Daily Appeal.

ATLANTA, GA.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

BLOCKADE RUNNING—THE EVIL CONTINUED.

Many have been congratulating themselves that the pernicious and demoralizing practice of blockade running would be stopped by the recent action of the authorities at Richmond, but it seems that the prohibition can only extend to the introduction of goods from the enemy's country through our military lines. As is stated by the Richmond *Sentinel*, "if the powers of the Executive are not adequate to the correction of the evil of blockade running where it exists in its chief strength," viz: by the sea-going vessels arriving at our ports. It further says that "Congress has authorized trade with neutral countries, and it is not for the President to forbid it."

To the blockade runners are we indebted for the great drain of gold and cotton, and much of the spirit of speculation that is now ruining the country, and prudent men long ago foresaw the state of affairs now existing. Every package of goods brought in, the fabric of Yankee industry—and three-fourths of the importations have been of this class—has been paid for in specie or one of our staples; consequently Northern skill and capital has been rewarded, while our resources have been crippled, our currency depreciated, speculation engendered, the cause of the enemy strengthened and our own weakened.

And now that a partial embargo has been laid upon the practice, in one channel, we may reasonably expect increased activity in the other, which seems to be at present beyond control legally. The evil, then, cannot be wholly prevented without additional congressional legislation. It is to be hoped President DAVIS will press the matter upon the next Congress, and that such amendments will be made to the laws as will enable officials to stop the trade. We hope to see no foreign trade allowed except to supply wants of the Government, in the way of obtaining supplies it cannot possibly procure in any other way, and which are absolutely necessary to the prosecution of the war. As for the people, we can live within ourselves, and the sooner our resources are developed the better. Stop the blockade channel and we will soon demonstrate that we are live independent of Yankee land, and "all the rest of mankind."

We desire to see prompt congressional action on this subject, and although there may be some difficulties to encounter, we have no doubt the wisdom of Congress will be equal to the work.

GERMAN SPOKEN.—The army correspondent of the Savannah Republican states that our army is returned from Maryland with nearly ten thousand barefooted men. The men furnished the men just before they started in Pennsylvania were of a very inferior description. They were low-quarted russets, light and thin, and the leather very poor. Such shoes would answer the purpose of a vine dresser, a gardener or an artisan, who had but little walking to do, but are totally unfit for a soldier, whose marches are long and frequently over rough roads and through drenching rains. They last from three days to six weeks, generally not longer than a week or two, especially if the weather is wet or a river is forded; for, the leather being inferior, the soles spread when they get wet, and soon became part of the upper, as it were, from which they separate when they get dry again.

GEORGIANS DROWNED.—The Selma *Dispatch* of the 15th inst. says: A soldier, supposed to be John Hinton, of the 40th Georgia regiment, walked overboard from the steamer *Flirt*, while on her way to this port last night, about 10 o'clock, and was thought to have been drowned. He walked from the forward part of the boat on the guard, then through the engine room into the water. He cried out for help, and the engineer promptly stopped the engine and backed up, but nothing further was heard or seen of him. Another man by the name of A. Mitchell, belonging to the same regiment, was also missing. They were captured by Grant's forces at Jackson, and were exchanged and on their way back to rejoin their regiment.

FLORIDA.—We learn from the Gainesville *Cotton States*, that the Yankees entered the harbor at New Smyrna last week, shelled the hotel at the town, and destroyed a number of vessels that were preparing to run the blockade. The same journal says: From accounts received from different portions of the State, we are in hopes that it will soon be an entire army. All men and boys, able to use a gun, will soon have one, ready for the hour of trial. Yes, we believe that the whole Confederacy will soon become one grand and invincible army. "Liberty or death!" is the doctrine of the Southern people.

☞ We have published statements made by Northern papers, that Morgan had been lodged in the Ohio penitentiary and treated as a felon, having his head shaved and suffering other indignities. On the other hand, says the Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Saturday, a letter has been received in this city from Mrs. Morgan, stating that she has late intelligence from her husband, in which he states that he is kindly treated, and hopes to be with her on his parole in a short time.

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER CHARLESTON.—A privateersman from Kansas, received in Charleston, says "The steamer Charleston, Captain Swan, was captured off Wilmington, July 11th, a prize crew put on board, and the steamer sent to Philadelphia. Capt. Swan and his second mate had effected their escape from Philadelphia and arrived at Nassau."

☞ Starke, the Richmond bookseller, who advertised the Yankee magazines, has been visited by the district-attorney of the Confederate States, and his whole stock of Northern publications, which he had run through the blockade, amounting to about one thousand five hundred volumes, has been confiscated. Served him right.

☞ The Lynchburg *Republican* learns upon inquiry that the per centage of sick and wounded soldiers received at the hospitals in that city as compared with last year, is about one-half. This is gratifying information. It is in the same ratio, we learn, in Richmond.

REMOVED.—The Brandon *Republican* states that the State Government of Mississippi has been removed from Meridian to Macon, in consequence of the officers being unable to obtain suitable rooms at the former place.

☞ The steamer *Flora*, which ran on a reef near Wilmington, has been got off without damage, and she is now safe in the Cape Fear river. Her entire cargo, however, was thrown over.

☞ Governor Letcher has called an extra session of the Virginia Legislature for the first of September, to consider, among other matters, the question of the currency.

☞ Some of the Alabama papers are advocating the election of Hon. J. L. M. Curry to fill the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Yancey.

EAST TENNESSEE RALLYING.

A gentleman who had just traveled through East Tennessee writes from Tyner's station to the Columbus *Enquirer*, that that section is expending promptly to President DAVIS' last call for troops. She will, in a few days, have her quota in the field and aid in defending the great highway to Georgia. And the writer adds, by way of appeal to his own State: "Mark this, ye boastful Georgians! here is East Tennessee, a portion of a sister State, whose citizens have been reviled, taunted and ridiculed, and every opprobrious epithet applied that man's ingenuity could invent; you have denounced them as cowards and traitors; yet, in the dark and trying hour of our cause, these man exhibit more courage and true patriotism than you. Where is all your boasted honor, patriotism and courage? Your State pride? Shame upon you, that you will let a section of country that you have regarded as a nest of traitors, first throw themselves into the breach to shield your country from the brand of dishonor!"

☞ The public generally must admire the judicious manner in which the unpleasant duty of securing the horses so much needed for the service, has been performed by Gen. WALTHALL and his officers. The strict orders issued by the general commanding, in the outset, that every act should be performed as prescribed by law, have been faithfully carried out; and in every instance the remuneration agreed upon between the quartermasters and owners has been made, and in all other cases valuations have been made by disinterested parties, and the price returned has been paid over when called for. No partiality was shown to any one, and the result has been as satisfactory as it is possible for any procedure of the kind to be. We can state authoritatively that no orders were issued of an illegal character, as has been whispered on the streets. This statement is due to General W., upon whom the duty of making the impressment was devolved by General Bragg.

DE-RA.—The Mobile *Register* states that this place, ever since it was assigned to the accommodation of the wounded Confederates after the battle of Corinth, has been a neutral ground. The Confederate and Yankee pickets respectively are about seven miles from it, and the country between is traversed by the scouts of either party. Every few days Le-ka is visited by a cavalry force, and it rarely happens that a party from the other side do not get on their track, and whichever is the stronger runs the other through the town. The crack of the carbine has become so familiar that the people there hardly notice it. Greenbacks and Confederate notes circulate alike in the ordinary transactions of business. Now that this latter fact is known, the good citizens may look out for a flock of moneychangers, whom they will find birds of prey of the very worst kind.

THE ATHENEUM.—It will be seen that White's opera troupe propose to continue their excellent exhibitions throughout the week. The large audiences that have nightly visited the Athenaeum during the last two weeks will be pleased to learn this. The performances are of the most chaste character, and decided merit. Strangers in the city can find no more pleasant place to spend an evening than at one of White's exhibitions.

☞ A letter from Richmond says that the exchange system has been resumed for a time, and for the future efforts will be made to keep square with the Yankees, if possible, to keep up with their trickery. Hereafter the number sent off by our commissioner will be made to compare, as minutely as possible, with the number received from the other side.

☞ Governor Pettus has ordered an election to be held on the first Monday in October next, in Mississippi, for one major-general for the State at large, and one brigadier-general for each of the four brigade divisions.

PROMOTED.—Capt. J. K. McCall, on duty at the Arsenal in this city, has been promoted Major.

HON. ALBERT GALLATIN BROWN, OF MISSISSIPPI.

The New York *Herald* is a voracious journal. It asserts that Ex Gov. BROWN, of Mississippi, has taken the oath of allegiance to LINCOLN'S Government. Other mendacious journals and individuals have repeated that libel. Among our home folks some frog-swallers have said that very recently Gov. BROWN has proclaimed that this Confederacy cannot stand, and that we had better look to favorable reconstruction.

A. G. BROWN is ultra Southern—never has taken and will never take an oath, the oath or other oath of allegiance to the United States. He never doubted, and does not doubt the success and independence of the South—never has, otherwise than jocularly, if at all, spoken of reconstruction as a thing to be contemplated; and is as sound a Southern man, and as true to the cause to the final, bitter end, as any other man in the Confederacy.

I speak knowingly, and as one who has been intimately associated and connected with Gov. BROWN for over thirty years past.

W. W. W. WOOD,
Editor Natchez (Miss.) Free Trader.

The War in Arkansas.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes:

WHITESBURG, July 30—Our division reached here on the 25th, driving Ketchal's regiment and Walker's brigade down the ridge. We have opened a communication with Memphis and Helena, bridging the St. Francis river at this point. A steamer is expected up, loaded with supplies. We have had several affairs of outposts with the enemy, in all of which we have been successful.

Price is at Searcy and Due Arc, from the latest information; and Marmaduke and the people of Jacksonport are abandoning the place in advance of us. Our troops are scouting all over the Cache river and its bottoms, and also the L'Anguille, at both the crossings of the Memphis and Jacksonport road, also where the main road to Helena crosses it. We are in good health, fine spirits, and anxious to be pushed forward. Fine crops of corn are growing in the slopes of Crowley's ridge, and the swamps have numbers of cattle. Price, however, has carried off all the negroes and cattle he could gather on this side of the White river.

This point (Whitesburg) is the focal point of Eastern Arkansas, and should have been made the base of operations against Little Rock, instead of Springfield and Rolla. The Memphis and Jacksonport road, the old military road from Memphis to Little Rock, the Cavalk bluff and Helena road, all diverging nearly here, and the position on the ridge can be made almost impregnable, with a primary base at Memphis and the secondary one at Whitsburg, the objective point being White river, which, once reached and bridged, becomes your third and last base of supplies.

CARRYING A CONCEALED ARM.—A youth clothed as a soldier, and giving his name as S. D. Lonette, was arrested in this city on suspicion of desertion from some Confederate company and the use of an artifice to avoid detection. He carried an empty sleeve and was apparently deprived of one arm. But Mr. E. A. Smith ascertained, on examination, that he had a sound arm hid away under his under clothing. He had been passing himself off as an object of charity, had obtained one or two contributions from some of our citizens, and Mr. Smith was engaged in raising more money for him when his suspicions were aroused.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

☞ Mr. J. W. Woollolk has favored the editor of the Columbus Sun with a sample of new syrup made at his plantation from the Chinese sugar cane. It is very sweet, and of good body, and has a resemblance to the famed New Orleans sugar house molasses.

LETTER FROM MORTON, MISSISSIPPI.

(Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.)

MORTON, August 13, 1863.

Disappointment was visible on every countenance at the depot yesterday when the train from Meridian failed to make its appearance at the schedule time. A train did come in about the hour, but it was an empty one, carrying neither passengers nor mail. There was a rush for the Express car, and a demand for "papers!" but no newsboy appeared, and the crowd slowly and sadly dispersed. The regular train from Brandon ran off the track between this point and Westown night before last, and as it contained the return train from Meridian, of course we were without any train from that point yesterday, and deprived of our usual letters and papers, no small deprivation, I assure you just now when expectation is on tip-toe to learn the news and when we are stopping at such a place as Morton, to which the railroad is dead and body, by which it lives, moves and has its being.

The Jackson postmaster passed down a night or two ago. He says postal things are working well in that ill-fated city, the post office taking quarters for the nonce in the Capitol buildings. Any of your readers desirous to communicate epistolary with their friends in Jackson can do so, as the mail goes regularly to that city, being carried "overland"—as the railroad man say of things not transported by rail—from Brandon to Jackson.

The citizens of Jackson are among the loudest in the Confederacy. There is no business doing there except a trifling retail trade in tobacco, to supply the smoking and chewing wants of individuals. The old men and boys congregate every morning in the Capitol grounds to compare notes, and get the news. Rumor reached us here that one or two respectable citizens were talking about reconstruction, and that sort of thing, but I am assured that such is not the case—that the people left in that city are true to the Confederacy as they ever were, and since Jackson has been in the van of Southern Rights.

Dr. Richardson, recently appointed post surgeon at Morton, visited Jackson together with others of the medical corps, to attend to our sick and wounded, who were too painfully disabled to be removed when we evacuated the place. At once as the city was occupied by the enemy, the wounded were brought in and attended to by our surgeons with as much care and assiduity as were our own men. To show Yankee spunk, a few of the kindness, while Dr. Richardson was in a house dressing the wounds of the mutilated Yankees, others of the enemy went to Dr. R.'s tent and stole his clothing and several articles of value! Under what circumstances will a genuine Yankee not steal?

Dr. Burbank, chief surgeon of the late 24 military districts (Port Hudson) here. He was on his post in Port Hudson during the siege of that place, and speaks in the highest terms of all the troops composing the garrison. No men could have acted with more bravery, or endured more hardships and privations with more fortitude, than the Confederate troops defending that stronghold. He gives Gen. Gardner credit for being one of the most efficient commanders in the service.

From the front there is little to be learned. The enemy, said to be Steele's division, has thrown his pickets on the east of the Big Black, which fact will have been anticipated by the telegraph long before this meets your reader's eyes. He is evidently feeling for our whereabouts. The immediate valley of the Big Black is not just now a very much frequented locality for troops, and it is said that intermittent malarial and typhoid fevers are carrying off members of the invaders. The disease that so puzzled Grant's medical director, is still raging at Vicksburg and on the Big Black.

The enemy may be projecting his pickets this way as a feint to cloak his designs against Mobile, or he may be laying a trap to win more any adventurous scouting party or office that may venture so far south, but we may very reasonably conclude that no important move will be made by him until autumn begins to cool the atmosphere, the present excessive heat putting a climatic veto on all his movements unless volens.

There is a strong anti-Administration feeling here, in and out of the army, because of the rose-water policy pursued by our Government in relation to the lot calls, which has not been carried out by President Davis. The country is merciful that our Government should permit itself for a moment to be influenced, if not intimidated and pushed aside from its dignity and self-respect, by the brazen clamors of the weak and vulgar despot at Washington touching retaliation. A judge on the bench might as well allow himself to be swayed from his duty by the threatening gesticulations of the criminal at the bar. If, when he has been found guilty by a jury of his peers, so that President Davis should permit the gorilla's threats to suspend the execution of that high military law which has the sanction of the law of nations, and which requires "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, life for life." The blood of our murdered fellow-countrymen call aloud for retaliation, and the position which we sustain in the eyes of the world demands, if we would avoid the contempt of mankind, the carrying out, to the very letter, the law of retaliation. The country is willing to take the responsibility, which belongs to it. There is no man so careful, of "doing right upon the regard," no man who has a nicer appreciation of the position which he will occupy in history than our esteemed Chief-Magistrate. His acts all have not only a eye responsive but a perspective reference to history. He endeavors to square his acts by the rule of a consistent adhesion to the principles, customs, and the laws of the day in which he lives, with the most sensitive reference to the position which may be assigned him on the historic page. If he sees at all he sees on the side of virtue, chivalry and religion. This would be all very right and very proper, had he to deal with a brave and magnanimous enemy who would appreciate and reciprocate the nobility of his conduct. But he should bear in mind that the people with whom we are at war are worse than barbarians, because they perpetrate all the atrocities of the savage, under a seeming respect for the laws of civilization, and that they neither respect nor appreciate virtues which they do not understand, and to the practice of which they never hope to attain. The President may grasp the golden prize of capturing his Admirable Crichton by the mere regard for the feelings of mankind, the historian may praise him as the model man who brought, and brought in vain, the solid and beautiful doctrines of Christianity into the bloody arena of war; he may point him out to the world saying, *Ecce Homo*; but if he should add "the Confederate States Government, by the unique policy of the President, lost in influence and prestige what it gained in virtue, and fell a victim to the very whiteness of the policy which it in vain attempted to be angelic," the student of history will be impressed more with the goodness of Mr. Davis' character than with his ability and greatness.

We have arrived at the worst; there is no retreat from our position, even if we desired it. Lincoln has thrown down the bloody gauntlet which welds the last link in the chain which makes our enemy to the accursed race of tyrants that have ever ruled. Retaliate, to make the worst appear the better reason; we must take it up, patiently as we submit it, and trust in God for the issue.

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I am assured by undoubted authority that General Pemberton has notified the President that nothing but a positive command from him will induce General P. to continue in command of the army of Vicksburg, after its organization. This will, it is presumed, give universal satisfaction, and, let us hope, stem the tide of unworthy abuse which is being heaped upon the head of that gentleman. CICILIAN.

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BRYAN, August 16, 1863.

While gratified with the very conclusive views of the APPEAL's leader, of the 14th, on the necessity for, or justification of impressment, I am sorry to learn from its notice of Gen. Walthall's attributed order that there is a disposition on the part of many in Atlanta to evade impressment by secreting their horses. It is the precedent of Morgan's raid, so much deprecated in the APPEAL of a few days ago, reproduced in Atlanta. I fear, if Stoneman's raid, or one in larger force, was to descend upon Atlanta, and take the horses which are now being put out of the way, I suppose there very patriotic citizens would feel exceedingly consoled. The experience now being enjoyed by the people of Tennessee, who withhold their stock from the Confederate army, ought to prove an instructive lesson to those who value their property more than they do their country. "A man's shirt is closer to his skin than his coat," has found new illustrations of its truth in this war, and it is unfortunately too manifest, that many of those who have professed most loudly with their mouths, have professed without that genuine faith in their hearts which would indicate a zeal in proportion to the warmth of their words, or spirit of self-sacrifice, in keeping with expenditures which they have loudly invited. "Fair-weather Christians" are often spoken of, and I suppose we may now add to the category fair-weather patriots, who, in the warmth of a diabolic polemic zeal, intended to compromise with nothing short of death in an aggravated form, as in a ditch for instance, or a dungeon—have being favorite mercenary localities with fervid patriots—and are now found scampering off to the nearest woods with a favorite "bob-tail horse," to avoid surrendering their to the country, or filling him in a space-beam or collar. This new interpretation of the choice *a dulcem et propcrie mori*, should descend to posterity as a municipal lair-lions of Atlanta, Montgomery, and other localities in "consumption secundum." I know nothing of the matter beyond the knowledge derived from the depressory state of the press of those cities, and only hope that such sycophants do not exist.

I notice the Enquirer returns to the charge about the disloyalty, but do not discover, notwithstanding its filing at lawyers, politicians and demagogues, that he has at all strengthened his position. I do discover, however, in the plea for a dictatorship, a design to throw upon Congress and the people the blame for Executive failures and short comings in the conduct of the war. As to the clamor against lawyers and politicians, the Enquirer should remember that the Executive Government, from the President down to the Postmaster-General, is composed of nothing else, and that there is no special claim of exemption, on its behalf, from the vices and infirmities charged upon the class. While I admit that Congress should not have passed, nor the President signed the clauses of law granting furloughs or granting exemptions, and that lawyers have done more than their duty in the matter of getting discharges, and the doctors have done more than perhaps their conscienses dictated, in recommending furloughs, yet, surely, it will not be pretended that the failure to prevent and retake Vicksburg and Port Hudson, or to drive Meade from his impregnable positions at Gettysburg, proceeded from a want of power in the President, and therefore, he must have more. I have remarked that gentlemen bred abroad, however well educated, never have a true or intelligent appreciation of American political affairs, resembling, in this regard, the efforts of foreigners, however well they may have mastered the grammar of the language, to speak English, or the want of ability in a near sighted man, or a man who wears glasses to accommodate his movements naturally to the laws of perspective and gravitation, in the matter of lights and distances. It may be said in answer to this, that De Tolnay wrote the best treatise on the English Constitution that had been written, and that Bancroft wrote the best history of the American revolution, but this proves nothing to the point, being matters of analysis, and collation of records, and has nothing to do with that practical, or idiomatic knowledge, derived from constant experience, the growth and extension of life, begun and continued in adversity, without which a man will boggle and stumble in the dark, in giving expression to political opinions, or opinions upon the needs and action of the Government. To an intellectual mission looking to organic political changes, or even functional, for the mischievous would have acted with more bravery, or endured more hardships and privations with more fortitude, than the Confederate troops defending that stronghold. He gives Gen. Gardner credit for being one of the most efficient commanders in the service.

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FROM THE CORN CROP.—We get most satisfactory accounts of the prospect for a large yield of corn throughout the neighboring counties. The plants are in a very forward state, and a larger breadth of land has been planted than ever was known before in this section of the country. Most of the corn is considered as beyond the calamity of a dry spell, and without some untoward accident, an immense amount of the grain will be harvested. The fodder and shucks so much of late become to be better known as a valuable rough food for cattle during the winter months, and more care is therefore taken by the farmers in saving it. With our farmers full and hearts determined to be free, we may laugh at the enemy and his efforts to subdue us.—*Petersburg Express.*

QUESTION OF ECONOMY.—Is an officer of the army—be he general, colonel, major, or captain—entitled to draw feed from the Government for horses not in the Government service? If the officer is in the field and has but one horse with him, can he draw for two or three more that he may have at work in his private carriage, or upon his farm? Scarce to give answer is at this time, and is likely to remain till the war continues, it is very important that all Government leaks should be stopped at once, and thus insure justice to the people and the service.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE IN MISSISSIPPI.

A series of mass meetings are being held in Mississippi just now, and judging from the spirit manifested, the people of that State are fully roused to their duty. In no case is submission talked of, and if the pledges made are redeemed, the invaders will soon be made to suffer from the vengeance of a terribly outraged people.

A large meeting was held at Enterprise on the 13th, inaugurating the series. It was addressed successively by ex-Gov. McRae, J. W. C. Watson, Esq., of Holly Springs, Hon. E. Barksdale, and Senator Phelan; when the following preamble and resolutions were put to the vast multitude for adoption, and they were unanimously indorsed, not a dissenting voice was heard:

The recent disasters that have befallen our arms at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, calls aloud for the unanimity of our people.

These national calamities, though they may for the moment depress the public mind, from the fact that they might have been averted, yet, we feel confident, that they are calculated in their final results to nerve us to a higher pitch of patriotism, to the exercise of greater sacrifices, and the fourth putting of greater power and more determined and united effort to accomplish success.

The fall of Fort Donelson, and New Orleans, fell with a mere crushing and depressing effect upon the heart of the country than the late disasters, but the effect in the end was beneficial in this, that it stimulated us to unwonted energy and activity, and was soon followed by a series of unparalleled successes attending our arms.

So, likewise, we see ground for hope in the late reverses. The precedents heretofore bear us out in the belief that the people will gird themselves with renewed power and vigilance, and baring their breasts to the storm, will roll back with stunning and crushing blows defeat after defeat, upon the vile invaders of our soil. The brave and true men, who have drawn their swords upon principle, in defense of their country's rights and honor, and in defense of liberty, independence and nationality, these misfortunes only add fuel to the flame of patriotism that burns in their hearts, and developes a nobler and a grander manhood in defense of the calls of honor and liberty.

While on the other hand, to the cowardly in heart, who have no sense of national honor or liberty, it affords them an opportunity to cloak out their shame, and shirk the imperative duty to the demands of honor and their country's call.

While our people and country have been made to feel the rumour and wasting effects of this unnatural war, we believe it is more than counterbalanced by the fact, that our enemies have been made to suffer to a greater extent in the loss of life, and the materials of war, and that they are in a worse condition to prosecute the war than they were twelve months ago. And this gives us, out of the fact that while they were united, but now are divided in their counsels, their laws are trampled upon, and a large minority, on the increase, is clamoring for peace.

We take hope and encouragement to ourselves in the firm belief that we are stronger today in all the appliances and material of war than we were twelve months ago, and if we will but use the power, without elect, which the God of battles has placed in our hands, and rely upon Him, who rules the armies of heaven and in the earth, we shall roll right onward this mighty revolution to a glorious consummation.

Let it not be said that we are called upon to defend any particular order of man, or to defend the principles and views of any party. Let it not be said that we are called upon to defend the rich, or any special class of men.

We are called upon to defend ourselves. We are called upon to defend the country from massacre. We are called upon to defend our homes, our wives, our children, our servants, and all that the human heart holds dear, from the ignoble, brutal and debased Northern hordes, who would rob us all without distinction, spoiling us of our God-given inheritance, and lording it over us.

We therefore call upon all the people, without regard to age, to ignore exemption laws and substitute laws, throw down every barrier and rise up as one man, buckle on the armor of war, trust in God, hasten to the field, and drive the robber vandals of the North from every foot of Southern soil which they now pollute. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President is hereby earnestly requested to call an extra session of Congress at an early day, to provide for the better defense of the country, and a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

Resolved, That the loss of Vicksburg and the loss of Port Hudson, was not owing to any want of gallantry and good conduct on the part of our noble citizen soldiery, but is, in our judgment, and with the lights before us, attributable to the incompetency of the general immediately commanding the department at Vicksburg, whose incompetency was a source of universal complaint, both in and out of the army, for weeks previous to said disasters. Therefore, we feel it incumbent upon us as freemen and citizens of a republican government, whose all is at stake, to call upon the Chief Executive of the nation, to remove all incompetent commanders who fail to secure the confidence of the army and the people.

Resolved, That in our solemn judgment the exemption laws passed by Congress have proved injurious to the interests of our great cause, and we therefore, call upon the Congress when it shall assemble, to repeal all exemption laws, deeming it best that the absolute wants of the country should be supplied by details from the army.

Resolved, That as the operation of the substitute law has been shamefully abused, working serious injury to the strength and efficiency of the armies in the field, we advocate its entire repeal.

Resolved, That the late order of Adjutant-General Cooper, ordering out all the young and able-bodied men from the quartermaster and commissary departments, and other subordinate offices, meets with our hearty indorsement, and we call upon the officers whose duty it is to see this order faithfully executed, and we pledge ourselves as citizens to meet all the demands made upon us by the Government in this particular.

Resolved, That we deem it but an act of simple justice on the part of the Government, and a positive necessity to the brave and noble defenders of the country to increase the pay of the privates and non-commissioned officers of the army somewhat in proportion to the increased price of all articles of consumption.

Resolved, That we pass our solemn judgment of condemnation upon the spirit of speculation and extortion, and the effort by any not to depreciate the Confederate currency, and believe that the best interests of the country require that Congress shall make said currency a legal tender.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the justice of our cause, and firmly believe that ultimate success and a glorious triumph will crown our arms in this gigantic struggle, and we repudiate with holy horror any thought or sentiment, in any shape or form, of a submissive alliance with the ignoble and debased Government at Washington. We scorn any act that will place a blot upon our escutcheon, or tarnish the flag that has been borne in triumph by our gallant soldiers over so many bloody battle-fields.

FOUR MEN MURDERED BY NEGROES.—Four gentlemen from Clinton, La., went out near Port Hudson, on the 1st instant, and captured six runaway negroes, who expressed themselves as very anxious to get back to their masters. They started back, and when within three or four miles of Clinton, night having set in, the negroes turned on their captors and beat every one of them to death. Their bodies were terribly cut and mangled. Two of the negroes, who were severely wounded, have since been captured.—*Brandon Republican.*

THE COURSE OF TRADE.—Supplies of corn are now received here by the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, brought from Georgia, and intended for home consumption. It is a strange event in the history of Virginia, but we have had an immense surplus of mouths to feed, which has drained us of the necessary supply for our own consumption. After the war we will be glad to return an equal quantity of corn to our neighbors of the South, for we can do it and never miss it.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

THE ELECTION.—In a business letter from London, our correspondent adds: "I am just from Middle Tennessee. In the counties of Van Buren, Cumberland, White, Putnam, Jackson, Bledsoe, Rhea, Overton and Roane, including the army vote, the convention ticket has about two thousand majority. This certainly is not official, but it is not far from correct. The race between Gov. Cooper and Savage is close."—*Knoxville Reb'l.*

Letter from North Mississippi.

OKOLONA, August 12, 1863.—Mr. Archie Street, who arrived here this evening, from Bristol, which is within the Yankee lines, brings intelligence of a cavalry skirmish which took place two miles from that place on Saturday night last.

A marauding band, numbering about four hundred of the 5th Ohio cavalry, which had recently arrived at Corinth from Memphis, determined to make their *debut* in their new field of operations, and sallied forth upon their mission of outrage and destruction.

Having penetrated down the Mobile and Ohio road as far as Guntown, much to the disturbance of our quiet cavalry and the denizens of Okalona and the surrounding country, they thought it prudent to "about face" and return to their wives coffee and hard tack, evidently hoping or wishing for a fish of ham. At about ten o'clock on Saturday night the jolly fellows were speeding their way through the forest in the vicinity of Rienzi, making the old woods resound with their wild carousal, and being so near their camp, feeling perfect security, when from out the matches of a tangled thicket leapt a line of fire—cracked three hundred rifles, dethroning many a careless rider, while half a score were trampled beneath the spurning heels of vengeful steeds.

The surprise was so frightful and complete, realing as the vandals were, in fancied security, that their commander made no attempt to rally them, and their flight was so precipitate that our forces were not afforded the pleasing chance of giving one more parting token.

Upon examination it was found that six of the vandals had fought their last battle and fifty had been wounded by buck and ball and by the steel-clad heels of their horses, twenty of the latter, together with more prisoners, falling into the hands of the command of Major Ham, who had ambushed and surprised them. The horse of the Yankee colonel commanding the party was wounded and fell into the hands of Ham's partisans, who, by an unanimous vote, resolved to present the splendid saddle, bridle and trappings, ornamented with yellow, the cavalry color, to General Chalmers. All the killed, wounded and captured were of the 5th Ohio cavalry. Major Ham commands a body of Mississippi rangers, who have, for some time, been upon the hard but thankless service of picketing and scouting in Tishomingo and Itawamba counties.

Gen Ringgold has his headquarters once more at Columbus, and Col. Ferguson has assumed command of the cavalry force in the field, but for operations against the enemy. The latter officer appears to be well liked, and earnest hopes are expressed that he will perfect the organization and efficiency of the forces in the field. Col. Barlow and several of his officers are under arrest for "moving upon the enemy." Perhaps it would be better for the country, even officers semi-martialed for moving from them. Among the artillery attached to this command is an excellent Arkansas battery under Capt. Owens.

The troops recently arrived from West Tennessee, numbering nearly eighteen hundred, have been armed, and are in process of organization for operations in their own country. Col. Faulkner, captured at Island 10 last winter, is in command of one of the regiments. He is an experienced and efficient officer.

N'IMPORTE.

Hon. Jacob Thompson.

We had the satisfaction of meeting this distinguished gentleman to-day in our city, and were gratified to see him in excellent health. He looks almost as young as he did six years since, when he entered President Buchanan's Cabinet. A ridiculous rumor has been in circulation that he favored submission and reconstruction. To those acquainted with Mr. Thompson, it is scarcely necessary to pronounce it a fabrication, about on a par with the falsehood published in some Yankee newspaper that Gov. Brown had taken the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government.—*Meridian Clarion.*

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—We have late news from Havana by the arrival of a vessel running the blockade. When she left it was rumored, and pretty generally believed at Havana, that Capt. Semmes had had an engagement with the Yankee steamer Vanderbilt and sunk her, with a large loss of life. The Vanderbilt, it will be recollected, has been for a long time in search of the "rebel pirate," as the Yankees designate Semmes. So confident were some people in Havana of the truth of the rumor that they were betting on it extensively.

After the above was in type we learned that the engagement was published in the La Habana, a Havana paper, and that it was received back from Key West and Nassau, and was believed by Yankee and other skippers. It is we think, quite probable. The action is reported to have occurred off the Bahamas.—*Mobile Tribune.*

FROM FORT HUDSON.—The Yankees have started a newspaper at Port Hudson. From it the following paragraph is extracted:

For some time prior to the surrender of Port Hudson the rebel pickets exchanged compliments and home meat. In order to make the kind of "fodder" held out it was issued by a commissary. Also, to make the meat sweet, cob was ground with it, and half a pound allowed to each man daily. Even this was about exhausted before the surrender was made. The above is vouched for by officers and men whom we have conversed with.

Gen. T. W. Sherman had recovered enough from his wounds in the battles of Port Hudson to go to the North.

PATRIOTISM OF A COLORED MAN.—A day or two ago a letter was received at the Treasury Department from a negro man, named Henry Jones, the property of Mr. E. Cannon, of Clarksville, in this