Daily Appeal.

BY McLANAHAN & BILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 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.

THE RETREAT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Knoxville *Register* has advices from the army as late as the 19th instant. In the retreat General KIRBY SMITH had charge, with his division, of five thousand wagons, containing the army stores captured by General BRAGG's forces in Kentucky. The retrograde movement of Gen. BRAGG is conducted in perfect order, KIRBY SMITH without being thus far molested, protecting the rear. It was reported that at least a portion of BRAGG's army diverged from the route to Cumberland Gap and went toward Nashville.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—The following major-generals have been appointed lieutenant-generals by the President: Jackson, Longstreet, Polk, Hardee, Pemberton, Kirby Smith, and Holmes.

☞ The grain crop in Texas from the Rio Grande to the Red river, this year, is said to be the largest one ever known in that State. Occasionally small patches of cotton are seen, but this is planted for home use.

☞ A northern paper states that a "Mr. French has taught one hundred negro children at Fernandina, Fla., to sing "Glory! Glory, Hallelujah," at an estimated expense to Uncle Sam of about $200,000." They have learned to sing "Dixie" generally without any expense.

CANADIAN FINANCES.—The Quebec *Mercury* says the Canadian government have remitted $1,000,000 to England in reduction of arrears due to the financial agents of the province; also that they intend to issue treasury notes, under the act of last session, for one million and a half of dollars. Two million dollars was the amount of Mr. Howland's estimated deficiency for the current year, but this he hopes to diminish by $500,000.

CONFEDERATE MONEY ABROAD.—Letters to the 1st instant from Matamoros state, that so great is the confidence inspired in the mercantile community of that city, by our recent victories, in the success of our cause, that Confederate notes are freely purchased there at sixty-five cents on the dollar.

NOT SEEDING WHEAT.—The Fredericksburg, (Va.) *Herald* says it has not yet heard of the first farmer, north of the Rappahannock, who has ploughed and seeded for a crop of wheat. Occasionally, and but seldom, it hears of a few acres seeded, in the counties south of and adjoining the Rappahannock Valley.

CAMP DOUGLAS.—It is to be inferred from the accounts of the Chicago press that the paroled Federal prisoners now at Camp Douglas cause the authorities much more uneasiness and trouble than did the large crowd of Southerners confined in that prison. We publish a statement elsewhere this evening from the *Times* in relation to the insubordination that exists.

MEMPHIS INTELLIGENCE.

Our latest dates are to the 24th instant. The [illegible] says that the time of holding the fall sessions of the criminal court having been changed, in consequence of the absence of the sheriff, etc., Judge Swayne will proceed to business on the second Monday of November. The Exchange Hall being occupied by the military, the court will probably be held in the city council chamber.

An unusual number of criminal offenses are chronicled. Two soldiers stole a pair of boots each from the store of P. H. Tuft, on Main street; a negro was arrested in Chelsea, who, not contented with assuring a white man that he was as good a man and as free a man as he, undertook to hammer these two ideas into the white man's head with a stick of wood; the residence of Mr. J. Cohen, who recently kept a clothing store in the city, was entered by a rear window and a box containing eight thousand dollars, all in gold and silver, was carried off; Thomas Dixon, a civilian, confined in the Irving block military prison, on the charge of stealing, got into an altercation with a secession prisoner of war, when the latter stabbed him—wound bad but not considered fatal; at Fort Pickering, near Francisco's place, a Frenchman, known as Joe, got into an altercation with some negroes, which one of the latter terminated by striking him so violently over the head with a billet of wood that he died; on Court street, near the corner of the alley, between Second and Third, at six o'clock, on the 23d, some soldiers, who were in pursuit of a runaway prisoner, also a soldier, fired at him four or five times. They missed hitting their man, whom they succeeded in retaking, but one of the bullets from their guns shot Mr. Sessel, who keeps a dry goods store, opposite Court Square, on Main street, on the leg, inflicting a painful, though not a serious wound. These, with a score of minor offences, make up a respectable record of crime for one day.

A military commission has been organized, and a report of its proceedings is given. Mr. Walker, arrested and charged with being a guerrilla, was released. Geo. L. Harris, Stephen Davidson and Wm. Littlejohn, charged with being Confederate soldiers, were ordered to be held as prisoners of war. M. Miller, charged with contraband traffic South, was released on taking the oath. J. E. Weatherford, who was at home suffering from a wound received at Shiloh, was held as a prisoner of war, and Mrs. Hannah Heuning, charged with smuggling and being a spy, was found guilty of smuggling, but not of being a spy. She had a revolver and pistol cartridges concealed on her person; also, military buttons and cloth. On account of her age the lady was released. The property was confiscated.

Three hundred and seventy Federal prisoners passed up from Vicksburg on the 23d.

The *Bulletin* continues its expressions of stock sympathy for the families of many who are absent from the city in the Confederate service. Our information is that all such will be provided for by the true friends of the South who yet remain in the city, if they are not disturbed for doing so. Their charity in the few instances needing relief, has been construed into a political offence, under the rigorous policy of the authorities. No claim to Federal charity will be presented if the virtue is not to be graded as a crime.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Complete returns from Ohio make the Congressional delegation stand fourteen Democrats and five abolitionists. In the present Congress it stands eight Democrats and thirteen abolitionists. The Democrats, therefore, gain six and the abolitionists lose eight. The majority for the democratic State ticket is about fifteen thousand.

In Indiana, we feel confident, the Democrats have elected seven of the eleven Congressmen, and it is not impossible that they have elected eight. In the present Congress the delegation stands four Democrats and seven abolitionists. The majority for the Democratic State ticket is ten to twelve thousand, and both Houses of the Legislature are handsomely Democratic, insuring a Democratic United States Senator in place of the apostate Wright.

In Pennsylvania the Democrats have eleven congressmen certainly, and in three other districts they fairly succeeded, but are in danger of being defrauded. In the present Congress the Democrats have but seven congressmen. Thus, at the worst, the Democratic gain is four, and it may be seven. The Republican loss is actually five, if not eight, since the State loses a member under the new apportionment. The Democratic State ticket is elected by eight to ten thousand majority. The latest reports make the House stand eight Democratic majority, and the Senate seven abolition majority—a Democratic majority of one on joint ballot. Perhaps there have never been greater exertions to carry the State than by the abolitionists at this election. The contest was literally a war of contractors against the people, and these contractors have poured out money like water. The result is an awful rebuke to the administration at Washington. Had the election been a fair one, the Democratic majority would have been huge.

In Iowa the Democrats have made very large gains.

GENERAL BRAGG'S POSITION.

We begin to get definite information as to the position of General BRAGG's army in Kentucky. The Mobile *News* has a letter from its special correspondent, much of which from prudential considerations is suppressed, but it confirms the fact that our forces have been withdrawn from Kentucky. The movement, it is stated, was made with great celerity and with entire safety by way of Cumberland Gap. General SMITH took the road by Lancaster, and General BRAGG went by Crab Orchard. The enemy endeavored to reach Lancaster ahead of General SMITH, and thus cut him off from the "Gap," but they were not smart enough to catch him. There was, however, frequent skirmishing in the rear of both branches of our army. Our forces reached the Gap on Saturday, 18th instant, at noon, with an immense quantity of stores, goods and cattle coming up—the wagon train extending a distance of over thirty miles.

We cannot agree with the proposition that "there is general and deep disappointment at the results obtained," nor can we admit that there is any cause for such feeling. The unwritten history of the campaign will demonstrate that it has been a success. As the *News* remarks, "we have gained large quantities of stores, provisions, etc., much needed by the army, and worth, perhaps, far more than the cost of the movement." But, furthermore, North Alabama has been relieved from the presence of an immense invading and marauding army, and Middle Tennessee is left with but a small Federal force confined to the city of Nashville. The expedition, so far as now understood, "was not by any means a failure," and, on the contrary, we believe the written history will designate it a success.

INEXHAUSTIBLE SALT RESOURCES

We publish elsewhere a communication detailing the extent of the lately discovered salt mines in Louisiana. If reports are correct the extortions practised by the proprietors of the lands should not be tolerated an instant, for the supply appears to be inexhaustible, and as the demand is great, and must be continuous, princely revenues will accrue from reasonable proprietary charges. The Mobile *News* has a letter from a gentleman of the parish in which the discovery was made which confirms most of the statements and gives some additional particulars. He states that the depth of the mine had not been ascertained, but that he had seen the stratum, free from impurities, where it had been penetrated to the depth of sixteen feet, the salt being of the same character at the bottom as at the top. Mining operations were carried on by private parties eight miles west of New Iberia, from which place there is good steamboat navigation, during an ordinary stage of water, to Vicksburg via Berwick's Bay and the Atchafalaya river, and at the lowest stage boats run to a point only four miles from the Mississippi, near the mouth of Red river. And the writer adds: I have seen from the opening, badly worked, without machinery of any kind, or even horse power, eighty thousand pounds taken out in one day. Very soon there will be several of these shafts in operation, and the quantity offered for shipment here will only be limited by the capacity to haul the distance of ten miles.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—The Republican managers in New York are scheming to defeat the Democratic candidates for Congress in those districts where they have no hope of electing men of their own party. With this view they have been making overtures to the prominent Democratic officers of the army to take the stump against the regular nominations of the Democratic party, promising them the abolition vote. They hope to persuade Gen. Sickles to run in the 4th district, against Ben Wood, Gen. Michael Corcoran against Fernando in the 5th; Gen. John Cochrane against Chandler in the 7th; and Col. McLeod against the regular nominee in the 9th, whoever he may be. Gen. Corcoran and Gen. Sickles have consented, it is said, to assume the parts assigned to them by the Republicans.

☞ The draft in New York is to begin on the 10th of next month, just after the election in that State.

LATEST FROM KENTUCKY.

Morgan Bagging Federal Wagon Trains

To the Associated Press North.]

LOUISVILLE, October 20.—In the recent rebel raid upon Lexington we killed from five to fifteen rebels, and wounded fifteen, among whom was Major Samuel Morgan, of Nashville, cousin of John Morgan, who was shot through the neck, and will die. We also captured and paroled one hundred and eighty prisoners.

John Morgan left Lawrenceburg yesterday morning with about twelve hundred men, closely pursued by Dumont's forces, which captured from fifty to one hundred of them. At 3 o'clock this morning three or four hundred of Morgan's men, at Doz's creek, six and a half miles this side of Bardstown, captured and burned a Federal train of eighty-one wagons, fifty-one of which were loaded. They carried off the wagoners and those having charge of the train, except Lieutenant Barr, of the 24th Ohio, in command, who escaped. The wagons belonged to Wood's divison, thirty being empty and coming toward Louisville.

Morgan then went toward Bardstown, and about daylight captured another Federal train, the number of wagons unknown, two miles from Bardstown; then Morgan went to Boston with the supposed intention to burn the railroad bridge there.

The rebels shot Thomas Marlew, of Nelson county, Kentucky, after capturing him.

Dumont, yesterday afternoon, near Lawrenceburg, was in pursuit of these rebels, and only forty minutes in their rear.

Nothing from Buell's or Bragg's forces.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Buell's and Bragg's Armies.

CHATTANOOGA, October 25.—We have nothing from the Gap. All is quiet in the direction of Nashville. Buell's movements are not spoken of, and nothing is known of them.

General Bragg has gone to Richmond, and Polk is in command during his absence.

From Virginia and East Tennessee.

MOBILE, October 26.—A special to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville, October 25th, says the Lynchburg Republican of the 24th, publishes reports that Stonewall Jackson had crossed into Maryland, near Williamsport, the enemy retreating before him.

It is further stated that Jackson made a dash upon and seriously damaged the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The conscript law went into effect in East Tennessee to-day, and is being rigidly enforced.

Kirby Smith brought safely out an immense train of property captured by his forces in Kentucky.

General Bragg has been ordered to report at Richmond, and left yesterday.

The loss in Cheatham's division in killed, wounded and missing, in the three brigades, reached fourteen hundred and fifty. About one-third of the whole division in this command bore the brunt of the battle at Perryville, capturing three batteries.

Major George Lipscomb, of the 21st Mississippi was among the killed.

AN APPEAL.

FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH: Are we doing our whole duty in this hour of our country's peril and suffering humanity? Most of the brave and strong of our sons and brothers, husbands and fathers, are now battling in terrible conflict with a mighty foe. We did all we could for them; we packed their knapsacks; we bid them be of good cheer, and our hearts and prayers go with them still; we can do no more. Their untold endurance and privations come not to us, and as long as life and limb are left, they complain not. But there is another class—sad and helpless, still with us—the suffering sick and wounded, disabled soldier; the desolate wife and mother and little children of those who are away, or those who are no more. These are our legacy of a terrible war. Is there one among us who can be unfaithful or unmindful of these wrecked and ruined ones? Oh! my God, is there one among us? Let each one ask: "Lord, is it I?" In the great day of judgment there is but one class of meritorious deeds mentioned. You know what these are. To visit the sick and the afflicted, to comfort the fatherless and the widow. Shall the Great Eternal say to us: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto these, ye did it unto me?" Were ever such inducements offered for the performance of a duty? We to wait upon and administer to God! Dear friends, think for one moment of the sublimity—the eternity of a little good deed, which we here in this world call charity, and that given with "the cold hand," too often, alas! To fair daughters of the beautiful land of the South, if there is one among you not already engaged, heart and soul and hands, in clothing the naked, feeding the hungry, administering to the sick and the afflicted, arise! lay up treasures for yourselves, "where moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break not through, nor steal." Arise! and work while it is yet day, "for soon the night cometh, when no man can work."

I know there linger about us many restraints—the influence of former conventionalities and circumstances surrounding us. Then, it was our blessed privilege to live in sweet seclusion, and all the gentler graces and delicacies of woman's lovely nature were cultivated and cared for—blushing flowers of a land of peace and plenty! But the dread realities of war have removed all there. Want, penury, ruin, agony, are mournfully calling for the sterner virtue of noble woman—ever heroic, ever unselfish, in the darker trials of life! It is no uncommon thing now to see lovely, accomplished women bending low over the couch of the rough, tall-worn, tattered soldier; her "lilly white" hand, that once adorned the jewels that arrayed it in return, are now bathing his fevered brow, or holding the cooling draught to his burning lips, like a sweet angel of mercy, as she ought to be, to all who suffer. Who will dare to sneer, or taunt, or point the finger of contempt? None, none, save the infidel, the imbecile, or the soulless. And shall we not rise far, far superior to the noxious exhalations of their tainted atmosphere? Heaven's purity cannot breathe in their presence.

In my imagination, I see the heavenly angels pause in their own holy missions. See how earnestly they look down upon us; they are listening to the resolutions that each one of us is now making, and let us listen, too: "If I can do nothing more, I will see that one poor widow's hearth burns brightly this coming winter," and "I will see that one little orphan is comfortably clad," "I will send supplies from my plantation, for a whole family." "Though costly viands and tempting delicacies are not mine, I will take a nicely cooked batter-cake and sweet cup of milk to that soldier's dear old mother, every morning," and I will go myself to the hospital, and with my own hands, administer the abundance of others," "I will send my faithful servant," "I have nothing to give, and am too feeble to nurse, but I will collect all the old rags in the neighborhood and send them." My dear friends, if you never nursed in a hospital, you can't conceive the *wealth* there is in a pile of old rags! How soothing to the blister or the wound, is the daily renewal of fresh, clean rags! We will "not despise the day of small things."

And let us not forget the captive, whose prison walls may be near us. Let the commands of Christ, and the noble attributes of humanity, even be OUR guide, and rule of conduct.

These little, good deeds! What a sweet mellowing incense, fragrant with the breath of angels! our daily aims, fresh from the altars of love, faith, humanity—are jewels, to be reset in the pure light of heaven, each are reflecting the smiles of God. Flowers of time, retinted with hues of immortal beauty, to grace the coronal wreath placed upon our fading brows, redeemed from the withering touch of time.

Friends of the South! are we doing our *whole* duty in this hour of our country's peril—and suffering humanity? "CHRISTIANA."

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Two Yankee officers and four privates have been taken prisoners on what is known as Chisolm's Island, near Port Royal ferry, under the following circumstances: Some pickets from Captain Manning Kirk's company of partisan rangers discovered these scamps stealing fruit from Mr. Chisolm's orchard. They surrounded them, and gave them the alternative of surrendering or being shot. Like Captain Scott's coon, the Yankee thieves "came down" on condition that our boys "wouldn't shoot."—*Charleston Mercury.*

☞ The Indianapolis *Journal* says: The stuffing of ballot boxes in Bartholomew, Jennings, Shelby, Johnson and Morgan counties, by the Knights of the Golden Circle, on Tuesday, was unprecedented in the annals of election frauds. Lodges of that secret society exist in every township in those counties.

ST. LOUIS, October 17, 1862.—It is reported on high authority here that General John A. McClernand is expected to arrive in this city immediately, to organize an important expedition. A previous report that McClernand will supersede General Curtis, is contradicted. Curtis and McClernand will co-operate in the new enterprise.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

RICHMOND, October 17, 1862.

John Mitchel arrived in this city yesterday morning. His appearance has been so much changed by a full beard which the last three years has grizzled, that none of his friends knew him at first sight. He passed through the United States from the St. Lawrence to the Potomac without being recognized once, though he met many persons who were familiar with his outward man. The *Enquirer* of this morning suggests that he may be allowed to raise an Irish brigade for the Confederate service to meet the brigade of the celebrated Corcoran who has been received with such a flourish of trumpets in New York City.

General Magruder will take his departure on Monday next, for his new command west of the Mississippi. He will be accompanied by his full staff, and will probably carry with him a telegraphic corps, with apparatus and instruments, to establish a communication from his headquarters to Little Rock. His present point of destination is San Antonio, Texas, where he will remain for several weeks, though circumstances will determine his position hereafter. The general is in fine health and excellent spirits, and looks like a man of thirty. He has profited by two or three months of repose, to recruit his energies for his new field of action.

We are still in doubt whether we may shout in earnest over the recent battles in Kentucky. The War Department does not receive a word from General Bragg. What we learn through the associated press is in the highest degree encouraging, and the silence of the Northern journals concerning all operations since the first day's fighting, is an excellent omen. Nevertheless we do not desire to throw up our hats too soon. The Yankees say we have no enthusiasm. Hurlbut, the Englishman, who was here in jail so long and who has safely returned to New York, writes to the *Times* that there was not as much glorification here over the inauguration of President Davis as he has seen at a Fireman's parade in the Northern cities. Certainly we are not given to bragging over victories that were never won, and illuminating our houses for imaginary triumphs.

The question of the constitutionality of the conscript law will probably be tested here in a few days, by consent of the Confederate and State authorities. The matter is to be brought before the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, which is now in session in this city, in a case made for the purpose. The governor has forbidden the superintendent of the military institute to surrender any cadet to the officers enrolling conscripts for the Confederate army. A cadet will be enrolled by agreement, and upon a *habeas corpus* sued out by the superintendent, the question will be taken immediately to the Virginia court of appeals, where the constitutionality of the law will be argued by Attorney General Watts on the one side and Attorney General Tucker on the other. The decision will be looked forward to, of course, with great interest throughout the country.

The Richmond Theater, which was destroyed by fire on the 1st of January last, has been rebuilt on a larger scale and approaches completion. The management has advertised a prize of $300, competition open to all the Confederate States, for an opening Poetical Address. Here is a fine chance for the poets of the South, with room for the rhetorical figure of the Phœnix and all that sort of thing, which afforded Horace and James Smith the occasion for the fun of the "Rejected Addresses," when the same thing happened fifty years ago with Drury Lane. The fifty years has gone by without producing another Byron, and we must be content with an inferior Inaugural. The Theater will be opened about Christmas, and it is greatly to be hoped that some stringent police regulations will be adopted to secure better order there than prevailed in the old establishment. Otherwise, it had better not been rebuilt.

Jeff Thompson still remains in town, and is the lion of the day.

Several hundred Yankee prisoners were sent off this morning. DIXIE.

The Cotton Burners—A Grand Race.

From the Memphis Bulletin, 24th.]

It has already been stated in the *Bulletin* that a few hundred Federal cavalry made a flying trip to the neighborhood of Germantown on Wednesday.

A Confederate cavalry force from Kentucky, was stationed during the previous night on the road this side of Germantown, the object being to prevent persons having cotton bringing it to market. About daylight Wednesday morning, they broke up their camp and departed, taking the road through Germantown. Some distance beyond, they had given notice to have their breakfast prepared, but they were so uneasy that they did not wait for it, but said they would send back for it. The captain, whose name is O'Neal, concluded that his men might go on, but he at least would stop and get his warm meal. How long he lingered we did not learn, but it is said that a son of the family, on starting out to school, saw the Federal cavalry coming, and thinking it was an immense army, he turned back home for safety. Thus Captain O'Neal got wind of danger, and going to the stable he took not his own but his host's horse, a fleet animal, and got two or three hundred yards the start, and such a race has not been witnessed by any mortal before. O'Neal had a fresh horse and the start, and it is needless to say that he kept it. Indeed he widened the gap, and finally got away from his pursuers.

The Confederates went on toward Wolf river bottom, and the Federals crossed north of Wolf river in the direction of Union depot.

The road being opened up, we received a large lot of cotton yesterday. A gentleman of our acquaintance said he came in yesterday with a number of neighbors who, together, brought into the city at least thirteen thousand dollars' worth.

The consequence was, that Tennessee money was selling by the brokers yesterday at only five per cent. under greenbacks.

The War on the Upper River.

To the Associated Press North.]

CAIRO, October 19.—On Friday morning, at 3 o'clock, the rebel Colonel Faulkner, with 300 cavalry, attacked the pickets of Major McNeil's force, consisting of four companies of the 2d Illinois cavalry and two companies of infantry, stationed on the Tennessee shore, opposite Island No. 10. Major McNeil rallied his men and went out to support his pickets. The rebels, in the gray of the morning, mistook their different squads, and fired into each other. This threw them into confusion, and they retreated. Capt. Moore pursued them and came up with them twelve miles out, when a severe skirmish took place, in which the rebels lost eight killed and several wounded. We lost three killed and four wounded.

Col. W. W. Faulkner, Capt. L. H. Johnson, R. M. Merriwether, and H. B. Blakemore, and twelve privates were taken prisoners. We also captured thirty horses and a number of guns and pistols. The prisoners were brought to Columbus last night. The rebels were completely routed.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER EUGENE, ISLAND NO. 21, Mississippi river, Oct. 18.

It is said that the rebels have a strong force, estimated from seven hundred to two thousand, a few miles from the river on the Arkansas side.

It is this force which fired into the Continental and Dickey, using a 24-pound gun with 12 pound balls, stuffed with cotton to make them fit.

We have on board a detachment of the 72d Ohio and three pieces of Waterhouse's battery, who will land at the site of their battery and scour the country in search of the scoundrels. The Ohio Belle is also coming down with a regiment.

A Federal officer, accidentally left at Osceola, is said to have been hung by the citizens there a few days since.

DEATH OF GENERAL ANDERSON.—The Raleigh *Standard* announces, with unfeigned regret, the death of General George B. Anderson, a gallant and promising young officer, who was wounded in the foot at Sharpsburg, Md.

LATE NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

Dispatches to the Black Republican Press.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—The Washington *Republican*, of to-day, says a refugee who came into General Sigel's headquarters, at Amesville, Culpeper county, Virginia, reports that there is the greatest consternation imaginable among the whites in that section, in consequence of an apprehended negro revolt. Seventeen negroes, most of them free, had been hung, copies of Northern newspapers having been found upon them, containing President Lincoln's proclamation to liberate the slaves. The terror of the rebels is reported to be beyond description. It is said that the negroes of the different counties around Culpeper are engaged in a conspiracy for a general insurrection.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, October 20.—On the return of General Stahl's expedition a small party was sent out toward Bristow's Station, as it was understood a force of the enemy was there during last evening. Three of the party returned and reported the rest had been cut off. Their story was soon afterward proved false, by the arrival of the party unhurt, having received no injury. They had been attacked near Catlett's Station by about twice their number, and, engaging them at close quarters, succeeded in checking further advance.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—The pressure for a forward movement is becoming almost general. It is urged with an earnestness that has never been equalled. The argument set forth is, that a protraction of our present inaction will ruin the country.

This morning's *Republican* contains the following:

A refugee who recently came into headquarters gives information of a highly important character. He escaped from Amesville, Culpeper county, Virginia, and states that the greatest consternation imaginable exists among the white people of that whole section of country in consequence of an apprehended slave revolt. Seventeen negroes, most of them free, had been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in planning the uprising of the entire colored population.

Copies of late newspapers were found in their possession. The fact that such proclamation has been made well known among the negroes, and that it produced the most startling terror among the whites is beyond dispute. Apprehensions of a re-enactment of the Nat. Turner horrors are felt to an alarming degree. The seventeen negroes were probably taken out at Amesville and hung.

It is said that the negroes in the different counties around Culpeper are all engaged in the conspiracy for a general insurrection."

We have information from Fredericksburg of a late date. The conscription law of the Davis government is being rapidly enforced. Every man coming within range of the operations of the act is forced to the army.

To those that demur or offer any resistance, little mercy is shown, and they are thrown into jail at once. A party confined in jail at Fredericksburg broke out and most of them escaped. Some of these have been found in this city, while others went to Prince William county.

A rumor was started not long since that the Federals were about to retake the city. In anticipation of such a movement, all the goods and stores in the city were placed into cars ready to move South. The rebels say that while the Union army occupied that city, shoes sufficient to keep up a supply for the whole Southern army passed through for Richmond. All goods thus smuggled through the lines were turned over to the rebel government.

The Baltimore *American*, hitherto one of McClellan's most devoted advocates, this morning cries out for an advance, and says if the Army of the Potomac still delays, the impatience of the nation will no longer be controlled, and some one else will be made to assume the grand responsibility.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—The Washington *Star*, of this evening, has information that it is believed the rebels were evacuating Winchester. At Manassas Junction, Saturday, the inhabitants were expecting rebel cavalry at Catlett's Station. Gen. Stahl reports to Gen. Sigel that on the 13th three thousand rebels entered Nicheraville from Winchester, to protect the return of Stuart's cavalry force. On the next day the whole received the Sheperdstown, and then went on their way to rejoin the main body under Lee.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 19.—The Petersburg *Express* of the 15th says: "Two thousand Yankee prisoners are expected to arrive in Petersburg for the North. Wild ducks and wild geese are plenty on the James river, but there are no sportsmen to shoot them.

NEW YORK, October 21.—A dispatch, dated Bolivar Hights, Oct. 20, to the *Tribune*, states that the rebels who followed General Humphreys back to the river, again picket down the Potomac. There is very little picket firing across the river.

Provost Marshal Captain J. H. Pell, of the 1st Minnesota, went out with Hancock's reconnoissance to Charleston, and called on some acquaintances living there. When our troops left Charleston, they did so very suddenly, and it is supposed that Captain Pell was not aware of their exit until the rebels returned and took him prisoner. No intelligence of him has yet been received.

The major, quartermaster and two lieutenants of the 22d Massachusetts were sent to work on the fortifications yesterday, for being found absent from their regiment without a pass, in violation of McClellan's order.

The report that the army is waiting for the hard frost is preposterous. The roads are hard and dry, and in superb condition for marching. The heavy rains that render them muddy and difficult usually commences here about the first of November.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The copy of a letter purporting to have been written by Gen. Scott to the Secretary of State on the day before the inauguration in 1861, published by John Van Buren, if authentic, must have been derived from some source other than the State Department, since neither the President or the Secretary of State has any knowledge of the manner in which any communication to either of them from Gen. Scott could have gotten into the hands of Van Buren.

A number of prisoners sent hither recently by Gens. Stoneman and Sigel, together with persons arrested for violation of the blockade of the Potomac river, are now confined in the old capital prison.

There seems to be no difficulty in emigrating to the South. About twenty secessionists left Washington and the neighborhood lately for the eastern shore of Maryland, where they safely crossed into Virginia.

NEW YORK, October 20.—A special dispatch has the following additional concerning General Stahl's reconnoissance from Sigel's division:

At Upperville he learned there were no rebels this side of the Shenandoah, but there was a considerable force of infantry and artillery at Millwood. Learning that a provision and forage train of a few wagons, sent out to him from Fairfax Court House under an escort, had been captured at Haymarket by four hundred rebels and that their force was advancing toward Thoroughfare Gap, which he had taken the precaution to guard, he at once moved forward to meet the enemy, who had passed upon the party left at the Gap, and after a skirmish obliged them to retire in consequence of superior numbers. General Stahl coming up, attacked the enemy. A fight ensued, in which we lost two men and one captain wounded. The enemy were driven back through the Gap toward Haymarket, pursued by Stahl, and about eighty prisoners taken. After leaving Gainesville, he continued the pursuit to New Baltimore, whence they returned to Warrenton. The rebels had some considerable force at this place, and General Stahl posted a part of his force at New Baltimore, proceeding with the advance to Warrenton. Reaching that town close on the footsteps of the flying rebels, he captured their pickets, and then rode nearly into the town. Here he found a brigade of cavalry, a regiment of infantry and a battery. A skirmish took place, and after an hour or more of irregular fighting, General Stahl withdrew his third forces and marched to Centreville. Our loss is one killed and about ten wounded. A number of prisoners were sent in, among them the father of Captain Bull, a noted rebel cavalry officer, who is known as a spy."

THE RE-ELECTION OF THE HONORABLE DANIEL W. VOORHEES.—The Democracy of the whole Union will be rejoiced to hear of the re-election to Congress of the Honorable Daniel W. Voorhees, the eloquent champion of Democratic principles in Indiana. The abolitionists made the most desperate exertions to defeat him, and they were aided by the whole influence of Ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, who lives in that district. All to no purpose, however. Voorhees has triumphed over an unscrupulous opposition, and will continue a member of that House, of which he is one of the few ornaments.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

☞ The Mobile *Tribune*, says that Major-General Magruder has been assigned to duty in the Trans-Mississippi department, his district comprising Texas, Arizona and New Mexico.

The New Iberia Salt Mines.

From the Jackson Mississippian.]

A few facts connected with these mines may possibly be of interest and advantage to your readers. Business, a few days since, took me to Franklin, La., where I met with Colonel Robinson, of Madison county, who had just arrived with authority from Richmond to seize the mines, or so much of them as to warrant a full supply of salt for the army and people. I accepted the invitation of the colonel and Major Broadwell, government agent at Franklin, to accompany them upon a visit to the works, some fifty miles distant from Franklin by Bayou Teche, certainly one of the most beautiful of all the bayous of Louisiana. Reaching Iberia, or Newtown, as it is called by the natives, we took a carriage for the island of salt. Our route lay for nine miles across a prairie, upon which large herds of cattle were grazing, until we came to the marsh and Bayou Petit Anais, which separates Salt Island from the main land. The marsh is crossed by a causeway and drawbridge, affording a dry hard road for salt wagons during the dry season, but it must be almost impassable after the fall rains set in.

The island was an elevation of some seventy-five or one hundred feet from the level of Vermillion Bay, and has a rolling surface, reminding one of Newport island, Rhode Island. There are two plantations on the island—one owned by Mr. Marsh, and the other by Judge Avery. The mines are upon the latter, though the vein extends under the whole island. That now being worked is in a deep basin upon the south side. Though this invaluable mine was discovered last May, we found that it is only at this late day beginning to be worked with some energy—only about 500,000 pounds have been taken out in five months. Seventy-five or eighty negroes are now at work, sinking new shafts. All the salt heretofore furnished has been supplied from one small shaft, twenty-four by twenty-four feet, and two or three kettles. Two new shafts having been completed the day before our arrival, in which blasting had commenced.

SHAFTING FOR SALT.—The salt lies from fifteen to eighteen feet under the surface in the basin. The dirt is removed by the same process that colliers are dug in our cities—carried out by carts so long as the depth will admit of it, and then thrown upon stagings. Owing to a stratum of quicksand, the shafts have to be curbed up, and the seep water, from time to time, thrown out. The dirt removed, a floor of the purest salt presents itself, of, as yet, unknown thickness. The salt is blasted and drawn out by windlasses, and weighed into the waiting wagons, that come supplied with goods boxes and flour barrels—such are unnecessary, as the salt is solid and dry, and without the least drip, and carried any distance. The shafts, finished and unfinished at the time of our visit, are as follows, viz:

No. 1, old one enlarged from 24 to 48 by 24 feet.

No. 2, 28 by 18 feet.

No. 3, kettles that yield eight or ten bushels of the finest table salt we ever saw.

Unfinished shafts:

No. 1, 50 by 25 feet.

No. 2, 60 by 50 feet.

No. 3, 180 by 80 feet.

Two of these are by this time under blast, if so, there is a surface of salt 176 by 137 feet now being worked. I doubt not by this time all who take their teams there are supplied without delay.

PRICE.—These shafts are worked by individuals or companies, who pay Judge Avery 3½ cents per pound for what they mine, and are not allowed to sell it for more than 4½ cents. Every pound of salt is sold at the mines for 4½ cents, the Judge making 3½ cents clear on all that his own shafts do not produce! Already a man of wealth, at this tariff upon salt, if the blockade continues, he will soon be the richest man in the Southern Confederacy—or the continent itself. His son, who discovered the mine, (by sinking deeper an old salt well), informed me that he could sell the salt at 75 cents per sack and make $15 per day on each hand! and yet 4½ cents per pound is charged for so indispensable an article at that mine! And Judge Avery could not afford to permit the government to mine it for the army for less than 2½ cents per pound!!

Satisfied that the vein was extensive enough for the government and all the States, Colonel Robinson, much to the delight of Judge Avery, Newtown, La., and state the amount they want, and learn from him when their wagons can be loaded. I would advise all to send before the rains set in. Distance from Summit to Red River Landing, ninety miles, from Red River Landing to Iberia, one hundred and sixty miles, and fine road. The salt (I send you a specimen) has been analyzed, and found to be the purest article known, containing 99.88 pure salt, and 12 gypsum. Parties going for salt and carrying powder will be first served and obtain a good price for it.

From Arkansas.

The Memphis *Bulletin* has late contraband news from Little Rock. It says:

Some months ago a member of the 15th Illinois infantry went out on a cotton expedition from Clarendon, and was taken a prisoner by the Confederates. He was confined in a narrow, mean cell in the State prison at Little Rock. He wrote several times to General Holmes to be paroled, but for a long time his appeals were disregarded. Finally his request was granted, and while awaiting the necessary formalities at Little Rock, he overheard a conversation between the officers, to the effect that they had already about *seventy thousand* men that they could bring against Helena. He saw General Joe Johnston arrive with twenty-four new regiments, and he thinks that their next movement will probably be for Helena. It may be possible that the talk about seventy thousand men, among the officers, was all for effect, but there can be no doubt about the arrival of the twenty-four new regiments. It is now very certain, we believe, that unless there is a battle at or near Helena, there will be none, for a long time to come, in General Curtis' department.

☞ A Spanish journal announces that it has received the first two numbers of a clandestine journal, published at Naples, and entitled "*Rome or Death.*"

The Fever.

This morning was quite cool, so much so, in contrast to the weather of a portion of last week, that some persons thought it cool enough for frost, and indeed we heard it asserted that there had been frost.

This we know was not the case, for we examined the thermometer just about daylight, which is usually the coldest time in the 24 hours, and found a little, if anything, under sixty degrees, being thirty degrees above freezing.

We have already referred to the death of Mr. Quigley, out at the cemetery. We regret to learn to-day that his assistant, Mr. Walter Furlong, is also sick—prostrated by disease. Under these circumstances we have been unable promptly to ascertain the number of interments yesterday. We learn, however, that on Saturday there were 15, and on Sunday 17. This does not include colored people, nor those interred in private ground.

Eight physicians report thirty new cases as having occurred on Saturday, and thirty-five on yesterday. There are some two that had not made any reports as late as ten o'clock. It is more than probable that their reports will bring the average for each of the last two days up to fifty.

Five physicians report fourteen deaths as having taken place yesterday. Nearly as many doctors have made no report at all, so we may fairly assume that if full reports were received from all, the mortality would mount up to fully twenty, possibly more. The demand this morning for coffins, hearses and other adjuncts of interment seemed to equal, if it did not exceed, any morning yet. The cool weather appears to exert a mischievous influence; and where so many have already died, those now attacked, knowing the fate of numbers of their friends, become discouraged, anticipate the same fate for themselves, and are thus less able to struggle against the advances of the disease.

Those of the citizens still able to be up have organized themselves, and are working with energy, and, we think, efficiency. We do trust that they may be able to relieve some of the misery which overspreads our town. The worthy vice-president of the "Howard Association," with other gentlemen attached to that organization, are doing all in their power. Also, friends, druggists and others who came on from other cities and towns.

The mayor, we regret to say, is confined to his house, but doing well. He is suffering from exposure and over-exertion.

We heard yesterday of some five deaths at Smithville, nearly all Wilmingtonians.—*Wilmington Journal, 20th.*

General Joseph E. Johnston.

We regret to learn that this great, good and gallant general had not, at a recent date, recovered from his Seven Pines' wounds, and hence, had not reported for duty. A newspaper rumor represented that he had been ordered to the trans-Mississippi department. It is intimated that the President and Secretary of War are embarrassed as to the proper post to which to