Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18.

PREPARATIONS OF THE ENEMY.

Passengers from Memphis and vicinity, who arrived in this place yesterday evening, assure us that preparations are making on a large scale by the enemy for an advance into Mississippi. Troops continue to arrive from the North, and it is believed that they will be ready for a forward movement in the course of ten or fifteen days.

The Federals make no secret of their design, but openly declare it to be their purpose to flank our army at Abbeville and force it to fall back. They propose to come into the State with a large force and to give unbridled license to their soldiery. As cruel as has been their conduct in Tennessee, they say they have dealt with the people of that State as with kid gloves on, but when they enter Mississippi, they will do it with gloves off—that they will come with the sword in one hand and a torch in the other. They will spread devastation and ruin in their path.

To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and our people, if they do not heed the admonitions thus given them, richly deserve the fate that awaits them. Nothing but a universal uprising of the people, the able-bodied men of the State of all ages, can stop the onward progress of the foe. There are men enough in the State able to take the field to swell the army of Gen. PEMBERTON to over one hundred thousand—a number sufficient to hold the enemy in check until the inclemency of the winter would put a stop to their further progress.

It was by a general uprising of the people that the French were driven out of Spain. So it must be with us if we are not prepared for subjugation, chains and slavery. We write in earnest on this subject, and we do so with the hope that our warnings may be heard. If our people want evidence of the fate that awaits them in the event of the occupation of the State or any portion of it by the enemy, let them trace the progress of the army from Bolivar to La-Grange, as published in our paper yesterday. Farm houses and dwellings were robbed and burned, and their inhabitants turned penniless upon the world. Plantations were destroyed, the people, without regard to age or sex, maltreated and insulted, and the whole country converted into a wilderness. Such, and even worse, is the fate that awaits Mississippi if the enemy is not foiled in his purposes. He comes with the avowed purpose of pillage and plunder, and it is high time that the weak-kneed chivalry of the State, who imagine that by maintaining a position of quasi neutrality they will be enabled to save their property, should awake to a full sense of the danger that threatens them. The only means by which either their property, honor, or self-respect can be preserved, is to meet the enemy on the battle-field, and prevent him from entering the State. May we not hope that the State authorities will take this subject seriously in hand and perfect an organization that will prove efficient in foiling the enemy in his purposes of invasion?

CORRECT POLICY.

We learn that orders have been received by the proper officers, from the commanding general of this department, instructing them to permit no more intercourse across our lines above. This is the sole policy to pursue, and we hope those charged with the enforcement of the order will see that it is strictly observed. In some cases it may, perhaps, work temporary hardships, but these sacrifices must be made by our friends for the general good.

GENERAL BRAGG AND HIS OFFICERS.—The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 12th inst. says: We are directly authorized to say that Gen. Bragg wholly disapproves the statement of the correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, that Gen. Bragg has not and never has been properly supported with competent division and brigade officers. On the contrary, Gen. Bragg believes, and has so repeatedly stated, that he was most ably and efficiently sustained by all his officers in the late Kentucky campaign; in fact, that no general was ever more effectually aided by his officers. We are further justified in saying that whilst General Bragg assumes all the responsibility of the action and results of that campaign, yet he has the gratification of knowing that his conduct is fully approved by his officers.

☞ A lady who left Nashville on the 5th instant reports to the Savannah *Republican* the most terrible state of affairs prevailing. The soldiers were absolutely quartering on the inhabitants, and would frequently force open the doors of houses at meal time, drive the family from the table and sit down themselves, devouring every thing they could obtain in the culinary department. Not content with this, they would afterward rob the house of whatever struck their fancy. The poor were suffering terribly. Andy Johnson was in Nashville, and, it is said, encouraged the brutality of the soldiery. They were in hourly expectation of an attack, and the greatest excitement and fear prevailed.

NEGRO RIOT.—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Journal* states that a few days ago a serious riot occurred at Norfolk, Virginia, which threatened fearful consequences. It appears that a large number of stolen and runaway "contrabands," said to be five thousand, were collected on the wharf, for what purpose they did not know. Presently a steamer ran alongside, and a movement was made to embark the slaves. They resisted and protested their unwillingness to be taken off. Force was attempted, and a serious riot was the consequence.

CORRECTION.—An impression has prevailed to some extent that Col. W. C. Faulkner, of the 1st Mississippi Partisan Rangers, was the officer captured by the Federals near Island 10, and sent to the abolition prison at Alton, Ill. It was Col. W. W. Faulkner, of Kentucky, who was so unfortunate. The Rangers are commanded by their own colonel, and ready to do good service in defense of their State, or wherever they may be most needed.

A VALUABLE PACKAGE.—A registered package was mailed at the New York office a few days ago, the postage on which, prepaid by stamps, amounted to $148.48. It was addressed to London, and the contents were stated by the senders to be of the value of $700,000.

☞ Judge J. W. Tucker, formerly of the Missouri *State Journal*, has become an associate editor of the *Mississippian*. The Judge is a fluent and forcible writer, and we congratulate our contemporary on his good fortune in securing his services.

☞ Gen. Cobb has been assigned to the command of the new department bounded by the Suwanee and Chattahoochee rivers, in Florida and Southwestern Georgia.

☞ A letter from our regular correspondent at Holly Springs, dated October 28, reached us yesterday "by due course of mail."

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

RICHMOND, November 8, 1862.

Winter came upon us yesterday morning with all its rigors. A driving snow-storm from the northeast prevailed throughout the forenoon. The snow was whirled into the faces of unlucky pedestrians, wrashed into fantastic shapes upon the house-tops and steeples, blown about in deep white eddies under the lee of large buildings and in the little dells of the Capitol square, and spread, as a broad glittering mantle over the fields around the city. Never before within recollection has such a wintry visitation occurred at so early a period. The trees, not yet denuded of their foliage but just now wearing their richest coloring, presented a most peculiar appearance shrouded in snow, and seemed to shiver at the blast. The temperature as late as 10 o'clock, was below the freezing point, and stable-keepers began to dream of twenty dollars an hour for sleigh rides. But the fall of snow ceased early in the afternoon, and then the inevitable slush and discomfort that was to be expected. Farther north, where our army lies encamped, the storm was much more severe than in Richmond, with several inches more snow. The poor fellows still without shoes or blankets must have suffered by this premature advent of January, but in one respect it will be of advantage to us. The roads all along the Potomac are now "done for." McClellan will not be able to bring his siege trains and heavy artillery with his advancing columns, and the attack in that direction may be considered as postponed for a season.

The defeat of the Republicans in the recent Northern elections is the principal topic of discussion to day. Certainly there never was a greater revulsion in popular sentiment, unless in Virginia, when Lincoln's first proclamation, in an instant, changed a hundred thousand Union-loving people into uncompromising secessionists. Opinions widely vary as to the effect the triumph of the Northern Democracy will have upon the war. Some think it will unite the entire population of Yankeedom for a vigorous prosecution of hostilities. Others hail it with satisfaction as a peace victory, and look forward to speedy measures on the part of the triumphant Democrats for an honorable termination of the unhappy strife. All agree that it crushes out the new policy of Lincoln, and that his emancipation proclamation will have to be withdrawn. Herein lies the hope of dissensions of the Yankees among themselves which will effectually stop the infernal system of warfare that has been inaugurated by Hunter and his hounds, Butler and his brutes, if not paralyze utterly the power of the country to maintain the contest. One thing is utterly inconceivable with regard to the leaders of the Northern Democracy, who, as sensible men, have taken so just a view of public affairs in their recent speeches, and this is that they should be so blind as not to see that any reconstruction of the old Union is hopeless in the extreme. Put together again a Prince Rupert's drop after it flies to pieces; reunite a Palissy porcelain, once shattered, by "Spaulding's prepared glue," so that its pristine beauty shall be unimpaired; revive the Lost Arts; yes, restore the dead; attempt anything else impossible, but do not talk to us of bringing the North and South again into political unity.

Like cliffs that have been rent asunder,
A dreary sea now rolls between them.

That sea is filled with blood. That chasm will never close. Messrs. Seymour, Van Buren, Brooks and their colleagues, must soon discover this, and when their eyes are opened to the fact, they are men of too much judgment and good sense to desire that this wasting and harassing conflict should longer continue.

The speech of Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, the British Secretary of War, is hailed by the Northern press and accepted by our own as settling the matter of foreign intervention, as far as England is concerned, finally against us. She will not recognize us until our independence has been established, and the United States admits the fact—that is to say when there is no need of her doing so at all. "Your patronage," said Dr. Johnson to Lord Chesterfield, "had it been timely, had been kind," but patronage after the author had become great by the publication of the English dictionary, was not wanted. According to Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, we are Dr. Johnson and the Cabinet is Lord Chesterfield, in the matter of recognition. That the Secretary of War may be supposed to speak for his colleagues, upon a question of so much moment, is reasonable enough, but so indeed might Mr. Gladstone. But after all it is not with the Cabinet alone to say what England will do in this or that, or the other public exigency. When the temper of the English people clearly indicates that the time for recognizing the independence of the Confederate States has arrived, then recognition will come, in spite of the reluctance of the Russells and the Palmerstons. The ministry may be defeated any day in Parliament. But, as has been said very often before, and may profitably be repeated, the people of the Confederate States look neither to friends among the Democrats of the North or co-supporters among the Peers and Commons of Great Britain for their separate nationality. They are determined to win it by their arms.

The Honorable A. R. Boteler arrived in town yesterday from the camp of General Lee, and reports everything as being in the most favorable condition. There was a spirited artillery duel near Snickersville on the Shenandoah, on Tuesday, in which the Yankees were repulsed with a loss of eight killed and forty wounded, and in which not a casualty of any kind occurred on our side. We have reports of an advance of the enemy on the south side of James river to a point within eight miles of Welden, and also of a threatened movement in great force upon Petersburg, but what foundation there may be for them, is not known.

The *Examiner* and *Enquirer* have desisted from their exchange of personal compliments and turned their attention to the question of the currency. The *Examiner* finds a remedy for the depreciation of Confederate treasury notes in fixing a maximum of issue which shall give stability to the exchequer and confidence to the public, but meanwhile Mr. Memminger's young ladies go on signing the smaller bills at the rate of 2,500 each *per diem*, while the clerks who affix their names to the hundreds and fifty's are as busy as ever.

General Loring still remains in town. His successor in command, Gen. Echols, is working, it is said, quite harmoniously with General Floyd.

There have been no cases of the garote reported for two days, which marks a wonderful improvement in the moral condition of the Capital.

The *Southern Illustrated News*, it is claimed by the proprietors, has already reached a circulation of fifteen thousand, although the illustrations are yet ludicrously poor.

We are to have gas in the streets again next week.

A monster gun has just been successfully cast at the Tredegar Iron Works. Where it is to be sent your correspondent deems it unnecessary to say. Let it speak for itself. DIXIE.

☞ The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Saturday, learns from Pittsburg that the Ohio river is still slowly falling at that point. It has seldom been known so low at this season of the year, and navigation is almost entirely suspended upon it.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Resignation of the Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, November 17.—Hon. G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War, has tendered his resignation, and it is understood to have been accepted by the President. The reported cause is a difference of opinion relative to the appointment of subordinate officers. Judge John D. Campbell, of Alabama, will act as Secretary until a successor is appointed.

From West Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, November 17.—We have advices from Memphis to the 10th. Porter's fleet will attack Vicksburg as soon as it can pass the bar at Presidents' Island.

Price is stated to be seven miles below Holly Springs, entrenched at Davis' Bridge on the Tallahatchie. If the railroad is impassable a battle will be postponed until Grant can move trains and artillery.

They think Bragg will attack Grant's rear; that Rosecrans can't come to his assistance in time; and that another force of ours will attack Rosecrans's rear if he follows Bragg.

Gold was quoted at forty cents premium over greenbacks.

Eight hundred bales of cotton are sent in per week from West Tennessee. None is received from Arkansas or Mississippi.

The Western men are clamorous for peace. They say they are in the army and can't get out.

All the negroes nearly have left their owners, and every Abolition officer has black servants. They cook for all the privates.

A gunboat guards a tri-weekly steamer to Cairo.

The order expelling certain families of Southern soldiers had not been enforced.

Price's troops are reported in fine spirits.

From Middle Tennessee.

MURFREESBORO, Nov. 17.—Rosecrans arrived at Nashville on the 11th inst., with three divisions, making five divisions now there.

Another abolition division is at Bowling Green, one at Mitchelsville and another at Gallatin.

Rosecrans declares his determination to subdue the southern people as he proceeds South. The alternative will be offered, he says, of all to acquiesce or proceed within the rebel lines. He will apply some law to women and children. His idea is to throw an immense population on the South, in order to consume what he considers our limited supplies, and thus starve us into subjection.

A force of ten thousand Abolitionists are near Lebanon, a body of whom made a dash into that place on Saturday, but left after destroying several houses and plantations in the neighborhood.

The enemy made a reconnoissance, in force, to within four miles of Lavergne last night, shelling the woods as they advanced. Their firing was distinctly heard here. They afterwards fell back to the asylum, six miles distant from Nashville.

From Kentucky.

Col. Adam Johnson's cavalry made a dash into Madisonville, Ky., last week, killing forty and wounding one hundred and fifty-two. The Abolitionists fled, but were pursued. We succeeded in capturing three steamboats and brought back forty wagon loads of army supplies.

RICHMOND, November 17.—A report reached this city from Fredericksburg last night, that the Yankees were again advancing on that place to re-occupy it, in consequence of which a quantity of manufactured tobacco belonging to merchants was destroyed.

This morning the apprehensions and excitement of the people increased, and large numbers left town. The mail train which left about noon, and arrived here at five o'clock, brought down a number of refugees. At the time of departure the enemy had not appeared, but were believed to be within fifteen miles.

Various extravagant rumors in relation to this affair have been circulated here to-day.

General G. W. Smith, commanding this department, has been appointed Secretary of War, *ad interim*.

The latest from Fredericksburg says the enemy are on the opposite side of the river. There has been skirmishing all day, and the enemy were held in check thus far.

Later from the North.

Northern papers of the 14th and 15th furnish additional items of interest.

Gen. Halleck visited Warrenton on the 12th, and was heartily received by the officers of the army.

Governor Morgan and Collector Burney visited Washington to urge adequate and immediate protection for New York harbor. The requisite orders were issued.

The draft in Wisconsin was resisted in Ozenka county by a mob who destroyed the draft-box and rolls, and attacked the private residences of several prominent citizens.

General McClellan is proposed for the vacant Senatorship in New Jersey. A complimentary dinner will be tendered him in New York.

A temporary five per cent. loan of twelve millions asked for by Secretary Chase, has been filled up by the New York banks, and nearly the whole paid in.

It is reported that Chase hastened the negotiation's because of serious demands upon the government by a European power, which might lead to grave complications.

More Speculations as to European Opinions.

Some of the most prying of the Washington correspondents assert that the condition of foreign relations are threatening, especially with France and Spain.

Lord Lyons recently had an interview with Seward. A Yankee correspondent speaking of the interview, says that nothing whatever of an official character has been received from England, or any other European power, indicating an intention to interfere with our political affairs in connection with the recognition of the South.

Mr. Cobden has been speaking against interference in American affairs, and the recognition of the South.

Mr. Slidell had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon on the 29th ult.

The London Times says that the Federals are justified and vigorous in the prosecution of the right of search in the Bermuda waters when contraband traffic is so brisk.

The Times' city article says that Lord Lyons took out full assurance that while England will be eager, in concert with other nations, to adopt any step to promote permanent peace, she will meanwhile individually refuse to depart one hair-breadth from the course of non-interference. The Times is glad to see the Democrats making a show of force at the North, and believes their success the most promising for peace.

The abdication and flight of King Otho, from Greece, is fully confirmed.

Cotton was very dull on the 29th, with a decline of one to two pence. Consols 93¼ for money.

Indemnity and an Apology Demanded.

A correspondent of the New York Times says the French government has demanded full and immediate indemnity for all injuries inflicted upon French citizens by General Butler, and that the State Department is ready to back down to any extent from Butler's acts; that the Spanish minister has demanded an apology for the burning of vessels in Spanish waters by one of the ships of Farragut's fleet.

RICHMOND, November 17.—Baltimore papers of the 15th have been received.

A correspondent with Burnside's army telegraphs that the Federal front was fifteen miles beyond the Rappahannock, south of Warrenton, on the 12th inst.

Honors to McClellan.

Gen. McClellan is besieged with visitors from New York, Philadelphia, and other places.

On Thursday evening the citizens of Trenton gave him an overwhelming demonstration. He responded in a speech which was frequently interrupted by the cheers of his audience. The closing sentence was: "While the army is fighting, you, as citizens, see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, for your nationality and your rights."

☞ The Greenville *Observer* has intelligence from Pensacola to the effect that the inhabitants of that city are being required to take the oath of allegiance to the Yankee government or take lodgings in Fort Pickens. Some of the most prominent citizens of the place have been imprisoned.

NEW TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS.—Mr. John Graeme, jr., general manager of the new associated press at Richmond, announces that most of the papers in the Confederacy have joined the association, and that the new system will be in operation in a few days.

☞ The recent reported challenge of C. M. Clay to D. C. Birdsall, N. Y., proves a hoax.

Arrest of the Rioters in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKIE, November 12.—The Ozark county mob, not content with destroying the draft-box and polls, attacked the private residences of several prominent residents, stealing and demolishing everything they could lay their hands on, and maltreating all who refused to side with them. The provost marshal, with six hundred infantry, left this city on the steamers Sunbeam and Cornet, last evening, and to-day arrested some fifty of the rioters.

A MAMMOTH CHEESE.—A cheese was exhibited at the late New York State Agricultural Fair which weighed 1,030 pounds, and was manufactured in a single day, in one curd, from the milk of 900 cows.

MEMPHIS INTELLIGENCE.

We have the city papers of the 15th and 16th.

On the 14th, Tennessee money was selling at a premium of seven per cent. over green backs. The weekly report of the recorder's court for the week ending November 15th, sums up eighty-eight cases tried, and six hundred and eleven dollars in fines and costs collected. On the last day fines were collected to the amount of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars. Recorder Dickinson had withdrawn his resignation.

Another destructive fire occurred on the night of the 15th, of which the *Bulletin* gives the following account:

About seven o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the large wooden planing mill of Whimpple, Reed & Co., at the crossing of Madison street and the bayou. The building was an old one, and had not been in use for some time, but a large portion of the machinery, some of it quite valuable, was still remaining in the building.

In consequence of the quantity of combustible material scattered through the building, the progress of the fire was rapid, and before the fire engines arrived on the ground the entire structure was enveloped in flames. Even after the arrival of the engines, there seemed to be no one to direct their movements, and for some time they remained ineffective. All the wells and cisterns in the vicinity appeared to be dry, and it was some time before the engines obtained a place near the bayou where they could obtain water.

In the meantime the fire had made such progress that it had become obviously impossible to save anything about the planing mill, and the flames had already caught the roof of a dwelling house standing west of the mill, belonging to Mrs. Spivey, known as the southern dye house, and occupied by some French families, who carried on the cleansing and dyeing business therein. The firemen directed their attention to the saving of this building, but owing to the scarcity of water and the imperfect condition of their hose, they were unable to master the fire until it had burned through the roof and nearly gutted the building.

As soon as it was seen that the house would probably be destroyed, a number of soldiers and citizens joined the occupants of the building in carrying out the furniture, and most of that on the lower floor was saved. All the chamber furniture, however, and a quantity of valuable stock was destroyed.

A one-story frame building opposite, occupied as a cash and blind factory, was several times on fire, and was only saved by the determined exertions of several citizens and soldiers, who ascended to the roof and tore off the burning shingles, and smothered the fire with pieces of board.

The large stone block opposite, known as the Greenlaw block, was for some time in considerable danger, but was saved by persons on the roof, who swept off the burning sparks as fast as they fell.

The bridge over the bayou caught fire, but was saved by some of the citizens, who labored manfully with buckets and finally succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

The entire loss will probably be not less than six or eight thousand dollars.

It was very fortunate that the night was quite still, as if there had been any wind the destruction of property must have been immense.

The steam fire engine, as usual, broke down at the moment when its services were needed, and did scarcely anything.

A few of the firemen worked heroically, and did all that men could do, but their numbers were too few to enable them to do effective service.

About ten o'clock the smouldering ruins burst out afresh and caused a second alarm, but they were finally subdued.

From the Bulletin, November 15th.]

CRIMINAL COURT.—Wm. K. Poston, Esq., at the instance of the bar presented the resolutions of the bar in the matter of the death of the Hon. Wm. T. Brown, a distinguished actor of the court, moving that they be spread on the records, and accompanying the same with some eloquent remarks. They were ordered by the court to be entered on record. Business in ordinary war time of the court, was transacted.

A suit was taken in the case of Felix McClain, charged with larceny, the attorney-general being of opinion that no offense in fact was committed by him. Robert Collins was brought into court, charged with an attempt to commit a felony, when, on an affidavit of defense filed, his case was continued to the next term, the court fixing his bail at $1000, defendant was remanded. A number of bills for larceny and malicious stabbing were returned into court by the grand jury.

Forfeitures were taken against a number of witnesses for failing to appear before the grand jury on subpoena.

Before adjourning, the court, as we learn from Judge Swayze, referred to the fact that, in the midst of civil conflict, which, it was assumed, might exist with the military authorities here, and the published order of General Sherman, he had been advised by General Sherman, substantially, in a note from him, in reply to this meeting, that he had no purpose to dictate the action of the court, or to disturb the court or the grand jury in the discharge of their duties, although he would arrest the sheriff or constables if officers might seek to execute a writ in contravention of the slavery action of the United States Congress, the President or the commander. The matter being of a public character and bearing, this allusion to his note was not improper, especially as it is couched in words of not only respectful but kindly import. And, although the order published was substantially an exclusion, *pro tanto*, of judicial power, and, so far as it operates, sets aside and annuls, on the part of the United States government, the laws of the State, contrary to the Constitution of the United States, such were the circumstances, that no conflict would likely occur. In fact, and, indeed, the court, in discharging its sworn duty in giving the laws in charge, not partially but fully, and for the single purpose of doing its duty, not knowing judicially or supposed to know that any state of things existed hostile to their execution, did actually provide, in charge, against such conflict, so far as it properly could, and sufficiently. Much is now due to the unfortunate men in prison charged with no crime, and to the public whose peace and security are disturbed by crime requiring us to dispose of such matters before adjournment, which may be done and should, under the unpleasant circumstances about us, without unnecessary delay.

From the Bulletin, Nov. 16.]

CRIMINAL COURT.—An unusual amount of business was transacted yesterday. The grand jury returned into court twenty bills of indictment, a most unusual day's work, showing the business capacities of the excellent gentlemen of that jury, as also, all their labors have done during the week, and furnishing the indefatigable clerk with a great deal of labor. A considerable amount of other business, in the ordinary routine of the court, was transacted. George T. Hubbard, Esq., formerly of St. Louis, was admitted to the bar of the court.

At the rate the grand jury has progressed during the term, they will wind up their business and be ready very soon to adjourn. In the old cases, the records being absent as well as the witnesses so that the causes cannot be tried, the court ordered continuances to be entered, excepting such as should be *nol. prossed*, or abated for death, or other legal cause. The new cases found are rarely ready for trial the first term. The court, therefore, after a week of considerable labor, is winding to a close, and will soon conclude its business and adjourn. It meets to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock.

The Draft Difficulties in Wisconsin.

From the Milwaukee News, November 11.]

On Saturday evening, and again yesterday, considerable excitement prevailed in the city as to the draft. Processions paraded the streets with music and banners, and a general apprehension prevailed that the draft would be resisted, and that perhaps a collision might occur between the military force stationed here and our citizens. Last week the draft commissioner, Dea. Whailing, resigned, and Hon. W. A. Prentiss was appointed in his place. Yesterday Mr. Prentiss resigned, and it is understood that the papers were turned over to Col. Lewis, of the 28th regiment, stationed at Camp Washburne, and that the draft was postponed, but temporarily, upon the authority of a telegraphic dispatch from the governor.

The cause of all the excitement upon this matter is said to be an alleged unfairness in the designation of the number to be drafted from the several wards. Doubtless, however, some of the feeling exhibited originates in a desire to avoid the disagreeable alternative of a draft altogether.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, November 11.]

We learn that the draft commissioner had a decidedly unpleasant experience of it in his attempts to perform his duty in the inhospitable latitude of Ozaukee county. Had his difficulties presented themselves in the ordinary and expected form, he could have got along with them. But they did not. The women were the matter. The men looked on complacently and willingly. Apparently they had no objections to going. But the women had no notion whatever of letting them go; and to prevent such a possibility they made a dead set on the commissioner with clubs; broke his head and his draft-boxes at the same time, and brought all proceedings to a sumary close. The commissioner telegraphed to Madison for protection against these Amazons.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 12.—Business is dull. The recent discovery of silver mines in Mariposa county, causes much local excitement. Upward of six hundred claims have been located on a lime thirty-five miles long. Some are partly opened, from which choice specimens of rock have been taken. A yield of five hundred dollars per ton gives interested parties much confidence in the value of the discovery.

There is such a rage for discovering new mines, that companies are organizing and selling stock before development takes place. Mining companies, organized in San Francisco within a year, have a nominal capital stock of over seventy million dollars. Such speculations were never before equaled, but legitimate mining enterprises are stimulated thereby, and the next year promises to be one of unsurpassed activity in actual developments.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Intelligence from Winchester on yesterday states that our army still occupies important positions beyond that town, and that skirmishes were of frequent occurrence. On Thursday, a brisk affair occurred below Winchester, resulting in the capture of a hundred and twenty men, and a half a dozen wagons and teams.

The reported fight at Front Royal was reiterated in reliable quarters on yesterday, and repeated by parties who arrived from Staunton. No particulars had been received at the war office, and we are left to presume that if there was a fight at all, it was of but little consequence.—*Richmond Enquirer, 8th.*

☞ What a detestable shame it is, that such a man as Sterling Price, should be so studiously neglected and obscured by this government of ours at Richmond, and what a noble spectacle his calm, dignified patience and valor represents to the world and prepares for the pages of history!—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

LATE WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, November 11.—It is semi-officially announced that the Cabinet is a unit in favor of adherence to the proclamation of emancipation, with the possible exception of Blair. The Secretary of State is announced as certainly in favor of it.

General Hooker proceeded to day to Alexandria, whence he proceeds by rail to the headquarters of the army, where he takes command of Fitz John Porter's old corps. The latter general is here, before a court-martial, on charges preferred by General Pope.

Lord Lyons has arrived. So far as is known, he has made no communication yet to the Secretary of State. The *quid nunes*, however, are not expecting anything startling when he does make it.

Parties are now here opposing a plan said to be a favorite with Secretary Chase, recommending practically a prohibitory stamp duty on bank notes, so as to drive them out of circulation, and thus increase the value of government paper.

Gen. Morris, of Indiana, has again been tendered a major-general's commission, with an independent command; the former to date back several months. His Indiana friends are pleased at this, and say he will accept, as full justice has been done.

Secretary Smith has not decided to resign, and indications are at present against such an intention.

The authorities of the Indian Bureau have united in a protest against hanging the 300 Indians in Minnsota.

General Halleck's stringent orders has almost cleared the city of officers within twenty-four hours. They are dismissed from the service if found here after to-day.

The mayor and a deputation of citizens from Philadelphia had an interview with the President to-day, on the defense of that city. The President expressed himself favorable to the views of the committee.

General McClellan arrived here from Warrenton this afternoon, in a special train. He passed through the city in the same car, and entered the Baltimore depot, where a simple change of car was made, and he proceeded on northward. All the passengers shook hands with him, and repeated cheers were given wherever he made his appearance.

There is nothing of interest from Burnside's army to-day.

Confirmatory intelligence that most of the rebel army is at Gordonsville has been received.

Henry G. Houtman, company E, 7th Wisconsin, died in the hospital to-day.

In taking leave of the army yesterday, Gen. McClellan was hailed by enthusiastic demonstrations wherever he went, while Gen. Burnside was equally well received.

The resignation of every officer is promptly accepted.

Official orders issued to-day which state that the military commission, of which Gen. Hunter was president, appointed to meet here to investigate the circumstances of the abandonment of Maryland Hights and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, having reported that Col. Thos. H. Ford, 32d Ohio volunteers, conducted the defense of Maryland Hights without ability, abandoned his position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such lack of military capacity as disqualifies him, in the estimation of the commission, for a command in the service, and Col. Ford is, by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States.

To the Associated Press, North.]

WASHINGTON, November 11.—Proposals for about thirteen millions of 7 3-10 bonds, in exchange for legal-tender notes, will be opened on Monday, the 17th inst., at the Treasury Department, at noon, at which time they will be received. The bonds offered are those yet not disposed of, of the date of October 1, 1861. The interest will run from the dates of deposit, unless the successful bidders prefer to pay accrued interest from October 1, 1862, on current coupons in coin, to be reimbursed at its maturity. Bidders must deposit with some assistant treasurer ten per cent. of the amount offered, and forward with their bids the certificate of such deposit.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided, in regard to the tax on advertisements, that the last proviso of section eight of the excise law exempts a newspaper whose circulation does not exceed two thousand copies, from all tax upon advertisements, and the last proviso but one of the same section exempts the receipts for advertisements to the amount of one thousand dollars. Consequently, they will be assessed only on the excess over one thousand dollars, and then only when their whole circulation exceeds two thousand copies.

The agent of the associated press is authorized by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury to say that the reports of Cabinet divisions upon the measures of the administration, which gained some currency, are altogether groundless.

General McClellan and staff left Warrenton at eleven o'clock to-day. On reaching the junction a salute was fired and the troops drawn up in line. General McClellan, in response to calls for a speech, said, "I wish you to stand by Burnside as you have stood by me. Good-bye."

Major-General Hooker has been assigned to the command of the army corps heretofore commanded by Gen. Fitz John Porter, who has been ordered to Washington to stand his trial upon the charges preferred against him by Gen. Pope, for misconduct at the battle of Bull Run.

Accounts from Manassas Junction to-day say the railroad is in good order from Catlett's to Warrenton Junction, including the Cedar river bridge, and all the way up to Rappahannock station.

Contrabands coming into our lines at Rappahannock Station report Longstreet in command of the rebel forces at Culpeper, and that Lee, who commands the whole army, also has his headquarters there. They say that General A. P. Hill's force continues, with Stonewall Jackson's, somewhere in the valley, and that Long street's forces and others at Culpeper were thrown there to prevent the Union army from getting between the main body of the rebel army and Richmond.

Scouts from Ashby's and Snicker's gaps yesterday reported the enemy's pickets at both, and a Union lady, sent to our lines under a flag of truce, says General Hill was, two days before, lying on the other side of the gap.

One Day Later from the North.

Dispatches to the Black Republican Press.]

NEW YORK, November 12.—A Key West letter reports the capture of the schooner Francis and Tooler, both of Nassau, by the gunboat Sagamore. They were caught running the blockade.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says Gen. Banks, Heintzelman and Halleck, and Colonel Hamilton of Texas, had a long interview with the President to-day. General Banks leaves for New York this evening.

Special to the Herald.]

HARPER'S FERRY, November 11.—Rebel pickets have appeared on the Virginia side of the Potomac, between Berlin and Point of Rocks. The rebel cavalry are scouring the country on the south side of the Loudon hights. Yesterday they fired upon our pickets in Loudon valley.

A contraband who has come in from Winchester reports the column of Jackson in the vicinity of Front Royal, with the exception of two thousand men, and six guns, in the Valley.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Two government commission brokers have been sent to Fort Lafayette by order of the War Department, for buying up claims against the government at usurious discount.

James Madison Porter, Secretary of War under Tyler, died yesterday at Easton, Pennsylvania.

The steamer Pawnee, at Philadelphia, from Port Royal November 3d, reports the steam frigate Powhatten had arrived there from Charleston for coal. Preparations for a combined attack on Charleston and Savannah are being gradually matured. A boat's crew of one of our vessels off Charleston had a narrow escape from capture by a rebel steamer recently, while taking soundings.

Five Connecticut regiments are to join Banks' expedition, and will be here this week.

BALTIMORE, November 12.—The United States gunboat Hercules, Captain Dungan, arrived here this morning from a cruise along the border of Virginia.

On the morning of the 31 instant, just before daylight, Lieut. Baker, with an armed boat's crew, discovered a party on shore signaling to some rebel soldiers stationed up a small inlet. On finding they were discovered, they took to their boats and tried to escape. After half an hour's chase, a boat was captured, which was found to contain three men, with signal lanterns, flags, arms, etc.

One of the party proved to be Major Reed Sanders, a regular officer of the Confederate States army, and a son of George N. Sanders. The other two were English sailors. At the time of their capture they were expecting a vessel to carry Major Sanders to Europe with rebel dispatches and were signaling for that purpose.

Two English sailors landed from a vessel from Halifax, about two days previously, which brought over a prominent rebel with dispatches for the rebel government. The vessel which was to convey the rebel dispatches to Europe was lying about four miles outside, but discovering the capture of Major Sanders, it immediately put to sea.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

To the Associated Press, North.]

CAIRO, November 12.—The latest from Memphis says that the rebels were still at Holly Springs, but all war material, stores and provisions had been removed across the Tallahatchie river. It was thought the rebels might make a show of resistance at the Springs, but fall back south of the river, if seriously attacked.

The expedition which left Helena a few days since for Cotton Plant, numbered twelve hundred. It found five thousand rebels at that place. The force was too large to be attacked by the Federals with any hope of success. On the return they had three skirmishes, killing twelve, wounding large numbers, and capturing twenty-four. Our loss was thirty wounded, and a number of horses killed. People in the country through which our forces passed, are represented as actually suffering for the necessaries of life.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

To the Associated Press, North.]

WASHINGTON, November 12.—the following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

Major H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

LAGRANGE, November 11.—The following dispatch has just been received from General Davies, at Columbus:

The expedition commanded by Brigadier-Gen. Ransom has proved a great success. It came up with Col. Woodward's rebel force, eight hundred strong, near Garrottsburg, and after a short engagement, killed sixteen of his men, among them one captain and a lieutenant; wounding forty, including one captain and two lieutenants, and taking twenty-five prisoners, all their horses and fifty mules, a large number of arms and equipments, routing the whole concern, and driving them out of the State of Kentucky. Our loss was three killed and seventeen wounded. U. S. GRANT,

Major-General Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 12.—A detachment of Col. J. W. Foster's command left Henderson on Monday, and surprised a band of rebel guerillas near Madisonville, Ky., captured several prisoners, horses and arms. The guerillas in that section are said to be panic-stricken. Our forces are still in pursuit.

The southern line is up, but we have no news from Nashville.

Federal Views at Memphis.

From the Bulletin, November 14th.]

A number of troops returned to the city yesterday, which had been out on a scouting expedition. They went south of Hernando, not through it as has been stated, but nine miles east of it. The party met with no opposition in their course worth naming. Little bands of thieving guerillas kept out of sight. The pickets of Blythe's regiment, which has been lying below some weeks, keeping tolerably quiet, and doing but little marauding, retired with unhesitating rapidity on the approach of the Federal troops, and this regiment was driven back into Senatobia. The troops returned by way of Germantown. This expedition has cleared the country south of this city for a considerable distance of any important body of troops. Little thieving parties of guerillas, who meet, do a piece of mischief or thieving, then separate to meet again whenever there is a chance of mischief or spoil, are all that remains in that portion of the country of active rebel forces. This clearing will give the residents opportunity to bring in their cotton and produce for sale and to get family supplies. The only difficulty in the way of business may be the little, miserable guerillas. To keep them down rather requires strong police than anything else. It is unnecessary to keep a regiment hunting a flying will-o'-the-wisp, dozen or two guerillas. This business must be done by the neighbors who are infested with the nuisance and do not like it. If they are willing to submit to or encourage the guerillas, they must also submit to the loss of the advantage of a market where they can buy and sell. It is as well the country people should understand that if they will clear their neighborhood of little parties of brigands, the troops will keep at a respectful distance any important body of the enemy.

Holly Springs, it is ascertained, has been left by the enemy, who have fallen back on Abbeville, twenty-two miles east of Holly Springs, so as to get the advantage afforded by the Hatchie river and the rugged country of the bottoms. Here it appears likely some show of opposition to the advancing Federal troops will be shown, for the purpose of keeping the troops at bay while the fortifications now in progress at Jackson are pushed to completion. When those works are done, if they are successful in keeping the Federals at a stand, they will fall back on Jackson; and there the celebrated "last ditch" scene is to be enacted, for Jackson is the key to Vicksburg, as it is to Mississippi, Tennessee is as clear of "secesh" as Kentucky, and Mississippi will not be able to hold a single town of importance within her borders. At Jackson Union troops from Cairo will meet Union troops from New Orleans; at Vicksburg, gunboats from Cairo will meet gunboats from New Orleans; can the result be doubtful? Slowly, surely, the circle has contracted around the gulf States. With Vicksburg goes all support from the west bank of the Mississippi; and with that river swarming with gunboats and transports—with the seaports blockaded and threatened with powerful armaments—and Union troops swarming