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# Daily Appeal.

### YANKEE OPERATIONS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Knoxville Register.]

MOSSY CREEK.

The following is the substance of a letter from John R. Branner, Esq., President of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, to his brother in this city, under date of the 23d:

"I arrived at home yesterday, at 3 o'clock. The Federals had just left. They have destroyed all our bridges from this place to Knoxville, all our trestles and about ten cars at McMillan's and New Market. All the rest of our engines and cars are safe. They have broken open houses, destroyed furniture, stolen clothing coffee, bacon, etc., etc., carrying away with them everything they could, and destroying such as they could not use. Among the sufferers are H. H. Hubbard, Patton Howell, Dr. Wallticoff, B. M. Branner, myself and a number of others.

"They stole horses, mules, tobacco, and several negroes are also missing, supposed to have been stolen.

"After leaving here, they crossed Holston river at Trogden's ford, making for Powder Spring gap or Blain's cross-roads."

STRAWBERRY PLAINS.

The following extracts from private letters received from Strawberry Plains will show something of the tender mercies of the Federal raiders and Tennessee renegades at that point. Mrs. F. A. Butler writes:

DEAR MOTHER: The bridge was burned, also the depot and commissary. Frank's store, our lodging room, and our houses were about taking fire, but just as they (Federals) left some men—paroled Confederates—brought water and kept it from burning. We are all utterly ruined, but thank God Mr. Butler escaped a few moments before they got in. They told Aunt Tillah "he would have seen hell if he had been there;" and told some one else they would have burned him. I can give you no idea of the destruction. All our houses are rifled from garret to cellar. Every article of clothing I have is utterly destroyed, not a vestige left scarcely—not a pound of meat nor provisions of any kind.

Our private letters were rifled and are now scattered everywhere around their camp-fires. Mary's guitar was carried off.

The books are some torn, some stolen. Your negroes escaped, after trying to hide as many things as they could. Uncle Jeff worked faithfully, as did Bill, and the women.

The warehouse was burnt, and Ben Mitchell's and Mrs. Nelson's house with everything she had. Not a change of clothing was left for her children.

We are almost destitute, but I am not discouraged, nor have I grieved for a moment.

The very trees in the yard are wilted at their poisonous presence.

If these are my best friends, may I be saved from all such.

Ah! mother, all your precious treasures and momentoes of other days are gone. But you and Mary can bear it bravely, I know, like true Southern women as you are.

Your clothes are torn to rags, what few they did not steal. They tore down the window curtains, filled them full and carried them off. Every drawer, box, wardrobe and trunk are empty, and the floors are covered with trash, papers, flour, sugar, rice, etc.

Mr. Puckett and Captain Ford showed the right spirit, though they lost all their clothing. The cannon balls passed through the store, one through Dr. Goodman's house, and Frank's old house, by the stable, is torn to pieces by the balls. They fought all around the hospital. But it is useless to add more. We have waked this morning after sleeping as soundly as if we had all our goods, chattels and children around us.

They rifled the negroes, stole their money, torn up Alice's silk dress and bonnet, etc. They are satisfied, you may depend on it. This is only a beginning. Say where you are.

Yours truly, SALLIE B.

Mr. Butler writes: "Thank God we are all spared our lives, though I am a sufferer to the extent of many thousand dollars which I cannot now estimate. I saved up most valuable papers, but all else is in Mordecai's water, and, thank God, my wife and children and negroes with some of my household furniture. I have no complaint to make, as I have always said and believed, that I would suffer if the Federals should ever get here. They did not leave me an ear of corn, a blade of hay, a pound of bacon, or indeed anything that they could consume or destroy. Such are the facts. The good Book says we shall be tried by fire. I have offered up my all to my God and my country, and by these I expect to fall or stand."

### CROSS IN THE FIGHT OF SATURDAY.

We understand it is ascertained that in the fight of Saturday at this place we had six killed and nine wounded, and that the enemy had forty-one killed and wounded. They admitted themselves a loss of thirty-nine killed and wounded.

THE ENEMY'S ARTILLERY.

In the fight of Saturday, though we had six pieces of artillery to the enemy's two, yet theirs were far superior to ours. But their pieces were rifle cannon of the most approved kind, while we had not a single rifle piece. Our nearest battery, we suppose, was distant from theirs about a thousand yards.

We learn from a citizen who was in the fight at Strawberry Plains, that we had but eighty effective men there belonging to the army; that some of the persons from the hospital who were sick came out and fought as long as they could. The enemy, it is thought, had from fifteen hundred to two thousand men at this place. They entirely surrounded the village. Our artillerymen fought very gallantly, but eighty men were not able to contend against fifteen hundred or two thousand. The enemy paroled at this place one hundred and thirty prisoners, including the sick at the hospital. Among those deserving honorable mention are Capt. R. E. Scott and Dr. Hamilton, the former from Kentucky and the latter from South Carolina.

PROGRESS OF THE YANKEE RAIDERS.

After being repulsed at this place, the Yankee raiders went up the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, tearing up the road and cutting the telegraph wires. As we then had no cavalry, except about one hundred, we could make no effective pursuit. But these hundred started after them to harrass their rear and damage them as much as possible.

The enemy burned a small bridge across Flat creek, about twelve miles from town, and crossing the river two miles below Strawberry Plains, succeeded in dislodging our force at that point after a short fight, in which no one was hurt on either side, and burned the bridge across the Holston at that place. This was a long and high bridge, and will take two or three months to rebuild it. At Strawberry Plains, they burst the smokehouse of Mr. Frank Butler. They also set fire to and burned two or three dwelling houses. They also sacked Maj. Stringfield's house, carrying off everything of value that was portable; and destroying furniture and other articles they could not carry away. One of the robbers offered to sell some of the ladies' dresses he had stolen, but no one would buy.

Mr. Butler was an ardent and active friend to the South, and no doubt some East Tennessee renegade, who was with them, informed the enemy of this fact, and this is the reason why he was pursued with bolt fire and sword.

One Dr. Mynatt, who used to live not far from Strawberry Plains, was with the Yankees, pilloting them, and giving them information about localities and the inhabitants.

From Strawberry Plains, the Yankees went up to Newmarket and Mossy Creek, burning the depots at both places, and the bridge at the latter place.

At this place the Yankees expanded their particular wrath upon Mr. Hubbard, who has been one of the most ardent men in the Southern cause in that neighborhood. It is said they robbed him of several thousand dollars worth of tobacco. They destroyed his furniture and broke all his glass and crockery-ware, and cut up his wife's and children's clothing.

From this point they left the railroad, and started north to cross the river and make their escape through Powder Spring gap by a road seven miles west of Rutledge. Near there they were met by Col. Scott with three or four hundred cavalry. The Yankees were disencumbering themselves of their haversacks, guns and tobacco, and were making their escape over Clinch mountain as rapidly as their horses could carry them. It is also reported that Gen. Pegram with three or four hundred cavalry had crossed the river at the same time the enemy did, at a point two miles from them, and had also caught up with them.

### A FAVORABLE VIEW.

The Middle Tennessee correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune* writing on the 20th, professes to have "authentic" intelligence from the seat of war in Mississippi, so far as the numbers of the opposing forces are concerned. We should be content to know positively he had not exaggerated one side and depreciated the other, against us. Our information is different, but we give his estimates:

I have been put in possion of some most cheering and authentic information, which clears up the horizon all around, and will be most consoling to the faint-hearted croakers of the Confederacy as well as quieting the solicitude for Gen. Johnston. *From* an irrefutable authority I learn that not a single man of Rosecrans' army of the Cumberland has left to reinforce Grant. Since the battle of Murfreesboro Rosecrans has been reinforced by not exposing fifteen thousand men, consequently, estimating his losses at that low figure, the present force does not exceed his original number of fifty-five thousand men.

Grant's force, before the attack upon Vicksburg commenced, was then about sixty thousand men. He left some ten thousand at Milliken's bend to guard his stores which were in warehouses, but chiefly, were contained in 140 storeboats or transports. Cutting a road through the swamp to Carthage, and bridging the sloughs, he marched his army to that point, and crossed the Mississippi at Grand Gulf, where he landed with fifty thousand effective men. We will suppose he reinforced Vicksburg to be twenty-five thousand men. Now let us see what his reinforcements amount to. We know that they have stripped the Western department, taking away the troops that garrisoned Columbus, Island No. 10, Jackson, Tennessee, Bolivar and Corinth, (leaving but a small guard at those places,) amounting to about five thousand. Memphis contains at this time about two thousand troops, consisting of of fragments of regiments, negroes, and whites. A portion of the 9th and 23d Abolition army corps has been taken from Kentucky, amounting to about ten thousand, and about ten thousand more have been taken from Missouri, making the whole of Grant's reinforcements some twenty five thousand, which would about make up his losses.

Our force inside the fortifications at Vicksburg, putting our losses at one thousand, we will say is seventeen thousand. Then we will give Gen. Johnston, out side, thirty-five thousand, which will make fifty-two thousand against Grant's fifty thousand, so that the fears of being crushed by such overwhelming reinforcements, is all gammon, and which, in all probability, before this reaches you will be fully known. The Yankee dispatches confirm the battle at Milliken's bend, and admit that their loss is very severe, though they claim to have driven back Kirby Smith, which we know is not so. This also makes in our favor, and the probability is that the enemy's supplies are cut off, if not destroyed.

### Seven Days Later from Europe—The News by the Scotia.

The steamship Scotia, from Queenstown on the 7th of June, arrived at New York on Tuesday. Her news is one week later.

The new steamship Southerner, said to be intended for the service of the Confederate Government, made her trial trip in the English waters. She is over three hundred feet in length and very swift. Her cabin furniture and china are marked with the letters "C.S.C," which are said to mean the Charleston steamship company. Earl Russell ordered the seizure of the steamer Lord Clyde, which was loaded at Cardiff for Nassau, with, it is alleged, arms and supplies for the rebels. The search was carried out in a very strict manner, but nothing of a contraband character was discovered. The steamer sailed the very moment the officers left her deck. In the case of the English schooner will-o'-the-Wisp, seized by the United States admiral Montgomery, off Matamoras, Mr. Layard stated in Parliament that it was doubtful if she was in Mexican waters, and the result was that it was decided that there were good grounds for her seizure, and that her owners had no mode of redress but by an appeal to the supreme court of the United States. The Alabama was visited by a party of Englishmen when at anchor at Bahia. She was in good order, and reported a very large number of captures from the commencement of her career. Some particulars of her late depredations against English property shipped in North American bottoms are given. The American steamer belonging to the Henrietta, of Baltimore, which was burned by the Florida, had reached England. During an anti-slavery meeting at Manchester, quite a riot occurred. For some days previous the "executive committee of the Southern club" had placarded the walls of the city with appeals in favor of the Southern Confederacy. At the meeting, manifestations of disorder and disapprobation of the sentiments of the speakers were made, and, as the evening wore on, the dissentients became so vigorous and demonstrative that the authority was lost in the general disorder that prevailed. Several fights occurred. Cheers were given for Jefferson Davis, General Lee and the South, followed by similar demonstrations for President Lincoln and the North. The police finally restored order, but no resolutions were proposed.

Lord Ricos, M.P. speaking at a volunteer dinner in England, expressed the hope that the British volunteer organization would produce such men as "Stonewall" Jackson, Lee and Beauregard.

The managers of the London chartered Bank of Australia state in their annual report that the colony of Australia has been greatly benefitted by the existence of the war in America, receiving a large number of emigrants, who had commenced to cultivate cotton and tobacco.

The French elections, conducted under a universal suffrage franchise, were concluded on the 1st of June. The Government candidates were defeated in every district of Paris save one. They carried the rural districts, with very few exceptions. Of two hundred and sixty-eight elections, the Emperor's friends gained two hundred and fifty-two. It was thought the opposition in the new Legislature would number twenty-six members of the highest talent and name. This result was regarded as very unfortunate for Napoleon. There did not occur a single riot or breach of the peace in the whole extent of France during the two election days.

The London *Post* looks on the invasion of Mexico as the "one mistake" of Napoleon. The London *Times* asserts that the Juarez Mexicans are not patriots. Ten thousand men had been ordered to reinforce the French army.

The Poles had again defeated the Russians in battle. France, England and Austria had forwarded a joint note to the Czar, asking a representative government and an amnestia for Poland. The French Emperor having invited the United States Cabinet to join the allied powers in their representations to Russia, Secretary Seward declined, on the ground that our traditional policy of non-interference in European affairs must be adhered to. Mr. Seward's note has been published in St. Petersburg.

Prussia was still agitated in a most serious manner by the repressive action of the King toward the legislature and the press. A royal ordinance against the free discussion of public affairs in the newspapers was issued in Berlin on the 1st instant. Six of the city journals published a joint declaration reserving their rights in view of the proclamation. They say that the Government has to furnish the nation with proofs of the legality of the measure.

YANKEE FLAG CAPTURED.—An orderly sergeant of the 1st Louisiana cavalry, (Colonel Scott's old regiment,) captured a battle flag from the raiders in the following manner. Together with several members of the regiment he was following up the retreating foe near Rutledge, when he was espied by a squad of Yankees, with a color-bearer among them, who immediately gave chase. In the race the color-bearer threw the flag upon the ground. The wily cavalryman dodged his pursuers in the woods, doubled upon his tracks, siezed the abandoned flag and carried it safely off. It has been left at the *Register* office for the inspection of the curious. It is a large flag, with the usual disposition of stripes. In the Union is the "American buzzard," a very forlorn looking bird, surrounded by thirty-four stars. It has a number of bullet holes through it. The "buzzard" has no legs—very appropriately, as the cause of which it is an emblem has nothing to stand on.—*Knoxville Register.*

### Abolition View of Mr. Pugh's Speech.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

In the great speech of Mr. Pugh, before the Vallandigham convention, in which we suppose he flew to a higher point of eloquence than he ever before achieved, he declared life intolerable under Order No. 38, and that he would rather be led to the altar than submit to it. We suppose Mr. Pugh meant the sacrificial altar, although in the elevated style of the novels and the court journal, this mode of expression is used to describe a more festive ceremony, whose effect is the reverse of diminishing population. Inspired by the prevailing spirit of the occasion, and by the valor which like caloric rises from numbers, he announced the heroic feat of trampling Order 38 under his foot, and he generously declared to the convention that if they were such abject slaves as to submit to it, they deserved to be slaves. But whatever others might think, or what course they might pursue, as for him he must have liberty or death right away; and his respiration would not be free until Order 38 was overthrown.

The severe suffering of Mr. Pugh from this order, and his critical condition under it, lead us to inquire into its nature, to see if it cannot be mitigated in some of its features, so that life may be made tolerable to him. We find that the order restrains him from the following privileges or liberties: Acts for the aid of the enemies of the country, such as the carrying of secret mails; writing letters sent by secret mails; secret recruiting of soldiers for the enemy inside our lines; entering into agreements to pass our lines for the purpose of joining the enemy; the being concealed within our lines while in the service of the enemy; being improperly within our lines by persons who could give private information to the enemy; the harboring, protecting, concealing, feeding, clothing, or in any way aiding the enemies of our country; the habit of declaring sympathies for the enemy; treason.

Which of these restrictions is it that makes life intolerable to Mr. Pugh? Is existence a burden to him unless he can aid the enemy, convey to them military information, recruit soldiers for them, or harbor and protect them? Or is the desire to express sympathies for the enemy so strong that he cannot live without it? Mr. Pugh has professed that he had no sympathy with the enemy. How is it that he cannot consent to live unless he has liberty to express a sympathy he does not feel?

While we do not doubt that Mr. Pugh, at the time, thought he felt all that he expressed, yet we have an idea that he misconceived the nature of his complaint. We think he did not feel that existence, under Order 38, was so intolerable a burden when he left home, and that by the time he reached it again he had recovered from his desire to shuffle off the mortal coil.

Mr. Pugh himself seems to have had a misgiving that the desperation of the occasion was temporary, and that the courage mere, for he quotes an order called Dutch, and might dispute with the crowd, for he exhorted them: "Don't hollo to-day and repent to-morrow;" and in varied phrase he expressed his apprehension that if they went home and turned to their crops and workshops, they would forget all they then felt. What was this but a concession that if the spirit then in them were permitted to die away, they might forget that life was intolerable; and in this sober second thought they might be induced to make an issue before the people on the right to do any repeal thing prohibited by order 38, and that they then might conclude that a convention which had made a party issue before the people of Ohio on the right to furnish reasonable aid to the rebels, had not taken this thought either first or second.

### Gallant Conduct of a Georgia Battery.

From the Knoxville Register.]

In our accounts of the defense of Knoxville from the Yankee raiders, we unintentionally omitted to notice the daring conduct of, and efficient service rendered by Capt. Wyly's Georgia battery. This battery is composed principally of men from Atlanta, Ga., and its vicinity, and is attached to Major Leyden's battalion. On Friday they had made a forced march from this city, over rough roads, to Island Ford, a distance of twenty-five miles. Here a courier overtook the battalion with a requisition for a battery to return to Knoxville. Wyly's battery was selected, and, jaded and fatigued as were both men and horses, they retraced their steps with such expedition as to reach the vicinity of the city by 7 o'clock Saturday morning. Here they found a large force of cavalry and infantry drawn up in line of battle between them and the city. Several officers in the rear politely saluted the battery with their swords, and Captain Wyly was at a loss to know whether they were friends or foes. In his emergency, a young man of his company drew a white handkerchief, and rode boldly up to the officers mentioned, and ascertained that they were the raiders. Upon communicating the fact to the Captain, he immediately placed his gun in position, and issued orders as if for attack. This threw the enemy's lines into momentary confusion, taking advantage of which, the guns were limbered and the battery dashed through them and reached the city in safety, notwithstanding they were fired upon by our pickets, who mistook them in their headlong course, for the enemy. This feat has been pronounced by experienced military men to be one among the most daring, skillful and successful of the war.

On reaching the city and reporting to the chief of artillery, the battery was immediately assigned a position, and commenced action, firing the first and last gun of the engagement, and sustaining the principal part of the loss that resulted. The following are the casualties:

Corporal Thos. Caldwell, mortally wounded (since died).

Private W. R. Hodson, supposed mortally wounded, leg shot off.

Private Robert Farlow, wounded in the left arm by a minie ball.

Private ——Tumidge, wounded in the foot by a Minnie ball.

After the battle, the Yankee commander sent his respects to Capt. Wyly, by a paroled prisoner, with the complimentary remark that his battery had done the best firing he ever saw.

All honor to gallant Capt. Wyly and his brave men. The citizens of Knoxville owe him a debt of gratitude that cannot easily be cancelled.

### Richmond Items.

Correspondence Charleston Mercury.]

*Reality and Romance of War—Latest from Washington—Lee and Hooker—Cavalry Fights—Lee's Object—Vallandigham's Opinion—Milliken's Bend—Weather, etc.*

RICHMOND, June 23.—While the enemy is burning bridges and private houses in East Tennessee, our forces in Maryland are respecting private property, and paying United States money for what they get.

A letter, just from Winchester, dated the 17th, has a dateless postscript, which says Longstreet is on Maryland heights, in rear of the army's works. This is doubtful, inasmuch as Yankee papers of the 19th make no allusion to the fact. It is more likely that Hill and Longstreet are with Lee, whose headquarters, at last accounts, were at Millwood, Clarke county, not very far from Winchester.

If Lee's object be to draw Hooker from Washington, he has not succeeded so far. Hooker's force, captured by Mosby, had orders to Pleasanton to seize and hold Snicker's gap at all hazards, and to ascertain Lee's whereabouts as well as to intercept his movements. Lee's troops had already passed the gap, and were holding it before the order was issued. The severe cavalry fights of last week were caused, no doubt, by an attempt to ferret out Lee and thwart his plans. The account of these fights, given in yesterday's *Sentinel*, is said to have been extracted from a private letter of Gen. Stuart to a friend in this city.

It was stated, a day or two ago, that Lee's object was to capture Pittsburg, foraging upon Union men as his army progressed, in hope that, after his departure, the Union men would make reprisals for their losses upon the Union men, and the two be thus brought by the ear. This is a "reliable" statement.

I was told yesterday that Vallandigham had said that it would be a bad move on our part to cross the Potomac, inasmuch as it would injure the peace party. The *World* and *Herald* say that the peace party is frustrated unless the present excitement, but I observe that the latest Yankee accounts declare that troops are not rallying as fast as they ought. If Lee can force Hooker to fight and whip him thoroughly, the peace party may take care of itself.

### The Yankees at the White House.

Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, the Yankee gunboats appeared in the Pamunkey river at the White House. The advance boat commenced shelling the woods, and in a short time nine other boats appeared. After a brief shelling of the woods, they proceeded to land cavalry and infantry; but we have seen no one who saw the landing, and therefore no one who could form an estimate of the number of troops who were put ashore. About ten o'clock the Federals appeared in considerable force at Tunstall's station, four miles from the White House and twenty miles from this city. Here the infantry deployed into the woods, for the purpose of catching the down passenger train, which was nearly due there. The station master at the station, however, had, upon the approach of the force, promptly set off to meet the train, and stopped it before it got to Tunstall's. The train returned to this city. We conversed with several gentlemen who had seen the Yankees on the railroad, but none of them could form or give any idea of the force they had. One informant assured us that "for half a mile the railroad track looked black with them," and that was as near as we could get to their strength. Another said there were about 17,000, but upon being asked why he thought so, said he didn't know, as he had not seen any, but he "reckoned" there were that many. A third, who was near the station when they approached, made a very liberal discount of ten thousand, and said he thought there might be seven thousand. Of course none of these statements can be relied on. One of our pickets, had he gotten here, might have thrown some light on the subject, but as he was riding up to notify the train two Yankee dragoons rode out of the woods and robbed him of his mule. This operation was witnessed by some citizens a short distance off, who rapidly fled from so dangerous a locality.

Many of the farmers in King William, New Kent and Charles City counties started their cattle and horses for Richmond as soon as they got wind of the raid and a number of them arrived last night. Tea corps along the road were very fine, and about Monday next the wheat crop would have been harvested. Of course much of this will be destroyed, and it is likely that pillaging is after all the object of this raid.

With regard to the security of Richmond we feel authorized in saying that the preparations by the Confederate and State authorities are ample to insure it against even 50,000 Yankees, were so many to move upon it. Several calls are published to-day for meetings of the different organizations of militia. Let them be promptly attended to.—*Richmond Dispatch, 20th.*

### Defeat of Hooker's Army of the Rappahannock—Another Hecatomb of Victims to Abolitionism.

From the New York Metropolitan Record.]

The subjugation and conquest of the South does not appear to make much progress, if we are to judge by recent events on the Rappahannock. On the banks of that now historic stream, Major-General Hooker, in command of one hundred thousand men, composing what he himself called "the finest army on the planet," has met with a most signal defeat. Despite the official falsehoods sent over the telegraph, which, it should not be forgotten, is in the hands of the authorities, despite the toning down and diplomatic attempts to disguise the particulars of the terrible three or four days' conflict, the fact is incontrovertible that the last conflict was the bloodiest and most disastrous of the whole war.

It is estimated that the total loss in killed and wounded in the army of the Potomac will exceed twenty-five thousand men, and we would hardly be surprised to hear that it reached the number of thirty thousand. Thus mourning and desolation will be brought into thousands more of Northern homes; thus the wail of the widows and orphans will again be heard over the land, except in Washington, where they count their gains by the blood that has shed and the new holocausts that are sacrificed at the shrine of fanaticism.

A fearful picture is presented to the country on this our latest battle-field. The wounded and the dying were left behind on the retreat, in the hands of the enemy, without care of any kind, or the slightest shelter from the inclemency of a storm, which, for severity, has seldom been equaled at this period of the year. Thousands, we have no doubt, must have perished under such circumstances; while the attack on Hooker's retreating rear, as they passed on pontoons over the Rappahannock, was attended with fearful slaughter. As for the general himself, who set out with such inflated promises of success, and who was among the foremost to assail the character of Gen. McClellan, he has learned a lesson in his misfortunes which it is to be hoped may not be without profit.

### The Enemy at Our Doors.

The enemy, on yesterday, made good the rumor of the previous day, by appearing at the White House in force. The accounts vary as to the number of their transports—from seven to seventeen. After landing they are understood to have advanced to Tunstall's station, on the York river railroad, where, it is said, they had a skirmish with our cavalry.

The railroad train went no farther on yesterday than Tunstalls, on account of the presence of the enemy beyond, and returned at an earlier hour than usual.

We need not now say anything more as to the necessity of our citizens arousing. Tunstall's is only twelve miles from Richmond. A man may walk it in half a day. Enough said. Let our military be on the alert, and play the hero, and let our citizens act likewise.—*Richmond Sentinel 26.*

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.—One result of this grand struggle for freedom and independence is the more than usual and increasing interest with which the people of the South regard the Indian Territory. The country comprising the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole nations, is the most beautiful and productive region east of the Rocky mountains, and will make one of the richest and most important States in the Confederacy. Abounding in inexhaustible mines of copper, lead and other valuable minerals, the numerous salines and plains of salt alone sufficient to supply the world, with a soil of unsurpassed fertility, make it a prize well worth contending for. The Northern Government appreciates the importance of this territory, and the Southern Government is not blind to her interest therein.

We are glad to learn that Maj. Bundinot has arrived with authority from the Secretary of War to raise an additional force for the Indian country, and for which volunteers from the States contiguous to the Territory will be welcomed. We suppose Col. Stand Watie will command the force when organized. Let the Cherokee nation, through her legislative authority, give the places and privileges of her traitors, who followed the purjured Ross, to such volunteers from the States as may enlist in defense of the Nation, and such a force can soon be raised as will defy the most persistent efforts of the enemy to occupy that country. *Little Rock Democrat.*

THE CROPS.—An old farmer, who has been on a visit through the States of North and South Carolina, and also visited a good portion of Virginia, was in our city Wednesday morning, and gave a most enthusiastic account of the growing crops. The wheat crop, he says, is particularly fine, and farmers with whom he conversed were sanguine of making from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre. The heads of the wheat are remarkably large and full. The corn, oats and rye crops, also, he says, will be uncommonly good. The old man was quite eloquent in giving his observations of the places through which he passed. He saw but one or two slight instances of rust, but nothing to affect the wheat, which was now too far advanced, and ready for harvesting.—*Charleston Courier.*

LATEST FROM SUFFOLK.—A gentleman who was in Suffolk on Thursday, reports that the Yankees are rapidly leaving that place, and that they speak of evacuating it entirely and burning it. Two steamers left Norfolk on Thursday, and more transports arrived there to carry away other regiments. This comes to us from such a source as entitles it to implicit credit.—*Petersburg Express, 26th.*

### WHICH IS MOST HUMILIATING, PEACE OR WAR?

From the New York Catholic Record, June 13.]

After more than two years of a fratricidal war, there are some in the North who are still not only in favor of its vigorous prosecution, but who denounce as traitors and secessionists all those who are bold enough to advocate peace as the only means left of preserving the Northern States from the horrors of a fired military despotism. These men insist that the war shall still go on, that taxes, and if need be, hundreds of thousands shall be added to the holocaust already offered up at the shrine of Abolitionism; that the press must be silenced; that liberty of speech must be suppressed; that all our constitutional guarantees must be held in abeyance until the South is thoroughly subdued. They are the last-dollar-in-the-treasury men, the firm supporters of the Administration, the advocates of a strong government, who allow no one to be right but themselves, and who insist that peace upon any other terms than the complete submission of the South would be humiliating and degrading to the North. They presume to have the honor of the country in their keeping, and from their judgment there must be no appeal.

Now, does any one imagine that these men are willing of themselves to make any sacrifices in support of their own policy? Who are they that talk to us in "this dictatorial, domineering style?" They are the officials of the Government, the shoddy contractors, the men who are making their profits out of all this lavish expenditure of blood and money. They are in favor of the war policy, because it adds to their ill-gotten gains. It is they who threaten us the adversities of peace with all the terrors of the Washington tyranny. It is they, and such as they, who talk of the disgrace and humiliation of entering into negotiations with "rebels in arms." But what greater humiliation and disgrace could befall a country than to be governed by such a set of imbeciles, such traitors to the Constitution, as the men in Washington? What could be more humiliating to a free people than the deprivation of their rights, than the occurrence of such acts as have been committed in the West by the military satraps, Burnside and Hascall? What could be more degrading than the position in which we have been placed before the world by the wretched minions and tools of a would-be irresponsible despotism? Are we so desirous of still greater humiliations than those which have befallen us? If we are, then let the war go on, let the conscripts be carried into operation without opposition. Let our brave and unjustly treated volunteers be slaughtered by tens of thousands, and their families starve at home for want of the pay to which they are fairly entitled, but which is withheld that contractors may not be kept waiting; let the citizens' last weapon against tyranny—the vote by ballot—be overthrown by the bayonet. Let all this be done if we are in favor of a prolongation of hostilities, but let us not be told that any peace could be more humiliating than a war carried on at such a fearful sacrifice to human liberty and the rights of American citizenship.

If multiplying the ranks at the national capital: look at the intrigues that are going on there against the sovereignty of the States, and against the perpetuity of free institutions! Read of the doings of the wretched cabal, and do not wonder that such men as Hooker and Burnside, and Hunter and Halleck are allowed to play their pranks before high Heaven. Look and estimate if you can the good character of the man who can tell his ribald jests while the country is bleeding at every pore. Look there and wonder not that the humiliation of the country is made the subject of a boast with this Secretary of State, who, claiming to be a freeman among freemen, coolly informed a foreign minister that by merely touching the bell at his right hand he could order the arrest of any citizen of the North. *Could he do that with a citizen of the South? No! for the dictatorship of the military despotism at Washington do not extend within the lines of the Confederate forces.*

This war must cease if we do not desire a still greater humiliation; this war must cease if we would preserve our free institutions; this war must cease if we would not be ground down to the earth by the burdens of an excessive taxation; and, finally, this war must cease if we would avoid civil strife and anarchy in our Northern States. AND IT WILL CEASE FROM SHEER NECESSITY.

The people have at last become aroused to a true sense of their danger. They now fully understand the character of the men who have driven the ship of State among the breakers. Their patience is exhausted, their forbearance gone, their confidence in the Administration at last fully and actively aroused. Upon whom, then, is the Government to rely for the means wherewith to continue this war? Is it on the men who exclaim against peace as humiliating? Is it on the Abolitionists, under the lead of such men as Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell Phillips, and Beecher, and Cheever? Is it, in a word, on the contractors and collectors, and Government officials generally, who are so sensitive with regard to the honor of the country? No, no; these are not the men who are ready to put themselves in jeopardy, so long as they can purchase exemption from the draft by the payment of three hundred dollars worth of green-backs. We appeal to you, mechanics and laborers, whose families are dependent upon your honest toil for support, if you are willing to sacrifice yourselves for the further enslavement of the white man, and the emancipation of a race whom President Lincoln has told you could not exist in the same community without injury to yourselves. Those anti-peace men talk to you of humiliation, while tens, aye hundreds, of thousands have been reduced by the loss of their protectors, to the bitter humiliation of destitution and poverty. What sacrifices have they made that they should oppose the re-establishment of peace? Ah! rather ask how much would they lose by the discontinuance of the war?

Yes, this war must cease for want of the means to carry it on. The conscription is already a failure, and any attempt to enforce it in the North may precipitate a revolution in which the administration will inevitably go down. There are at the present time hardly ten hundred thousand effective men in the field; the South is still invincible, still defiant; Hooker still leads the army of the Potomac; Burnside commands in the West, and Halleck and Stanton still rule the War Department; while over all presides the jocular and mirth-provoking Executive, with a new joke for every defeat, and a flow of *animal* spirits that no reverses or calamity can subdue. Who, then, talks of a further prolongation of the war? Are men to be stamped out of the earth? Will the citizens of the North submit to be driven the scamp to the shambles? Although the people have thus far submitted to great humiliation, we do not believe that they are prepared to yield their birthrights without a desperate struggle.

If the conscription is attempted to be enforced, the flames of a civil war will be unkindled within the Northern States. The Administration may think that it will be easy to suppress a popular uprising by the aid of the army; but we tell them if they rely upon the army for the enslavement of their fellow-citizens, they will find that they are leaning upon a broken reed. The army are of the people and with the people, and the brave fellows who compose it cannot be converted into the tools of the despots at