Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24

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.

FALSE RUMOR.

A rumor prevailed on the streets this forenoon, that Gen. PRICE had sustained a serious defeat at the hands of ROSENCRANZ, on Monday, and that he had lost largely in killed and wounded. We have diligently labored to trace the intelligence to some reliable source, but have been unable to do so. We have no doubt the rumor is foundationless.

RUMOR FROM THE NORTH.

A gentleman who arrived at Senatobia to-day, direct from Cairo, informed the operator at the former place that he had seen the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday last, which admitted that in the battle on Wednesday MCCLELLAN was worsted and lost a number of prisoners. It pronounced the dispatches to the contrary bogus.

The same paper also admitted the surrender of the forces at Mumfordsville.

FEDERAL BOASTING.

The Chicago *Times*, singular as it may seem, swallows the lying reports sent from Maryland by the Federal commander and his employed puffers, and goes into ecstacies over the heralded victories. This is rather unusual for that cautious journal, so much so that our attention was attracted to it at once.

A portion of its indulgencies, in enumerating the results up to Thursday evening, are as follows: "MCCLELLAN has achieved a glorious victory, or, rather, a succession of victories." "The rebels were defeated on Sunday, at South Mountain and Burkettsville Gaps, by Generals BURNSIDE and FRANKLIN, and fell back rapidly to the Potomac." "Our troops pursued them hotly, and, on Monday, gained signal advantage." "On Tuesday MCCLELLAN was pushing them closely." "He had already captured eight thousand prisoners and four batteries. The mountains are reported full of straggling rebels, who are delivering themselves up as rapidly as possible." "HOWELL COBB was wounded and taken prisoner, and LONGSTREET was killed and HILL captured."

When the truth comes out, and all these illusions are dispelled, especially when the news of the fight on Wednesday came to hand, the *Times* will, of course, admit the "sell," but the object has been accomplished. The populace will have swallowed the humbugs. They were concocted for general consumption and we only wonder the *Times* was gulled!

FINANCIAL SPECULATIONS.

The financial editor of the Chicago *Times* says confidently that there are indications that some of the leading strong banks in the North are preparing themselves to resume specie payments, and adds: "The last weekly bank statement of the New York city banks shows a tendency to contraction. And not only are the New York city banks contracting their circulation, but it has been manifest for some time past that the State banks of Ohio, Indiana and Iowa are doing the same. There are scarcely any of the notes of the banks of these States in circulation, and they are all in a position, or soon will be, to announce their willingness and ability to resume specie payments."

The specie reserve in the New York city banks is stated to be about $37,000,000 in round numbers, of which about $16,000,000 is placed on special deposit. Their circulation on the 6th instant was $9,045,965. Thus it will be seen that the New York city banks, as regards specie in their vaults, are in a situation to enable them to resume specie payments, and if they should so announce their intention we doubt not the State banks of Ohio and Indiana would at once follow suit.

The result of such action on the part of the strong banks of the North must be apparent to every one. It would compel the Federal treasury to redeem its issue, or they would be at once placed at a ruinous discount. Hence we think the banks will not take such a step, for the simple reason they *will not be allowed* to do so. The war is already expensive enough, and if it had to be carried on with a greatly depreciated currency, the Federal treasury would soon collapse.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—About five thousand more exchanged prisoners arrived at Vicksburg on Sunday morning last—being the last that will be forwarded from the West

☞ From the Wilmington *Journal* we learn that a few cases of yellow fever have made their appearance in the city, though that paper has no fears that it will become epidemic.

☞ The Federals have established daily communication between Cairo and Corinth—by steamboat to Columbus, thence by rail to Corinth. A fine field for the partisans.

MUMFORDSVILLE.—It will be seen that this point has been occupied by General Bragg, without a fight, the whole Federal command which behaved so gallantly a few days ago having surrendered. This places the important bridge on the Louisville and Nashville railroad under our control. It is an iron structure, fifteen hundred feet long, and its destruction will operate materially to prevent reinforcements meeting Buell.

SPROUTING UP.—It seems that General Lee is unwilling that the Southern boys should go a shelling in their old and war-worn clothes. Several have footed it to Richmond, Friday, who reported that they had been turned back at the fords of the Potomac by orders from Gen. Lee; no soldier being permitted to cross over into Maryland except those who were in perfect health and well shod and clad.

SUPPRESSED.—For his strong hold, denunciations of the tyranny of the Lincoln dynasty, both in its treatment of the citizens of the North and its abolition and confiscation war policy, Colonel MEDARY, of Columbus, Ohio, has had his publication of his journal, the *Crisis*, suppressed. The experiment is now being tested at the North, between Lincoln and the people, whether he will be able to crush down their spirit of freedom, or whether they will be at last provoked to rise and crush him. So far Lincoln leads.

THE NEWS FROM MARYLAND.

We can see no cause for the disappointment that pervaded the community last evening, as the character of the reports from the upper Potomac, except the rumor brought to Richmond by passengers, and telegraphed thence to the press, that General LEE had re-crossed the Potomac on Friday. Our reports from the Northern press were up to the close of operations on Monday, the 15th, these we publish this evening, though taken from the Chicago *Times* of the 18th, only include the operations of Tuesday, which our own reports have signified were mere skirmishes. The *Times* of the 18th apologises for the non-appearance of any information of the situation on Wednesday, and accounts for it by saying that the wires were obstructed by a severe storm.

The Federal account leaves General LEE with a large army—reported 75,000 strong—near Sharpsburg, on Tuesday evening; McCLELLAN in his front; and a general battle was expected to ensue on Wednesday, the 17th. Of this, as we have remarked, the Northern press has no account. Our account of the fight on Wednesday, published on Monday evening, says that the enemy was driven back nine miles and completely routed. No intelligence to the contrary has been received from any quarter up to the present writing, Tuesday night; and we have no reason to doubt the correctness of our report that our victory was a decisive one.

The retrograde movement of General LEE, rumored only according to latest accounts, we are rather disposed to look upon favorably. May it not have been possible that his purpose was accomplished when the Federal forces were withdrawn from the defense of Washington, of which advantage was and is being taken? The Federals themselves scented danger in this particular, of the extent of which the following paragraph from the St. Louis *Republican*, of the 18th, is highly suggestive:

> The taking up of the Federal army to Boonsboro, twelve miles from Williamsport, would seem to show that McClellan has no fears that the rebels will undertake to recross the Potomac below him. Otherwise that movement would be exceedingly dangerous, for if our dispatches of the date of Tuesday are correct, General Lee is now nearer to Washington than McClellan is. Crossing at Sharpsburg, the enemy might take the road past Harper's Ferry, through Hillsborough, to Leesburg and Edwards' Ferry, which would bring him within thirty-five miles of the national capital, or he might march at once to Drainesville and Arlington Heights, to try the experiment of shelling the city from the Virginia side. We are convinced that the latter would be worse than futile, and that any attempt of the kind would be speedily repulsed. We doubt, too, whether the river is fordable at this time below Point of Rock's. Nor, in any case, is it to be presumed that so careful a general as McClellan will allow the rebels to get between him and Washington, unless it is a certainty that they would be crushed to powder by so doing. We suppose that as soon as it is ascertained that the Confederate army has been driven to the Virginia side of the Potomac, the Federal troops will fall back upon Middletown, and possibly to the Monocacy, unless, indeed, the former has been so used up that they cannot resume the offensive, in which case it might be the policy to keep after them even up to the fortifications of Richmond. We do not think any apprehensions need be felt that McClellan will be out-generaled.

Of course the *Republican's* ideas are merely speculation, as would be any explanation we might offer. We cannot conceive that "so careful a general" as LEE moved across the Potomac without some strategical purpose beyond that of simply avoiding the enemy. His succession of victories certainly rendered no such move a military necessity, and we await further advices, though anxious, entirely confident.

LATER.—The telegraph to-day brings us complete confirmation of the success of the Confederate arms in the battle of Sharpsburg, in Maryland, on Wednesday the 17th inst., and also of an additional victory gained by JACKSON's division on the subsequent Saturday. The anxiety of the public for the last twenty-four hours, and the lying reports of the Federal journals, has given place to a feeling of joy which we have not seen equalled during the war. A recurrence to the dates of all reports, as alluded to above, explains as to how so many were misled; and we are satisfied the act of recrossing the Potomac was one the wisdom of which will yet be made apparent.

TEXAS INTELLIGENCE.

After a long absence we again find upon our table the Houston *Weekly News* of the 10th inst. It publishes the address of the governors of the four trans-Mississippi States, and expresses gratification at its issuance. It thinks there can now be no more misapprehension as to the objects to be accomplished, nor can any one reasonably entertain a doubt of the necessity for a proper concert of action and mutual understanding between the four States represented by them, in order that we may be properly prepared for the present emergency. Hon. Guy M. Bryan is now in Richmond for the purpose of presenting to President Davis the measures recommended for these four States, and asking his approval. He is also the bearer of a communication from the four governors to the Senators and Representatives of the other States of the Confederacy.

Major Wm. Armstrong had arrived from Richmond with two millions of dollars for the public service.

Mr. George Holland, who had been to Sabine Pass, Beaumont, Orange, etc., to ascertain the truth of rumors about the prevalence of yellow fever, reported that the epidemic was prevailing badly at Sabine Pass, but there had not been a single case at any of the other points.

The following card is all the additional news of a local character we find:

CALDWELL, Burleson County, September 1.—On the 26th of August there was found in the woods a dead man about three-quarters of a mile north of Caldwell, on the Cameron road leading to Scott's Springs, where Waul's legion had camped a few days before. A coroner's inquest was held this day, and returned a verdict that he came to his death by violence. His skull was broke in, and, by appearance, a gunshot wound in the back, that went through his body. But, being so long dead, the head was entirely off, and the buzzards were feeding on his carcass, and his clothes were all torn, but he had on new boots, a black hat with band that went twice round and tassel on each end, one black and the other a sort of brass tassel clasped up in his hat. He had in his pantaloons pocket one hundred and fifty dollars in silver and a railroad ticket good for one fair on the Tap road, and two small iron keys. A handkerchief was found at the place with the name on it, George Hallery, which is supposed to belong to him. It is the impression that he belonged to Waul's legion.

WM. JOHNSTON,
Chief Justice, Burleson County.

☞ In the British House of Lords, Lord Shaftesbury has expressed his belief that "there it more cotton lying idle in India than would keep going all the mills in Lancashire." He added that, according to his information, the quantity of this precious article ready for market is about six millions bales. Of course the statement is not true, or the British government would at once take advantage of the resource.

☞ An incendiary scrolls lately set fire to the house of a farmer in Morlas, France. A neighbor declares that while at work in an adjacent field he saw a brilliant body like a shooting star falling from the sky, striking upon the house, and that in a few moments the thatch was in a blaze. The farmer lost all his property with his house.

☞ The production of tobacco is rapidly increasing in Algiers. This year's crop is estimated at twelve million pounds. In 1844 there were only three and a half acres. The quality of the tobacco now grown is highly praised in the French journals.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE POTOMAC.

A SUCCESSION OF CONFEDERATE VICTORIES!

THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY AND ITS RESULTS!

RICHMOND, Sept. 23.—The Richmond Examiner of the 22d learns from an officer who was in the fight at Sharpsburg, that the battle commenced on Tuesday afternoon. The cannonading was kept up throughout the night, and the troops laid on their arms.

On Wednesday morning the fight was renewed and raged all day with unexampled fury.

Longstreet drove back the enemy's right three miles, Jackson the left about the same distance, but Hill, in the center, barely contrived to hold his own.

At nine o'clock at night the enemy retired, leaving our troops in possession of the battle field.

Hon. A. R. Boteler, who participated in the fight, says Lee then crossed the Potomac to meet a flank movement of McClellan on Harper's Ferry.

It is estimated our loss in killed and wounded on Wednesday was five thousand.

General Lee was heard to declare the result of the battle a decided Confederate victory.

The Richmond Dispatch says Lee recrossed the river on account of the inadequacy of supplies in Maryland, and not on account of any reverse.

The enemy did not follow or harrass our troops in recrossing the river.

Another Victory on the Potomac.

An official dispatch was received here this morning, announcing that a battle took place on Saturday, on the Potomac, near Shephardstown, between the Confederate forces, under Jackson, and a column of the enemy ten thousand strong, resulting in the rout of the enemy with heavy loss. Our loss slight. Quite a number of arms were taken.

Jackson had recrossed into Maryland.

Northern Intelligence.

RICHMOND, September 23.—The New York Herald, of the 20th, contains dispatches from Louisville, announcing the surrender of six Indiana regiments—five thousand men, at Mumfordsville.

Official dispatches from McClellan, dated Friday, claim a victory in Wednesday's fight at Sharpsburg, though it is evident that his army had fallen back. He states that the rebel army had crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and that he had sent a column under General Alfred Pleasanton in pursuit.

Northern Reports.

Northern papers of the 16th and 17th claim the Sharpsburg fight as a glorious Federal victory, and says Lee was wounded, Howell Cobb wounded and a prisoner, seventeen thousand rebels killed and several thousand taken prisoners.

McClellan telegraphed Hallack that it was a glorious Federal victory, and that the rebels were routed and demoralized.

The Yankee General Reno was killed.

Yankee officers at Verina, under a flag of truce, says on Thursday night a dispatch was received in Washington, announcing a desperate battle, concluding with the congratulatory phrase—"McClellan held his own."

They say Northern reports are not credited.

Dispatches say Harper's Ferry was still in our possession on Tuesday.

Cumberland Gap.

MOBILE, September 23.—A special to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville, September 22d, says a courier brings intelligence from Cumberland Gap that General Stephenson is pressing on the Federal General Morgan's rear. Firing was heard this morning, in the direction of Manchester, and it is supposed he has engaged the enemy.

The Surrender at Mumfordsville.

CHATTANOOGA, September 23.—We learn from Nashville that Bragg has captured Mumfordsville, Kentucky, with 5100 prisoners, a large number of negroes, and several pieces of artillery, without firing a gun.

From Nassau—Reported Confederate Naval Victory.

CHARLESTON, September 22.—Nassau dates to the 16th have been received.

The yellow fever was very bad.

A report reached Nassau, that the Yankee steamer Santiago de Cuba had met the Confederate war steamer 290, Capt. North, and had been badly worsted, being obliged to go to Key West for repairs. It was said, that if the 290 had been fully manned, she would have captured the Santiago.

General Price's Command.

MOBILE, September 23.—A special to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tupelo, September 23d, says: The army has fallen back to a point on the railroad, where supplies are obtainable, bringing off all the captured property and prisoners, with a loss of but one man and no transportation.

Congressional Proceedings.

RICHMOND, September 23.—In the Senate the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to offer a reward not exceeding five thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of persons engaged in counterfeiting Confederate notes, passed.

Also, Senate bills to facilitate the payment of amounts due soldiers.

The conscript bill from the House was amended by substituting therefor the bill recently passed the Senate, with modifications. The subject will probably be referred to a committee of conference.

Senate bill fixing rank and pay of quartermaster general was passed.

In the house the Arkansas contested election case, after their rejection of a motion declaring the seat vacant, was recommitted to the committee on elections.

The bill to raise revenue was considered in committee of the whole until adjournment.

☞ We copy the following from the San Antonio *Herald*, omitting the description of the machine:

BULLET MAKING MACHINE.—Mr. Littlepage, of Austin, has, by the help of our steam engine, tested the capacity of his newly invented and patented bullet making machine. Quite a number of our citizens, with the officers of the ordnance department, witnessed the exhibition and were delighted with the machine. There seems to be no limit to the number of bullets it is capable of turning out per minute, as one is made at every revolution of the dies. Sixty per minute were made with but a small pressure of steam, while with more force over 100 were produced. The bullets made by the machine are a very superior article of Minie bullets, being compressed, solid and of perfect shape. Any kind of bullet can be made by changing the dies.

The inventor is a Texan, and the machine was made in this State. We understand that Major Mecklin, of the ordnance department, is pleased with it, and will probably accept it in accordance with a contract made some time since between the government and Mr. Littlepage. We are certain it will save the government money, besides encouraging domestic genius and manufactures.

☞ The King of Prussia has increased his private income by the sum of twenty million francs during the past three years. This fund, which is not to be called for under the ordinary expenditures of the government, now amounts to sixty one million francs.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

Special Correspondence of the Daily Appeal.]

RICHMOND, September 17, 1862.

We had a rumor last night as was a rumor. A passenger had arrived direct from Harper's Ferry who stated that Stonewall Jackson had taken that place, capturing a large supply of military stores and eight thousand Yankee troops that were stationed there. The *Dispatch* credits the rumor—the other city papers distrust it. The information is very like to be true, but comes to us upon insufficient authority. It is undeniable that a letter was received day before yesterday by Adjutant-General Cooper from General Lee, giving intelligence that he had instructed Jackson to do exactly what the rumor says he has accomplished, viz: to proceed as rapidly as possible to Harper's Ferry and cut off the Yankee force there, supposed to be about eight thousand in number, but it was not thought Jackson would be able to do this, as the rumor states he did—without firing a gun. We all know, indeed, that he is just the man to carry out to the letter the instructions of his commander-in-chief, and as General Lee had certainly ordered him to take Harper's Ferry and its garrison, the chances are at the least three to one that he has obeyed orders: consequently the rumor has a greater air of probability than most reports that are put in circulation. If it, indeed, be true, a great point has been gained. Harper's Ferry in our hands can be successfully held by a comparatively small force as a base of operations, and thus the line of communication can be kept open between our invading army and the Confederate capital, affording them the means of falling back in the event of a reverse in front. Thoroughfare Gap, on the line of the railroad from Alexandria to Strasburg, is the only pass by which McClellan could possibly send troops to our rear, and this is a narrow defile which a small body of men, with a few pieces of artillery, can close against the entire Yankee army. It is a Thermopylæ, with a better promise to us of interminable slaughter of the enemy than Leonidas had, because the use of Parrott guns and twelve pound howitzers was unknown to that Grecian patriot. So that the clearing out of the Yankees from Harper's Ferry will greatly facilitate movements beyond the Potomac, besides furnishing eight thousand stand of arms to those brave Kentuckians who, Kirby Smith tells us, are anxious to take the field in our cause.

I saw a member of the Virginia legislature to-day who had just reached here from Frederick, and I read, yesterday, a long letter from a highly intelligent officer in General Lee's ordnance department, dated near that city, and from both I learn that the people of Maryland seem exceedingly well disposed toward our army. In Frederick itself, the feeling seemed pretty equally divided between the Union and secession; the stars and stripes were flying from one house, and the stars and bars from another; but, in the country around, the farmers appeared quite willing to dispose of their forage, poultry, fruits and vegetables, at very moderate prices for Confederate money. General Lee had issued a proclamation of kindly greeting to the Marylanders, inviting them to unite with our army in driving the Northern invader from their soil, and orders of the strictest kind denouncing severe penalties upon all Confederate soldiers who should commit acts of pillage upon the property of the citizens. Such a policy of conciliation and severity is both wise and just, but it would seem to have been an excess of lenity which gave a permit to Columbus O'Donnell to return to Baltimore.

Columbus O'Donnell is one of the wealthiest men in Baltimore and exercises a strong influence upon public sentiment, which influence has been warmly exercised against us from the beginning of the war. He has denounced the leading men of the Confederate States as rebels deserving the halter, and not more than two months ago was vice-president of an immense meeting called to stimulate the enrollment of new troops in Lincoln's armies. Surely such a man, once in our hands, might have been retained as a hostage for the good treatment of one of the patriotic Baltimoreans—S. Teackle Wallis or Frank Howard, for instance—now confined in Fort Warren.

The House of Representatives came to a vote to-day, upon the Conscription Bill, which was passed by a decided majority. An amendment, making the extreme limit forty instead of forty-five, had previously been voted down. This bill differs from the Senate bill in the manner of calling out the new conscripts—the latter simply conscribing them at the discretion of the President, and the former calling upon the governors of the several States as intermediaries to conscribe them whenever the President shall deem it indispensable to the safety of the country. Some delay will necessarily be occasioned in harmonizing the views and wishes of the two Houses upon this extension of the Conscription law, but there is little doubt that one or the other bill will become statutory before the 1st of October.

Report says that martial law is to expire by limitation in a few days and will not be renewed. So far as the police of the city is concerned, this might not be regretted, since it is not at all safe for people to walk the streets after 10 P. M., (a gentleman was garotted and robbed last Saturday night on a public thoroughfare a few minutes past eleven o'clock,) but I must do Gen. Winder the justice to say that he has done a great service in the suppression of the liquor traffic. Winter is coming on, a new theater on a large scale is about to be opened, and the demoralization of the city, with two thousand bar rooms and grog shops offering lightning whisky for sale to all comers, must be fearful in the long dark nights after November.

The weather is fine and there is every promise of a fine day for thanksgiving, to-morrow.

DIXIE.

California Troops.

A letter received at the Federal War Department, dated Mesilla, Arizona, August 11., announces the arrival of two California rigiments at that place. Their trip shows with how little an army may be moved. It must be remembered that the California troops have marched through a desert country, where no provisions or forage could be obtained; therefore everything for horse and man was carried with them, and yet, with a train less than that of a regiment not marching fifty mils from Washington, they averaged fifteen miles a day for nearly sixty days. The letter says:

> The first infantry and cavalry of California volunteers have successfully marched one thousand miles, over a route by the Colorado desert, Gila river, Tucson, and the Mimbreze, from the Pacific to the Rio Grande. This they have done with the loss of ten men in Indian and rebel skirmishes, with abundant supplies and a service train, and reached the western border of Texas in condition for immediate contest with the enemy.

Officers and men have shared the hardships of the march alike, without tents and without baggage, one wagon sufficing to transport ten days' rations and the property of each company, for fully half the distance over burning deserts, in midsummer, with a scanty supply of water.

☞ On Monday last, we observed three beautiful ladies promenading Whitehall street, and were informed that two of them were sisters of Mrs. President Abe Lincoln. The ladies we saw, we are pleased to know, are second to none in patriotic devotion to the South. They reside in Selma, Alabama. If Old Abe's wife is half as handsome as her fair sisters of the sunny South, it is not strange she is so much admired by the Yankees.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

Western Virginia.

The following official dispatches from General Loring convey highly cheering information from Western Virginia. There are strong hopes of driving the enemy completely from Virginia soil and putting an end to the usurpations of Pierpont's bogus government. Jenkins seems to be quite a dashing commander:

CAPTURE OF BUCHANAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT S. W. VA., FAYETTE C. H., via Giles C. H. or Dublin, Sept. 14.

Jenkins captured Buchanan, Upshur County House, General Kelley's depot, with five thousand stand of arms and immense stores, all of which were destroyed. He took the commanding officer and thirty prisoners. The next day he captured Weston. The next day he took Glensville. The next day he took Colonel Rathbone and his regiment at Roane Court House. The next day he drove a force of the enemy from Ravenswood, and the next day crossed into Ohio, marching twenty miles in that State. He was, at last accounts, on the Kanawha.

[Signed] W. W. LORING, Major-General.

FAYETTE COURT HOUSE TAKEN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT S. W. VA., FAYETTE COURT HOUSE, Sept. 11th, VIA DUBLIN, Sept. 14th.

After a fatiguing march I came upon the enemy near this place on yesterday, at half-past one o'clock, P. M., with the best of my forces, which were in front. After contesting every inch of my advance for some miles, he entered his fortifications at this place, which were strong, and consisted of very formidable outer works, enclosing a quadrangular fort with *glacis* and redoubts, and well mounted with nine heavy pieces of artillery. My men pushed up to the walls with great spirit, inflicting great loss on the enemy. Our loss small. About nightfall, to the force of the enemy already in the fort, three regiments were added as reinforcements, by one of the many roads, which my forces were not numerous enough to guard. This made the enemy about five regiments stronger; but while we lay on our arms to renew the attack this morning the enemy fled. Probably they took the same road by which the reinforcements entered, and I am now master of their works. I am now pursuing with all my forces.

(Signed,) W. W. LORING, Major-General.

TWO MORE VICTORIES.

HEADQUARTERS FALLS OF KANAWHA, VA., via DUBLIN, September 14.

After fighting two obstinately contested fights to-day—one at Cotton Hill, and the other at Gauley—the enemy have been put to flight down the Kanawha, and I am now in possession of their former position at Gauley, with their wagons, trains and some stores. The magazine and much more were burned before they fled. I am crossing the Kanawha and pursuing the enemy. We took seven hundred barrels of salt. We have taken camp Gauley, and are pursuing the enemy down the Kanawha.

(Signed,) W. W. LORING, Major-Gen'l.

CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday from Gen. Loring:

CHARLESTON, Kanawha county, September 13th, via Giles Court House, 16th, and Dublin, 17th.

Honorable G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War:

After incessant skirmishing from Gauley down, we took this place at 3 o'clock P. M. The enemy, six regiments strong, made stout resistance, burning their stores and most of this town in their retreat. Our loss slight, the enemy's heavy. He is in full retreat. Jenkins is in his rear.

W. W. LORING, Major-General Commanding.

The following from Major Brown, major commanding the post, affords some, if not later details than are contained in General Loring's dispatches:

RICHMOND, September 16, 1862.

By telegraph from Dublin, Sept. 16th, to Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

Gen. Loring's command entered the Kanawha Salines on last Saturday morning, and took possession of the salt works, closely pursuing the enemy *en route* for Charleston. Salt works not much injured. A very large quantity on hand, selling at thirty-five (35) cents per bushel. An order has been sent to me urging farmers to send forward their wagons loaded with forage, etc., and return with salt.

(Signed,) THOS. L. BROWN, Major Commanding Post.

Address of Colonel Bradley T. Johnson to the People of Maryland.

The following address has been issued by Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, who accompanies our army in Maryland:

To the People of Maryland:

After sixteen months of oppression more galling than the Austrian tyranny, the victorious army of the South brings freedom to your doors. Its standard now waves from the Potomac to Mason and Dixon's line. The men of Maryland who, during the last long months, have been crushed under the heel of this terrible despotism, now have the opportunity for working out their own redemption, for which they have so long waited, and suffered, and hoped.

The government of the Confederate States is pledged by the unanimous vote of its Congress, by the distinct declaration of its President, the soldier and statesman, Davis, never to cease this war until Maryland has the opportunity to decide for herself her own fate, untrammeled and free from Federal bayonets.

The people of the South, with unanimity unparalleled, have given their hearts to our native State, and hundreds of thousands of her sons have sworn, with arms in their hands, that you shall be free.

You must now do your part. We have the arms here for you. I am authorized immediately to muster in for the war companies and regiments—the companies of one hundred men each; the regiments of ten companies. Come, all who wish to strike for their liberties and their homes. Let each man provide himself with a stout pair of shoes, a good blanket, and a tin cup. Jackson's men have no baggage.

Officers are in Frederick to receive recruits, and all companies formed will be armed as soon as mustered in. Rise at once!

Remember the cells of Fort McHenry! Remember the dungeons of Fort Warren and Fort Lafayette, the insults to your wives and daughters, the arrests, the midnight searches of your houses! Remember these, your wrongs, and rise at once in arms and strike for liberty and right.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, Col. C. S. A.

September 8th, 1862.

CAPTURE OF OUR PICKETS.—We learn that a party of pickets, belonging to Captain Reddick's company of cavalry, were circumvented on Crooked river, in Glynn county, Friday last, under the following circumstances: The pickets were twelve in number, and having stationed a sentinel on the river, the remainder of the party retired to a house some two hundred yards distant, for what purpose is not stated or known by our informant. A party of Federals, numbering seventy-five, landed about a mile below the house, and being piloted round by a tory named Spaulding, came upon the house in the rear, and completely surrounded it before the party inside were aware of their presence. The pickets were unarmed, but made a break through the Yankees, all escaping but two, a man named Thomas, and another whose name is not recollected. A citizen named Crawford was also captured. One of the pickets had forty shots fired at him, but luckily none of them took effect. Such carelessness on the part of our pickets should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.—*Savannah Republican*, 15th.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 15.—Trustworthy advices report the rebels twelve thousand strong seventeen miles from the river. They are throwing up fortifications, and profess to be awaiting reinforcements to attack this city. We have taken forty seven prisoners altogether. One of these, a private of a Georgia regiment, brought in to-day, was almost naked.

He says he has been in the rebel army nearly a year, and had but one pair of shoes in that time, and no blanket. He had been barefooted six months.

There is no forward movement yet.

Dispatches have been received from Buell at headquarters, but nothing is made public. A messenger also arrived from Gen. Morgan at Cumberland Gap, but nothing is public. There are great rejoicings over the Maryland victories.

☞ The Emperor Napoleon is continually adopting new methods of warfare, testing all the improvements that are brought to his notice, and introducing the best of them into his army. A recent letter from the camp at Chalons says that he is now instituting experiments to test a new plan for firing cannon by electricity. The advantage of this method is said to be that it insures perfect accuracy of aim, while the action is of course instantaneous.

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

Federal Report of the Battles on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

Great Battle Anticipated on Wednesday.

FREDERICK, Md., September 17.—The following is to the Baltimore *Commercial*:

"Intelligence from the front this morning is of the most cheering character, notwithstanding the bad news from Harper's Ferry. McClellan was pursuing them with a vigor most destructive to the enemy on Monday morning, with his reserves and a large body of fresh troops.

"The enemy took the road toward the river at Harper's Ferry, and he was pursuing them and shelling their retreat with great loss. In several contests on Monday where they made a stand, our troops charged on them with such vigor that they fell back from point to point in great haste.

"The battles and advantages obtained on Monday are thought to be superior in importance to those of Sunday.

"Drayton's South Carolina brigade is entirely gone, either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The 17th Michigan, a new regiment, drove in this brigade, first with bullets and finally with bayonets. Howell Cobb was wounded and taken prisoner.

"McClellan was pushing on them last evening, closely, and had already sent to the rear 6000 prisoners and four batteries."

NEW YORK, September 17.—The Frederick (Md.) correspondent of the *World* telegraphed, under date of the 16th, as follows: "After the battles of South Mountain Gap and Burkettsville Gap, fought respectively by the forces of Burnside and Franklin, on Sunday evening, the rebels, having been driven from their position, fell back rapidly to Boonsboro, thence southward to Sharpsburg, and began crossing the Potomac above and below Shepardstown. The pursuit by our troops was rapid, Hooker following by the way of Boonsboro, supported by Sumner and Banks. The enemy breakfasted at Keedysville, three miles from Boonsboro, but our cavalry soon drove their rear guard from that place. Porter's and Reno's corps took a shorter road over the mountain, and arrived at Sharpsburg at sundown, capturing hundreds of prisoners on the way.

"Franklin's corps, supported by Couch's division, passed through Burkettsville Gap, which he captured so handsomely, striking the road leading direct from Boonsboro to Harper's Ferry, and thence moving in the direction of the latter place, gaining Elk Ridge Mountain, which flanked the enemy's position and brought them within good range of our artillery.

"Franklin's corps fought a brilliant battle on Sunday evening at Burkettsville Gap. The enemy was terribly repulsed, though great advantage of position was with them. Hancock's brigade made a charge up a hill, and captured a battery of six pieces, Howell Cobb and nine hundred of his Georgians. The 116th Virginia regiment was taken entire, and fragments of many other regiments.

"On Sunday Longstreet marched back upon Hagerstown, to reinforce the troops fighting at the gaps. He arrived in time to join in the rout.

"We have taken, since Friday last, about six thousand prisoners, with less than the usual proportion of officers. The mountains are full of straggling, starving, demoralized rebels, who are giving themselves up as fast as they can find their way into our lines.

"Thursday last, Jackson crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and marched toward Harper's Ferry, which place he invested on Saturday. He captured Maryland Heights, on the north, and Loudon Hights, on the south side of the river. On Sunday he attacked the Ferry, but was repulsed. Monday morning, at daylight, he renewed the attack, and the place was surrendered by Colonel Dixon H. Miles, at 7 o'clock. This disaster will enable the rebels to cross the Potomac with the greater proportion of their forces.

"Yesterday evening, previous to this news, McClellan and Burnside were actively making such dispositions as would have resulted in a complete defeat or capture of nearly the entire rebel host. Our troops pressed their rear hotly last evening, and the prospect was most brilliant until we learned that Harper's Ferry was no longer ours.

"The enemy having got mainly across the river and into a strong position, a great battle will probably be deferred several days, until new combinations of movements are resolved upon.

"The Union army is in splendid condition; the men all in light marching order, with buoyant spirits over their success.

"Several regiments of new troops were in the fight on Sunday, and behaved with great bravery.

"Our total loss will not probably exceed 2,500 killed and wounded, with a very small proportion in killed. I can learn of but few field officers killed. The death of General Reno is mourned throughout the whole army.

"The churches in Middletown and Frederick are to be occupied by the wounded. Among the wounded are Colonel Withington, of the 17th Michigan, in the arm, slightly; Colonel Gallagher, 11th Pennsylvania reserves, commanding 3d brigade, arm, slightly; Major Cary, 12th Ohio, thigh, flesh wound; Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, 23d Ohio, left arm; Captain Leggett, 12th Ohio, head, severely; Captain Thayer, 17th Michigan, left arm and hand; Captain Goldsmith, 17th Michigan, ankle and shoulder, slightly; Captain Edmonds, 18th Michigan, side, severely, and arm amputated; Captain Parsons, 2d Wisconsin, shoulder; Captain Hart, 19th Indiana, leg, slightly; Captain Nagat, 28th Ohio, leg, slightly; Lieutenant Somers, 17th Michigan, abdomen, severely; Lieutenant Bothford, 23d Ohio, knee; Lieutenant of company K, 2d Ohio, knee; Lieutenant Harris, 6th Wisconsin; Lieutenant Raridan, 19th Indiana, leg; Lieutenant Hummill, 28th Ohio, leg; Ballinger, 7th Pennsylvania reserves, arm and breast.

LATER.

"FREDERICK, MD., September 16, 2 P. M.—Our loss at Harper's Ferry was light—less than two hundred killed and wounded. The forces captured were the 87th, 60th, 32d Ohio, 9th Vermont, 39th, 115th, 125th New York, 32th New York State militia, an Indiana battery, beside the Maryland Home brigade.

"Heavy fighting is going on to-day in Pleasant Valley, north of Harper's Ferry."

NEW YORK, September 17.—The morning papers contain nothing additional to what was telegraphed last night, with the exception of the following Washington dispatch to the *Herald*:

"The following important intelligence, just received, puts a new phase upon the conduct of affairs at Harper's Ferry, and shows that, although there has been no direct intelligence from McClellan to-day, the enemy, evidently panic-stricken and unwilling to await the approaching of his victorious army, even in a strong position, where, by dint of overwhelming numbers, a small garrison under Miles and White were compelled to surrender, after nearly three days hard fighting, and after Miles had been seriously wounded and incapacitated for further participation in the defense of the position, could not hold their conquered ground.

"Information is telegraphed to-night from the *Herald's* correspondent at Frederick that an officer who has just arrived from Harper's Ferry reports that the rebels had evacuated the place in a great hurry. They are sending everything across the river as fast as possible. They left Harper's Ferry in such haste that they had not time to complete paroling the prisoners, and a number were unconditionally released in consequence."

A special dispatch to the New York *Times* from Harrisburg, Pa., last night, says:

"We have just received tidings of the two portions of the rebel army having united on this side of the Potomac, numbering, it is supposed, 75,000 men.

"LATER—8:40 P. M.—A battle is reported as going on all this P. M. The result is not yet known."

NEW YORK, September 17.—The *Times'* correspondent states that Longstreet was killed and Hill captured by our forces.

HARRISBURG, Pa., September 17.—The governor states that 72,000 men have responded to his call for the defense of the State, and he expects the number to be increased to 100,000. These men are being furnished with equipments and moved to the State border as rapidly as possible.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—A gentleman arrived from Annapolis states that three transports arrived there yesterday from James river, bringing 2,500 paroled Union prisoners, including officers, teamsters, sutlers, and blacksmiths.

To John Garrick, Chicago:

GREENCASTLE, Pa., September 16.—We were shut in by the enemy at Harper's Ferry, with fifteen hundred Illinois, New York and Rhode Island cavalry, under my command. I cut my way through Jackson's army, and arrived here yesterday with sixty wagons and one hundred prisoners, captured on the way.

A. VOSS,
Col. Com. 12th Ill. Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—Nothing later from the seat of war on the upper Potomac. At last advices everything was going on well.

☞ The following correspondence is published in the *Mississippian* of the 23d:

JACKSON, Miss., September 21st, 1862.

Major-General Gideon J. Pillow, present:

It has been represented to me from reliable sources, that at a gathering of the citizens at Clarksville, Tennessee, in February last, you made use of language directly reflecting upon me as a soldier and an officer, as connected with the defense of Fort Henry.

A proud consciousness of having performed my whole duty to my government, not only will not permit me to allow my name to rest under even a breath of censure. You will therefore be kind enough to state in writing, whether or not I am to consider your remarks made at Clarksville, as intended to reflect upon my conduct as an officer or a