Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, 1862.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 30th says that the superintendent of the army intelligence office had arrived in that city the previous evening, bringing with him nearly a complete list of the casualties in the Confederate army, from the time it left Richmond until after the battle of Sharpsburg. As it has been deemed advisable for the present not to publish the list, persons can obtain information in regard to their relatives in the army by calling at the army intelligence office.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN D. MARTIN.

Many a heart will sorrow at the announcement of the death of this brave and gallant officer, who fell in the battle of Corinth last Friday, as announced to us by telegraph. He was among the first to enter the service of the war. His first work was the raising of the "Hickory Rifles," of Memphis, which company chose him as captain. He was subsequently promoted to a coloneley, and, at the time of his death, was in command of a brigade. He was generous as a friend as he was brave as an officer, and his memory will be fondly cherished by all who knew him.

JUSTICE TO THE SOLDIER.

We are glad to chronicle the fact that the services of our troops in the field are beginning to be appreciated, and that both branches of Congress have passed a bill to increase the pay of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers four dollars per month. This is but an act of justice, and although tardily made, will be indorsed by the whole country and received with grateful thanks by those whom it will immediately benefit. It will also remind them that they are not forgotten by their countrymen, and incite them to still greater endurance in all the hardships of a soldier's life.

ONE OF THE EFFECTS.

One of the immediate and most significant effects of the late infamous proclamation of LINCOLN, may be found in our telegraphic column this evening. It has drawn out from his position of neutrality one of the ablest and most influential men in East Tennessee, Honorable T. A. R. NELSON.

Mr. NELSON has always been a conscientious and consistent Union man. He never favored secession, but, on the contrary, after most of the Southern States had gone out of the Union, he was elected to the Federal Congress on the Union ticket from East Tennessee. On his way to Washington he was apprehended, taken to Richmond and released, under certain pledges, by President DAVIS. Since that time, he has remained quietly at home, a passive spectator of passing events.

We are rejoiced to perceive that he has at length taken a strong position on the right side. He is a representative man of his class, and will be worth ten thousand men to the cause in East Tennessee. That end of the State may now be considered as firmly fixed in its adhesion to the Southern cause as either the Middle or Southern division.

FROM CARROLLTON, KY.

A party of Confederate cavalry entered CARROLLTON, KY., which is between LOUISVILLE and Cincinnati, at the mouth of the Kentucky river, on the 30th ult. The news was brought to Cincinnati by the steamer Florence, which, according to the *Commercial*, on arriving at Captain THOS. WRIGHT's farm, on the Indiana shore, one and a half miles below Carrollton, was hailed by WRIGHT, who informed Captain HILDRETH of the Florence, that the rebels were in Carrollton in strong force. After the boat had proceeded to a point on the Indiana shore, half a mile below Carrollton, she landed, when her yawl, containing Mr. HOSKINS, the clerk, Mr. BROOKS, the mate, and Mr. WM. ABBOTT, of the saloon, visited Carrollton. The party were well treated by the rebels. They found the citizens badly scared, many having fled to the opposite shore. They learned there was a force of one hundred mounted men in the town, under Captain HENRY GILKNER, of Hunter's bottom. They had taken possession of the court house, and had lowered the Union, and were about hoisting the rebel flag. All the Union flags in the town had been torn down. They had arrested a number of citizens, including Mr. JETT, CHAS. EMERY and Mr. MCCLURE, and were hunting for the provost marshal, Mr. ARCHER. They were reported twelve hundred strong—one regiment being one mile back of the town. They pretend to say they were only after those Union men, who, a few days since, had caused the arrest of DUGAN, SOUTHGATE, BARNUM and other rebels.

☞ J. B. S. Todd, a brother of Mrs. Lincoln, was lately a candidate for Congress from Dakotah territory. He was beaten by Hon. Wm. Jayne, the present governor.

☞ The New York dandy regiment, the 7th, is talking about forming a brigade, and again going to the war.

The *Alta Californian* of August 24th has this paragraph, which demonstrates conclusively that the world moves: "The telegraph worked bravely last night. Our latest dispatches are dated Washington and New York at 12 o'clock, midnight. They reached us at 10 P. M., two hours, in fact, before they were transmitted."

☞ According to the New York *Herald* of the 26th ult., there is a movement on foot among some of the citizens there to protest against Lincoln's emancipation. Papers were being circulated for signatures to a call for a public meeting for the purpose. The same paper states that some of the "radicals," as it calls them, are at work trying to counteract the movement. Our opinion is that when rogues fall out the devil gets his due, and something good *may* come out of Nazareth."

THE ELECTION.

We have been favored with the following returns of the election held in this county yesterday:

	GRENADA.	COFFEEVILLE.
Circuit Judge—Cothran,	123	142
Dist. Attorney—Golladay,	40	80
Brantley,	13	21
Pass,	78	36
Probate Judge—Chaves,	124	141
Probate Clerk—Ward,	124	141
Circuit Clerk—Brannon,	77	125
Atkinson,	45	17
Sheriff—Wilson,	124	141
Assessor—Vanhooser,	101	96
Knight,	15	40
Holcombe,	6	4
Treasurer—Haile,	118	136
Scattering,	1	
Coroner—Harbour,	122	138
Ranger—Reynolds,	124	141
Surveyor—Clark,	65	3
Scattering,	13	104
Hudspeth,		

For Police T. D. Sherman received fifty-four votes in Grenada. The report from Coffeeville says the following gentlemen received the number of votes given, without mentioning the office—Kelly, 100; Cook, 86; McNamee, 91; Baker, 49; Brandon, 60; Wheelers, 8; Means, 1; Hawkins, 1; Johnson, 1.

THE BATTLE AT CORINTH.

Our community was startled yesterday evening and last night by reports, seemingly well founded, that our army had been routed and pretty badly cut to pieces at Corinth. The difficulty of obtaining any authentic information, but added to the unwelcome conviction of the fact. Even yet we are in possession of very few facts upon which to base correct conclusions. Enough is known, however, to convince us that our army has been very seriously damaged.

We this morning received the following note from our Colonel DILL, who is at Holly Springs, which will serve to throw some light upon the painful subject:

HOLLY SPRINGS, October 6, 1862.—General Pillow's orderly arrived here at half past 12 o'clock, having left Corinth last Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. He says we had taken the enemy's entire works, and were within one-fourth of a mile of Corinth on Friday night. The enemy attacked us at 4 o'clock Saturday morning. Before he left, PRICE sent a courier to VAN DORN, stating that the enemy was evacuating Corinth, when PRICE was ordered to cut off the retreat of the enemy toward Pittsburg landing.

LOVELL commanded on the right, PRICE on the left, and VAN DORN in the center. He states that on Sunday morning, four thousand of the enemy's reinforcements were at a bridge across the Hatchie, twenty miles this side of Corinth, and that two regiments of our cavalry and one battery were disputing their passage. When he left the bridge the enemy was retreating in this direction.

We took about five hundred prisoners and eight pieces of artillery in Friday's fight. Our loss estimated at three thousand. It is believed that we have successfully resisted the attempt of the enemy to reinforce their Corinth army approaching from Bolivar through Bethel.

D.

Late last night we received the following dispatch by telegraph:

"HOLLY SPRINGS, October 6.—The accounts of the battle at Corinth on Saturday last, are conflicting and confused. After taking the works by assault, our army had to abandon them, for the present at least, and has fallen back. We intend to try it again soon. No account of the loss on either side has been received."

In addition to this, the news, seemingly well authenticated, was on the streets late last night, that PRICE had been very badly cut to pieces, losing an entire brigade as prisoners.

Putting all the facts together, then, and placing the worst feature upon the news, our own conclusion is that while PRICE was carrying out the order of VAN DORN, in an endeavor to cut off the retreat of the enemy to Pittsburg, their reinforcements have fallen upon and overpowed him, making it necessary for him to retreat.

Being on the left of our line, he would naturally fall, in his effort to cut off the retreat of the enemy, between them and their reinforcements at Bethel. These are merely our own opinion, but the facts are too meager to justify the formation of any very intelligent conclusion, and we are compelled to wait in painful suspense, the reception of further news, which we may probably receive before going to press.

Since writing the above, we have been put in possession of information which justifies the most gloomy conclusions. There is no doubt but that we have been badly whipped, though by greatly superior numbers. We are fearful that we have not heard the worst.

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.

We are in receipt of the National *Advocate* of the 2d inst. Another extension of the time in which citizens were required to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal government had taken place, and Saturday last was to end the reprieve.

Notwithstanding the denials of a portion of the Northern press, BUTLER has been raising negro regiments and equipping them for service. In the city intelligence of the *Advocate*, we find a paragraph announcing the arrest, by his master, of a negro who had enlisted, and, dressed in his uniform, was taking a free stroll. He was "jugged" for safe keeping, when a file of soldiers shortly afterward appeared and demanded his release, on the ground that he was an enlisted soldier of the United States. The police authorities refused to deliver him up, except on an order from some one having power in the premises. The soldiers said they had been sent for him by their colonel, but the police refused to recognize a mere verbal demand. Thereupon the military went away, promising to return with written authority to take the negro away. Meanwhile the owner of the slave proceeded to lay the case before the powers having jurisdiction.

The only arrests for offenses against the edicts of BUTLER mentioned are for selling liquor to soldiers and attempting to pass the Federal lines.

The commercial column of the *Advocate* gives a gloomy picture of the business of the city. It is stated that "more than two-thirds of the counting-rooms and offices, where millions on millions of dollars in value changed hands daily and weekly, are now closed, shut up; no business, and not likely to be any. The commercial barometer appears to be declining from day to day; that is, if there was any low point from which it could decline." The only movement appeared to be in the sugar trade, of which the following mention is made:

Yesterday there was a very moderate stock of sugar on sale. The gimlet rangers, though in good glee at the present high prices, yet are aware that the future looks gloomy. There is very little sugar and less molasses now available on the coast. As for the growing crop on the banks of the river from the quarantine station, below the city, to Baton Rouge, above, it is in a most precarious situation; in fact, the greater part is ruined, gone and abandoned by owners and proprietors. Spendid sugar estates are now a solitude and waste. In the meantime, dealers, traders and speculators in sugar, are anticipating the sad prospects and results, and holding stocks for higher prices.

In money matters but little was doing. The Branch of the State Bank closed its business on the first. A little exchange on New York was sold at 16 per cent. premium. Nothing was doing in time bills. Gold was dull at 130 to 130½; demand treasury notes, used for remittances, reached 127 per cent. The payment of duties to the custom house are reported very light—in fact the impost duties amount to just nothing at all, because there are no importations, and the stock and bond market may be considered one of the things that were. New Orleans is now paying the penalty of the presence of vandal invaders.

THE EFFECT IN EUROPE.

We have received, too late for insertion in today's paper, a budget of extracts from London and Paris journals, commenting on the late series of battles from Richmond to Manassas. They are as favorable to the South, and as auspicious of future good results as the heart could desire. The *Times*, and one or two other journals, go off in ecstacies of admiration at the unexampled success of our arms, the ability of our generals and the South as a people. The news has, in fact, created a *furore* of excitement throughout Europe, which is so intense in England, as will, in our opinion, very soon extort recognition or a change in the ministry. We will publish the articles *in extenso* to-morrow evening.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ADDITIONAL FROM CORINTH.

The Federals Advised of the Confederate Plans.

MOBILE, October 7.—A special to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tupelo, October 6th, 9 o'clock, P. M., says:

We have nothing reliable from Corinth since Van Dorn's official dispatch to Richmond.

A messenger arrived to-day, who says that on the morning of the 4th our troops drove the enemy from, and occupied, their intrenchments, but were forced to fall back from the town.

Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday (Sunday,) from points above here.

The fight must have been one of the most bloody character.

A courier is hourly expected from the scene of the conflict.

The Federals Posted.

General Edward Price, an exchanged prisoner, and son of General Sterling Price, arrived to-day from Memphis, which place he left on the first. He represents the enemy forty thousand strong, with seventy pieces of cannon strongly posted at Corinth.

They were fully posted as to our movements, and anticipated an attack from Van Dorn and Price.

Sherman, at Memphis, knew their exact whereabouts.

Battle Anticipated in Kentucky.

RICHMOND, October 6.—The Philadelphia Enquirer, of the 3d, has been received here. It contains dispatches from Louisville, dated the second, which say information has just been received that the Federal army is drawn up in line of battle twenty-one miles distant, on the Bardstown road. Heavy skirmishing was going on and a battle was anticipated.

Patriotic Position of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, October 6.—Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson has come out in a long address to the people of East Tennessee, condemning the recent proclamation of Lincoln, and declaring it the most outrageous act of usurpation ever contemplated in Europe or America. He says: I shall feel it my duty to encourage the most persistent and determined resistance against the tyrants and usurpers of the Federal administration, who have blasted our hopes, and are seeking to destroy the last vestage of freedom given us. Let every man who is able to fight, buckle on his armor, and without waiting for the slow process of conscription, at once volunteer to aid in the struggle against the usurper. God will not prosper a man or a government which heretofore hypocritically pretended to wage war for the Constitution, but now throws off the mask and sets it at defiance.

The address will have great effect in East Tennessee, and he will raise a regiment.

Federals in Florida.

AUGUSTA, October 6.—The Savannah papers of this morning have dispatches dated Baldwin, Fla., October 4th, which says: The Confederates evacuated their batteries near Jacksonville, on the approach of the Federals. Two gunboats came up to the city, and returned down the river. No enemy landed at Jacksonville up to eight o'clock Saturday morning.

Congressional Proceedings.

RICHMOND, October 6.—In the Senate to-day a bill passed refunding to North Carolina the excess of the quota of war-tax paid into the treasury. Also, House appropriation bill for December, and House bill increasing the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers of the army four dollars per month. The latter passed by a vote of yeas 14, nays 6.

The House bill to provide for raising and organizing in the States of Missouri and Kentucky additional troops, was discussed at great length, and finally passed with amendments.

In the House the tax bill was further discussed and finally laid on the table—ayes 36, nays 98.

The committee of ways and means was instructed to report another bill to raise revenue.

From the Army in Virginia.

MOBILE, October 6.—Special to the Advertiser and Register, dated Winchester, 4th, via Staunton, 5th, says: "All is quiet, except occasional skirmishing. There is no prospect for immediate hostilities. The sick and wounded are being sent to Richmond. Fewer deaths among them than usual.

☞ A late northern paper announcing the fact that the general triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal church will meet in New York on the 15th says: "It is reported that a New Orleans parish will be on hand to take some action condemnatory of Bishop Polk. If this is so a lively time may be expected." Our preacher-general admits his responsibility to a higher authority than the assemblage named!

☞ Colonel J. A. Orr, commandant of the post at Holly Springs, is, we are glad to learn, winning golden opinions for the manner in which he is discharging the arduous duties of his position. In his intercourse with those who have business in his department, while strict in enforcing rules, he at all times exhibits the courtesy that characterizes the true gentleman, and all commend his administration as a model one.

☞ It is given out at the North that Eli Thayer, the great Massachusetts abolition-fourierite-humanitarian, will be appointed military governor of Florida, which State is to be reduced to a territory. This is "the right man in the right place." Mr. T. will soon learn that a state of society which will prosper in the bleak climate of New England will not suit the sunny South. He will go home sadder as well as wiser.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing on the 30th ult., says that the numerous inquiries recently made in Western papers as to the reason why the gunboats for the Ohio river were not finished, are answered by the statement that the contractors were depending on certain Kentucky furnaces for a portion of the iron required for the plating; that the invasion has cut off a portion of this source of supply, and that it has taken some little time to make arrangements for procuring it elsewhere.

☞ The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 4th, contains a report of a late movement of Federal cavalry, after our partisans. It is stated that they went to Randolph, but there were no traces of them. They then went to Covington, the county seat of Tipton, some eight miles back of Randolph—the reputed headquarters of Faulkner—but no trace of the cavalry could be found. At Randolph they captured six cannon, which they brought to the city on the Ohio Belle. The *Bulletin* adds: "We have reason to believe that other troops have been on similar excursions at points higher up the river, and if there are guerrillas at any place between this and Cairo, their whereabouts is not known.

FLOUR DECLINING.—We are glad to see indications that flour has reached its highest figure, and is now on the declining scale. May its fall be so rapid as to catch the heartless speculators and engrossers of the "staff of life" before they can stand from under. The Atlanta *Confederacy*, of the 27th, says: "Flour has culminated. Yesterday extra family (best quality) was freely offered at $34, without finding purchasers. This is owing to a determination of the people to eat corn bread, rather than give enormous prices for flour."

General L. P. Walker.

Among other absentees we had the pleasure of seeing in our midst again, is this gentleman, the first Secretary of War in the Confederate government. His health is greatly restored, and the country may again have the benefit of his enlarged experience and eminent abilities in its civil service. His administration of the War Office was very successful up to his retirement from its arduous labors. He disapproved of the inactive policy pursued by the government *after* the first battle of Manassas up to a very recent date.

As Secretary of War he constantly advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war, defensive and aggressive—upon our soil and upon that of our ruthless foes. He urged a large increase in our forces, early last year, for this purpose. That a different policy was adopted the country knows and feels. It lost us Kentucky, Tennessee, New Orleans, the Mississippi river, etc. Almost too late the error of an exclusive defensive war was seen at Richmond by the administration, a change was produced, and the results are before the country—our armies successfully advancing and those of the foe demoralized and retreating before us. What General Walker in vain urged last year is now being carried into execution, and the result thus far attests his wisdom and statesmanship.

He, too, took strong grounds against the policy which abandoned Middle Tennessee and North Alabama to the enemy last spring, and was for defending both, which, if done, would have saved our people from what they have endured for the past five months.

General Walker was censured by the uninformed for his administration of the war office. Now, however, justice is being done to him by the public men of the country, who feel and understand the facts of the case, and can compare his conduct in that office with the results of the past and present policy of the government. *Huntsville Advocate.*

☞ We have advices from the Bahamas, dated at Nassau, N. P., on the 24 and 5th of September. The secession shipping interest in the town was beginning to experience losses, in consequence of the vigilance of the United States cruisers and the Parliamentary declarations of Lords Palmerston and Russell, to the effect that the action of our war vessels was not reported as constituting a blockade of the harbor. Three or four houses in Nassau who have sold goods to the rebels have pocketed money; but neither the custom house nor the population at large have been benefited. All the people have got, so far, by the communication with the South and Havana, has been the yellow fever, which is now an epidemic in and around Nassau. The Oreto, which has just run into Mobile, left Nassau, and overtook and towed into Green Bay the schooner Prince Alfred, from which vessel she took one-half of her cargo for the South, a portion of which consisted of six 32-pounder broadside guns, and two 68-pounder pivot guns, with a large quantity of gunpowder, shot and shells. She was six days freighting with this contraband cargo. The rebel trading schooner Kate, from Wilmington, and the Anglo-Confederate steamer Leopard, from Charleston, had arrived at Nassau. The Protestant bishop of Nassau died on the 4th of fever.—*New York Herald.*

EVIL EFFECTS OF DANCING.—The following anecdote is related of a tract distribution at the hospital in Nashville:

A soldier whose legs had been carried away above the knees by a cannon ball, and who had been long a patient in the hospital, one day, while sitting up in bed, said to the nurse: "When will those tract distributors be around again?" "To-day," she replied. "When they come I would like something to read," he added. A colporteur came in during the afternoon and made a hasty distribution of tracts, giving one to each bed without stopping to read the titles, or to see the fitness of selection. The poor fellow who had lost his legs received a little fourpage message, and began to read with great eagerness. The nurse, noticing his interest, stole up behind him to see the subject of the tract, when to her astonishment, she read the following title: "The Evil Effects of Modern Dancing." Repressing her laughter, she said to the man: "That tract is hardly suited to your condition." "Well, madam," he replied, to tell the truth, I think my dancing days are about over."

HEADS OFF.—We take the following paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

Major John J. Key, aid on Halleck's staff, just dismissed by the President for expressing disloyal sentiments, is a brother to Colonel Thomas M. Key, judge advocate on McClellan's personal staff, both natives of Kentucky. The precise offense for which Key is dismissed is understood to be the remark that we could easily have annihilated the rebel army at Antietam, but that it was not thought best to annihilate the South by a defeat so overwhelming and galling as to prevent the future reconstruction of the Union upon terms equitable to both sections. This remark was reported to Secretary C. B. Smith, who is understood to have called the President's attention to it. In the West he was provost marshal general of the department, and thus at Pittsburg Landing and Corinth was charged with the duty of examining prisoners and deserters from the rebel army. He was the chief mover there in the war on the newspaper correspondents.

The Sigel and Halleck Quarrel.

A late Washington dispatch says:

"The other day General Sigel received a letter from a prominent member of Congress, informing him that he (the member of Congress) had been told by General Halleck, in the presence of half a dozen other persons, that he had evidence that Sigel was a coward, so direct and conclusive that it was impossible to refuse believing it. Other parties declare that Halleck has made similar statements in their presence. It is said that Sigel recently called to see Halleck about something, and was abruptly dismissed with the statement that if he had any thing to say to him (Halleck) he must put it in writing, as he could hold no conversation with him.

"And yet General Sigel remains at the head of a corps, with the commanding general thus talking about and to him—and, as far as known, no steps have yet been taken to ascertain whether these infamous charges are true or false."

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.—When the gunboat Beauregard was sunk at the battle of Memphis, she had on her a quantity of cotton screwed along her sides, for defense; most of it was rescued and sold for $3649, which sum was deposited in a portable iron safe, and kept in the purser's office on the gunboat St. Louis, lying in the middle of the river opposite Memphis. We learn from the *Bulletin* that orders had been received for the distribution of this sum among the proper parties as prize money, when, on Wednesday, the 24th, it was discovered that the money, safe and all, had been stolen and carried off. How an iron safe that requires two men to carry it could be carried off from a boat anchored in the middle of the river, and watched over day and night by watches set every four hours, is more than can be guessed. No search or inquiry has yet thrown light on this strange and unaccountable robbery.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE ENEMY'S OPERATIONS NEAR BUFFTON. The Yankee gunboats steamed up May river and commenced shelling the woods around Buffton about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning. They drove the pickets from Buffton, and landed about one company of riflemen, who skirmished through the woods on the river bank, firing as if engaged with an enemy. Once the gunboats passed up as high as Crowell's landing, stopping at Pope's on their way up, and committing some depredations around the houses. At Crowell's they endeavored to entice an old negro away, but did not succeed. They threw 12 inch shells for two and a half miles across the road leading to Buffton and in all other conceivable directions. It is supposed that this bluestering expedition was intended to interrupt the pursuit of several runaways, a portion of whom have been taken.—*Charleston Mercury, 3d.*

From the Northwest.

The telegraph office at Warrenton was reopened on yesterday, the Yankee cavalry which circulated so gallantly around the Warrenton Junction, a few days ago, having disappeared. They did not get to Warrenton as was at first apprehended.

Our troops having been withdrawn from Harper's Ferry, the enemy is reported to have entered it in force. The present position of our forces on the Potomac is considered perfectly available for all present purposes.

No recent fighting has occurred of which we could learn anything reliable. Reports of battles were, as usual, rife, but could be traced to no responsible source.—*Richmond Enquirer, 30th ultimo.*

TO ARMS, TO ARMS, YE BRAVE!

EDITORS APPEAL: Late Northern papers say that old Abe is about to issue an additional call for 400,000 more men, so as to make his *effective* force *in the field one million.* Our armies are very much weakened by disease and death, in some quarters; and by their rapid, continued marches and almost constant fighting, in others. The conscript law has not been faithfully executed in this and many other parts of the country, the enrollment everywhere being more or less imperfectly done. The truth is, we must put forth all our energies and strength or we are lost. Every able-bodied man throughout the length and breadth of the land ought now to be in ranks, with harness on, to meet the merciless foe. Let the old and the feeble tend to the "greasy" and quartermaster departments, and let every one who can pull a trigger or do a soldier's duty find his place in line forthwith. If we are not more active and vigilant than we have been, Lincoln's million will be under arms and in the field before those between thirty-five and forty-five are even enrolled; certainly before they can be forwarded to camps of instruction, and gotten thence by the dilatory process of the conscript law. Every regiment in Price's army can take in more men. Wait not to report as conscripts at Brookhaven or Enterprise; but join the nearest command where you can protect your own homes and hearthstones. 'Tis a shame that the Yankees who fight for plunder should be allowed to manifest more interest in this contest than we who have everything at stake. Our governors might consult together upon the best means of forwarding men and prosecuting the war vigorously as well as the Yankee governors. "FAS EST AB HOSTIBUS DOCERI." Every body can help some, in one way or another, and war ought to be the only business of every man, woman and child in the Confederacy, until our independence is acknowledged and established. The "populous North" is about to pour forth her plundering hordes of vandals upon us. Lincoln, the high Tycoon of all the thieves, has recently done what not many months ago he himself declared neither he nor all the powers of the government combined had a right to do, emancipated slavery in the States; undertaking of his own mere motion, to steal the whole negro population at one big grab, he invites them to cut your throats or commit any other enormity which they may feel inclined to, under pretense of "giving them freedom." And we now know, that unless checked by the strong arms and brave hearts of Southern patriots, these damnable abolitionists, who have seized upon the old United States government, will push their hell-born schemes until they have converted this fair sunny South into

"A universe of death, where all life dies, death lives
and nature breeds,
Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things,
Abominable, unutterable and worse
Than fables yet have feigned or fear conceived."

And though these facts are patent to all, with shame be it said, that in every town in this State through which (traveling on government business) I have recently passed, I have seen numbers of men, who might make effective soldiers, loitering by the way side. Some of them have filled star engagements of a few months in the service and have retired upon their laurels (?) to talk about how we fought and how we whipped the enemy. Many others who have never lifted a finger in the contest, nor been under fire the first time, though this war, involving all worth living for, has been going on for nearly two years; with others again who pretend to be "on the staff," or connected with the "*rod*" of some would be brigadier-general. The interests at stake are too momentous for us to be seeking our own pleasure, attending to private matters or engaging in the common trivalities of life. No sacrifice is too great for us to make.

"Romans in Rome's quarrel
Spared neither land nor gold,
Nor son nor wife, nor limb nor life,
In the brave days of old."

And shall we less patriotic prove? Southerners, the despot's heel is on your soil, "his touch is at the temple door," your bleeding country calls to you for help. Oh, let her not call in vain! Our victorious banners have been given to the breeze, now is the time to reinforce, *now* the time for action, *now* the time to strike. Our gallant armies are driving back the felon foe, and

"Shame on the false Etruscan
Who lingers in his home,
When Porsena of Clusium
Is on the march for Rome!"

NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

Bringing Out Military Talent.

The Philadelphia *North American* gives the following curious account of the expedients resorted to by the French Republic to bring out the military talent of the country:

First class talent for the field is very rare. It is only in the wars of the French Republic that we find the determined pursuit of it reduced to a system. When the French, after long continued and wearisome defeats, at length grew desperate, they resorted to expedients which seemed outrageous, but which in the end proved successful. They were all invented by civilians in the government at Paris, and we mention them now only as curiosities. First, they, although ignorant of the art of war, saw that their numerous armies were beaten in detail through the superior strategy of the enemy, and hence they ordered that the armies of the Republic should move only in great bodies and attack *en masse*. The effect of this rude but wonderful decree was an immediate change for the better, as no opposing force could resist a furious onset made *en masse* by a great army. Second, they took to trying and punishing their generals for ill success. Some were banished, some imprisoned and some executed. This fearful pressure induced every general to fight for his life, and quickened his wits in the most remarkable style. Savage as was the device, it succeeded. Third, they ordered their generals to achieve fixed results by given times, and tried them for their lives if they failed. In this, too, they met with much success. It overcame the proverbial tardiness of generals. Fourth, they sent civil agents to accompany each army in the field, and see that the orders from Paris were promptly enforced. These agents were members of the government, mostly; and although they did much damage by their intermeddling, in cases where bad agents were chosen, yet in others they accelerated good results, and on the whole, kept such a watch on the generals as to compel them to be on the alert in all their movements.

The Vandal Invaders in Florida.

From the Savannah Morning News, September 29.]

We have been kindly permitted to make the following extract from a private letter to a gentleman in this city, from a member of his family in Florida. The distressing picture presented will give our readers an idea of what we are to experience, in the event that we permit the Northern barbarians and robbers to gain a foothold on the soil of Georgia:

LAKE CITY, September 23, 1862.

DEAR F.: I have given the Yankees the slip, and was compelled to leave my crop in the field. Sister and the children were quite well, but much distressed. The colonel of the 7th New Hampshire regiment, stationed at St. Augustine, Florida, has ordered all women having their husbands in the rebel army to prepare to leave the city, without giving them any information where they were to be taken. I assure you it created great distress with them all. There were nearly one hundred families included, and many without one dollar. When I saw the steamer cross the bar, I made my way for Jacksonville, thinking I would hear something from them, but on my arrival found that the day before the St. John's battery had fired into their gunboat, and no doubt they prevented the boat from coming in, if such was the intention. You can form no idea of how we have been living for months past. Our negroes have all received their freedom. I will write soon.

Your brother, ——

Late from Mexico.

To the Associated Press, North.]

NEW YORK, October 1.—We have news from Vera Cruz to September 19th. The French had taken possession of La Soledad, between Vera Cruz and Orizaba, and had garrisoned it. Their object is to secure communication between the two cities. The news at Vera Cruz was that typhoid fever was making dreadful ravages in the Mexican army, and that Zaragoza had died of it.

It is also said his successor would be Comonfort or Ciaiga.

Forey, commander-in-chief of the French army in Mexico, had stopped at Martiniqne on his way to Vera Cruz, and was expected to arrive in that city in a day or two.

The march of the army on the City of Mexico was expected to take place toward the middle of October.

Casualties of the 17th Mississippi Volunteers at Sharpsburg, Maryland, September 17th 1862.

EDITORS APPEAL: Below you will find the casualties of the 17th Mississippi volunteers in the battle of Sharpsburg, Maryland, September 17th 1262. The casualties of the other one I will send soon. I also inclose the casualties of the 17th regiment on the Maryland Hights, September 13th 1862.

W. B. OWEN,
Chaplain.

Company A, Captain Pulliam—Killed: H. H. Woods; wounded, J. D. Sanders, slightly in arm; J. J. Byars, in hand; J. F. Mays, in hand; W. J. Pearson, in hand; J. H. Smith, right arm off; P. C. Smith, in hand; J. S. Henley, slightly in thigh.

Company C, Captain Cherry—Wounded: Lieutenant Williams, left leg broken; Lieutenant McNutt, one leg off, the other injured; recovery uncertain; J. C. Gambrell, arm broken; J. Stevenson, leg broken; M. Davis, in foot; J. Snipes, in ankle; G. Billingsby, slightly by bomb; W. Mears, slightly.

Company D, Captain Cochran—Killed: Privates Joe. Cochran, J. S. Holland. Wounded: Captain Cochran, slightly by bomb; Privates W. C. Bizard, slightly; W. W. Mallett, in hand; G. L. Bateman, in side; Q. Vannerford, slightly; E. A. Barlow.

Company E, Captain Smith—Killed: None. Wounded: Lieutenant Moore, slightly; Privates D. Blackshire, slightly; G. A. Bland, in hand; J. G. Sharp, slightly.

Company F, Captain Stegar—Killed: Private J. G. Watson. Wounded: Captain Stegar, severe flesh wound in right arm; Privates W. H. Tribble, left arm broken; D. M. Rock, slightly; Jno. Dill, flesh wound in thigh; James Ogilvie, slightly in arm and side; L. Morphis, slightly; Robt. Oursler, slightly; Thos. Hurdle, flesh wound in thigh; James Cross, slightly in foot; James Boswell, one finger off.

Company G, Captain Sears—Killed: None. Wounded: Lieutenant Williams, in leg; Lee Hill, in foot; Frank Jones, in arm; James Norris, slightly; Robert Hardy, leg broken; R. A. Moore, slightly; E. G. Barber, in both legs; E. H. Barber, slightly; E. W. Smith, by bomb.

Company H, Captain Middleton—Killed: J. W. Wright, G. F. Shuford. Wounded: Lieutenant Jolly, in foot; J. E. Hardie, arm off; J. Guess, in thigh; T. U. Davis, in thigh; —— Sanders, arm off; S. G. Watkins, in shoulder, P. Brown, slightly.

Company I, Captain Russwurm—Killed: Corporal E. B. Hoshall. Wounded: Captain Russwurm, flesh wound in both thighs; J. Smith, in the hand; Houston Lusk, flesh wound in the thigh.

Company K, Captain Duff—Wounded: Lieutenant Williams, flesh wound in the arm and side; Lieutenant Price, slightly; B. D. Brown, left arm amputated; J. P. Murphree; flesh wound in the arm; Sheffield, slightly; William Griffith, dangerously in the shoulder.

CASUALTIES OF THE 17TH MISSISSIPPI ON MARYLAND HIGHTS, SEPTEMBER 13.

Killed—J. R. Lamb, Co. H; Sam Coker, Co. K. Wounded—E. F. Cummings, Co. I, slightly; Wilson Prestige, Co. K, slightly in thigh; John Lucas, Co. I, three fingers off; F. M. Palmer, Co. G, slightly in side; Sam O'Brien, Co. H, slightly in hip. W. D. Carpenter, W. L. Edwards and Wm. Everette, prisoners, but have been paroled.

AERIAL DEMONSTRATION. — About midday yesterday, and for more than an hour, the roar of heavy artillery was almost momentarily sounding in our ears. The shots seemed too frequent to come from only one side, and the general impression in the city was that a fierce engagement was progressing between the enemy's fleet and our batteries on the river. A number of persons went down to witness the havoc and circumstances of war, but to their disappointment found it was only a bit of fun, or rather folly, on the part of the enemy. They brought up two gunboats to the vicinity of Venus' Point, and from that convenient distance amused themselves in throwing shot and shell, to the number of a hundred or more, in the direction of our batteries, nearly three miles off. The shot all fell short and the shell burst in the air, and, consequently, we saved our ammunition. Tired of the sport, the robbers turned tail and steamed down the river.

Such is the report which we get from parties who were in viewing distance of the attempted bombardment.

If the Yankees are anxious to try our metal, why not come up boldly within range of our batteries, or, what would be equally acceptable, land a few thousand somewhere on the neighboring main? We promise them, at least, a respectable reception, if they should make the attempt.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.—Since the foregoing was put in type, we learn, from official quarters, that the Federals approached our batteries with a steamer and a flat, the latter being armed with guns of very long range. They came up higher than already stated, and some of their shot and shell fell in the neighborhood of our works, but did no damage.—*Savannah Republican, 25th.*

Later from Louisville.

Dispatch to the Associated Press, North.]

LOUISVILLE, September 30.—General Jeff. C. Davis is under arrest and will be tried by a court martial.

The funeral of General Nelson took place today. The corpse was inclosed in an elegant metalic casket. The following officers acted as pall bearers: Major-Generals McCook, Crittenden and Granger; Brigadier-Generals Jackson and Johnson; Captain Jenkins, chief of staff, and other officers.

The procession formed at the Galt House at 3 P. M., and was composed of cavalry, artillery, and about seven regiments of infantry. There was in addition a company from each regiment of the old division that Nelson commanded. The remains were taken to Christ Church, where the Rev. Dr. Talbott delivered an eloquent address, and from thence proceeded to Cave Hill cemetery and placed in a vault, where they will remain until they can be removed to Camp Dick Robinson, in accordance with Nelson's request.

Yesterday it was rumored that Buell was relieved of his command. The news caused much dissatisfaction among our State authorities and prominent citizens who have the utmost confidence in Buell.

We have reliable information to-day that General Buell is still in command of the army of the Ohio. A skirmish at Elizabethtown between Colonel Kennett's 4th Ohio cavalry and the 3d Georgia cavalry, resulted in the capture of the entire force of the latter. Colonel Kennett paroled the non-commissioned officers and privates.

Federal Movements in Kentucky.

To the Associated Press, North.]

LOUISVILLE, October 1.—Much the larger portion of Buell's army has moved into the interior of Kentucky, in several columns, over different roads.

Governor Morton, accompanied by Adjutant-General Noble, Colonel Steele, aid-de-camp, and Major Terrell, military secretary, have concluded several days' labor visiting Indiana regiments in this department. Indiana has forty-two regiments in Buell's army, which have been supplied with all the necessaries by Governor Morton.

The *Democrat* is informed of a slight skirmish between our troops at Fern creek last evening. The Federals were successful.

Unreliable reports are prevalent of skirmishes a few miles down the road. Military circles are unadvised thereof, and they are probably incorrect.

A large number of relatives and friends of officers and soldiers in Buell's army, are in Cincinnati crowding hotels and boarding houses to suffocation.

From New Orleans.

To the Associated Press North.]

NEW YORK, October 1.—New Orleans advices by the steamer Creole state guerrilla bands were quite bold and harrass Federal vessels greatly. Admiral Farragut had organized a naval police of four sixteen-oared whale boats, which are cruising day and night in the river. Each carries a howitzer and a full crew, well armed. One of these boats captured a band of sixteen guerrillas, who made a spirited resistance, losing four or five men.

The 7th Vermont lost one hundred men as prisoners in a late expedition to Opelousas.

It was believed that Sherman would be appointed to command the forces above New Orleans, and Arnold to command in the city. General