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.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There are several hundred sick soldiers in this town who have no shelter—the hospitals being full. The citizens of Grenada are called upon to meet at the Town Hall at five o'clock this evening, to provide for the exigency.

B. C. ADAMS,
C. P. VANCE,
And others.

ANOTHEE CORRECTION.

A report was brought to the city this morning that a column of ROSECRAN'S army had penetrated as far as Tupelo, and after taking possession of our works at that point, had commenced an advance upon Columbus, Miss. The whole statement is a roorback, originating in the imagination of grannies. It was gathered from the street rumors prevalent in Jackson yesterday afternoon, but which were emphatically contradicted by the well advised.

THE SIXTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

This gallant regiment, commanded by Col. Eugene Erwin, was among the first to charge the inner intrenchments at Corinth, and its loss in killed and wounded bespeaks fearfully the gallantry and heroic perseverance with which it withstood the most galling front and cross-fire to which a regiment was ever exposed. It went into the fight with thirty commissioned and twenty-eight non-commissioned officers. Out of this number twenty-six commissioned and twenty-two non-commissioned officers were killed or wounded.

This is the same regiment that upon the reception of the news of the battles at Richmond so generously donated the munificent sum of $2350, for the benefit of the wounded—thereby setting an example which has induced the subscription of thousands of dollars on the part of others, and alleviated the sufferings of hundreds of our soldiers in the hospitals at Richmond Shall these noble, generous and brave veterans of Oak Hills, Lexington, Elk Horn and Corinth be permitted to suffer for the want of attention?

HELP THE SOLDIER.

We have observed the call of Dr. HART, Surgeon of the Post, upon our citizens to aid the sick soldiers so suddenly thrown into our midst, and have witnessed the alacrity and cheerfulness with which the demand has been responded to. Our houses have been thrown open, it is true; but the inadequacy of private supplies has compelled some to refuse the dictates of their own natures, and forced them to deny what would, under other circumstances, have been cheerfully granted, and the consequence has been many a suffering soldier has been seen upon our streets.

We would suggest, at the instance of a number of citizens, a simple remedy. It is well known the government stores now here are ample to supply all the demands of this character that will be likely made upon us. Let the officials, immediately upon the arrival of the necessitous, issue to them their regular rations of flour, meal, meat, etc. Let them be vigilant, and see that it is done at once, without waiting for the red tape formality of "office hours." With these articles in their possession the convalescents will have no difficulty in finding kind hearted ladies who will gladly set their servants at work, and will add to the commissary's rations all the delicacies they possibly can. Some one of the many attaches of the proper department should be detailed to visit the depot upon the arrival of each train, for the purpose of directing the stranger.

Some force attaches to this suggestion from the fact that it is well known that government has control of all the flour and meal in this section, and it is with difficulty that families supply themselves. Open the stores and give the soldier his regular rations. The citizen will cheerfully contribute his labor, and add whatever he can from his own stores.

With regard to shelter we would make another suggestion. There are a number of vacant houses in the city. Let them be secured—the government teams be set to hauling wood, and all else will be attended to.

There need be no suffering. If those whose particular duty it is to attend to such matters will go to work, they will be heartily assisted by the citizens to an extent that will at once relieve all the hardships we witness. Let red tape, with all its odious formalities, be at once discarded!

☞ It is stated that only ten or twelve counties in Ohio escaped the draft.

☞ General Pemberton arrived at Jackson on the 9th inst., and will at once assume command of his department.

☞ Vice-President Stephens and General Toombs passed through Augusta, Georgia, on the 5th inst.

☞ The Richmond *Whig*, of August 1st, reached us by due course of mail this morning. Expeditious, very!

☞ The Rev. Dr. Ford, having returned to town, will preach to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock, at the Baptist church.

☞ The Denver City papers complain that powder needed for mining purposes is stopped by the government agents on its way to Colorado Territory.

☞ Over a half million dollars of Confederate funds was seized, a day or two since, by the authorities at Cincinnati. It was in the office of Adams Express.

☞ The report of a quarrel having occurred between Governor Morton, of Indiana, and Governor Boyle, is denied by the Indianapolis *Journal*, which states that they are intimate friends.

☞ The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of October 4th, announces the death of Captain George W. Gordon, of Tennessee. He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, and died on his arrival at Vicksburg to be exchanged.

A WARNING.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing on the 4th, says: An advance movement is going on here which may take a prominent place in history. It has Richmond for its destination, it is supposed. All the military posts in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe have been strengthened of late.

MR. NELSON'S ADDRESS.

We lay before our readers this evening the able and patriotic address of Honorable T. A. R. NELSON to the people of East Tennessee. It is a stirring appeal, and cannot fail to awaken in that people, as well as those throughout the Confederacy, renewed assurances of the onward progress of our cause, stimulated and enhanced as it has been, by the recent infamous proclamation of President LINCOLN.

This address, says the Knoxville *Register*, will be read with more than ordinary interest, from the great prominence which that gentleman has politically held, and the almost boundless influence he has exercised over the opinions of a large portion of the people of this country. That he has at length taken his position upon the side of the South, and avows himself an advocate of the prosecution of this war to the bitter end in resistance to the usurpations of the besotten Northern government, must be a source of gratulation to every true patriot.

It may be a subject of regret to those whose sympathies have always been ardently Southern, that Mr. NELSON did not earlier see the tendencies and purposes of that demoniacal spirit of the North which has drenched our land in blood and brought suffering to every Southern home; but let us hope that the same folly of the usurper LINCOLN which has caused the scales to fall from his eyes, will also undeceive all who have been so long clinging to the vain idea that this is, upon the part of the North, in any sense, a war for the maintenance or restoration of the old Constitution; and that undeceived they will at once "choose the destiny which an arrogant and unprincipled administration forces upon us."

If Mr. NELSON'S address shall contribute to consolidate the public sentiment of East Tennessee on the single great issue which now affects the lives and liberties of all Southern people, and to root out the spirit of partisan prejudice which has so long blinded some to the realization of the common danger, it will have accomplished much; and that such may be its results we most earnestly hope.

THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

We are in receipt of much mere favorable intelligence as to the present position of our forces in Northern Mississippi, this evening, and are pleased to be able to announce that our new concentrations of troops, the good order in which the commands of Gen. VAN DORN, LOVELL and PRICE have rendezvoused, their success in bringing off their baggage trains, and the rapidity with which reinforcements are being sent forward, and other important points garrisoned, should cause a suspension of the fears so generally indulged in during the past few days. It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that a general fright prevailed, originating from ignorance of the true state of affairs; and we cannot but condemn the official reticence that permits rumor, with her thousand tongues, to scatter broadcast all of the gloomy statements and predictions that can be imagined, when a simple announcement of the facts would at once relieve public suspense, and enable the people to determine the situation and prepared for any exigency.

We have reliable information as to the situation of the army recently engaged at Corinth, as late as last evening. It has been concentrated at Holly Springs in a much more admirable manner than the exaggerated stories previously afloat had led us to expect would be possible; and to-day, with the reinforcements it has received, is stronger than before. The points it was compelled to watch have also been decreased by a division of labor with additional troops thrown forward, and each particular division, though strong of itself, occupies positions from which the whole can be massed whenever and wherever the enemy may develop an intention to make an advance movement.

The enemy yesterday afternoon were reported by scouts arriving at Holly Springs, to be at Davis' Mills, eight miles distant. They rested on the north bank of the Cold Water, and had destroyed the bridge in their front. No immediate advance was of course expected to be made by their officers, or they would not have taken this step, which was done only to prevent an advance of our forces. Their own reports, published elsewhere, admit heavy losses, and time will be required to recover and reorganize, by their shattered though partially victorious columns.

NASHVILLE.—The Capital of Tennessee remains in undisturbed possession of the Yankees, who hold it with a garrison of nine greatly reduced regiments of infantry, one company of regular cavalry, and Stokes' renegade Tennesseans. It is reported they daily dread an attack, but are trying to hold out to see the result of the battle between Buell and Bragg. In case the former is defeated, they expect to hold the place until the river rises, so they can bring their gunboats to bear in defense. The necessaries of life continue scarce, and as everything possible is seized by the soldiery, the citizens are suffering greatly.

☞ Among the thousand and one rumors set afloat by the stragglers from our army above, who wish to furnish an excuse for their own absence from their commands, is that in retiring from before Corinth our army was compelled to abandon their artillery. An officer who was severely wounded in the battle, and arrived in the city last evening, assures us that so far from this being the case we brought off all our artillery and baggage trains, except a few wagons that broke down on the road, and had to be abandoned. There was no serious loss of baggage, and none of artillery or ammunition.

☞ A large amount of gold arrived in Atlanta, Georgia, last week, from the mint at Dahlonega, belonging to the Confederate government. The *Intelligencer* says: "With the gold is a large amount of silver in bullion, which is a rare article in these stirring times of war. The amount of gold and silver thus transferred, we shall not state, preferring that the Yankees shall guess it, should they ever see this statement."

☞ A Key West letter to the North, dated September 29th, says Colonel Morgan had issued an order freeing all the slaves in his department, and the New York *Herald* has a dispatch from Washington which states that Gen. Lockwood is liberating the slaves on the eastern shore of Virginia.

GOOD NEWS FROM TEXAS.—From private letters of late dates from Texas, to a friend in this place, we learn that the "steamer Gen. Rusk has arrived at a southern port with an immense amount of powder and other articles."

REMOVING THE DEPOSITS.—The Indianapolis *Journal* says that over one million of dollars have been forwarded to that city for deposit by the Nashville banks. This looks like "rats deserting," etc.

☞ The mortuary report of the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, for the week ending Friday the 3d instant, exhibits a total of 267 cases, and 82 deaths, from yellow fever.

☞ The 14th Mississippi regiment has been reorganized, and the following officers elected: Colonel, Wm. E. Baldwin; Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. W. Abert; Major, W. L. Doss.

☞ The *dangue*, or "break bone fever" has made its appearance with some severity in Memphis.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

From Kentucky.

MOBILE, October 11.—A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser and Register, dated at foot of Big Hill, Madison county, Kentucky, October 5, via Knoxville, the 9th, says: "A courier has arrived here from Frankfort, with intelligence that Richard Hawes was yesterday installed governor of Kentucky. The installation was attended by a military display surpassing anything ever before witnessed in Frankfort.

When the courier left Frankfort, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Louisville.

Congressional Proceedings.

RICHMOND, October 10.—In the Senate today a bill passed increasing the pay of the department clerks, after which the Senate went into secret session.

In the House a motion to postpone the tax bill until the next session was negatived.

Senate bill increasing the pay of clerks was passed, with an amendment.

Also, House bill to relieve the army of incompetent officers.

From Florida.

AUGUSTA, October 10.—A special to the Savannah Republican this morning, dated Baldwin, Florida, October 9th, says:

The Federals at Jacksonville embarked yesterday and went down the river this morning early.

Two large gunboats are still lying off the town.

The Federals have taken off all the negroes they could get, both slave and free.

MEMPHIS BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The regular meeting of the board occurred on Tuesday last. Present—Hon. John Park, Mayor: Chairman Johnson, Aldermen, Tighe, Drew, Morgan, Amis, Wunderman, Merrill, Henghold, Mulholland, Ogden, Bowen, Harvey, Gager and McEncrow.

The regular reports of the several officers, for the preceding month, were received, of which the following is a summary: The captain of the day police reported 294 arrests, and the collection of $1858 55 fines; the captain of the night police 135 arrests, and $874 25 fines collected. Fire department reported fires and losses—September 5th, fire on Shelby street, loss $16,000, no insurance; expense:

Pay to hands on steam engine	$404 07½
Eighteen cords wood, ($5 per cord)	90 00
Feed for mules	43 20
Sawing wood	2 50
Shoeing mules	4 00
Curry combs	1 00
Total	$544 67½

W. H. Bridges, collector of privileges, reported his collections for the past month to be $8320 63. The collections from the markets were: Poplar street, $315 50; Beale street market, $290 75. The wharfmaster collected from steamboats $1850 90.

Reports were also received from the street commissioner and from the city controller, and the report of the controller ordered filed; and the request of the street commissioner for fear additional hands, granted, and the balance of the report referred to the improvement committee. A report from the chief of police, in relation to the number of gas lamps broken, was read and ordered filed. A communication from the president, etc., of the city schools, was read and received. John H. Bowen, tax collector, reported his collections for the past month to be $2166 50.

The following accounts were reported favorably upon, and allowed:

John Park, Mayor, salary	$125 00
W. O. Lofland, salary	208 33
L. R. Richards, salary	208 33
John H. Bowen, salary	76 11
P. M. Dickinson, salary	83 33
Phil. Smith, salary	100 00
W. Miller, salary	50 00
J. A. Henry & Co., Market House	100 00
Ed. Keating, salary	50 00
Jas. Burk, salary	63 00
Memphis Gas Co., Gas	663 25
J. J. Butler, salary	159 32
H. Kirkland, salary	50 00
W. H. Bridges, salary	332 84
W. T. Allison, nuisance	45 00
M. Heeley, Court Square	8 00
W. E. Boyd, nuisance	3 00
C. F. Chamberlin & Co., Record Book	40 00
John Smout, painting	20 00
J. H. Choate & Co., Market Houses	10 00
Fire Company No. 3, Fire Department	125 00
E. O'Neil, Chief Roll	297 65
J. Graber, repairing pump	8 00
John Murgatroid, Fire Steamer	18 00
M. Bloom, City Hospital	87 92
J. Oakey, "	51 00
J. H. Choate & Co., City Hospital	102 30
M. Bloom, "	60 00
Johnson & Goodyear "	130 90
D. C. Cracraft, "	346 00
Maddox & Graves, Police Department	20 00
" " " "	20 00
T. J. Collier, Captain Police Roll	1941 28
F. P. Sullivan, " " "	2017 62
P. M. Winters, Chief Police Department	145 37
" " " "	100 00

The committee on the City Hospital submitted the following statement of expenses, etc., for the past month:

Honorable Board of Aldermen:

EXPENSES OF CITY HOSPITAL FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

D. C. Cracraft, physician and steward	$100 00	
Nurse here	18 00	
Cook	12 00	
Washing	12 00	
Wood	27 00	
Ice	15 00	
Groceries	162 00	
Bread	51 00	
Beef	60 00	
Medicines	130 20	
Beef for August (not allowed)	87 92	
	$675 82	
Repairs on City Hospital	102 36	
Due from State	$196 50	$778 12

Number of patients admitted for city for September	36
From State	14
City patients discharged	20
State patients discharged	10
Deaths in all	6
Patients remaining October 1st	36
Number of prescriptions filled	19
Outdoor patients prescribed for	234

The committee reported in favor of an account of J. Turley for $79 05—account laid on the table.

Alderman Merrill, chairman of a special committee to confer with General Sherman in relation to the extension of the city limits and the execution of the city laws therein, etc., by the city recorder, made a verbal report, and offered the following resolution in connection therewith:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to call upon Recorder Dickinson and ascertain from him whether he will carry out and obey the order of General Sherman in regard to the city government, and report to this board.

Adopted, and Aldermen Merrill, Morgan and Drew were appointed the committee.

A considerable amount of legislation, directing local improvements in various parts of the city, was considered, when the board proceeded to fill the vacancy in the office of captain of the day police, occasioned by the resignation of Captain Sullivan. The mayor nominated J. G. Thurman, and the nomination not being confirmed, S. A. Moore, late city recorder, was elected—ayes 9, noes 3.

☞ The latest account from Italy represent Garabaldi as utterly penniless in his prison at Spezzia, and that the wound in his leg was in such bad condition that amputation was talked of. A London surgeon of the highest eminence has been sent to attend Garabaldi, the time for whose trial has not been fixed.

From the Battle-Field—Loss of Louisianians.

EDITORS APPEAL: The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Fred Richardson, of the Orleans Southrons, Company E, Fifth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, to a friend at Arcola, La., giving the casualties of the company, and also among the officers of the regiment. We send the extract particularly for the benefit of the numerous friends of our lamented friend, Lieutenant N. A. Caufield and his brother William, many of whom are residents of our ill-fated Crescent City, hoping by some chance it may reach the afflicted parents. B.

Lieutenant Caufield was in Richmond sick, at the time our regiment joined the 8th brigade under Jackson, and did not join us until after our battle at Slaughter Mountain. He participated in the subsequent fight at Bristol, also the three days battles of Manassas and the battle of Chantilly, which followed, and was present during our advance into Maryland, and at the capture of Harper's Ferry; again crossed the Potomac, and was killed at the battle of Sharpsburg. The circumstances attending his death are as follows: Our brigade was ordered into a cornfield to the support of two batteries, which were firing from either flank. Shortly after obtaining our position, the enemy's shells came so thick and fast that General Hays ordered us to lie down. Our company was small, and we (the officers) laid down behind it. William, Lieutenant Caufield's brother, was leaning immediately in his front. Nick was reclining on his elbow, conversing with Lieut. Gubbins of our camp. Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, of Company B, by the side of him, was struck, and Nick remarked: "Fitz, you are hit." Many of those surrounding us were uttering exclamations of "Oh," etc., as they were shot, when, all at once, a shell from the enemy plunged through my poor camp, passing first through the body of William, then cut off the leg of John Fitzsimmons, then both feet of D. Jenkins, and passed through my poor friend Nick, entering at the small of the back, coming out of his breast, tearing out and exposing his heart. I immediately jumped up, but he he was beyond the possibility of being assisted. I advanced my face close to his and called him by name, but his eyes were fixed, and he was still supporting himself on his elbow in his last throes. Oh! the anguish I feel at the sight of my poor friend, who, a moment before, was buoyant in spirits, even whilst the leaden messengers of death were dealing destruction around us, now in the hands of his Maker, and the thought rushed fast to my mind of the feelings of his poor mother and family on hearing of the loss of her two boys, the pride of her heart. In Lieutenant Caufield we have lost a brave and efficient officer, one idolized by our company, and beloved by the officers and men of his regiment. By the one shot I lost three killed—Lieutenant Caufield, William Caufield and John Fitzsimmons. Beside, David Jenkins, who had both of his feet cut of. The regiment went into the fight with about one hundred men, and lost in killed and wounded 57. Our brigade suffered terribly having but 95 men in line of battle next morning The loss of the brigade was more than one-half It consists of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 14th infantry Louisiana volunteers and the Louisiana Guard Artillery battery, Captain D'Aquin, (late Girardey's). The 7th alone lost 14 officers. Among the killed are Colonel Strong of the 6th and the Captain of Company A, of that regiment, besides others. The killed and wounded officers of the 5th Louisiana at Sharpsburg are as follows:

Company A, Crescent City Guards.—None.

Company B, Chalmette Rifles.—Killed: Lieutenant Gerrold. Wounded: Lieutenant Sweet.

Company C, Bienville Guards.—No officers present.

Company D, DeSoto Rifles.—No officers present.

Company E, Orleans Cadets.—Wounded: Captain Hart. Lieutenant Garity.

Company F, Orleans Southrons.—Killed: Lieutenant Caufield. Wounded: Lieutenant Gubbins.

Company G, Louisiana Swamp Rangers.—Wounded: Lieutenant Hogan, Lieutenant Hiedler.

Company H, Perrett Guards.—Lieutenant Taylor.

Company I, Carondelet Invincibles.—Lieutenant Patterson.

Company K, Monroe Rifles.—None.

Major Menger, wounded in hand.

Besides the above, there are others who were wounded but not disabled, viz, Captain McGuire of company B, struck four times and knocked down twice, and myself knocked down once by a piece of shell in the shoulder. At the battles since our advent into Jackson's army our loss of officers has been as follows:

Slaughter Mountain.—Killed: Lieut. Kane, Company I. Manassas.—Killed: Lieutenant Sawyer, Company A. Wounded: Col. Forno, Lieutenant Moore, company D. Bristol.—Wounded: Major Menger. Chantilly.—Killed: Lieutenant Marks, company A. Wounded: Captain Biscoe and Lieutenant Ryan.

☞ The *Argus* of the 9th says that on the previous day there was considerable fluttering among the Memphis holders of "green backs." For some time past they have been selling at 3½ per cent. over Tennessee money, but they fell to fifteen per cent on the 8th. Parties carrying cotton to market will not take Northern money as readily as Tennessee, and hence the demand for the latter currency.

☞ We continue to be favored with late Northern papers by various gentlemen connected with the Miss. and Tenn. railroad; also, by several old and considerate friends at Hernando. We can but faintly express our obligations for such remembrances.

Another Abolition Scheme.

The radical abolitionists have been emboldened by the President's proclamation to go a step further. They now begin to shadow forth the idea of parcelling out the lands and possessions of the Confederates among the freed negroes, to the exclusion, it may be inferred, of all "poor white folks." The following among other resolutions were recently adopted by a radical meeting in Chicago:

3. That the laws of the climate and physical constitution clearly indicate that the black race is especially adapted for labor in the southern portion of this country; and that when the labor of that race is properly organized, justly compensated and duly secured, we are of the opinion it will be found more effectual than ever before to develop the resources, increase the prosperity, and promote the welfare of the Southern States.

4. That in case the rebels should not, within the time limited by the President, return to their allegiance, and their slaves should thereby become free, that for the purpose of making adequate provisions to secure to the slaves so emancipated the beneficial results of the President's action, and to prevent all anarchy and confusion, and to secure system and proper control in those sections where the President's proclamation may be enforced, that the blacks should, so far as practical, be organized in such manner as best to accomplish these objects; and we are in favor of the adoption of such measures as shall be necessary to secure to the negro race homes in the land of their birth and attachments, or to such among them as desire it, facilities for colonization and and settlement beyond the limits of the United States.

☞ The London *Spectator* of the 6th September, says:

Mr. Jefferson Davis has issued another of his able messages—in English, that contrasts strongly with the chequered grammar and laborious obscurity in which Mr. Lincoln shadows forth the travail of his soul, and far superior in composition to the ordinary Queen's speeches.

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

BATTLE OF CORINTH.

Loss in Bowen's Brigade—Gallantry of Mississippians.

EDITORS APPEAL: I send you a list of the killed and wounded of Bowen's brigade, in the recent battle of Corinth. This list is as complete as can be given until careful official returns are prepared, and comprises, I am certain, nearly all the casualties occurring in that brigade. I have taken great pains to make it accurate.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE 22D MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

Company A.—Killed: Privates E. Ward and C. Allen.

Company B.—Killed: L. Scott and —— Johnson.

Company C.—Killed: T. Gannon and J. Hall. Wounded: Privates Thomas Keegan, mortally; W. Moore, mortally; Thomas Miaket, severely.

Company D.—Wounded: Sergeant E. Conklin, slightly; Privates J. Wallace, mortally; Jos. Lyons severely; E. Quinlin, slightly; A. C. Leger, slightly.

Company E.—Killed: Private C. C. Whittington. Wounded: Sergeant C. V. H. Davis, slightly; Privates T. Rogers, mortally; W. R. Walker, severely; J. D Harrell, severely; Corporal G. A. McGehee, severely.

Company F.—Killed: Privates Lyttleton Elam and A. D. Paine. Wounded: Captain T. C. Dockery, seriously; Privates W. N. Ragsdale, mortally; E. C. Ragsdale, seriously; L. Redus, severely; Geo. Curl, slightly; D. W. Sandige, slightly.

Company G.—Killed: Corporal J. P. Powers; Private A. S. Howell. Wounded: Corporal A. McCorkle, slightly; Privates M. Street, slightly; D. Wright, slightly.

Company H.—Killed: Private W. C. Collins. Wounded: Corporal J. C. Bounds, slightly; Corporal Lynch, slightly; Privates W. R. Lindsday, dangerously; W. R. Grafford, dangerously; M. C. Wilson; dangerously; A. Huckabee, severely; G. W. Frazer, severely; J. A. Thompson, slightly; J. B. Blaylock, slightly; J. H. Goolsby, severely; T. L. Wynn, slightly; A. J. Morris, severely; W. J. McLeroy, severely.

Company I.—Killed: Private Boyles.

Company K.—Killed: S. J. Lucas. Wounded: Lieutenant W. C. Rayburn, severely wounded; Privates S. Johnson, mortally; H. Webb, mortally; J. N. Sharp, severely; J. Leverett, slightly. Killed, 14; wounded, 43; total, 57.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE FIFTEENTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

Company A.—Killed: Private P. Carpenter. Wounded: Captain L. S. Terry, severely; M. C. McKinnon, severely.

Company B—Killed: Jas. Stafford; Wounded: A. J Pullen, slightly; P. H. Palmer, slightly; J. K. Burton, slightly; J. Andrew, slightly.

Company K.—Killed: J. C. Fox, R. S. Pyroud. Wounded: J. M. Pitman, severely; R. H. Patterson, severely. Killed, 4: Wounded, 8; total, 12.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE SIXTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

Company A.—Wounded: Thomas Price, severely.

Company B.—Wounded: James Thorn, severely.

Company E.—Wounded: W. Clark, severdly.

Company F.—Wounded: James Watson, severely; J. B. Scott, severely.

Company H.—S. Finley, severely; Corporal J. Reed, slightly; John W. Roberts, slightly; S. D Byrd, slightly. Wounded, 9.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF RAYBURN'S MISSISSIPPI BATTALION.

Company B.—Wounded: W. H. Wright, slightly.

Company C.—Killed: Captain Atkinson, Private H. McClure. Wounded: J. A. Slaughter, severely; Joseph Hodnett, severely.

Company D.—Wounded: Parley Melton, slightly. Killed 2; wounded, 4: total, 6.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE 1ST MISSOURI REGIMENT.

Company C.—Killed: Private Sexton.

Company E.—Killed: Private Henry Harrison.

Company F.—Wounded: Private W. Donober.

Company G.—Wounded: Privates O. Manics, severely; J. McKight, slightly.

Company H.—Wounded: J. T. Snyder, seriously; J. M. Walker, slightly; W. C. Shelton, severely.

Company K.—Wounded: P. Newman, slightly; R. H. Holen, slightly; W. L. Williams, slightly; W. Robertson, slightly.

Killed, 2; Wounded, 10; Total, 12.

It will be seen by referring to the above lists that the 22d Mississippi regiment sustained by far, the heaviest loss of any in the brigade. It fell to the lot of this regiment in the beginning of the action on Friday morning, to charge a battery strongly posted on a hill, and supported by a brigade of infantry well protected by rifle pits, and the very intrenchments which, by a strange coincidence, the 22d Mississippi had but a few months before themselves constructed. It is due to this regiment, which had already covered itself with glory on the bloody fields of Shiloh and Baton Rouge, to state that it sustained its reputation on this occasion so well that General Bowen himself characterized the charge as "the most gallant feat he had ever witnessed." The 22d was on the extreme right of the brigade as it advanced in line of battle, and when the regiment emerged from the woods at the foot of the hill, and it became necessary to charge the battery, the spectator might indeed, have witnessed a "most gallant feat"—one worthy of the immortal Six Hundred at Balaklava. Though, as it seemed,

"Cannon to the right of them,
Cannon to the left of them,
Cannon in the front of them,
Volleyed and thundered,"

yet, at the word of command, they advanced up that fatal hill, not with an impetuous rush, not with a furious shout through fear lest their courage, in view of the terrors before them, should fail ere their end was accomplished, but coolly, steadily, like scarred veterans who had borne the brunt of a hundred battles—like invincible patriots, determined to do or to die in their country's cause, and who, at this solemn hour, fully realized the beauty and force of the Horatian maxim,

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

They advanced, too, against a determined enemy. One man, who said that "he had resolved that morning to stand by his gun," received a bayonet wound in the neck while maintaining his resolution—nearly all stood firm and unwavering until the 22d advanced within twenty steps of them, but when a murderous fire was poured in upon them, the line still continuing to advance, they could no longer resist such cool, invincible valor, but broke and fled in the greatest confusion, leaving a splendid rifled Parott gun, the "Lady Richardson," in the hands of the victorious 22d. Even the 14th Wisconsin, which claimed "always to have seen the backs of the enemy," and whose banner, they boasted, at Belmont and at Shiloh always led the way to victory, on this occasion was compelled "to flee away incontinently," and to admit that the Twenty-second had won the field by such daring as they themselves had never exhibited. The "Lady Richardson" was soon carried off the field, and now forms a part of Watson's battery. I do not wish to draw any invidious distinctions; I do not say that any other regiment in the brigade would not have done as well; but I do say that *fortune* (I know no better word) afforded the Twenty-second an opportunity "to show the stuff that it was made of," and I am sure the whole brigade will cheerfully testify that it acquitted itself just as I have narrated. It was commanded on this occasion by Captain J. D. Lester, assisted by Captain H. J. Reid, acting as lieutenant-colonel—both gallant men, worthy to lead such gallant spirits. I would wrong the sacred memory of the gallant dead, were I to close this imperfect account without referring to the steady valor of the 9th Arkansas, of Rust's brigade, which was posted on the right of the 22d Mississippi, and sustained, without flinching, a portion of the fire from the enemy's battery, which would otherwise have been directed against the 22d. I should not omit to state, in view of lying Yankee accounts, that the wounded of Bowen's brigade, in charge of Surgeon G. C. Phillips, 22d Mississippi, arrived here on the evening of the 8th. Villepigue's wounded reached here yesterday morning, and those of other brigades are constantly coming in. SPECTATOR.

ADDRESS OF HON. T. A. R. NELSON.

To the People of East Tennessee.

In all the speeches which I made to you in the spring and summer of 1861, as well as in a printed address to the people of the State, on or about the 30th of May, 1861, I declared, in substance, that if I had believed it was the object of the North to subjugate the South and to emancipate our slaves, in violation of the Constitution, I would have gone as far as the farthest in advocating resistance to the utmost extent.

My attention has just been called to a proclamation issued by the President of the United States on the 22d of September, 1862, in which he declares 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, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

I need scarcely remind you that one of the evils which I dreaded and predicted as the results of the efforts which were made to dissolve the Union was that, in the progress of war, they might open the way for servile insurrection and the overthrow of the institution of slavery. (My opinions as to the unconstitutionality and impolicy of secession remain unchanged, but in my last speech in Congress, and on various other public occasions, I have vindicated and maintained, and still maintain, the right of *revolution*.) On no occasion, however, did I ever assert the doctrine that a violation of the Constitution by one party would authorize or justify similar or other violations by the opposing party. The paramount causes which have controlled and influenced my conduct and opinions were love for the Union and an unshaken confidence that we had the best Constitution and government in the world. (But, of all the acts of despotism of which the civil war in which we are now engaged has been the prolific source, there is not one which, in the slightest degree, equals the atrocity and barbarism of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. At one blow it deprives all the citizens of the slave States, without distinction, of the right to hold slaves, a right guaranteed by the very Constitution he pretends to uphold. It is true he makes an intimation that he will recommend to Congress to provide just compensation to Union masters in the slave States, but what right has he, or the government of the United States, to deprive them of this property without their consent? And what assurance have they that his vague and general intimation will be applied to them, or that an abolition Congress, reeking with the blood of the South, and jubilant in the possession of usurped power, will adopt his recommendation?

We are in the midst of a sea of difficulties. Many acts have been done in the South to which we were bitterly opposed as a people, and which we who have adhered to the Union in spite of perils and dangers, could not justify or palliate. But the Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never were abolitionists. The Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never have been committed to the doctrines of incendiarism and murder to which Mr. Lincoln's proclamation leads. What, then, is the path of duty in the trying circumstances which surround us? Is it to belie all our past professions and to sustain Mr. Lincoln's administration, right or wrong? Is it to justify a man, whom we had no agency in elevating to power, not only in abandoning the Constitution of the United States, but in repudiating the Chicago platform, his inaugural address and messages to Congress in which the absolute right to slavery in the States where it exists was distinctly and unequivocally conceded? Or is it, in view of his many violations of the Constitution, and this crowning act of usurpation, to join that side which at present affords the only earthly hope of successful resistance?

I am aware, my countrymen, that you will find difficulties in bringing your minds to the same conclusion at which my own has arrived. Many wanton and unauthorized acts of cruelty and oppression have been perpetrated among you, which, instead of changing your opinions, have only been calculated to aggravate and intensify a heroic principle of endurance. Many of these acts have been committed in remote places, without the knowledge or approbation of the authorities at Richmond, or of those who have held the supreme command in East Tennessee, and under such circumstances that you have felt it dangerous to complain. Gradually and slowly these outrages have at last become known, and in the very recent proclamation issued by Major-General Jones, you have the assurance that your complaints will be heard, and the most energetic measures adopted to remedy the evils to which you have been subjected.

Let not, then, a sense of past and present wrongs blind you against the enormities already perpetrated, and still more seriously contemplated, by Mr. Lincoln's administration. (If a majority of the Republican party have been sincere in their professions of a determination to respect the right of slavery in the States, and if the light of freedom is not utterly extinguished in the North, may we not hope that a spirit of resistance will be aroused in that section, which, combined with the efforts of the South, will hurl Abraham Lincoln from power, and even yet restore peace and harmony to our distracted and divided country? But, if through fear, or any other cause, Mr. Lincoln's infamous proclamation is sustained, then we have no Union to hope for, no Constitution to struggle for, no magnificent and unbroken heritage to maintain, no peace to expect, save such, as with the blessing of providence, we may conquer. The armies which have been sent near you to tantalize you with hope, have been withdrawn, and, with cool audacity, Mr. Lincoln virtually tells you that you have no rights. No alternative remains but to choose the destiny which an arrogant and unprincipled administration forces upon us.

It is almost unnecessary to declare to you that I adhered to the Union amid good report and evil report, suffering and danger, while it was in my power to support it, and that, when my efforts were paralyzed and my voice silenced by causes beyond my control. I have cherished the hope that all might yet be well; "but the last link is broken" that bound me to a government for which my ancestors fought, and, whatever may be the course of others, I shall feel it my duty to encourage the most persevering and determined resistance against the tyrants and usurpers of the Federal administration, who have blasted our hopes and are cruelly seeking to destroy the last vestige of freedom among us. If you would save yourselves from a species of carnage, unexampled in the history of North America, but unequivocally invited in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, let every man who is able to fight buckle on his armor, and, without awaiting the slow and tedious process of conscription, at once volunteer to aid in the struggle against him. The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, and it cannot, in the nature of things, be possible that a just God will prosper the efforts of a man or a government which has hypocritically pretended to wage war in behalf of the Constitution, but now throws off the mask and sets it utterly at defiance. No despot in Europe would dare to exercise the powers which Mr. Lincoln, in less than two brief years, has boldly usurped. He has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in regard to all persons who have been or may be imprisoned by military authority, and thus destroyed a right essential to the liberty of the citizen, a right which the mailed barons of England wrested by force from King John, and inserted in the great charter of British freedom; a right which it caused centuries to engraft upon the British constitution; a right for which our fath rs sternly struggled, and which is incorporated by every American constitution. He has called armies into the field, without authority, according to his own acknowledgment, and has become a military Dictator. He now claims the prerogative to abolish slavery without our consent; and, if he can thus take our negroes, why may he not take our lands and everything else we possess, and reduce us to a state of vassalage to which no parallel can be found save in the history of the middle ages.

THOS. A. R. NELSON.

KNOXVILLE, October 34, 1862.

☞ Success seems to be that which forms the distinction between confidence and conceit. Nelson, when young, was piqued at not being noticed in a certain paragraph of the newspapers, which detailed an action wherein he had assisted. "But never mind," said he, "I will one day have a gazette of my own."

Further from Sharpsburg and Shepherdstown—Future Movements of the two Armies.

Army Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.]

WINCHESTER, VA., September 23.—A surgeon of one of the Lou