Appeal.

ATLANTA, GA.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

THE ARMING OF NEGROES.

To judge them by their practices, it would really seem that the Yankees are determined to come out of the war not only humiliated by defeat but disgraced by their conduct. Supposing the negroes of the South to possess the instincts of brutes and the passions of savages, they have forced them from their owners and put arms into their hands with the hope and expectation that they would go forth to indiscriminate murder and slaughter. The infamy and heinousness of this procedure have not yet appeared in their full enormity, nor will they until the angry passions of the civilized world will be prepared to pass an unbiased judgment upon the wickedness of a people who could be guilty of so hellish a crime.

Even the people of the South themselves, absorbed as they are in the one great idea of self defense and self protection, have not stopped to consider or reflect upon this most atrocious feature of the war. Knowing the habits, instincts and ruling propensities of the negro, they have apprehended little or no danger from him even when degenerated and debased by his transformation into a Yankee soldier, and hence they have not thought deeply or pondered seriously upon the fiendish motives that prompted to the putting of arms into his hands. Judging the negro by their own base standard and blunted conceptions of morality, they fancied him a fitting instrument in their hands to do their bloody work. But it is a fact commendable to the negro, that he is capable of pollution and corruption by coming in contact with the Yankees. In their presence and under their teachings, he forgets both his moral duties and Christian principles to some extent, and, in many instances, falls as low in the scale of humanity as they themselves. This, however, is not universally the case, for hundreds and thousands of instances can be named where the negroes have quitted the Yankee lines in disgust, and returned to their masters, horrified at the bestiality, wickedness and degradation of their would-be liberators. From his long association with civilized white people, the negro has made considerable advances in the acquisition of a knowledge of religious truth, as well as correct ideas of moral principles and duties. He has no thirst for blood, is kind to helpless innocence, has proper ideas of economy, and hence entertains an aversion to wanton destruction and waste. He is therefore at first naturally shocked on beholding the burning of towns and villages, the maltreatment of women and children, and has to be unshocked and made to forget the moral training of his life before he can be brought to stand upon an equality on the same low level with the Yankee marauders. This is particularly the case when he finds his own hard and scanty earnings forcibly abstracted from his pockets by his new made friends. His ideas of the proper distinction to be drawn between mean and base are of course checked, and he does not at first comprehend either the justice or morality of the thing until he is taught to believe that it is right that he should do unto others what they have done unto him. Thus by degrees his nature and ideas are changed, he becomes vicious and degraded, and finds himself at last the debased equal of his Yankee co-laborer in sin and iniquity.

We regard this act of demoralizing and arming the negroes of the South as one of the basest acts in the long catalogue of crimes, for which the Northern people will one day be held to answer before an outraged civilization. For them, there is and can be no plea of justification, other than the fiendish passion of hate and a barbaric thirst for persecution and oppression. That the negroes have proved less vicious and more humane than they anticipated, will in no degree mitigate or lessen their guilt. That they have not proved savages is not their fault. Their motives will be looked into and scrutinized, and the calamities which they anticipated would result from the ravages of these sable armies, will be imputed to them as actual occurrences. It is the intent that constitutes guilt, and by their intentions as well as by their deeds committed, the Yankees will be judged by an impartial world.

THE ARMY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

According to the reports of the Northern journals, mentioned in our telegraph columns this evening, there is no longer any doubt but that Gen. EWELL, at the head of JACKSON's old corps, has entered Pennsylvania, and is now in that State for a more permanent purpose than to make a raid. That he contemplates occupation, subject to the result of battles, etc., is evident, for it will be seen he is already controlling the police regulations of the section occupied, and for the first time enforcing upon the people of the North a course of conduct very different from that prescribed by the officials of LINCOLN.

Chambersburg, where Gen. EWELL has established his headquarters for the present, is a flourishing town of about 7000 inhabitants. It is the capital of Franklin, the second grain growing county in the State—Lancaster only excelling it. It is situated 20 miles by rail north of Hagerstown, Md., 150 miles east of Pittsburg, by turnpike, 50 miles southwest of Harrisburg, and 150 miles west of Philadelphia by rail, and 80 northwest of Baltimore.

The country is filled with flouring mills and manufacturing establishments, and to the existence of an unusual large number of these in its vicinity, is the town indebted for its substantial prosperity. In occupying this point Gen. EWELL finds himself in the midst of supplies, such as no Confederate army ever fattened upon, all furnished to his hand by the enemy. The entire country is a rich valley, well watered, and our troops have occupied it just in season to enjoy its fruitfulness. They need not depend upon their rear for supplies.

☞ The Chattanooga's *Rebel* characterizes the Federal raid upon Dobbert as a farce. It is stated that fifteen hundred cavalry came up about nine o'clock, with six pieces of artillery. Capt. House, of the 21 Tennessee, met them with but twenty-eight picket men, and fought them for an hour from a defensible point. At last they brought their guns to bear upon him, when he withdrew without loss. They then proceeded to burn the depot, but were so frightened that they did nothing more, and hardly stayed to see this well done. We would prefer not being called upon to chronicle such "farces."

A BRAVE AUGUSTA BOY.—A letter to the Augusta *Chronicle* from Winchester, says Capt. Milledge, in command of the Milledge artillery, from Augusta, and a son of Colonel John Milledge, displayed distinguished gallantry in the attack on Winchester, and was the first to enter the Yankee works and tear down the Abolition flag.

☞ The Florida, Atlanta and Gulf railroad company has finished paying all its debts from earnings. On the 1st instant they amounted at remarkable rate, and was built on the credit paid for no stock.

Black Bro.

WE have on hand and in Broad Cloth, Matelle, are prepared to make up in the W. F.

jy34-1w

Home Kn.

WE have on hand a large lot, which we offer for sale.

FROM THE TENNESSEE FRONT.

We have nothing new to report from the Tennessee army. The telegraph has been silent the past two day; we have nothing from our correspondents; and even "passengers" failed to bring us the usual quantity of rumors last evening. We can only say that our army was ready for battle yesterday morning, and closely fronted by the enemy, and the position of affairs was such that a commencement of hostilities at any moment might be expected.

WHEELER, with his command, had reached the right of Gen. BRAGG's position. It is stated that in an encounter with the enemy, who were attempting to cut him off, he suffered some loss, but to what extent we have not learned. FORREST is on the left, watching the maneuvers of ROSECRANS. The quiet is indicative of the early occurrence of important events.

WHERE IS MORGAN?—A Louisville telegram of the 22d ult., announced that Morgan had crossed the Cumberland near Carthage, with a force of five thousand men. This is the latest record of his movements made by either side. We had cheering reports last night, by officers from the army direct, as to his late movements, but at present we can only say if our information is correct, Rosecrans will soon be looking after the safety of his base of supplies at Nashville.

☞ A letter from a member of the 1st Alabama regiment, from Port Hudson, and published in the Montgomery *Advertiser* of Tuesday, dated the 10th of June, says the garrison is in high spirits, and that they have provisions enough to last them five or six weeks longer. This will serve them until about the 20th inst. The losses of the garrison thus far, in all, is stated by the writer to be about four hundred.

COMMISSION HOUSE.—Messrs. Robert J. Lowry & Co., announce through our columns this evening, their readiness to serve the public as commission merchants, at their business house in Johnson's block, White's all street. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders or consignments.

☞ By request, the Knoxville *Register* withdraws the announcement of the name of Major H. S. Bradford as a candidate for Congress from the Memphis district, he having declined to oppose the nomination of the Winchester convention.

☞ A Memphis dispatch to the North, says: "Dr. Peters, who killed Van Dorn, is here. He denounces the card published in Mobile by Van Dorn's staff, relative to the affair, as a tissue of falsehoods, and is on his way South to stand his trial."

☞ The salt works and all the houses, except one, on James island, Florida, were destroyed by the enemy on the 15th inst.

Another Political Move in Tennessee.

The following card appears in the Nashville papers of the 20th ult., from which it will be seen that the Abolition traitors of Tennessee, under Johnson, Maynard, Brownlow, etc., will endeavor to get control of the State government, through the ballot-box. It is to be hoped that this pack of cort politicians may not be enabled, by the aid of Federal bayonets and a few sympathisers throughout the State, to accomplish their purposes. Their machinations must be watched:

As the time approaches for our biennial State election, it is proper that the friends of the Government should confer together in relation to it. We, therefore, respectfully suggest to those of our fellow-citizens who desire to maintain the State government in connection with the Federal Union as it stood prior to the rebellion and the war, to meet in convention by their delegates, at the capitol in Nashville, on Wednesday, 1st day of July next. We trust that a full representation will be present from every county in the State, as the business to be considered is of vital importance to the future welfare.

Horace Maynard, W. G. Brownlow, George J. Stubblefield, Manson M. Brien, Horace H. Harrison, Edward H. East, E. R. Glascock, Geo. W. Bridges, John S. Brien, W. Spence, Joseph S. Fowler.

Nashville, June 20th, 1863.

From the Army.

We take the following extacts from a letter written by a Confederate soldier to his brother in Richmond:

CAMP NEAR WILLIAMSPORT, MD., June 17, '63.

DEAR L——: After an awful trip up the valley—having driven the Yankees before us—we have once more crossed the Potomac, and are now again in Maryland.

The report has just come in that our division (Rodes') leaves here to-morrow morning for Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, and that we have to get horses and be mounted. If so, we will have a lively time of it. We are only seven miles from the Pennsylvania line now, and no doubt we will make some sort of a raid as will doubtless wake the Yankees up.

You have no idea how quick we crossed the mountains, or what amount of marching we have done since we left Fredericksburg. But we had to march fast, in order to support Jackson's cavalry, which are just ahead of us, and but a short distance behind the Yankees. I expect our present movements will turn out to be the grand'est affair of the kind ever set on foot. Your affectionate brother, A.

The Withdrawal from Shelbyville.

Various accounts come to us of the retreat from Shelbyville. From all that we can learn, it was not the most creditable piece of business of the war. The Yankees sent in a large force of regulars, mounted, who cut into our cavalry, under Wheeler, with astonishing activity, celerity and effect. The creeks were all swollen, the bridges destroyed, and other avenues of escape cut off. The consequences were very naturally the loss of many killed, wounded and captured. Some also are reported to have been drowned, but of the truth of this we cannot say. After a skirmish of the sharpest character, much confusion and casualty, darkness put an end alike to our disorder and the enemy's success. We hear that somebody was not as alert as usual.—*Chattanooga Rebel, July 2.*

THE SKIRMISH AT BUFFALO CREEK.—A subscriber, writing from Mount Pleasant, Glynn county, on business, adds: "We have just heard from St. Simons. Three of the Yankee raiders were shot dead, and one officer severely wounded in the skirmish on Buffalo creek, the day they attempted to burn the railroad bridge across that creek. There were but four men on our side in the skirmish, but they were behind trees, and must have taken deadly aim at the crowd of scoundrels on board the barge that went up to the bridge."—*Savannah News.*

☞ Our town has been the scene of some excitement for several days past, caused by the passage through of a large number of Yankees. In all about thirty-six hundred and seventy-eight prisoners captured at Winchester have passed through en route for the capital. Six hundred and twenty-seven of the 1st Rhode Island cavalry, captured in the late cavalry fight near Middleburg, have arrived, which swells the number of prisoners that have reached here in the last few days to forty-three hundred and five.—*Staunton Vindicator of Friday.*

BURNING OF ROCKVILLE.—A private letter from a member of the Rebel Troop, states that the enemy, last week, landed and set fire to Rockville. Among the places said to have been consumed was the elegant summer residence of Hon. John Townsend, known as Bleak Hall. The enemy was met by the pickets of the Rebel Troop, and some skirmishing took place before the latter retired, with what result was not stated.—*Charleston Courier.*

FAIR PRICE FOR NEGROES.—A family of seven negroes, consisting of a man, aged 35, his wife, aged 32, and five children, the oldest 9 and the youngest 5 years old, sold here Saturday morning at auction for $8 520—an average of over $1 245 each.—*Lynchburg Republican, 29th.*

☞ At the request of Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, Com. Stockton, who was appointed a Major-General last winter, has consented to take command of the division of the State soldiers which is being raised to assist in the defence of Pennsylvania.

From New York.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of Thursday last, publishes the following letter to a gentleman in Montgomery, and says it is from one of the most prominent citizens of New York:

NEW YORK, June 16, 1863.—The raid into Pennsylvania is a glorious one, and there is nothing to hinder pushing to Philadelphia. The Dutchmen are "scared" and think that the day of judgment is fast coming. Twenty thousand good infantry can whip one hundred thousand raw militia, or more. The larger the number of the militia the less likely to succeed. The Confederate navy is doing a good work, and the insurance offices have lost a "pile." Give Capt. Semmes a war vessel, and the powder will fly. Can I be of any service to you or your friends. Let me know in what way. I can raise a regiment among my own acquaintances and employes to aid the good Southern cause. W.

Brigadier-General Pegram.

This gallant cavalry commander, in the temporary absence of Gen. Buckner, has command of this department. The work of preparing for the efficient defense of East Tennessee, will lose nothing by the incumbency of the office. He is not only a brave and experienced, though youthful officer, but he is a skillful engineer, and his cavalry expeditions through these regions have enabled his practical eye to acquire such a thorough knowledge of the topography of the country, as cannot fail to make his services in this department in the highest degree important to its ultimate safety. His brigade, meanwhile, getting into condition for the most active and efficient service.—*Knoxville Register.*

Cheering from Vicksburg.

We have intelligence brought by a distinguished gentleman recently from Johnston's headquarters, that Gen. Johnston has organized a large and admirably disciplined army, and is in condition to make an effective demonstration. His cavalry horses, of which he was very deficient at first, have been supplied by the people of Mississippi, who have very generally sent up their carriage horses, and they are the finest horses in our whole army. He informed the feeling, both among the army and people, as buoyant and confident. He had reason to believe that the fate of Vicksburg would be decided within a very few days.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

A TORY RAID.—On Wednesday night of last week, a band of some twenty-five Tory bushwhackers, infesting the mountains along the southern border of this county, came into Denton's Valley on a marauding expedition, and committed depredations upon the quiet and inoffensive citizens of that retired and isolated locality. They first visited the house of Mr. David Marks, from whom they took $900 and all the clothing of his family. They also robbed Mr. John Stevens of $500 in money and all the clothing of his family. They served Mr. David C. Denton in the same way, taking $100 from him, besides clothing. The next night they returned and attempted to burn the house of Mr. Marks.

We have heard for some time that the range of mountains was infested by deserters and renegades, but we had no idea they contemplated anything farther than to keep out of the army. Those who visited the Valley, however, were all strangers and from a distance, else some one of them would have been recognized. We understand that a company of Indians are now in the mountains, and it will not take them long to catch or drive off the last bushwhacker and deserter there concealed.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

ADMIRAL FOOTE.—The New York *Herald* of the 29th inst. reports:

Up to a late hour this evening this noble and Christian officer gave no signs of recovery, and it was feared that his life was fast ebbing away. Several of his physicians have given him up. The greatest interest is manifested in his behalf by naval officers in general, many of whom inquire after his health almost hourly.

It is rumored that Capt. Rowan, now in command of the Roanoke, is spoken of as the man to fill Admiral Foote's place, should he not recover sufficiently to take command of the South Atlantic squadron. That Capt. Rowan is capable no one doubts; he is a good sailor, a go-ahead and wise officer, and has a large share of dash in his temperament.

ARRIVALS FROM NASSAU.—The Confederate steamers Alice and Pamlico arrived at Charleston, the former on Saturday, and the latter on Sunday morning, from Nassau—the former having left on the 24th and the latter on the 25th instant.

The steamer Antonica, Kate, Atlantic, Ella and Annie and Raccoon have all reached Nassau safely. The steamship General Beauregard was at last accounts ashore, about 34 miles east-southeast from Nassau, in British waters, but it is said that she will be got off. Nothing had been heard at Nassau of the Victory, and a report of her capture had gained circulation. Many suppose, however, that she has gone to Bermuda instead of Nassau.—*Savannah News.*

MORE OF THE RAIDERS CAUGHT.—Twenty-six Federal raiders, mostly "poor, puny, ignorant renegades—and traitors misguided and deceived by men who ought to have instructed them in the duties of patriotism, but who, afterward, themselves slipped the halter of their treason and left these, their blind and ignorant followers, to grow and harden into incorrigible traitors," were delivered to the provost marshal in this place yesterday morning. They were captured by Lieut. Col. Gillespie's command, Ashby's cavalry.

On Sunday a lot of Federal prisoners, among whom was one captain, were sent to this place from London, by that unlisting and indefatigable officer, Col. Rucker.—*Knoxville Register, 30th.*

☞ We learn that a certain steamboat captain, name not known, left Memphis some weeks since, came to Canton, learned all he could about Gen. Johnston's army, returned to North Mississippi, on his way to Memphis, was captured and detained for a few days, and then permitted to go at large. He returned to Memphis in a few days afterwards, and it was boasted there that he had earned and received sixty thousand dollars for his services. If the above is true, it shows a sad looseness in the management of our affairs. We cannot be too cautious in guarding against spies. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."—*Mississippian.*

TRYING AGAIN.—Some few days since a skillful blockader succeeded in running into one of the creeks on the Rappahannock a small vessel laden with salt, sugar, coffee, and whisky, and other articles, most of which were run inland and secured. The whisky, seventy barrels, being unhandy, was stored in a barn, and in a day or two thereafter, fell into the hands of the Yankee thieves, which, together with the vessel, was destroyed. The next day the blockader disposed of his goods, and immediately started North to procure another vessel and make another run.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

ET CETERA.—Gen. Lee, in one of his laconic dispatches, announced that our army had taken Winchester, its artillery, etc. The community was pleased to know what was the "etc." It now appears that it was only the taking of five thousand Yankee prisoners, which has become so common an occurrence that it is only deemed worthy an "et cetera." We trust that Gen. Lee will go ahead, take a few mere towns, guns, commissary stores, and the whole of Hooker's "etc."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE RAIDERS' PAROLES NOT RECOGNIZED. The attention of officers and soldiers captured and paroled by the Abolition forces under Saunders, in their late raids through East Tennessee, is called to general orders No 63, published in another column. It will be seen that the Government at Richmond does not recognize their paroles, and they are, therefore, ordered by Gen. Buckner to report at once to their respective commands.—*Knoxville Register, 30th.*

DROWNED.—We are informed by a gentleman who assisted in burying the second corpse, that as the Federal raiders came into East Tennessee, in fording at Esquire Montgomery's ferry, on Clinch river, some fifteen of them were drowned. No halt was made by the Yankees to look after their missing comrades. Five of the bodies were recovered from the river and buried by our soldiers and loyal citizens.—*Knoxville Register, 30th.*

PAROLED.—Adjutant C. W. Woods, of the 21 Arkansas (Confederate) cavalry, who was taken prisoner near Murfreesboro early in the spring, and who has ever since been confined in the prison hospital at Nashville, was, on Wednesday, paroled by Gen. Granger, to report at once to the post commandant at Lebanon, Kentucky, and at such times thereafter as the post commandant shall order.—*Louisville Journal, 19th.*

☞ The Nashville papers of the 23d deny that Morgan had crossed the Cumberland, captured and burnt a train on the Louisville road, or that he had taken the town of Gallatin.

The Confederates as Invaders.

From the Augusta Chronicle.]

We observe that great exception is taken in some quarters to the deportment of our armies since entering the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The complaint which we hear, is that the mode of warfare is too "rose colored;" that our soldiers are not subjecting to indiscriminate destruction all property, whether public or private, to which they can have access; and that their path is not everywhere marked by weeping women and houseless children, by smoking ruins and blackened fields. "Burn, plunder, destroy," is the cry; "carry home the war in awful vengeance to the hearthstones of our enemy." We must confess that our natural instincts prompt us to join in the fiercest maledictions which any of our contemporaries have uttered. Our implacable foe has visited upon our people the horrors of war in such unpitying fury, has spread such terror and desolation over so many portions of our Confederacy; has shown himself, on so many occasions, so utterly regardless of every principle of civilized warfare, that we are strongly tempted to measure unto them as they have meted out unto us. Sober second thought, however, suggests that the course which our Government is pursuing is, considering all the circumstances, the best. We have no doubt that the developments of the future will abundantly vindicate the wisdom of their policy.

Should we proceed to insult and to distress helpless females, to eject from their homes young and unoffending children, and to destroy private property out of a purely wanton malignity, we should indeed be repaying the enemy in kind—should be visiting upon him the retribution which his outrages demand. But we should be violating all rules of civilized warfare, should be pursuing a system of which we have so justly complained in our enemy, and which has excited the condemnation of enlightened nations everywhere. Where two parties are engaged in hostilities that belligerent who disdains all cruelty, save that which a stern military necessity renders imperative, possesses undoubtedly a great advantage over those who resort to practices which are abhorrent to all the instincts of humanity.

Another objection to the policy which some have urged upon the Government, is the pernicious influence which such measures must exert upon our soldiers. It is well known that an army may be so demoralized by permission to pillage and burn, as to become an easy prey to the enemy. The efficiency of the army depends largely upon its discipline—upon the *esprit du corps* which pervades it. Let these be preserved in proper vigor and you have done much (other things being equal) to render it invincible. But few things are more prejudicial to both of these prime requisites of success than a too early or too indiscriminate application of the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils." We believe that if General Lee should surrender his army to the work, now so earnestly recommended in several quarters, it would remit them to excesses which must fearfully impair the power which both are now wielding.

Another objection to the course urged by these advisers is that it would greatly exasperate the feelings of our enemies. The time has gone by when the "North was a unit for the war." When such large assemblages are demanding a cessation of hostilities all over the country, when such speeches as we have recently heard from Mr. Wood in the East and Mr. Pugh in the West are received with the greatest applause by listening thousands, there is evidently no longer a "united North" on the question of crushing out the South. We believe that an invasion of the country conducted on such principles as these which our Generals have thus far developed, will strengthen the peace feeling and render the odious despotism at Washington still more hateful. A different course might rouse to a more burning hatred, if possible, the anger of those whose voice is, and has ever been for war, whilst it would alienate the peace party, or at least counteract everything which they can do.

We do not say that the course of our armies should be wholly unmarked by desolation. Our generals are already destroying all public property and everything by which our enemy can damage us. This is justified by all the rules of warfare. If manufactories are burnt, provisions, clothing, horses seized, railroads broken up and bridges destroyed—if everything which contributes to the support of the arm which is aplited to crush us is struck down, this would be justified by every reasonable man even in the ranks of our enemies. This is now, we believe, all that our army thinks it necessary to do. What the future may demand cannot now be foreseen.

The Confederates in Maryland.

A letter from a Confederate soldier, dated Williamsport, Maryland, the 17th ult., gives the following account of the crossing into Maryland:

We tarried at Martinsburg only long enough to gather our spoils, and from there came to this place, arriving here night before last. Martinsburg is strong for the old Union, and several Yankees were found concealed in the house, even after the owners had sworn that none were there. All that part of Virginia, I fear, with but very few exceptions, is unsound to the core.

But of all the sights I have ever seen, none can compare with this little town. On crossing the Potomac, and entering the place, I was at the very head of the column. Not a soul, save a few boys and scattering Confederate soldiers, graced the scene. All the stores and every house was closed, and every window, and even curtain was down, as if the sight of a rebel could not be tolerated. On advancing farther into the town, a few faces (women's curiosity) occasionally protruded from a window, and groups of men could be seen gathered on the street corners. At one corner about half a dozen young girls were collected, who waved their handkerchiefs quite bravely and cheered us. This we have named Secession corner. I cut the buttons from my coat to give to these girls, for which I hoped to get in return breakfasts, dinners and suppers. But generally the women looked very grim, as if hesitating between a laugh and a cry, and the men looked serious, and were as mute as blocks of granite. All betrayed an evident fear. After dark I went to town from our encampment, and saw a good many ladies on the streets. All declared their sympathy with the South, but said they were afraid to make manifest their preference, as their name would be reported whenever the Yankees returned. But the men remained silent.

Little, however, did we care for those things, and yesterday Gen. Rhodes opened all of the stores, and made the proprietors sell to soldiers for Confederate money. Of course articles of every description were immediately advanced—coffee, for instance, at fifty cents per pound, and every other article in like proportion; but no greater extortion was allowed.

In the evening, all the men and officers, save the staff officers, were ordered out of town, and the Government impressed everything it wanted, paying in Confederate money, and if that was refused paying none at all.

The merchants had concealed their goods in every conceivable place, but a rigid search soon brought them to light. The people say nothing to all this, but you can see that they sell with a very bad grace.

By a despatch received from Gen. Ewell last night, we hear of the capture of Winchester, with a great many spoils. Milroy deserted his army, and, coward like, escaped through Berryville, accompanied by forty cavalry as an escort. His men are scattered all over the country.

It is reported here, this morning, that Milroy has been captured, but the report needs confirmation.

Gen. Ewell will probably join us to-day or to-morrow, and future movements will depend upon circumstances.

Our cavalry, under Gen. Jenkins, is already in Pennsylvania, and we are only twelve miles from the State line, and three days' march from Harrisburg. Gen. Ewell has men enough to whip any fifty thousand militia the enemy can put before us. Our army is splendidly equipped. Of artillery there is no end, the enemy having left as many in our hands as we know what to do with, and a large amount of ammunition of all kinds.

Yankee Malignity and Duplicity.

From the Knoxville Register.]

We have learned long since to put no trust or confidence in the speech or professions of Yankees or their sympathies, and therefore we are never deceived by them.

During the late Yankee raid through East Tennessee, the renegade tories who were with them were very industrious to impress the inhabitants below Knoxville with the belief that they would not molest private citizens or their property. This was a mere piece of hypocrisy on their part, and they abstained from much violence until after they had passed this place, for fear if they were guilty of any atrocities they might rouse the citizens to fire on them. After they left here, at Strawberry Plains and at Mossy creek, when near the termination of their march, they burned houses and destroyed large quantities of private property, besides stealing horses and negroes. While at this place they made every effort to give practical proof of their malignity against this town. Besides shelling the town, they threw or fired liquid fire into it to indiscriminately burn private as well as public buildings. Several of these combustibles have been picked up in the yards and streets of the place nearly a mile from the position of the enemy. They are made of some dark substance enclosed in very thick paper, making a roll about an inch and a half in circumference, and one we saw was about 15 inches long. There is a fuse and common powder at one end. The principal ingredient is not inflammable, but when set on fire it burns with a white flame and liquifies a heavy material which looks very much like melted iron. An inch or two of the combustible would burn through a plank an inch thick. Its rotundity would prevent it probably from laying on the roof of a house long enough to set it on fire, unless the roof was flat or the weather very dry. We heard of none of them that took fire, though such may have been the case.

This was a petty, impotent and cowardly attempt to destroy the town by fire, but exemplifies the malignity by which the Yankees and tories are actuated in carrying on the war. No Goth or Vandal ever practiced greater barbarities or atrocities than they.

Foreign Gossip.

The ex-royal family of France is living quietly in England. The venerable ex-Queen Marie Amelia, who with the Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Nemors, and other members of the Orleans family, has been staying at the hotel at St. Leonard's on sea, returned to Claremont last month. The Queen was looking remarkably well, considering her venerable age, and all the family have derived much benefit from their sojourn on the south coast. While at St. Leonard's an interesting event took place—the betrothal of the Duke de Chartres, second son of the late Duke d'Orleans, to the Princess Francois d'Orleans, daughter of the Princess de Joinville.

In the princely train which followed the Prince of Wales and his betrothed to the altar, the curious spectator might, and probably did, observe several little Highlanders, kilted and plaided, and plumed and belted after the most approved Caledonian standard. Inquiry has been stimulated as to why the little Prince William of Prussia appeared in this alien garb. The Augsburg *Gazette* gives the reason: Princes Leopold and Arthur, of England, learning that their toddling little Prussian nephew was to be accoutered in military uniform, with helmet and epaulets, while they were to enact the comparatively insignificant roles of civilians, suddenly grew off with envy. A few hours before the ceremony it was discovered that the tails had been shorn from the martial coat in which the scion of the house of Brandenburg was to have been invested, and he consequently had to appear as a demure Camerotian, with bare knees and a long cock's feather in his cap.

The Pope's health is again represented to be declining; the story of his election (which is not generally known) has recently appeared in the papers here. Wish the conclave of 1846 had, at no one thought of Cardinal Mastai, the prominent candidates were Cardinals Matthieu and Acton; their adherents secretly determined to throw their votes on Cardinal Mastai, with a view of bringing out all candidates; in the manœuvres of voting, Cardinal Mastai accidentally received a majority of two votes, and became Pope.

Prince Napoleon, in order to make his visit to Egypt as acceptable as possible to the Sultan, ordered an Oriental costume. The dress is described as very magnificent. The slightest attention has been paid to the choice and assortment of colors, and the first chamberlains in Paris has been occupied for weeks in the embroidery of the robe, which, made of the richest satin damask ever produced by the looms of Lyons, is covered by a raised pattern in gold in various tints worked by hand.

The Turin correspondent of the London *News* says: "The news of Garibaldi is more favorable, though not so as to justify the promises of some enthusiasts, who wish to invade Venetia, and who declare that the Dictator himself will lead the expedition in person. The Government is attentively watching events, because it knows that republicans and reactionary agents are trying to disturb the beneficial tranquillity which affords Italy the only means of consolidating her new kingdom."

Erlanger, the contractor for the Confederate loan, was, a few years since, only a small broker for the negotiation of bills of exchange at Frankfort, on the Maine. The Princes of Tour and Taxis, who used to perform the postal dilligence service in Germany, and amassed a large fortune, finding him clever, assisted him, and now we find him negotiating loans. Erlanger's profit on the transaction is rumored to be at least a quarter of a million.

During the preparations for the royal wedding at Windsor Castle, some of the artisans employed suddenly struck for higher wages, and for a time it appeared as if the honeymoon day of the prince and princess would be rendered comparatively doubtful by unfinished scaffolding, roofless marquees, unfloored saloons, and other evidences of interrupted labor. The terms of the disaffected workmen were finally conceded to.

The Hon. Mrs. F. Sitmer, the newly appointed bed-chamber woman to the Princess of Wales, is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, and is the subject of Landseer's picture, "The Bath." Her brother, Sir W. Peel, disinherited her because she married a Roman Catholic. Sir Robert left his daughters only £10,000 a piece, to prevent them from becoming game for "fortune-hunters."

An engraver and a lithographic printer have recently been brought to trial in Scotland, England, for counterfeiting United States treasury notes. Thirty thousand dollars in $10 notes were found in their possession. Their detection was brought about by the curiosity of an apprentice, whose suspicion was aroused by the precautions taken by his employer against observation.

The city of Lyons has sent its twelfth contribution of Peter's pence to Rome, consisting of 2,957,000 francs.

There is now an unbroken line of telegraphic communication from Paris to Omskin, Siberia, on the frontier of China. Merchants address their telegrams to the Russian embassy at Pekin, which sends them to the merchant's correspondent. The price is $7.80 for a telegram of twenty words.

An eccentric philosopher at Bombay proposes the lighting of his city by gas manufactured from dead Hindoos. He says each body would yield 200 cubic feet of gas—stout ones would yield much more. Now 8 rupees (12s.) per 1000 cubic feet would be a moderate charge; therefore in a monetary point of view merely the scheme would pay.

Hydrophobia Cured after the Disease was Fully Developed.

The Brooklyn (New York) papers mention the following remarkable cure of a shipwright, named Oscar Burch, who was bitten April 18th, by a mad dog, hydrophobia manifesting itself on the Sunday following. He was most violent and rabid during each successive attack of the disease. What followed is thus narrated:

On Monday morning, the 18th instant, Dr. Louis Bauer, the health officer of the city, took entire charge of the case, and, actuated by the theory that the poison had expended its virulence upon the spinal cord, as it always does, having caused inflammation of that organ, directed his attention upon it. Without administering a grain of medicine, he ordered a thorough (wet) cupping to the posterior part of the head and along the spine, following it up with ice applications to the same extent. The patient, of course, had to lay on his stomach, and was well secured by mechanical constraint, during this treatment, which was continued unabated, without interruption, for three successive days and nights. The patient was protected against any return of paroxysm. His pulse and breathing became quiet, the pains gradually left him, and isolated muscular twitching became likewise extinct.

Since Saturday last no outward symptom has disturbed the steady progress of recovery, and on Wednesday last the patient was discharged from medical treatment, apparently in the best state of health.

The case has naturally created much interest throughout the city, and the results of the treatment have been looked for with more than ordinary anxiety. It must be added that in some points the case differs from the ordinary experience, as we understand the shortest period heretofore observed between the inoculation of the hydrophobic poisons and the manifestation of the disease has been several days, whereas the present commenced forty-eight hours after the bite.

Inasmuch, however, as the Burch case has been seen by quite a number of reliable persons and by highly competent physicians, objections to its reality on the ground of time, can scarcely be permitted. It is yet questionable whether the treatment resorted to in this case by Dr. Bauer, will be as efficacious in its results in similar cases. At any rate, this method will commend itself to the attention of the profession and the public at large, and future trials must decide its unfailing reliability.

Our Navy.

From the Lynchburg Republican.]

The important movements of great armies on land, and the settled conviction in the public mind that without a navy we had no reason to look to any results, has caused the good people of the Confederate States to lose sight of the immense damage which our few armed vessels have inflicted upon the enemy. Leaving out of the account the first privateer which sailed from Charleston, (which the Yankees called a pirate, and captured her with her crew, sentencing the latter with the officers to an ignominious death by hanging, and afterward released them upon a threat of retaliation by our Government,) we come to the Sumter, the first vessel under Confederate naval officers regularly commissioned. The performances of this vessel gave so much notoriety to her under Capt. Raphael Semmes, that the whole world is familiar with her deeds, and the damage done to the enemy's commerce is counted by millions. Hemmed in in the port of Gibralter by a Federal cruiser, she was eventually sold, and Capt. Semmes took charge of the Alabama, a more powerful vessel, with guns of a larger caliber, and so great is the havoc she has committed upon the enemy that at one time every available vessel from his navy was put in pursuit of her. Semmes' name is now a terror to the enemy. Ubiquitous as the "Flying Dutchman," he is in one latitude to-day burning and overhauling Yankee skippers, and the next day is in another, performing the same good work. The Florida next makes her appearance and goes through the same routine, then the Virginia, the Georgia, the South river, the Clarence, the Falconer, the Tacony. The Clarence lately captured six prizes off the mouth of the Chesapeake, among them the clipper barque Tacony, which she at once transferred into an armed cruiser, and directly off the mouth of the Delaware she commenced her career by making captures of Yankee skippers.

Our navy is small but very efficient, and it is not our policy at this time to meet the enemy's cruisers in sea fight—the object at present not being glory, but as much damage as can be done to their commercial marine. We doubt not, however, that in a sea fight our prestige would be established there as it is on land for superiority over the enemy. In the few naval fights we have had the results leave no room to doubt this assertion. Besides the vessels enumerated it is stated by the London *News* that Captain Semmes is about to change his flag from the Alabama and hoist it upon a more substantial but equally fast ship. She is a twenty-one gun iron screw steamer, of great speed and strength. We also have the gratifying intelligence that a most formidable vessel will soon be out from Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, with others that are or soon will be out from Liverpool, the Clyde and the Thames. Besides those enumerated we have several privateers—among them the Coquette, of which the Yankees have heard, since the Retribution and others, which are doing good service. The record of our infant navy will not be less glorious than that of the first navy which surprised the "old fogies" of Abolition England in the revolution. There will come a time when it will be part of the purpose of our navy to give battle to the Yankee vessels of war. That time has not come yet, but when it does, the striped bunting will collapse on sea as its prototype has on land.

Government Prices.

From the Knoxville Chronicle.]

It has been a source of annoyance and complaint with some honest-minded and patriotic citizens that the Government prices have been lower than the market value of produce and other articles purchased or impressed.

At one time we ourselves were persuaded that the complaint had some foundation in justice and sound policy; but the progress of events has taken that conceit out of us. We know nothing at the time mentioned, of the resources of speculators and their prices. Many a man, all fingers at least, have, like ourselves, become wiser, though it may be sadder man now. And if our Government had adopted the policy, or rather impolicy, of paying "market," that is to say speculator's prices, and thus entered into a sort of conspiracy with the said speculators against the buyers and itself, many of us would have been sadder still if not wiser. In fact, such a procedure would have been the most egregious folly, and must have proved ruinous both to the Government and people. For six prices to-day high as the Government might, to-morrow, aye to-night, the "market," i. e. speculators' prices, would be so far as ever above those of the Government. And there would be no limit to the rising progression, absolutely none. If John Smith enters into competition with me in bidding for a horse or a hundred pounds of bacon, there must be an end to the auctioneer's roll of prices; for Smith's pocket has a bottom to it as well as mine. But the Government makes its own pocket or promises to pay just as long as it will; and just so long as it, as a buyer can afford to *offer* prices, just so long the seller can afford to *ask* them. And where is an end to the bidding? Why, in time's of necessity like these, had our Government yielded to the clamor for "market prices," the speculators as a class, useful enough in their way, would have been able to buy us all, houses, lots, wives, children, Government, and all, like Pharaoh did the Egyptians in times of famine.

The question is not whether the producer should receive a fair and adequate remuneration for his labor or skill—that is admitted—but whether the Government, the largest and best bidder, shall be operate with Shylocks and extortioners, in advancing prices and "fixing market values" beyond all endurance, the end being individual and national bankruptcy.

Siege of Missolonghi.

It was the 16th of April, 1825, when Radschid Pacha commenced the memorable siege of Missolonghi, which lasted twelve months; and although it ended in the fall of the town, the heroic resistance of the gallant band who held it, their extreme sufferings from hunger, thirst, and the constant assaults of the entire force of the Ottoman Empire, laid the foundation of Greek independence. By drawing the whole force of the enemy upon themselves, its heroic garrison allowed the nation to remain undisturbed in other quarters. By holding out so long, and with such resolute perseverance they not only inflicted a loss on the enemy greater than they themselves experienced, but superior to the whole garrison of