THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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The Memphis Appeal.

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John R. McClanahan----Benjamin F. Dill.

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McCLANAHAN & DILL,

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Our Location,

On Whitehall street, between Decatur and the Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

APPEAL JOB OFFICE.

WE have the satisfaction of announcing to our friends that we recently purchased and have now in connection with the APPEAL publication office, one of the most

EXTENSIVE and FINEST

JOB PRINTING OFFICES

In the Confederacy,

And are consequently prepared to fill orders for

JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Our facilities for executing ARMY work are superior, and we invite the attention of Quartermasters, Commissaries, and other government officials thereto.

We have, also, a large amount of English paper on hand, suitable for the finest work.

Orders will be promptly filled by experienced workmen. Address

McCLANAHAN & DILL,

jy26 Atlanta, Ga., or Montgomery, Ala.

CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED.

I OFFER FOR SALE A PLANTATION, Containing eight hundred and eighty acres, situated in Greene county, Ala., nine miles west of Clinton and two miles from the Tombigbee river.

Said place consists of prairie, black hammock and sandy lands. Five hundred acres are under cul. I will sell with the place, if desired, the entire stock of Mules, Hogs and Cattle. Also, the Corn, Fodder, Peas and Wheat.

Confederate money received in payment. Terms cash. For further particulars address

S. T. RE GE-FFENREID,

Co. B, 56th Ala. ma Reg'ment.

Gen. Clayton's Brigade,

aug12 1m Chattanooga, Tenn.

AUCTION.

IF YOU WANT DESIRABLE DRY GOODS, BOTH STAPLE AND FANCY, attend

Crawford, Frazer & Co.'s

AUCTION SALES,

At Hagan & Gunta's, Whitehall street, on Wednesday and Thursday next.

jaug10 6t

MULE COLLARS WANTED!

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until TO-DAY, the 18th of August, 1863, for supplying TEN THOUSAND GOOD MULE COLLARS, made of either Poplar or Bass Wood.

I will also purchase at fair prices all such Collars that may be delivered at any Quartermaster's Depot in the State of Georgia. Samples can be seen at my office.

L. P. WINNSBORO,

Major and Quartermaster, C. S. A.,

aug 6 tf25 Augusta, Ga.

PRINTING INK!

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish a No. 1 article of NEWS and BOOK INK at one dollar per pound.

A. SOLT,

jy26-2m Nashville, Ga.

A. P. BELL...T. H. DERMOT...W. J. WILLFORD

BELL, DERMOT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Produce and Agents for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco,

MARIETTA ST.....ATLANTA, GA.

STRICT attention paid to CONSIGNMENTS, of every description, and remittances promptly made. Orders respectfully solicited and carefully filled.

jy26 3m

ANDERSON, ADAIR & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street,

jy26 6m Atlanta, Ga.

REMOVAL.

T. G. SIMMS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and dealer in all kinds of country produce, has removed from his late store in the Montrose building (was burned) to the store lately occupied by Ripley & Wood, Crockery Merchants, Whitehall street, two doors from Hawkins' Dry Goods store, where he will be happy to see and serve all of his friends and customers.

FOR SALE.—A large and well assorted stock of Crockery and Glassware.

jy21 3m T. G. SIMMS.

REMOVAL!

HAVING removed our office and principal store room to the spacious building recently erected by Messrs. Inman & Simmons, on Alabama street, one door from the Express office, we shall always be glad to serve our numerous friends and customers at our new place of business.

The Warehouse, on Whitehall street, Collier's block, will still be open for the storage and forwarding of all descriptions of merchandise.

WILLIS & YOUNG,

General Commission Merchants and Tobacco Agents.

jy14 1m Whitehall street.

ROBT. J. LOWRY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Johnson's Block,

Whitehall st.....Atlanta, Ga

PROMPT personal attention given all orders and consignments.

jy24 3m

THOS. F. FISHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Atlanta, Ga.,

WILL give especial attention to the sale of Tobacco and Produce Generally,

And the purchase of COTTON for domestic or foreign account.

jy29 3m

SEVENTY-THREE

NEGROES FOR SALE!

SEVENTY-THREE NEGROES, all in families, FAMILY SERVICE, and only in consequence of having to abandon my plantation in Mississippi.

They are mostly young negroes, of excellent character and disposition. Immediate application is desired to ROBT. M. CLARKE, on Whitehall street, where the negroes may be seen.

I am desirous to sell all to one purchaser.

aug5 3t JAMES TURNER.

Daily Appeal.

Operations on James River—Repulse of the Yankee Gunboats, Etc.

The latest accounts represent the Yankee flotilla of monitors and gunboats as having disappeared from the James river, and all was quiet along that classic stream. The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday brings us the following particulars of the recent repulse of the gunboats:

On Tuesday evening, about four o'clock, the three gunboats and the monitor passed Varina, coming up the river. They were all connected by lines, and were towing each other, the monitor being second from the front. They commenced shelling along the shore to rouse up a Confederate battery, but the shelling was in vain, no reply from Confederate guns being elicited, if any of our artillery were in the neighborhood. They continued on up the river.

About six o'clock they turned a bend, near which a torpedo lay in the channel of the river. The operator on shore expected the torpedo. The explosion, which was terrific, took place a few seconds for soon, and before the foremost boat had gotten her bow over the deadly engine, which had it been beneath her, would have scattered her to atoms. The water was thrown up from the bed of the river to a height of sixty feet, lifting the bow of the approaching steamer high in the air, and tearing from it quantities of planking and gearing. In falling the great mass of the water fell on the vessel, tearing open her upper works and doing further damage. Those who, from the shore, witnessed this unexpected waterspout, describe it as a grand spectacle. The negro spectators were greatly astonished—one of them running to his master's house with the astounding intelligence that "de river had dun gone up in de air."

The scene after the explosion was one of terror on board the Yankee fleet. On the foremost vessel screams and calls for help filled the air. "For God's sake bring up a boat" was the most frequent cry from the first steamer to her companions in the rear. On all the steamers the seamen were running about in the wildest confusion, and it was some time before order enough could be restored to allow of aid being given their distressed companions. The first that went to her aid was the monitor, which ran up along side, and after that all hands on the fleet were engaged in repairing damages. Had a battery of artillery been on shore at the time the explosion occurred it would appear a high fire on them. It is the opinion of the editor that at least two of the boats might have been captured.

Fractured pieces of the bow, chairs, sailors' caps, and plunking floated ashore during Wednesday. The vessel which was on bottle examined was nearly square, with the ends slightly pointed, and our informant thinks was an iron clad gunboat, or an old ferry boat clad with iron. The fleet, after the accident, sailed further up the river, where it lay Wednesday night, and Thursday morning, about 8 o'clock, passed Varina again going down the stream.

At Deep Bottom, a mile below Varina, they were destined to receive another surprise. The artillery had infantry with them and there placed in position the night before, about 1 o'clock, opened upon them briskly, to the utter astonishment of those on board. Some effort was made to return the fire. The monitor steamed up the river a little distance to get the range and delivered several shots, but finding it useless, put on steam and went down as fast as she could move. After the fleet passed Deep Bottom, the artillery was limbered up, and with the infantry, went at a double-quick down to Turkey island. They had arrived there about five minutes, and the guns had just been gotten into position when the fleet hove in sight, coming slowly down. This time one of the gunboats was being towed, having been so damaged by the fire at Deep Bottom that she was unable to make her way through her motive power. Her engines were not working; a shot hole through her wheel house was visible. As they came in range they were received with a galling fire, which was continued until they passed out of the reach of our guns.

As they passed City Point the monitor was flanked by a gunboat on either side, with another wooden craft following in her wake, but attached by a tow line. Large holes could be seen in the foremost steamer, and great pieces of canvass could be seen over the sides of the one next to the southern shore of the river, all indicating pretty rough treatment.

There is little doubt that these gunboat raids up James river are intended for the purpose of ascertaining the location and offering the response of our artillery, and expected to be in the river, and this anxiety to have the river clear may be deemed as proof that the next "on to Richmond" will be made by two routes—one of them being the Peninsula.

We learn that our land forces had several wounded, but none killed, in the fight with the gunboats. They fired a number of shots, but their shot and shell were thrown at random, and fell wildly about the country.

Tennessee Items.

From the Chattanooga Rebel.]

Lieut. D. W. Johnson, of Gen. Forrest's command, has just returned from the region of Nashville, where he passed several days in a successful recognoissance. He captured near Woodbury Lieut. Dunn and Father Cooney, a Catholic priest. He brings recent and reliable information to our headquarters.

A Union man in Bedford county, Milan by name, has got himself in hockeydy with his own friends, was charged him with being a rebel.

Four Federal soldiers, captured near Pikeville, Tenn., were brought here last evening by some of our scouts.

From the Knoxville Register, 11th.]

MORE YANKEES.—One hundred and nine Federal prisoners, including officers, arrived here Sunday morning—captured in West Tennessee by Col. Rucker—and will be sent forward to Richmond, today, by Col. Toole, provost marshal.

SHAMEFUL ROBBERIES.—We have just been shown a private letter from Gen. Vaughn, in which it is said that a number of robberies were perpetrated in Monroe county, on the day of election. The notorious Hiram Duncan and his gang, from "Piney," entered the houses of several Southern men and robbed them. D. Hedgcock was robbed of $11,000, Alexander Reder, of $1,200; and several other gentlemen of smaller sums.

This is outrageous. If this state of things is suffered to continue, there will soon be safety for neither person nor property. There are some men lurking in the mountain districts of East Tennessee, whose hatred to their own country and whose lawlessness approximates the fiend-like. What is to be done with them? So far as the country is which these outrages occurred, it has been a grandest treat the arms which were taken from the southern portion of the citizens in the early part of the war, be returned to them. Their old squirrel guns are lying here in the armory, of no service to any one, and it would certainly be altogether proper to return them to men who are known to be *loyal and prudent*, that they may be able to defend themselves. It is not to be expected that the Government can sustain a guard at every man's door to protect him and his property; and it certainly would be nothing but right and proper to place arms in the hands of those living in remote districts, where they are exposed to bushwhackers and robbers, that they may wield them in defending themselves and families from the attacks of these wretches.

General A. W. Reynolds and his Brigade.

We had the pleasure of meeting upon our streets, on last evening, with Gen. A. W. Reynolds, who is, without doubt, known to most of our readers as the commander of the 4th brigade of Stevenson's division during the memorable siege of Vicksburg. This brigade is composed of the 63d Tennessee, Col. James Gillespie; 31st Tennessee, Col. Wm. M. Bradford; 1st Tennessee, Col. Lillard; 59th Tennessee, Col. Eddy, and Bowen's battery, and its veteran and prowess exhibited at Baker's creek, added to such a new lustre upon the scutcheon of Tennessee, was for its gallant and war-worn leader a fitted wreath (at least in the estimation of the army, most acquainted with its deeds), and we trust that the wreath, so won, will be at once placed on the President upon the collar of his eagle eyed chieftain, a fit acknowledgment of the daring courage, and indomitable perseverance and zeal displayed by our Tennessee brigade at Vicksburg.—*Knoxville Register.*

LOCAL DEFENSE.

From the Richmond Record.]

The question of local defenses, that is to say, how home-staying citizens may effectually contribute personal service to the general cause, is, at this crisis, of such vital import, that we will not trust to any abridgment or digest, but prefer to quote entire the latest regulations issued on the subject:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, June 22, 1863.

General Orders, No. 86.

Whereas, there have been a number of applications to this department for authority to raise companies for local defense and special service, and for instructions as to the method by which such organizations may be made, and the privileges they may claim, the department has adopted the following regulations on the subject:

I. Companies, battalions and regiments composed of persons not within the age of conscription (18 and 40), will be accepted as volunteers for the regular, the Confederacy, under the act of August 21st, 1861, (No. 229), for local defense and special service.

II. The organization of the corps for local defense must conform to that prescribed for companies, battalions and regiments of the provisional army. The minimum number for a company of infantry of sixty-four rank and file, and for cavalry sixty. Battalions must consist of not less than five companies and regiments of ten. Artillery is not desirable. Members of cavalry companies must furnish their own horses, but will receive forty cents per day for their use while in actual service.

III. The muster roll of all such organizations shall specify that the said organization are raised under this act, and subject to these regulations, and contain a description of the volunteer as to age, residence and date of enlistment, and the term of enlistment for the war.

IV. Such organizations will not be considered as in actual service, for the purpose of receiving pay or subsistence, except when called for by the President.

V. They will not be called for until a necessity arises for service. They shall not be required to go beyond the limits of the State to which they belong.

VI. They are expected to serve when called out, only so long as the emergency exists, and then to return to their ordinary pursuits until again called.

VII. Arms and equipments, when not possessed by the members, will, to the extent necessary to supply, be furnished by the Confederate States.

VII. Should any of them be captured, they shall be claimed as prisoners of war, and all the protection of the Government will be extended to them.

IX. Field officers of battalions and regiments to be organized, will be appointed by the President, in accordance with the act aforesaid. Company officers may be elected by the companies, if appointed, as the members may consent.

X. That these organizations will be preferred to and exempt their members from any call of militia.

XI. The commandant of any military post of the Confederate States, the sheriff of any county, or the colonel commanding any militia regiment, or the judge or justice of any county or other court, may certify and return the muster rolls, which must be sent to the adjutant and inspector-general's office at Richmond, for acceptance.

XII. In the event of a call by the President, under the law of conscription, on all between the ages of forty and forty-five, those in said organizations subject to such call will be liable to discharge or transfer.

For the information and guidance of those desirous of volunteering for local defense, the law of August 21, 1861, is hereto appended:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR LOCAL DEFENSE AND SPECIAL SERVICE.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America, do enact*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to accept the services of volunteers of such kind and in such proportion as he may deem expedient, to serve for such time as he may describe, for the defense of exposed places or localities, or such special service as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 2. And such forces shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States for the local defense or special service aforesaid, the muster roll setting forth distinctly the services to be performed; and the said volunteers shall not be considered in actual service, until thereunto specially ordered by the President; and they shall be entitled to pay or subsistence only for such time as they may be on duty under the orders of the President, or by his direction.

SEC. 3. Such volunteer forces, when so accepted and ordered into actual service, shall be organized in accordance with and subject to all the provisions of the act entitled an act to provide for the public defense, approved March 6th, 1861, and may be attached to such divisions, brigades, regiments or battalions as the President may direct; and when not organized into battalions or regiments before being mustered into service, the President shall appoint the field officers of the battalions or regiments, when organized as such by him.

Approved August 21st, 1861.

By order. S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

Operations in Louisiana and the Lower Mississippi.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune*, who has been a close observer of the military operations in Louisiana and the Lower Mississippi, writes of the situation:

The Federal forces on the Mississippi are greatly exaggerated. From authentic sources, I have formed estimates which you will find more reliable than the extravagant statements published. The disposable force of Grant does not exceed forty thousand men. With these he will have to defend the two banks of the river, and to pursue and destroy Johnston and Kirby Smith's armies, and to maintain a strong garrison at Vicksburg and other points. He can get no reinforcements—he has exhausted these. Banks has not fifteen thousand, all told, to hold Louisiana, and he has to garrison New Orleans, Port Hudson, Donaldson and the forts. The force in the field does not exceed that which Taylor and Magruder can bring to bear against him. These generals already held the Western part of Louisiana; if Banks pursues them into the interior, he leaves a weak force on the river, and our light force can operate with great effect. While our armies must increase, those of the enemy must diminish. Vicksburg has already cost Grant half of his original army.

Banks' casualties before Port Hudson are not down at the lowest estimate at 7000 or 8000. There are more than 12,000 sick and wounded Federals in the hospitals in New Orleans. The negro enlistment scheme fails. Banks has never been able to organize more than three regiments, and they are composed of the free negroes of New Orleans. Port Hudson demonstrated the uselessness of the negro for military operations, and the attempt so to employ him produces great dissatisfaction and dissension in the Federal army. At present the slaves are a burden to the Federals. There is no work for them which will pay for their maintenance. The abstraction of their labor from the plantations is not so great an injury, as there is no cotton and little sugar to cultivate, and the corn, potatoes, and pea crops are already made.

The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson will give the enemy no advantage from the command of the river which they did not have before. They already held the river, and deprived us of the use of it. They are compelled now to pursue our armies and fight them on their own ground. The idea which will at first produce considerable jubilation among them, that they have opened the river for commercial uses, will prove a wretched infatuation. The small bodies of troops infesting the banks of the river will be a greater terror to their transports than the forts ever were. There will be the greatest danger and no inducement whatever to traders. The people have an abundance of everything they usually get from the West, and have no money to buy what they may need. The armies of the enemy are not large enough to divide. They will have to keep together or be cut off in detail. If they keep near the river sickness will destroy and demoralize them. If they advance far into the interior our army will be easily managed if it does not cut them all off entirely.

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.—A scout, recently from Middle Tennessee, reports that the enemy have damaged the property considerably about Wartrace and other points in that region, are taking all young and middle-aged, vigorous negro men they can get, and putting them either in the army or to work on fortifications, and taking the best horses and mules, and such other property as they have a mind to, but not arresting or injuring the persons of citizens—and that their rule is more lenient than heretofore.—*Huntsville Confederate.*

Charleston Intelligence.

From the Mercury, Aug. 10.]

FROM MORRIS ISLAND.

All was quiet in the harbor through the long hot morning of Monday. At little before sunset, however, the usual artillery duel, in which Fort Sumter joined, was renewed between the land batteries; and as the air was calm, the city was filled with the roar of their mighty cannon. The duel was prolonged into the night, and was waged with more spirit than has been displayed for some days past.

WELL DONE.

We learn that the committee of the Soldiers' Wayside Home provided a substantial dinner on Sunday for five hundred and fifty men, comprising the 23d Georgia regiment, and yesterday the same liberality was extended to the 28th Georgia regiment.

THE CALIBER OF THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Morris island, says: "The guns used by the army in its operations against Charleston harbor are eight inch Parrotts. Those used by the navy are the same, together with the fifteen inch Dahlgren gun, which, however, was cast at Pittsburg, by the Rodman process—that is to say, the gun has the shape or form of the original Dahlgren gun; but, instead of being cast solid and bored, it was cast hollow. The original fifteen inch Rodman guns, cast this way, have been subjected to the test of over five hundred discharges, while the Dahlgren fifteen inch gun has been subjected to thirty six hundred."

From the Courier, August 11.]

NEWS FROM THE ISLANDS.

Very little of interest transpired Monday, until between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, when a heavy fire was again opened between the enemy's land batteries and our own, assisted by Fort Sumter. The firing was mostly shells, which seemed to be thrown very accurately from Fort Sumter, Battery Simpkins and Battery Gregg, falling right into the works of the enemy on Morris island. Heavy and occasional firing was continued nearly all night. We hear of no casualties Sunday night or Monday morning.

YANKEE PRISONERS.

The following is a statement of the number of Yankee prisoners taken during the siege, from July 9th to the present time, giving a total of white and black of five hundred and seventeen:

Unhurted Abolition prisoners	277
Wounded Abolition prisoners sent to Columbia	27
Wounded Abolition prisoners remaining in hospital	18
Wounded Abolition prisoners sent to Charleston	100
Wounded Abolition prisoners died in hospital	61
Total	483
Negroes confined in Castle Pinckney	8
Negroes confined in hospital	22
Negroes died in hospital	9
Total	39

Interesting from Huntsville.

From the Huntsville Confederate, Aug. 11.]

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter from Huntsville, July 25th, which, we think, will prove interesting to the many refugees from that city, if not to others:

Tutchin was under Gen. Stanley, while he was here. Mrs. Tutchin [who we are told, has a major's commission. ED CONFED.] passed through town with the cavalry dressed in blue costume, with hat and feathers, and sword and pistols by her side, and was greeted, I heard, with enthusiasm, by the soldiers. I understand the Yanks have only gone as far as Maysville from Huntsville, and are now within five miles of H. [This proved a mistake. They went to Franklin and Lincoln counties, Tenn. Last week their pickets were reported to be at Rock Spring, Frank in county, twenty five miles from H. on the Winchester road. ED. CONFED.]—The spirits of the colored citizens rise and fall with the ebb and flow of this tide of blue devils, and when they are as gay as larks, the whites are depressed and go about the streets like mourners. It is the coming evil all dread—fear of starvation and violence. I hope Stanley may return, though he did steal all the negroes. The Yanks brought no infantry here.

Mrs. L.'s woman was giving me an account of the departure of the negroes last Monday. The column, mounted, carrying, carrying, bugles, old carriages, were all full of primitive negro women; and then came on the colored cavalry, of men, women and children, on fine horses, fine mules, old worn out field horses, old rickety mules and donkeys; then plantation women, barefooted, with bundles on their backs, and dragging dozens of babies and little children along. Many went, on the spur of the moment, without extra clothes or provisions. Some were laughing, and some screaming and wringing their hands, not because of the separation, but because the women were not allowed to accompany their husbands in the wagons and ambulances.

I expect all the darkies will go next time. A mistress asked her old servant woman if she was going. She said, "No, not now. I'm going to wait until the trains go, and then I can move my property." If I had a surplus negro I would sell. The officers have a great fancy for women cooks, washers and seamstresses.

Refugees are pouring into H. to their homes. No *town* dwellings have been injured. Old Mrs. Drake's house was plundered, and furniture, mirrors, etc., much injured, because she failed to return home as early in the morning as usual, from her son's house, where she passed the night.

When the Yankees were here, there was no market and nothing from the country. Planters, who refused one dollar per pound for their bacon and seventy-five cents for lard, had all seized by the enemy.

Every one in H. appears to have no hope. The fate of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, together with the deaths of so many brave Huntsville boys, was so discouraging. Franks, Leftwich, Mrs Aleck Weaver, and one or two others, lost sons in the battle of Gettysburg.

Previsions are very high. Peaches sell at fifty cents per dozen. Beef sells at twenty-five cents; mutton at thirty-five, and hard to get. I keep well supplied in butter. If I had it, when the Yanks were here, I could have exchanged it for coffee, pound for pound.

Mexico.

The following is the text of the dispatch from General Forey, received by the French Minister of War:

MEXICO, June 10.—I have just entered the City of Mexico at the head of the army. With a heart still agitated by the event, I address this dispatch in haste to your Excellency, to inform you that the whole population of the city received the army with an enthusiasm that bordered on delirium. The soldiers of France were literally crushed under the showers of garlands and bouquets. Only the entrance of the army into Puebla on the 14th of July, 1863, when returning from Italy, can give you an idea of the scene. I have been present, with all the officers of the staff, at a *Te Deum*, at the magnificent cathedral of this capital, that was thronged by an immense crowd. The army then, in admirable condition, defiled before me, with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Impératrice!*"

After this review I received an address from the authorities of the palace of the Government. This population strongly desires order, justice and true liberty. In my replies to their representatives I have promised them these in the name of the Emperor.

By the earliest opportunity I shall have the honor of giving you further details of this reception—unequaled in history—which has all the importance of a political event, and of which the celebrity will be enormous. FOREY.

☞ A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* with Rosecrans' army says a lady resides near Tullahoma who has two sons in the rebel army, who, one day recently, passed through her yard in a line of skirmishers in Bragg's force. About fifteen minutes after, two other sons in the Federal army, in an Illinois regiment, passed the house with their regiment. She had not seen some of them for several years, and now met two in pursuit of the other two, fifteen minutes in the rear only, brother against brother.

FOREIGN.

La France, the organ of the Bonapartists, has recently published a long and strong article on Southern recognition, in the course of which it uses the following language:

"Who will dare to say that a recognition of the Confederacy will bring us a war with the Northern States? Where have those States a navy strong enough to resist at the same time France, England and the Southern States? How great will be the terror spread at Washington and New York by a French army, backed by the army and people of the South? The recognition of the South, therefore, cannot bring any harm, but only good to France."

Garibaldi, a letter from Milan to the *Trieste Gazette* says, is in a weak state of health, and will never be able to lead an army again. The wounded foot is stiff, and the General can only walk with a crutch. The wound is still suppurating, and every now and then splinters of bone come out. Moreover, Garibaldi labors under a general affection, which has its seat in the liver.

Russian geologists are making preparations to promote the discovery of congealed remains of mammoth animals in Siberia. It is stated that during the last two centuries at least 20,000 mammoths, and probably twice that number, have been washed out of the ice and sand in which they were imbedded, by the action of the spring floods. The tusks only have been preserved for their commercial value in ivory. An effort is now to be made for the discovery and preservation of one of these carcasses as perfect and entire as possible, as it is considered that microscopic investigation of the contents of its stomach might throw a powerful light on a host of geological and physiological problems.

Dr. King writes from Atlanta, Ga., under date of July 4, as follows:

"I am now in the midst of martial law. Party spirit and love of rule have so roughly divided the soldiers and citizens into two hostile bands, and in the streets and squares of this city blood has been flowing. For two days, July 1 and 2, the battle was incessantly raging, and thousands of guns and cannon told us that the work of death was going on. Yesterday, through the intervention of the ministers of the three protecting powers—France, England and Russia—a truce of forty-eight hours was proclaimed, which will end to-night at twelve o'clock, morning and the above mentioned ministers have proclaimed that, if fighting should commence during the time of the truce, they will all leave the place, go on board the ships, and invite all under their protection to go also, and cut off all connection from a country in which true patriotism seems to be forever exiled."

The Archduke Ferdinan Maximilian Joseph, who is named Emperor of Mexico, was born in the year 1832, and is therefore about thirty-two years of age. He is a brother of the present Emperor of Austria, and has been ruler ever that department of Austria which includes Venice.

The death of a young female, Mary Ann Walkley, in the service of a fashionable West End milliner, Madame Elise, a French woman, from exhaustion, caused by overwork and the breathing of imperfect air, has caused a sensation in London. The facts attending the extinction of this young creature, as they were developed at the inquiry before the coroner, revealed a state of things about which the fine ladies who employ these court milliners can know nothing.

The King of Prussia has purchased Lessing's picture, "Huss on the Funeral Pile," which was exhibited in London last summer, for the sum of $15,000 thalers.

Every Man to His Post.

We invite the particular attention of our soldiers and our citizens generally to the earnest appeal of the President in the proclamation which we publish to-day. We trust it will be the pleasure and the pride of every Confederate soldier who may be absent from his post to rejoind to the patriotic and liberal offer of the Government by rushing, without delay, to his place in the army. How pleasant to think that the return of these absentees will make our army equal to the enemy, and enable us, at all points, to drive them out of our land.

The President generously offers to all who have offended in the manner referred to a complete forgiveness, provided they will, within twenty days, report themselves for duty. He proposes to let by gones be bygones, and to give to all an opportunity to take a *fresh start*, and retrieve the errors and offences of the past by good conduct in the future. Then hasten to camp, all ye soldiers who are now away. It is an kind, or just, or honorable, to leave your brother-soldiers to bear their burthen and your share. If you love the homes, and families, and the kindred, whom, it may be, you have been tempted to visit, testify that love and redeem your character, by rushing to your regiments and assisting to drive the enemy away.

The President makes an appeal, in the close of his address, which we are sure will be generously responded to. It is an appeal to the ladies of our land. Their patriotism has been the special admiration of the rougher sex from the very commencement of the war. It will fill many proud pages of our history. They have made it hard for a man to shirk his duty. Mothers have bid the sons whom they loved, as their own lives, go fight valiantly at the post of duty; and they have buckled their armor upon them, and packed their knapsacks, and hastened them away, to the call of honor and of duty. Let us have a continuance of this noble self-denying patriotism. Let no mother and no maiden have a welcome or a smile for a soldier, whether he be son or lover, who shrinks at home while his comrades are in the field. And if any soldier so far forgets himself, or yield to a passing temptation, as to desert his duty and wander away from his colors, let no parent or wife or friend give him pleasant greeting. Meet him as that noble father in North Carolina did his truant son, as the papers gave us account the other day. He told him he felt *deeply dishonored* that his son would be guilty of such conduct; that they could be father and son no more, unless he would at once return to his camp, and that he would report him if he did not; and as plainly did he point out to his son the disgrace which he had brought upon himself, that the young man asked to be forgiven, and vicariously resolved that he would hereafter repay his country, while he lived. We doubt not that he is now a hero; and is not only the pride and delight of his noble father, but enjoys his own self-respect and the esteem of his comrades and friends. Let all put on the armor. Let them conjure their sons as they value everything that is dearer than life—as they value country, home, parents, family, friends, and their own honor—never to sleep out of sight of their colors and the sound of the regimental drum. And let the sweet persuasion of our ladies, both maids and matrons, be always employed on the side of their country, and in pointing our soldiers to the path of manliness and honor. We have won a proud name in the annals, legal, both citizens and soldiers—oh! let us not lose it now, but rather add to its brightness and its glory. What say our soldiers? What say our ladies? What says everybody?—*Richmond Sentinel.*

FROM WEST TENNESSEE.—We learn through a gentleman from Obion, that 14,000 West Tennessean arrived there on Monday, unarmed, but on their way to join the army. They had had enough of Yankee domination, and had forsaken their homes to escape from it. Banding themselves together in numbers so formidable, they ran the Yankees, who doubtless supposed they were armed, into their stockades, and so pushed their way through, before the enemy found out how powerless they were. The object of these men, who are a fine looking, intelligent set, embracing some persons of considerable wealth, is, to be mustered into the Confederate service, to procure arms, and then, as their own choice of a field of action, to return to Tennessee. They had submitted to many outrages, but the announcement that the conscription for the Yankee army was about to be enforced was more than they could endure. For the sake of their helpless families they could abstain from fighting, though unwillingly, but no alternative is now left them, and they are determined to fight it out to the end.—*Mobile Register.*

☞ It gives us great pleasure to chronicle the fact that Adjutant Thomas of the 20th Tennessee, reported killed at Hoover's Gap, was erroneously counted among the dead. Letters have been received here, stating that he is in hospital at Murfreesboro' and doing well. His wound though severe was not mortal. Capt. Pettigrew and private Perry (also reported killed) are at the same place, convalescent.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

Are We Prepared for Success.

From the Southern Christian Advocate.]

There are some among us who seem to hold to opinions that may not be very fashionable in these days of free-thinking, but which, nevertheless, are entitled to some consideration, because—if for no other reason—they have been handed down to us from antiquity, are derived from an old book known as the Bible, and were firmly believed by our revolutionary sires. That God reigns is one of the tenets to which we allude—explained by supposing that He reigns in the interests of virtue, and for the advancement of His own kingdom and for the promotion of His own glory. These credulous persons—if credulous they be—suppose that all great revolutions are under His control to work out these ends—that their design is to make men better subjects of His kingdom, and that when He permits great calamities to fall upon a people, He is correcting them for their good, and will remove the stroke when the sin that caused it has been eradicated. They think that our success in this war depends more upon God's favor than upon man's strength. It must be allowed that our civil and military authorities have made a show of participating in this belief, by appointing days at humiliation, which year sins were to be mourned, of thanksgiving for successes were, of supplication for continued blessings upon our efforts, and for ultimate victory, and for an honorable peace. The people, too, or at least very many of them, have seemed to hold the same belief, by uniting in large numbers in the observance of the appointed service.

But the desired boon has not been bestowed. Peace has not come. Our successes of late have not been uninterrupted, our reverses are of so serious a character as to threaten an indefinite prolongation of the war, and to demand our most strenuous efforts to reinvest from them. The war goes on, and the devasted circle narrows around us, its limits marked by the ruins of burned homesteads and towns, while the society of the invader grows with its enormous. Either God has given up the reins of government in human affairs to the strongest people, those who have the most men and means at command, no longer deciding for those who are right, if at the same time they are weak; or else we are not right—there is some wrong among us that must be eradicated. Those who hold the opinions we have stated cannot receive the former alternative, but they do stand fastly hold the latter. We are not right before God—we are a wicked people.

Need we prove this assertion? Come to our office. We can open a window almost any day, and show you a coterie of gamblers around their table, most of them men, we suppose, subjects of conscription—who probably have bought themselves off. On a given afternoon every week, from another window, we can point you to the dancing saloon, where the tender children are learning folly's ways. Not far off we will show you the well patronized drinking house—a little further the theater, open almost every night, and among the spectators some whose dear relatives, while *they* simper and laugh and applaud, are lying in their blood upon the recent battle-field. As we pass on this round, we shall hear at almost every corner profanity that will make you shudder.

Meanwhile, the temple of God and the house of prayer are open, almost in vain. A few faithful ones gather there to pray for their country—to weep over her calamities. Most Christian professors are satisfied with one Sunday service, and leave the praying few to present their cause, the cause of all, to the throne of grace. And what we say of one city may be said of most of them.

Nor is the population of the country free from sin. The mania for money-making seems in the ascendant. In our cities where the poor are, where thousands live on small salaries, and by daily labor, where hundreds of families of our soldiers are congregated, where those provisions and clothing must buy all they eat from others of the country, we find the plush of wealth. God has blessed the agriculturist with abundance, but he will not sell it except at such prices that the poor must certainly starve; therein acting as though the Almighty, to favor him, intended to exhaust the poor man's resources, or, in other words, blessed one class by reducing another class to poverty. When the town people give thanks to Him, that He has blessed the husbandman's harvests cannot he an element of their gratitude, unless those who have sowed and reaped shall relax somewhat of their grasping avarice. Can their selfishness find favor in His sight?

There is great need of heart searching, repentance and reformation; and until those be exhibited, we can have no assurance from the promises of God, which are made, not to slumberers but to penitent sinners. The man who new sins against God is a destroyer of his country.

A Lesson from Ancient History.

How the Romans demeaned themselves in the hour of disaster may be learned from the following account of what occurred at Cannæ, where a few remains of the army had collected after their defeat at Cannæ.

There being here four Tribunes, Fabius, Maximus of the 1st Legion, whose father had been dictator the year before, Lucius Ribulus and Publius Cornelius Scipio, of the 2d Legion, and Appius Claudius Pulcher, of the 3d Legion, who had recently been edile, by unanimous consent the chief command was conferred upon Publius Scipio, though very young, and Appius Claudius. While these, with a few others, were consulting upon the course to be pursued, Publius Furius Philus, the son of a man of consular rank, entering the assembly, declared that it was idle to cherish a desperate hope; the commonwealth was abandoned and defunct. Some of the younger nobility, he stated, the leader of whom was Lucius Cæcilius Metellus, entertained the project of putting to sea, and seeking refuge with some foreign prince.

This information, sufficiently deplorable itself, and accumulated upon the back of the present calamities, struck the hearers with such astonishment as if a supernatural prodigy had occurred, and the opinion was expressed that a council should be held to take action upon it; but Scipio declared that this was no matter for a council. "In such a crisis," said the presidential chief of this war, "not consultation, but daring and action are needed. Let such as desire the preservation of their country take arms and follow me forthwith; the enemy's camp is yonder; let us so truly as where such deeds are meditated."

He proceeded immediately, with a few attendants, to Metellus' quarters, where he found in consultation the parties who had been reported to be entertaining these projects, and extending his drawn sword above their heads, he uttered the solemn adjuration:

"It is my fixed purpose that I will not desert the cause of the Roman people, nor permit any other Roman citizen to desert the same if it be in my power to prevent it. If I knowingly deceive, then visit me, Great Jove, my house, my family and my possessions, with the direst destruction. Lucius Cæcilius, and all here present, I demand that you swear the same; and let him who may refuse know that this sword is drawn against him."

With no less terror than if they saw the victorious Hannibal himself in their midst, they all took the oath, and without resistance, gave themselves into Scipio's custody.—*Livy*, 23, 33.

GEN. BISHOP POLK.—The Rev. Mr. Talbot, of Columbus, Ky., relates that while General Polk's army occupied Columbus he, desirous to improve his opportunities for usefulness among his political enemies, consulted the General as to the propriety of an application to the American Bible Society for a box of Bibles and Testaments, to be distributed among the "Confederate" soldiers. The ex-Bishop approved the suggestion very cordially, but was decidedly of the opinion that the application would be refused. It was, however, made out in due form, and sent to Cairo under a flag of truce. Thence it went forward to New York, and the donation was promptly granted by the society. The strongest part of the story, however, remains to be told. When the box containing these Bibles and Testaments reached Cairo, it was, upon examination, pronounced "contraband" of war, and stopped. It was not allowed to reach its destination.

☞ A large accession was made to the negro regiment in process of organization in Washington on the 20th inst. The negro soldiers had invited their male acquaintances to a sort of picnic at their