Montgomery Weekly Mail.

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The Weekly Mail.

The British papers continue terrible details of the distress in the manufacturing districts.

The well-known steamer Giraffe arrived in Wilmington on Thursday morning, with a full cargo on Government account.

Hooker asserted recently that he had the strongest army in the world. We know it is good on a run.

President Davis has made Colonel R. B. Vance, brother of Governor Vance, of North Carolina, a Brigadier General.

Gen. J. R. Chalmers has been assigned to a command in North Mississippi. He'll be apt to stir up the Yankees in that quarter.

The Wilmington Journal also learns that the schooner St. George, from that port, bound for Nassau, has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Information has been received that there were on Wednesday some ninety of the enemy's vessels at Foot's Point, which is situated on Broad River, to the south of Beaufort.

Lord Lyons has referred the question of drafting foreigners who have only taken out their first papers, to the British Government for proper decision thereupon.

The ladies of Nassau have sent to the Virginia Bible Society, as a present to the soldiers in Virginia, over twelve hundred Bibles and Testaments. All honor to the ladies of Nassau.

Messrs. Goetzel & Co., of Mobile, have entered into arrangements for the publication of a monthly magazine, the first number of which is to be issued on the first of May or June.

In his speech before the Democratic Union Association of New York, Mr. Cox, of Ohio, said that the soil of the West was so fat, that if you tickle it with a hoe, it will laugh with a harvest.

A Congressional Committee has been investigating Mr. Mallory's doings, and the testimony in the case fills 2000 pages of manuscript. It has been orderrd to be printed, and will make a book of 1000 octavo pages.

A report reached Cincinnati from Jackson, Tennessee, that a portion of General Sullivan's division, composed of two hundred men and two pieces of artillery, had been surrounded and captured by the rebels.

The way to treat the Northwestern question, says the Chattanooga Rebel, is with silence. If they want to revolutionize, let them do so. There is plenty of time for us to act when they have acted themselves.

The latest and greatest of Yankee sensations is perpetrated by the Philadelphia Ledger, in the shape of a detailed account of numerous bloodhounds kept and trained by Jeff. Davis, for running down truant conscripts.

It was understood that a vessel supposed to be commanded by Capt. Fennel, loaded with cotton, and bound from Charleston to Nassau, was captured by a U. S. cruiser off Abaco on the 13th inst.

The Richmond papers publish the names of thirty-two females and two males, who lost their lives by the recent explosion at the Government Laboratory on Brown's Island. Twenty-nine are reported wounded and one missing.

A convention of lady delegates from various soldiers' aid societies of the State of Mississippi met at Meridian, March 4th, 1863, to organize a Confederate Soldiers' Aid Society for the State of Mississippi, upon the plan suggested by Mrs. J. G. Moore, and approved by President Davis.

The New York and Aspinwall mail steamer, Northern Light, arrived at the former place on the 6th, having been conveyed by the gunboat Connecticut. The New York Post says the Northern Light was pursued off the coast of Florida by a propeller steamer, probably a privateer.

A citizen of Richmond called a few days since at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and handed him a parcel, to be placed in the public Treasury on condition that the Secretary would not permit the donor's name to be known. Upon examining the parcel it was found to contain one thousand dollars in gold.

John Mitchell, replying to strictures of the Raleigh Standard in regard to his fidelity to the Confederate cause, takes the ground that nobody has a right to know that he is connected with the Enquirer—that articles are impersonal and reflect the opinions of the paper, not of any individual—at the same time he shirks no responsibility.

The Yorkville Enquirer says: There was quite a stir in Chester on Monday last, as the Confederate Government was impressing all corn sold or holding at prices over two dollars—the latter figure will have to be the price we suppose, as the article will have to be shelled out at that.

The Hartford and Monongahela, which passed our Port Hudson batteries in a crippled condition, are steam sloops-of-war of the second class, carrying some fourteen heavy guns. The Brooklyn, sloop-of-war of the first class, carries some eighteen or twenty heavy guns.

The iron clad steamer Indianola is one hundred feet long; has one turret in the bow with four port holes and two 11 inch guns; one turret in the stern, with two port holes and two 9 inch Dahlgreens. Her iron is three inches thick, on one foot thickness of wood. She is a side wheel steamer.

Postmaster General Reagan proposes that the price of postage be increased, and that newspaper free exchange be cut off. This is with a view of increasing the revenues of the department, and thus comply with the provisions of the Confederate Constitution, requiring it to be self sustaining.

The Blockade Auction Sales at Charleston.

A letter from Charleston gives an interesting description of the mode of conducting the blockade auctions in that city, which the public see advertised in all the newspapers of the Confederacy. After describing the quiet and altered appearance of the city the writer says:

On King and East Bay streets at least four-fifths of the stores are closed, and on Meeting street the only oasis one sees in the great desert of suspension is at the houses where the piles of goods which so constantly run the blockade, are auctioneered off. Here, when an auction is to take place, merchants, professional characters, and men of leisure, all eager for the accumulation of dollars, congregate in vast numbers, and the store rooms present a scene of busy life, which contrasts strongly with the remaining portions of the city. I have, by dint of extraordinary perseverance, worked my way into one of these *densely packed auction rooms*, and found the scene presented, one of sufficient interest to describe. A burly man, of about 240 pounds avoirdupois, mounts a chair and announces that his sale is about to commence, continuing with the remarks that the conditions are *cash*, and that no issue of the Hoyer & Ludwig Confederate note will be taken. The crier, who possesses a strength of lung of which Stentor himself would have been proud, and a rapidity of articulation which has never been surpassed by human tongue, is accompanied by a little gray headed man, who wears a woollen cap, of richly variegated hues, the crown of which displays the Confederate flag. This little man's chief occupation is to exalt the merits of the goods on sale, throw in occasional witticisms, and catch the "winks and blinks" of bidders which the crier overlooks.

A wink is as good as a nod with the little man, and he bawls it out as lustily as if he were giving an alarm of fire, or crying stop thief. The great majority of the crowd who attend these cargo sales are German Jews, and one is much surprised at their numbers as at their unpronounceable and strange-sounding cognomens, which at the knock down of every article grates harshly upon the ear of a stranger. For the amusement of your uninitiated readers, I give a few which it was my privilege to hear, viz: Lichtenstein, Mistledorfer, Steinlein, Doorflinger, Rosenbaum, Greitzgraw, Zinglont, Ketscrating, Slinglow, Ungranphit, etc.

Many of the merchants here complain that although these immense cargos are sold at their very doors, yet by means of combinations made among buyers from abroad, they are unable to purchase articles sufficient to justify them in keeping open their stores.—For example, three, four, five, or six buyers may combine and purchase a lot of articles amounting in the aggregate to one hundred thousand or more dollars, and then divide the lot. This is frequently done, and as the auctioneers, who have a most extensive catalogue to dispose of, go upon the principle of condensing all they can, the buyer of more limited purse has no means of replenishing his exhausted stock. The magnitude of these sales is really surprising, and the last one made by R. A. Pringle & Co., I understand footed up over two millions and a half of dollars. The parties for whose benefit they are chiefly made viz; John Frazer & Co., have already realized $20,000,000. Of this amount $8,000,000 have been invested in Confederate bonds.

Germans in the West are not pleased with things in the East. One, lately returned from Washington, says everybody and everything are corrupt. Of the soldiers he says: "Upon the whole trip I have not met a single soldier who did not curse the Abolitionists, damn the niggers to hell, and declare that he would rather fight for the South than to make a stand for the liberation of the slaves." He adds: "The statesmen in Washington, in their turn, are again more corrupt than army and people. For them there is but one watchword—'Let us steal while it is time.'"

On the 11th inst., a committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce held an interview with Lincoln, at which they urged him to make arrangements forthwith to issue letters of marque and reprisal. A contrary view, however, was subsequently urged by the Senators who were prominent in opposition to the passage of the law. They represented the danger of foreign war in case he should do what was asked of him. The subject was understood to have been before the Cabinet at its meeting.

A Benevolent Association was formed in Atlanta on the 13th, the plan of which is to make up a fund, by subscriptions of a thousand dollars each, to purchase and furnish without profit, food supplies to families of soldiers, and thus dispense with the exactions of profits of middlemen. Twelve subscribers and $12,000 were raised immediately. Upon closing the Association the subscriptions are to be returned to the donors. It is an excellent idea, and will save twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. to the consumers, who are in no condition to pay profits on the present cost of food.

By way of San Francisco, the Northern papers claim to have news from the city of Mexico to the 18th February, which represents the Mexicans in good condition and spirits to resist the march of the French towards their capital. It is stated that they have in their army at Puebla thirty-four thousand troops, and at the city of Mexico fifty thousand. Great activity was being displayed in the manufacture of war munitions.

The artillerymen of Smith's Battalion, at Drury's Bluff, have built a chapel with their private funds, and applied for Rev. Wm. Edwards, of Richmond as their chaplain. A hotel has been erected at the Bluff which is quite a place of resort.

Gasconade.—The New York Tribune says if the Federals are whipped in a few great battles thea will have to give it up, and if the Confederates are whipped in like manner, their talk of "dying in the last ditch" and fighting in the mountains will turn out all gasconade.

We advise the N. Y. Tribune, says the Jackson Crisis, to speak for its own section and its own people. Whether, if whipped in a few great battles, they will give it up, we do not know; but sure we are that, if victorious, of which we have not the slightest apprehension, they will be no nearer the end of the war than before. There has been no "gasconade" in the declarations of the Southern people. If beaten on the coast the war can be maintained in the mountains with far greater ease than upon its present lines. But we shall not be beaten in our present position. With the good favor of God, we will never yield an inch of our position. The operations of the last summer proved that Richmond could be held against the most powerful army of modern times, and since last summer the city has been so fortified that McClellan would have to bring double his old force before he could be as strong relatively to the Confederates as he was last summer.

Gasconade! A Yankee journal talking about Southern gasconade? Who boasted that the South would be conquered in sixty days? that Scott would take Richmond? that McClellan was sure to do it? that Fremont would sweep the Valley? that Pope would certainly have us? that Burnside would have his headqurrters in Richmond last winter?—What have we had but gasconade from the North, and manly, successful resistance from the South? And what has been will be.—They are bragging now as they have always bragged. in due season their gas bags will be punctured and collapsed.

Among the cuts in the Scientific American is one representing "Sherman's Portable Breastwork." It represents an iron plate, placed at an inclination of 45° degrees, and moved on a sort of wheelbarrow. The hero who trundles it has loop holes to shoot through. It is designed for sharp shooters or soldiers detailed on special duty.

The American also contains an elaborate drawing of an "automatic battery." It consists of five rifle or musket barrels, which are loaded and fired with great rapidity by the working of a crank. The patentee has already realized $285,000 by the sale of it. The defect in it, however, is that it requires a man to manœuvre it. The Yankees will never be happy until they have iron clad steam soldiers.

"The Copperhead party" is the elegant appellation given by the Abolitionists to all opposed to the usurpations of Abe Lincoln. For instance, Clement L. Vallandigham is stigmatised by Harper's Weekly as the chief of copperheads. The peace Democrats are caricatured under the semblance of copperhead snakes with human heads and Quaker hats, making an attack on a lank-looking female, innocent of crinoline, supposed to represent Columbia, who holds out a shield marked "Union."

The New York Herald says there are several points through which our armies have to reach the heart of the rebellion, and recounts them as follows: 1. The line of Duck river from Shelbyville to Chattanooga. 2. Port Hudson. 3. Vicksburg. 4. Mobile. 5. Savannah. 6. Charleston. 7. Wilmington. 8. Richmond.

These places are all declared to be the scenes of future conflicts which must decide the fate of the United States.

An engagement has taken place between the insurgent Poles and the Russians, lasting eight hours. The Russians were put to flight and took refuge on Prussian territory.

Cossacks, who were pursuing Polish refugees on Austrian soil, have been pelted with stones by the people, and driven back to the frontier. It was supposed that Austria would demand satisfaction for the violation of her territory.

The Paris "Constitutionnel" shows that fears of a war are groundless, the understanding between France, England and Austria, caused by the Prussian intervention, being a sure guarantee of peace.

A letter from an authentic source says that the officers of the English war vessel, which came to Norfolk from Charleston, after the late naval fight with the blockadors, were very indignant at the denial of their statements as to the result of that fight by the Federal officers. They affirm that the blockade was raised; that the Yankee fleet fled out of sight, abandoning not only the field of strife, but the horizon itself. It is said that some of the officers went to Washington to confer with Lord Lyons upon the subject.

Mr. George Vandenhoff, the elocutionist, got himself into "hot water" in St. Louis and Chicago recently while reading Hamlet. A newspaper reporter charged him with slurring the Yankees of New England. The passage in Hamlet which created the trouble is where the grave digger, in the fifth act, says: "Hamlet's madness will not be noticed in England because there the people are as mad as he." The reporter who had so much regard for this section of the country charged that Vandenhoff read it New England; hence the muss.

The Examiner's war correspondent says signs of animation in the enemy's camp are daily augmenting. More cannon are being mounted on the Stafford Heights, and more trains are running. He gives General Lee's gratulatory order in regard to the winter exploits of the cavalry, in which Gen. Hampton is most honorably mentioned, and special praise is bestowed on "the brave Sergeant Mickler" and of "Sergeant Sparks, who, with two of his comrades, attacked, in Brentsville, six of the enemy sent to take him, killed three and captured the rest."

Patriotic.

We take great pleasure in publishing the following letter to Major Copeland from Mr. Micou of Montgomery county: The liberality of this gentleman is so conspicuous at this period of hoarding, engrossing, and speculation, that it deserves to be put on record.

By way of contrast to this patriotic conduct, we take the following statement from the Mobile Tribune of Sunday last. A short time since, says that paper, a merchant of this city sent an agent to Pickens county for the purpose of buying provisions for the Mobile market. He made a contract with a planter for the purchase of geese and turkeys; another agent also bought corn, fodder, &c., all at high prices; but when he went to pay for the latter the seller refused to take Confederate money.

The following is a copy of his letter in relation to the first contract:

March 15th, 1863.

As to the trade we were speaking of the other day—if you take the things you were talking of taking, you will have to pay me Mobile money or its equivalent, as I cannot take Confederate money for those articles, as it is too much depreciated, going now at four for one. Whether you knew that or not, I cannot say; but be that as it may, I cannot take it at the present time.

Yours respectfully,

John D. Crimm.

R. Poole, Esq.

We learn that Mr. Crimm owns some twenty or more hands; but owing to the fact that a part of his farm has been inundated by the recent rise of the Bigbee river, which did no other damage than to wash away a portion of his fence, the Government officer sent out to gather negroes for State defenses let him off, and not one of his negroes was impressed.

We make this statement for the benefit of the public as well as to point out a case to the "powers that be"—a fit subject who should be attended to. Such men as he are the extortioners, and should be held up to public scorn.

We now present the letter of Mr. Micou to Major Copeland:

Prairies, Montgomery County,
March 19, 1863.

Major M. M. Copeland:

Dear Sir: Noticing your advertisement about Bacon to Planters, I send you 2,442 pounds choice Bacon. Owing to disease among my hogs last fall, I did not kill my usual amount of Bacon, and have really none to spare. But knowing the urgent necessity that our soldiers should be fed, I have determined to manage a plantation with less, and sell every pound surplus, to our noble army.

Yours very truly,

B. H. Micou.

A New York paper says: "There is no other way of carrying on the war so cheap as to arm our friends in the centre of the rebellion." The Chicago Times thinks it is time that the farce of Southern Unionism was done, and says that of the forty thousand stand of arms distributed among the Unionists of Kentucky, every one went into the hands of Gen. Bragg.

The Richmond Whig, of the 19th instant, says: "Gold has declined! The premium yesterday was $4.25. To-day the market became so unsettled that it was difficult to ascertain the rate; but $3.80 may be considered a full quotation. Silver, of course, declined in like manner. The cause of this decline is ascribed, chiefly, to the falling off in the demand, but speculating *finesse* may have something to do with it."

The fine steamer Natchez was burned on the 13th inst., while on a trip up the Yazoo river, with forty-three persons on board, of whom two passengers, Messrs. Wilson and Atkins, and Mr. Bounds, the chief engineer, were drowned. Six negroes are missing, one of whom is known to have been burned.—The Natchez had on board 1,300 bales of cotton.

The Charleston Courier says that among the late applications for patents in Great Britain is one by C. H. Roeckner for a process of reducing wood to pulp for making paper. Paper will be made from wood and from other materials not now in use. It is for our ingenious citizens to say whether they will do their part or be content supinely to await the efforts and progress of others.

Gen. Haynau, who lately committed suicide, attained a world wide notoriety for his brutality during the Hungarian revolution in 1848, when he ordered the whipping of delicate women. The Wilmington Journal thinks his feats have been so far surpassed by those of Beast Butler, that it is possible the one brute killed himself out of chagrin at finding himself so far surpassed in his own peculiar line by the other.

The Richmond Whig, in its review of the money market of that city on the 17th, says: "The premium for gold to-day was $4.25.—The brokers are paying $4. Silver is selling at $4@$4.10; bank notes 90 per cent. premium. North Carolina bonds (six's) available for the purposes of Northern Exchange, have again advanced, with sales at $1.65.—Virginia sixes, registered at 108; North Carolina eights at 118 and interest."

The question "Is the principal exempt from conscription when his substitute dies before the latter becomes himself liable to conscription?" has been determined in the affirmative by Judge Featherstone, of Georgia, in a case recently brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says that the daughter of one of our most prominent citizens, and wife of an eminent physician, died the other day of a new and fatal spotted disease which has appeared there.

Correspondence of the Montgomery Mail.

Camp 46th Reg't Ala. Volunteers,
Near Vicksburg, March 16th, 1863.

Dear Coyne:—After leaving you in Montgomery we glided on the St. Nicholas rapidly down our beautiful river. While we were stopping at Selma the Tuscaloosa, towed by the Southern Republic, started down to Mobile. She is a most formidable looking craft, built on the plan of the lamented Merrimac, iron clad, showing but a small and sloping surface above the water, and pierced for eight guns of heavy calibre. Another iron clad was at Selma nearly finished, which I understand has since gone down to take her place among the grim defenders of Alabama's metropolis. Having arrived at Mobile, I examined a good many of our preparations for her defense.—They seemed complete and adequate, and great confidence is expressed by our military authorities, and seems to be felt by the citizens, of our ability to repel any attack likely to be made by our vengeful enemy.

While in Mobile I met and had a pleasant time with our townsman, the gallant and accomplished Colonel of the 17th Alabama regiment, Virgil S. Murphey. There is considerable activity here (at Mobile,) in running the blockade, and daily vessels of various descriptions arrive or depart at this port.

It took us several days to reach this place from Mobile, and more than once, owing to the wretched condition of the rail road, we had to get out of the cars and push the train along. At length, after various detentions, we arrived in sight of the far famed *City of Hills*. The sky was clear above us and the sharp hills and quiet valleys of the city were sleeping in the golden sunlight. The Great Father of Waters was sweeping grandly on to his home in the Gulf. Far up the river could be seen the gunboats and transports of the enemy, and farther still could be seen the white tents gleaming in the light, and the heavy roll of the drum could be heard, inviting our enemies to learn the step of death. The City of Hills is now a City of Batteries. From far above the city next to Warrenton, ten miles below, the river is lined with innumerable batteries, mounting heavy guns and manned by resolute and practiced gunners. In addition, there is a large number of light field pieces, which, under the brave and chivalrous Tracey, have already proved their efficiency and sending nine balls crashing through the sides of the Queen of the West as she passed Warrenton. There is also a large fort building at Warrenton, and nearly finished, which completely commands the channel at a point below the mouth of the canal. I may here remark *en passant*, that the Yankees are building a fort at the mouth of their canal.

I saw and conversed to day with a deserter from the Yankee camps, who committed himself during the darkness and fog of last night, in a frail trough to the rushing current of the swollen Mississippi. He reiterates the oft told told of disaffection and disease in the Yankee camps—says that he is an Arkansian, conscripted in St. Louis, and has been in the service only three weeks—that the Yankee army is suffering for provisions—that they have three dredge boats, only one of which is at work, which one has advanced about one hundred yards down the canal, and that the Yankee army is rapidly leaving for parts unknown to him. Of course I do not know how much credit is to be attached to his statements, but give them for what they are worth.

"I'll not vouch for its truth, do you see,
But will tell you the tale as 'twas told unto me."

Observations made with the glass to-day, confirmed by information obtained otherwise, reveal the fact that there are but three gunboats at the head of the canal, and but a few transports, and those loading with, and carrying off troops, perhaps to Yazoo Pass. The general opinion entertained and expressed here is, that it is impossible for the Yankees to take this place by assault. Along the streets leading to the water's edge, are trailed cannon, which completely command them, and breast works and rifle pits cross them.

The city is entirely surrounded, except of course the water side, by intrenchments. Indeed no apprehension is felt here that the enemy will attack us. They may, and most probably will, occasionally shell the city.—The only danger to which we are subject, is that of being starved out, and we have had a slight foretaste of it already. Our soldiers have already suffered on account of a scarcity of provisions. They have borne this privation and its consequent suffering in the most commendable manner—patient and uncomplaining. Certainly Heaven's blessings will rest upon soldiers so brave and *so tire*. There is somebody in authority greatly to blame for the deficiency of provisions. But I may resume this subject, as it is all important.

I will close this letter with a few words as to an inspection of the noble 46th Alabama Regiment that I witnessed a day or two since. The inspection was by a most competent officer, and was rigid—even severe, and yet nothing was wrong upon which the veriest martinet could fasten his fault-finding eye, such is the perfect discipline to which it has been brought by its excellent commander M. L. Woods. The conduct of this regiment will reflect credit upon Alabama whenever it goes into battle. For it is animated with a fiery desire to meet and punish the unscrupulous foe that would reduce us to the condition of the ancient Penetia, and is inspired with profound confidence in the skill, courage and gallantry of its commanding officers. Possessed of unflinching courage, decision of character, force of will, great energy, rapid and just perception, and a power of induction so rapid as to resemble instinct, and a mind expansive and well balanced, Col. Woods will yet write his name upon a fair page of our country's history, and in the shock of battle will woo and win bright laurels from Bellona. At the same time, his high tone, his gentle courtesy, his unbending integrity and unwavering fidelity to his friends, attract the love, while they command the respect of all who know him. Chester.

Correspondence of the Montgomery Mail.

Headq'rs, 3d. Bat. Ala. Legion.
Near Knoxville, March 18th, 1863.

Knowing that you have a large heart which follows after the gallant boys of this command, with anxious and prayerful solicitude, I hope this letter will not be wholly unacceptable while I undertake to sketch to you the condition and doings of the 3d. Battallion.

We have been in the service quite eleven months, and during that time we have undergone hardships and privations which are too numerous for me to pen. We have been on the move nearly the whole time since we left Montgomery, and never have yet had an opportunity of facing the foe, although we have been drawn up in battle array several times.

We are now encamped about ten miles from the city of Knoxville, and for the first time since we have entered the service we are having a very good time. We have been in this immediate neighborhood for near two months and have recruited our battalion to about 500 serviceable men. We were well near worn out when we landed here from the Kentucky stampede and other marches.

I fear our stay at this place will not be much longer, as Lieutenant-Colonel Jack Thorington, of the 1st Battalion has been on to Richmond, and has been commissioned Colonel of the whole legion. The probability is that as soon as spring opens fairly, we will all be ordered together again. I am decidedly opposed to going back into the legion, and I think express the feelings of every man in the Battalion when I say so. As long as we remain in it we will be run to death and never do anything.

Our gallant Lieut. Col. is at present at his home trying to recruit us to a regiment.

We have heard with sorrow, since his departure, that he had accepted an appointment on Bragg's staff, but we can't believe the rumor has any foundation. We can't believe he would quit us now after we have marched at his command so long, and that too, day and night, with raw and bleeding feet, and nothing else to sustain life than parched corn, and the glorious cause which we are enlisted in. We are well aware that he deserves a higher and better position than he at present holds, but we can't give our consent for him to leave us.

There is nothing more of interest that I could write you. Everything is unusually quiet. Hoping to hear from you soon, I subscribe myself your friend. J. M.

Late from the North.—Panola, March 12.—We have newspaper dates from Memphis to the 8th and Chicago to the 5th.

Orders were received from the Federal War Department at St. Louis, Cairo, Louisville, Cincinnati and other points, to impress all boats for transporting troops. The destination of the proposed expedition was unknown.

In the Federal Congress the bill authorizing the holding of a congressional election in Tennessee, failed to pass for want of time.

A dispatch dated Cincinnati, March 2d, says Geo. D. Prentice passed here to-day on route for Europe. He says he has positive information that the rebels are moving on Kentucky in great numbers, and predicts that they will have complete possession of the State this month. The bankers and express companies still keep their valuables in Cincinnati.

Mr. Knox, correspondent of the New York Herald in front of Vicksburg, has been ordered out of the army lines, not to return under penalty of imprisonment. This is the order of the court martial ordered in his case.

Lieut. Lewis, the murderer of Col. Wood in the Irving block at Memphis, has escaped from imprisonment since his trial. The Federal commander offered two hundred dollars for his apprehension, and persons attempting to arrest him are authorized to shoot him if resistance is made.

Feeling in the Northwest.—Judging from publications in a number of newspapers, now before us, issued at different points in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, the under-current of feeling is most intense, and the popular excitement is daily increasing. The excitement is too deep and too earnest for any noisy demonstration. Even those who write for publication, under the most intolerable aggravation, do not indulge the language of threat, or bravado; but there is a burning earnestness, an ominous recounting of wrong and injustice that may bring a train of evils the most lamentable, for which the constitutional men are not responsible.

In some cases, the conservatives have been assaulted in public places, and a number of homicides have resulted; in other cases, abolition preachers have proposed, from the pulpit, to murder all the democrats of a given county! In another case, an abolition Governor (Kukwood, of Iowa,) announced that he would pardon any man for assaulting, knocking down, etc., any other man who sympathized with rebellion.

The conservatives begin to see, and to appreciate fully, what has been so long patent to those who look beneath the surface of things, and reason correctly upon given *data*, that a revolution—terrible, bloody, wide spread, and exhaustive, must inevitably occur at the North. Its time approaches. Moral justice will work out its own orders.—*Jackson Crisis.*

Lookout-Yanks.—A few days ago the enemy landed in force at Jacksonville, and proceeded to throw out pickets around the same. Shortly afterwards Gen. Finegin attacked them with a force of about five hundred cavalry and infantry, driving in the pickets and pursuing the fleeing enemy through the town to their gunboats, which were lying at the wharf. They then commenced shelling from the boats, when our forces retired to a place of safety out of town, and are watching an opportunity to give them another lesson.

We understand the Abolitionists had a considerable number of negro companies with them. Well, let them come—we will find the former estates 4x6, and the latter press—into the cornfields.

It was a gallant affair, and reflects much credit upon Gen. Finegan and his troops.—Surgeon Meredith was seriously wounded; none others of our men hurt.

From the way the vandals skoodaddled till they reached their gunboats, we must have winged them smartly.—*Quincy Dispatch, 14th.*

The Enemy's Account of the Battle at Port Hudson.

We are indebted to Lieut. Colonel A. B. Lankford, of the 38th Alabama regiment, for a copy of the True Delta, of last Wednesday, the 18th inst.

It contains an account of the recent battle at Port Hudson, which agrees substantially with the report that we copied last Sunday from the Appeal. It says that the Mississippi was the last vessel in the advancing fleet, and received three shots previous to her grounding. She got aground about midnight, (Saturday, the 14th); was abandoned about half-past one o'clock; burned about three hours, during which time she floated off and down the river some five miles, and exploded about half-past four o'clock a. m. The killed, wounded and missing of her officers and crew number 65; the balance escaping, destitute of everything but what they had on. They had no assistance from the boats of any of the other vessels. Her commander was among the last to leave the burning ship, which continued to return the fire until she was completely enveloped in flame.

The officers report to the Delta that during the battle, the Confederate gunboat Webb went from under our batteries in order to engage the Monongahela, but a broadside from the latter caused her (the Webb) to blow up. The explosion is described as "tremendous and terrific, and the loss of life must have been fearful." This story of the Webb is a Yankee canard. Neither the Webb nor any other Confederate gunboat was engaged in the fight, as far as we can ascertain.

The Picayune's account says that the Hartford and Albatross led the van. They were followed by the Richmond and Tennessee; the Monongahela and Kinnco were next in order. The Mississippi brought up the rear. The damage to the first two was not known. The Richmond received a shot through her steam drum, and fell back out of range of our batteries. She had three men killed and seven wounded, one of the latter (Lieut. Commander B. Cummings) mortally. The Monongahela had seven killed and twenty-two wounded. Among the latter was Captain McKinstry. One of his legs would have to be amputated. The Kinnco had her rudder post shot away and was obliged to fall back. The loss on her was not known. The Gennessee was damaged, but how much or with what loss was not reported. The Mississippi, as above stated, was utterly destroyed. Her Acting Master, R. T. Kelly, was killed.

Of the land movement of Banks, simultaneous with that by water, the Picayune gives the following account:

The movement, so far as the land force is concerned, is complete. Gen. Banks has returned to Baton Rouge, and has issued a printed general order announcing that the entire object of the expedition is accomplished and that it is in all respects a success.

It should be understood that the movement by land upon Port Hudson was not intended for the reduction or occupation of the place, but as a diversion (in military form) to enable Admiral Farragut's fleet to pass the batteries on the river.

The move from Baton Rouge commenced by the advance of Gen. Grover's division at 3 p. m. on Saturday. Gen. Emery's division followed at 7 p. m.; and Gen. Augur's division left Baton Rouge at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. The cavalry force were thrown out in advance. Gen. Banks was in command of the army.

He advanced on the road without molestation to Springfield road crossing, where Gen. Banks made his headquarters; at first in the field near the church at the angle of the roads, and afterwards in a near-by house. The cavalry were sent around the country reconnoitering. Soon after the arrival of the divisions at this point, they met in the woods a force of about 500 Confederate cavalry who retired before the advancing columns without a skirmish.

In the course of Saturday afternoon, however, there were two sharp skirmishes between portions of the Federal divisions and Confederate cavalry and infantry scattered about in the woods. There are no means of estimating their numbers. Singularly enough so far as we can learn none of the Federal soldiers were killed or wounded. There was nothing like a general engagement, and no fighting on the land after Saturday afternoon. The Confederate force, large or small, towards evening, retired to Port Hudson.

Reconnoissances were made in the direction of Port Hudson, along the Bayou Sara road and towards Ross and Springfield landings. It was on the road towards Springfield landing that Col. Clark, of Gen. Banks' staff, was wounded. He was reconnoitering with a small number of orderlies and officers, when a rifle shot from the woods struck him in the leg, and the wound is represented to be serious. Half an hour afterwards a Confederate cavalryman was killed in the woods at that point, and he is generally supposed to be the man who fired the shot at Col. Clark.

After the skirmishes of Saturday evening the Federal forces remained on the field, near Springfield road crossing, all night.—At 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, General Augur's division commenced the return march to Baton Rouge—Gen. Grover's and Gen. Emory's divisions followed, leaving a distance of five miles between each of the three divisions.—*Mobile Tribune.*

Gallant Feat—Yankee Captors Captured.—We are indebted to members of Gen. Wood's staff for an account of a very gallant feat performed last week, by James B. Irvine, a member of a Coahoma, Miss. Company, and Thomas Kirman, a volunteer Aid of Gen. Law, both of Florence, Alabama, and a Tennesseean, named Harris.—Coming up to Florence from Mississippi, they were captured by four Yankees, and placed in charge of two of them. Irvine's horse was taken and he was put on a mule. Kirman seized an opportunity to propose to Irvine to capture their guard, but he replied "not yet." Afterwards, while passing through deep mud, Irvine offered the guard riding by his side, a drink of liquor from his canteen. He accepted and, while drinking, Irvine seized him with both hands and they tumbled into the mud together. Simultaneously Irvine called to Kirman, "now's your time," and K. seized the other guard. Harris rushed to Irvine's aid, but, he being stout and athletic, said, "I can manage my man; help Tom"—who is a much smaller man. Harris did so, and both Yankees were secured with their horses, guns, and revolvers and accoutrements, taken to Florence and lodged in jail. Hurrah for our Confederate heroes! Their deeds are remarkable in their knightly gallantry.—*Huntsville Confederate, 12th.*

The Governor of Florida has issued a proclamation appealing to the planters not to cultivate any cotton, but to use the most active efforts on their part to produce the greatest amount of provisions attainable by the means at their command.

The Weekly Mail.

HENRY F. COYNE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1863

OUR NEW TERMS.—From and after Wednesday, the first day of April, according to a previous notice, we shall exact $10 a year for the Daily and $3 50 for the Weekly—making good our obligations to those who have paid in advance.

GEORGIA.—We are indebted to friends in Milledgeville for pamphlet copies of Governor Brown's Message to the Legislature—extra session.

MACON COUNTY.—By reference to the list of announcements of candidates, it will be seen that Thomas S. Tate, Esq., is announced as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Macon county.

CORRECTION.—In announcing the death, by drowning in the Mississippi, of Mr. Ashley, a few days since, we should have given the name of William Ashley, instead of William F. Ashley, as it was the former who was drowned.

FROM NORTH ALABAMA.—We learn that a private letter received in this city from Franklin county states that the Federals carried off six thousand negroes from that county recently.

Col. Hannon's Partisan Rangers were at Tuscumbia at last accounts, and the Federals were quite shy of them.

WE have received a copy of the London Index of the 12th February: It has an excellent leader on the recognition question recently debated in the British parliament; the speech of Mr. Mason at the Lord Mayor's dinner; reviews of European affairs; and extracts from Southern papers, having descriptions of Generals Lee, Johnston and Longstreet. It is edited by Henry Hotz who formerly resided in this city.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON and Gen. Mansfield Lovell, are in Charleston.

GOLD closed in New York on the 20th, at 153¼. Exchange ruled 171.

GEN. Hardee and Staff, were in Huntsville on the 25th inst.

GEN. BRAGG is at Winchester, where his wife is very sick. Gen. Joe Johnston is in active command at Tullahoma.

A COMMITTEE in the New York Legislature, has reported against the eligibility of lawyers to seats in the Legislature of that State.

THE House of Delegates of New York, by a tie vote, has refused to investigate the arbitrary arrests in that State.

THE open, bold and honest truth is always the wisest, always the safest for every one under all circumstances.

GEN. PEMBERTON has issued an order prohibiting passports to persons desirous of going to New Orleans.

AT our latest advices there were nine gunboats and some thirty transports near Greenwood. It is supposed they will not make another attempt to pass our batteries.

THE New Orleans Picayune, of the 18th, announces the funeral obsequies of Lieutenant Commander Cummings, of the Federal gunboat Richmond, which took place from Christ church.

THE Yankee account of the fight at Port Hudson states that one of the officers of the Richmond had both legs, his right arm and left hand taken off by the explosion of a shell from our batteries. Of course his death was almost instantaneous.

THE Southern Crisis says that the Hartford and Monongahela were just below Warrenton yesterday morning. Our musquito fleet has another small job on hand. The capture of these vessels with rear Admiral Farragut would be a feat worthy of the name and powers of our littly navy.

NORTHERN papers say that the three hundred dollar clause in the Federal conscription bill was inserted for the especial benefit of New England. That section is willing to pay money to carry on the war, but does not wish to furnish more men.

THE Wilmington Journal of Tuesday, says: "The steamer Mariner, after an absence from this port for about six months, made her appearance here yesterday afternoon. We learn that she sailed from Nassau on Sunday, the 15th inst.

THE vandals at New Orleans have confiscated and sold at auction the blooded stock belonging to Messrs. Kenner & Minor. Panic, Viceroy and Whale are not included in the lot to pass under the hammer. They, at least, are safe at present.

THE Augusta papers of yesterday report that seizures of provisions were going on in that place on Wednesday, "by order of Gen. Bragg." The Government agents seized all the rice in Atlanta on Monday last. What for or who for, nobody knows.

THE Augusta Constitutionalist says: The authorities of our neighboring town, Hamburg, S. C., are carrying out the orders of Governor Bonham, and no person is allowed to bring produce over the bridges to Augusta, unless an oath is taken by the party bringing the produce over, that it is for personal use and not for speculation or sale.

THE steamship Retribution captured the Emily Fisher off Castle Island (Bahamas.)—The vessel was run ashore, and two hundred and thirty-six hogsheads of sugar landed on Acklen Island. The vessel was then bonded. She had remaining one hundred and fourteen hogsheads, five tierces and fourteen barrels of sugar.

THE Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel complains that Gov. Bonham of South Carolina has issued his proclamation, in which he forbids all persons for the space of thirty dpys, commencing on the 25th inst., from shipping beyond the limits of South Carolina any salt, bacon, pork, beef, corn, meal, wheat, flour, rice, peas, potatoes or other provisions of any description whatever.

The British Consulate.

James Magee, Her Britanic Majesty's Vice Consul for Mobile, has been removed from his office by the British Government. The immediate pretext for Mr. Magee's removal, says the Mobile Register and Advertiser, grows out of the shipment, some months ago, of £40,000 from this port to England to pay the interest on the bonds of the State of Alabama, held by British subjects abroad, The Governor of the State, anxious to preserve the unsullied credit of the State, even in a time of blockade and war, arranged with the bank of Mobile—through which institution the negotiation to place the State interest abroad has been uniformly made—to remit a sum to cover all the coupons due in England up to July, 1864. The British Consul was informed by the bank that the State had in its possession £40,000 in coin for the purpose of paying the British bondholders, and inquired of him whether he would receive and forward those funds which belonged to subjects of the British Government. Mr. Magee, looking only to the interests of his countrymen, and, not like Lord Lyons and Earl Russell, having the fear of Billy Seward before his eyes, readily consented, and naturally believed that he was doing his duty in rendering a service to British subjects. The Captain of the British war steamer Vesuvius, then at New Orleans, was requested to call off the Mobile bar and to take on board the specie. The vessel came and Mr. Magee, under flag of truce, went out on the steamer "Cresent," with the coin on board, and safely transferred it to the Vesuvius. The specie reached England, and the English press remark upon the punctuality of the State of Alabama as worthy of great commendation and praise. An important item of fact necessary to be known in forming a judgment upon the whole transaction is, that Commodore Hitchcock, commanding the Yankee blockading fleet, was cognizant of the shipment, and gave his free consent to it; for before receiving it the Captain of the Vesuvius went on board the flag ship, told Hitchcock what he came for, and obtained his ready approbations.

No sooner did the London Times inform the Yankee Minister at London (Mr. Adams) that an affair so creditable to the financial honor of a rebel State had taken place, than with usual Yankee impudence he called upon the British Ministry for an explanation.—Seward, on this side, thought it too good an opportunity to be omitted to bully Lord Lyons at Washington, and between the Puritan Yankee Minister at London and the scoundrel Yankee Minister of State at Washington, Earl Russell and Lord Lyons were made to eat another very humble dish of very humble pie. These proud Aristocrats, not only cried *peccavi* to their vulgar masters, but they engaged to commit an act of gross injustice to appease their offended Yankee ships. The commander of the Vesuvius, a perfectly innocent man in the transaction, was at once informed that he had forfeited professional promotion which had been near and in store for him; and Mr. Magee was informed that the British Government had no further occasion for his services. Thus these two English statesmen, of whom the world expects a loftiness of tone, of justice and courage equal to their exalted rank and official position, have basely sacrificed two of their countrymen and Government officers to propitiate the smiles and to deprecate the anger of the contemptable Government at Washington. The transaction is not only mean and base, but it reflects disgrace upon the British name. It is another proof to sustain the general belief that Earl Russell is under Washington influence to a degree injurious to the dignity of the British crown, and that Lord Lyons has condescended to become the lacquey and the tool to the false and unprincipled Seward.

If the Yankee Government has suffered damage from this shipment of coin—and it undoubtedly has—there is but one man who can justly be held responsible for it; and that is the commander of the Yankee blockading fleet, who allowed it to pass the blockade.—His consent removed every particle of responsibility from the shoulders of the British Consul and the British Captain; and as he was the representative of his Government, it shuts the mouth of that Government in every effort at complaint.

The blockade was clearly broken by the shipment, and it was done by the consent of the blockading force. And this is the pinching point at Washington. They raised the blockade for the passage of British property. Having done so, they have given the same right to all other neutral powers, and the latter have a clear title to claim it. The punishment of Mr. Magee and the commander of the Vesuvius, does not in the least change or impair the right. Mr. Seward is a very wily diplomatist—the "cutest" Yankee of his tribe—but we hardly think that he can throw dust into the eyes of the Emperor Napoleon by so transparent a device. The fact stands forth—the Yankee Government has given passage to British coin, and Napoleon has a right to claim transit for French cotton and tobacco. We are mistaken in the man if he sleeps on his right.

THE Yankee papers have information from the South that it will be news here. The Chicago Times of the 11th says: "Bragg succeeds Pemberton in the Department of the Mississippi, Longstreet succeeds Bragg in Middle Tennessee, Price goes to Missouri, and Kirby Smith, goes to Arkansas, Holmes and Hindman being removed."

THE New York Commercial, of the 16th instant says: "Secretary Chase left this morning for Washington. Whatever effect may proceed from his consultations here, it is believed that nothing has been accomplished for the present, either in the way of establishing a bank under the new law of Congress or towards placing the new loan upon the market."

HUMPHREY MARSHALL recently made a speech at Knoxville. It was short, but *heavy*. Here it is: "He was satisfied that Knoxville is a safe locality, a *very safe place*, from the appearance and size of the crowd before him. While it was well enough to be secure, it would be better if most of you would go out about Tullahoma, where there is likely to be somethiog to do."

GEN. ROUSSEAU has been authorized to raise 10,000 cavalry in Kentucky to protect Rosecranz's rear from our cavalry, and to guard Kentucky from our raids.

Tennessee.

From the "situation" article in the Chattanooga Rebel, March 29th, we take the following:

The hoofs of the cavalry have been clattering over the roads around Nashville, and the guns of Forrest have echoed in the ear of the State Capital.

The exploit of Thursday was signal. Like most of the achievements of our mounted men, it evinces great daring, shrewd foresight and admirable management. It comes to us pleasantly upon the heels of the unlucky trip near Milton.

Brentwood is halfway between Nashville and Franklin. An attack upon the garrison stationed there had to be made by a flank movement upon the enemy's advance, the line of which extends as far as Spring Hill.—Hence Gen. Forrest penetrated thirty miles into the heart of Rosecrans' camp, beat down an important barricade, burnt a chief causeway, captured a large force and rode away again with his trophies to Columbia. No feat of the kind has graced the arms of our cavalry since the splendid dash of the same great chief upon Murfreesboro last summer.

The consequence will prove more significant than the mere action now implies.

Rumors reach us of heavy firing on our right throughout the forenoon of yesterday, but we fail to receive confirmation of this, although we have positive intelligence of movements, which might or might not have arrived at a fighting point; and in any event the status of affairs along the "stage-road" about Woodbury and Readyville is such as to lead to many rumors and expectations of active operations.

Cheering tidings also from the Eastward: The Bristol (Tenn.) Advocate learns from a surgeon of Gen. Marshall's army, that that General has captured the notorious East Tennessee renegade Gen. Carter, and his whole command, somewhere between Cumberland Gap and Bourbon county, Ky. Col. Jenkins, also surrounded and captured the 14th Ky. Regiment of the Federal army.

Passengers on the train represent the loss of Gen. Forrest's command in the late fight as trifling.

WE have reliable information, says the Mobile Tribune, direct from Pensacola, stating that that portion of the city of Pensacola surrounding St. Mary's Hall was fired on Friday last, and from thirty to fifty residences were destroyed. It was not done by order of the Commanding General, but, as we learn, by the soldiers, who, it is said, are to be sent to reinforce Gen Banks in the expedition on the Mississippi.

All those persons who had placed themselves under the Abolition rule were sent to New Orleans. All the negroes in the city were also sent to New Orleans.

Our informant says also that Mrs. Dr. Brossenham, while attempting to make her escape with a quantity of money, was knocked down by some of the soldiers and robbed of all she had.

We regret to learn that Mr. Jos. Gainet was burnt to death while asleep in his residence adjoining St. Mary's Hall.

We could gather no further particulars.—Our special dispatch yesterday foreshadowed a movement of this kind.

WE are indebted to Dr. Anderson, says the Mobile Tribune, for Jackson papers of Monday evening.

The only news from Port Hudson is up to Friday night. The Appeal says that the enemy undertook to take possession of the opposite side of the river on Thursday, but a few shells from our batteries quickly drove them away. They had got a seige gun in position on the West side, three and a half miles below us, and were throwing a shell into our lines occasionally, without, however, doing any damage. The fleet lay in full view, nearly four miles below. Deserters from the forces on both sides were constantly coming in, all telling the same tale of demoralization.

The enemy had retired up the Tallahatchie, how far was not known. The Confederate scouts had followed them 60 miles.

THE Savannah Republican says: Yesterday morning the schooner Swift, Capt. Bliss, from Nassau, arrived here with a cargo consisting of coffee, salt, nails, castor oil, &c.—She reports nothing new at Nassau. She left on the 18th instant, and saw but one of the Federal blockaders during her passage. She reports that the steamer Charleston got out safely, on Sunday night last, from a Confederate port. This steamer was fired on several times during her passage out, but succeeded in running the blockade safely, and by this time must be in Nassau. The schooner Emily Tenbrack, from this port, which went out some time since, had not arrived at Nassau on the 18th instant, and it was feared that she had been captured.

THE Mobile Tribune calls the special attention of passengers travelling by the Mobile and Great Northern Rail Road to an advertisement announcing a change in the schedule to take place on and after the first of April. The shippers by this road are also notified that after the first of April freight will be transported between that city and Montgomery in twenty-five hours without detention at Tensas or Pollard.

WE have reliable intelligence, says the Southern Crisis, from our forces on the Yazoo, under General Featherstone. On Saturday morning, Gen. F. attacked the enemy near the mouth of Rolling Fork and drove him back a mile and a half. We have not received the particulars of the fight, but the above may be relied on as correct. Rolling Fork is about sixty miles below Yazoo city, and emptics into the Yazoo river.

AMONG the new discoveries brought out by this war is one by Lieut. Col. Charles A. Yates, of Fort Sumter, which facilitates traversing a gun, to such an extent that it will require two hundred and fifty men less to work the guns in Fort Sumter now than formerly. It is said that a boy can move a columbiad as easily as the quantum of men required before, which is generally from six to twelve.

REPORTED that the officers and crew of the Mercedita will not be paroled until the vessel is handed over to our authorities, according to the terms of the original surrender.—Said that Stellwagen has resigned because the Yankee Government refuses to act honorably in the matter. Doubtful.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—In alluding, some days ago, to the facility with which cargoes of merchandize were run into Charleston harbor, while munitions of war were not so fortunate, we cited the instance of the Princess Royal, which, as our readers are aware, contained, in addition to invaluable munitions, four complete sets of powerful machinery for gunboats. Since that article was written, quite a number of vessels have arrived, all of them containing articles much needed in the Confederacy, but none of them laden, so far as we have been informed, with ordnance and ordnance stores. This morning, however, the telegraph brings the unpleasant intelligence that the Georgiana, *having Blakely guns on board*, has been run ashore, riddled by the shots of the enemy and deserted by her crew. There is a uniformity in these losses of war material which may eventually give rise to painful suspicions.

The above paragraph which we take from the Richmond Whig is a fair sample of the knowledge displayed by the new-paper press on nautical subjects. The true reason why ships laden with merchandize readily elude the vigilance of the blockaders, while vessels containing cargoes of munitions of war, are not so fortunate, is this. A ship laden with merchandize, or with cotton, has her sailing qualities very little impeded, and draws little water, but a vessel having a cargo of munitions of war, say iron, sinks down to her gunwales, is a dull sailer, and unless in deep water not very manageable. This is the reason why the one class of ships is not so fortunate as the other.

It may be said that a load is a load, and that a pound of wool is as heavy as a pound of iron, but admitting this to be so, yet the fact is as we have stated it, and we imagine if both articles were thrown into the water the one would sink, and the other swim.

We have alluded to this subject because several of our exchanges have touched upon it, and with a view of relieving some of them from their "painful suspicions."

THE case of the Alabama in its legal aspects, has been discussed by the British Juridical Society, under the presidency of Lord Stanley. Mr. W. Keer read an elaborate paper, arguing that we ought to have detained the Alabama, that we could not seize her on the high seas, that if she came into our ports her crew would be liable to a prosecution as offenders against the Foreign Enlistment Act. Different views were expressed by subsequent speakers. Lord Stanley thought that the question whether the Alabama could have been detained, whether her builders could have been prosecuted, were questions of evidence rather than of law. It was distinctly admitted that the Alabama was not a privateer.

INTELLIGENCE of a trustworthy character reached this city yesterday, says the Charleston Mercury, to the effect that there has been, within the past two days, a considerable increase in the number of Yankee steamers at Port Royal. The strength of the great Armada, as hitherto reported, never exceeded one hundred and twenty-five vessels, but it is now stated to include more than one hundred and fifty, the recent addition being transport steamers.

THE Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says that a returned prisoner was insulted by a Yankee on board the flag of truce boat, who capped the climax by spitting in his face. The Confederate mildly remonstrated by inserting a knife several times into the Yankee's carcass, and then took to the woods. Yankee officers demanded him, but Commissioner Ould refused to give him up.

COL. Woolfolk, of the Missouri State Militia, who wrote a letter to a member of the Legislature of that State, extolling the project of a Western Republic, has been ordered under arrest by Gen. Loan. The letter has been suppressed, and the members of the Legislature who contributed to its publication have disavowed all responsibility in the premises.

THE indefatigable Capt. Mosby has been again on the scout, and this time has penetrathd the enemy's lines near Centreville to the line of the Alexander, Loudoun and Hampshire rail road, capturing forty-five privates and three field officers, with their horses. The prisoners have arrived in Richmond.

We learn direct from Norfolk that General Burnside has turned up in command of the 9th army corps, about seventeen thousand, at Newport News, and that he has moved his whole command to Suffolk, where he now commands thirty two thousand troops.

GEN. Dix has ordered that no market carts enter Norfolk or Portsmouth, and that no provisions, except for the army, shall be sent to those cities. The city jail in Norfolk now contains many respectable lady prisoners and citizens from the neighborhood.

A COMMITTEE was recently appointed to ascertain the quantity of flour and rice in Mobile. Their report shows that the apprehensions of a dearth in the city are unfounded—that there is plenty of food in that city. The Tribune asks, how are the poor people to get this rice and flour.

THE steamer Antonica, from Nassau, arrived at Charleston on the 23d inst. She brought a valuable assortment of goods consigned to Messrs. John Fraser & Co. She left at Nassau the steamers Minna and Georgiana.

FROM MISSOURI.—Our friends in different quarters of Missouri are endeavoring to keep up their military organizations in spite of every disadvantage. They very properly play the retaliating game, as will be seen by the following:

CAMP TOD, Jackson Co., Mo.,
January 31, 1863.

To Col. W. R. Penick—Sir: I am now in this county and expect to remain here. You have represented us to the world as carrying on a barbarous and murderous warfare, which is not so. Every word of your letter to Gen. Loan, as published in the Kansas City papers, is one tissue of falsehood. Sir, we have seen the orders of Gen. Loan, Nos. 3-35. Now, if said orders are carried out, we will adopt the same mode of warfare, although it is repugnant to our feelings, and should be to every human being. We have sworn that we will, for every house burned, burn two, and every lady banished, we will banish one, and for every citizen killed, we will kill one Union man. All prisoners taken by our command will be treated in the same way you treat yours.

G. A. TOD, Comd'g.

HON. W. L. YANCEY was in Savannah on the 22d.

Report of the Committee Taking Stock of Provisions, etc., in the City.

The following interesting circular we take from the Mobile Tribune:

Col. Dunn, Chairman of the Committee of Safety:

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to ascertain the quantities of stock of Flour and Rice on hand in this city, beg leave respectfully to report that they have made diligent effort to perform the duty assigned to them, and although it is very probable some of each of these articles are safely stored away beyond our reach, we find, "exclusive of army stores,"

Flour in barrels.....4,241
Flour in sacks 1,924, equal to 991— 5,203
(Five two hundred and three barrels of flour,) only about 300 of which are transitu to Mississippi.

Rice, in tierces averaging 600 pounds each, 2,842 (twenty-eight hundred and forty-two tierces,) less than 100 of which are in transitu to Mississippi. We are unable to ascertain the stock of these articles at the corresponding time of last year; but we notice the receipts of rice last year from 1st September to 16th March, near seven months, only reached 2,680 tierces—showing that our present stock exceeds the entire receipt of near seven months of 1862.

This article having become of more general use as food, it will be considerably increased the present year. Referring to the receipts of rice at this port for the six years previous to the war, up to and including 1861, the average receipts for twelve months only reached 2,863 tierces, at which time Montgomery, and the various towns on the Alabama and other rivers tributary to our city, were almost entirely supplied from this city; now they obtain their supply from Charleston and Savannah by rail road, etc.

From the foregoing it will be seen that placing each tierce of rice, weighing 600 lbs. nett, equal to three barrels flour, (as breadstuff's food) we have together of these articles of prime necessity of food, equal to 13,729 barrels of flour, ascertained to be in the city, and when we take into consideration that many families, fearing the turning of the screw of the speculator, have provided a fair supply of these articles for a time, we really see no reason for alarm. On the contrary, as imports must go on, from the existing high prices current here, we may safely come to the conclusion we have enough and to spare.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL WHEELER,
PERCY WALKER,
JNO. REID, Jr.,
S. F. CRIPLEY, Cap't.,
Gen. Buckner's Staff.

MOBILE, 23d March, 1863.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Columbus Sun writing from Montgomery says that General Pillow has ordered the enrollment of conscripts stopped until heard from again, directing officers of the Bureau to confine their labors to enlisting volunteers and gathering up stragglers and deserters. By the indefatigable exertions of the general in charge, this latter arrangement ends a very efficient system of placing truants in the service of their country.

A noval case is on record. It is that of a young man, aged over 21 years, who claims exemption from the army on the ground that his father is not a naturalized citizen of the Confederate States, although for many years a resident of New Orleans, and now engaged in a lucrative cotton business at Richmond, but, who chooses not to become domiciled in this country, for reasons of commercial convenience. Our scrupulous officers could not force him into the service, without overriding the acts of the Secretary of War, from whom he has exemption papers. Now, I ask, is it not hard that our poor boys, to the manner born, should be compelled to fight, for a government, the blessings and immunities of which this man, and all like him, are allowed to enjoy *hors de combat*? Our representatives in Congress, instead of frittering away the precious time of the government in idleness, had better turn their attention to some legislative remedy of such evils.

There are many men in Montgomery who look like they ought to go to the army, but when we come to inquire into their cases, find that they claim to be subjects of some foreign power, having Consulate papers in their possession. These are mostly Jews from Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and other places equally damned by their race. Some think they will ere long become the ruling class in this city. Nothing but State legislation can protect the South from these pestiferous cormorants. In England no one can transact business without license. Why should it not be the case here?

THE TWELVE POUNDER NAPOLEON GUN.—This gun, which was introduced by the French Emperor into service, as superseding all other smooth bore field artillery, is a lighter gun than the former twelve pounder, and thus capable of being manœuvred by six horses on the field. It has a smaller charge of powder than the old twelve pounder, and is employed to project either shot or shell; hence called by the French "Gun Howitzer." This gun, by order of the ordnance Bureau, is to supercede all other smooth bore field artillery in the Confederate service, which latter will be accordingly gradually withdrawn and replaced as above. These guns are now being manufactured rapidly at the Government foundry and machine works in Augusta, Ga., which will soon be able to cast and complete one every twenty four hours. Experiments are now being made, under the direction of Colonel Rains, on the new Austrian gun metal, which a combination of bronze, zinc, and wrought iron, and some guns have already been made for trial. The metal is exceedingly tough, hard, and elastic. The gun carriages, caissons, traveling forges, and battery wagons are fully equal, in quality and workmanship, to any made in the Federal service. It is designed to make the Government works at Augusta a great arsenal of construction, where ammunition, field and siege artillery, projectiles, and ordnance stores in general, will be made in large quantities, for the use of the army. The powder works are daily increasing in capacity; when finished, will be the largest works of the kind existing. They are now superior to any known, possessing all the improvements that experience suggested, many of which are due to Col. Rains, who has considerably furthered the process of manufacturing powder, the quality of which is fully equal to the best standard of European and Federal works, proved by tests made with the ballistic and gun pendulums. The productions of these works have already exceeded the entire cost, and saved the Government nearly two millions of dollars.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

FACETIOUS.—During the recent shelling we heard an officer express the wish that he had his corn removed from the depot.—"Why," remarked a friend, "there's a decided advantage in having your corn at the depot—the Yankees will *shell* it for you."—*Vicksburg Whig.*

Latest European Intelligence.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer writes as follows, under date of February 28th:

The chief interest in American affairs, on this side of the water, centres this week in the belligerent attitude of Mr. Seward and M. Mercier, and the general news sinks into insignificance when compared with this. But one view appears to be entertained upon the subject and its probable results, and the politicians and editors have settled down into the conviction that Mr. Seward must speedily be dismissed in compliance with the peremptory demand of the French Government. The universal sympathy seems to be on the French side of the question; and the "leader" writers of the various journals have again overhauled their vocabularies in order to discover the most scandalous and obnoxious epithets to apply to their *bete noir*, the American Secretary of State. No two statements could be more thoroughly antagonistic than those made by the two high functionaries in question, and, as certainly, but one of them can by any possibility be true. An attempt has been made here to reconcile the conflicting statements and to apologize for Mr. Seward on the ground of his probable ignorance of the French language, or of his having been misled by the imperfect English of M. Mercier. This, however, is sheer nonsense, a sieve that will hold no water. I do not know whether or not Mr. Seward is a French scholar, but it is clearly unreasonable to suppose that he would have held such a conversation as the one detailed by M. Mercier, unless he both knew what he himself was saying, and what his interlocutor intended to say.

If you will recall to mind the chief contents of my last two or three letters, you will, I imagine, obtain the clue to the whole mystery. There is not the shadow of doubt, in my own mind, that the result just now reached was part and parcel of the grand scheme long ago connected at the Tuilleries, and that M. Mercier has, from the first, been merely following the instructions conveyed to him by his Imperial master. Intervention, in some way, and at any hazard, having been determined upon as a measure of French policy, it was not enough that army and navy should be concentrated in the Mexican Dominion, but some pretext must be found for an eventual rupture with the American Government at Washington; and to this end M. Mercier was doubtless directed to bend his utmost energies. How well he has succeeded in the portion of the general programme entrusted to his management, we already see, and somewhat sooner than I expected. That it has been accomplished at the expense of truth and candor, personal as well as diplomatic, however we may regard it, is a matter that will not trouble the French conscience much as, in their national politics, the end always justifies the means.

The only cause of apprehension, and I fear it is a serious one, is that the wily and smiling Frenchman has been too successful in hoodwinking his stolid antagonist, and that Mr. Seward and the Government generally, have failed to detect in time the underplot, so that an open rupture cannot now be prevented without that sacrifice of the national honor and dignity, which is now hailed as inevitable by the unfriendly British press.

DEMONSTATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

There have been several minor demonstrations in the British Parliament on the American question:

Sir. L. Palk called the attention of the House to the distress existing in the manufacturing districts, and moved an address to her Majesty, asking that a royal commission might be issued to ascertain the best mode of obtaining a permanent supply of cotton. His speech was elaborate and evidently carefully prepared, with the expectation that something would grow out of its delivery. His allusions to the United States were as follows:

"We cannot look with any sort of hope to a termination of the struggle in America. Battles were fought and blood was shed, and still neither side had gained a victory leading to a hope that the contest was approaching its termination. Neither, as far as he could say, was there any diminution of determination on the part of the South to separate, or of preparation on that of the North for enforced union. From a letter, which he had recently received from Charleston, he believed that, should the black population ever rise in the struggle, they would side with their masters of the South, who had afforded them a generous protection, rather than the North which made war on women, and issued proclamations at which the world must blush, and had ever treated the black race with contumely and oppression. * * * * * * Should we attempt mediation? Time was when mediation might have done much."—The speaker argued that such a step now would be vain, but that the British Government should recognize the South and free its coasts of a blockade which brought ruin to their operatives, "and was at the same time somewhat questionable as regarded its strength and and operation."

Mr. Milner Gibson, on the part of the Ministers, replied to this speech, and expressed the opinion that "it was best to leave to individual effort and the operation of the law of supply and demand the business of providing the market of this country with cotton as well as other commodities," and thereupon Sir L. Palk withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hopwood, one evening, asked the first Lord of the Treasury if there was any correspondence between England and France in relation to an offer of mediation between the United States and the Confederate States.

Lord Palmerston tartly replied that the only official document on the subject was Russell's dispatch, of 13th of November, to Cowley, containing a reply to a verbal communication from the French Ambassador. With regard to late communications, he was sure the honorable member and the House would see that it was not convenient, even if it were possible, to give an answer respecting communications between foreign Powers.

Lord Strathedon, who had given notice that on Monday last he would move for copies of all communications from the Hon. Mr. Mason to Her Majesty's Government on the claims of the Southern Confederacy to acknowledgement as an independant power by Great Britain, postponed his motion until Monday next, on account of the absence of Earl Russell.

Mr. F. Fitzgerald, who had made a similar motion in the House for last Thursday, also postponed his.

EMANCIPATION HOWLS.

The Emancipation Societies are reported as continuing their meetings, and intensifying their Pecksniffian resolutions, as follows, from the Manchester assemblage:

Resolved, That the conduct of the Lord Mayor of London, in publicly recognizing a Commissioner of the Southern Confederacy, and author of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, is deserving of the most indignant denunciation, as tending to give the appearance of English sanction and sympathy to a system that is execrated by every man and woman whose conscience and instincts are unpolluted by contact with "the sum of all villainies."

Similar meetings were held, and similar resolutions passed, in the borough of Lambeth, and at the Amphitheatre in Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS, ETC.

The schoonor Ionian, Belle, from Nassau, with 300 bales of Sea Island Cotton consigned to the Confederate merchants, Fraser, Trenholm & Co., arrived safely in the Mersey on the 21st of February.

The steamer Bahama has just sailed from Liverpool with a fresh crew for the Alabama, composed, it is said, almost entirely of seamen from the British naval reserve.

The Gibraltar, (late Sumter,) is also at that port, busily engaged in fitting out for a cruise.

RETURN HOME OF HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.—Dayton, Ohio, March 18.—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, member of Congress from the Dayton, Ohio, district, arrived at home in this city at 4: 30 this afternoon, and, although but two days notice was had of his coming, received one of the greatest ovations ever given to any man in Ohio. Long before the hour of arrival for the train on which he was expected, his constituents began to flock to the depot by thousands. It seemed as if every man, woman and child in the district had come out to do honor to this champion advocate of constitutional rights.

Two bands of music enlivened the occasion, while a cannon belched forth thunder tones of welcome, awakening the valley of the Miami as it was seldom ever awakened before.

Presently the whistling of the locomotive was heard, and, as the train neared the depot, the thousands of persons rushed forward; all eager to catch the first sight of the man who so nobly, gallantly, and fearlessly represented the white man's interest in the Congress that has just adjourned.

The crowd was so dense that it was almost impossible for Mr. Vallandigam to reach the carriage which was in readiness to convey him to the court house, from the steps of which he was to speak. Having at length been almost carried to his carriage, and being seated, he bared his brow to the breeze, and was hailed with deafening cheers, while the cannon responded twenty-four rounds.

The procession being formed, proceeded to the court house, where the reception speech was made by Hon. David A. Houlk.

Mr. Vallandigham briefly responded.

AN article on "Free Discussion" in the New York Caucasian closes thus:

"Any attempt to revive their Bastiles or to fetter the press again would be the signal for civil war in the North. The firm resolve has gone forth—the advice of Senator Saulsbury is recorded in the inmost hearts of thousands: "Rather than submit to illegal arrest, to defend themselves to the last." Rather than see a free press, "the palladium of the people's rights," again stricken down, thousands would sell their lives in its defense. The people are sick and tired of the follies and stupid despotisms of this weak and wicked Administration. They will not be trifled with any more. They must not be provoked. It will not do to make new experiments in tyranny. A single match now applied, would produce a fearful explosion. If people do not think we are living in revolutionary times, let them attend any Democratic meeting, and see how the most ultra and extreme sentiments are applauded. A bold, bad man, could now set our city running in blood. We conjure Republicans as they value peace and order, to adhere to the Constitution and laws. Democrats will never violate them. They never have; but if forced to choose between submission to further violation of them or resistance to wrong the decision will not be doubtful. No individuals have so much interest in adhering strictly to law as Republicans, and if they have any faculty in "discerning the signs of the times," it is not necessary for us to point out the reason why.

SHALL SPECULATORS BE LONGER TOLERATED.—We are glad to learn, from various expressions of opinion, that popular attention is turning seriously to this question.—We mean, of course, to speculation in necessaries of life. It is apparent to every observing man that speculation has much to do with the prevailing high prices. The old standard of "supply and demand" is constantly referred to by those who apologize for speculation; and it is insisted that nothing but a scarcity inadequate to the demand, enhances prices. This test would be a good one, if all the supply was in the market for sale. But the fact is notorious that immense supplies of provisions are held up by speculators for still higher prices. We have no doubt of the truth of the assertion, that there was never before half the amount of corn stowed away in Columbus as at the present time; yet the article commands a higher price than it has for many years before. It has been bought for speculation, and the speculators are still buying, and prices constantly advancing.—That the heavy operations of these dealers have run up the only kind of bread stuffs that the great mass of the people can at present afford to eat, to the prevailing extraordinary price, is beyond question.

It is believed, moreover, that the store rooms of dealers contain very large quantities of sugar, syrup, salt, etc., which are not offered for sale at even the high prices now ruling, but are held up for still higher figures. It is not so much an inadequate supply as the withdrawal of that supply from market, that makes scarcity and high prices.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.—We have already recorded so many instances of Yankee cruelty an outrage, that nothing more is wanting to stamp the invaders with eternal infamy, but the following from the Jackson Appeal ought to be recorded;

Some time since a jayhawking party from the Federal camps visited the residence of Andrew Taylor, Esq., an aged gentleman residing near Collierville, Shelby county, Tenn. Their object being plunder, and supposing from appearances the defenceless old man had money, they demanded it, accompanying the demand with threats, as to the consequences should he refuse. Unable to resist, all he had was handed over, but this not satisfying the wretches, who affected to believe he had more concealed they resorted to torture to make him discover it. Persisting in his statement, which was true, that he had given up all he could command, he was hung on his own premises. In a few moments he was taken down, and on still assuring them that he was without means, he was again hung up, when the scoundrels departed, leaving him to his fate. As soon as it was safe for them to do so, his negroes rushed in and cut him down a second time. When thus released, life was nearly extinct, and although medical aid was at once procured, five days elapsed before he was able to speak. He has since recovered from the injuries received.

A WRITER in the New York Evening Post describes the *modus operandi* of rendering torpedoes harmless, as follows:

As the rebels rely very much for the defense of their harbors on the torpedoes placed in the channel ways, I would suggest, if not too late in the day, a simple method of rendering them harmless. It is merely to fire from a cannon a ball with a coil of rope attached to it, precisely as is done on our coasts when a line is projected on board a wreck in the breakers. The ball having dropped to the bottom, when hauling back by the line will inevitably drag upon the wires to which the torpedoes are attached, and either cause their explosion or cut off their connection with the shore, and thus render them harmless.

DEFENCE AGAINST MOTHS.—It is said that the leaves of the China tree, if plentifully strewed among woolen garments when packed away for the summer, are a complete defense from moths. They are also said to be the best preventive of worms in dried fruit.

Yankee Account of the Iron Clads Expedition to the Ogeechee.

The Savannah News of Thursday morning publishes extracts from the New York Herald's correspondent's account of the several engagements of the Yankee iron clads with Fort McAllister, and the destruction of the Nashville.

The writer admits the excellent gunnery of our garrison, and that the Montauk did not escape without some serious injury. He relates that in the first engagement the Montauk was hit by our projectiles forty-eight times, and that her sides, turret and deck were considerably torn and dented.—One shot from the fort struck the pilot house. He says:

About half-past 8 o'clock our pilot house was hit a tremendous blow by a shot. Your correspondent was, at the instant of impact, on one knee, writing a paragraph in his note book. The shock was somewhat severe, and afterwards he found that the shot had struck close to his head.

It unbalanced me, and I tumbled over against the side of the narrow pilot house, when, to my surprise, I was struck by a piece of iron bolt, with the nut attached, (weighing about one pound) first on the shoulder and then on the knee. Some of the other bolts were knocked out. The iron was, no doubt, of an inferior quality, and had they been of the same character as those in the turret, such an event would not have taken place. In view of such an accident, and suffering from the shock, I left the pilot house. I feel satisfied that the pilot house is as strong as any part of the vessel, but the bolts will have to be protected from flying hiwards, which can be done in a few hours.

The sensation below decks was far different from that which I had experienced in the pilot house, on Tuesday last, for four hours and a half, and the two hours of to day.

The sound of our own guns was more acute and unpleasant; and well it might be, when it is taken into consideration that the whole volume of sound from the discharge of each gun passed directly over and within a few inches of our heads, and the concussion passing in the system, through the brain, by the top of the head. I cannot say that it was painful, but it was far from pleasant, and in addition to this, you were scarcely ever able to hear the word of command when the guns were fired. To hear the officers say, "Are you ready?"—"Fire!" takes off much of the unpleasantness of the shock, but below you do not have the warning.

Our duel waged with great warmth and without much variance in character for some time. Finally, to me, it was quickly and materially changed.

It was just six minutes past eleven o'clock. I was standing in the wardroom, and in conversation with Dr. Drayton, when a most terrific blow was struck upon our deck plating, directly over my head. I was driven with much force into a chair, and my whole muscular system seemed, for about two minutes, perfectly paralyzed. I was faint, and could scarcely obtain my breath. I never experienced such an unpleasant sensation in the whole course of my life. It was a heavy shock to my whole system. In fact it exceeded my experience in the pilot house, and I thought I done wrong in quitting it. And while absorbed in such thoughts, slam came another shot, but, fortunately for me at least, about six feet away from where the first one struck. Weak as I was, this again gave me another shock, and I was forced to say, "That was the unkindest cut of all." I soon recovered from the intense pain I suffered and resumed my notes, but was continually in apprehension of having the dose repeated. Fortunately, however, it was not. Shortly afterwards, Mr Browne, our paymaster, who took my place in the pilot house, came in the wardroom and reported that it had been hit again, and quite a number of the bolts broken off and flung violently across the pilot house, narrowly escaping Derry, the Quartermaster, and himself. So I was thankful that I was not there, for with so many in this little coop somebody would have been hit.

Another writer describing the performances of the Montauk, says the crew "experienced many difficulties," and adds:

"The turret, weighing one hundred and sixty tons, is, as you know, keyed up from below, and its weight supported on a shaft: after continued firing it sagged somewhat, and considerable trouble was encountered in keeping up so that it would revolve easily. The blast from the guns came back through the eye holes in the pilot house, so that the effects of practice could not be observed. The big gun fills up its port hole so that it could not be sighted, except by the "11 inch" alongside of it, which is rough gunnery. Firing over the stern and quarter caused the boilers to foam; they must be secured also more firmly; down below glass suffered, and the wicks of lamps disappeared at each discharge. Some means must be devised for banding the enormous projectiles, weighing upwards of four hundred pounds.

The correspondent relates that during the action between the iron-clads and the fort, on the 3d, "Capt. Drayton, of the Passaic, and Lieut. Commander Miller were on deck looking at the firing. A piece of something hit the Captain under one of his eyes, and he went inside the turret. A couple of rebel of soldiers, taking advantage of the exposure of the officers on the iron-clads, fired at Mr. Miller, the ball just grazing him. Of course he deemed it prudent to seek shelter inside, and did so."

A correspondent of the Baltimore American, of February 23d, says:

Our latest intelligence from Fort McAllister, on the Ossabaw and the mouth of the Ogechee, seven miles from Savannah, is that the reduction of the fort for the present has been partially abandoned. We are erecting a fort on the Ossabaw, below Fort McAllister, to prevent the rebel rams from coming out, and to relieve the Montauk and Passaic from service there, and thus enable them to join in the attack on Charleston. A regiment has been sent up to garrison the new fort, and powerful guns have been erected, including two new Parrott guns brought down on the Mary Sandford.

The Montauk has been struck sixty times by the guns of the rebel batteries, making a few dents, and slightly scarifying the decks. The contest has proved that the rebels have no guns that can damage the Monitors even at four hundred yards, the distance to which she approached them.—This is an important fact, and has raised them highly in the estimation of the naval authorities here.

In his letter of the 24th he says:

We have a report to-day, by a party of contrabands just arrived from Savannah, who state that a third gunboat went into commission on Saturday last, and that it is to commence offensive operations forthwith. They were house servants, and profess to have heard their masters declare their expectations of being able to relieve the Nashville, retake Fort Pulaski, and remove the blockade of Savannah. This is a pretty heavy undertaking in the face of a fleet of Monitors.

In his letter of the 28th the writer says the engineers were working day and night, and that the preparations for the attack on Charleston were progressing finely, intimating that the attack was on the eve of being made.

A GRAND mass meeting was held in New York March 4th, to protest against foreign intervention. Speeches were made in English, German and French. Great enthusiasm telegraph says) prevailed.

New York Papers of the 13th

The following items are from the New York papers of the 13th instant:

The famous steamer Union, one of the fastest afloat, is at Fortress Monroe, and it is rumored, will take a cruise after the pirate Alabama, if the Captain can procure letters of marque for that purpose.

There are symptoms of a coming movement in Gen Hooker's army The transportation resources are being cut down and officers have been notified that all superfluous baggage must be sent home. The officers of the line are to be allowed nothing in the shape of camp equipage except shelter tents, which they can carry on their backs. This means an active and probably arduous campaign. The roads have dried up in that vicinity considerably within the past few days, and everything now looks favorable for a forward movement.

The Kangaroo, from Liverpool, at New York, arrived on the 11th, and brought 825 bales of cotton. The City of Baltimore brought 369 bales.

An engagement between the Russians and Polish insurgents, is reported, lasting eight hours. The Russians were defeated and fled, and took refuge on Prussian territory.

At Fort McAllister, the Montauk was struck with solid shot 71 times and was lifted clear out of the water at the bow by the explosion of a torpedo, but not injured. The action was a terrific one; no less than 301 shells were thrown by our vessels, and 266 solid shot and shell by the enemy. Our firing was magnificent. The impregnability of our iron clads under the heaviest fire is pretty well established.

Fernando Wood addresses a note to the editors of the Evening Post in reply to their comments on his statement at Stamford, Conn., on the evening of the 9th, "that propositions for an armistice, or peace, had been submitted to the President on the 12th of December last, which, had they been accepted, would have terminated this war by the first of April, upon a basis satisfactory to the people North and South."

The Post inquired who made these propositions which would have settled the matter by All Fools Day? What are they, and why not make them public? Mr. Wood replies that the statement was made by him deliberately, with a full and personal knowledge of the facts, and that he is constrained from the publicity of them only by the request of one of the principal officers of the Government. When this interdiction shall be withdrawn, he will cheerfully gratify the curiosity of the Post.

FROM WASHINGTON.—An early strategic triumph on the Mississippi is anticipated by the War and Navy Departments. In a very few weeks, perhaps days, Rebel communications across the Mississippi will be completely cut off, and they will thus be surrounded and reduced to a state of actual seige without the necessity of a large expenditure of life and blood in attacking Vicksburg or Port Hudson. Yankee ingenuity is relied on more than the courage and muscle of armies.

It is believed a majority of the South are sick of the war and would gladly return to the old Union, even with the peculiar institution impaired.

The "turreted monster," Admiral Porter says, was an old coal barge, with pork barrels piled on top of each other for a smoke stack, and two old canoes for quarter boats. Her furnaces were built of mud, and only intended to make a black smoke and not steam. She was towed within two miles of the first battery and let go, and soon Vicksburg was in a stew. Never did her batteries open with such a vim. The earth trembled, and the shot flew around this "Monitor," which returned no shot with her long wooden gun. She ran safely past and drifted down to the lower mouth of the canal. At daylight the Rebels opened on her again with all their guns. The shot went through her without causing her to sink as she was full of water already. Our soldiers shouted and laughed like mad; but the laugh was somewhat against them when, at daylight, the Queen of the West was discovered at Warrenton, and the question arose, where was the Indianola? The Monitor was again got out in the stream and let go down on the Queen. All the forts got to firing and signaling, and as the Monitor approached, the Queen turned tail and run down stream as fast as she could go, the Monitor after her, making all the speed of a five knot current. The Warrenton fort fired bravely and rapidly, and it was reported, hit the Monitor in "a very vulnerable spot."

CAMP AMUSEMENTS.—"Personne," of the Charleston Courier, describes the amusements of the soldiers in the army at Fredericksburg:

Emulating the predilections of the French soldiers in the Crimean war, some of the boys in the brigades have established theatres, where, for fifty cents, a man can hear as good singing, see as well acted burlesques, ballad girls in breeches, and other Terpsichorean feats, as ever graced the city boards. Hood's old brigade has one, of these, and Jenkins' brigade is nearly prepared for the "opening night" in another. I paid a visit to the latter, and found, located on a hill-side, a spacious building—if a structure of cloth can be so called—capable of holding say 150 persons. The seats were pine logs, flattened on one side to prevent their rolling, and, being on a declivity, will, of course, afford every spectator as fair a sight of the performance as his neighbor. The stage was of boards, two or three feet above the ground, with a fire-place at each end; the "foot-lights" a dozen candles; and the curtain a tent cloth, which is to be pulled aside when the "call-boy" announces the witching moment for the commencement of the performance. At a rehearsal which I happened to attend, I had an opportunity of observing the various grades of merit, and without particularizing, must say that I was most disagreeably disappointed in the excellence of the various performances—including music, songs, dances and dialogues. The gentlemen actors are among the most intelligent gentlemen in the command, officers as well as privates; the lady performers were not present on the occasion, but I am assured that there will be a display of crinoline at the proper time, requisite for all the purposes of the stage. I take it for granted that there will be no real angels, for specimens of the sex in the army are as scarce as hen's teeth. A good looking washer-woman has only to pass within a hundred yards of an encampment to call out the whole brigade, who gaze in unmitigated wonder as long as the apparition remains in sight.

THE Greenville Observer, whose editor formerly resided in Pensacola, has the following paragraph:

If the report we receive is correct, and we fear it is but too true, Pensacola is no more. From a young man who left the city a few days ago, we learn that the Yankees have abandoned Pensacola and retired to the Navy Yard and Barancas, some nine miles distant, having previously set fire to the city. When our informant left, one of the largest squares, situated in the centre of the city, and on which stood the St. Mary's Hall and other large buildings, was already enveloped in flames; and the probability is that all the city shared the same fate. What has become of that portion of her citizens who were there we are not yet informed.—In a day or two we expect to be enabled to tell the whole story, and record for the historian of this savage war another of the many diabolical deeds of Yankee vandalism in the nineteenth century.

From the Washington cor. of the N. Y. Herald.

Admiral Porter's Narrative of the Construction and Career of His "Dummy Monitor."

A private letter has been received here by a naval officer from Acting Rear Admiral Porter, which has created much amusement in Cabinet circles. It seems that Porter was much surprised to learn, on the 25th of February, that the ram Queen of the West was at Warrenton, seven miles below Vicksburg, with the Rebel flag flying and steam up. The account Porter had received from Ellet led him to believe that the Queen was in such a condition that she could not be repaired for some time. "I knew," says Admiral Porter in his letter, "that Brown could take care of the Webb himself; but I have no idea he will be a match for the Queen and Webb both amusing him at the same time. The Indianola is a weak vessel, and the only good thing about her is her battery." He proceeds to say that "during the time of the running of the blockade by the Queen and Indianola, five Rebel guns were burst and dismounted in their forts. Therefore it was an object to make them fire as much as possible. I got a mortar in easy range, and opened on that part of town where there was nothing but army supplies, and soon provoked a fire of four of their heavy batteries. The shell at first fell over the mortar and around it, bursting close to our men; but the range began to grow shorter and shorter, until they let us have it all our own way. Finding that they could not be provoked without an object, I thought of getting up an imitation monitor. An old coal barge, picked up in the river, was the foundation to build on. It was constructed in twelve hours, of old barrels, with pork barrels piled on top of each other for a smoke stack, and two old canoes for quarter boats. Her furnaces were built of mud, and only intended to make a black smoke and not steam.

On the night of the 24th, we heard, at nine o'clock, heavy guns about fifteen miles below. We knew that the rebels had nothing but light guns there, which could not be heard at any great distance. So we thought it was the Indianola, engaging the batteries at Carthage, fifteen miles below Vicksburg. Not knowing that Brown was in peril, we let loose our Monitor. It was towed to within a couple of miles of the first battery and let go, when it was discovered by the dim light of the moon that Vicksburg was in a stew. Never did her batteries open with such a vim. The earth fairly trembled, and the shot flew thickly around the devoted Monitor, which returned no shot with her long wooden gun. The Monitor ran safely past all the batteries, though under a heavy fire for an hour, and drifted down safely to the lower mouth of the canal, where she was sucked into an eddy. The rebels were completely deceived by her. As soon as they saw her by daylight, they opened on her again with all the guns they could bring to bear, but without a shot hitting her to do any harm; for the shot went through one side and came out at the other, without causing the vessel to sink, as she was full of water already.—Our soldiers shouted and laughed like mad; but the laugh was somewhat against them when, at daylight, we discovered the ram Queen of the West lying at Warrenton; and the question at once arose what had happened to the Indianola? Had the two rams sunk her or captured her in the engagement we had heard the night before? One or two of the soldiers got the Monitor out in the stream, and let her go down on the ram Queen. All the forts commenced firing and signalizing, and as the Monitor approached her, the ram turned tail, and ran down the river as fast as she could go, the Monitor after her, making all the speed that was given her by a five knot current. The forts at Warrenton fired bravely and rapidly, and it was reported that they hit our Monitor in a very vulnerable spot."

The Currency Act.

The Bill to be entitled "An Act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury Notes," has passed both Houses of Congress. We subjoin a synopsis of its provisions:

1. All Treasury notes, not bearing interest, issued previous to 1st of December last, shall be fundable in eight per cent. bonds or stock until 22d April, 1863; thereafter, until 1st August next, in seven per cents., and thereafter shall be no longer fundable at the pleasure of the holder, but be receivable in payment of public dues, except the export duty on Cotton, and payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace.—Notes issued after 1st December last, and within ten days after the passage of this Act, shall be fundable only in four per cent. bonds. All such notes not funded shall be receivable, etc., as aforesaid. All call certificates outstanding on 1st July next, shall, after that date, be deemed to be bonds, bearing six per cent. interest.

2. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, monthly, amount of notes, not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, fundable within six months from date of issue, in six per cent. bonds; thereafter in four per cent. bonds.

3. Notes fundable in six per cent. bonds may be converted into call certificates bearing 5 per cent, per annum; and, if not reconverted within six months, shall be exchanged for a six per cent. bond. Notes fundable in four per cent. bonds may be converted, at any time, into call cerficates, bearing four per cent. interest, until reconverted or paid.

4. All bonds or stock issued under this Act to be payable not less than thirty years after date, but shall be redeemable five years after date, at pleasure of the Government.

5. Authorizes the purchase of Treasury notes bearing no interest issued after passage of this Act until the whole amount in circulation shall not exceed $175,000,000.

6. The notes shall be of any denomination not less than five dollars, now authorized by law.

7. Authorizes an increased issue of $1 and $2 notes, and also an issue of fifty cent. notes, not fundable.

8. Authorizes the sale of six per cent. bonds at par for Treasury notes issued since 1st December to such of the Confederate States as may desire to purchase the same, or the sale of such bonds when guaranteed by any State to an amount not exceeding $200,000,000. Also authorizes the sale, at par, of $100,000,000 coupon bonds, six per cent.—the coupons to be paid at the pleasure of the owner in currency, or in Cotton certificates, which pledge the Government to pay the same in Cotton, at the rate of 8d. sterling per pound, to be delivered at any time within six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace, at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston or Wilmington, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

9. Provides for the publication of the Act.

SKIRMISH ON THE BLACKWATER.—We learn from the Petersburg Express, that on Tuesday morning last, about 800 Yankee cavalry, under Col Speare, came up from Suffolk to a point on the Blackwater, near Franklin, and charged upon two companies of South Carolina sharp-shooters, who were supporting a piece of artillery. They were fired into by our men and soon scattered in every direction, leaving two men dead on the field and two others mortally wounded.—Eight of the enemy were taken prisoners—among them a Captain. These men report a large number of their companions wounded. Not a single man on our side was killed or seriously wounded. This skirmish is regarded by all as a very brilliant little affair.

We further learn, from a direct and reliable source, that the enemy are being strongly reinforced at Suffolk.

From the Correspondence of the Appeal.

The Fight at Fort Pemberton.

FORT PEMBERTON,
near Greenwood, Miss, March 18, 1863.

Last Wednesday morning the Yankee fleet of gunboats and transports to the number of thirty seven, led by a broad-horned iron clad, which our boys call the "Chilly Coffee," started from a point on the Tallahatchie, three miles above us, (where they had tied up the night before) and came tearing round the bend of the river in full gallop, as though they were going right on down to Snyder's Mill without stopping.—We knew they were coming, and just as the Chillicothe poked her nose round the corner she ran against a percussion shell from a thirty two pounder rifle, that had been playfully and courteously forwarded for her reception and welcome. This was followed by a plug from our Whitling Dick, alongside the thirty-two pounder, and the electrified Yank backed up the river, around the bend, where exposing nothing but her bow guns—eleven inches—she replied to us. After firing at our battery four times, a shell from the thirty two pounder exploded in her cotton breastworks, making the baling fly, and she drew off. We struck her, in the short time of the engagement, seven times. That afternoon, another gunboat came in her place and, as a consequence, it took them from dark till daylight next morning to repair damages. We lost that day one killed and four wounded by fragments of shell, and four slightly burned by the ignition of a small quantity of powder.

On Thursday the engagement was unimportant. No injury sustained by us.

On Friday morning, we discovered that they had succeeded in masking a battery of heavy pieces in the dense forest in our front; and from this, two gunboats, and a 13 inch mortar, they opened upon us at 10 o'clock, A. M. The fight was kept up furiously throughout the day, closing at sunset. One of the guns on a gunboat—I think the St. Louis—was a 200 pounder, the others on the boats, 11 inches, the mortar 13 inch, and the land battery 24-pounder rifles.

Our shot, shell, grape and canister fell so thick and fast in the timber, that we succeeded in spoiling one of the guns in their land battery; but they are an industrious set of skunks, and in two hours they had substituted for it another of smaller calibre.

At about one o'clock P. M., one of the gunboats withdrew, badly damaged. The other stood it out, however, though struck several times, until just as the sun was setting, when your correspondent noted the direction of the last three shots from Whistling Dick. They were to the point; and the broad horn went round the corner, *a la* crawfish, and disappeared. It is proper to say that they stand bow on, and only two can come at a time. They dare not turn round when they want to withdraw, as that would expose their tenderest parts. You may know that backing a clumsy gunboat up stream is no easy business. Since then the engagements have been of little or no importance so far as we can see.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, March 18, 1863.

Generally believed that the attack on Newbern was a failure, or we would have heard particulars ere now. Was Longstreet there, as North Carolina papers aver? The fear is that D. H. Hill alone commanded.

Our rail roads are in a bad way, as most every body happens to suspect. Rolling stock and iron are giving out, the trains run on half time, with diminished freight, and yet things have reached such a pass that one of our papers calls on the government to supply the roads with negros and iron! Where are they to come from? Travelling now-a-days is a terror to all. I saw a lady weep this morning at the thought of being obliged to go back to Georgia.

James T. Brady, of New York, says history will be false, analogies fallacious; every promise to the human race an absurdity, if the Yankees do not own the whole of this continent before the century expires. Coz vy? Coz the Yankees "conquered" barren New England and "conquered" the Ocean! Now that is what one may call logick with a k, like Hudibras.

Flag of truce reached City Point on Monday, bringing 350 Confederate citizens prisoners, among them many prominent men, mainly, Tennesseeans. About the same number of Yankee citizens leave to-day.—The "Virginia Cavalier," by Captain ——, is making a stir at the new Theatre; Lee Mallory is running a Pantechnoptomon—whatever that may be—at Metropolitan Hall. The "Magnolia Weekly" announces a tragedy by Gilmore Simms, called "Benedict Arnold."

South Carolinians have done a pretty stroke of business in marrying Virginia heiresses and belles. Gossips say another affair of the kind is on the carpet. The ladies of Baltimore have presented General Lee with a splendid sash and sword knot. A lady just from that city is very cheerful as to the success of our cause—says, from what she saw with her own eyes at Washington, the Yankee and the stolen nigger are going to get into endless trouble with each other! The mother of John R. Thompson, the poet, died yesterday.

HERMES.

WHO WILL DO LIKEWISE.—There is no mode in which the press can aid in this war more easily and efficiently, than in extending the influence, and value, and significance of good examples, and of the actions of citizens who show that they recognize and admit duties higher than the code of Mammon and the practice of relentless and indiscriminate extortion. It gives us great pleasure to record such instances, and we beg all friends who have authentic information and have not access to a district organ, to report them to the Courier.

The Sumpter Watchman has the following, and from Col. James E. Rembert, of Sumter District;

CORN CHEAP FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

I propose to be one of ten to furnish one hundred bushels each to soldiers' families free of charge, and if ten can't be found to do so, which, for the honor of Sumter District, I hope will not be the case, I will be one of five, or even a less number.

J. E. REMBERT.

March 10, 1863.

The Abbeville Press reports that eight citizens in one of the military beats of that District have agreed to furnish 400 bushels of corn at $1.00.

Let us have many such instances—and if it becomes necessary, let us have the names of those who distinguish themselves by efforts to increase the sufferings of the soldiers and their families, and to heap up ungodly and unpatriotic gain at the expense of those who are offering life and blood for the cause of the country.—*Charleston Courier.*

A YANKEE TRICK.—A letter from Salisbury, N. C, says that several Yankee prisoners escaped from the prison at that place by the following ruse;

There were some eight prisoners who played a smart trick a week or two ago, to make good their escape, which succeeded very well so far as they were concerned. A case or too of small pox broke out among the prisoners and guard, when it entered into some of their heads that they would have the small pox. So they took a hot iron and stuck it about over their faces, and stuck pins in one another, and then went before Dr S. W. Hall, Surgeon at the post, and he sent them to a hospital about half a mile from the garrison. They did not stay there but a few hours, and that was only to wait until dark, when they made good their escape, and have not been heard from since.

The Yazoo Pass Route.

There has been some mistification about the locality and character of this Yankee route for reaching the rear of Vicksburg; and we have been compelled to study diligently all the intelligence communicated by piecemeal, both by our own and the Federal papers, to get a clear idea of the whole route.

It commences near Helena, Ark., (on the opposite or east side of the river, of course) where the Yazoo Pass connects the Mississippi with the Coldwater river, through Moon lake. The distance from the Mississippi to the Coldwater, by this pass, is about 20 miles—a very tortuous and narrow channel, only navigable when the Mississippi is quite high and its waters pour through the lowlands of this region. The Coldwater river empties into the Tallahatchie, and the Tallahatchie into the Yazoo. The whole distance by this route from the Mississippi to the mouth of the Yazoo, in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, is some five hundred miles, and over one-half of it, or to the mouth of the Tallahatchee, it is easily obstructed. The Yankee vessels were weeks engaged in working their way through, and in some places did not make ten miles per day.

The Yankees appear to have met with no resistance until they reached the mouth of the Tallahatchie, or its neighborhood, where they encountered the Confederate battery that handled them so roughly. Our latest dispatch says that they have abandoned the attempt to get through by this route, after reaching a wide channel and good navigation. Of this we have still some doubts, for they had evidently gotten themselves into "a fix" from which a backout was about as hazardous and difficult as an advance in the teeth of formidable opposition.

Greenwood Landing, which seems to be the location of the Confederate batteries, is in Carroll county, about 30 miles w. s. w from Grenada, and near Vaiden, on the Mississippi Central rail road. It is also, near the confluence of the Tallahatchie and Yalobusha rivers, which form the Yazoo.

It has been asked, why should the Yankees attempt this long laborious and difficult route to reach the rear of Vicksburg, when they might have done so by going *up* instead of *down* the Yazoo—going 30 or 40 miles instead of five hundred? The answer is, because they had found out by previous experience that they *could not* go up the Yazoo. They tried this several months ago, and were repulsed, having one of their "rams" blown up, and suffering other serious loss. We trust that the route down the Yazoo will prove a still more disastrous failure.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

THE Message of the Governor of Texas is a very lengthy document, and reviews all public matters connected with the interests of the State. In alluding to the war, the Governor says that the idea of a reconstruction of the Union is shocking and revolting to him, and he hopes to every Southern man, and that the safety, purity and virtue of our political and social system, are to be maintained alone in their integrity, by a rigid exclusion, now and forever, of Abolition or Yankee communities. He hopes that the South purified, redeemed from Northern rule and corruption, by the fire of an hundred battle fields, and the blood of her noblest sons, will never consent to admit under its government a single free State. The Governor is of the opinion, therefore, that the Confederate Constitution should be so amended as to exclude any State from becoming a member of the Confederacy that does not allow and protect negro slavery among its people—and that any State, belonging to the Confederacy that shall abolish the institution of slavery within its borders shall *ipso facto*, cease to be a member thereof, and he recommends an expression of opinion from the Legislature upon this question. In conclusion he exhorts the people to be "hopeful, watchful, prayerful," to give to the government an earnest support; and let each and every one determine to forget self, and devote himself, his means and his abilities, to the service of his country, and look neither to foreign nations nor the corrupt Democracy of the North for aid. All in all, the message is a bold, vigorous and patriotic paper.

FEDERAL VANDALISM.—We find in a late copy of the Chicago Times, just received, an account of the cowardly excesses of the Yankee army in their recent passage down the Mississippi. A correspondent says:

Tuesday night brought us to Gaines' Landing, a thriving, pretty place on the Arkansas shore, and surrounded with extensive plantations on both sides of the river. Here the excesses of our troops exceeded all belief. Scarcely had the boats touched the bank when a large wagon was set on fire and quickly consumed. The flames communicated to one or two dwellings adjoining, which were nearly as quickly laid in ashes. During the evening the lower part of the town—known as Gaston's Landing—was visited. Mr. Gaston's dwelling and outbuildings were all fired, and destroyed. A little below was a splendid plantation, one of the finest on the river; this was completely destroyed—not a building being left upon it. A number of dwellings in the town were destroyed, including one occupied by three unprotected females; these were obliged to fly for their lives at midnight, leaving all their effects to the devouring element. Just above the town another plantation with a splendid cotton gin, was wholly destroyed. On the opposite bank there was a large quantity of wood piled, estimated at twelve or fifteen hundred cords. This, too, was set on fire and burned up, notwithstanding the fact that wood is a great scarcity on the river, but very little having been cut and hauled out since the war broke out.

These are the acts of the people who are endeavoring to win us back into the Union again.

FIDELITY OF THE LOUISVILLE LADIES.—A chaplain who remained with our wounded who were left at Murfreesboro' when we retired from that place, has returned. Before returning to our lines he went to Louisville, and describes in feeling language a visit to Cavehill Cemetery, near that city. He was carried to the lovely city of the dead by a noble hearted citizen of Louisville, whose liberality and energy have given a proper burial to every Confederate soldier that has died in the city. The grave of every Confederate was raised, sodded, and not a few surrounded with flowers. The name of the soldier, his State and regiment was lettered in black on a neat white head board, around which hung a wreath of myrtle, the Christmas offering of the true Southern ladies of Louisville to the noble dead. In the grounds alloted to the burial of the Federal dead, he found the graves sunken and uncared for, but few having stones or boards or marks of any kind.

THE fearful disease which appeared at Plymouth, Indiana, a short time since, and known as the "spotted fever," has appeared at Elkhart, Indiana, and is proving quite as fatal. Persons taken with it frequently die within three hours, and decay of the body is so quick as to greatly interfere with the ordinary course of burial.

General Nagle's removal caused great regret. Two or three generals said: "they would not be far behind Gen. Nagles in their journey northward." The belief is he has been removed because he does not sympathize with the Generals in the Department of the South, whose sympathies are altogether with the negro.

ENROLLING officers in Tennessee are directed to enroll, as conscripts, all officers absent from their commands without proper leave, and send them into the ranks.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1863.

Fast Day. Friday last was generally observed by our citizens in accordance with the recommendation of President Davis. The houses of public worship were mostly well attended, and nearly every species of business suspended, giving the day the aspect of Sabbath.

Death of Mr. Montgomery. We regret to announce that Mr. James M. Montgomery, formerly a merchant of this city, died at his suburban residence on Thursday last. His family have been sorely afflicted of late. Deceased's mother-in-law, Mrs. Goode, died a few months since; and a few weeks ago they also mourned the death of a child. The survivors have the sympathy of our entire community.

From the Army. Mr. Henry Worsham, formerly a compositor of the MAIL, arrived at home a few days since. At the commencement of the war, he was an apprentice, but about sixteen years of age. He joined the "Montgomery True Blues," and notwithstanding his youthfulness, has served for nearly two years through the trying campaigns of Virginia, and latterly in North Carolina under Gen. D. H. Hill.

"Harry" has grown to be a full grown man, and we are glad to learn that he has escaped both sickness and the casualties of war. He looks like a man who had been sleeping on downy beds and feeding on the "fat of the land," instead of lying upon the ground and being fed part of the time upon one quarter rations. Such are the boys of the "Sunny South."

MR. SEWARD'S IDEAS OF THE WAR.—Some time after the war broke out, and when there had been some hard though not very serious blows given here and there, news was received at Washington that a serious skirmish had occurred somewhere in Western Virginia, in which several men were killed and more wounded. Mr. Seward burst in upon a Cabinet meeting with the intelligence, and, throwing up his hands, exclaimed, "the war is over!" The war to Mr. Seward was only a riot, and the first sight of blood was to bring the rioters to their senses and obedience. The Secretary of State has not yet got much beyond this notion. There used to be a man in the Bicetre Hospital for the insane in Paris, whose constant cry was, "I am the King of Prussia! Bugs! bugs!" He had a fixed idea, though the "concatenation accordingly" was not obvious. So it is with Mr. Seward. For a year and a half he has run about, exclaiming, "I am the Great Pacificator! Sixty days! sixty days!"—*London Spectator.*

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for the Montgomery Daily Mail

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1.

MOBILE, March 29.—The steamer Alice arrived here this morning from Havana, having left there on the 25th inst., with an assorted cargo.

Advices from Okolona say that the enemy is marching South in Tennessee and desolating the farms. It is supposed they aim at Northern Alabama.

The Appeal has a special dispatch dated Panola, 28th. The Memphis Bulletin of the 24th says that the route to the Yazoo river via Deer Creek, is reported to be working finely. The canal operations are impeded by shells. The workmen can only work at night.

The Federal batteries opposite Fort Pemberton have been washed away and abandoned. The Rebel position is reported to be impregnable during high water.

Gen. Sumner is dead.

The circulation of the Cincinnati Enquirer has been prohibited at Nashville.

It is reported that the advance guard of the Kentucky invaders had reached Clinton county.

Reinforcements from Virginia, intended for Gen. Bragg, halted at Knoxville, the base of the Kentucky movement.

AUGUSTA, March 27.—A special dispatch to the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, dated McMinnville, Tenn., March 27th, says Gen. Morgan had a severe fight with the Federals near Milton, March 20th, which lasted five hours. The Federals were repulsed and driven eight miles. Our loss, 15 killed and 75 wounded. The Federal loss about thrice that number. They advanced to draw our force from Liberty, but they were compelled to fall back to Murfreesboro.

CHARLESTON, March 29.—All quiet. The weather is dark and rainy. Rumors of the enemy's approach prevail, but nothing authentic. It is also reported the incoming steamer Aries was captured last night by the blockaders.

RICHMOND, March 28.—At auction to-day, Confederate Bonds, fifteen million loan, sold at 135. A large advance. One hundred million loan, long date, 102 to 2⅛.—Brokers are selling gold at 400 premium; Bank Notes 70.

The Senate is not in session to-day. The House passed the assessment bill; yeas 41, nays 32. Also passed the Senate bill authorizing the discharge of certain civil officers from the army, with amendment.

The President has signed the impressment bill.

The following was received this morning:

TULLAHOMA, 27th, to Gen. S. S. Cooper: General Van Dorn reports that Forrest made a successful visit to Brentwood, with his division. He burnt the bridge and destroyed and took all the property and arms and captured 800 prisoners, including 35 officers. He lost 3 killed and 5 wounded.

RICHMOND, March 29.—The Examiner has Northern dates to the 25th. The Herald announces the death of Major General Sumner. His body was removed to the City Hall on the 24th, and visited by thousands.

The General Committee of Mozart Hall democrats unanimously adopted resolutions extremely opposed to the war policy of the Government.

The Tribune says there are one hundred and thirty thousand deserters from the Federal army.

Burnside has gone west to succeed General Wright, with authority to have his Headquarters at St. Louis.

Gold declined to 145, closing at 146⅝.—Exchange 160.

The Paris correspondent of the London News, 6th inst., says the news of the issue of Letters of Marque by Lincoln, caused a great impression there.

It is also noticed as significant, that the "Moniteur" copied from English papers an article advocating the prompt recognition of the South.

Two Anglo-Chinese steamers, so called, have been launched by Messrs. Laird & Bermingham for the service of the rebels.

From the Mobile Tribune.

CHARLLSTON, March 28.—An official report states that the enemy made a landing last night at Cole's Island with three transports with about twelve hundred men. It is supposed that the object of the enemy was to make a reconnoissance in order to determine the best place for his operations by land and sea against this city.

An attack is deemed imminent.

A scout, who visited Edisto, St. Helena, Hilton Head, Beaufort, and adjacent islands, says that three iron-clads and twenty-five transports, with fifteen hundred negroes, are at Edisto, with the supposed intention of planting the island in cotton.

At the time of his visit to St. Helena 30,000 Yankees were there, but he believes that they have returned to North Carolina as a large number of transports left Hilton Head crowded with troops.

Opinions now vary as to the probability of an attack on Charleston. Everything is ready, however, and our troops is in excellent fighting condition.

It is thought the iron-clads accompanied the Edisto land expedition for the purpose of protection against supposed Confederate batteries erected during its evacuation by the Yankees last summer.

No positive information of Burnside's arrival as yet.

FOSTERVILLE, Tenn., March 27.—Yesterday Gen. Forrest captured eight hundred Yankees at Brentwood. He also destroyed the bridge and a large quantity of slaves, and brought off seventeen loaded wagons.

From the Mobile Register and Advertiser.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., March 26 *via* Montgomery, 28.—General Forrest has made a successful visit to Brentwood with his division, burned the rail road bridges, destroyed and taken all the arms, &c. and captured 800 prisoners, including 35 officers. Our loss is 3 killed and 35 wounded.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

COLUMBIA, Tenn., March 26.—The following dispatch has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY CORPS,
Spring Hill, March 26.

Capt. Shells, Comd'g Post, Columbia, Tenn.:

The Major General commanding directs that you make arrangements for the accomodation of eight hundred prisoners, who will arrive to-night.

[Signed] W. C. SHAMBURG, A. A. G.
N'Inporte.

McMINNVILLE, March 27.—On Friday, the 20th instant, General Morgan had a severe fight with the enemy near Milton, lasting five hours.

The Federals were driven back 8 miles.—Our loss was fifteen killed and about seventy-five wounded; the enemy's loss about twice that number.

They have advanced to drive our forces out of Liberty, but were compelled to fall back to Murfreesboro.

Captain Lawrence Jones, of Morgan's command, last week crossed the Cumberland and captured a train of cars near Bowling Green, with a large number of Federal officers.

He also succeeded in getting $250,000 in funds. LIGHTNING.

For Probate Judge.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS S. TATE as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge for Macon county. Election first Monday in May next. mr26-d&wtde

Circuit Clerk.

The friends of JOHN M. SHIELDS announce him as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, at the next August election. jan14-tde*

The friends of G. W. WHITMAN, announce him as a candidate for re election to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, at the ensuing election. *dec14-td

Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce JOHN E. ABERCROMBIE as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Montgomery county, at the ensuing election. (He agrees to give half of his salary to the poor families in the county.) mr12-wtde*

The friends of JOHN HARDWICK (who was wounded severely at the battle of Seven Pines, before Richmond,) will support him for Tax Assessor at the ensuing August election. feb28

The friends of TONEY WILLIAMSON, announce him as a candidate for Tax Assessor, at the election in August. *dec14-td

The friends of M. M. NALL, announce him as a candidate for Tax Assessor, at the ensuing election. *dec14-td

The friends of A. C. McDONALD, of Pine Level, announce him as a candidate for Tax Assessor, at the election in August. *dec14-dtd

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM D. BOBBITT as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Montgomery County at the ensuing election. *jan6-td

Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce Mr. G. PAT. SHAVER as a candidate for Tax Collector at the election in August next. feb26-d&wtd*

The friends of H. G. L. HARDIN, announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election. *jan22-td

We are authorized to announce W. G. WALLER as a candidate for Tax Collector at the next election. *jan6-td

We are authorized to announce W. B. RAY for Tax Collector of Montgomery county at the election in August next. *jan6-td

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

FOUR able bodied, reliable men, to go in the army as Substitutes, wanted immediately. Good prices will be paid. Apply at the News Rooms (up stairs) of the Montgomery MAIL. Montgomery, March 28, 1863 d3t

The State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

Special Court of Probate, March 25, 1863.

THIS day came J. D. Hopper, administrator of the estate of W. S. Comstock, deceased, and presented his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned; and ordered that the 22d day of April, next, 1863, be set for the hearing of this application.

And it is ordered that notice of this application and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Montgomery Mail, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the 22d day of April, 1863, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed. DAVID CAMPBELL,
mr31-w3t Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama, Montgomery County

Special Court of Probate, March 25, 1863.

THIS day came J. D. Hopper, administrator of the estate of W. S. Comstock, deceased, and presented his account and vouchers for an annual settlement, for money laid out and expended for Mrs. N. Comstock, widow, and W. V. Comstock, heir at law of said estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned; and ordered that the 22d day of April, 1863, be set for the hearing of this application.

And it is ordered that notice of this application, and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Montgomery Mail, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the 22d day of April, 1863, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed. DAVID CAMPBELL,
mr31-w3t Judge of Probate.

The Weekly Mail.

HENRY F. COYNE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1863

J. L. Caldwell & Co., Dalton, Ga., are manufacturing large quantities of military coat buttons, and copper and tin pant buttons.

ABOUT a dozen New Hampshire papers have been stopped owing to the pressure of the times.

MR. Bennett M. DeWit, the founder of the Richmond Examiner, and for many years connected with the press of Virginia, died in Richmond on Thursday last.

THE Richmond correspondent of the Knoxville Register gives a rumor that Mallory will resign in the Navy Department, and Perkins, of Louisiana, become his successor.

THE Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, says: Gen. Lee off this morning to the army, and our streets alive with Hood's glorious boys. Active work at hand, if the lowering sky permits.

Gov. Shorter has written a letter to P. Hamilton of Mobile, stating that the change bills authorized by the State are being rapidly signed and numbered, and can be gotton from the State Treasurer in exchange for Confederate notes.

A VESSEL is fitting out in Washington city designed to take out a cargo of stolen negroes to some one of the Central American States. They will land in the West Indies, or some other slaveholding territory, and there be sold on Yankee account.

MRS. Mitchell, President of the Soldiers' Relief Society at Ringgold, Ga., reports that the Eagle Mills of Columbus, made the Society a donation of five hundred yards sheeting, and four hundred yards cassimere, during the week.

"S. L.," the intelligent Richmond correspondent of the Knoxville Register, thinks the present Congress may provide for the appointment of two additional full Generals. If so, he says, General Polk will be one, and Gen. Price the other.

FRANK BLAIR, in a drunken spree, in St. Louis, recently declared they had all the power, all the men, all the means, to subdue the South; but that they would certainly fail and be whipped, unless they sent South and bought a General! That they had no General—the South had them all!

THE Greenville Banner of the 19th says that the brigde over the Holton river at Zollicoffer has been completed, and the trains passed over it yesterday. This completes all the work destroyed by the Yankee raid into East Tennessee.

THE reporter of the Enquirer is down in prose and verse on the Senate, and Ex-Governor Brown in particular, for expelling him. The question of expulsion created quite an excitement in the venerable body, and drew from Mr. Yancey a splendid defense of the press.

A STEAM engine which consumes its own smoke and steam and makes no noise, is now in successful operation on a horse rail road in New Jersey. It is called a dummy engine, and if the experiment proves as successful as it bids fair to now, the use of horses for such purposes is about done with.

THE Vicksburg Whig, in alluding to Gen. Price's mission to Missouri and Arkansas, says: If successful, it will be the most important, the most productive of final result of any campaign yet undertaken, while it will be accomplished under difficulties and dangers beyond comparison and without any precedent in this war.

THE Independent South says that Stephens Walton, a colored barber at Augusta refuses to shave all foreigners who claim the protection of European Governments to keep out of the Confederate army. Steve says that "ebe. ry white man ought to fite for de country whar he git his grub, or leave instanter.".

LINCOLN's first levee took place on the night of the 2d. A Northern dispatch says: "There was an immense crowd long before the doors were opened, and hundreds were compelled to stand in the carriage way, between long files of soldiers, who, singular to say, supplanted the police, and preserved order with the bayonet." Long live Abraham I.

FIFTEEN or twenty women, the leader of whom carried a revolver, in Atlanta, on Wednesday, went around to a number of grocery stores, seizing bacon, meal, and vegetables, paying such prices as they thought proper. They were dispersed by the police. The Confederacy says, the women were only imitating the example set them by Government officials.

AYRES & Wade, of the Illustrated News, have gone regularly into the book and job printing business. They will have in a short time six or eight power presses running. An order from Tullahoma for 4000 copies of their paper, received a week or two ago, could not be touched for lack of paper.

THE Richmond Enquirer of the 23d says: Our reporter at Fredericksburg represents the situation there as, in the main, unchanged, though there was a good deal of noise in front yesterday. The rain and snow which has prevailed for several days, will doubtless arrest, for some time, all attempts at a forward movement.

"MANY CITIZENS" of Mobile, writing to the Register, recommend that a committee be appointed to enquire into the amount of flour, rice, corn, sugar, molasses and meat now stored in that city for sale or speculation, and publish the amount, together with the names of the holders. They feel assured that an investigation will reveal the fact that there are provisions enough in the city now, to supply the citizens for a long time to come.—If this is the fact, why are the Mobilians continually growling at Gen. Pemberton for refusing to let the supplies in Mississippi be taken by speculators from his soldiers to a city already stocked?

Supreme Court.

The bill to organize a Supreme Court which recently passed the Senate, reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of Ameaica do enact,* That hereafter the Supreme Court of the Confederate States shall consist of a Chief Justice and three Associate Justices, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum, and shall hold annually, at the seat of Government, two sessions, the one commencing the first Monday in January, the other the first Monday of August, the respective sessions to continue until the business of each session shall be disposed of.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Chief Justice shall be the presiding Judge of the Court, and the Associate Justices shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions, or when the commissions of two or more of them bear date on the same day, according to their respective ages.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Justices of the Supreme Court, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices shall take the oath of affirmation prescribed by law for the Judges of the District Courts.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, &c., That the Chief Justices shall receive an annual salary of seven thousand dollars, and the Associate Justices shall each receive an annual salary of six thousand dollars, the said salaries to be payable quarterly out of the Treasury.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, &c., That all the records, papers, appeals, and writs of error and judicial proceedings of any kind, appertaining to any suit now pending in or returnable to the Supreme Court created by the Provisional Congress be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the Supreme Court created by this act, and shall stand in the same plight and condition in which they were at the date of the passage of this act, and the Supreme Court to which said causes are hereby transferred shall proceed to hear and determine the same according to law, as if said causes had been originally instituted or made returnable therein.

The 45th and 46th sections of the act of the Provisional Congress struck out by the vote of to-day read as follows:

SEC. 45. Be it further enacted, That a final judgment or decree in any suit, in the highest Court of law or equity of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the Confederate States:

Or where is drawn in question the validity a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaty, or laws of the Confederate States:

Or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or of a treaty, or statute, or commission held under the Confederate States:

In each of these causes the decision may be re-examined, and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court of the Confederate States, upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by any Judge of the said Supreme Court, in the same manner and under the same regulations, and with the like effect as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed in a District Court of the Confederate States; and the proceeding upon reversal shall be the same, except that the Supreme Court, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision, may at their discretion, if the cause shall have once been remanded before, proceed to a final decision of the same and award execution. But no other error shall be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal in any such case as aforesaid than such as appears in the face of the record, and immediately respects the before mentioned questions of validity or construction of the said Constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions, or authorities in dispute.

SEC. 46. All judgments, orders, and decrees made by any State Court since the date of the secession of such State, upon any subject or matter which before such secession was within the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, shall have the force, and effect of judgments, orders, and decrees of the Courts herein established, with the privilege of either party to appeal or sue out a writ of error.

A YOUNG LADY'S VISIT TO A HOSPITAL.—A correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligencer, among other reminiscences of the camp, gives the following, in which a young lady and a sick soldier were the chief actors:

The doctor was doing the gallant to a number of ladies, who had visited his ward. One of the young ladies, to whom he was most exquisitely agreeable, was distributing tracts to the convalescents. She stopped by the bedside of a poor, thin, miserably dilapidated specimen of a sinner, a regular hospital rat, and began a conversation with him—

"Poor fellow! you have been sick a long time, I suppose?"

"Yes'm, I han't bin with my ridgement nigh onter a year. I only stood guard onest since I came out. I an't had nary well day since I left——"

"You should use your time to read these tracts and the Bible, and try to be a good soldier for the next world: Do you keep a diary?"

PROSPECTIVE PUBLICATIONS.—The editor of the Literary Messenger has for some time past been engaged in collecting materials for two books, to be entitled respectively, "Southern Heroes and Heroic Incidents," and "Humorous Anecdotes of the War." The materials already on hand are enough to form two volumes of respectable dimensions. It is the desire of the editor, however, to collect as far as possible all the heroic incidents, and all the anecdotes and *facetiæ* of the war, with the view of culling from them the choicest only. The editor requests the assistance of all, who are friendly to himself or the enterprise. He desires especially to obtain the names of those obscure heroes, together with *attested* facts in regard to their deeds, who are apt to be overlooked by the general historian. Address Dr. G. W. Bagby, office of the Southern Literary Messenger, Richmond Va.

PICKET TALK.—The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch relates the following talk across the river:

"You are almost starved out at Vicksburg," cried a Yankee picket across the river the other day. "Oh, no! plenty of mules left!" was the reply. "Do you eat mules?" inquired the Yankee. "Certainly," said the Confederate. "We have plenty of beef and mutton," said the Yankee. "That makes you run so, you eat so much sheep," retorted the Confederate. "You will all make some money by going as substitutes under the conscript bill," said a Confederate picket to a Yankee. "Don't care about making money that way, I am going home." replied the Yankee. Pickets will talk sometimes in spite of orders, and some good hits are made.

A SPECULATION.—The Columbus Sun's correspondent, writing fram Shelbyville, Tennessee, says:

"A man from your city has gone to Virginia the third time as a substitute. He has been paid about $3,500 from first to last, and I will wager a dozen cigars that he will be discharged again, and will again offer his services to some able bodied young man who entertains a horror of camp life. This has indeed proved a capital speculation for the old chap, but at the expense of both Government and employees. It might be refreshing to a few stout young men in your vicinity, who have taken so much pains to keep out of the service, to know the estimation in which they are held by their acquaintances in the army."

PUTTING DOWN THE SCREWS.—We notice that several courts martial have been held quite recently in Chattanooga, Knoxville, and perhaps other portions of Tennessee, and officers convicted of cowardice and other crimes. One officer, we notice, is to be shot, while a few others are to be cashiered, for cowardice at the battle of Murfreesboro.

We notice that at a recent court martial in Knoxville, Lieut. E. S. McClung, of McClung's Buttery, was convicted of making false and fraudulent muster rolls of his company, and procuring them to be certified to by Capt. H. L. W. McClung, Mustering and Inspecting officer, representing that certain members of the company were entitled to a bounty of $50 each, who had already received the bounty or were not entitled to it; and of drawing money belonging to certain soldiers in McClung's Battery, and embezzling and misapplying the same; also of presenting such false and fraudulent muster roll for payment, and receiving the amount thus falsely shown to be due thereon, and of fraudulently signing or causing to be signed to the receipts on such false roll, the names of soldiers known to him to be absent; and, failing to get the money on these receipts, of fraudulently signing or causing to be signed, without their knowledge or consent, the names of such absent soldiers to a power of attorney, authorizing him to draw the money shown to be due them respectively on said muster roll, and afterwards fraudulently drawing from the Quartermaster such money, by virtue of such supposed power of attorney.

The court sentences him to be cashiered, and to be utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the Confederate States. And the court says, further, that the crime, name and place of abode, and punishment of the delinquent, shall be published in the newspapers in and about the camp of Knoxville, and Huntsville, Ala., where he usually resides; after which it shall be deemed scandalous for any officer to associate with him. And this sentence is approved by the General commanding, and ordered to be carried into effect.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

THROWING DUST IN THE EYES OF YANKEE PICKETS.—An "Eye Witness writes to the Washington Star:

A squad of six or eight butternuts dressed in our uniform, with two of their gang in their own dress, will appear, when the following dialogue will occur:

Disguised Reb.—"We have got a couple of secesh prisoners. Where shall we take them?"

Credulous Picket—"Take them to the reserve."

Secesh—"Where is the reserve?"

Picket describes the locality exactly. Secesh then takes a roundabout course and gives his party the information, who, on the same night, comes in force and gobbles up the reserve.

Would it not be well for our confiding soldiers to play trick against trick.

AN IRISHMAN'S OPINION OF IRISH FEDERALISTS.—A gentleman just arrived from Washington, reports the following conversation as having taken place within his hearing, in a grocery store in the District of Columbia, between an Irish Federal officer (who had his family with him) and a grocer:

Officer—"I wish to make some purchases for my family use."

Grocer—"You are an Irishman, I believe?"

Officer—"Yes, sir, and from Massachusetts."

Grocer—"Not three years ago the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law prohibiting the military organization of Irish Roman Catholics, and yet you are here to fight for these same Yankees and to oppress Southerners who are struggling for their independence. You and Bishop Hughes, and Gen. Shields, and such Irish Catholic renegades, can buy nothing in this store."

Officer left in a hurry.

STRANGE FREAKS OF THE WAR.—The Memphis Bulletin, referring to a true and trite phrase that history repeats itself, says this is peculiarly the fact with regard to the history of the war. The scenes, the incidents, the defeats and successes of a year ago are being repeated to-day. The battlefields upon which so much valor has been displayed and so much blood has been shed, have again become the scenes of conflict. Thus we had two serious battles at Bull Run, two battles at Corinth, two at Vicksburg, and a third in contemplation, and lastly, we are on the eve of a second bloody drama at Charleston, in which Beauregard introduced the first act by an attack on Sumter. Then, as now, Beauregard commanded at Charleston.

THE PICTURE RETURNED.—Last summer we noticed the reception at the Libby prison of a New York Yankee Major, on a charge alleged against him of pillaging the property of Mr. Lewis Washington, of Jefferson county, and stealing therefrom an original picture of George Washington, by Stuart. The Major was paroled and sent home, on condition that the picture should be returned. The picture arrived by the flag of truce boat on Saturday, and was delivered into the hands of Capt. Bossieux, who turned it over to General Winder to be restored to its owner. The fact has developed more honesty than we expected to find in the Yankee nation.—*Richmond Examiner.*

THE Marquis of Hartington was a few nights since, compelled to remove a secession badge which he had placed on his coat at a private ball in New York. The New York Post says:

This young gentleman is the third brother of the house of Cavendish, who has been feted and made much of by our citizens.—Since his last visit to New York he has carried his investigations of our domestic troubles into Dixie, and taking the aristocratic view of the question, now wears the rebel colors.

IN the Yankee Senate, on the 27th of February, some reference being made to the Secretary of War, Mr. McDougall, of California, denounced that officer as a base man, saying:

"I here declare, in my place before the Senate, and on my responsibility, that the man who is at the head of the War Department is a base man, who has wronged his country."

A CHARLESTON Letter in the London Times says: "To assert that Charleston, in its present attitude, is impregnable, would obviously be a ludicrous fallacy; but it is nevertheless true that it could not be taken without an enormous force, attacking simultaneously by sea and land; that the attack, even in that case, would have to be connected with desperate valor before it could be successful."

THE Newburyport (Mass.) Herald has said what follows:

A disorderly spirit is reported to prevail among the Federal troops at Ship Island, in consequence of the arrival of a colored regiment. The whites will not associate or act with the negroes. If the negro is the only saviour of the country they would say, "we'll not be saved then."

"Yes'um. I've had the *direc*, right peert, about six months, that I hain't bin fit for nothin. I took a heap of truck, and a power of doctor's stuff for hit; and now I have a powerful misery in my side, and a hurtin in my back, and I hain't got nothing what's done me ary good til yit."

THE ARMY AND THE CONTRABANDS—WHAT WILL THE YANKEES DO, WITH THE ELEPHANT?—A correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing from the West, says:

Cairo, you know is a military post. From my hotel window I see gunboats, steamboats under arrest, army supplies and ammunition, soldiers' barracks, and last, and most revolting of them all the freemen's quarters. If I did ever have a doubt about the policy of the abolition of slavery, humanity shudders at the awful condition of the negroes here, and justice is outraged by the sending of them away from their homes. They are huddled together in very foul places, suffering and dying from exposure and disease. They are dying at the rate of about a dozen a day. Small pox is very prevalent.

They will not work. They are freemen, and their idea of liberty is freedom from work I saw this morning, a Captain loading grain for the army down the river. He had a guard of fifty, and they would not work. A half a score of Irishmen would perform more laber than all of them. They all want to go home, and, if the Government would allow it they would go back. We have taken upon ourselves a contract to fight for, feed, clothe and bury four millions of negroes. That is the plain statement of the fact!

Our army about Vicksburg is in a lamentable condition; more than a third are sick. They are camped in the low land. The Mississippi is now rising, and if it continues to rise the camps will be submerged. No boat comes from below without bringing more or less coffins, and no train leaves here without the remains of more or less gallant soldiers. The war is a dreadful reality here. The soldiers, God bless them, are resolute and hopeful, ready to fight for, and if need be, die for the old flag, and the old Constitution, but not for the negro.

FROM GRAND GULF.—An eye witness to the affair at Grand Gulf yesterday morning, has given us the particulars of the passage of the enemy's boats by that place. They anchored some distance below, Thursday evening, but early yesterday in the morning started up. They were allowed to approach unmolested until within four hundred yards of our battery, which opened upon them. Both vessels instantly replied with broadsides, which were several times repeated—our battery firing as long as they were in range. Neither vessel slackened speed at all. No damage occurred to either men or guns. About a dozen shots struck the vessels, and those on board were seen carrying parties below, who had evidently been wounded. Our artillery was under command of Col. Wade, chief of artillery of Bowen's brigade, and behaved with the most commendable gallantry.—*Appeal 21st.*

THE WAR IN MEXICO.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 5th, says the French are awaiting reinforcements before attacking Puebla.—Information from trustworthy sources says Gen. Foray intends no attack on Puebla, his policy being to compel the garrison to surrender by cutting off all communication with Vera Cruz is unmolested. They have reached bodies of men from various points across the country without opposition, being well received among the people through whom they passed. The French have all the provisions they require and a large Mexican force in their pay.

NAIL FACTORY.—A most excellent opportunity is offered for some enterprising capitalists in the manufacture of nails. Our city and the whole country is fast becoming bare of this useful article, and unless some provision is made to supply the demand, all building and repairing must cease. It may be impracticable to erect the proper machinery here, but there are sections of Georgia and Alabama contiguous to land and river navigation, having deposits of both iron and coal, where such an establishment could be located and supply the country in a short time with what is wanting at a good profit.—*Columbus Times.*

THE Vicksburg Whig, of the 21st inst., has the following paragraphs:

Every thing was quiet on the peninsula yesterday, until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Smedes' point batteries opened on the Yankees who were working on the canal. Occasional shots were being thrown across at dark. Boats were moving up and down Old river during the day. There were but eight transports and three rams in sight yesterday.

PRENTICE, in a recent issue of the Journal, has a number of jokes and hard sayings about the Emperor of the French. Some of them severe, and all of them inappropriate, because Prentice has the least right in the world to make a butt of our little friend of the Tuilleries. Has not the poet said:

An old French gentleman seems the more fit
To be the butt of Prentice's wit,
For—says old Banks, whose tongue there's no
Curb on—
Hasn't Prentice for years been a butt of old
Bourbon!

ANOTHER VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.—Information reached here yesterday that a force of 350 Yankees, posted at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, were routed on Thursday last by a regiment of Morgan's cavalry under Col. Cluke. Fifty of them were captured, together with all their commissary stores, arms, &c. From present indications we shall hear of more brilliant exploits by our forces in Kentucky soon.—*Knoxville Register.*

JUDICIAL LEVITY.—One of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Georgia, in a recent decision in a divorce case, in that Court, said:

Without intending to reflect upon the wife in this case—for I take it for granted the libellant is to blame—still I warn all plain men against marrying women by the euphoneous names of Dulcinea, Felixina, &c. These melting, mellifluent names will do for novels, but not for every day life.

THE Examiner accounts for the recent rise in gold at Richmond by the operation of Judge Meredith's decision that every foreigner who had once entered the army service had acquired domicil, and was liable to conscription. This set hundreds of Baltimoreans and Irish moving to the North, and gold was necessary to the journey. The demand was great and sudden—the supply small, and hence the rise.

THE men and subalterns of Rosecrans' army say they will never make another such a fight as they made at Murfreesboro'—that they were deceived in thinking the most of our best men were sent South, and that Bragg's army was composed of conscripts, who would make no fight—that a little skirmishing would cause the army to fall back, etc.

FROM the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald we copy this paragraph:

"It is understood that as soon as the Conscription bill shall have passed the House, there will be a call made for six or eight hundred thousand men. It is expected that the soldiers, whose term of service is about expiring, will offer themselves as substitutes for the unwilling conscripts."

WM. Henry Hurlbut, of Charleston, has translated from the French, Prince De Joinville's account of the Peninsula Campaign of the Yankees.

THE Yankee Generals require their soldiers to lie down, only in battle—but the Yankee newspapers are required to *lie* on all occasions and in every position.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS, Montgomery, Ala.,
March 6th, 1863.

Special Order No. 23.

I. ALL OFFICERS now in the city other than those permanently on duty will report at this office and register their names.

II. Officers arriving in the city and remaining during the day will report at these Headquarters and register their names. Any violation of this order will be strictly observed.

By order of Major WALTER JONES.
mr7 d10t F. M. TRANUM, Adj't.

HEADQUARTERS, Montgomery, Ala.,
February 2d, 1863.

General Orders No. 5.

I. MR A. J. NOBLE having tendered his resignation as Provost Marshal, for the city and county of Montgomery, Ala., the same is hereby accepted.

II. Lieut JOHN H. ECHOLS is hereby appointed Provost Marshal for the city and county of Montgomery, who will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Major WALTER JONES,
feb3-dtf F. M TRANUM, Adj't.

Special Order No.

HDQ'S DIST. OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Jan. 8, 1863.

COL. HANNON is detailed to command the post of Montgomery and the vicinity. He will institute such guards and regulations in regard to police and discipline as may be needful. All officers of the Staff on duty at Montgomery, will report to him and be subject to his orders.

S. B. BUCKNER,
jan10-dtf Major Gen. Com'g

Special Order.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT POST,
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 10, 1862.

ON and after the 12th inst., all officers and soldiers of the C. S. Army arriving in this city must not remain for a longer period than seven hours, without reporting to these headquarters, for the purpose of having their papers examined. All persons leaving the city by steamboat or rail road, will be required to have a passport, signed by the Provost Marshall, of the city. A guard will be stationed at the rail road depot and the boat landing to examine passports, and detain all who are not furnished with necessary papers.

M. W. HANNON,
Colonel Commanding Post.

Office at W. H. Hannon & Bros. Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m. jan11dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Business men who desire a first class

ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

For the whole Confederate States, will find such an one in the

CONFEDERATE STATES

RAIL ROAD GUIDE!

Advertisements will be inserted at $30 per page, or fractional parts thereof at the same rates. Address all orders for advertisements or books to

H. P. HILL & CO.,
Griffin, Georgia.

Liberal commission to the trade. [jan31dtf

Steam Printing

MONTGOMERY MAIL

STEAM-POWER

Job Printing Office

94 COMMERCE ST.

The office of the MONTGOMERY MAIL is now supplied with all the necessary fixtures,

Types, Borders, Cuts,

POWER PRESSES

STEAM ENGINE, &C.,

and is prepared to do all descriptions

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

Cards, Circulars, Bills, &c. &c.

in the neatest and most rapid manner, and on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Connected with the office is a fine

BOOK BINDERY

where everything in that line will be done in the best style and at the lowest rates.

Office 94 Commerce street.

CARD PRINTING.

The Job Department of the Mail Office is well supplied with a large stock of

PLAIN, ENAMELLED AND TINTED CARDS

Of all Sizes and Colors,

with which we are prepared to print Professional, Business, Wedding and other Cards, on the shortest notice, neatest styles, and at a reasonable advance on old prices.

We have, also, a good supply of Letter and Note paper, for printing receipts, circulars, &c.

☞ JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR BEFORE DELIVERY. feb27dtf

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
February 27, 1863.

AS the duties of my office require my presence there every day from the 1st to the 20th of March, business men of every character, whose license expire the 1st of March, will confer a favor by calling and attending to their renewal. Those in arrears for their city taxes are also reminded that interest at the rate of 8 per cent. is accruing thereon, and there is but one way to stop it.

A. UNDERWOOD,
feb27 d3w Clerk.

NOTICE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
February 27th, 1863.

I SHALL attend at my office every day, (Sundays excepted) from the 1st to the 20th of March, proximo, to receive returns of property in the city of Montgomery subject to taxation for the year 1863, and all persons liable to pay city taxes are hereby notified to make returns to me of their taxable property. As much property has changed hands within the last twelve months, it is absolutely necessary that parties should be prompt in making their returns, in order to prevent unnecessary delay in making out the statements, as well as save themselves costs.

A. UNDERWOOD,
feb27 d3w Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons wishing to attach themselves to the 1st Regiment Alabama Cavalry now have an opportunity by making application to the undersigned, at F. C. Gregory's Clothing store, on Commerce street. Each applicant must mount himself upon a good and serviceable horse, with bridle and saddle. A camp will be established immediately.

A. J. THORNTON,
sep12wtf Lieut. 1st Alabama Cavalry.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The State of Alabama, Montgomery County

Special Court of Probate, March 6, 1863.

THIS day came H. W. Farley, Administrator of the Estate of J. D. Williams, and presented his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned; and ordered that the 8th day of April, 1863, be set for the hearing of this application.

And ordered that notice of this application and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Montgomery Mail, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the 8th day of April, 1863, to show cause why said accounts should not be stated and allowed.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
march15w3t Judge of Probate.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Ethelbert Halfman, deceased, on the 26th day of February, 1863, by the Honorable Probate Judge of Montgomery county: All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are required to make immediate payment to me; and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

HANNAH M. HALFMAN,
mr27-w6t Administratrix.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at the Artesian Basin, in the City of Montgomery, on the first Monday in April, next, a negro man named Shadrick, belonging to Dr. C. Bollenger, Trustee, and sold for Jail fees and cost of prosecution.

JAMES Y. BRAME,
mch11-d1t&wtd Sheriff.

To Planters or Whom it May Concern.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, March 13th, 1863.

I AM authorized to pay 50 cents per pound for Bacon or Lard, or to exchange Sugar for Bacon or Lard, at the rate of from 1 to 1½ lbs. of Sugar for one pound of Bacon or Lard. I earnestly appeal to the patriotism of every one having any surplus of Bacon or Lard, more than is absolutely necessary for family support, to bring it forward for the use of our army in the field. The question of our independence is a question of Meat.

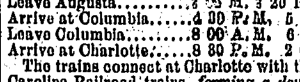
I offer the above liberal price for Bacon or Lard for the use of the army. Let all respond to the call by bringing forward the Bacon and Lard, receiving its value in money, or its equivalent in Sugar, as well as contributing to the establishment of our independence.

M. M. COPELAND,
Major and A. C. S.
mr13 dtf Office at Gilmer's Warehouse.
Advertiser please copy.

RAILROAD NOTICES.

Favorite Route to Richmond.

VIA COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE, RALEIGH AND WELDON N. C., AND PETERSBURG, VA.



DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

CHARLOTTE AND S. C. RAILROAD,
October 1, 1862.

DOUBLE Daily Trains are run over this Road as follows:

Leave Augusta..........7 05 A. M. 3 20 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia......4 30 P. M. 5 00 A. M.
Leave Columbia.........8 00 A. M. 6 00 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte......8 30 P. M. 2 00 A. M.

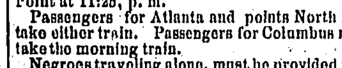
The trains connect at Charlotte with the North Carolina Railroad trains, *forming a double daily connection with Richmond*, and at Columbia with South Carolina Railroad trains and the Greenville and Columbia Railroad trains.

E. HULBERT,
nov.9.'62-d:tf. Superintendent.

Montgomery and West Point Rail Road

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, March 1, 1863.



MORNING TRAIN DAILY

Leaves Montgomery at 5.30 a. m., arriving in West Point at 11:40 a. m., and Columbus at 1:40, p. m.

EVENING TRAIN DAILY

Leaves Montgomery 5, p. m. and arrives at West Point at 11:25, p. m.

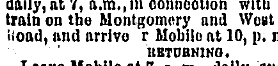
Passengers for Atlanta and points North may take either train. Passengers for Columbus must take the morning train.

Negroes traveling alone, must be provided with TWO PASSES showing permission of their owners to pass over the road, ONE OF WHICH WILL BE RETAINED by the Ticket Agent or Conductor, and when traveling to POINTS BEYOND THIS ROAD their passes must be verified by some responsible person known to the Ticket Agent.

mr1wtf DAN'L H. CRAM, Gen'l Sup't.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

ALA. & FLA. RAIL ROAD.



Office Alabama and Florida Rail Road Co.,
MONTGOMERY, Oct. 30th, 1862.

THE attention of the traveling public is called to a change of schedule to take effect, Sunday, 2nd Nov., as follows: Leave Montgomery daily, at 7, a.m., in connection with the 6, a. m. train on the Montgomery and West Point Rail Road, and arrive at Mobile at 10, p. m.

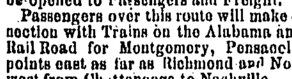
RETURNING.

Leave Mobile at 7, a. m., daily, and arrive in Montgomery at 10, p. m., and taking a night's rest proceed on the 6, a. m. train, on the Montgomery and West Point Rail Road.

By this arrangement four fifths of the journey between Montgomery and Mobile is accomplished by daylight.

SAM'L G. JONES,
oct31 tf Engineer and Superintendent.

Mobile and Great Northern Rail Road



Daily Trains between Mobile, Montgomery and Pensacola.

ON and after FRIDAY, 15th inst., the MOBILE AND GREAT NORTHERN RAIL ROAD will be opened to Passengers and Freight.

Passengers over this route will make close connection with Trains on the Alabama and Florida Rail Road for Montgomery, Pensacola and all points east as far as Richmond and Norfolk; and west from Chattanooga to Nashville.

Passengers will leave Mobile daily at 3 in the evening, on the Company's steamer, for the Rail Road wharf on the Tensas river, and arrive at Pensacola at 1:30 A. M., and Montgomery at 5 A. M.

Returning the steamer will arrive at Mobile at 6 A. M.

☞ The public will find this a cheap, comfortable and expeditious route, with new Cars and Equipments.

G. JORDAN,
nov18dtf Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Committed to the Jail of Montgomery County

BY J. H. Nettles, Esq., a negro man, who says his name is HARDY, and that he belongs to Nicholas Crooms, of Sumpter county, Ala.

Said negro is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; is of dark complexion.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs and charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

jan1-d&wtf O. T. OMSBY, Jailor.

Committed to the Jail of Montgomery County

BY Thos. Durden, J P., a negro girl who says her name is Pink, and that she belongs to Mrs. Caroline Fuller, of Mt. Meigs, Ala.

Said negro is of a copper color, about 12 or 13 years of age, and is 4 feet 9 inches in heigth.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs and charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

Jan14-d1t&wtf O. T. ORMSBY, Jailor.

Committed to the Jail of Montgomery County

BY J. H. Nettles, Esq., a negro man who says his name is BILL, and that he belongs to Levi Conley, of Hillsboro', Scott county, Mississippi.

Said negro is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and of dark complexion.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs and charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

mr24-d&tf O. T. OMSBY, Jailor.

Committed to the Jail of Montgomery County

BY J. H. Nettles, Esq., a negro boy who says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to Wm. Dickson, of Mt. Meigs, Montgomery county, Alabama.

Said boy is about 13 years of age, measures feet 9 inches high, and of dark complexion.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs and charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

mr24-d&wtf O. T. OMSBY, Jailor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The State of Alabama, Montgomery County,

Special Court of Probate, March 2d, 1863.

THIS day came W. G. Waller, guardian of William Myrick, a minor, and presented his account and vouchers for the annual settlement of said estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned, and ordered that the 27th day of March, 1863, be set for the hearing of this application.

And it is ordered that notice of this application, and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Montgomery Mail, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the 27th day of March, 1863, to show cause why said accounts should not be stated and allowed.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
mr3-w3t Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama, Montgomery County,

Special Court of Probate, March 2d, 1863.

THIS day came W. G. Waller, administrator of the estate of I. B Myrick, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for the final settlement of said estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned, and ordered that the 27th day of March, 1863, be set for the hearing of this application.

And it is ordered that notice of this application, and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Montgomery Mail, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the 27th day of March, 1863, to show cause why said accounts should not be stated and allowed.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
mr3-w3t Judge of Probate.

Sale of Personal Property.

THE undersigned Executor of the estate of Mary E. Tiller, late of Montgomery county, deceased, by virtue of an order made by the Honorable the Probate Court of Montgomery county, will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, on the premises of said decedent, in Montgomery, in said county on the 13th day of March, 1863, all the personal property subject to sale belonging to said estate, for cash.

CHARLES BARRELL,
mr3-dtd Executor.

☞ The above sale has been postponed until the 7th day of April next, 1863.

The State of Alabama, Montgomery County

Special Court of Probate, Feb. 11th, 1863.

THIS day came W. W. Waller, guardian of E. A. L. Waller, a minor, and presented his account and vouchers for the annual settlement of said estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned; and ordered that the 10th day of Macrh next, 1863, be set for the hearing of this application.

And ordered that notice of this application, and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Montgomery Mail, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the 10th day of March, 1863, to show cause why said account should not be stated, and allowed.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
feb17-w3t Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama, Montgomery County,

Special Court of Probate, Feb. 11th, 1863.

THIS day came T. V. A. Vickers, guardian of Sarah A. Tarver, a minor, and presented his account and vouchers for the annual settlement of said estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned; and ordered that the 10th day of March, 1863, be set for the hearing of this application.

And ordered that notice of this application, and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Montgomery Mail, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the 16th day of March, 1863, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
feb17-w3t Judge of Probate.

In Chancery at Montgomery.

WILLIAM C. HARALSON, vs. MARY A. HARALSON. } Februrry 10th, A. D. 1863.

IN this cause it being made to appear to the Register, by affidavit of complainant, that the defendant is over the age of 21 years and resides beyond the limits of Alabama, and that the Post Office of defendant is Richmond, Virginia. It is, therefore, on motion of S. F. Rice, Esq., one of complainant's solicitors, ordered that publication be made once each week, for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said defendant, Mary A. Haralson, to file her answer or demurrer to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 12th day of April, 1863, or in thirty days thereafter said bill may be taken as confessed against her.

GEO. P. KEYES,
feb11-w4t Register.

Letters of Administration.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Holly Murphy, deceased, late of the county of Montgomery, and State of Alabama, were issued to me by his Honor, David Campbell, Judge of Probate for said county, on the 22d day of January, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said Estate, to present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment to me.

I. W. ROBERTS,
jan23-d1t w6t Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Thomas D. Parke, deceased, on the 5th day of January, 1863, by the Honorable Probate Judge of Montgomery county, all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, are required to make immediate payment to me, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
jan6w6t Administrator.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at the Artesian Basin in the city of Montgomery, on Saturday the 14th day March, 1863, the following property belonging to the estate of Frank Zang, deceased: Three NEGRO MEN, to-wit:

JOE, about 35 years old.
WILLIAM, about 35 or 40 years old.
LEWIS, about 35 years old.
ANN, a girl, about 13 years old.
Also, ONE GOLD WATCH.

JACOB SUTTER,
feb13-d1t&wtds Administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS the undersigned having been appointed Executor of the Will of Eliza A. Tiller, dec'd, late of Montgomery county, on the 14th day of February, 1863: Notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said Martha A. Tiller to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

CHARLES BARRELL,
feb14-w6t Executor.

The State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

Special Court of Probate, March 3, 1863.

THIS day came J. L. Townsend, Guardian of Caroline A. and Nancy A. Kellen, minors, and presented his account and vouchers for the annual settlement of said estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned; and ordered that the 27th day of March, 1863, be set for the hearing of this application.

And ordered that notice of this application and the day set for the hearing thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Montgomery Mail, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the 27th day of March 1863, to show cause why said accounts should not be stated and allowed.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
march6-w3t Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama, Montgomery County,

Special Court of Probate, March 3, 1863.

THIS day came J. L. Townsend and presented to the Court of Probate a paper writing purporting to be the last Will of Nancy A. Kellen, and it is therefore ordered that the 27th day of March, 1863, be set for the hearing thereof.

And ordered that notice be given to Jane Mitchell, wife of Daniel Mitchell, who resides in Louisiana, and William Kellen, George Kellen and John Kellen, who are in the army of Tennessee, by publication for three successive weeks in the Montgomery Mail, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery, notifying them to be and appear at a Court of Probate to be held on said day, to show cause why said paper writing should not be admitted to Probate.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
march6-w3t Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

Special Court of Probate, March 2d, 1863.

THIS day came James H. Judkins, Executor of the last Will of Henry Lucas, deceased, and presented his account and voucher for the annual settlement of said Estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned.

And ordered that the 1st day of next April, 1863, be set for the hearing of this application.

And ordered that notice of this application and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Montgomery Mail, a newspaper published in the County of Montgomery, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 1st day of April, 1863, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
mrh10w3t Judge of Probate.