Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Gentlemen who arrive from the United States with late papers, will confer a favor by leaving them at the counting room of the APPEAL office, or at the editor's room, over GEO. LAKE'S store, next door north of the Collins House. In these days of uncertain mails from the South and a blockade on the North, our facilities to furnish the latest news from all quarters can be greatly increased by a little attention on the part of our friends, for which we shall ever remain grateful. Parties from above will confer an especial favor by furnishing us any Northern papers in their possession.

GENERAL LEE'S ARMY.

Our latest newspaper account from the army in Northern Virginia is from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 24, which gives intelligence as late as the previous Sunday. Our forces were then in position at and around Bunker Hill (Mill Creek), a strong position ten miles north of Winchester, our right flank resting upon Opequan creek. The previous reports of the excellent condition and increased numerical force of our army are confirmed. It is believed we confront the enemy here with double the number of troops we carried into action at Sharpsburg.

McCLELLAN'S headquarters were, at the same date, at Martinsburg. With the main body of his force he crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, while detached corps crossed lower down, at Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry.

HOW TO AID THE CAUSE.

Since the invasion of the South the Yankees have stolen thousands and tens of thousands of negroes and made them useful as teamsters, laborers in camp, etc., and unless they are checked such depredations will be continued. As the war originated and is carried on in great part for the defense of the slaveholder in his property rights and the perpetuation of the institution, it is reasonable to suppose that he ought to be first and foremost in aiding and assisting, by every means in his power, the triumph and success of our arms. This is so manifest that it needs no argument to enforce it, and we allude to the subject now only because of the fact, as we are informed, that a agent of Gen. PRICE, who is in want of 50 teamsters, has canvassed this neighborhood for some days past, and thus far only been able to procure as many as four. This should not be.

Good wages are offered, and proper care and attention will be given every negro thus hired to the government, and the slaveholder ought to remember that for every negro he thus furnishes he puts a soldier in the ranks. Let the slave-owners come up to the assistance of the army in this particular. It is their solemn duty in this critical hour of our trials, and it shows a destitution of patriotism to shirk it.

CORRECTION.

We find the following in the *Mississippian* of the 8th:

It seems that General Pillow was also on hand at Corinth during the late battles there. Van Dorn, Lovell, Pillow! A precious trio whose prestige is only disaster and defeat. A rare combination of military inefficiency amply sufficient to defeat any army upon the face of the earth.

Several weeks ago we warned the *President* that the restoration of Lovell and Pillow to important commands would prove the turning point in our luck—that already we were cursed with enough of gross stupidity in high places. Our warnings were not heeded, and the sad fulfillment of the prediction is before us. We can never be successful with Van Dorn, Lovell or Pillow, for the obvious reason that the army has no confidence whatever in either. It is the solemn duty of the President to remove these gross sins from their commands.

However just these strictures by our cotemporary may be, so far as Generals VAN DORN and LOVELL are concerned, we cannot permit the impression that General PILLOW should be held responsible in the least for whatever of disaster may have resulted from the late movements against Corinth to go abroad without contradiction. His services to the country in the past, in the Mexican as well as the present war, entitle him to justice. *We speak advisedly* when we inform our readers that although restored to his rank, he has not yet been assigned any command, and has been for some days at Oxford, having no connection whatever with the forces under General VAN DORN, and was not a participant in any of the late movements. Notwithstanding his anxiety to render service, he was assigned no command by his superiors, who now should be held responsible for whatever of blame can properly attach.

☞ Remember the soldier and think of his hardships and discomforts as winter approaches.

☞ The *Whig* says that the steamer Louis D'Or left Vicksburg for Baton Rouge Tuesday, with a number of Yankee prisoners. Butler is to meet her there with seven hundred of our men, to be exchanged.

COLONEL WIRT ADAMS.—We are deeply grieved to state that the reported death of this brave officer proves to be a mistake. He led his command most gallantly in the fight, escaped unhurt, and yet survives to do good service in the cause of his country.

☞ On the 24 instant the Confederate Senate passed a bill fixing the penalty of death on any United States soldier, commissioned or non-commissioned, who shall attempt to pass, or be found in possession of, counterfeit Confederate notes. The House has since perfected the law. Let the dealers in the article at Memphis beware.

☞ The number of deaths in New Orleans for the week ending 28th September, was 137. No yellow fever is reported in the list of interments. The deceased soldiers are not buried in the cemeteries. The nativities of some of the dead are as follows: 17 Germany, 21 Ireland, Louisiana 39, United States 14.

☞ By a general order from the War Department, Major-General John C Pemberton has been appointed to the command of a new department, composed of the State of Mississippi and that part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi river. Medical purveyors are to seize all medical supplies held by speculators. General Pemberton was recently stationed at Charleston and Savannah.

THE "PEACE PROPOSITIONS."—The correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, who recently alluded to certain peace overtures, said to have been made to General Lee when in Maryland, says, in a letter:

Nothing further has transpired in regard to the proposition reported to have been made by General Lee to the Federal government, and alluded to in a former letter of mine. I am credibly informed that such a proposition as that described was certainly made, and under circumstances that encouraged the hope of its acceptance. Recent events, however, may have given a different turn to the affair.

RETALIATION A DUTY.

While Congress, almost in the last hours of its present session, is spending days in discussing measures of redress for the wholesale plundering of the South contemplated by LINCOLN'S proclamation, our people are fretting at the contemplation of the dangers that threaten them. What they want is an early announcement of a counter-policy; and this, if sufficiently strong, will at once allay all fears, and give them an opportunity to avenge all wrongs in a legal manner. They feel that the war is hereafter to be one of extermination, and are perfectly willing to engage in it, if supported by a government policy, and the regular martial strength of the Confederacy. Against the one-idea policy of the LINCOLN government, abolitionism, they feel that we must, our people and our government, act as a unit—and our legislators may rest assured the masses are prepared to follow out the most severe policy that may be enunciated authoritatively.

As we remarked in our first notice of the proclamation of the Gorilla chief, most of our State statute books contain enactments that will punish the tools who may be sent to enforce the object of the abolition party of the North. The Richmond *Examiner* takes the same view, and believes that a solution of the problem now before Congress may be easily found, by which we shall be able not only to punish the enemy with effect, but in a manner that is so clearly defensible to the world, that we shall not hazard, in its adoption, the reproaches of the tenderest conscience, or violate the nicest theories of general humanity. The solution is simply to turn over to the States, and subject to civil authority, such Yankee prisoners as may be charged with outrages which are not permissible in civilized warfare, but which are clearly felonies, committed within the jurisdiction of the respective States.

To the disgrace of the American name we are almost daily called upon to record the perpetration of outrages by Federal soldiery, committed upon the persons and property of non-combatants, which can clearly only be punished legally by State laws providing against murder, arson, robbery, etc., and there is no reason why such crimes, for which we do not hesitate to inflict penalties upon our own people, should be tolerated in an invading enemy. While by our local codes we visit the local offender with capital punishment, we have been extending to our enemies, who practice all the most horrible cruelties against us, all the immunities acknowledged to exist between civilized belligerent powers. Why this should be so we cannot divine, yet it has been permitted to go on in the name of war until the Federal leaders, emboldened by our mildness, now declare their purpose of committing a wholesale robbery, by stealing all our slaves. If a resident of any of the Southern States is convicted of tampering with the negroes, penalties are inflicted—if the thousands LINCOLN may send among us are caught infringing our laws, mete out to them the same penalties. "All acts in excess of the rigors and penalties of war—says the *Examiner*—are clearly subjects of the civil jurisdiction," and Congress should so announce to the world and the country.

But what the people desire is that the principle of retaliation be speedily announced. If, as is proposed, Congress intends to recognize in the States their power to punish prisoners taken in the ranks of the enemy for felonies committed within the limits of their jurisdiction, let it be done speedily. A few of the States may deem it necessary to enact more stringent laws—our people want to understand their legal rights and duties—and, we may add, the declaration to the enemy of our determination to protect ourselves in the summary manner mentioned, will have some tendency to check the marauding spirit that is now devastating portions of our country, and threatens still greater outrages.

The solution of the journal referred to strikes us favorably. This is, that Congress release whatever of jurisdiction it may claim of the matter of retaliation, and to dispose of the whole subject summarily and effectually by simply passing a law requiring the Confederate government to surrender to the civil authority of the States all prisoners in its hands, accused of such crimes as are commonly recognized by the laws of our States. We believe that the States can be trusted with this matter. We are persuaded that no more timely and effective response can be made by Congress to LINCOLN'S recent proclamation, than some such act of legislation as we have indicated.

FATE OF THE STOLEN AND RUNAWAY NEGROES.

What is to become of the poor, ignorant and helpless negroes, who either runaway or are stolen from their comfortable homes in the South, and sent up North by the Yankee invading army, is a problem hard of solution. When they get there they find themselves among strangers and enemies, rather than friends, and will be denied the privilege even of working for a support. Only the other day the association of slaughter and packing-house men in Chicago passed the following preamble and resolutions at one of their meetings:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the meeting that it is the intention of one or more of the leading packers of this town to bring negro labor into competition with that of white men, for the purpose of reducing the wages of the latter to the lowest possible standard;

Resolved, That we, the packing-house men of the town of South Chicago, pledge ourselves not to work for any packer, under any consideration, who will, in any manner, bring negro labor into competition with our labor; and further,

Resolved, That, if any member of this society should so far demean himself as to work in a packing house where negro labor is employed, his name shall be stricken from the roll of members of this society, and such person shall henceforth cease to enjoy the confidence of, or derive any benefit from, this society.

In addition to this, we publish, this evening, a letter to the Chicago *Times* from Columbus, Kentucky, which foreshadows a gloomy future for the negro in the North. The writer, who is in the army, and speaking of the laboring class of the soldiery, says, "their places (of occupation at home) in their absence, are to be filled by the negro; their labor, when they do return, is to be brought into competition and depredation with black labor. Let one go among the troops and hear the menaces of extermination of the black race North when they return, and their bitter denunciation of the emancipation policy, and if he were not blinded by abolition party prejudice, he would prophecy, the seeds are sown for another terrible outbreak in the future, in which the poor, helpless and innocent negro will be driven forth from the North with slaughter and confusion."

Knowing these things to be true, as they certainly are and will be, is it not singular that the Federal forces will still persist in enticing the negroes from their homes, and thus fastening upon them this cruel fate? Would that the negroes throughout the South could be made aware of the facts.

WELCOME.—Waul's Texas Legion passed through the city this morning, destined for an important point. The men are in good health, in fine condition to meet the enemy, and will give a good account of themselves.

☞ The Tuscaloosa *Observer* says a large vein of very rich copperas ore has been discovered a few miles from that city. A little more than a pound and a quarter in the crude state is said to be equal in strength to a pound of pure copperas.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Congressional Proceedings.

RICHMOND, October 9.—In the Senate a bill was passed to pay the officers of the Confederate Navy who were arrested and imprisoned by the Lincoln government for resigning their commissions in the United States service.

At 12 o'clock the Senate went into secret session, and so remained until adjournment.

In the House a bill was passed to provide compensation for collectors of the war tax.

Elias C. Boudinot, delegate elect from the Cherokee nation, was admitted to all the privileges of a territorial representative.

A bill was reported from the committee on ways and means, and passed. The first section provides that all treasury notes issued after the 1st of December next shall be made fundable only in bonds at six per cent. per annum but in all other respects similar to the bonds bearing eight per cent. The second section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority, by public notice, to require holders of treasury notes to fund the same in eight per cent. bonds, within four months from the date of such notice, and all notes which shall not be presented for bonding, shall thereafter be entitled to be fundable only in six per cent bonds.

The House also passed a bill empowering the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, whenever, in his judgment, public safety may require it; such suspension to apply only to arrests made by the authorities of the Confederate government, or for offenses against the same.

General Loring's Campaign.

The following letter to the Richmond *Enquirer* though not of a late date, is interesting and gives a very graphic description of the capture of the Kanawha Salt Works by General Loring:

CAMP NEAR CHARLESTON, KANAWHA, Sept. 16th, 1862.

We have had quite an active and successful campaign since I saw you in Richmond. I reached the Red Sulphur just in time to participate in the forward movement of this little army, the march was pushed forward with great energy and industry. At Fayette court house we encountered the enemy, well fortified, and fought him seven hours, with heavy loss on his part. He stole away during the night. At day break we commenced the pursuit and overtook his rear at Cotton Hill. From this point to the falls of Kanawha the chase was splendid, the enemy falling back, fighting and securing his retreat in a most masterly manner; and we fighting, removing obstructions and pushing him by every means in our power in order to give time to Wharton's brigade which had gone round by another road to cut them off. We could not accomplish it. Wharton could not get up in time.

They reached the river, set fire to their immense stores, a portion of them crossed over, fitted the boat, and part of them retreated on the same side of the river with ourselves. We still pressed on, saved a great many wagons and other things from the conflagration, and threw a part of our forces across the river in a large boat, which we extinguished before it was severely damaged by the fire. Down the river we went, and slept upon the ground from which we drove the enemy's pickets after dark. Next morning we again vigorously pursued, one great object being to save the salt works on the river, scattered all along, by giving the enemy no time to destroy them. The enemy, alarmed at our near approach, had traveled a large portion of the night, destroyed another immense depot of provisions and stores, and still toiled on upon his weary way, shipping his worn-out and barefoot men upon boats, and sending them forward. Near Charleston the force came up with the rear; but on opposite sides of the river an artillery duel was kept up all day. The enemy falling back, fired the town of Charleston, crossed Elk river, destroyed the bridge, and, although night had set in, still continued his toilsome march toward the Ohio. Here General Loring, having secured the great object of his expedition—this beautiful valley, with an immense amount of salt—halted to rest his worn out troops. The losses of the enemy in killed and wounded were quite heavy; ours but small. The destruction of military stores and all the accompaniments of an army was immense. I have heard it estimated as high as six or seven millions in value. We secured a very large number of wagons, and many other things most necessary to the army.

I never saw such untiring energy nor a greater amount of military talent displayed by any man than by General Williams. In the march, the fight, the pursuit, he was everywhere—day and night. His physical endurance and personal courage were subjects of remark by all the men. He is, undoubtedly, a great military leader, and I am proud of him.

Our recent successes have inspired me with the hope that our day of trouble is drawing to a close. What abundant reasons have we to be thankful to the noble men who have guided us, and the great God who has protected us, in our days of tribulation.

I remain, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

From the Army of Northern Virginia.

We have reason to believe that McClellan's whole army are again upon Virginia soil. They are said to have crossed the Potomac on Sunday at three different points—Harper's Ferry, Shepherdstown and Williamsport. Our forces fell back before the advance of the enemy, and were at last accounts in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill, a commanding position, ten miles north of Winchester.

That General Lee has allowed the enemy an undisputed pass of the river, when he could so easily have commanded the fords with his artillery, seems to augur well for his confidence in his ability to meet him in open field, and that he desires to draw him on to a selected battle field. Another great battle, perhaps the decisive conflict of the campaign, is believed to be imminent. The telegraph is in operation between Richmond and Winchester, and any hour may bring us intelligence that the great struggle has begun.

If the representations made by persons who should be well informed, are to be credited, our prospects of victory are more than encouraging. Our army is numerically stronger and in all respects in better condition than when it crossed the Rapidan in August, while its prestige, heightened by successive victories, is superb.

Through passengers who reached here yesterday, direct from Winchester, we learn that on Sunday last Longstreet's division having approached to within four miles of Winchester, suddenly countermarched and returned in the direction of Bunker Hill. The cause or object of this movement had not transpired.—*Richmond Examiner, 1st*

The Cause of Our Reverses.

We are informed by a very intelligent gentleman that the bridge across Cypress creek, about ten miles from Corinth, was burnt by the enemy, and that our forces were not aware of its destruction until they arrived at the creek on their retreat. They were then forced to run down the creek and cross on a mill dam where the enemy had taken a commanding position. The slaughter of our troops at this point is said to have been terrible. The enemy pushed no farther than this mill. It would appear from the statement that the retreat by the bridge was not properly guarded by our officers.

The other oversight is said to be the neglect to destroy the railroad leading from Corinth to Columbus and Cairo, which enabled the enemy to run in reinforcements, unmolested, during the entire night previous to our retreat.

Our informant was not apprised of what route our trains took, but was assured that they were all safe and in good condition.—*Mississippian.*

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* noticed a new counterfeit bill of the green colored issue of September 24. The engraving of the counterfeit is inferior to the genuine—the portrait of Mr Memminger in the center being badly done. All the genuine are lettered H in two places—the counterfeit has the J once. The words "For Treasurer," following the signature in the genuine, are left out in the counterfeit. The *fives* in the circle, on the left hand of the genuine, are omitted in the spurious, and wherever they appear in the latter, are coarser than in the genuine. The engravers name does not appear on the counterfeit. There are many other points of difference, but the above are sufficient to put the community on their guard.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.—The Alabama legislature will convene in extra session on the 27th instant, Governor Shorter having issued his proclamation to that effect.

Signs in the Firmament.

We publish below two letters addressed to the Chicago *Times*, one from Memphis and the other from Columbus. They indicate very clearly the sentiments produced in the army by Lincoln's proclamation:

MEMPHIS, September 28.—The newspapers of the 25th brought to our army the celebrated abolition proclamation of President Lincoln. A few of the gallant army of the Southwest were prepared for it, while the great mass of them astounded and chagrined. I have never had a doubt from the first that it would come, sooner or later. Of course, Mr. Lincoln had too much good sense to issue such a thing until after all the Democrats and conservative men that would assist had done so. He knows that the new levy of 600 000 men was nearly if not quite full, and now he issues his edict, without even a shadow of reservation in favor of the loyal men of the South. True, he says he will recommend to Congress that they be paid, but throws the burden of proof upon the owner to show a clear record. This shallow pretence of payment is a mere "catch-penny," from the fact that it compels owners to part with their property, and rely upon an abolition Congress for remuneration. Under such circumstances it is not difficult to discover that few, if any, will ever be paid, and if paid, it will be a mere farce so far as the valuation is concerned.

This proclamation of the President falls like a wet blanket upon the loyal men of the South. Heretofore they have insisted to their friends that Mr. Lincoln was conservative, and would withstand the pressure being brought to bear upon him by the "nigger worshippers," and now those friends very justly confront them with this abolition document, to which there is of course no answer.

There is little else talked of now amongst officers and soldiers, and at times their discussions become so heated that it requires the interference of friends to prevent a collision; in fact, hatred and bitterness are the necessary results of this unwarranted assumption of the President, and every day develops such a dissatisfaction with a large portion of our army that fears are entertained as to the results. Already the soldiers are excited, and improve every opportunity to vent their indignation upon the hordes of negroes who are strutting the streets of Memphis, many of them wearing the uniform of a soldier of the United States.

Our government is issuing at this point over 4000 rations per day to support contrabands, while not over one thousand of them can render any service in return, the remainder being old men, women, and children. In addition to this, the "camp followers" and "thieves" have organized a system of robbery, through the assistance of the negroes, that is disgraceful beyond description. They employ them to go outside our lines, traveling through defenceless neighborhoods, armed with revolvers, stealing horses, mules, and anything movable they can find. This property is brought by them inside the lines, without opposition from our pickets, and sold to these thieves at merely nominal prices. It is unnecessary to say that the owners, whether loyal or not, are unable to recover their property, it being invariably secreted or sold before they can reach it.

I assure you it is humiliating to see the amount of robbery that is perpetrated in this way, and still more humiliating to know that, in many instances, officers and soldiers in the army are parties to these villainies.

The excuse given for this conduct is but a rehash of the editorials of the Chicago *Tribune* upon this subject, which is, that we are in an enemy's country, and have a right to *subsist* upon the inhabitants thereof. Not one dollar in a thousand of the value of the stolen or confiscated property ever inures to the benefit of our government.

All this is the legitimate and necessary consequence of the teachings of the abolition papers of the North. Young men who, when they left their homes, were the idols of fond mothers, and the future hope of their fathers, are now, many of them, confined within the walls of our military prisons for no other offense than following the teachings of such papers as the Chicago *Tribune*. How many parents' hearts will be made sad upon the return of the sons they have sent to the war—sons, who, when they left home, would have scorned to do a mean act, but who now have become parties to almost every crime. A fearful responsibility rests upon those newspaper editors who have, during this entire war, been clamoring against "guarding property" of rebels, and abusing our officers for endeavoring to enforce good order and discipline of the army.

I have been eighteen months in the service, and have never seen an instance of a commanding officer placing a guard over any man's property, except to prevent a wanton and indiscriminate plunder and destruction of the same, yet the Chicago *Tribune* has certainly been abusing them for "guarding property." We have always taken all the property of rebels, that was necessary for men or animals, or that was needed for any purpose, but we have always endeavored to take it in a legitimate way, giving receipts for the same, to be paid for when the owner should make his claims and establish his loyalty beyond a doubt.

This I understand to be the proper manner of appropriating property to the use of an army. By the teachings of the abolition prints, many who were not over scrupulous at the outset have easily argued themselves into the belief that it was not right to guard and protect property from an indiscriminate plunder, until the consequence is, the camps, the knapsacks and pockets of that class of soldiers are lined with stolen watches, silver ware, money, and other valuables taken from the inhabitants, upon the Chicago *Tribune's* rule, "that there are none but rebels in the South," and that therefore they cannot be plundered enemies.

I assure you, Mr. Editor, this picture is not overdrawn and, while it is to be regretted, it is but right that the people at home should know the truth. This I have given—no more.

COLUMBUS, KY., September 30.—A person who is not an actual participator in the war may hearing relative to what should be done, what policy should be adopted, make "paper campaigns," and yet have but very little knowledge of what course of action should really be pursued. The different changes of policy that are continually being adopted, I can tell you, being in a place where I can judge, will have a bad effect upon the men who are really doing the fighting. For instance, the vast army that is now spread upon the borders of the rebel country, enlisted with the explicit understanding and belief that the war was to be prosecuted for the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was" will not quietly consent to its being for aught else. They left their homes to prosecute the war vigorously and to a speedy close, upon these principles. Many, I may say the most of them, are men from the North who are to depend upon their daily labor for a livelihood when they return. Need I say, then, that the recent emancipation proclamation comes upon them like a thunderclap in a clear day. They have made sacrifices, are enduring hardships in going into unpleasant and horrible war, yet the future prospect has been to them of some day returning to their homes, to resume their former occupations, and have the proud consciousness of having done their duty in this mighty struggle for a free government and the Constitution. Yet, now, under this new policy, the future, even if the war should soon be successfully closed, is not at all cheering. Their places, in their absence, are to be filled by the negro; their labor, when they do return, is to be brought into competition and degradation with black labor. Let one go among the troops and hear the menaces of extermination of the black race North when they return, and their bitter denunciations of the emancipation policy, and, if not blinded by abolition party prejudice, he would prophecy that, from the adoption of this policy, the seeds are sown for another terrible outbreak in the future, in which the poor, helpless and innocent negro will be driven forth from the North with slaughter and confusion. Abolition theorists will not believe this, but I tell you this is the general feeling of the soldiery, and candid men appreciate it with alarm.

In this connection I may be allowed to say that parties from Illinois are now here to make arrangements for taking several car-loads of contrabands into Illinois. Mr. W., from Iroquois county, proposes to take one car-load for the town of Loda.

War is a terrible revolutionizer of political sentiments, and among the soldiers, no matter what may have been their former political creeds, you can scarcely find one man who is an avowed abolitionist, or who does not look with alarm upon all emancipation schemes. The test is now being applied, and the question comes directly home to every one, and their future association and welfare are both in the issue.

And, further than this, there is no use in disguising the fact, that the soldiers are getting tired of this war, and are becoming heartily sick of its management. The disaster to Pope in Virginia cast a feeling of gloom over all, which was only lightened by the intelligence that McClellan was again in command. The soldiers of the West have confidence in McClellan, and, when he is at the head of affairs, their hopes of success are buoyant. We all feel proud of his success in Virginia, and, if any of his detractors were to show themselves here, they would be unceremoniously kicked out of camp and sent home.

Casualties in General Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade.

From the Richmond Enquirer:

The following are the casualties of the 18th Mississippi regiment in the engagement near Sharpsburg, Maryland, on the 17th of September, 1862. Subjoined are the killed and wounded in the other regiments of General Barksdale's brigade. With few exceptions, those who were so severely wounded as to be unable to walk were left on the Maryland side within the enemy's line, about four miles from Shepherdstown, Virginia. Surgeons and nurses have been left with them to see that they are properly cared for. The Grenada APPEAL and Jackson *Mississippian* will please copy these casualties.

CASUALTIES OF THE 18TH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT, MAJ. J. C. CAMPBELL COMMANDING.

Wounded: Major J. C. Campbell, seriously.

Company A.—Killed: Privates Michael Jeny and D. B. F. Rucker. Wounded: Sergeant J. R. Gray, very slightly; Sergeant J. W. Purson, arm off; Privates John Anderson, severely; B. W. Beetler, severely, on Maryland Heights; S. D. Byrns, slightly; S. F. M. Davis, slightly; J. G. Kainwater, severely; J. G. Hays, slightly.

Company B.—Wounded: Captain H. R. Vaughan, seriously; Privates Richard Luse, leg off; Tom Shell, leg off; B. Cockeham, slightly.

Company C.—Wounded: Lieutenant J. W. McKie, very slightly; Privates Russel Waggoner, mortally; C. A. Gilmer, shot through leg; W. S. Hicks, slightly; P. G. Waites, slightly; John Ewing, slightly; W. L. McKee, slightly; G. C. Short, slightly; A. E. Liggett, slightly; William Griffin, slightly; James Finley, very slightly.

Company D.—Killed: Sergeants Clarke and Gerard. Wounded: Captain Hubbard, slightly; Sergeant Dyer, severely; Privates S. Franklin, slightly; W. S. Goosey, severely; H. Houston, severely; Gower, slightly; D. L. Peebles, leg off; Tuberville, slightly; C. Wyman, slightly.

Company E.—Killed: Peter Octave. Wounded: Sergeant E. G. Banks, slightly; Privates Thos. Dunn, severely; A. Faner, leg off; R. T. Haley, leg shot off; Noel Mackay, severely; L. H. Magee slightly.

Company F.—Killed: Lieutenant Wm. Ellinson; Sergeant R. L. Buckman; Privates Nathan Lee, John Busby. Wounded: Privates Oliver Campbell, dangerously; J. A. Linnens, slightly; Harrison Moorre, very slightly.

Company G.—Killed: Tom Walker, on Maryland Hights. Wounded: Lieutenant Stinson, very severely; Sergeant Shipp; Privates ——— Graves, slightly; J. Cobb, slightly; Nat. Watkins, slightly.

Company H.—Killed: none. Wounded: Privates A. T. Norton, mortally; A. E. Butler, severely.

Company I.—Killed: J. B. Warren. Wounded: Lieutenant James Cowan, slightly; Privates James Barrow, slightly; J. E. Birdsong, slightly; E. Howard, leg off; Vincent, slightly.

Company K.—Killed: Sergeant Marsh Goodloe. Wounded: First Lieutenant Burt, slightly; Second Lieutenant Patton, severely in arm; Sergeant Bartley, severely; Sergeant McCaskill, slightly; Privates W. R. Bryant, leg off; J. T. Burke, severely; W. P. Dulaney, right arm off; Thomas Gordon, slightly; M. Long, slightly; Walter Cooper, dangerously; Clarence Miller, slightly; Isaac Nagel, slightly; G. A. Newton, slightly; J. Price, slightly; T. Rucks, severely; Lewis M. Jiggets, very slightly.

This regiment went into action with only one hundred and sixty-two. Its casualties summed up are as follows:

Recapitulation.—Killed, 12; wounded, 70. Total, 82.

FOSTER ELY,
Chaplain 18th Mississippi Regiment.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE 13TH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT IN THE ACTION OF SEPTEMBER 17TH NEAR SHARPSBURG, MARYLAND.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Lieutenant-Col. K. McElroy, slightly; Major J. M. Bradly, through the thigh.

Company A, Captain Edmonds.—Wounded: Captain N. Edmonds and Private J. L. Pettigrew.

Company B, Captain Powe.—Killed: Privates C. E. Powe and J. Sessions.—Wounded: Private J. P. Jones, H. M. Chapman, and J. R. M'Ilwayne.

Company C, Captain Wood.—Wounded: Lieutenant J. M. Stovall, Sergeant J. Hardy. Privates E. W. Anderson, J. L. Eldridge, J. G. Tinsley and A. S. Rush, Sergeant G. B. Flournoy missing.

Company D, Captain Thurman.—Wounded: Privates A. Williams, B. David, J. W. Young and S. Keith.

Company E, Captain Cameron.—Wounded: Lieutenant J. V. Shelton, Sergeant J. C. Lowe, Privates C. W. Gibson, E. B. Wood, J. E. Choate, J. C. Choate, and J. W. Young.

Company F, Captain Daniels.—Killed: First Lieutenant Eason. Wounded: Sergeant W. R. McKinley, Privates John Eskin, and Robert Briton. Missing: A. L. Moore.

Company G, Captain Donald.—Wounded: Sergeant W. W. Dillard, Privates L. W. Warde, J. C. Griffin, James Robinson and D. A. Cole.

Company H, Captain Clark.—Killed: Private W. L. West. Wounded: J. D. Gardener, J. H. Falt, J. S. Waldron, S. Cartlig, F. Durrett, W. W. Williams, W. R. Gass, J. W. Thompson, J. C. Wells and R. B. Davis. Missing: T. S. Barr.

Company K, Captain Brown.—Killed: Sergeant E. R. Kipsinick, Private M. C. Alexander. Wounded: Sergeant R. S. Jones, Privates W. A. Ulmer, W. Tucker, W. J. Miles and D. S. Malone.

Campany L, Captain O'Brien.—Wounded: Lieutenants C. M. Fuller and R. C. Kelly, Corporal J. C. Bridges, Privates J. Panter and J. Goff.

WALLCE MCELROY,
Acting Adjutant.

EDITORS APPEAL: A few days ago I sent you a list of the casualties of the 17th Mississippi volunteers, in the battle of Sharpsburg, Maryland, September 17th, 1862, except the following promiscuous names, which you will please publish as soon as possible:

Company A—Wounded: H. P. Foster, severely; W. B. Naugles, slightly; G. W. McFarland, missing.

Company B—Wounded: 2d Lieut. J. M. James, mortally, in lungs; J. D. Franklin, severely, thigh broke; A. J. Mann, H. Disher, severely; Sergt. C. E. Cummings, T. Nowlin, J. F. Duncan, S. F. Coleman, J. S. Coleman, slightly; W. H. Clary, missing.

Company C—Wounded: J. M. Plant, slightly.

Company D—Wounded: J. D. Brunn, severely.

Company E—Killed: J. N. Wallace.

Company H—Wounded: A. M. Dickens, slightly.

Company I—Wounded: J. G. Riley, slightly.

W. B. OWENS, Chaplain.

From the Army.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

NEAR WINCHESTER, VA., September 26.—In a late letter my estimate of our loss in the battle of Sharpsburg was six or eight thousand men, and the enemy's five times as great. That estimate of our loss is vindicated by the subsequent official reports from proper quarters; and we have seen the confession of the New York *Tribune*, that "The Grand Army" sustained the loss of *twenty eight thousand men!*

The force which crossed the river near Shepherdstown, upon the rear of our army, was part of Fitz John Porter's division. It was permitted to follow some mile or two from the river, when it was attacked by General A. P. Hill's division, in Jackson's corps, and driven back into the river and over it with heavy loss. The action was severe and gallantly sustained by our force, with but little loss.

General Hill has borne a distinguished part in all the late battles as an officer of the very highest merit, and commands a division which ranks among the best of our army. Since that affair our forces have lain quiet, the men engaged in refitting and repairing baggage and equipage. Each day is making large accessions to the army; straggliers, men from hospitals, and conscripts, hurrying onward to fill up our exhausted and decimated ranks. Had a few thousand of the straggliers now making haste to join the army, been where they ought to have been, on Wednesday, of the great battle, we would have made our victory a complete rout of the enemy's forces.

What the next movement of our army is to be I will advise you presently; but that it will prove best in the premises, those who know General Lee will confidently anticipate.

INDEX.

☞ The Essex is reported to have sunk at New Orleans. It is said she was hauled out on the ways and repaired, but upon being launched, sprung aleak and immediately sunk. We cannot, of course, vouch for the authenticity of the report, but give it for what it is worth.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

THE ENEMY IN TEXAS.—In the debate in the Senate, last Thursday, on the bill in relation to the organization of bands of partisan rangers, Mr Oldham stated that he had received information from an officer in the engineer department, that the enemy had obtained a footing upon the Texas coast, having taken possession of the Aransas Pass. This is between Mustang and St. Joseph's islands, being the next pass north of Corpus Christi.

From the New York Metropolitan Record—Archbishop Hughes' Organ.]

☞ In another part of this week's *Record* will be found what we think our readers will regard as a startling and extraordinary *pronunciamento* from the President of the United States. We say that it is both startling and extraordinary, and a perusal of the document itself will afford sufficient proof of the correctness of our opinion in regard to its character.

This production commences with the statement that "the war is to be prosecuted hereafter, as heretofore, for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation may be, or is, suspended or disturbed." This is a sound principle, and no patriot can take exception to its enforcement within the limits of the Constitution. But it should not be forgotten that the South is not the only portion of the country by which that Constitution has been violated and set at defiance, for its most cherished guarantees have been regarded as so much waste paper in many of the loyal States, whose fidelity to the Union could not be called in question. We do not care for pursuing this painful feature in our civil war any further. We only call attention to it for the simple reason that it was suggested by the opening sentence of this remarkable production of the Presidential pen. The second paragraph of the proclamation states "that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free." As we publish the document in full, it is unnecessary to make any further quotations therefrom, particularly as the extract we have made may be said to contain the pith and substance of the whole affair.

Never, since the nation started into existence, has it been called upon to give its attention to a matter of such great moment and importance as that presented in President Lincoln's last State paper. It is no wonder, therefore, that its publication should have produced such a profound sensation all over the country, and that its probable effects upon the future of the republic should be canvassed and discussed with such intense anxiety. It is so strangely at variance with the conservative views hitherto expressed by the Chief Magistrate, that it has fallen upon the public ear with stunning effect. While it has delighted the radical portion of the North, it has produced a feeling of dismay and bewilderment among the conservative and patriotic masses.

Should the policy foreshadowed in this document be carried out, at the time specified therein, we may reasonably expect the enactment of a tragedy on American soil, compared with which the bloody horrors of the St. Domingo massacres were mere child's play. The slave population of all the Southern States is, we believe, according to the last census, about four millions, while of the States in rebellion, the slave population is about four fifths of the whole. Now, in the event alluded to—that is, the continuance of the Southern Confederacy in its present attitude, and its subjugation by the Union army, all these will be emancipated. We will suppose such a condition to be realized—what is to become of the millions thus suddenly manumitted? Where are they to go? Are they to be placed in possession of the forfeited estates of their former owners, and if so, how is the process of the division of property to be carried out?

Let us again ask, what are we to do with the millions of whites who either owned or were dependent upon slave property for the means of subsistence? These are problems which we think will be found rather difficult of solution by our greatest statesmen—that is, if the race of American statesmen is not already run out. If we pursue this matter still further, we will find ourselves involved in greater and more serious difficulties at every step. Let us give it the serious consideration to which it is entitled by its influence on the future condition of the republic by its terrible importance.

The proclamation is only to be carried into effect in the event of the disloyal States persisting in their present attitude of hostility toward the government after the first of January next. It will hardly be supposed by any sane mind that a belligerent and determined enemy will thus be rendered still more fiercely in earnest by the inauguration of a war policy that threatens the destruction of everything that is of value to them on this earth—for, if carried into successful operation, such a policy can only result in the disruption of the whole social system of the South involving its inhabitants, both white and black, both bond and free, in general anarchy and ruin. Are we prepared for such a fearful calamity?

Do we understand what a servile war means? Can we picture to ourselves without shuddering at the dread spectacle, the scenes of savage riot and debauchery, of carnage and rapine—scenes of which the horrors of the battle field can furnish no adequate conception. The conflict of races with such a struggle between equals, but a war in which women and children, and old age become the victims, is savage and barbarous to the last degree. Surely, the President of the United States does not desire to precipitate such a fearful calamity upon the country; surely he does not mean to revive within the limits of the United States all the horrors of a negro insurrection. If this last dire extremity should happen, then we may never expect to see the Union as it has been; then more than one-third of the land will be converted into a desert, and the world will stand aghast at the crimes and outrages committed in the name of liberty.

What shall we say to this remarkable contrast between the President's inaugural address on the 4th of March, 1861, and his proclamation of the 22d of September, 1862. Judged by the first announcement, can the second be regarded as otherwise than unconstitutional? The President says on the 4th of March, 1861, that he has "no lawful right" to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists, while on the 22d day of September, 1862, he announces his determination to declare the slaves of all States which may be in rebellion in 1863 forever free. This is total and unconditional emancipation, without previous preparation—emancipation of nearly four millions of human beings, who are totally unfit for the new position in which they will thus be placed. If we may judge from the indications already given in certain parts of the North, it is likely that our people will tolerate the influx of negroes which will set in upon us in the event of this proclamation being carried into practical operation. In the President's own State, as we have seen, the people prohibited, by special enactment, all negroes from entering within the limits of the State, while in other parts of the North the working classes have manif