Daily Appeal.

ATLANTA, GA.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7.

CHANGE OF DATES.

We ask public attention to the change which we have found it necessary to make in our terms of subscription and advertising. This advance in price has been necessitated by the increase in the price of white paper, as well as by the advance in the cost of everything incidental to newspaper publication. In making this change we have been as moderate as the necessities of the case would admit, and we know not how long it may be before another change in our figures shall be forced upon us.

These prices have been agreed upon by the entire city press, and we doubt not will prove entirely acceptable to all who wish to preserve, in its proper vigor and vitality, the journalism of the South.

HELP-RELIANCE.

With remarkable unanimity the press of the country, as well as the best thinkers among the public at large, have ceased to place any hope upon external aid in the great struggle for our independence. This is wise, and could such an impression have been fastened upon our people at the outset of the war, far better would it have been for the cause and the country. Two years of experience have taught us that our only hope of deliverance consists in putting our own shoulders to the wheel.

King Cotton failed us early in the action, and by consequence, we have, since that period, had no well-grounded hope of reliance upon the favorable intervention of European powers. The war has taught us new lessons in kingcraft and diplomatic trickery. We have got a deeper insight into the motives and ideas that control European statesmanship, than we hitherto enjoyed. We now know, whatever we may have heretofore thought, that the rulers of that country care very little for us, one way or the other. It delights them to see the people of America engaged in the delectable pastime of cutting each other's throats, and there is not the least probability that they will do anything to put an end to such sport. So far from such being the case, they are furnishing both sides with the means of keeping up the strife.

In doing all they can to prolong the contest, in this murderous war, the monarchs of Europe behold a death blow given to Republican Government, which they hope to see thoroughly accomplished before it shall be brought to a close. When the North is bankrupted, and the South exhausted, they may step in and settle the quarrel to suit themselves.

We as a people, have been slow to learn these lessons in European policy, but it is not too late to profit by them. They teach us the necessity of falling back upon our resources with the greater energy, and of working out our own salvation. A prompt obedience to the calls of President DAVIS and General LEE is the only alternative left us. The people must rise up in their own defence, or their all is lost; not only country and fortune, but liberty, home and self-respect.

TENNESSEE WEAK.—The Richmond Examiner states that the guards in that city demand passports of officers distinguished by one, two or three-ply bars, and double or single stars. There is no distinction made between officers and privates. Unless they can produce the necessary passports to explain the nature of their presence in Richmond, they are ordered to report at headquarters immediately, on pain of arrest. This is right. The time is past for the shoulder straps of officers, as well as privates, to fall at the feet of Gen. Lee, backed by the proclamation of the President, invoking aliens in every army in arms, forthwith to quit the business to be done, and that immediately. The trumpet at Richmond not gather the dead with more energy than this official summons should the armies of the Confederacy to the work before them.

A The Metcalfe correspondent of the Mobile Register, says: Some of the large number of disabled troops who so hastily deserted their commands in the hour of need, have returned. I learn that a large majority of them will suffer the example, since the enemy have gone to the rear, to be unknown and their State is not lost to the cause, as they supposed. They, as a general rule, were picked up by the Yankees, and the accounts of captured rebels you see in the Northern papers, are based on this, for not a Tennessean left in the evacuation of Jackson.

A TRICK EXPOSED.—The Columbus Sun says: The rumor which has been put into circulation within the last few days relative to the destruction of the salt works at St. Andrew's Bay by the Yankees, we have reason to believe, is a trick of speculation—nothing more. A gentleman just from St. Andrew's bay, and upon whose statements we rely implicitly, called upon us yesterday, and states that when he left (and he had come directly from the place) there was no foundation whatever for such a rumor.

CONFEDERATES AT NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans *Era*, of the 31 instant, announces the arrival at Ship Island of Lieutenant Continental from St. Louis, with one hundred Confederate prisoners from St. Louis, most of whom were sick and wounded. Among them were Major-Gen. Sterling Price, Brig.-Gen. Edward Ivy, Major John O. Decaraz, Major J. F. Girardi, Capt. M. M. McDonald and Lieut. G. H. Feist. But few remained at Vicksburg, and these it was impossible to remove.

☞ A Mr. C. A. Cloud proposes to aid the Government in feeding the armies, by offering to be one of one, ten or twenty thousand farmers who place his people on short allowances of meat and give Hammary or salt to the Government. Wer twenty per cent. beside, one thousand pounds of beef, and one hundred bushels of wheat. His appeals to the patriotism of the South to come to the aid of the Government and help to feed our brave soldiers.

☞ The *Relief* of yesterday says: Mr. Andrew Ewing, brother of Lieutenant-Col. Wm. Ewing, late of McNairy's battalion, reached Nashville yesterday from Middle Tennessee. He reports that Rosecrans no longer commands the army of Tennessee, and that he has gone to Virginia. We did not learn the name of his successor, but surmise that Grant will be immediately called to that position.

☞ Two negroes were arrested in New Orleans, on the 21 inst., for using seditious language against the United States, and insulting Yankee soldiers. Another starved to death—falling dead when asking for a drink of water.

☞ The Chattanooga *Rebel* mentions a rumor of the death of Andrew W. Vauleer, an influential union-spirited citizen of Nashville. He was one of the wealthiest capitalists of Tennessee.

☞ Mrs. Gen. (Stonewall) T. J. Jackson and her little daughter have been constituted life members of the Missionary society of the Methodist church.

THE ARTILLERY AT PORT HUDSON.

The country will be satisfied to learn the efficiency of heavy artillery in our works at Port Hudson. A Confederate officer gives the New Orleans *True Delta* a statement of the number and character of the guns. At first most of the guns that arrived were old-fashioned columbiads. There were a couple of 42-pounders, a couple of 32-pounders and a couple of 24-pounders, all smooth bore, with one 8-inch seacoast howitzer. None of them had breech sights, and they were but a poor armament for a place that was to be cannonaded by over 100 guns of the most improved make. Then came a couple of Parrott guns, a 30 and a 20-pounder, which had been captured in Virginia, one of them a present to MILES' legion from President DAVIS, but they were of the earliest pattern. A rifled 32-pounder and some rifled 24-pounders came afterward, and finally, one 10-inch and one 8-inch columbiad. At the time of the investment of the place there were but nineteen heavy guns at Port Hudson, classified as follows: 10 inch columbiads, 2; 8-inch columbiad, 1; 8-inch howitzer, 1; rifled 32-pounder, 1; rifled 24 pounders, 5; 32-pounder Parrott, 1; 1 20-pounder Parrott; smooth-bore 42s, 32s and 24s, 9 each, and one 12-pounder rifled piece—giving a weight of metal of 770 pounds, not equal to a single broadside of the Hartford, Richmond or Mississippi.

☞ It will be seen that a court of inquiry is ordered to investigate events connected with the late operations in Gen. Pemberton's late department. We would suggest that as we will soon have the facts upon which to make up an opinion, we forbear discussion until they are obtained.

☞ The Mobile *Tribune* states that General Banks refused to parole the Confederate officers taken at Port Hudson. He made an exception in favor of General Gardner, but that gallant officer refused it, unless the same favor were extended to his officers taken in command.

Operations Against Charleston.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says of the assault on Battery Wagner:

The colored troops fought were badly cut up in the assault on Fort Wagner. The 54th Massachusetts, (colored), I am informed, lost all its officers except one captain and eight lieutenants. It was an awful slaughter. I have neither time nor inclination to give details.

The duty of the troops both on this island and on Seabrook Island has been very severe, and a large number are on the sick list.

The Boston *Transcript* has the following information concerning the works on Morris Island, derived from Col. J. H. Jackson, of the 3d New Hampshire, who had arrived home:

Fort Wagner is a large and very strong work. Its its considers bomb-proof apartments it can shelter thousands of men. It was reinforced just before the Federal assault on the 18th.

The guns from Fort Sumter command much of Morris island, the shell from the fort passing over the Federal batteries, and nearly in the rear of our position. The rebels may yet discover that the possession of Wagner is not a necessary preliminary to the reduction of Sumter. Certain batteries on Morris island, where rifled guns of four miles range have been mounted, will soon, if they have not already, open fire with similar results in regard to Sumter, that were produced at Pulaski. A battery of three effective cannon, bearing upon Fort Sumter, is not more than a mile and a half from this stronghold.

When Fort Sumter is rendered powerless for mischief, Battery Bee, on Cummings' Point, will be speedily captured, and Fort Wagner falls as a matter of course. Notwithstanding the repulse of the 18th, the prospect of the ultimate reduction of the batteries protecting Charleston harbor is, therefore, good, and it is to be considered by all the officers engaged in the present movement against the cradle of secession.

Mexico as an Empire, and the United States.

The Petersburg *Express* presents a dilemma in which the Lincoln Government is involved, by the late occurrences in Mexico. It will be interesting, to note how the wily Seward will meet it:

We believe that Tom Corwin is still in that country—but the declaration by the Council of Notables in Mexico vaingloriously the Royal, to to which he was accorded, and allowing with it his mission. If the old Government had been universal, and the reported new one established in its place, then will Lincoln be reduced to a choice between two alternatives. Either he will be compelled to recognize the Imperial successor of President Juarez, whoever he may be, and thus gladiate a monarchy upon this continent—a monarchy, too, erected upon the ruins of that favorite Yankee, anti-European platform—the Monroe doctrine, or, by refusing to recognize it, incur the displeasure of France, and lay the foundation of an immediate quarrel with that power, which would quickly result in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and, what would be still worse for the Yankees, the loss of California, Oregon and the whole Pacific coast—for, in the event of a rupture between the United States and France, come when it will, after the change which Mexico has undergone, one of the inevitable consequences will be the reannexation of California to Mexico. And as England will pretty certainly be an ally of Louis Napoleon, she will help herself to the "whole of Oregon."

This is the picture of their future which the Yankees now have to contemplate. Such is the way that they are likely to be affected by the French conquest of Mexico. Will Lincoln recognize the imperial Government of Maximilian, or whoever may be elevated to the Mexican throne, and thereby keep up amicable relations, or rather avoid hostile ones with France—or, will he refuse recognition, and thus embroil himself with a Power that could and would inflict upon him a punishment little if any short of his total and irremievable destruction?

We shall await developments in this Mexican matter with a very lively interest. We are delighted to see how the Yankees are involved in perplexities and vexations about it. It is indeed a bitter pill that they have to swallow any way, whether recognition or non recognition.

From Memphis.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

MEMPHIS, July 27. (via Cairo, July 28).—We have a variety of reports from below, but there is nothing worth reading.

Richardson's guerilla bands are still depredating in West Tennessee, stealing all they want and conscripting every man they can find into his thieving army.

The authorities are preparing a list of those who have not taken the oath, and will make a levy of two hundred and fifty dollars on each person of wealth who has refused or failed.

To the Associated Press, North.]

MEMPHIS, July 27.—Buggles' forces in front of Corinth have fallen back. Scouts report that he was ordered to go to Georgia, but when he commanded the movement his men deserted in large numbers, and the order was countermanded. Chalmers is moving toward the Alabama line.

Billue, Jesse Ferrell, Wilson and others, are endeavoring to scour the country for conscripts to fill up the regiments.

Gen. Dodge is active and watches every move, and his forces are fully employed at all times. Scarcely a day passes that he does not strike the enemy at some point. The weather is cooler to-day.

Steamboat Explosion.

The steamer Robert Habersham, in the employment of the Government, was lying in the river opposite Scriven's ferry, about 11 o'clock this morning, when she exploded her boiler and sunk in a few minutes. The entire upper works were torn off and portions of the boiler went have passed through the hull, as she commenced filling immediately after the accident.

We regret to hear that the accident was productive of some loss of life and considerable injury to other parties on board. Three negroes, Rabit Hall, James, and another, are missing and supposed to be killed. Capt. Tom. Daniels, commander of the vessel, was badly scalded and injured in the back. Capt. Geo. Tilcomb, pilot, was also badly scalded. Capt. Blue, pilot, scalded slightly. D. Donahoo, engineer, scalded badly. John Tucker (colored) injured by fragments and scalded badly. Joe, belonging to Mrs. Fleetwood, scalded badly and injured in the head. Quash Tolly (colored) scalded badly.

The explosion was observed from the U. S. steamer Georgia, who promptly sent forward her boats and rescued all who were saved from the wreck.—*Savannah Republican, 4th.*

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE

From Our Own Correspondent.]

TULLAHOMA, TUESDAY, August 4, 1863.

Your remarks of Yesterday, on the restoration of Lieutenant-General Pemberton to the command of his corps in the army of Mississippi, are characterized by much good sense, and, I think, are conclusive of the question. The want of the confidence of the people and army in a general, like a general's disobedience of himself, or his overweening confidence, or superior opinion of the powers or abilities of his antagonist, if not the certain, is the usual presage of defeat. It was the calm confidence in himself and true appreciation of the enemy flowing from his good sense, and begetting the popular confidence at home, that made the Duke of Wellington the victor in every battle, distinguished him from his predecessors in the peninsula—Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard Neal, and Sir John Moore—and that made him, while calmly sitting on his horse, and examining with his glass, the enemy's lines and position on the morning of the battle of Waterloo, predict with the accuracy of prophecy Napoleon's defeat. I do not think Gen. Pemberton disloyal, save to himself is not promptly vacating a position to which he should know from his bitter experience he is not equal, and which he retains in face of the fact not concealed from him, that neither the people nor army have that confidence in him which, if not success, is an earnest of it. Patriotism in a cause like ours, if not self-respect, should cause a man to lay down a position, however fascinating to ambition, which has been the instrument of disaster to our cause, and the signal of disgrace to our arms. Gen. Pemberton, no doubt, did the best he knew how, but that best was not in proportion to his means, nor the best expectation of the country. While Gen. Pemberton's nationality is no objection to him per se, it is productive of, or rather a tender by two evils, that of making him dissatisfied—as it has happened in every similar case—to popular suspicion in advance, and that of having his integrity impeached in the event of failure.

The position, it must be admitted, is a painful one, and I can but sympathize with the subject of its embarrassment, when he has surrendered all else and followed as in all faithfulness through the "great tribulation" of war and sectional dismemberment.

The subject of the possession of the Mississippi river has been the subject of international embarrassment almost since the day that its great discoverer was buried beneath its turbid waters. It was the cause of perpetual intrigue and strife between England, France and Spain, when these powers were most interested by the ambition of territorial acquisition. It was the subject of much anxiety to the framers of the Constitution of the United States, as of much interest to our statesmen in their early negotiations with the mother country, and France and Spain. How much it embarrassed the early administrations of the Government is known to him who has read Elliott's Journal, or is familiar with the history of the intrigues of Wilkinson and Sebastian, and the schemes of Burr—the question of its possession not being finally disposed of until 1819, when by treaty negotiated by J. Q. Adams, on behalf of the United States and Don Onis, on behalf of Spain, all projects to anything to it by any foreign power, was relinquished by the cession of the Floridas. That the President of the Confederate States was fully aware of its importance, is known from his declaration in his speech at Jackson, that its possession was one of the two grand objects of the Yankees in this war, and knowing it, the wonder is, why it has not been the subject of greater administrative thought and more active and persevering exertion. Passing it as we did, and knowing its importance to be by no means secondary, why have the best military talents and science of the country, and all the energy and exertion of the Government been limited to the defense of Richmond, and the fortification and defense of the Atlantic coast. Why, instead of sending Lee, or Bragg, or Beauregard, or Johnston, to New Orleans, he sent a military *pedi mature*, a minor municipal functionary of New York city, who did not know which side to choose until after the battle of Manassas, and could be enchanted with nothing less than a major-general's commission. And surely, later, when Vicksburg and Port Hudson were selected as the available points of defense, was the department, with all the momentous responsibilities which its command implies, devolved upon an officer of inferior rank, and at best doubtful abilities until it was too late, or, if not too late, its command devolved upon a ranking officer coupled with the embarrassment of overlooking the operations of another department. Pemberton is more to be pitied than blamed in having a position forced upon him by the kind partiality of the President, to which he was not equal.

I see in the APPEAL of Tuesday, a rumor corrected to the Montgomery *Mail*, of the resignation of Maj.-General Price. While appreciating fully the character and meritorious services of Gen. Price, I can say I regret, considering the circumstances which have surrounded him for sometime past, his resignation. He had a brilliant opening in Missouri, and if he had been put in command of our forces in the West, when Missouri was annulled, I think he would have been a million goddess around which would have rallied the entire chivalry of a popular strength, which would have retained Missouri, at least the least of it, and greatly strengthened Arkansas and Texas. He was only inferior to Jackson in his ability to arouse the popular spirit, an ability not to be discountenanced generally, nor specially, when its value is known to those who know the enthusiastic and extemporaneous character of our Western people. His character, limited in this aspect, is one by no means contemptible, for it carries with it in a revolution, the source of which revolution is composed. Hence, though fighting in history as an conspirator, got possession of Rome twice by reason of it, and Cromwell was made, through it, one of the greatest military leaders and heroes of modern history. A government in a revolution should take into the policy of the Roman Catholic church, in not restraining its enthusiasm, but in using it, by organizing it and finding a place for it. Ignatius Loyola the soldier of Pamelona, when he turned priest, could not have filled the place of preaching before the Sublime Pontiff, or taken the sceptre of Bourbon or Maulean as grandee to Louis XIV; yet he founded the most extraordinary society which the world has seen, and which, perhaps, rescued the church itself from ruin. General Price, and others like him, might not fill military positions requiring a knowledge of engineering or skill in tactics, yet they might organize and command an army, which for combination of dash and bottom, like the Ironsides of Cromwell, would put the best trained circles to flight. Lieutenant O'Bryan, when challenged by the Frenchman to fight with swords, and he should kill the Frenchman, because his (O'Brien) did not know how to fence. The popular paroxysm of Paris has taken the city twice with any remonstrance, though protected by the regular army. Dalgetty allowed himself to be wounded by the Hippolitans because of his contempt for an enemy which had not studied tactics in the school of Gustavus Adolphus, and used unauthorized arms in the crossblow. So, planning in a time of revolution, the training in scientific tactics, is like requiring a man to study grammar before he should speak his mother tongue, "More men, but no more orders," was Jackson's shibboleth, though he was an autocratic. I could wish to see Gen. Price in his normal position, for I am sure he would do service service for the cause and country.

There is a rumor of the transfer of Reserves from the army of Tennessee to Virginia, it is thought.

Throughout yesterday and this morning I could hear nothing. The only thing gathered from a hasty glance—all that was allowed me—at a Nashville paper of late date was the rumored derangement of Emerson Etheridge.

ARMANTES.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

RICHMOND, August 2, 1863.

The weather is blazing hot, and scarce a leaf stirs on the trees in the slumberous quiet of the midsummer day. The church-a yesterday was but lightly attended, and you will not wonder at it when I tell you that the thermometer, in the shade part of the city, marked 109° in the shade. To-day, in the same place, it is 99°. Down among the business streets, in the midst of the bricks and mortar, I have heard of it at 106°. We have had no such weather before since the hot weather set in, and it is all the more appreciate because we are wholly without refrigerants. The dream of ice has melted away. There are her rooms and saloons, where one can obtain a julep at the moderate charge of two dollars, and Pomial, the well-known confectioner, whose establishment is to Richmond what tinmer's is to London, and Tortoni's to Paris, supplies ice cream in homeopathic quantities at one dollar the saucer, (infinitesimal quantities at fifty cents;) but ice itself, you cannot purchase at any price, for the Government impresses all it can find in the hands of the dealers, for the sick and wounded soldiers. This is eminently proper, of course, and no one would make complaint of it, was it not that had the Government shown a moderate degree of energy last winter, it might have secured an abundant supply for all the wants of the hospitals, and left the suffering public at liberty to buy what was put up by private enterprise.

There was another spirited cavalry fight in the neighborhood of Brandy station, on Saturday, the 1st inst. The 12th Virginia regiment, which was out on picket duty, was suddenly attacked by three brigades of Yankee cavalry, but made a spirited resistance until Gen. Hampton came up with his command of Confederate cavalry and engaged them. The vastly superior force of the enemy made it by composition a retreating conflict on the part of our gallant troopers, but they contested the ground with great spirit, back to the position of their infantry support, when the Yankees withdrew with commendable haste. Our loss is computed to have been fifteen killed and seventy wounded—the of the enemy is not known. It is remarkable that Hampton's brigade lost every colonel it had on the field by wounds, though none were killed. The captain of the Richmond Grays, R. W. Branch, a gallant officer, fell pierced through the breast by a minie ball.

We have no direct intelligence of the movements of Gen. Lee's army, but there is a very widespread belief here that a battle is imminent, and that the attack will be made by our troops before the week is over. Upon what this belief rests it would be difficult to say—perhaps it has for its foundation, the idea that Meade's army ought to be thrashed out before it is heavily reinforced by the troops that have been withdrawn from Vicksburg.

The President's address to the soldiers of the Confederate States, which appears in our papers this morning, will attract wide attention. Its appeal to the women of the Confederacy, which is very earnestly and handsomely expressed, may be taken to indicate that he relies upon the people, and not upon himself, in this contest, and that those who oppose his Administration on the ground that he overlooks Jefferson Davis Dipous the State and the revolution, are wholly in error as to his motives and feeling.

The dangerous classes of our half city have abandoned gambling as an unprofitable enterprise and taken to the highway in the old style of Dick Turpin and Claude Duval. They lie in wait along the turnpikes and attack carriages with the cry of "Stand and deliver—your money or your life." Belmedico Heath in the seventeenth century, the famous Turnpike pass in Italy at a later day, was never more infested with brigands and cut-throats than are the roads leading out of Richmond at this moment. One day last week a party of ladies bound northward were stopped, robbed and sent back to town; and more recently a couple of Jew blockade runners were set upon and treated in the same manner. In both instances, the scoundrels forced the negro drivers to take them to Richmond in the very carriages in which the pilfered parties had been stripped, and on reaching the suburbs, deserted the vehicle, which was immediately dispatched to its former occupants. There can be no efficient patrol to prevent these outrages while the war continues.

There is a rumor in town to the effect that G. W. Custis Lee, son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, on aide-de-camp of the President, and himself a General in command of the defenses of Richmond, has written to President Lincoln asking the release of his brother, General W. H. Fitzhugh Lee, on the ground that he has a wife and children, who will be left destitute by his loss, should he be executed by the Federal authorities, and pledging himself to be in Washington at any specified day, to take his brother's place. I do not know that this is true—I only give it as a current rumor, and will only add that it would not surprise me, so high an estimate have I of the character of Custis Lee.

Benjamin N. Harrison, Esq., private secretary of the President, has resigned his office, and is going into the field.

DIXIE.

The Wave of Richmond.

The following appeared in yesterday's papers, under the head of "late Northern news."

"Articles that have appeared almost simultaneously in the three Republican papers of this city—New York, go to show that the scare of the Potomac is hereafter to act entirely on the defensive, while aggressive operations are to continue in the South and Southwest.

"Pool who, with your satisfied mule," as the contraband said when he saw the pelican. This is the same song that was sung just before Hooker plunged into the wilderness. The Yankees managed them to produce the impression that Meade's army was redoubled almost to an equal footing with Lee's, and so effectually was this believed, that we well remember to have heard an intelligent officer of Lee's army declare positively, that Meade's force did not exceed. If it reached seventy thousand. The fact is, the Yankees had in Stafford, throughout the winter, fully two hundred thousand, and some say (we hundred) and thirty thousand men, of whom more than one hundred thousand were engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, which is well known, to the Confederate Government. Longstreet would not have been sent on the western expedition to Suffolk, but would have remained with Lee and helped to take the battle at Chancellorsville, before.

It is to be hoped that we will not again be deceived as to the strength of the army of the Potomac. The indications are that Meade will fear himself strong enough to offer battle on ground of his own selecting. The cavalry fight on Saturday last was only a reconnoissance in force, to ascertain Lee's position and strength, which we took him, while the Yankees in his rear. We have reason to believe that Meade will not be gratified. Lee will, doubtless, put the Rappahan in his front, and select a field in nearly a parallelogram to himself, as the bills at Gettysburg was to Meade.

It is almost certain that Meade is being reinforced every day. A week ago it was reported that 12,000 of Grant's troops had joined him. Longstreet's corps is well remembered as one between it to have been there and its little doubt they have been followed by 15,000, perhaps 20,000 more, making Meade's aggregate strength not less than 100,000. We perhaps not as many as 120,000 fighting men. With this force he ought to be able to pounce Lee across the Rapidan, and deliver a general engagement somewhere in Orange.

In a number of weeks, at most, after the exchange of prisoners and mounted entirely, a flag of truce has suddenly gone without warning, announced at City Point, Bragg, Longstreet, Hardee, Cheatham, Polk, Stewart and a budget of Yankee papers, making them the political Republicans, subject that evident that Meade's army is going to act on the defensive. It further is stated that Gen. Hooker, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Howard, and a hundred other