Daily Appeal.

BY R'CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11

FEDERALS AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in this city this morning, that intelligence was received in camp before he left that a Federal cavalry force of a few hundred entered Holly Springs yesterday morning. This was supposed to the advance of a considerable column: indeed, such we believe to be the case, as all our intelligence from both sides has been to the effect that they were making a forward movement. Some of the Federal papers report that headquarters were removed from Jackson to Grand Junction some days ago, and that the troops from Trenton, Bolivar, etc., would concentrate at the same place. The railroad from the Junction north has also been repaired, and is now in working order to Columbus, Kentucky.

The position at present occupied by our forces is represented to us as being a very strong one, having been selected some time since as a defensive position. Of course any direct mention of the probable number of troops, or of the nature of the defenses, natural or artificial, relied upon, is inadmissable. For the satisfaction of our readers, however, we can say this much. Our men are in fine spirits, having entirely recovered from the fatigues attendant upon the affair at Corinth. A great many of their most pressing wants have been supplied, and they are being well fed. Our informant, who is himself a sojourner in the camps, gives us the most cheerful account of the situation.

FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Judging from the tone of the Northwestern press, the people of that section of the country are now waging this war almost exclusively for the re-opening and the free navigation of the Mississippi river. They desire this as a means of restoring their trade and commercial relations with the South. But is not the idea chimerical that such relationship can ever be re-established by the sword? Suppose they succeed in overrunning and devastating the South in their determination to reopen the river, will they not thereby rob us of all means of trading with them? We should then have nothing to pay them in exchange for their products, and they might as well send them to the deserts of Africa for a market.

Besides, it is folly to suppose that any river, running a thousand miles through a hostile country, can ever be navigated freely and uninterruptedly. Bands of guerillas, throughout its length, would haunt its banks by day and by night, and trade and travel upon it could never be made safe. Every obstacle that an exasperated, despoiled and outraged people could throw in the way would be brought to bear to harrass navigation, destroy boats and obstruct commerce. This is so clearly the case—the natural result of a forced re-opening of the navigation of the river—that we are thoroughly convinced that free and uninterrupted commerce upon its bosom is wholly dependent upon peace. If the Northwestern people are really desirous of re-opening the river, and of enjoying not only its free, but its uninterrupted and profitable navigation, let them turn their attention to this method of securing their object, rather than by endeavoring to whip us back into family relationship with Massachusetts and the abolitionists of the North generally.

On this subject the Richmond *Examiner* of the 3d ult. has some remarks which accord so well with our own ideas, that we are free to adopt them. That paper says "New England is reaping the most enormous gains from the war. The loss of the Southern trade has been but a small affliction to her, when the demand for the products of her industry for objects of this war are perhaps greater than at any former period in the history of this continent. Her workshops are in full blast. Ships and locomotives are to be built, the weapons of war are to be created, and the ironmongers of New England find a vast and profitable employment in answering these demands. The shoemakers of Lynn and North Danvers find greater demands for the productions of their skill than in times of peace. The spinners and weavers and blanket-makers and artizans are kept busy at their avocations, and everywhere in these avaricious districts of the North arises the hum of happy and profitable industry.

It is no wonder that New England, with the large manufacturing interest which it nurses in its bosom, with much more tenderness than its ebon idol, is zealous for the prosecution of the war. As long as its people are benefitted in pocket by the prosecution of hostilities, the cry will still be for blood, and clamours will arise for increased expenditures, under pretence of conducting the war with vigor. Whatever enlarges the war as a money job is popular in New England. For the few fanatics, who are intent upon the negro, there are thousands who care only to coin their fortunes out of the blood and tears of a murderous war.

But while New England riots in the gains of war, it is stark ruin to the agricultural States of the Northwest. The people there are growing poorer every day in the midst of plenty. The great Southern market which their resources supplied has been closed, and there is no new demand for their agricultural products. The corn, wheat, and bacon, of Indiana and Illinois are scarcely worth the transportation to the Atlantic coast. The railroads connecting the West with the seaboards are principally in the hands of Eastern capitalists, and the rates of freight are so enormous that the surplus agricultural product of the Northwestern farmers will probably rot in their barns, if the war lasts much longer.

This violent contrast between New England and the West in the effects on each of the war, must sooner or later be developed in a formidable opposition of opinion. Indications of this opposition have already been given in the press of St. Louis and Chicago. The jealousy of the agricultural States of the North is being inflamed by the unequal profits of the war, and the selfish policy of the Abolitionists; and the opinion plainly grows in the press and public discussion that the West has not a single interest in this war beyond securing the free navigation of the Mississippi.

Whenever it shall be clearly understood by the people of the Northwest that the simplest and most direct and, in fact, the only effectual way of securing the free navigation of the great inland sea of the waters of the Mississippi, is through a treaty of peace and friendship with the South, we may expect the North to divide on the question of the war. Hostilities cannot secure the free navigation of the Mississippi. But the people of the Northwest have not yet understood this. They are now entertained, and their zeal in the war cunningly excited by the prospect that the destruction of Vicksburg will open the Mississippi, revive trade with New Orleans, and relieve their sufferings. It may take some time to dispel this delusion. It may be necessary for the fall of Vicksburg to demonstrate the fact that until the North can line both shores of the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orleans with armed men, no trading vessel can navigate its waters. Gunboats only could run the gauntlet of a hostile population. The fall of Vicksburg would deprive us of an open route to Texas and Arkansas, and might be a great though not inconsolable disaster. As to throwing open the Mississippi to the trade of the Northwest, it would not do this unless every foot of ground on its banks could be guarded with unbroken power and ceaseless vigilance.

The South is willing to concede for terms of peace the free navigation of the Mississippi. The Northwestern people will never be able to get it on other terms. There are, it is true, more expeditious means and happier accidents to which we trust for a termination of the present struggle than that of the appreciation of their true interest by any portion of the nation waging war upon us. But if the period ever does arrive when the Northwestern States are brought to realize the fact that the navigation of the Mississippi is peculiarly the gift of peace, and that their most valued commercial rights in this respect are to be secured by treaties rather than by profitless violence, we will find here the termination of the war."

THE PROSCRIPTION AT MEMPHIS.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 8th announces, without a word of condemnation, that General SHERMAN was determined to commit the outrage of expelling from their homes forty helpless families, and had issued orders to that effect. We have already given a list of the first thirty selected—the remainder have not been made public. We again exhort our friends without the lines to render every possible aid to the exiles thus driven out.

There will be a day of retribution for this atrocity, which is an act that none but the most heartless and cruel of mankind could perpetrate. Guerilla warfare is as legitimate a mode of defensive warfare as any other, and no more demanding retaliation upon helpless women and children than the operations of any other kind of organization employed in war. Nor will it be put an end to by this or any other species of savagery which the abolition commander may adopt, but, on the contrary, it will receive a fresh impetus from such abominable cruelty, even though it lead to the depopulation of Memphis and every other Southern city which may be polluted by abolition despotism.

It is to be hoped (says the Richmond *Dispatch, referring* to the case of Memphis,) "that our government will adopt some measures of retaliation which will compel our barbarous foe to adhere to the usages of civilized warfare. The forbearance hitherto exercised toward an enemy committing all manner of atrocities has only emboldened and stimulated him in his career of crime. That forbearance is only ascribed to fear, and is crying inhumanity to our own people. How long shall helpless non-combatants be left to suffer every device of Yankee torture and degradation?"

"MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES."

In view of the invasion of Mississippi by the enemy from Memphis, Holly Springs and Corinth, as foreshadowed by us yesterday, would it not be wise on the part of our military authorities to secure, while they may, the vast amount of provender and provisions which may now be had in the northern counties of the State, particularly DeSoto and Panola? There are thousands of bushels of corn, as well as large numbers of beef cattle, and other supplies of which our army will stand greatly in need this winter, and which may yet be secured if the proper efforts be made and the right sort of energy displayed. If not secured by us, they will most assuredly be appropriated and either used or destroyed by the enemy. We make the suggestion with the hope that it will be promptly acted upon.

WOUNDED CONFEDERATES AT SHARPSBURG.

Dr. COVERT, of the Confederate army, who was left in charge of our wounded at Antietam, in the hospitals near Sharpsburg, has arrived at Richmond. He has furnished a list of all left at that point, among which we find the following Western troops: G. W. C. Jarvis, 47th Alabama; W. W. Hardwick and G. Harris, 48th Alabama; 1st Louisiana regiment, A. Thurmway and —— Crangle; 2d Louisiana regiment, J. A. Prim, F. Well, Ashley Covington, Wm. Smith, privates; and Lieutenants McBride and Swann; 9th Louisiana regiment, Captain G. W. Chalbourne, Privates J. A. Hesser, J. Pervis, D. C. Cobb; 15th Louisiana regiment, Sergeant Clark and Private Jack Haley; 10th Louisiana regiment, F. Price. Among the wounded in Sharpsburg we find the names of the following officers: 1st Louisiana regiment, Lieutenant Lawrence, leg amputated; Lieut. Mallery, wounded in both legs; 2d Louisiana regiment, Colonel J. M. Williams, wounded in chest; Lieut. Hobart, leg amputated; 10th Louisiana regiment, Captain Warmillion, in thigh; Lieutenant Charles Knowlton, in chest; Lieut. Harrago, arm amputated and wounded in leg.

Rumors at Richmond.

The *Examiner*, of the 3d, says it was reported and currently believed, the previous day, that a dispatch had been received at the war office from Gen. French, of Petersburg, announcing that the Yankees, fifty thousand strong, were advancing upon that city along the line of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad. Another rumor, also reported as proceeding from the War Department, stated that the enemy, to the number of twenty thousand, had landed at City Point. As the Department was closed on Sunday, the truth or falsity of the rumors could not be ascertained. The *Examiner*, however, asserts, with some positiveness, that there were hardly so many Yankees on the south side as these reports indicated.

☞ Gen. Mitchell, of the Federal army, who died at Beaufort, North Carolina, on the 30th ult., is the same officer who commanded the troops in North Alabama last summer. Our readers are familiar with the details of the infamous outrages committed under his orders, which were, by the way, so flagrant that charges were preferred against him by one of his own officers—an Ohio colonel. He fell a victim to the yellow fever, which is prevalent at Beaufort.

GAGGED AGAIN.—It will be seen by reference to our summary of Memphis intelligence, that the *Argus* has again incurred the displeasure of the Federal authorities, and its editors and proprietors have been placed under bonds not to offend again. A free press is not to be tolerated within the Federal lines. Under Sherman's rule only the veriest toady—a man destitute of all self-respect—can steer clear of censorship and punishment. Our *Argus* friends can't succeed!

NASHVILLE.—We publish to-day a letter from Nashville to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, which gives sickening details of the situation in that city. The circumstances depicted will cause refugees to rejoice because of their absence. The rule of Andy Johnson and his hireling and traitorous soldiery has brought desolation to one of the most thriving and hitherto peaceful cities of the South, and those who escaped from it are fortunate.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

[Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

RICHMOND, November 1, 1862.

Night before last crowds of four or five hundred people gathered around the bulletin boards of the newspapers, and the wildest excitement was manifested over what was believed to be trustworthy intelligence of foreign intervention. The war was at an end, so sanguine persons declared. Yes, the long-expected movement had been made at last. England and France had resolved upon their course. We were to have an armistice of six months or so, and negotiations for peace. When the matter came to be examined in the printed column the next morning at breakfast, it turned out that the New York *Express* claimed to have received "semi-official" information to the effect that Lord Lyons did not sail as he intended in the *Australasian*, but waited for the steamer of the 25th because *it was said* in political circles in England, that the proclamation of Lincoln had determined the English Cabinet to demand an armistice, and the immediate settlement of the American difficulty. What semi-official news is in New York it would be difficult to say, but in Richmond, if a gentleman should go into the War Department, and discourse with Simon, the aged "colored pusson" who sweeps out the first floor of the building, concerning the conduct of the war, the observations of Simon thereupon, would be "semi-official." We cannot attach much importance to statements so vague and indefinite. The near approach of the New York elections would admonish us to consider the whole affair as a party trick, intended to have its influence at the polls, were it not that the New York *Express* is supposed to be above this sort of business. However, we shall not have long to wait to know the facts of the case. The steamer of the 25th of October will be due at New York in four or five days at the farthest, and if Lord Lyon comes in her, bringing any such dispatches from his government, we shall hear of it before the end of next week.

The news by the *Australasian* was by far the most hopeful, so far as the question of European interference is involved, that has yet reached us from the other side of the Atlantic. The speech of Mr. Gladstone is exceedingly calm and cautious in tone and statement, but what he says carries the greater weight with it from the circumstance that he is a member of the English Cabinet and may be supposed to speak the sentiments of his colleagues. That he should avow his opposition to slavery was to have been expected. But his ready recognition of the fact, which the besotted Yankees are so slow and so unwilling to perceive, that our separation from the United States is final and irrevocable, his admission that the neutrality of Great Britain was hard upon the Confederate people, and his declamatory avowal that we had succeeded in establishing ourselves as A NATION—all make up a very good basis for the action of the government at no distant day.

General Bragg has left the city for his command in Tennessee, but before his departure, General Lee arrived by a special train from the army in the valley. The conjunction of two such great lights in the military heavens did not fail, of course, to give rise to a host of rumors and speculations as to the meaning of it. Nobody was disposed to consider it accidental. It was said, for one thing, that General Lee was about to be transferred to the command of Bragg's columns and that another effort would be made to redeem Kentucky from the Yankee invaders. But this is idle. Kentucky must show some decided desire expressed in action to redeem herself, before we adventure more in her behalf. If her heretofore unselfish and proud spirited people can tamely submit to the proclamation of Lincoln, we must accept it as a melancholy proof that they are shamelessly unconcerned about their liberties, and unworthy to enjoy them in the new Confederacy. As for the object of General Lee's visit to the capital, I do not profess to be able to see so far into the millstone as to know it. He may design to fall back to the neighborhood of the city for his winter quarters, but this is improbable. Some new military movement is doubtless meditated, of which we shall hear in due time.

The new police corps is to consist of eighty members, one half soldiers, with musket, and the other half civilians, with hickory stick. They are to patrol the streets by night, hunting in couples, soldier and civilian going together. If the stick does not bring the refractory disturbers of the public peace to subjection, the bayonet may be brought into service. This is without doubt a very considerable augmentation of the nocturnal constabulary, but it will hardly be adequate to the security of the citizen. The government and the municipal authorities owe it to the country to provide a more efficient safeguard against turbulence and crime.

Messrs. Haxall, Crenshaw & Co. are out in a card declaring that the profits accruing from their contract with the government have been grossly exaggerated, and as I gave currency to the statement that they were making five or six thousand dollars a day, I lose no time in mentioning their disclaimer of extravagant gains, though they do not state what is the figure they expect to realize.

A very bold forgery was perpetrated day before yesterday on the Traders' Bank of this city, for six thousand dollars. The money was not paid, because of the want of nerve in the party presenting the check, who ran away while the cashier had gone to the vault for bills. The forger was arrested in the afternoon.

We are threatened with the total extinction of gas next week. If it should be cut off, tallow candles will be ten dollars a pound.

The weather threatens rain. DIXIE.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* has a private letter from Murfreesboro, dated the 31st ult., which gives considerable information about the position and prospects in Tennessee. It stated that General FORREST was then encamped in front of Nashville, and that General JOHN H. MORGAN was reported at Gallatin with a strong cavalry force.

People from Nashville are seen almost every day. The distress there is truly affecting. Some despair of the city being relieved of the presence of the Abolitionists this winter, while others still have hope. Rev. Drs. BALDWIN and FOARD, who were confined at Camp Chase by order of ANDY JOHNSON, have been released on parole, and have returned to Nashville. Dr. ELLIOTT is still in ANDY's bastile. It is stated that there was very urgent necessity for the presence of Drs. BALDWIN and FOARD to be with their families, and their release was asked and granted on that ground; but that such circumstances did not exist in the case of Dr. ELLIOTT. These eminent men are released without any concessions to the usurper, save being paroled.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN WILMINGTON.—The *Journal* of the 4th says: "There are eight new cases of fever reported for yesterday, and five interments in the cemetery. The number of new cases is decidedly small, but the deaths now are very sudden, and the proportion of interments to new cases is almost certain to continue large until the close of the epidemic."

☞ The grand jury of Montgomery county, Ohio, have found a bill of indictment against Henry M. Brown, for murder in the first degree, charging him, in the words of the indictment, with "killing Mr. Bollmeyer with a deliberate and premeditated malice."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM NASHVILLE AND MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Arrival of Federal Reinforcements.

CHATTANOOGA, November 10.—It is now reported that Nashville has been re-inforced by 18,000 Federal troops, under McCook, or Thomas.

Every thing remains quiet within our lines and it is not known here whether Nashville will be attacked or not.

Successful Skirmishes at Nashville.

RICHMOND, November 10.—On the 5th a demonstration was made on Nashville by Forrest on the South side and Morgan on the North side. Morgan was successful, destroying many cars, locomotives, and bridges.

We killed and wounded 75 to 100 Abolitionists. Our loss was very slight.

Three abolition brigades have re-inforced Kegley in Nashville, and the place is strong.

Morgan burned the railroad bridges and water tanks.

From the Virginia Army.

MOBILE, November 11.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, via Knoxville the 10th, says:

The Lynchburg Virginian, of the 8th, has authentic information that the Abolitionists are marching large forces into the lower part of Loudon and Fauquier counties, with the intention of advancing.

On Tuesday last, the Abolition cavalry drove our forces from Warrenton, but being reinforced we reoccupied the place next day.

On the same day the Virginia cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, were attacked by two thousand Abolition cavalry at Markham station, on the Manassas Gap railroad, who captured two guns, which were retaken by a dashing charge, the enemy retreating.

Last Monday evening they attempted to cross the Shenandoah at Castleman. They were repulsed by a brigade of A. P. Hill's division with terrible slaughter.

Present movements indicate an early collision between the contending armies on the Potomac.

KENTUCKY—THE REIGN OF TERROR INAUGURATED.—The Knoxville *Register* says: "We are advised by a lieutenant, just from Glasgow, Kentucky, that three Southerners are known to have been murdered by the abolitionists since our army passed through that place. Fifteen other Southerners have mysteriously disappeared. All people who have manifested any predilections for the Confederacy are greatly alarmed. The reign of terror must now be inaugurated throughout Kentucky. It is all well perhaps. If Kentuckians would not take up arms and aid us in the expulsion of the invaders, while our army occupied the State, they may now be driven from their homes, and forced to fight for principles and opinions which they verbally professed to entertain."

[Special to the Memphis Appeal.]

SENATORIA, November 11.—The Yankees, 2,500 strong, are reported to have encamped eight miles beyond Hernando last night. Their force is composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry.

☞ A letter from General Polk, published in the Knoxville *Register*, says the letter is a forgery alledged to have been addressed by him to the Hon. Garrett Davis, of the United States Congress, on the subject of the difficulties between the North and the South, and read before a convention in Brooklyn, New York, as genuine. General Polk further says he has never addressed a letter to Mr. Davis on that or any other subject.

GEN. VILLIPIGUE.—The death of this officer has been announced as having occurred at Port Hudson, on Saturday evening last. A severe attack of pneumonia, after recent labors in the field and elsewhere, was the cause. The country is called to mourn the loss of one of her most gallant defenders.

☞ In consequence of the evacuation of the Kanawha valley by our forces, the quartermaster-general of the Virginia forces gives notice, by order of the governor, that all teams en route for the Kanawha salines, for a supply of salt, shall return home.

☞ Captain Isaac Newton, recruiting officer for General John H. Morgan, can be found at the Butler House, Oxford, for four days only.

GEN. MAGRUDER.—The *Mississippian* announces that this officer and staff arrived at Jackson, en route for Texas, on Saturday last.

Death of Major Frank Gailor.

The Knoxville *Register* gives the following particulars of this gentleman at Perryville:

On the morning of the battle, Major Gailor applied to General Wood for permission to go upon the field. The general hesitated, reminding Gailor of his recklessness at Shiloh and Farmington. It was in this last mentioned battle that Gailor found one of our batteries, Capt. Baker's, with not force enough to man its guns. He dismounted and for some time supplied the cannoneers with cartridges. He led in pursuit of the Abolitionists, and narrowly escaped with his life on several occasions during the engagement. General Wood was again prevailed upon to assent to his presence on a battle field. He rode at once to the front of the 32d Mississippi regiment, every man of which was his personal friend. On his appearance in front of the regiment he was greeted with loud cheers. He turned in his saddle, and pointing to the Yankees, said: "Boys, if you will follow me, not one of those accursed invaders of the South shall live to tell the tale of the battle of Perryville." The regiment was almost instantly ordered to advance, and its colonel was very soon severely wounded. Gailor from thirty to forty paces in advance of the line, then led the charge, when within thirty or forty yards of the enemy, he deliberately fired at them each barrel of his repeater. At this instant his horse staggered and fell beneath him, pierced by a minnie ball. While he was disengaging himself, he saw adjutant McClung fall severely wounded he rushed to his assistance, and McClung, pointing to the Yankees, begged Gailor not to approach him. He raised McClung's head, and while giving him water from his canteen, with one hand waved a white handkerchief above him. At that very instant a ball pierced his breast, and he fell dead.

Lieut. Frank Foster, of Cheatham's staff, once of the *Avalanche* office, who loved Gailor with all his impassioned nature, found his friend late that night stark, stiff and cold on the battle field. The pale moonbeams rested on Gailor's face. Foster thought him overcome by fatigue and that he was sleeping. He sought to arouse the slumberer in vain. He tells us that he has been on many a battle field, and witnessed many a scene of mortal anguish, but that he never shed tears and wept as when he stood above the cold, lifeless body of Frank Gailor. The body was removed to a little churchyard not far from the scene of strife, and at midnight was consigned to its last resting place. The wheel of a broken gun carriage marks the grave of one of the noblest and bravest men who has fallen in defense of the South.

☞ We regret to learn that a very serious railroad accident occured this side of Cleveland, on Tuesday night, as the train was coming down from Knoxville. There were eighteen killed and forty-eight wounded. Captain Cooper and Lieutenant Scott of the 32d Alabama were among the killed. None killed in the 16th Alabama, but five were wounded, among whom were Captains Ashford and Smith. Four cars were smashed. The medical corps at Cleveland rendered all the assistance in their power. The cause of the disaster, was the breaking of an axel of one of the cars.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

☞ "A friend of General Stonewall Jackson told us," says the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, "a few days ago, that the general remarked he hoped our people would not forget that God giveth the victory." His friend replied that he believed the churches were deeply prayerful all over the land. The general's face brightened up with pleasure as he remarked, "Then we shall continue to prosper."

Forcible Appeal from a Lady.

Women of the South—it is well known that you are not only willing, but anxious, to do all that can be done for the relief of our brave and noble defenders—attend then to a few practical suggestions which, if promptly acted upon, will very soon relieve every destitute soldier in our service. In the first place, we must commence with *self denial*—let it be held an honor this winter to have bare floors, and bare windows—cut up your carpets for blankets, your curtains for warm shirts—give up even a portion, if not the whole, of your own flannel for the same purpose—then ask your husbands, fathers, and brothers, to contribute at least one good suit of clothing—how many could spare two, or more, and not feel the loss! Solicit every officer in the army to whom you have access for his contribution in ready made clothing—bring forth the garments you have treasured as sacred relics of the loved and lost—they will be put to a sacred use. Let every soldier's aid society publish an appeal and appoint a place to which contributions may be sent—box, and transmit immediately by a trustworthy person employed for that purpose—our soldiers, God bless them, will not be particular as to the color, make, or material, so that they have something to wear—anything to keep off the pitiless blasts to which they are now exposed.

It is a well known fact that unless something be done, and that speedily, by us, thousands of noble men will be lost amidst the rigors of the coming winter; and let us remember that the snows of winter are not more chilling to the war-worn frame of the soldier, than the assurance is comforting to his brave spirit, that those he has left behind him are not indifferent to his cause and to his sufferings. The men of the South have attracted the admiration of the world by their endurance, their sufferings, their deeds of glory; let her daughters in this crisis, by a noble spirit of self sacrifice, prove they are not unworthy their brave defenders.

Let us be up and doing, we have no time to lose; our *all* may be lost if we hesitate or delay.

ONE OF YOU.

Soldiers' Aid Society.

The society met on Saturday, the 8th, A. P. Dunaway in the chair. The former chairman reported the following committees for the remaining police districts, viz:

CENTER BEAT—Lucius Wilson, Reed Mitchell, and John Brown.

Oakland District—G. W. Davidson, Lewis B. Viser, and Joshua Fly.

Water Valley District—Captain Collins, Jesse D. Roberson, John D. McFarlane.

Graysport—Benj. Williams, Henry Trussell, and Jno. L. Richardson.

These committees are requested to act promptly and report once a week to the secretary at Grenada.

The following subscriptions have been made during the week: Allen & Eason, $20; Mr. Thompson, $5; J. D., $5; Mrs. D. C. Perry, $10; four packages of lace and one carpet, by a lady at Magnolia; McClanahan & Dill, $100; B. C. Harrison, $50 and five pair blankets; J. A. Martin, $25; Rev. T. P. Holman, $10; Mrs. Jane Stokes, one package spun yarn; J. S. Parker, $10; J. B. Wolford, $10; Jas. Thrasher, $5; C. F. Vance, one carpet; Dr. J. M. Louns, $50; N. Howard, three suits; E. S. Watson, $25; D. E. L'Acock, $10.

The committee for buying materials have purchased the following articles, viz: 160 yards Lowell, at 85 cents; 88 yards Lowells at 80 cents; thread, $8; buttons, $2; tape, $7; 10 bolts domestic, $334.50

Now, Messrs. Editors, we wish to make an appeal to every man in the county to do something for the poor soldiers who are risking their lives for the defense of our homes, our families, and our property. The man that will not give to this cause ought not to be recognized as a patriot, or to be received into decent society after the war is over. Let him be shunned as if his contact were pollution. Let no violence be done him, but let the moral sentiment of the community be down upon him.

To the ladies of the county let us say, be up and doing. Let every one in the county do something. Sew, knit, spin, card, and gather up all blankets, carpets, old clothes, shoes or comforts, anything and everything that will save a soldier's life and make him comfortable.

And now we appeal to every county in the State. Let Mississippi furnish the brave soldiers that have shed undying luster upon her name. Let every county form an organization at once, and, before Christmas, we can do much toward supplying the forty thousand soldiers that Mississippi has sent into the field. But we do not mean to confine our efforts to Mississippians. The most needy shall share first in our benefaction.

FROM OUR POTOMAC ARMY.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 3d says "important movements are evidently going on with our army of the Potomac. The line of operations have been extended considerably, and the enemy, looking upon the movement as a retreat, is regaling the Northern people with the story. Our original base lines on the valley, and on the south side of the Blue ridge, we are assured, have not been materially changed, the only changes now occurring consisting simply of strategic evolutions. It was rumored on yesterday that General Jackson had been engaged in conflict with Burnside and had beaten him. We have no confirmation of the rumor. On Friday last, a portion of our cavalry captured a Yankee train on the Orange railroad near Manassas, containing about fifty soldiers and forty-five workmen. The prisoners are expected here to-day at eleven o'clock."

The same paper contains the following item:

Among the prisoners brought to Richmond on Friday evening were the officers of a Yankee ship, taken under the following circumstances: Lieutenants Wood and W. Lee, of the navy, with ten volunteers from the Patrick Henry, went off twelve miles in Chesapeake Bay, from the shore above York river, one night last week, boarded and captured the ship alluded to without difficulty. She proved to be the clipper Alleghanian, of New York, 1200 tons register, with a crew of twenty-one men, bound from Baltimore to London, with 1420 tons of guano. After removing the prisoners and instruments, her captors set fire to and burned her. The adventurers passed two or three steamers on the way out and back.

Captured Vessels.

[To the Associated Press, North.]

NEW YORK, November 4.—The prize steamer Angelia, from Port Royal the 1st inst., arrived this evening. She was captured by the gunboat Flag and bark Restless, while trying to run the blockade at Charleston. Her captain, two engineers and two of her crew were captured with her. She is loaded with arms and ammunition. The rest of the crew are aboard the steamer Florida, which sailed first for New York.

The prize steamer Scotia is repairing at Hilton Head, and will sail in a few days for New York. She is also loaded with powder and ammunition.

From Canada.

We yesterday had an interview with a gentleman just from Canada, who informed us that when Brute Butler's "woman's" order was first received in Canada, that a Mr. Bonnet, a Yankee, who kept a noted first-class hotel at London, in Canada, publicly endorsed the infamous order at the breakfast table, and that before night forty-one British officers—who always lodged at this, the best house, ordered their baggage and indignantly left the hotel. He states further that Canada is swarming with organ-grinders and that they universally commence and quit with "Dixie." He thinks the British subjects in Canada strongly sympathize with the South.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

From New Orleans.

[To the Associated Press, North.]

NEW YORK, November 5.—A New Orleans letter to the *Herald* says:

Gen. Weitzel's brigade landed at Donaldsonville on the 15th inst.; thence to Thibodeaux, where he had a slight engagement—capturing twenty rebels.

Another force was sent to attack the rebels in the rear, under Col. Thomas, and two iron-clad and two wooden gunboats, under Capt. Buchanan, with the 21st Indiana, which he landed at Brosheer City, while the gunboats go to Franklin, to destroy the gunboats said to be there.

The rebels destroyed all the produce at Donaldsonville prior to the arrival of Weitzel.

The Expedition under General E. Kirby Smith.

[From the Knoxville Register.]

The history of the existing war will not present a more striking instance of remarkable military achievements than is furnished by the campaign of the army under the immediate command of General E. Kirby Smith, which left Knoxville on the 13th August last. Without tents or provision wagons, each officer and soldier carrying on his person all of his limited baggage and his scanty rations, they moved along inspired by the one determination of whipping the enemy and providing themselves from his redundant stores. Moving from Big Creek, most of the troops with four days' rations, and many of them with but two, cooked, in their haversacks, they crossed the mountain at Roger's Gap, and were soon in Kentucky. Even the impediments of rugged mountain passes, laborious to ascend and equally so to descend, did not prevent them from making eighteen, and sometimes twenty miles a day. Nor did the battle of Richmond interrupt the attainment of their usual day's march, for on that day they fought three battles, and marched eighteen miles. When their rations had been exhausted they drew their supplies from the tired and roasting ears purchased on the march. Nor were their achievements in the conflict less remarkable. The small number of men brought to bear at any one time against the superior force of the enemy is scarcely credible, in view of the great successes achieved. For instance, in the first of the battles of the day, near Richmond, but one division—that of Gen. Claibourne, of Arkansas, consisting of his own brigade, under Col. B. J. Hill, and that of Brig. Gen. Preston Smith, not numbering in all over three thousand, were brought on the field. Nor was there over two-thirds of this infanty force opposed to the enemy in the infantry conflict of that engagement. It was in this, the first fight of the day, that Gen. Preston Smith executed a flank movement, to the utter defeat and discomfiture of the enemy, and to the appreciation of his own repute as a military leader.

In the second fight the last two divisions were marched against the enemy, but only one brigade, that of General Churchill, of Arkansas, actually engaged him and drove him to his third place of refuge. In the third battle, but one brigade, that of General Claibourne, under the immediate command of Colonel B. J. Hill, was found necessary to drive the enemy from his fancied secure position behind the monuments of the dead. This they accomplished with a daring only equaled in its brilliancy by the extent of their success. The artillery fighting was a conspicuous feature in this day's battle, that of the enemy being well disposed after each successive retreat to prevent our pursuit; but our soldiers, with unbroken front, over wide and open fields, would march forward undismayed by the galling fire of the Yankee batteries. Our own artillery, in its execution, in the severe duels of the day, well disposed, and equally well executed, proved itself the master of that of the enemy. The cavalry under Col. Scott, of Louisiana, won the brightest distinction. The Yankee force in this day's engagement has been estimated by none at less than twelve thousand, but that it exceeded fifteen thousand is more generally believed. The number of prisoners taken, a fraction over one thousand, exceeded the whole number of men we had in the battle altogether, had they been consolidated. We took as many cannon as we had in the action, whilst the number of muskets captured exceed the number we brought on the field.

The strong reinforcements of the enemy flew in haste before the further advance of our small column into the Blue Grass region. The cavalry under General Jackson and the infantry under General Cruft, several brigades strong, flew in dismay from Frankfort, and others of their numberless hosts at other places, equally swift in flight, never stopped until they reached Louisville.

Five thousand of our men advanced on Cincinnati, producing a consternation as great as if they were fifty times as strong, and causing the concentration at that point of over one hundred thousand troops. Facing their fortifications, but a part of this little band drew up in line of battle, inviting the enemy to come from his works, but he would not do it.

This bold adventure caused all the troops to be taken from Louisville to aid Cincinnati, thus leaving Louisville, as it was supposed, open to easy access by General Bragg. Of the material results of the expedition to Kentucky it is unnecessary to speak, the tremendous wagon trains, well loaded with supplies and clothing, show what has been accomplished. We make no reference to the battle of Perryville and what was done after the junction of these troops with those of General Bragg. That has already been sufficiently referred to. To have organized and conducted successfully this movement attests the military merit of E. Kirby Smith, and justifies the increased distinction in rank our government has so recently and so justly bestowed upon him. M.

From the Coast.

[From the Savannah Republican.]

FORT PULASKI.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the guns of Fort Pulaski opened and continued firing for an hour or upwards, when they ceased and were not heard again during the day. It is supposed that some vessel was attempting to enter the harbor at the flood tide, and at too early an hour for practice or a salute.

COBB'S BRIGADE.—It will be seen, from the letter of our army correspondent, that this brigade has been ordered to report to Gen. Beauregard for duty. It will be pleasant news to those families in Georgia who have relatives and friends in the brigade.

GENESIS POINT.—Capt. Bonand, who is now in command at the Point, was in town last night. He informs us that the heavy firing in that direction on Sunday, was not an attack on the battery, but simply an attempt to sink a boat in which he had advanced to within twelve hundred yards of one of their steamers. Two barges were lowered and gave him chase until he had nearly reached his works. Our batteries then opened upon them and they beat a retreat. So far as is known, no damage was done on either side.

The small government steamer Fire Fly, was destroyed by fire between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, while lying at Dillon's wharf, at the foot of East Bread street. The origin of the fire is as yet unascertained, though it is presumed that the bricks of the furnace being overheated had gradually charred the wood work until it ignited, and slowly burned unobserved, after the fires of the furnace were extinguished.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

Eight Yankee prisoners, recently captured on Chisolm's Island, arrived in the city yesterday, and were sent to jail. Their names are as follows: Captain E. P. Hudson, Captain P. F. Franks, Sergeant J. Saxe, Privates Gilbert Smith, Thomas Johnson, Frank Long, John Lawler, Abbott Peck.

THE STATE RESERVES ORDERED TO CHARLESTON.—By the order which we publish to-day, four regiments of State Reserves, selected according to their locations in the State, are accepted by the Secretary of War, and ordered to report forthwith to General Beauregard for ninety days' service near Charleston. The regiments are commanded by Colonels E. B. C. Cash, J. H. Witherspoon, J. J. Ryan and C. J. Elford. We very much regret that the same order was not extended to all the reserves now organized in the State.

The Columbia *Carolinian* says that it is probable that the militia of the State will also be ordered out.

THE BLOCKADERS AT WORK BELOW WILMINGTON.—The Wilmington *Journal* of Tuesday says: "Early this morning the blockaders commenced firing on a large English brig, supposed to be engaged in running the blockade. The brig was run ashore off Masonboro. At about eight o'clock the blockaders commenced firing on the State salt works. As we go to press the firing is plainly heard in town. We do not know the damage the brig has sustained. She had not been taken possession of when our informant left."

OUR ARMY RETREATING FROM CHARLESTON, KANAWHA.—From the following extract from a business letter, to a gentleman in this city, dated Lewisburg, October 30, 1862, it will be seen that our forces at Charleston, under General Echols, have been forced to retreat to prevent their being cut off, and that the Kanawha Valley, including the Salt Works, probably again in possession of the vandals. The following is the extract referred to:

"We are just advised that our army at Kanawha have had to retreat via Cotton Hill and Fayette Court House. The enemy are reported fifteen thousand strong fifteen miles from Charleston, several thousand at Bulltown or Summerville, and some four thousand making up through Logan."—*Lynchburg Republican 3d.*

☞ Articles of every description needed by the army are in great demand and very scarce at the most enormous prices in Knoxville. Pork is selling in the market at forty-five cents, and beef at twenty-five cents per pound.

Effect of Union Shells.

On the day of the engagement at Charlestown, in which the howitzer battalion of this city greatly distinguished itself, over one hundred shells from the enemy's guns fell within the corporate limits of the town without wounding a single citizen, and with no essential damage to property. The only houses that were made to feel sensibly the shock of the enemy's fire belonged to Mrs. Rebecca Hunter, a strong Union lady, and mother-in-law of the notorious David H. Strother, the port crayon of Harper. Her fine residence, near the center of the town, had one of the chimneys knocked off to the comb of the roof, and another house of hers, at the eastern end of town, received some injury.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Return of Captured Wagons.

After the surrender of Harper's Ferry a number of the wagons captured from the enemy were loaned to the paroled Federal officers, with which to convey away their private baggage. These wagons were returned to Gen. Lee about ten days since, having been sent through by flag of truce from Harper's Ferry. Many of them were in a decidedly dilapidated condition, and indicated, as well as the horses attached to them, that they had received rough usage since they became the property of the Confederacy.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

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