THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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The Memphis Appeal.

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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,

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GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.

HEADQUARTERS VOL. AID GEN. BUREAU, (Department Tenn., Ala and Miss.) MARIETTA, Ga., Sep ember 16, 1863.

THE Government having ordered distinguished prisoners of the Vicksburg and Port Hudson garrisons to rendezvous, and Lieut.-General Hardee, charged with the duty of recognizing said paroled prisoners, having issued an order designating the points at which they will rendezvous, viz: Meridian and Enterprise, Miss., Demopolis, Ala., and all others at Enterprise, Miss., it is ordered that all officers of the Bureau at those and intermediate points be on the watch and forward bills to Maj. M. Chenoweth, Inspector-General, Dalton, Ga., and all corresponding to any of gold commands with whom they may meet.

By order of Brig.-Gen. BELLOW, Inspector-General.

W. VANDE THOMPSON, A. A. A. General.

Huntsville Confederate, Montgomery Advertiser, Mobile News, Selma Reporter, Mississippian, and Clarion-Issue once a week and forward bills to Maj. M. Chenoweth, Ga.

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 8th inst., a NEGRO BOY named JOHN, about twenty-three years old, of mulatto complexion, with a good face, five feet seven inches high; had on when he left gray jeans pants and fresh cows, and black good cap. He is smart and quick spoken. He most probably left on a soldier train for Chattanooga, Tennessee, and may be with the army at that place, or may be hanging to some kind to Kentucky, in which State he was once owned.

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

LEWIS TUBILIE, Carterville, Ga.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS STATE TROOPS, ATLANTA, September 18, 1863.

OFFICERS commanding companies of State troops will hold weekly inspection of their commands, and will see that the clothing issued to the men of some of their commands is not to their commands, are properly accounted for on the master roll of their companies.

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

By command of Brig.-Gen. HOWELL COBB.

H. J. HARLEST, A. A. A. General.

FOR SALE,

100 PAIRS MEN'S BROGANS,
300 Wool Hats,
50 dozen Men's Half Hose,
50 dozen Pipes,
250,000 Needles,
802 packs Pins,
300 lb. Sewing Cotton,
10 gross Matches,
200 dozen Tooth Brushes.

ROBT. J. LOWRY & CO., Commission Merchants, Granite Front, Alabama street.

ANDERSON, ADAIR & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

NEGROES AND LAND

For Confederate Money.

Now's the Time to Strike!

1800 ACRES OF LAND AND FOURTEEN NEGROES,

On the West Point and Montgomery Railroad, twenty miles from Montgomery, at Clyde's depot. There are twelve hundred acres cleared, a dwelling house, with four rooms, a gin house, press, negro cabins for one hundred negroes, and two good logs. This is an excellent stock farm, having an abundance of water, and good level land, good for cotton, corn and wheat. In a word, it is a very valuable farm. Price, $50,000. Negroes $2,000. The stock and crop can be bought. Remember, money are dangerous. Apply immediately to M. C. GAYOU & CO., Auctioneers and R. E. Brokers.

REMOVAL.

T. G. SIMMS, COMMISSION MERCHANT and dealer in all kinds of country produce, has removed from his late store in the Newnan building, was burned, to the store lately occupied by Ripley & Wood, Crockery merchants, Whitehall street, two doors from Kenning's Hardware 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.

T. G. SIMMS.

ROWLAND SPRINGS FOR SALE.

THE present owner having business demanding his whole and personal attention, has concluded to sell this desirable property. It will be found just the place for refugees with families, to accommodate its families in respectable buildings. The place is so well known that a description is not needed.

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

Persons wishing to purchase can come and look at the property, or address the undersigned at Rowland, Ga.

WM. T. QUISENBERRY.

A. W. MCDONNELL.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

15000 LBS. BAR IRON,
100 Sacks Rice,
50 kegs Soda,
50 boxes assorted Candy,
500 cases Smoking Tobacco—all brands;
500 boxes Manufactured Tobacco—all grades;
6000 lbs. Leach and Macaboy Snuff—in can and kegs. For sale by

ROBT. J. LOWRY & CO., Commission Merchants, Granite Front, Alabama street.

Daily Appeal.

THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE.

Additional Details from Leavenworth—The Entire Town a Mass of Ruins.

From the Leavenworth Bulletin, August 22.]

We publish the following extract, written for the *Bulletin* by Mr. Kelsey, an attaché of the provost marshal's office at Lawrence. It was written hurriedly, giving simply plain facts, as witnessed by him. He escaped from death was miraculous.

Yesterday, the 21st of August, about half-past four o'clock, the citizens of Lawrence were startled to hear a volley of cavalry rifle rapidly upward the Kansas river. As soon as the first of these men reached the river by Mrs. Carpenter's street and the streets east and west of it, a volley of cavalry rifle rapidly upward the Kansas river. As soon as the first of these men reached the river, the citizens started up the river, rushed into the streets to ascertain the cause. Many of the citizens were then shot down. With the quickness of lightning, the news spread over town that the accursed Quantrell, with his blackguards, was in town. The surprise was so complete that it was utterly impossible for the citizens to improvise anything resembling for their defense. The few who ran out with their guns were quickly murdered, as were all who showed themselves during the first half hour. The bolts above and the woods below the town were well guarded by guerillas, so that it was impossible for persons living on the outskirts of town to make their escape. Everything was done by command, or well understood beforehand by these murderers. After they had spread over town they commenced to plunder in the most deliberate manner conceivable. Every store was broken open by a few men, stationed against surprise from the inside. The first thing they looked after was beaten, then everything else of value. Every safe was burned open, when they could not get the key, but they were so well informed about everything, that they went, in several instances, to the private residences of persons, demanding the keys for the safes in the stores. Well informed of their errand, they took three hundred thousand dollars in cash along with them. It would seem that they took more. They had been in town some time before they commenced burning the buildings.

The business of the village here were robbed by a company violently beating the gong. Most of them soon assembled in the hall, and it was found that not an arm was in the house. Capt. Banks told them that he had been informed that they would be attacked, and the being agreed upon, Captain B. took a white sheet and waved it from the balcony. This was greeted by a universal yelp from the guerillas. The commander of the band ordered the house sided it. Do you surrender this house? We do, and hope you will treat our women and children with decency. To this the rebels agreed and it asked for Col. Quantrell. Quantrell was soon found and came. He asked if we had to use a Federal officer, and being answered in the affirmative, said that they would all be treated as prisoners, and that no harm should be done. They were searched, and everything valuable taken away from them—even the finger rings of men and women. The whole house was ransacked and everything of value taken away by the guerillas. The prisoners were marched next to the Whitney house, and there guarded.

By the time most of the plunder had been secured on the business portion of the town, all parts of the town. The sales had all been broken open, some blown up by powder, others deliberately chipped open. They picked out the horses, only retaining the best, and taking possession of them.

At about seven o'clock they set fire to the houses. We heard several explosions, which, at a distance, would have been taken for common shot. We heard some persons inquiring from the street, commanding their friends to burn the houses; and we soon heard the crackling of the fire, and saw most of the buildings extensively spread or wrapped in flames. To the south we could not see from the house we were in.

During all this time citizens were being murdered everywhere. Groans and regrets, when on, girl, were frequently heard. Many persons were killed after they had been taken prisoners, and had been secured that they won't not be hurt if they would surrender. Messrs. Duck and Baker, and two other citizens were so taken, and were being marched toward the rear as prisoners, after being assured that they would not be harmed, some guerillas asked their names. Mr. Thrash gave the names, which they were immediately fired upon, and four killed, three the spot, except Mr. Baker, who is not expected to live however. Mr. Dix had been taken prisoner and his house set on fire, when one of his friends ran to him and he would give them his money he would not be killed, otherwise he would. Mr. Dix went into the burning house and got a thousand dollars and brought it over and gave it to the man who had promised to save his life, and he was killed. Twenty steps when he was shot down in his field. Mr. Hampton, clerk of the present mayor, had a revolver and tried to defend the few things he had saved from the Johnson house. His wife interfered and they told him if he won't surrender he should be treated as a prisoner and be safe from harm. He surrendered, and was immediately shot down behind the house. Mr. Hampton's son, a boy of 14, ran out before the house and rushed for his life. The guerillas fired at him, but he escaped. Finally they ordered all in the house to form in line outside. This was done. One of them commenced asking their names and where they were born. One prisoner answered, Central Ohio. The fellow said that was as bad as Kansas, and shot him, but the wound did not prove fatal. Others were asked, Mr. Blake remonstrated with them, when one of them shot him through the head, killing him instantly. The party then left. It is reported that three of them were killed before getting out of town.

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There were many heroic deeds performed by the ladies. In many instances they placed themselves between their husbands and fathers and danger, when the ruffians drew a ball cocked pistols at them. One lady we hear spoken of who deserves particular mention, is her name is Miss Lydia Stone, daughter of the landlord of the Whitney house. She moved round through the crowd, doing all she could to alleviate the suffering. The dead body of one person was on fire, and she at once procured water and put it out. When the scoundrels came back a second time, saying they would kill some one, she replied that "they might as well kill me anybody." Heroic deeds were performed by other ladies, whose names have escaped us.

One of the most cowardly acts was the shooting at men, women and children, as they passed down under the bank toward the river.

There is no doubt but that Quantrell had spies at Lawrence. One man at the Eldridge house acted as a guide, and pointed out prominent men and things.

A riding party of two ladies and gentlemen were met just outside of the city, and compelled to go back. Quantrell invited the ladies to ride beside him into the city, and they did so.

Gen. Gollamme was authorized to death by drops in his hell. When he first discovered the guerillas in town he went into the well, and his hired man, named Kith, covered it up after the trouble was over, the man went to the well and found the general at the bottom. He went down, and unfortunately shared the same fate. A neighbor, named Lowe, passing along, went down to rescue both of them, and was also sufficated.

Charleston—Progress of the Siege.

From the Mercury, Sept. 17.]

Since the date of our last report our batteries have continued to direct their fire against Morris Island.

On Saturday and Sunday Moultrie turned her batteries upon Wagner, when a large force of the enemy were descried engaged in mounting guns. The enemy keep a lookout at that fort, who gives notice of every approaching shell, and thus enables the working parties to retreat, generally in season, under cover.

The Yankees, in the their long silence for a while on Saturday, by returning from Wagner the fire of Moultrie. They fired about once in ten minutes.

At Gregg, also, the enemy have been by no means idle, though up to Sunday night only two guns had been mounted at that post. Battery Simkins has taken Gregg under its special charge, and on Sunday dropped several shells amid the workmen there employed.

A telegraph line has been erected by the Yankees between Gregg and Gardherry hill. A watch is kept at the latter place for boats moving about in the inner harbor. One or two boats were fired at on Sunday. On the same day our cavalry captured near Combahee, a telegraph operator, named Foster, together with a lieutenant, a negro soldier and a captain.

It appears that about five or six days ago, Foster and five others set out on an expedition with the purpose of connecting with our lines, and eliciting some information. The party was mounted and provided with all the necessary instruments and about five hundred yards of wire. On Saturday night they reached Green Point, and Foster succeeded in attaching his instruments, but not in obtaining information of material importance. The fraud was soon detected, and a portion of our cavalry started in pursuit of the spies. Foster was overtaken in a wood, almost naked and in a miserable plight. Three hundred yards of wire and an insulator were also secured. The wire is of superior quality and manufacture, being formed of seven strands well insulated with a coating of India rubber.

On Sunday night, and through the following day, there was but little gunnery. Sunday afternoon Moultrie and our James island batteries. A shot was occasionally thrown by the Yankees, but they were probably too closely employed in their preparations for the next grand bombardment to return our fire with any regularity. A busy group was seen at Gregg early in the afternoon, and the inference drawn by the spectator was, that this group was engaged either in mounting or pointing a gun.

The progress of the enemy, however, is either all, very slow.

Foster, the Yankee telegraph operator, and his fellow prisoners, were examined by General Walker on Sunday. Foster states that a telegraph line is in operation on the coast, between Tybee and Morris island.

Two monitors and several gunboats were missed from the harbor on Monday. It is conjectured that they had departed only to seek shelter in the Stono from the slight gale of Sunday night. The Ironsides was still at her old anchorage near Gregg, with a schooner beside her. Another schooner appeared to be transferring supplies to one of the monitors.

On Tuesday the missing monitors made their appearance, and there are now once more five within the bar. One of them, the Catskill, approached Cummings' Point, as if with the intention of running it, but was apparently arrested by a few shots from Moultrie. This fort and our batteries on James island continued throughout the day their fire on Gregg and Wagner. The guns from these two points compel the enemy to labor principally at night. Little advance is, therefore, made by daylight but every morning additional works are observed at the two batteries so lately evacuated by us.

A few shells were thrown on Tuesday at Moultrie, by the Yankee batteries Nos. 1 and 2; and our batteries on James island also received several tokens of Yankee enmity from the interior batteries on Morris island.

A rumor that prevailed on Sunday, that the Yankees had landed on Long Island, is said to have grown out of the landing of a flag of truce which came that way. The purport of the flag of truce we have not learned.

A magazine at Battery Gheves accidentally exploded yesterday, killing five men. Their names are as follows:

Second Lieutenant Lastinger, Company G, 25th Georgia.

Sergeant Whitworth, Company A, 23d Georgia.

Sergeant Graham, Company C, 23d Battalion Georgia volunteers.

Corporal Scott, Company C, 23d Battalion Georgia volunteers.

Private Griffers, Company C, 23d Battalion Georgia volunteers.

There is little of interest to report for Wednesday. The James island batteries maintained their usual fire upon Gregg and Wagner throughout Tuesday night, and Moultrie joined in the bombardment in the afternoon of the ensuing day. The firing of Moultrie and Battery Simkins was said to be especially accurate. The Yankees did not return a shot.

The Ironsides, having been thoroughly repaired, and having received all her supplies, is anchored abreast of Wagner; while the five monitors are anchored behind the woods of James island.

The wind is now in the southeast, and the sky gray and ominous of a September storm. May the winds fight for us!

The enemy are at work on the sand ridge north of Battery Gregg, apparently erecting mortar batteries bearing on Moultrie. They have also thrown up a traverse on the northwest side of Gregg for the protection of their guns from the fire of James island. A party was also seen at work on the south side of Wagner, and another on the Morris island shore of Light House inlet. Our mortar batteries on Sullivan's island annoy them considerably in their operations at Gregg and Wagner.

From the same, September 19.]

On Wednesday night, and throughout Thursday, the wind blew in gusts alternately from the east and southeast, bringing up cloud after cloud, each of which successively discharged its burden, and passed away behind the opposite horizon. It was only between the fitful torrents of rain that it was at all probable to observe the operations of the enemy on Morris island. Enough, however, was noted to prove that they are working with great industry, both at Gregg and Wagner. Seven four-barrel mortars, supposed to be laden with intrenching tools, a gin for mounting guns, and a thirty-pounder Parrott on a siege carriage, all destined for Gregg, were plainly seen moving down the beach. Our batteries on James and Sullivan islands kept up a slow fire, both during the night and day, upon Gregg, Wagner and the space between these two posts, but with what results we are unable to say.

The monitors and the Ironsides are reported to be still within the bar.

From the same, Sept. 20.]

The city and harbor have never, since the beginning of the siege, been so quiet as they were on Thursday night, and through the whole of Friday. Moultrie and the James island batteries were, indeed, not altogether idle; but their fire was even slower than that of the past few days. The enemy, being still engaged in perfecting their works, did not fire a shot.

In the course of Thursday night, the wind "chopped about," and the threatening look of the weather disappeared. Friday dawned with a sky as blue as May, while a warm southwest wind blew just strongly enough to fringe the waves with a delicate foam. The monitors are reported to be in the same position which they occupied before the gale. In the afternoon, one of them was seen to advance toward Cummings point, and then retire, after taking a brief glance into the harbor.

From the Courier, September 19.]

The enemy, with the exception of an occasional shot at some passing boat in the harbor, again remained silent yesterday. A force was observed at work on Battery Wagner. A shell from Battery Simkins, thrown at Battery Gregg, exploded and took effect upon some Yankees apparently mounting a gun. Two or three of their number were seen to fall, and were carried away by their comrades. None were seen after this affair at Battery Gregg for the balance of the day. One monitor came round Cumming's point yesterday afternoon and steamed toward Sumter. After moving round a little time, without firing, she returned and anchored off Battery Gregg.

Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee on Sullivan's island, and Batteries Simpkins, Cheves and Haskell, continued to keep up a steady and effective fire on Morris island. They succeed in driving the working parties at Battery Wagner under cover nearly every five minutes, and at Battery Gregg the enemy's operations are suspended during the day time. During the night they have been busy in the erection of another bomb-proof at Battery Gregg. On our own side, all our works are progressing vigorously, and give good promise of the most favorable results.

Proposal for a Confederate Credit Mobilier.

From the Richmond Dispatch.]

When the regular of the treasury, Mr. Robert Tyler, said that our finances were the weak point of our defenses, he spoke a very painful, but a very apparent, and, let he add, a very useful truth. Since an officer so high in the confidence of the Government has not hesitated to proclaim such a fact, and to prove it by statistics, we presume that newspapers will no longer be charged with a desire to render the public distrustful of the currency, when they venture to hint that it is somewhat redundant and ought to be curtailed. In fact we can see neither sense nor policy in attempting to conceal a truth which is obvious to the whole world—a defect which can be cured only by concentrating public thought upon it. That the circulation of the Confederacy reached at one time $624,000,000; that it is still within a fraction of $500,000,000, and that the Secretary's estimate of its capacity of endurance is far above the mark, are truths which ought to be known to the whole country. When the crash of 1837—the greatest and most extensive that the world had witnessed since the explosion of the South Sea bubble in England took place, the circulation of the whole country—gold, silver and notes—although the population was over 25,000 000, was only $214 000,000 and a fraction. Yet it was the redundancy of the currency that occasioned the explosion. Any man, therefore, who has a grain of common sense must see the danger of a country, numbering six or seven millions of inhabitants, in which a circulation three times as large as that which produced this great calamity is in existence, and we cannot see the object to be gained by refraining from communicating it to our government. The whole country already knows all about it, and perfectly understands the consequences, unless a stop be put to further issues, and the volume of the outstanding notes be reduced to a third of its present bulk.

The great question is, How is this to be done? The tax will do much; but Mr. Memminger's remorseless printing press threatens to neutralize all the benefit that otherwise might be expected from it. While it is estimated that the tax will call in old issues, or prevent new ones, to the amount of $100,000,000, Mr. Memminger is assigned, are pouring forth from his mint machine at the rate of $50,000,000 a month. Unless it can be stopped, we see no good to be derived from either the tax or the sale of the cotton loan bonds. Doubtless some steps will be taken to that end by Congress, unless we are to be overwhelmed by these assignats. If it can possibly be arrested, then, we think, the tax and the cotton loan might be encouraged so as to cause a reduction commensurate with the demands of the country.

When Napoleon III. upon getting possession of the throne, found the finances of France in an embarrassed condition and no money in the treasury, he conceived the idea of relieving the national necessities by means of what he termed the *credit mobilier*—that is, a national loan, in which every individual of France should partake. The loan was advertised—the Emperor made a strong appeal to the people—nearly every man, woman and child in France took a share—and it was all taken. Every person was allowed to subscribe according to his or her ability. Some took a whole share, some a half, some a quarter, some a tenth, some a fifteenth, and so on. Now, people may say what they please of Jeff Davis, and we ourselves sometimes criticise his acts pretty freely. He has made many mistakes, of course, for he is a man and subject to the natural laws that regulate the human mind. To say that he occasionally blunders, is but to say that he is human. Nevertheless, he is one of the most remarkable men of this or any other age, and the people at large know it, as well as the Yankees and Europeans. They are conscious that he has made as few mistakes as any man probably could have made in his situation, and that he was able to make to forget most favors. As soon as the Eldridge was surrendered, the house was searched. The inmates of the house were arrested from their beds, and their money, jewelry, and other valuables demanded of them. Some gentlemen from Ohio who occupied one room were not as scrupulous as the guerillas desired and they commenced firing through the door. One ball took effect in the leg of one of them. This same man was again shot through the shoulder, but is now doing well, at the Merriams', in this city. The safe was robbed of the contents. Soon after the building was robbed of the contents. Soon after the building, whether it was fired or caught from the adjoining buildings, we have not heard. It is supposed that a gentleman who has been connected with L. Lexington & Co., who had a store underneath, was burned.

After the second move, the Eldridge horse party, which numbered about sixty, were safely, as they supposed, located in the Whitney house. Quantrell had chosen this place for his headquarters, and seems he would shoot any one of his men who attempted to molest any of them. Many people knowing this slipped in and were saved. Some time before daylight we were awakened by the guerillas, who had been in the house, and was told my one of Quantrell's head men, named Porter, that he would kill him if he did not drop all. Well, we dressed and Quantrell was there. He promised that he would be the last man to leave town, and none of his men should return. He took a hand, and finally refused the money, and he was one of the men who helped the old. After morning his horse, he lifted his hat to the ladies, and bowing politely, said: "Ladies, I now bid you good morning. I hope we may meet in better times again. It will be under more favorable circumstances." Putting spurs to his horse, he was soon out of sight. He was dressed in a dark colored suit, with blouse, and hat on a black hat. After Quantrell had left, he sent some men back, and that men were determined to "finish out of the crowd—didn't stick care what—but they had been promised the privilege of killing all they pleased, and, though some reason, Quantrell had been handicapped. One of the party said he had a sister killed in the prison at Kansas City, and another said he had a sister shot by the Union men; the third said he wanted to kill the Yankees; the fourth, the landlord's daughter, the fourth was a sober man, and seemed anxious to help to save the lives of those in the house. It seems that one of the party had brought with him a gold ring from Miss Stone, and he informed Quantrell of it, who told the fellow if he did not hand it over he would shoot him. But Miss Stone claimed it, and he was about to kill Mr. R. S. Stevens, when another man, as they made their escape through a back door to the bank of the river, where they could be protected by a few soldiers across the river. The men pounded through the house, but did not find the ladies, and left. Finally they ordered all in the house to form a line outside. This was done. One of them commenced asking their names and where they were born. One prisoner answered, Central Ohio. The fellow said that was as bad as Kansas, and shot him, but the wound did not prove fatal. Others were asked, Mr. Blake remonstrated with them, when one of them shot him through the head, killing him instantly. The party then left. It is reported that three of them were killed before getting out of town.

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THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Meade's Army Apparently Advancing.

The information given us by the Richmond papers of the 16th and 17th, leaves us no room to doubt but that the Federal forces in Virginia are moving in strength. They had rumors at Washington that Lee's army had been depleted somewhat, and we suppose they deem this a favorable opportunity for another "on to Richmond." We make the following extracts from the papers of the 16th:

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

Passengers by last evening's Central train brought intelligence of active movements in Gen. Lee's army, and also in that of the enemy, who were in force beyond the Rapidan. Gen. Lee's forces were in line of battle the whole of yesterday, between Orange Court House and the Rapidan, and maneuvering to bring on an engagement. The enemy were reluctant to take up the gauntlet and fall back upon every indication of an advance of the Confederate troops. A little sprinkle of firing along the front picket lines was the only indication they gave of a willingness to fight. If Meade was in command, it was plainly his object not to bring on a general battle, but by setting our corps in motion, to ascertain the number of our troops and their positions.

The enemy had made no determined effort to cross the river up to noon.

By scouts, who went within the enemy's lines and returned, it has been ascertained that the Yankees had cooked five days' rations, showing that the movement was one that contemplated either march or battle.

A dispatch received at the War Department during yesterday, confirms the foregoing as far as regards the readiness of Gen. Lee to meet the advance of Meade's forces.—*Examiner.*

We learn that General Lee's army, or a portion of it, was in line of battle near the Rapidan, yesterday, the enemy having advanced to the Rapidan in force. There was some skirmishing between the pickets; but, the enemy having suspended his forward movement, there was no serious collision between the crossing forces.

The Yankees crossed the Rappahannock on the night of the 12th instant, in strong force, with three corps of infantry, five brigades of cavalry, and six or eight batteries of artillery—in all about fifteen or twenty thousand men. Their advance was very rapid but not unexpected. They have taken about fifty or seven fifty prisoners and three pieces of artillery. Our men fought gallantly, disputing every inch of ground to Mitchell's station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, four miles this side of Culpeper. The force represented to be about one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing.

A spirited fight took place on Monday at Raccoon ford, in which the 6th Virginia cavalry repeatedly charged and drove the Yankees back. Their loss was fifty or sixty killed and wounded. Our loss was only four or five. The repeated efforts of the enemy to gain the river were foiled, and we now hold possession of the ford. Among the rumors by the train yesterday was one to the effect that a part of Stuart's ordnance train had been captured between Robertson and Rapidan rivers.

It is believed that the demonstration on the upper Rappahannock is merely a feint to cover other movements—probably an advance via Fredericksburg—to meet which ample preparations have been made; but it is more probable that this movement is only a "reconnoissance in force," to ascertain the position and probable strength of Gen. Lee's army.—*Whig.*

The *Examiner* of the 17th says:

The intelligence from the scene of military operations in the army of northern Virginia, received by the Central train last evening, did not materially change affairs in that quarter. Our army is still in line of battle on this side the Rapidan ready to receive the enemy, should Meade make up his mind and baggage to advance. This it was pretty certain he would not do at present, thence some of the passengers expressed the opinion that a battle would come off this week. The two armies lie almost within a shelling distance with long range guns.

Very few officers or soldiers came down on the train, a fact which we take indicates business in the army, in which all will have a duty to perform.

Capt. McNeal, of the Partisan Rangers operating in the Valley, came down on the train, in charge of one hundred and forty-seven prisoners captured by his command in conjunction with Major White's at Moorefield, Hardy county. On Friday night last, with one hundred and twenty men, the two officers crawled into the camp of Yankees at midnight, through double lines of pickets, fired into, and cut down the tents upon the sleeping robbers, who rushed out of the tents half naked, crying: "we surrender, we surrender." Besides the prisoners, our men took fifty-four horses, gathered up one hundred and forty-four pistols, all the wagons, tents, and camp equipage. Among the prisoners are a half dozen commissioned officers. One of the officers, who was paroled, afterwards ran away. The Yankees number about two hundred men. Several of them were killed and wounded in their tents. Our loss was two men wounded subsequently, while carrying off the wagon train. The Yankees who escaped were reinforced, and followed, ambuscading them in the road once, and shooting seventeen of the captured horses. A charge to their rear dispersed them, and all the booty was gotten safely into the mountains.

MOSBY'S MEN IN HARDY.

From Captain C. S. White, of Mosby's command we have the particulars of a recent gallant and successful performance of two companies of the same. On Friday morning last, Captain McNeil Hobson, with eighty-five men, and Captain Neil with fifty, attacked a camp of two hundred Yankee infantry at Moorefield, Hardy county, killing twenty, capturing one hundred and forty-seven prisoners, and scattering the balance through the woods. The Yankee colonel escaped capture by a precipitate flight through Moorefield in his shirt tail. Citizens of Moorefield, as they saw the application pass like the wind down the main street, in the uncertain grey of the morning thought at first they had caught a glimpse of the belated ghost returning to his tomb.

Returning from the expedition our men was ambuscaded by another and very superior force of the enemy, but being used to such incidents the men were little disconcerted and managed to gain a splendid victory out of what would have seemed desperate circumstances. The Yankees had permitted Capt. Hobson, who was in advance, to pass them, and made their onslaughts in the center of the line with the design of separating our two companies and liberating the prisoners. Hobson, however, on the instant of the enemy's attack, instead of turning short round rode on a short distance, and then making a rapid detour fell upon his rear with great fury. The enemy believed himself surrounded, broke and fled in great confusion.

We regret to learn that a Yankee razor escaped during the first attack of the enemy. In both affairs we have to deplore only three or four wounded.—*Rich. Examiner, 17th.*

Burnside in East Tennessee—Its Designs.

Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, September 11.—Gen. Burnside, upon completing the redemption of East Tennessee by the capture of the rebel force defending Cumberland gap, tendered his resignation to the War Department by telegraph. His hearty co-operation with Gen. Rosecrans forbids the presumption that this step originated in any difference as to relative rank and command. It is supposed that he contemplated it for some time in consequence of the constant political perplexities that beset him in the administration of his department, through the repudiation of certain of its measures by the Government, but did not take it until he could leave the service without discredit to himself, after expelling the last armed rebel from his department.

The movement into East Tennessee was made in two columns over two routes. Gen. Burnside, with 13,000 cavalry and mounted infantry, and several batteries, made for Kingston, Loudon and Knoxville, in forced marches. After occupying the latter place, he pushed northward with a small force to meet the 23d corps, under Gen. Hartsuff, which had, in the meantime, turned Cumberland gap on the right. By following the route through Loudon and Williamsburg, with it he surrounded and forced the surrender of Gen. Frazier.

The headquarters of the army of the Cumberland are established at Chattanooga.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

We have received, through the agent of the press association, the following extracts from the Baltimore *American*, of the 14th and 15th inst.:

FROM TENNESSEE.

A telegram dated Chattanooga, the 12th inst., says:

No details of Gen. Negley's engagement at Dry gap have come in. From all that can be gathered the casualties were light. Gen. Negley retired three miles to the foot of Lookout mountain.

Gen. Baird's division was also engaged. Dry gap is four miles north of New Lafayette, where the main column of Bragg was at the time of the engagement.

It is thought that Gen. Bragg feared to lose control over his line of retreat to Rome, and was retreating slowly to avoid a repitition of the scenes of the Tullahoma retreat and prevent straggling.

Nevertheless, large numbers of deserters came in daily. Three hundred of the 19th Tennessee regiment came in in a body.

Gen. Crittenden is reported to have occupied Lafayette to-day, and the army is again concentrated.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The *American*, of the 15th, says:

The question as to the reinforcement or depletion of the rebel army of Virginia, and the intentions of its commander are about to be solved. Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry yesterday advanced from Culpeper Court House—which was occupied the previous day by the Union army—to the Rapidan river, which is about half way between Culpeper and Gordonsville. The rebels are in position on the opposite side of the river, with a heavy force to prevent our crossing, and an engagement will no doubt take place between the two forces.

At the fight near Culpeper, Sunday, Gen. Custer, of Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry brigade, was wounded slightly. Our casualties in that affair were three killed and forty wounded.

CIRCULAR FROM SEWARD.

The *American* publishes a very lengthy diplomatic circular from Mr. Seward, the object of which is to remove the prejudice abroad, "which consitutes the basis of all that is disgraceful or undesignedly injurious to this country in the policy of foreign nations." He then proceeds with a review of the military and naval events of the past twelve months, and makes various statements of demonstrations that the "rebellion" has been nearly suppressed. He closes by saying:

"You may use the facts presented in this paper in such a way as may be most effective to convince those who seek a renewal of commercial prosperity through the restoration of peace in America that the quickest and shortest way to gain that desirable end is to withdraw support and favor from the insurgents, and to leave the adjustment of our domestic controversies exclusively with the people of the United States."

The circular is dated August 12th, and occupies over two columns in the *American.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The telegrams from Maine indicate large gains for the Republican ticket over the vote of last year, when the Republican candidate was elected by a majority of over 13,000

The report that the old Fort Sumter flag was captured with the assaulting party is contradicted. The old flag is still in New York.

Daniel W. Voorhies, a member of the last Congress from Indiana, was seized on a railroad train, near Terre Haute, on Saturday, by the soldiers of the 31 Indiana regiment, who attempted to hang him. He was rescued by the officers, but was compelled to leave the cars.

On Tuesday night a small party of rebel guerillas crossed the Potomac, at the mouth of the Seneca, and helped themselves to horses and other property.

On Friday the guerillas captured Judge J. C. Underwood near his residence at Occoquan, and it was said he would be sent to Richmond.

Numerous assassinations of French soldiers had occurred in Mexico. The Peruvian Minister had been ordered to leave the country. It was also rumored that Mr. Corwin had been tendered his passport, but this was not confirmed.

The troubles in St. Domingo are increasing. The Spanish General had called for more troops to quell the insurrection, and reinforcements were arriving at Havana to be sent to his aid.

The new iron clad Tecumseh was launched on Saturday at Jersey City without the slightest accident.

Northern and Southern Resources.

From the London Times, Aug 31.]

The war has now lasted sufficiently long, and has been attended with a loss of life sufficiently great to tax severely the soldier producing powers (if we may be permitted the expression) of the Northern and Southern populations.

The recent success of the Federal Government has led to the belief that the South has at length begun to exhibit signs of exhaustion, and it is important to determine whether this be really the case. It may be conceded that the population of the South has been heavily taxed in order to supply up to the present time the requisite quota of troops; but it is very questionable whether the soldier producing power is not now much greater in the South than in the North.

That the Southern population, however, will continue to supply such troops as may be demanded by the Government, there can be no reason to doubt; whereas that of the North has in the most unmistakable manner manifested its refusal to yield compliance to a measure which only extreme necessity could justify. It is reported that the Federal Government proposes, notwithstanding the recent popular demonstration to enforce the conscription. If this report is well founded, then no doubt can exist that the fighting population of the North is exhausted. Mr. Lincoln does not possess the means of compelling obedience to his decrees, and at the moment when success appears most certain he will probably be obliged to succumb.

Regard being had, therefore, to the producing powers of the respective populations of the North and South, for the purposes of the present war, we believe that the balance inclines in favor of the South. It is in the populous cities of the Federal States that the signs of exhaustion are unmistakably apparent.

Volunteering has long since