTHER FROM THE UPPER RAPPAHANNOCK.

From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The intelligence brought down by the train from Gordonsville, on yesterday, adds to the information already received of the operations of Gens. Jackson and Longstreet against the enemy, on the lines of the Upper Rappahannock. The enemy's retreat was being conducted under the cover of a strong rear guard of infantry and artillery. On Saturday morning the enemy crossed the river, the rear guard giving battle, after crossing to our forces under Gen. Jackson, who were in close pursuit. The fighting continued nearly all day, our troops succeeding in crossing over about one o'clock, at which time the result of the day's battle was decidedly in our favor. During the retreat of the enemy, Gen. Stuart's cavalry made a successful tour against the enemy's provision train, and is reported to have captured one hundred wagons, a quartermaster and other prisoners, and about $35,000 in specie. The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock was destroyed by the enemy's shell, but the turnpike bridge was uninjured, and was of course of vast service in admitting of a speedy pursuit by Jackson's forces. General Longstreet crossed on Sunday.

About four hundred prisoners were taken in Saturday's fight, and the losses on both sides were severe, the enemy suffering a very disastrous reverse, and portions of our army in the beginning of the fight being subjected to a galling fire. It is reported that the 4th Georgia brigade commenced a charge upon the enemy's principal battery, half a mile off, and after advancing with heroic gallantry in the face of the fire to within a few hundred yards of it, discovered that it was on the opposite side of the river. They were compelled to retreat, there being no means of crossing the river, and suffered severely.

One company of the Washington Artillery is reported to have been seriously cut up.

Large numbers of the enemy's dead and wounded, with many arms, fell into our hands. The unhurt prisoners were started down on Sunday for Richmond.

The enemy is endeavoring to reach the Potomac, but the pursuit by our army is being conducted with the determination to cut him off at Manassas. General Jackson's headquarters were on yesteday at Warrenton Springs, and his division was advancing toward Manassas. At present the indications are that Pope will be forced back upon Fredericksburg, if not cut off entirely.

This it will be seen that within the space of barely more than a week, Pope's grand army, with all its reinforcements from McClellan, has been forced to retreat more than fifty miles, suffering two successive defeats and losing immensely in men, arms, stores, and ammunition.

Stuart's Late Success at Catlett's Station.

From the Army Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

Some stir was created in camp, and a thousand times more in Washington, I find, by a raid of two hundred and fifty guerrillas upon Catlett's station. Under cover of the night, they dashed in upon a small collection of men and wagons, and stampeding a lot of sutlers and servants and teamsters, burned seven wagons, ran off a number of horses, and took about one hundred prisoners. The most serious part of the business is, they took General Pope's personal baggage and moneys, and all his official papers, correspondences, etc., which happened to be in one of the wagons that had been sent to the rear in the attack at Catlett's station. Twenty supply trains were destroyed, or their contents injured by the rebels. Many wagons were too wet to burn.

☞ We agree with the Vicksburg *Whig* in the policy it advocates in the following paragraph:

We hear it stated by the soldiers that the Kentucky troops have not been paid for many months. This is certainly wrong. They are a long distance from home and cannot get means to clothe themselves from their friends. If any are paid they should come first.

A Compromise with the South Advocated.

The *Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register*, of New York, has the following editorial on the necessity of "compromising" with the Southern Confederacy:

THE WAY OF PEACE.

Is it sought to end this war by the North crushing the South? For such a purpose no adequate exertion has yet been made. If that is the game, the call for only three hundred thousand more soldiers, is as incommensurate as was the call, sixteen months ago, for seventy-five thousand, to whip the South and retake the forts. We leave aside the question whether any united and determined people, numbering twelve, or, as is the fashion to compute it, eight millions, can be crushed on their own soil. It was by Irish aid that Ireland was subjugated to England. Belgium stands there, with her five millions, more populous and more independent than ever before—though she has been the theater of the most famous battles of Europe, century after century. Switzerland, with less than three millions of people, has successfully defied the legionary hosts of Austria, of Lorrane, of Burgundy, and of France. Portugal, with less than four millions, has always succeeded in resisting the attempts of Spain, in the proudest days of the latter, to absorb her, by her preponderating power. It seems to be one of the axioms of Bonaparte, which time sanctions as profoundly true, that "A people, to be free of another, has but to will it?" If the United States are to prove this an unsound axiom, it must be by a far different display of power from anything yet exhibited. Volunteering must be abandoned, and drafting resorted to. It is no three hundred thousand men, but a million, that the instant necessities of the case call for. Hitherto the partisans that originated this pestiferous quarrel—from the Wades, and Chases, and Sewards, and Giddingses, and Sumners, and Chandlers, in Congress, or the Beechers and Cheevers, and "three thousand preachers" of New England, in the pulpit, down to the gawky Quaker or Bloomer woman's husband, who reads nothing but Greeley's *Weekly Tribune*—have, as a rule, left the war that has resulted, to be fought out by the very men at the North who have denounced and deprecated their wicked conspiracies. But this must end if the war is to be kept up. The innocent have, thus far, suffered for the guilty, but the guilty will have to suffer, in their own persons, the honors of war, if the brute force principle is to be carried out. It must be a war in which enough of substitutes cannot be found.

A year ago, those who pleaded for peace were called "secessionists," "traitors," etc. Then, the plea was that the war was to set free the Union-loving people of the South from the gripe of a secession fraction. Then we pleaded for peace, on the ground that there was still at the South such a sentiment, and it only required peace to develope it. We pleaded that war must destroy it—that only peace could give it opportunity. That is all past. We say yet, that, nearer or more remote, the only hope for re-union on the old, noble, grand idea of our forefathers, must date from the beginning of its work for realization in the establishment of an honorable peace. As the gallant Tom Seymour, ex-Governor of Connecticut, said in his letter quoted by us last week, it is a "monstrous fallacy" to "ignore peaceful measures" and trust to "subjugate the South" by the sword as a means of re-union. The Union that secured our liberties as freemen was a Union of free consent between the States. The violation of that fundamental idea of consent, and of reserved rights, not only rallies to the rebel standard thousands attached to the old government, but has so invaded our liberties here in the loyal States that we write sentences such as these—demanded by our consciences—the mere declaration of the sentiments of the men who formed the Constitution—not knowing but that, for publishing them, some clerk in the Executive Department may order subservient agents, by the hands of violence, to convey us again to the dingy walls of Fort Lafayette.

The "Union loving people of the seceded States!" Who are they? Read the correspondence of the *Herald*, *Times* and *Tribune*—those organs of the Black Republican regime. The *Tribune* correspondence tells us, lying, as usual, that they are the negro slaves. The *Herald* and *Times* correspondence tells, alas, too truly, that there is no such element left. In New Orleans, in Memphis, in Virginia, in North Carolina, in those very cities and States where it might fairly be expected, from the prolonged occupation by Union arms, produces only an extinguishment of any glimmer of Union feeling that had been thought to exist.

What are we, then, to look forward to? Is it a permanent separation? There are opponents of Lincoln's administration professing to be knowing ones, who have publicly said that this is already looked to as a speedy result. There are professed Democrats who consider it must happen, but who declaim against it, in order that the odium of its accomplishment may rest only on the grave of Black Republicanism. Needless solicitude! These are those who whisper that William H. Seward projects a compromise from the Cabinet in time to avoid the odium of the acknowledgement of the result of his own handiwork. Hopeless attempt!

For our part, permanent separation is an idea to which we cannot reconcile our minds—for it is the knell of civil liberty, and of all other liberties, on this continent. It is the harbinger of huge standing armies, of enormous taxation, of industry oppressed, and of peoples crushed. Apprehension of this is already freighting many ships with American citizens, renouncing the country, and fleeing with what they can save of their effects. It is an idea that we steadfastly refuse to accept, but to counteract it, to remedy it, our first need is peace.

What is the way of peace?

The way of peace among peoples is compromise. There is no other way. When Solomon died, the Ten Tribes of Israel gathered to complain to his son, Roboam, that the yoke of his father's government discomforted them. The wise old men counseled Roboam to speak softly to the rebels, and to acquiesce in their demands, and that thus they would cleave to his throne forever. The ignorant men, of a newer generation, advised him to refuse "to treat with rebels with arms in their hands." He took the advice of the fools, and Israel told Judah to look to his own house, and they separated forever.

History is full of the like instructions. Not long since we cited the conduct of Louis XI. of France, who, by a frank compromise with his powerful rebel vassals, disarmed them, and thus made of the Frank communities one united French nation. "Treat with rebels with arms in their hands!" So exclaims the ignorant New Englander—who knows nothing of history, not even that of his corner of this continent. In that corner, moderation has never been practiced. But, what proud and hauty kingdom, or royal family, of Europe, is there that has not treated with "rebels with arms in their hands!" Did the house of Charlemagne disdain to treat with rebels? Did the house of Hugh Capet? Did the Hapsburgs? Did the Plantagenets? Some such stuff was indeed professed by the house of Stuart—for which one of them lost his wicked head and another of them was driven, with his heirs, from the throne of England. It has been charged, also, that the Bourbons have affected the same ideas, and this has been taken as a grand proof that they are no longer fit to reign over men.

Henry VII. of England, was a wise King. He did more than any other that ever sat on the throne of that kingdom to strengthen the royal power over the realm. How did he treat the powerful Earl of Kildare, in Ireland, when the latter, an adherent in the house of York, not once only, but twice, joined the standard of pretenders to the throne? Even when the Earl was attainted by Parliament for treason he pardoned him, not because he thought there was justice or truth in his cause, but because he was a *power* in the realm. The full history of the affair deserves a development not possible here. The moral of it is, what all great State policy, in every age of the world, has exhibited, that the way of national grandeur and strength is only by compromise with existing forces.

☞ In New York, one day last week, a man carelessly rubbed a match on an empty benzine barrel, which had been lying in the sun on the sidewalk, and produced, to his consternation, an instant explosion, as violent as though he had tried a similar experiment on an open cask of gunpowder. Fortunately no one was hurt except the individual whose match caused the explosion. The heat of the sun had generated a gas in the empty barrel, which, penetrating through the wood to the outside, floated there, ready to take fire and produce an explosion at the slightest touch of a spark.

The Yankee Gunboat Sumter.

The *Mississippian* publishes some extracts from the log-book of the Yankee gunboat Sumter, captured and destroyed by our forces at Bayou Sara, from which we take the following:

FIGHT AT BATON ROUGE, August 5.—This day is one always to be remembered as one of anxiety and excitement. At four, A. M., the enemy, under Breckinridge, made the promised attack upon our forces on shore. I took my position, and was ordered by Commodore Porter to examine the river above for gunboats. Steamed around the point, but could see nothing like a vessel of any kind. Returned to my station and opened fire with shell upon the rebels. The fight at this time, half-past five, was very fierce, both artillery and infantry being hotly engaged. Received direction from time to time from shore how to fire. Our troops falling back. Enemy burns up the camps of the 14th Maine regiment. I fired into the smoke and drove the enemy back. *Large number of our soldiers skulking under the river bank.* Ordered them away, threatening to fire into them.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER WHITEMAN.—It is known to our readers that the United States military forces at New Orleans made quite a stir over the pretended body of Gen. Williams. The *Delta* gave a long account of the funeral ceremonies, and stated that after their conclusion the body of General Williams was placed upon the steamer Star of the West and carried to its far off home in the North. The following extract, however, shows that all this lugubrious parade was merely Yankee "strategy:"

AUGUST 7.—In the morning saw several of Farragut's fleet coming up. By noon seven of them at anchor off the city. No news on shore. Enemy still retreating. We captured some of their caissons. The Dreids, Captain Preble, arrived. Reported having been run into by the steamer Whiteman. The Whiteman sunk, carrying down with her some seventy wounded men on their way to the New Orleans hospital. All were drowned but the captain, two pilots and thirty wounded. *The body of General Williams was also sunk.*

We close our extracts from the log-book of the Sumter by giving the subjoined closing entries:

AUGUST 14.—Left this morning at 1 o'clock for Bayou Sara—arrived at 8 A. M. Reported to Captain Porter, and received orders to remain here until further orders, and guard the ferry. I gave him all the information regarding the movements of the Confederates. He affected to think light of it, saying, "there was nothing in the shape of a gunboat or ram on the river." I did all I could with him, but to no end. Here I must remain in a crippled condition in crew and engine. Received two persons from the Essex as prisoners, taken from this place. At five the stock of the anchor parted, and we began drifting. Heave up the anchor, but working off our steam became unmanageable and drifted aground under the bank of the town. Tried every way to get off, but could not succeed. Sent a boat, with Mr. Chess, to Baton Rouge for a steamer to tow us off. Spent a restless night, as I was so completely in the power of the enemy; made ready for a fight both from shore and river. At midnight vessel hard and fast.

AUGUST 15.—I fully expected assistance this morning early. Everybody is feeling rather gloomy, for really there is a fair prospect of our being taken prisoners of war. Captain Porter must have received the message from Mr. Chess. Anxiously have I been waiting all the morning since daylight for a steamer, but up to this, 10 A. M., none in sight.

A short time after the penning of this, our troops demanded a surrender. The Federals asked for a short time to consider. Why they were allowed to "consider," we are not able to say, but they did "consider" until a steamer hove in sight, when they precipitately abandoned the Sumter and made their escape. The gunboat was afterward burned, and thus ended its history.

Steamer Fair Play—Number of Arms Secured—Further Particulars.

By the arrival of the steamer Fair Play lately captured by the gunboat Benton at Milliken's Bend, we gather a few additional particulars, which we subjoin:

The Fair Play had emerged from Yazoo river, and made Vicksburg. Here she was loaded with guns and ammunition, and left Vicksburg on Monday night about 8 o'clock for Milliken's Bend. She reached that point about 12 o'clock and about three hours afterward the gunboat Benton came down and was about anchoring where the Fair Play lay, but on observing a light, apparently on shore, a tug with twelve men was sent to see from what it proceeded. The tug was in charge of Lieut. J. W. Atkinson, who soon discovered that it was a steamer, and that the men on board was escaping from it with all possible haste. When he got on board, he found that every man had left it, without firing a gun, except Quartermaster Anthony, who was taken prisoner. The arms and ammunition captured on board the Fair Play were as follows:

1200 Enfield rifles, English manufacture.
4240 muskets, English manufacture.
21 boxes English accoutrements.
128 boxes English musket accoutrements.
31,000 round English cartridges.
34,000 round musket cartridges.
2500 round howitzer amunition.

The above were marked for Gen. Holmes, Gen. Hindman and Gen. Van Dorn. It is estimated that the boat, arms and ammunition captured are worth fully $100,000. The Fair Play passed up to Cairo yesterday with all the captured plunder aboard.

Coming up the river, the Fair Play reports guerrillas all along the river bank, and scarcely a day passed that they did not have some sort of a fight. There was a brilliant engagement at Bolivar, Miss., last Tuesday, in which twelve of the guerrillas were killed. At Greenville, there was another engagement, and the guerrillas were shelled out of sight.

Capt. Woods, of the 58th Ohio, went out a short distance back of Milliken's Bend, on the railroad, last week, and burnt a Confederate depot, containing a large amount of government produce and stores. He also captured about 1200 shet guns, and sixty head of mules—the latter he could not bring away with him.

Last Monday the gunboats Benton and Mound City made an exploration up Yazoo river, and captured a Confederate battery, consisting of six 32 pounders, one 42-pounder, and two brass pieces, together with about ten thousand pounds of powder.—*Memphis Bulletin*, 29.

The Indian War in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, August 25.—Mr. Goodell arrived from Glencoe Saturday night, bearing the welcome news that sixty-two persons supposed killed were safe. Among the party were forty-two women and children, and twenty men. Among them are Mr. Galbraith and family, Mr. Goodell and family, E. Rider, John Gorman, Mr. Miller, Mr. Cranferry, Mr. Hawkins, Parker Pierce, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Solwell and family, and Mr. Fadden and family.

As regards the fate of the missing ones, he thinks about forty families, including those between Lacique Porte and the agency are killed. He saw all the former Indians gathered at Mr. Roger's house to defend him, but they must have been overpowered.

A messenger from Henderson says the half-breed scout Frenier, who returned to Fort Ridgley and give the inmates such assurances as to lead them to believe they can hold out. There can be no surrender without annihilation to the inmates.

Colonel Sibley's force was at St. Peters at four o'clock Saturday morning, fifty miles from Fort Ridgley, but he could not reach there before Sunday evening. Colonel Cullum, with several hundred cavalry, proposed to strike across the country from Henderson, and may get there ahead of Sibley. It is believed the Indians will get information of the force advancing, and hastily leave the fort. Colonel Cullen writes that the further he advances the news becomes worse—all the inhabitants were flocking into the towns.

Hon. J. J. Chalard writes, on the 21st, from Warkota, that he staid at New Evlin last night, and saw a most horrible sight. One instance he relates where he saw eight bodies of stalwart men with their throats cut from ear to ear; their skulls battered and their limbs mutilated. He knew some of them were good citizens of Brown county. Our opinion is that not less than 500 have been massacred. Large portions of Blue Earth and Brown counties are depopulated, the wheat left unstacked in the fields, and the owners fleeing eastward.

☞ The New York *World* says that of the steerage passengers of the City of Baltimore, on her last trip, upwards of forty enlisted in the Union ranks immediately on their arrival.

From New Orleans.

From the Vicksburg Whig, August 27.]

We had a visit yesterday from a couple of soldiers who left New Orleans on Wednesday last. Two weeks before starting they commenced fishing at the lake and thus became acquainted with all the Yankee sentinels in that vicinity. On last Wednesday, having perfected their arrangements for getting away without causing the least suspicion, they came down to their skiff as usual for the ostensible purpose of going out on a piscatorial excursion, and rowed on until they got across the lake and inside of our lines. They confirm the report of the Yankees having evacuated Baton Rouge and going to Jefferson City, two miles above New Orleans. There are barely enough soldiers in the city to guard it. The night police are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency at a moment's warning. The mortality among the Yankees is very great and three of them are down with yellow fever at the Charity Hospital. The swamp opposite New Orleans is full of Texas and Indian guerrillas, who very frequently make a Yankee bite the dust. Being provided with "Jaff Thompson artillery," they run out to the river and fire into transports as they pass along. The Empire Parish was so severely damaged recently that transports are afraid to venture down the river at all now. An Indian chief with our guerrillas having heard that Butler intended hanging the famous "Red Bill No. 1," visited Butler under a flag of truce, and told him if he executed that Southern man, ninety Yankees whom he had in custody should be swung up to the nearest tree. Butler concluded to send "Red Bill" to Fort Jackson, and told the avengeful red man to go back where he came from, to which he replied he would return when he got ready.

Butler is having all the pig iron, and metal of every description, removed from the city. All the arms are being taken from the citizens, and every negro who informs upon any white man or woman having fire arms, is declared free by Butler. After the battle of Baton Rouge eight Confederate prisoners were brought to the city, one of whom was barefooted. A gentleman gave the man a pair of shoes, and upon the fact being made known to Butler, he had this humane man sent to jail for six months. A member of the 11th Indiana regiment told our informant that their loss at the battle of Baton Rouge, in killed, wounded, and missing, was at least one thousand. It was reported in the city that a fleet of Confederate gunboats were in the gulf, and that Ship Island had been recaptured, also that two Confederate gunboats were at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi river. The Federal fleet immediately started down the river, leaving only two gunboats at New Orleans, but nothing had been heard from them up to Wednesday. The free market has been opened again for the benefit of the wives and families of the Confederate soldiers and those who have joined what is called the first regiment of Louisiana infantry, organized under Butler. The men are deserting as fast as they can get away, declaring that they have seen enough of war, and will never fight for "niggers."

Phelps recently tried the "pluck" of his negro regiment. An Indiana regiment was sent out and ordered to load with blank cartridges, and appear as rebel guerrillas, when he would send his negro regiment out to attack them. Every thing was got in readiness, and the negroes' guns clandestinely loaded with blank cartridges also, and started in pursuit of the supposed enemy. The Indiana regiment turned upon the disciples of Ham, when every one threw down their guns and took to their heels. Some of the Indianans being sick of negrophobia, loaded their guns and shot about ten of those bosom friends of Phelps. The latter was sorely mortified to see his favorites run, and ordered a white sergeant to instruct them further in the evolutions of war. The sergeant turned upon Phelps, and, after rebuking him severely, tore the stripes from his cost sleeve indicating his rank, and told him he was a private hereafter—that he would never drill negroes. The *Delta* states that eight vessels are loading at Havana for Confederate ports, and that they have the stars and bars flying at their mast-heads.

Captain Semmes has another privateer out, with a heavy armament of steel guns. She chased the Tuscarora nearly to New York. The Sumter has been refitted and is out again, in charge of the first lieutenant.

Butler had the captain and one of the pilots (Mr. Miller) of the Whiteman, put in irons, for running into a gunboat. The Whiteman was sunk. General Williams' remains, which were on board, were afterward found.

Stonewall Jackson Again.

A rumor was current yesterday at Washington that Stonewall Jackson, leaving the front of General Pope, had passed into the Shenandoah Valley, and was rapidly advancing upon the Potomac. The tale was inherently probable. A raid along the valley is a favorite pastime of the prayerful partisan; who, beside, is under engagements with the inhabitants of the district to celebrate harvest home in their company. Not to have heard from him for a week is a sign of mischief. We may be sure he is not inactive, or at all ignorant of his opportunities. If it be practicable to flank Pope, march upon and capture the capital, or carry the war to Harrisburg, Jackson knows all about it, and doubtless loses not a fragment of time in making necessary preparations. What his hand finds to do he is apt to do swiftly and mightily.

But this very reputation for energy, and the probability it naturally suggests of Jackson's reappearance on the scene of his former exploits are quite likely to originate the constantly-recurring rumors of his coming. There are reasons, however, why the attempt so promptly baffled before, is not likely to be repeated at present. So far as Washington is concerned, sufficient precautions have been taken to repel any attack from the Virginia side. The Arlington lines, more formidable than any works known in modern warfare, are admirably armed and efficiently manned, and even could they be carried, a single battery of artillery at either bridge is ample to prevent the enemy crossing. A direct approach to the capital is, therefore, the least practicable course open to General Jackson. His old track toward the upper Potomac, is far more likely to attract him. Even there, however, the preparations of the War Department have been active; every point of importance being in the hands of our troops, and protected by intrenchments and heavy artillery. To force a passage of the river would, indeed, entail upon the rebels a sacrifice of life utterly disastrous at the outset, of a campaign in a hostile territory. The mistake is not likely to be made by the Virginia leader, whose most daring demonstrations have always been marked with singular regard to prudence, and the minute nance of secure lines of retreat. The balance of probability therefore turns, all things considered, against the rumored advance. The daily bugaboo may be looked for in some other quarter.—*New York Times*, 21st.

UNPLEASANT NEWS FROM WEST FLORIDA. The Quincy *Dispatch* learns that in the county of Calhoun there are some fifty or sixty men who need their necks stretched with stout ropes. We suppose they are men liable to the conscript law, and the *Dispatch* says: "They have armed and organized themselves to resist those who may attempt their arrest. We have also been informed that they have been in communication with the blockader, and have received arms from that quarter. From their boldness and audacity, their seems to be no doubt that they are receiving aid and comfort from those not true to our cause, and if summary punishment is not at once visited upon them, we shall have cause to regret it before the winter months have passed. A number of these outlaws, hearing of the arrest of three of their party, attempted to ambuscade the guard who were conveying them to Tallahassee, but were foiled by the detachment taking a different route from that which they at first proposed to take—they having been previously informed that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners.

This matter should certainly be looked into by the State authorities, and, if necessary, the militia be called out to secure the arrest of men who are so completely devoid of every semblance of reason, as to organize and bid defiance to Confederate and State authority.

COWARDLY SELF-MUTILATION.—Four men in the town of Danbury, Connecticut, applied a few days ago to a surgeon to have their hands dressed—three out of the four having deliberately severed the fore finger of their right hands, and the other the fore finger of the left hand, the latter mistaking the hand—and demanded a certificate of exemption from the draft.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Additional by the Hibernia.

To the Associated Press North.]

LIVERPOOL, August 13.—Breadstuffs generally quiet and steady. Corn has an upward tendency—mixed 29s, Eastern provisions have a downward tendency, except bacon, which remains firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, August 14—Consols closed to-day at 93¾ for money.

Breadstuffs have a downward tendency, and all qualities have declined slightly, except corn, which is steady.

LONDON, Friday.—Consols closed at 93 for money. Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £178,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were Illinois Central shares at 50½ to 49½ discount; Erie 29½ to 29¼; United States 5's 66 to 68.

A conference on the subject of cotton supply had taken place in London. A deputation from the Cotton Supply Association had met commissioners from the countries which sent cotton samples to the international exhibition. Representatives from Italy, Portugal, Spain, India, Australia and several South American States were present. All made more or less encouraging representations of what these countries were capable of producing.

The London *Daily News* has an editorial on the emancipation scheme in the prosecution of the American war. It says it was not to be expected that the Northern people would see at the outset that the extinction of slavery was their true aim, and the only practicable issue to put an end to the war.

The extinction of slavery is now undoubtedly becoming the master element of the struggle. The crisis is passing, and every moment makes new abolitionists; and when there are enough of them to satisfy President Lincoln, he will speak the word and make the sign which will save the republic.

At a meeting of the British North American Association in London, a resolution was passed highly approving of the colonial policy of the Duke of Newcastle.

The Marquis of Repoli had arrived at Paris from Turin. It was believed that his mission was to submit to the Emperor a plan for the occupation of Rome by a mixed garrison of French and Italian troops.

The *Moniteur* of the 10th publishes an account of Gen. Concha's reception by the Emperor. The Emperor said: "I have neglected no opportunity of testifying my lively sympathy for her majesty, the Queen of Spain, as well as my profound esteem for the Spanish nation. I have been surprised as well as grieved at the divergence of opinion which has arisen between the two governments. It rests with the Queen alone to find me always a sincere ally, and to the Spanish people a loyal friend, who desires their greatness and prosperity."

ITALY.—It is believed at Palermo, that Garibaldi still intends to embark at Messina.

It was supposed that the 15th of August was fixed upon as the day for a demonstration hostile to France throughout Italy.

The correspondence of the London *Times* from Turin, 10th, says there is still an inconceivable swarming from all parts towards the South, and the government authorities find the greatest difficulty in preventing a landing on the Sicilian coast.

Sound Feet for Soldiers.

Major Winthrop's advice to volunteers on the subject of proper care of the feet ought to be pondered and remembered by new recruits. It will be found in his article on the New York Seventh regiment, published in the *Atlantic Monthly* for June, 1861, which we