Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20.

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.

THE CURRENT NEWS.

From Western Virginia we have good reports from the Federals themselves. Their principal army in that section appears to be in full retreat, after having, as usual, destroyed their stores at Gauley. Several detachments are reported in dangerous situations also. A little vigorous action in Western Virginia will soon rid that section of the invaders who have so long upheld the traitors PIERPONT, CARLISLE, etc., and our forces can operate advantageously on the upper Ohio.

General PRICE's success in his movement against Iuka is confirmed. The result is the retreat of the enemy across the Tennessee, after abandoning a large quantity of valuable stores which have fallen into our hands.

From the seat of war on the Potomac and in Maryland, our intelligence is of the most cheering character. It entirely changes the complexion of the result of the late battles in Maryland, from that indicated by the dispatches of McCLELLAN. At Harper's Ferry, a distinct affair from the general battles referred to by the Federal commander, the entire Federal force was compelled to surrender, with all their equipments, stores, etc. The Federal dispatches, which we publish elsewhere, indicated such a result, and our own dispatches confirm the consummation of their fears. On Sunday HILL held his own, notwithstanding the disparity of the numbers engaged, and on Monday, with the assistance of reinforcements from LONGSTREET's corps, repulsed the attack of the enemy between Middletown and Sharpsburg, Md., capturing three thousand prisoners. Our dispatches are not complete from Virginia, but when compared with our reports from the North, are clear. The advantage was decidedly with the South, and instead of having cause to despond over the result, on the contrary we have every reason to rejoice.

From East Tennessee we have also encouraging news. The impregnable fastness of Cumberland Gap is in our possession without a struggle involving the loss of life, and hence we now hold the key to Eastern Kentucky. It was a wise military strategy that compelled the Federal commander to evacuate, instead of fighting him in his chosen stronghold. We know him to be brave to a fault, but he could not withstand the combinations by which he was so completely invested as to entirely cut off reinforcements, and also supplies.

TO WESTERN TRAVELERS.

We are requested to announce to parties who design making a trip west of the Mississippi, that they will confer a favor upon the proprietors of the Little Rock *True Democrat* and the *Gazette*, by favoring them with late copies of either Northern journals or Southern papers, published east of the Mississippi. They propose to reciprocate by a year's subscription to their respective journals. As they have to rely upon twoislest papers for outside news, a greater favor cannot be conferred than to transmit such papers as may be conveyed across the river. We will take pleasure in furnishing files of the APPEAL to Western travelers.

☞ At a late special election for member of Congress in the Bucks and Leigh district, Pennsylvania, to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Cooper, Stiles, Democrat, was elected by about four hundred majority.

☞ J. E. Wilkins, British Consul, and Mr. Anderson, first attache of the British Legation at Washington, were in Springfield, Illinois, on the 12th, and called on Governor Yates to consult upon the subject of exempt British subjects in the case of a draft in the State.

☞ A private note to the editors from Little Rock, dated the 22d ult., says: "John Ross, and two-thirds of the Cherokees have joined the Federals and are making war upon us. We will soon dispose of them, and the four thousand Federals who are with them."

WHERE IS BRAGG?—This question is frequently asked. A dispatch from Louisville, of the 12th says: "Reliable information is received that Bragg is now at Tompkinsville." If this is so he can very easily reach Bowling Green before Buell, and may yet be able to force the latter to give battle.

ARKANSAS.—Our information, from a reliable source, is, that a magnificent army is being organized west of the Mississippi to contend with the Federal invaders. Of its extent and locality, it is unnecessary to speak; suffice it to say, that it is sufficient to rid the country of the vandals who have so long devastated it. Every report from the trans-Mississippi department is encouraging.

ARRESTED.—O. C. Sabin, late correspondent of one of the Chicago journals, local and river reporter of the Memphis *Union Appeal*, and news agent in the latter city, whose exit from Memphis has been referred to in our columns, was arrested in this city last evening. He is now held in custody by the military authorities, under rather suspicious circumstances.

☞ The first draft in this country since the war of 1812, took place in Hartford, Connecticut, a few days since. One of the selectmen of the city, with a handkerchief over his eyes, drew from a box the names of two hundred men, who are to serve in the army for nine months. One alderman and one policeman were among the conscripts.

A MILD BUT EFFECTUAL REMEDY.—The Richmond *Dispatch* makes a suggestion to the ladies of South, worthy of their consideration. It says: "As contemptible and traitorous as the deserters, are the military loafers and humbugs who, on one pretence or another, are dangling about hotels, and showing off in public places, or dodging about in obscure retreats in the rural districts. The ladies might do some service to the State in banishing these holiday heroes with their fans, or giving them a leave of absence from their presence till they had fulfilled their duties to their country in their commands. If such an admonition should not prove efficient, the provost marshal should be authorized to swing each of them to the nearest lamp-post or tree."

KENTUCKY OURS.

We have at the present writing every point in Kentucky available for military use, with the exception of the Jackson purchase, (lying west of the Tennessee river,) from which our advancing columns will soon displace the Federal myrmidons. The gallant old State so long writhing beneath the oppressor's heel, feels life and liberty again stirring in her veins, and will rally as one man, snuffing the air of freedom, about that ark of constitutional rights in which her destiny is found. The feeling in the State in behalf of the Confederate cause is, we have reason to know, but faintly delineated by the telegraphic dispatches. There must be a general uprising. The Louisville *Journal* complains of "wanderers" to KIRBY SMITH's army; the Cincinnati *Commercial* speaks of "unconditional Union men" suddenly transmogrified into active rebel soldiers. All the indications are that the people are alive and about the dearest business of their lives—being made right upon the record in behalf of the South.

We have nothing to hope of the mere political adventurers who have latterly taken Kentucky in charge; but of her great, noble, high-hearted and generous souled people much. And it was with pleasure that we saw that the first offer to KIRBY SMITH was by Captain A. BUFORD, of Woodford county. An old army officer, who won his laurels at Buena Vista and on the plains, he is the man to command a brigade, while his wealth, social and political standing, will give him a power in the State that cannot be negatived by any Lincoln corruptionist. There are hundreds of others who have been similarly situated, and who will as eagerly and earnestly enter the contest. They are men who have been left at home; not because of any fear of the contest, but because of the imminent jeopardy of its being thrust upon them. Now that it is "all hearts resolved," there will be but one cry through Kentucky, "Liberty, with the Confederacy!"

The strategetic points already occupied are of vital moment. That at Maysville commands the entire Ohio, above Cincinnati. It is a place upon whose high bluffs and rough hill sides even the lightest artillery placed can destroy any water craft on the Ohio. It is also a point easily fordable; hence a descent upon Ohio, and by the flank on Cincinnati, may be made.

That at Carrollton, at the mouth of the Kentucky river, is of equal importance. We have thus secured the navigation of the river, or rather forbade it. Other points of similar importance have been obtained. We have established a cordon about Cincinnati and Louisville, and the small geographical limits therein included may be said to be all of the State the Federals possess.

And it may be that they continue to hold them. What then? In contradistinction to half abolitionized Louisville and wholly abolitionized Covington and Newport, we have all of that famous blue grass country—all of the wheat and flour-producing country—all of the hog-producing country—all that is beautiful and noble of the old State. By holding it, as General KIRBY SMITH's lines already point out, we shall obtain meat and flour sufficient for the army for the next twelvemonth. The very food of the Southern Confederacy depended upon Kentucky being ours, and it is this day our own.

THE WRONGS OF THE ENEMY.

In his farewell greeting, wherever our enemy has felt under the necessity of evacuating the country, he is leaving behind him sad mementoes of his presence among and departure from us, well calculated, "over the left," to increase our affection for him, as well as to revive in our people a desire for re-union and the relationships that formerly existed between us. Devastated homes and burning villages are the souvenirs our Northern brethren leave behind them. With love on their lips and deceit in their hearts, they have come among us; pillaged while they stayed and destroyed as they left.

These are facts that are now before the world, and must go down to history; practices indulged in no doubt to remind us of the blessings we enjoyed under the old Union, and to enhance our love for those who are the peculiar champions and advocates of its restoration!

There may be heroism in the burning of towns, the sacking of cities and the robbery of property, but it is only such heroism as is known in history among vandalic hordes and highway robbers. We envy not the North the reputation it will bear on the page of impartial history. If the conduct of the British in the wars of the revolution and 1812 was such as to estrange our feelings and respect from that people, the conduct of the North, in the present war, is equally calculated to excite our disgust, contempt and hatred. If we never have been heretofore, we are certainly now, two peoples. No true Southern man or woman hereafter will acknowledge fraternal relationship with the detested Yankees. Let both us and our posterity learn to despise and hate them.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

We may expect, and should be prepared for, an active fall campaign, in which our adversaries will put forth all their strength to conquer. They cannot with safety adopt any other plan, for reasons which are apparent. Delay will completely deplete their already greatly exhausted treasury, and estop their extended credit; will bring on the winter season, when its inclemencies must prevent active operations in the field, and give time to the people of the North to calmly reflect, not only upon the reverses they have sustained, the object of the war, and the relative pecuniary result of a continuance of its prosecution upon the gigantic scale necessary, or a separation, with possible benefits, without further warfare; but also upon the truism that a people determined to be free cannot be enslaved. They will have time to calculate the expense, in blood and treasure, of another year's war, and the result of the past two summers will enable them to arrive at tolerably correct conclusions.

Of this calculating quietude the Federal leaders are fearful. The brutal senses can alone be satisfied by excitements, and these will be kept aroused as late as possible. We may look for no cessation of movements by the North until the rigors of winter closes them. The leaders are afraid of calculations as to the probabilities of loss and gain, during a cessation of hostilities, and none will be allowed until as long as possible. Immediate and continued activity may be expected, and, we repeat, should be prepared for.

CINCINNATI.—Our latest from Cincinnati is through Northern dispatches of the 13th. They report the Confederate forces at Walton, Kentucky, twenty miles south of Covington. The governor of Ohio had sent home the militia of the State, who had assembled so rapidly, and the Cincinnati troops had returned to the city. The dispatch states their services were no longer required in Kentucky, the regular troops there being sufficient for any emergency.

☞ The quota of the State of Michigan, under the first call for three hundred thousand troops, was eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-six, and under the second call, the same, or twenty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-two in all. Of this number sixteen thousand have already been raised.

☞ Among the prisoners captured in the recent Virginia battles were thirty-one Northern free negroes. They are in prison at Richmond.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND FEDERALS CAPTURED.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE POTOMAC.

GORDONSVILLE, September 19.—At Harper's Ferry we paroled eleven thousand and ninety privates, four hundred and twenty-five officers, and took two thousand negroes, fifteen thousand stands of small arms, and forty-six pieces of cannon.

Col. Walker's battery took five hundred horses themselves.

Our loss was 3 killed and 40 wounded. Their dead were covered in ditches, and we could not tell how many were in the fight.

The Battle of Sunday.

At Sharpsburg we took 3000 prisoners.

General Garland and Colonel Strange were killed.

D. H. Hill was roughly handled, but managed to hold the enemy in check.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Cumberland Gap Evacuated!

MOBILE, September 20.—A special to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville, September 19th, says: The enemy evacuated Cumberland Gap on Wednesday night, blowing up their magazines, destroying all their property, and blasting rocks to block the road. They retreated by the Harland road, to Kentucky. Our forces are pushing them at Cumberland Ford and Baptist Gap.

Andy Johnson Favored.

Andy Johnson's family, who were at Greenville, East Tennessee, within our lines, have been permitted, by order of the Secretary of War, to return to the enemy's lines.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

Delayed Telegraphic Dispatches.

[We were forced to go to press yesterday without the usual associated press report from the South, which will be found in the following important dispatches. We are informed that the report was received at Jackson early enough to have been transmitted us, but through the inefficiency of the operators somewhere, it failed to come to hand. The superintendent has promised an early investigation as to the cause of these frequent failures, and a speedy reformation—a consummation that cannot be more heartily desired by our readers than by ourselves.]

Congressional.

RICHMOND, September 16.—In the Senate to-day the exemption bill was further discussed. The clause exempting tanners, shoe makers, millers, etc., was agreed to—also, the clause exempting theological students was stricken out, and the amendment to exempt overseers of plantations, pending.

From Maryland.

RICHMOND, September 18.—The report of the fight at Harper's Ferry and capture of eight thousand prisoners on Sunday is confirmed.

General D. H. Hill was attacked in Maryland with eighty thousand men. The fight continued all day, with heavy loss on both sides.

On Monday General Hill was reinforced by Longstreet. The battle was renewed and the enemy driven back three miles.

General Garland of Virginia, was killed in Sunday's fight. His body arrived this afternoon.

Cumberland Gap.

KNOXVILLE, September 16.—The enemy at Cumberland Gap prepared to evacuate on the 14th instant, and sent all their sick to the rear, and prepared to blast the rocks to block up the road against pursuit. Their advance had reached London, when they received news of a favorable character, which was, unfortunately false, and orders for the evacuation were countermanded.

Success in Western Virginia.

The secretary has received a dispatch from Major Brown, commanding post at Dublin, stating that General Terry's command entered the Kanawha salines last Saturday morning and took possession of the salt works, which were not much injured. There is a very large quantity of salt on hand which is selling at thirty-five cents per bushel. An order has been issued urging the farmers to send forward their wagons loaded with forage, etc., and return loaded with salt.

An official dispatch from General Loring, dated Charleston, Kanawha county, says that after incessant skirmishing we took this place at 3 P. M. The enemy had six regiments, and made a stout resistance, burning their stores and most of this town on their retreat. Our loss slight, enemy's heavy, and he is in full retreat. Jenkins is in his rear.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, from Nashville, dated Knoxville, September 16, says an express messenger from Lynchburg reports that, in the battle of Cotton Hill, Fayette county, Virginia, between General Loring and the Yankees, the enemy's loss was six hundred, and ours twenty-five. Among the killed was Lieutenant Cox, of the 51st Virginia. The enemy were totally routed.

CHARLESTON, September 17.—A courier has reached Staunton, Virginia, with news that Stonewall was near Washington, in pursuit of the Yankees left to protect the railroad and Harper's Ferry. The enemy's force is about ten thousand. It is supposed Jackson re-crossed the Potomac, near Hagerstown, with a view of annihilating the Yankee army in the Virginia Valley, so that communication with Lee's army may be kept open by the Valley route.

McCLELLAN'S DISPATCHES.

The following is McCLELLAN'S first dispatch to his government announcing the fight in Maryland, on Sunday the 14th:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Three Miles Beyond Middletown, Md.,
September 14—9:40 P. M.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

After a very severe engagement, the corps of General Hooker and General Reno have carried the heights commanding the Hagerstown road by storm.

The troops behaved magnificently. They never fought better.

General Franklin has been hotly engaged on the extreme left. I do not know the result, except that the firing indicates progress on his part.

The action continued till after dark, and terminated in leaving us in possession of the entire crest.

It has been a glorious victory.

I cannot tell whether the enemy will retreat during the night, or appear in increased force in the morning.

I regret to add that the gallant and able General Reno is killed.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

This was followed by his series of dispatches published by us yesterday, and dating as late as three o'clock, P. M., of the 15th. All of these relate to the contest on Sunday, and do not say a word about the battle on Monday, when our forces engaged on Sunday had, according to both Northern and Southern accounts, been reinforced by LONGSTREET's division. In this battle our reports from Richmond claim a victory, and the repulse of the enemy.

☞ There are six representatives elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress—five in Maine and one in Oregon. Four of them are ultra Republicans, and one a Unionist with moderate Republican proclivities.

INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE.

The Excitement in Nashville.

Important Movements on the Tapis.

From our Northern Exchanges.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 15—6 P. M.—Buell's army continues to move forward, securing stores, provisions, etc., as they advance.

The whole line is abandoned as far as Murfreesboro, and Union citizens seek refuge in Nashville, leaving their families and property to the mercy of the rebels. Many afflicting cases are reported, but their relation will prove but a repetition of many others before furnished to the public.

General Buell is still here. General Rousseau commands the post. General Negley has been assigned a division (the eighth) in the army of the Ohio.

The alarm created by the report that Nashville was to be evacuated has subsided. The city will not, from present information and appearances, be surrendered without a fight.

Gallatin and Clarksville, it is reported, will be occupied by Federal troops of General Crittenden's division.

Captain Kelsey, United States route agent, brought in a large mail from Louisville last evening, meeting no obstructions.

NASHVILLE, September 6.—Now, again, is the city of Nashville in a state of high excitement. The report is current, and generally believed, that the city is to be evacuated by the Federal forces; and we betake those Union men who remain behind. "What," explained a quiet Unionist, just now, "abandon us to the rebels! Why, there is not a secessionist in town who would not laugh to see us shot down in cold blood by the rebel soldiers if they come here." All business men who have obtained a reputation for loyalty are in a great state of consternation. They will stop people on the street, and earnestly inquire whether Tennessee is to be entirely abandoned by the Union forces. The answer is—"Judge for yourself. Huntsville is up, Battle Creek is up, Dechard is up, Columbia is up, Murfreesboro is up—Union troops are moving through Nashville by night and by day and niggers, horses, carts, and all sorts of articles useful for an army are being impressed. If this does not look something like a big sift of some sort, you can't tell what will."

But why should the Unionists hold Nashville when they have no open enemy to fight. The grand army of General Bragg has gone Northward, and is perhaps now in Kentucky, having gathered strength with every march, while the Unionists have lost with every evacuation. The retreat—for such it is—has been effected in the best of order; for I do not hear of a place that has been deserted where the government has suffered less from the desertion of its munitions or stores. Bragg has marched his men from Chattanooga, and perhaps before this joined Kirby Smith, with the intention of attacking Louisville or utterly destroying our railroad. He has been followed at times, from point to point, by Buell, on the west side of the Cumberland mountains, but he has always managed to elude the vigilance of that distinguished military chieftain. Therefore, there being no enemy here to fight, Buell has to go after him, even if he has to abandon Nashville."

"But what about John Morgan, Forrest, Starnes, Biffle and all those guerrilla bands which have effected so much mischief in the country that has been left? You remember what a scare there was in Nashville when Forrest some time since joined a picnic at the Hermitage, and seriously meditated a raid upon the city."

"True, I had not forgotten that. But if a single division of the Union army cannot now save Nashville, with its present defenses, then it is hardly worth saving; for their services are more seriously required elsewhere. They can return when they can use their gunboats and recapture the place."

I do not believe that Governor Johnson will be willing to surrender the place, if attacked by any force, without a fight, nor evacuate it, unless under the most urgent and pressing necessity. What General Buell may determine to do is another matter.

Columbia is now occupied by some two hundred of Dillie's men, who are indifferently armed. They have committed no excesses, except taking some horses, and have behaved themselves with more propriety toward Union people than could have been expected. This may, after all, be but the adoption of a new line of policy by the rebel government. They have found that the excesses heretofore committed upon the Union men who have been abandoned by the Union forces have not inured to the benefit or popularity of the rebel cause, and, indeed, have brought down upon their own heads a severity of retaliation they had not contemplated. They may be ready, therefore, to treat their prisoners and all Union people more humanely and leniently, now that the country is being evacuated by the Union troops, than heretofore. The adoption of such a policy by the rebel government would remove, in a great measure, the apprehensions of the Union men in Nashville in case it should be deemed advisable to evacuate the city.

Mr. J. W. Rhey, of Philadelphia, conductor on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, was shot and killed by guerrillas on Wednesday last. General Thomas arrived last evening. Tennessee money is advancing—green backs going down.

FROM SHELBYVILLE.

About four hundred refugees have arrived from Shelbyville and other parts of Bedford county. They were fearful of being impressed into the rebel army. None of the latter had, however, appeared when they left, but were expected the following day. The people are in a high state of excitement, the women particularly so. Bedford county contains a larger number of Union women than any other. It was in Shelbyville and Wartrace that the largest Union meetings were held last May and June.

MURFREESBORO.

This town has been completely deserted by the Union troops. Before they had all left, some one had set fire to the court house, and the flames had reached the cupola before they were extinguished. Citizens, now refugees in Nashville, helped to extinguish the flames. General McCook's division passed through Murfreesboro to-day with a train reported to be ten miles long.

From Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 12.—A dispatch received by Gov. Yates from ex-Governor Wood, of Quincy, contains the following intelligence:

"QUINCY, Sept. 12.—Palmyra, Missouri, was captured at 6:20 A. M., to-day, by 350 mounted rebels—we have 50 men of the Missouri militia holding the court house."

The dispatch asks for men and arms, which Gov. Yates immediately forwarded. A later dispatch is as follows:

"Porter opened the jail and took about 60 prisoners. He captured 200 stand of arms, wounded four Federal soldiers, and killed one citizen. The rebel loss is two or three killed and five or six wounded. Porter says he had 500 men, and that the Union men held the court house, but dare not come out and give them open fight. It is reported that the rebels got a good many horses. Col. Hayward has arrived here with his force, and all is now quiet."

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 12.—Porter, with about five hundred guerillas, made a dash on Palmyra this morning, and released forty secession prisoners. He held the town for a while, but withdrew when he heard an engine from Hannibal whistle. He did no damage whatever. The railroad and telegraph offices are all in order.

Negro Soldiers Again.

If the following from the Port Royal correspondence of the New York *Times* be true, it will be seen that the radicals have succeeded in cajoling old Abe into their pet policy:

"I have reason to believe that General Hunter's views upon the question of forming negro regiments have been unreservedly adopted by the President, and the whole question has assumed such a different phase that General Hunter almost regrets that he is to leave the department. The last mail brought the authorization of the President to enlist five regiments of negroes, to be armed and uniformed for the service of the United States, and also authorizes the enrollment of an additional 50,000 to be employed in the Quartermaster's department, nominally as laborers, but as they are to be organized into companies and uniformed, and a portion of their time is to be spent in drilling, it is easy to understand that the possibility of their being used as soldiers is not lost sight of. The exact time of commencing the work of enlisting the colored recruits, I am not able to state, but that it will be shortly, to my mind there is not a shadow of doubt."

☞ George W. Julian, who was the negro-worshipping candidate for Vice-President, on the ticket with John P. Hale, in 1855, and who is now the Abolition representative of the fifth Congressional district of Indiana, has been nominated for re-election.

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

Conflicting Intelligence from the North.

Dispatches to the Black Republican Press.

[From the dispatches to the Northern press of the 15th, we make up the following summary of intelligence from Maryland, as the Federal explanation of the situation previous to the late battle. We leave it to the reader to endeavor to reconcile the discrepances in the various statements.]

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Our forces, as you were advised Saturday morning, left Frederick Friday afternoon between four and five o'clock. The 1st Maine cavalry and a regiment of Ohio cavalry, attacked the rebel cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee, about three miles this side of Frederick, on the banks of the Monocacy. The enemy were charged with such impetuosity that they broke and fled in every direction. In the charge two rebels were killed and several wounded and left on the ground. Before the cavalry advanced we had got one Parrott gun in position, and by its discharge one rebel was killed and several wounded. The main body of rebel cavalry retreated toward Frederick and made several efforts to form again before reaching the city, but the pursuit by our men was too close to permit it. On reaching the city they formed in Parke street, but were again compelled to break. The melee in the streets lasted some time. The rebels made several efforts to stampede our cavalry by charging down side streets. In one such dash they surrounded and carried off Colonel Moore, acting brigadier-general, but he subsequently managed to escape unharmed, though a dozen shots followed him as he fled. As night closed our forces were in complete possession of the town, and the rebels were retreating out on the Sandy Hook road, toward the little village of Fairview, six miles distant, leaving behind them in their hospitals four hundred and fifty sick and wounded. The enemy posted three batteries on the edge of the woods, near Fairview. One of our batteries was brought to bear this morning, and an artillery fight ensued, which was continued all day.

Forty rebels first made their appearance in Frederick a week ago last Saturday. Their advance was composed of Stuart's cavalry, arriving about eight o'clock in the morning.

The reception of our troops by the people of Frederick, as they entered, is described as most enthusiastic. Flags and streamers were flying from seven or eight of the houses, and ladies were out with rosettes, and red, white and blue costumes.

The old military barracks, built by Braddock in the last century, were used by the rebels as a hospital. Nearly two hundred of our sick were there who had been taken prisoners by rebels, when they entered, but whom they were compelled to leave behind again. They say they were treated in the kindest possible manner. The people say Lee's proclamation has very little effect. The rebels didn't get much, if any, over two hundred recruits in the whole region. Before leaving, they blew up the iron railroad bridge over the Monocacy, six miles from Frederick. This prevents railroad communication no further out from Baltimore than the Monocacy.

Heavy firing was heard to day in the direction of Harper's Ferry. If the government has advices of the result, they are as yet kept very close. The belief is, here, that the rebels are pressing against Miles at Harper's Ferry, while attempting to defend themselves from our forces from the region of Frederick.

A portfolio of Jackson's was picked up at Frederick, which contained copies of orders under which apparently his corps had retreated. They were directed to move in three columns—one to Williamsport, one to Harper's Ferry, and one below.

Appearances indicate that the rebels are attempting to get back into Virginia.

Four hours of heavy rain on the upper Potomac would be worth twenty thousand men to us.

The general result of the fighting at Harper's Ferry is believed to have been favorable.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The following was received by the associated press by special messengers:

FREDERICK, September 13.—Our troops entered the east end of the town yesterday afternoon, and an hour later a cavalry force under General Pleasanton entered by the Market street turnpike. The main body of the rebels evacuated the town yesterday.

A few cavalry from Stuart's command and the Hampton Legion made a charge upon our troops when the latter entered. Our loss was two killed and six wounded. The rebels suffered to that extent at least. The reception of our troops was most enthusiastic. The entire city seemed overjoyed. The people turned out en masse. The rebel force is estimated at 125,000 strong.

The citizens of Frederick suffered much from the rebel incursion, including the loss of domestic supplies. The rebels left Frederick with the intention of invading Pennsylvania. Subsequent events indicate that they will endeavor to retreat into Virginia via Williamsport.

Four hundred and fifty rebel sick were left at Frederick and were paroled yesterday afternoon.

The 8th Illinois cavalry charged upon two rebel regiments and three guns a short distance above Middletown on the road to Hagerstown. We had three men wounded and took four prisoners. Later in the afternoon four squadrons of the 3d Indiana cavalry, charged on a regiment of rebel cavalry, supported by artillery on a road leading from Middletown to Harper's Ferry. It was a desperate affair. We lost thirty killed and wounded.

Our cavalry so pushed the enemy's wagon trains yesterday that they were forced to burn half a mile of wagons to prevent them from falling into our hands.

Yesterday a portion of our cavalry approached within three miles of Hagerstown without any sign of an enemy.

Saturday their scouts were reported three miles south of Greencastle.

LATEST.

WASHINGTON, September 14, (midnight.)—The fight has been progressing in the direction of Harper's Ferry, it seems beyond question, both on the Virginia and Maryland sides of the Potomac. Heavy firing was heard all day with but brief intervals. The news thus far, received through private sources, gives promise of beneficial results to the Union cause.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, PA., September 14.—Heavy cannonading was heard this morning at Hanover, Greencastle and Chambersburg, proceeding apparently from an action between McClellan's army and the rebels south of Hanover. Gen. Reynolds assumed command of the army for the defense of Pennsylvania.

LATER.—The excitement has been increased by the reported cannonading, and military operation are progressing finely. Troops are pouring in from all directions.

HARRISBURG, September 13.—The rebels claim to have an army of 90,000 men in Maryland, and 22,500 in Virginia menacing Washington.

HARRISBURG, September 14.—Information from rebel sources received at headquarters at eight o'clock this evening, state that the rebel pickets had retired from the State line into Maryland; that our pickets had been extended southward. No signs of the enemy visible in the neighborhood of Middleburg and Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., September 14.—There was a battle to-day in Middletown. Longstreet's division moving on the Boonsboro road, in the direction of Williamsport, with the intention, no doubt, of re-crossing the Potomac at that point, was engaged by the Federals. Nothing official has been received at headquarters of the battle up to this hour—midnight.

On receipt of the news of the occupation of Frederick by Burnside and the advance of McClellan, the people became wild with enthusiasm. The telegraph offices were besieged with inquiries with regard to results.

Great confidence is now felt here as to the safety of the State capital. Troops are still arriving on foot and by railroad.

NEW YORK, September 15.—A special to the *Tribune* says:

On Thursday at 4 A. M., the rebels' main body, consisting of a division under Jackson, a division under Longstreet, a division under D. H. Hill, and probably a fourth division, which had been encamped at Urbana, commenced marching through Frederick, toward Hagerstown. The movement began at 4 A. M., and lasted till 8 P. M. The most liberal estimate of the whole force is 64,000 strong, including 3000 negroes. The negroes are mixed in promiscuously with the whites. Many of them carried a musket, saber, dirk or bowie knife. The vilest and worst looking person in the whole army, a contemptible, bloated blackguard, was Howell Cobb.

We have been doing a fine business to-day in chasing up the rebels. About five hundred prisoners have been taken in the skirmishes, and are now arriving and being rapidly disposed of. The rear guard of the enemy, fighting obstinately, contested every inch of ground. Nearly all the Marylanders who enlisted in the rebel army while in this vicinity, have been taken prisoners to-day in the skirmishes.

To day we have lost in killed and wounded but 25 or 30. The enemy is said to have suffered severely from one or two of our cavalry charges.

Two privates of the 2d Mississippi battalion were captured this morning, near Leesburg, and brought to the headquarters. They came from Montgomery, Ala., by rail to Gordonsville, thence afoot through Culpeper, Manassas, Centerville, and Fairfax. They intended to join their regiment in Maryland. They agree in saying that they were pressed into the rebel service, and expressed satisfaction at being prisoners. But few troops are in Richmond, they say, that city being little more than a vast hospital. They further report that Charleston, S. C., has been practically evacuated by its citizens, many becoming fugitives to distant cities, and many others having encased themselves in hastily built huts beyond the limits of the corporation and range of Yankee gunboats.

The New York *Times'* correspondence, dated Sugar Loaf Mountain, Friday, says:

Last evening the Union signal corps went up and occupied the crest of mountain, and signals were kept up throughout the night. There has been occasional skirmishing between Barnesville and the mountain, also in the neighborhood of Hyattstown, without material results.

It is stated that the enemy were yesterday retreating or moving in the direction of Point of Rocks. The signal corps saw from Sugar Loaf mountain a body of cavalry, proceeding toward Frederick City, yesterday, about four o'clock, P. M. The only effective force of rebels in the State is believed to be cavalry.

Franklin's corps moved from near Barnesville this morning. Cochran's brigade yesterday morning moved over the mouth of the Monocacy to watch against the advance of more rebel troops across the river, and to prevent them recrossing to the Virginia side.

It is well known that large droves of cattle have been sent from Maryland to Virginia for subsistence of Lee's army."

FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.—A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Harrisburg, says the rebels have fallen back two miles. Longstreet's division has been sent to reinforce them. The battle will probably be resumed to-day.

The rebel pickets have fallen back to within a mile and a half of Hagerstown.

Stonewall Jackson has been whipped in these battles. Miles held his position at Harper's Ferry, but the rebels were planting guns on the Maryland heights, commanding the position of Miles, and it is feared that he will have to surrender.

The city to-day is in a complete furor of excitement. Crowds throng the streets, cheering enthusiastically for McClellan, for the signal victory he has obtained over the rebels.

BALTIMORE, September 15.—A dispatch from the Monocacy says: No firing has been heard this morning, and it is presumed that the battle has not been resumed.

The body of General Reno is expected here this afternoon.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—The reported rebel attack on the Northern Central railroad was unfounded.

Two railroad employees, taken prisoners by Jackson, near Williamsport, have returned. They say he took them with him across the river, where his division had crossed on Friday. He allowed them to return; therefore, there is no doubt Jackson is on the other side of the river.

New Orleans Items.

From the Mississippian.]

SUMMIT, PIKE CO., MISS., Sept. 10.—Ever since my arrival here, on the 5th, from that tyrant-ridden city, New Orleans, I have been intending to write a few lines, but fatigue and other causes has interfered heretofore. At the time of my leaving the city, and for some two weeks previous, every one, citizens and Yankees, were in expectation of an attack upon the city, headed by Generals Bragg, Breckinridge and Van Dorn; and it was confidently believed by the citizens, that Gen. Beauregard was at the forts with two iron-clad steamers and twenty thousand men fighting. I know that the Yankees were so certain of an attack about the 21st August, that they kept their mortars and cannon harnassed up for ten days and better, and Butler said if the Confederates did attack the city, he would arm the negroes and turn them loose upon the women and children, while he cut his way with his men to his vessels, he having but very few effective troops here. Even if Billy Wilson's dusters arrived the week I left, which I know will they did, he would not have more than three thousand really able men. Pernicious fever, as the Yanks call it, but real Yellow Jack, if our doctors are any judges of the disease, is very busy among them, and I know, from their grave yards, that they have from fifteen to twenty graves dug ahead all the time in each grave yard. I have seen, with my own eyes, in Potter's Field, the trenches constantly digging, and it was the same in all the yards. Various things there do not agree with the health of his Yankee knaves.

The Union feeling existing there—that they talk so much about—does not exist; for Butler says that even the women and children are the "d—d'st rebels" he ever saw; and there has been but little Union feeling displayed, where there was nothing to be gained. Self-interest has been the parent of all Union feeling exhibited there—of this I feel certain. To demonstrate this fact, let me relate an incident which I know to be authentic. A Mrs.——, whose husband has come out strong on the Union subject, knowing that in the public schools there would be many opportunities for those who would hurrah for the stars and stripes, and desiring to obtain the principalship of one of the girls' high schools, called upon General Butler, accompanied by a "secesh" lady, who was anxious to see the Brute without having any business herself to take her there. Mrs.——, after complimenting Butler highly upon the condition of the streets and the city generally, and expressing her devoted allegiance to the old flag, stated that she called, actuated solely by the promptings of her heart, to take the oath of allegiance. Butler allowed her to get that far, and no farther.—"Get out, madam; get out; don't say another word; I have never seen the woman in the South yet, who would take the oath of allegiance, or even hear of it, unless they had an object to gain in it. They are the damnedest rebels in the whole Confederacy of rebels. Get out, madam; you want some favor under that; go." And out she had to go. The "secesh" lady could not keep it, you may be sure; and it was no time before the story was out. Another incident: While our vessel was lying at the pickets, the Yankee sentinels picked up a little boy of about six years, who was playing near them, and tried to induce him to hurrah for Lincoln. "I won't." "Hurrah, and I'll give you something." "I won't." Catching him up, and suspending the little fellow over the canal, they said: "Hurrah for Lincoln, or we'll drop you in." "Drop and be damned," said little rebel; and, with a shout, they set him down, saying he was rebel pluck to the back-bone. These two instances that I know of, are pretty fair specimens of the Union feeling there. A deadly hatred for their Yankee rulers and tyrants burns in the hearts of old and young, men, women and children, with few exceptions to the rule.

The Affair at Iuka.

The *Mississippian*, of yesterday, has the following special dispatch, dated Tupelo, September 17:

After cavalry skirmishing with the enemy at Iuka, on the 13th, they evacuated, and our forces took possession on the following morning, capturing a million dollars worth of stores, and a large quantity of cotton. Our loss was five, and that of the enemy thirty.

Our troops passed on the march twelve houses and three mills burned to the ground by Yankees. They were about to fire Iuka when attacked by our forces.

They carried off upwards of two thousand negroes.

The enemy were strongly intrenched at Luka. They made a demonstration on the night of the 15th to cover their retreat. They are understood to be crossing the Tennessee at Hamburg.

The same paper also contains the following dispatch in reference to the recent affair at Ponchatoula:

PONCHATOULA, September 18.—So far from our man being surprised, the enemy were surprised.

We lost one killed and three wounded.

The enemy lost six killed, seven wounded, and left them on the field.

Three were captured, and the woods are full of refugees, which our cavalry, just arrived, will soon capture. SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

☞ Marshal Count Nugent, of Austria, is dead. He was born in Ireland in the year 1777.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The new Confederate Steamer—A Formidable Antagonist—British Capitalists Taking the Field—The Cotton Famine Increasing—Belgium—Secessionists in the National Army—The Financial Crisis Postponed.

From the London Correspondent of the N. Y. Times.]

LONDON, August 26, 1862.

As the British government gives no sign of interference in American affairs, English capitalists appear to have taken the matter into their own hands. It is said that the iron-plated steamer, which left these shores a few days ago, and of which you will have probably heard before this reaches you, was purchased by the Southern commissioners; but as she is reported to have cost some $7,000,000, it is hard to see where they got either the money or credit to purchase her.

It appears that this steamer was built for the British government, but rejected as not up to contract. She is very large, can steam eighteen knots an hour, is covered with six inch iron plates, and has an armament, of which the heaviest are rifled 120