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The Memphis Appeal.

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GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.

HEADQUARTERS 9TH VA. AND 6TH BUREAU, (Quartermaster Trans. Ala and Miss.) MARIETTA, Ga., Sept. October 16, 1863.

Upon Government having relieved the guarded prisoners of the Vicksburg and Port Hudson garrisons from transportation, Brigadier-General Hardee, charged with the duty of conducting guarded prisoners, having issued an order designating the points at which they should be delivered, viz: Alabamians and Mississippians at Demopolis, Ala., and all others at Marietta, Ga., I hereby notify all officers of the Bureau under my command forward to the proper authorities any and all men belonging to any of said commands with whom they may be found.

By order of Brig-Gen. PILLOW, Chief Bureau.

W. VANNE THOMPSON, A. A. G. General.

Memphis Confederate, Montgomery Advertiser, Mobile Daily Register, Mississippian and Clarion-Ledger do two weeks and forward bills to Maj. M. Gleeland, A. Q. M., Marietta, Ga.

$100 REWARD!

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 16th inst., a SLAVOID BOY named JOHN, about 19 years of age, yellow complexion, with a good face, five feet five inches high, had on when he left, gray jean pants and black coat, and black soft hat. He is small and talks quick. He was probably hired on the Chattanooga Tennessee, and may be with the army at that place, or may attempt to cross into Kentucky, in which state he was raised.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me at said depot, or his imprisonment in any jail where I can get him.

LEWIS TUMLIN,

Carterville, Ga.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS STATE TROOPS, ATLANTA, September 10, 1863.

OFFICERS commanding companies of State troops will hold weekly inspections of their commands, and will see that the damage done to and the loss of arms or accoutrements found in their commands, are promptly accounted for on the muster rolls of their companies.

Commanding officers of regiments, battalions and detached companies, will give special attention to the execution of this order.

By command of Brig.-Gen. HOWELL COBB.

A. J. HAMLETT, Lt.-Col. and A. A. G. General.

FOR SALE,

100 PAIRS SINGS BRIGANS,
300 Wool Hats
50 dozen Men's Calf Boots,
50 dozen Pipes,
200 doz Needles,
40 packs Pins,
500 pairs Horse Combs,
Algerine Razors,
200 dozen Tools Brooks.

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Whitehall Street,

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PEOPLE'S TICKET.

TRIED AND TRUE AND WORTHY—THE PEOPLE'S SUPPORT.

FOR CONGRESS,

Colonel L. J. Glenn.

FOR STATE SENATE,

Colonel E. P. Watkins.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

Judge Wm. Ezzard and Captain S. B. Love.

A host will rally to the rescue in support of the above Ticket.

MASSASSA.

REMOVAL.

T. G. SIMMS, COMMISSION MERCHANT and dealer in all kinds of country produce, has removed from his late store in the Sherman building (which was burned) to the store recently occupied by Ripley & Wood, Crockery merchants, Whitehall street, two doors from Hunter's Hardware store, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers.

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

T. G. SIMMS.

ROWLAND SPRINGS FOR SALE.

THE present owner having business demanding his whole and personal attention, has determined to sell this desirable property. It will be found just the place for refugees to settle and educate the families in the cities of the south. The place is so well known that a description is unneeded.

For a hotel it is unequaled, as there is a large tract of land belonging to the place, capable of raising all that may be wanted. Have negro quarters for fifty negroes. Also a large new barn.

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Daily Appeal.

The War in Virginia.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 14.]

FROM THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The full figures from the Rappahannock by last evening's Central train represent Stuart as target in that quarter. Major Morby, of the famous battalion of partisan rangers, came down on the train from his home in Amherst, looking robust, considering his wounds. He expects to return to his battalion on Tuesday, which, during his absence of nearly a month, has been under the command of Lieut. Turner.

From the Richmond Examiner, 15th.]

THE FIGHT ON THE UPPER RAPPAHANNOCK.

On Sunday, seems to have not exceeded beyond the bounds of a skirmish, and was not preceptive of a general movement on the part of Gen. Meade's army, or any considerable portion of it. The force of the enemy that crossed at Starke's and Kelly's fords did not exceed two regiments of cavalry, several pieces of artillery, and a few hundred skirmishing infantry. Our forces fell back. At Brandy station this force encountered Gen. W. H. F. Lee's brigade of cavalry, commanded by Col. Beal, of the 9th Virginia, and the brigade, after fighting some time, fell back further, and the skirmishing was kept up through the afternoon. Our forces took twenty-five prisoners, and killed and wounded as many as they captured it is thought. Our loss is not over twenty-five men altogether, killed, wounded and missing. Col. Beal, commanding, was slightly wounded, but remained on the field.

Beyond the above, passengers by the Central train last evening could give but few particulars. The enemy had occupied Culpeper court house, and held that position of the Orange and Alexandria railroad. It was also said a demonstration was making, as though the enemy intended to throw a force across the Rapidan, at a point not mentioned.

Longstreet seems to represent the enemy as having united again across the Rappahannock. Our forces fell back some miles in the direction of Gordonsville.

The Fredericksburg train brought no news, whatever, from the lower Rappahannock, and the report that the consignment Yankee had appeared in force near Falmouth, is not confirmed. They were, however, stretched along the Warrenton or Stoney road, falling back, it was said. Such is the information.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 16th.]

FIGHT AT CULPEPER.

On Saturday night last, shortly after midnight, it was ascertained that the enemy in considerable force, (infantry, artillery and cavalry,) were crossing the Rappahannock at Stark's and Kelly's fords. Gen. Stuart, in command of our cavalry, immediately disposed of his forces with a view of giving them a warm reception, although it was well understood that their force was vastly superior in numbers to that at his disposal. The first collision occurred at Brandy station, from which point our forces fell back on Culpeper Court House. Finally they were compelled to yield this point to the force. During the entire day, on Sunday, there was severe skirmishing between the enemy's advancing and our retreating forces. At last accounts the enemy were four miles south of Culpeper Court House.

In the engagement of Sunday we lost about thirty men killed and wounded. What loss the enemy sustained is not known. Col. Beale, of Westmoreland, commanding the brigade of General W. H. F. Lee, is reported slightly wounded.

The train of cars which left Culpeper Court house about the time that the enemy appeared before that place was shelled, but we understand no injury was sustained.

From the same 16th.]

THE FIGHT AT BUCKHELEY SPRINGS.

A few days since we published from Northern journals a local account of an engagement at Buckhely Springs, Morgan County. We have since obtained some particulars from a Southern source. Capt. Blackford, with a squad of men, numbering about twenty-five, attacked the enemy at three o'clock in the morning of the 8th inst., and routed them completely, capturing twenty-nine prisoners, one negro, sixty horses, and some three hundred navy pistols—all of which they succeeded in bringing off in safety. The prisoners had arrived at Staunton, en route for Richmond. The enemy's force at the time the attack was made is said to have numbered some three hundred, but were taken by surprise, their pickets having been flanked.

RAID ON WYTHE.

A party of Yankees, numbering about sixty, started from Tazewell county, Va., on Thursday, on a horse stealing raid, in the direction of Wytheville. They came from a band numbering about four hundred which accompanied them as far as Burke's garden, in Tazewell. The sixty then started for Wytheville, but hearing of preparations made to receive them, returned to their commands, and went back to Wyoming, where they all first started from. Were seen and but few able to bear a musket in Wythe county was out and ready for the raid. The time opposition incredulous may be the Yankees in these raids has caused them to pronounce the Confederacy a "shell." They will doubtless change their opinion.

From the Sentinel, 16th.]

MOVEMENT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—ENGAGEMENT IN CULPEPER.

An engagement between our forces and the enemy took place in Culpeper Sunday. Twenty five prisoners, captured in the encounter, were brought here yesterday. The *Enquirer's* special dispatch gives the following account:

ORANGE C. H., Sept. 15.—The enemy, with artillery, infantry and cavalry, crossed the Rappahannock this morning at Stark's and Kelly's fords, and co-operating with their force, which, for some time, has been encamped on this side of the Rappahannock, at the railroad bridge, and attempted to surprise us. In this they failed. Our cavalry and artillery made a stand at Brandy station, and fought them, but were forced to give back before very superior numbers.

At last accounts the enemy held Culpeper Court House, and their trains were running there, and our cavalry were still falling back. Col. Beal, of the 9th Virginia cavalry, commanding General W. H. F. Lee's brigade, is slightly wounded in the leg. Our loss was not over thirty so far as heard from.

The enemy shelled our train as it left Culpeper Court House, but did no damage. Nearly everything was removed from Culpeper before the enemy got possession. This advance of the enemy is believed to be a reconnoissance in force. Fighting was still going on at 4 o'clock.

X.

The passengers yesterday brought but little additional news. The enemy had not advanced further than Culpeper; and our troops were in fine spirits, and ready to meet them.

The Bursted Rifleby Gun.

From the Richmond Examiner.]

We have already announced the bursting at Charleston, on last Saturday morning, of one of the mammoth English guns. At the time of writing no particulars of the affair had reached us, but from all we know of such ordnance, we think it likely that the catastrophe was brought about by an attempt to make a long shot—a shot which should astonish the Yankees, and throw the performance of their heaviest pieces into the shade.

These guns were never designed for this sort of practice, and they cannot stand it. They are so shaped and designed for direct shots at short range, so much the weight of their projectiles will exceed, that a throughout the earth, alone or iron; the burst of a monitor would be caved in by one plunk shot as completely as a tall silk hat would be crushed by a blow of the fist of a strong man. But the burst of the gun must be horrible for the mischief depressed. Even in a horizontal position the inertia of the bolt and the friction to be overcome cause a much strain on the sides of the gun as any attainable thickness of metal can withstand. But the muzzle being elevated, say fifteen degrees, which is necessary when a great range is to be attained, the immense weight of the bolt, from five to seven hundred pounds, is superadded to the already great strain upon the sides, and the bursting of the piece is a matter of course. This fact is well known in England and among our scientific naval men.

It will be recollected that the Yankees burst their three hundred pounds parrot gun at the fifth shot, with its muzzle up, while throwing shell from the centre of Morris island into Charleston, a distance of about five miles. In the entire absence of knowledge of the facts, it will be borne in mind, that we merely suggest the elevation of the muzzle as the cause of the bursting; we assert nothing. It is possible that the gun or the powder may have been bad.

While speaking of the gun, it may be interesting to our readers to know something of the powder used in firing it. The grains very is rifle from the biggest of a damson seed to that of a peach stone, and look like irregular fragments of unburnished ebony. There is nothing about their appearance to indicate the quality of the substance. We are informed by the scientific that this powder is made on the principle of what is known amongst boys as a "spit devil," that is, it is so mixed as not to explode all at once like the fine grain powder, the inertia of the bolt being so great that an instantaneous explosion of the whole charge would burst the gun; but the ignition of the charge being gradual at first, the ball is started without any great strain on the sides of the piece, and (it is contended by the friends of great guns,) is always successfully launched on its mission of destruction.

Gen. Beauregard cannot hereafter be ranked among the advocates of monster cannon, at least of this nation, as we learn upon the best authority that he has telegraphed the authorities that they need not send him any more of them.

From the Rappahannock.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.]

FREDERICKSBURG, September 12.—"Not a wave of trouble rolls over the peaceful breast" of the situation on the Rappahannock. The enemy, unable to understand the condition of affairs this side of the river, and alarmed by the activity of our cavalry, have marched Warren's corps of infantry into position near Hartford, some nine miles north of Falmouth. This movement is of little importance in itself, but notable, in that it indicates an intention on the part of General Meade to advance on this line at no earlier date than he has heretofore announced. Longstreet comes from his army bring information of its reorganization, thorough inspection, and rapid increase by the arrival of conscripts called out under the recent levy, who, by a general order issued from the Washington War Department, are being sent exclusively to the army of the Potomac, until the requisite number to repair the losses sustained by that army shall have been supplied.

There is no evidence of an immediate movement here, and no change in the enemy's lines in front of Fredericksburg. Kilpatrick's and Buford's cavalry still hammered the Rappahannock picquets on the south side.

In our army there is nothing new to report, excepting some further promotions in the cavalry service. Brigadier Gen. Wade Hampton has been made a major-general, and Cols. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, and Wm. C. Wickham, late commander of the 4th Virginia cavalry, have been appointed brigadier generals. Gen. Wickham has been assigned to command the brigade lately belonging to Major-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who to-day formally resigns its control into the hands of his new commander, and assumes the duties of his new position.

* * *

A member of the 1st Maryland cavalry, who was taken prisoner in Pennsylvania, and has just effected his escape from Fort Delaware, brings some painfully interesting particulars respecting the condition of our prisoners confined there, numbering upwards of five thousand. Two hard crackers twice a day, together with four ounces of putrid meat, and a scant supply of water, offensively stagnant, constitute the fare of these unhappy men. The prison disciplines is brutal and tyrannical, and, of course, in this case communicates, with no attention paid to cleanliness, and the fort crowded to suffocation, the mortality among the prisoners is very great. Among those who have died there recently, victims to the heartless treatment of their inhuman jailors, is Private Rotty, of the 20th Virginia regiment, son of Mr. Chris. Rotty, of this place, who, though an invalid when captured, yet was mercilessly thrust into the noisome dungeon, and there died for want of the commonest care.

Of those recently confined in the fort, at least 1000 have taken the oath of allegiance to the Yankee Government and gone. From these, Schoff, the commandant of the post, has organized a battalion of cavalry for the United States service. He excludes from this organization, which now numbers about 5000 men, every prisoner who has a wife, or child, or property in the South. Those who are thus situated, are accepted as guards for the prison, and in reality they exceed the Yankees themselves in hardness and severity toward their late companions.

As the arts of persuasion and purchase are used to seduce our men from their fidelity, and failing in these, no enormity of outrage is left unperpetrated.

Tennessee—The Eastern Border.

The Bristol *Advocate* makes the following statement of affairs in East Tennessee, and along the Virginia and Tennessee border:

The rumors respecting the force of Yankee armed cories now in East Tennessee, vary. We are of the opinion that the force in Tennessee east of Loudon—which is thirty miles west of Knoxville—does not exceed four thousand. They captured several trains, some say six, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad. The enemy has advanced on the railroad east of Knoxville to Carter depot, a distance of one hundred and ten miles, where, as we elsewhere note, they were checked.

That Burnside and Brownlow are both in the city of Knoxville making public speeches to the people that the latter is issuing a newspaper in the city; that they have imprisoned Kirkpatrick; of the *Chronicle*; and that they hung the enrolling officer, Morris, at Morristown, are rumors that have not been confirmed. That two women were wounded in Jonesboro, claimed to be by accident, is confirmed.

So far as we have learned Gen. A. E. Jackson saved all the Government stores in his department. Of course Gen. Buckner removed his when he evacuated Knoxville.

On Sunday Brig. Gen. John S. Williams arrived at this place, and, being senior general, took command of the troops and advanced to far as Jonesboro, a distance of forty miles, and the last we heard of the marauders they were retreating in the direction of Knoxville.

Quiet has been restored to our community.

LATER.

News by the Western train Saturday evening was of rather an unfavorable character. The enemy are supposed to be advancing toward the Virginia line, and a good deal of alarm was said to exist among the people of Southwestern Virginia. It was deemed prudent to remove the deposits of the banks at Abingdon to this city.

The Siege of Charleston.

From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 17.]

NEWS FROM THE ISLANDS.

Our mortar batteries on Sullivan island have maintained a steady fire since our last, upon Morris island. Most of the shells were thrown at Battery Gregg. Battery Simkins also continued to fire throughout the day. The practice from our batteries increases in effectiveness daily, and our guns and mortars are now worked with great accuracy and precision. One of the enemy's guns in Battery Gregg was reported dismounted by our firing yesterday morning.

The enemy were observed at work on the sand ridge north of Battery Gregg, engaged, it is believed, in the erection of a mortar battery bearing upon Fort Moultrie. They have also thrown up a traverse on the northeast side of Battery Gregg as a protection to their guns against our fire from James island. A large force is also busy on Battery Wagner and at Lighthouse inlet on the Morris island side.

The weather yesterday was very stormy, indicating the near approach of the equinoctial. The blow and the roughness of the sea caused the fleet to seek shelter behind the range of woods in Lighthouse inlet.

Collision Between Soldiers and Deserters.

CHICAGO, September 8.—A detachment of the 16th Illinois cavalry attempted the arrest of some deserters near Nason, Effingham county, in this State, last night. The deserters were aided by about twenty citizens.

A number of shots were fired, wounding two soldiers. Five deserters were taken, two of whom were seriously wounded, as also several citizens who aided them. Considerable excitement prevailed throughout the county.

The Situation on the Tennessee.

From the Richmond Examiner.]

Little doubt can be entertained that the enemy have Chattanooga. That strong and important position was evacuated without a blow from Gen. Bragg, because it is said Rosecrans had again "flanked" him, and he was compelled to make a further retreat into Georgia, or fight in a position where complete victory alone could save his army from disruption or capture.

The event will be contemplated with mingled emotions. The evacuation of Chattanooga and consequent the loss of Bragg's excellent position in this, is it necessary, should the defensive system of warfare be adopted, to abandon many points apparently important, compelling the enemy to elongate his column, and to weaken it by that elongation, till he can be fought for from his resources and reinforcements. The Confederate general will engage his adversary with great advantage if he should attempt to follow him, or to force his way toward Mobile, between the armies of Bragg and Johnston, or toward Charleston, through the upper part of Georgia and the whole of South Carolina. Even if he does not fulfill the common expectation, does nothing of the sort—cease if in pursuit the policy of Grant, (who declined to follow Johnston further than Jackson, and then returned to complete his work on the Mississippi), and without pursuing Bragg, after establishing himself in Tennessee, turn to the attack at Southwestern Virginia, the retreat from Chattanooga can be fairly justified. If Bragg was, as it is said, flanked by the enemy, he would soon have been cut up in that place, and if not entirely successful in a desperate battle, would have shortly been compelled to surrender. To risk that army now would have been a dangerous and unpardonable error. Its loss would at once have laid Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina at the mercy of the invader. During the first American revolution a parallel situation to the present was seen. The Massachusetts General Lincoln, allowed the army which was destined to the defense of these same States to be shut up in Charleston, as Pemberton lately did another in Vicksburg. It was lost: Georgia and South Carolina were lost. Another was raised to defend North Carolina and Gen. Gates nearly lost that by a rash engagement. It was finally placed in the able hands of Greene, who pursued the defensive system wisely; and finally won by means of a retreat not less necessary, and much longer, than that which Bragg has been compelled to make from Mertlesboro to Shelbyville, from Shelbyville to Bridgeport, from Bridgeport to Chattanooga, and from Chattanooga to Dalton. Greene's retreat to the Dan saved his army for the magnificent campaign by which he ruined his enemy and recovered the lost States. Let us hope that Bragg is a reproduction of Greene instead of the lower half of Jackson!—O! for a day of our dead Dundee!

A situation of affairs, such as we behold in Tennessee and Georgia at this moment, is a hard trial to the fortitude of a nation. The timid and unreflecting, who have latterly opposed offensive warfare from the beginning of this struggle, and who have treated their fellow-citizens who advocated an invasion of the North as little better than lunatics, are those most prone to be illustrated by these long retreats, these evacuations of cities, and relinquishment of territory. But the wise will consider the invading and hitherto successful invaded. Having chosen the latter alternative, the only hope of success consists in admitting the enemy, sooner or later, into the heart of the land. If he is defeated there he can be destroyed, while no matter how often he is defeated on a frontier, he can come again, and again, until our resources are exhausted and the country entered, when we shall no longer possess troops to contest our subjugation.

The defensive system is one which must cause the laudable injury to the people, several counties, and even states, to be overrun, and it is serious that it should have been avoided, as once it could have been. But having been adopted, there is no other chance but to act with constancy and nerve. It is a terrible thing to see the whole of Tennessee—absolutely the whole—in the hands of the enemy. The South has striven greatly for it, and from Dunlap to Chattanooga, every foot of the ground might be the grave of a soldier. We have not now an inch of Tennessee. Even the mountains, which are the back door of Virginia, are in the hands of the enemy. Chattanooga, one of the strongest military positions, has gone without a shot and the Northern press pretends—though we do not yet believe it—that even Cumberland gap has been surrendered by those in charge of it. These are painful subjects for reflection. But nothing is really lost which cannot be regained, and another step of Rosecrans may possibly replace us not only in possession of all that is now surrendered, but render our side so all good for the rest of the war.

* * *

From Tennessee—Fourty of the Yankee Army into Knoxville—Official Dispatch of Gen. Burnside.

A dispatch, dated Knoxville 6th, says:

The great campaign of the war is over. We are in full possession of East Tennessee. It is a great, but a bloodless victory. The whole mass of our army was a perfect ovation, and our entry into Knoxville an event long to be remembered.

Thousands of people, of every age, sex, color and condition, lined the way, with shouts and tears intermingled with martial music, and joy reigned supreme.

Burnside's address to his soldiers and the people secured them of protection, and that while justice should be dealt, revenge was no part of the policy of the Government.

Col. Gilbert has been appointed Military Governor, and General Carter Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee.

The official report of Gen. Burnside has been received:

CUMBERLAND GAP, Sept. 9, 1863.

Major General Halleck, General in Chief:

I have telegraphed you of our movements up to the occupation of Knoxville by our forces. Since then a cavalry force has been sent up the railroad to within a few miles of Bristol, capturing some three locomotives and twenty-odd cars.

Another force composed of two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, I brought to this place in season to reinforce Gen. Shackelford, who was here with two regiments of cavalry, Col. Dickinson being on the Kentucky side, with a brigade which I started in that direction before leaving Kentucky. The infantry brigade marched from Knoxville to this place, sixty miles, in fifty-two hours. The garrison here, consisting of over two thousand men and fourteen pieces of artillery, made an unconditional surrender at 3 o'clock P. M., to day, without a shot.

A dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans, dated Camp near Trenton, Georgia, September 9th, 5:30 P. M., says Chattanooga is gone without a struggle and East Tennessee is free. Our move on the enemy's flank and rear progresses, while the rain of the preceding column will not escape immolated. Our troops from this side entered Chattanooga about noon. Those north of the river there are crossing.

☞ The New York *Tribune* publishes the following as one of the proofs that the Confederate States have no idea of returning to their late associations:

Mr. Vallandigham was a Southern Tennessee after he was cast across the lines by Gen. Rosecrans, and there met Isham G. Harris, the rebel Governor of Tennessee. Of their interview Gen. John A. Garfield, of Ohio, who is in Rosecrans' army, gives the following account:

"Mr. Harris had long and frank conversation between himself (Vallandigham) and Gov. Harris, the latter, after beating Mr. Vallandigham's statements of his own opinions and policy, said, in the presence of many witnesses: 'You totally misunderstand us. We have resolved to listen to no terms short of the total separation and absolute independence of the South, and we will accept no boundary south of the line of the Ohio and the Potomac. Negotiation on any other basis is utterly useless.'"

PASSENGERS RECEIVED.—Since our last report, prisoners to the number of three or four hundred have been received at the Lobby prison, among whom are many the wants of the 105th Ohio regiment, taken at Limestone station, Tenn., including one lieutenant-colonel, six captains, and also first and second lieutenants.

A flag of truce will go down to City Point on Saturday with seven of eight hundred paroled Yankees, to be sent northward.—*Examiner, Sept. 16th.*

Foreign News.

We take the following from the New York *Tribune* of the 9th:

From a passenger by the steamship Scotia, who enjoyed peculiarly favorable facilities for becoming familiar with the facts, we learn that the Anglo-rebel iron-clads are being made ready and to complete with the utmost vigor. Two 2000 ton iron-clads something the ram and monitor principles, are being built by Laird, at Birkenhead. One of them is already launched. They are plated with iron from each carry two twenty twelve inch rifled guns, and each vessel will be armed with a ram, with two 150 pounder stern chasers. The guns were ready at Phoenix, Lancashire, and would be shipped and put on board in the Irish channel. The ram which was launched was expected to sail within four days after the Scotia left, and the second would be launched by the time the first sailed. The iron clad of the Confederate navy was reported to be the United States, but nothing definite was known on that subject.

In order to facilitate their speedy completion, work was kept up on them day and night, several gangs being employed to relieve each other through the twenty-four hours. We are inclined to doubt the statement that either of these rams will be ready to sail as soon as was expected. And for this reason, our informant, describing the progress on the first ram, states that when he last saw her, just before leaving Liverpool, her smoke stack was up, one turret was on her deck ready to be put in place, and the other about to be begun. Now, here, where we are supposed to understand these matters pretty thoroughly, it takes several weeks to set up the turrets, and then the work of boring the ports, fitting the shutters, and a hoe operations consume a good deal of time. It is evident, however, that no effort nor expense was being spared to push forward the work. Sinclair and Maury, of the rebel navy, were daily in Laird's yard, inspecting the progress of the vessels, and urging the builders forward.

Rear No. 1 was launched under the French flag, permission for that purpose being given by the French Consul at Liverpool. And what is more, the craft still flies the French colors when not in formal left. In this nation of these vessels is we believe, under the British Government. Our agents have closely followed them from the beginning, and the evidence accumulated of their real character has all been laid before the ministry. Yet, thus far, no effort has been made to restrain them from sailing.

But these are not all the offensive preparations now in progress against us in England. Two British iron-clad sloop-of-war is well under way in the yard of a Liverpool ship-builder, whose name our informant has forgotten, and five others of a very formidable character, are in course of construction on the Clyde. One of these, now building by Jacob & George Thompson, over four thousand tons burden, will have four or five inches of iron plating upon eighteen inches of oak. She will not, however, be ready to sail for some months.

On Sunday before the Scotia sailed, the Captain of Rear No. 1 was invited to a dinner at Birkenhead, Liverpool, that he would command that vessel. He remarked, in conversation, that he was a Southerner and a rebel; but more distrust than Maury and Sinclair, he refrained from giving out the intended use to which bringing sailing upon their combination. Public opinion in Liverpool appeared to have settled down to the point that the neutrality laws of England had been violated long enough, and it was time the thing should come to an end. The merchants and public men had come to the conclusion that unless the Government interfered to stop these pirates from sailing, very grave complications would arise between Great Britain and the United States, which, it was by no means improbable would culminate in open hostilities. Whether their opinion is founded on fact, so yet remains to be determined.

Poland.

WARSAW, August 29.—The National Government has issued a decree forbidding the burial of the archbishop in Warsaw. The chief censor, M. Tobias Zorzawski, has consequently tendered his resignation.

A Russian force burned the village, of Rolsdorf, sent to Siberia all its inhabitants—men, women and children; one thousand souls in all—and confiscated their estates, for executing a Russian spy found in near the village.

France.

PARIS, August 31.—A decree has been issued for striking a medal commemorative of the Mexican expedition, to be distributed to all who have taken part in the campaign.

Great Britain.

The Liverpool *Mercury* professes to have trustworthy information that the Vindermit was sunk by the Alabama, August 13, latitude 47, longitude 43.

The *Times* officially admits that the question of ships for the Confederates is becoming serious and urgent. No concession can be made to them. The laws must take their course. It hopes that if the rams are really intended for the Confederacy, the law may be strong enough to stop them.

Dates from Japan to July 4th are received. There is reported to be a growing alliance between the Tycoon's Government and the foreigners. The Tycoon has chartered a British steamer to convey troops.

Turkey.

VIENNA, Aug. 31.—Commercial houses in this city have received telegraphic intelligence of a large conflagration at Monastir, in Turkey.

Russia.

It is reported in Paris that Russia will not reply to the three notes, but will give a constitution to Poland.

Germany.

In Frankfort it is thought that if the Congress of the Princes does not prove satisfactory to the German people, revolution may follow.

Latest.

GALWAY, Sept. 1.—The Polish insurrection is still raging. Telegraphic advices report a great victory at Cracow, and the capture of 3000 men.

The Richmond Government had made a pressing appeal to the Spanish Government to obtain recognition of the Confederate States, offering to guarantee to Spain the possession of Cuba and Porto Rico. The Spanish Government declined.

The Times to-day says, in regard to the designation of the emperors and powerful sovereigns of Europe to Lincoln's party: "We do not think it merely right that ships like these should leave our ports for such purpose as that for which they are intended. We do not wish to see any more of these sad on the same errand."

Northern News.

It is reported on the authority of a wounded Federal soldier that the Confederates, under Price and Marmaduke, were evacuating Little Rock, Arkansas, with the intention of making a stand at Pine Bluff. The numbers are now estimated at not more than 8 or 9 men.

Judge Cadwalader of Philadelphia, the decision of a case recently argued before him that the right of habeas corpus is a constitutional right, and that it is rationally derived from the clause of the Constitution, giving Congress the power to raise an army.

Last Thursday, Archbishop Purcell left Cincinnati for the purpose of visiting the Southern Confederacy. He will pass through Rosecrans' lines and go to Mobile first.

A dispatch from Columbus says that recruiting having failed to fill up the quota of Ohio, an order has been received from Washington to enforce the draft. The number of men to be raised is 19,000 requiring the use of 38,000 names. The draft will begin at Circleville next week.

Minister Adams, in his latest dispatches, says that he is still of the opinion that the rebel rams, against the departure of which the Russian ministry so strenuously remonstrated at the Hague, will be permitted to sail.

The democratic nominations in New York are: Secretary of State, D. S. St. John; comptroller, Sanford E. Church; attorney-general, M. R. Champlin; State engineer, Nes S. Blunt; canal appraiser, Wm. B. Lozier; canal commissioner, W. W. Wright; judge of court of appeals, Wm. F. Allen.

A telegram from Cincinnati, dated 9th, says that Gen. Gilmore's division of Gen. Burnside's army took possession of Chattanooga on Sunday morning. The rebels evacuated the town on the 6th, retreating southward.

The New York stock market was excited on the 8th. Gold quoted at 132½, Virginia 6s 58, North Carolina 6s 50, Tennessee 6s 60.

The following is one of the songs which the Yankees in Meade's army are singing:

"Tell you, whether dare or few,
A nigger will a nigger be!"

The New Bedford *Mercury* says it has the best of reasons for expecting the land that before the contemplated attack by our forces has been made in the vicinity of the Sabine Pass upon Texas, some of Grant's troops are sailing in concert with the fleet, and the preparations have been of such a character as to make it certain that the Government appreciates the importance of the occupation of Texas. It is said Major Louis Napoleon gets a foothold there, and the movement will add fresh laurels.

Jon. L. D. Stickney, tax commissioner of Florida, has arrived in Washington for the purpose of representing to the President the desire of the people of Florida that a force should be sent to that state to relieve them from rebel rule, of which he says they are very tired, that they by doubted to recognize the State Government and elect members of Congress. He states that if such a force be sent immediately, their delegates and representatives can be elected to take their seats in Congress at the commencement of the next session.

The board of aldermen of New York have concurred with the committee in the $3,000,000 appropriation for the draft exemption fund, despite the veto of Mayor Opdyke, and in spite of the intermediate action of the corporation and chief magistrate. Mr. John E. Develin, corporation counsel, in a communication, states that he does not believe that the supervisors have been vested with any power to act in granting relief under the act of 1863.

Additional naval forces has already been ordered to reinforce the blockading fleet off Wilmington, N. C., and increased efforts are to be made to prevent the continued and successful running of the blockade at that point.

The six new Vanderbilt has been heard of up to July 21—a proof that she had not been captured by the Alabama as the time stated in the Florida paper.

Detachments of renounced cavalry, from the cavalry corps are now being sent forward almost daily to reinforce the cavalry force in the army of the Potomac.

The Troubles in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, 8 pt. 8.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, under date of yesterday, states that the excitement which has prevailed in Kansas for the last few days has culminated, and in its place has come a determination fearfully earnest to revenge that terrible raid. There seems to be no longer any hesitancy, for Gen. Schofield. A few days ago Gen. Lane and G. A. Wilder sent a telegram to the President saying that the immediate sacrifice of Gen. Schofield was demandable, and intimated that a change of commanders immediately there was danger of a conflict between the people and the military. The reply of the President did not indicate his policy. Gen. Schofield's order No. 20 has only intensified his popular feeling. The sending of Ewing to montrose will probably be the largest ever lived in the State. They will not go into Missouri if the military throw any obstacle in to drive the rebels from the infested district.

Quantrell and Onceabar are about thirty miles from Kansas city, with a largely increased force. The two hundred thousand dollars in cash taken out of Lawrence has given them glory and recruits, and their numbers have swollen from two to twelve hundred. In Leavenworth, Westbliffe, Paola and Osawattomie, the citizens are under arms, and all the towns are nightly guarded by citizen patrols. The military are no longer relied on.

Lieutenant Gov. Osborn will probably preside at the Paola meeting. A platform of the most radical character will be adopted. The removal of Schofield and Ewing will be demanded. Common cause will be made with the sympathizers of Missouri, and a committee will be appointed to go to Washington with the present resolutions. The people of Kansas will not rest until Schofield is removed.

THE FONTY ROYAL FAMILIES, AND TIMES IN GERMANY REVIEWED.

From the Richmond Record.]

These royal families form, among themselves a clique, party, circle, corps, coterie, band, fraternity, association, clan (call it what we may), apart from all the other families in Europe, and separated one to another by the single attribute of "royal blood." Actual kingship is not necessary; if the proper elements of sovereign power be present, a much lower title will suffice. Some of these families may be Roman Catholic, some Protestant, with a Lutheran Singe, and some leaning rather toward Calvinism; some despotic, and some constitutional or parliamentary; some ruling over vast territories, and others over domains less populous than Maryleboue or St. Pancras parishes; some giving to or claiming for their chief the title of emperor or king, while others are obliged to content themselves with the humbler designation of prince or duke—"arch" or "grand," as the case may be; some tracing their pedigree back six or eight hundred years, while others dare scarcely speak of their grandsire, lest they should touch too closely upon the plebeian. Whatever may be their differences in these several particulars, there is a striking equality among them all in their general (as distinguished from political) relations toward each other. Etiquette is a great thing among such families; they may do and say much toward each other, which they dare not do or say to the classes below them, without "losing caste."

Another peculiarity connected with these privileged families is the proneness to give a multitude of christian and other names to the same individual; as if the royal blood had by virtue of its royalty, sought to as much as possible of every good thing—including names. These seems, too, to be love for particular names in particular families, so that it gives emphasis to the theory of hereditary succession. The Austrian royal house, for instance, shows a great predilection for the name of *Joseph*. The present emperor has three christian names, of which one is Joseph; the three brothers have each Joseph as one of their names, and so had his father, his uncle, and two of his great uncles. The Prussian Court has manifested an equal love for *Frederick*. The present king is a Frederick, as was his brother the late king, and all the kings which Prussia has yet had; and so are the King's two living nephews now living, and his son (brother of our Princess Royal), and cousins and nephews too numerous to mention. Of course it is necessary, to prevent mistakes in identity, to give several additional names to each royal or princely individual, and so distinguish one Joseph or Frederick from another. If the present Emperor of the French can succeed in putting down effectually the claims of Legitimists, Orleanists, and Republicans, *Napoleon* will assuredly be perpetuated as a name in that country.

In the choice of names, our own royal family is modest. The nine sons and daughters of Queen Victoria, though possessed of names quite many enough to be known by—thirty in all, or rather more than three each on an average, are far below the level of their German cousins in this matter. Some of the petty princes abroad, whose territories Dorfuot could run across in an hour or two, bear so many Christian names that one marvels how they contrive to support so great a weight. Let us look at that grand magazine and authority for all such