Montgomery Weekly Mail.

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The Weekly Mail.

HENRY F. COYNE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1863.

The monitors and a large fleet of vessels were still in North Edisto on the 26th inst.

The Richmond papers continue to note the fall of the price of provisions and the advance of those of Confederate bonds.

A DISPATCH was received in Mobile on Monday from Col. Holcombe of the 17th Alabama, at Enterprise, Mississippi reporting "all quiet."

LOOK OUT FOR DR. HINES!—Dr. Hines, alias Dr. Hamilton, alias etc., was in town yesterday. It is believed that he escaped or was released from the Nashville Penitentiary a short time since.

A reconnoitering party of the enemy having appeared at Big Black, near Grand Gulf, about forty miles below Vicksburg, it is supposed that they intend to adopt this as the new route to Vicksburg.

GUNNERS in using breech loaders cannot be too careful in closing or putting in the breech. A Whitworth cannon burst near Washington, N. C., lately, from neglect in this matter, and killed eight men.

IT will be seen by the extract we make from the Richmond Sentinel that the Yankees have entered Fauquier in heavy force. This indicates an early demonstration on the part of Hooker.

THE Richmond Examiner says that the State armories in Richmond and Lynchburg, are contributing ordnance and ordnance stores, in immense quantities, to the Confederate States Ordnance Department.

IT is reported on our streets that Jackson, Mississippi, has been captured. This we believe to be untrue, for Jackson stands on the west bank of the Pearl river, and is therefore inaccessible to a mounted force operating east of that river.

A DUEL was fought on the 25th inst. between Lieut. Bellinger and Lieut. Rice, both of the same company, stationed on James Island, near Charleston. Bellinger was mortally wounded at the first fire, and has since died. Rice escaped unhurt.

THE Richmond Examiner says that the Senate had confirmed as Generals, Samuel Cooper, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, and G. T. Beauregard; as Major Generals, Jubal A. Early and Isaac Trimble; as Brigadier Generals, William Smith and Prince Camillus Polignac.

WHERE ARE THE LETTERS?—Half a score of lynx-eyed traveling agents are needed to ferret out the embezzlers of moneys from mail bags, or from postoffices, or from both. We have been informed too often lately of moneys—small sums it is true—having been sent to our address, which have failed to come to hand. The last cases are of a sum being sent from Charleston, S. C., and a sum from Haw Ridge, Ala.

LATE London papers, received at New York, report Confederate scrip heavy, owing to an impression that J. B. Spence, of Liverpool, who had just stopped payment, was identified with the financial agent (James Spence) of the Government. Such, however, was not the case. The London Herald says that the drop is ascribed chiefly to heavy speculative sales, promoted by parties favorable to the North.

THE Appeal publishes full accounts from the New Orleans papers of the Federal operations in the Teche country. Our forces west of the river have met with reverses, and have been compelled to abandon the position they occupied. The loss of the Petito Anse Salt Works may be considered only a temporary disability. The expedition is regarded as a raid, although it has been, perhaps, more than usually successful.

GEN. W. W. MACKALL, chief of staff of the army of Tullahoma, has issued a general order stating, that "it having been ascertained that many soldiers now absent from this army are anxious to return to their colors, but are deterred by fear of punishment as deserters, the Commanding General gives notice that all will be restored to duty without punishment who return to their corps within twenty days if within our lines, or if now north of the lines of this army, within forty days." The order is dated April 23d.

THE amendatory substitute introduced by Mr. Wigfall, and adopted by the Senate, has passed the House of Representatives, after being amended. It is now printed, that in cases where the agent of the Government shall object to the price set upon the produce impressed by the appraisers of the neighborhood, he shall endorse his reasons on their award, and refer it to his Department; and the Board of Appraisers, jointly appointed by the State and the Confederate Government, shall judge what price shall be paid. From this decision there shall be no appeal, and the Department shall settle the claim accordingly. We hope that this vexed question is finally settled.

THE Fredericksburg correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing April 24, says that a rumor had reached there that the enemy had crossed at Port Royal. Up to last night ten boats containing each about thirty men has crossed below our pickets with a view, it is supposed, of breaking up our fisheries near Port Royal. It was also reported that five regiments of infantry were just opposite, and a large wagon train supposed to contain pontoons. There had been a demonstration on our immediate front.

Yankee Raids.

The recent Yankee raid in Tennessee and Mississippi, and the partial success which attended them, betray unpardonable negligence on the part of our military authorities in those States. In Tennessee there seems to have been no resistance made at McMinnville, and even the bold trooper John Morgan only escaped by the "skin of his teeth." In Mississippi, resistance was made it is true, but to what purpose? The infantry under Loring cannot overtake the Yankee horsemen, and our cavalry appear to be wandering about in search of the enemy, when they appear to have escaped, moving towards the next, where they will continue their depredation and spoliation. These things do not tell well for our commanders, and public opinion, which cannot be smothered, will hold the responsible parties to a strict responsibility for their negligence. We have never been disposed to censure our Generals, but the public expect that they will at least exercise due vigilance in the administration of their departments. From all that we can learn of the late raids, we might as well have had no Generals in Tennessee or Mississippi for all that they have accomplished in thwarting and repulsing the Yankee cavalry. Our commanders must know what is apparent to every one that the enemy have adopted a new plan of operations, and that is to invade the unprotected sections of the South with cavalry, destroy our farms, our crops, and our implements of husbandary. It is particularly with this view that a large cavalry force has been added to the army of Rosecrans, and that a considerable portion of the force recently organized at Memphis, is composed of dragoons, or mounted riflemen. This description of force may be ridiculed by a portion of our people, but they are admirably adapted to the purposes they have in view, and are more efficient than cavalry, if the latter be armed merely with sword and pistols. Now, with the knowledge of these facts before them, provisions should have been made to meet the emergency. It will not do to depend on the local militia. It will be seen from the statements made by the Mobile Tribune, which we publish in another column, that in the fight at Birmingham, Mississippi, the militia behaved very badly in running away after the second fire, leaving the troops of Bartow and Ingo to bear the brunt. It is absurd to console ourselves with the belief that the enemy will be captured. Why was he permitted to make these raids? The affair at McMinnville was bad enough, but who can excuse the unpardonable negligence which permitted a small force of Yankees to invade the State of Mississippi, stealing property, destroying farms, and hanging citizens?

The Mobile Register and Advertiser says that late events indicate a new and sharp phase of generalship and unwonted boldness on the part of the enemy. It looks as if the plan was to amuse our two great armies in Tennessee and on the Mississippi with expectations of early battle, while a movement was made from North Mississippi, Corinth and Memphis being the bases, southward through Mississippi. The Yankees have evidently been acting upon the false information that there were no Confederate troops on those lines. They have already discovered their mistake at Cold Water, Birmingham and Enterprise. The raid so far south as the Meridian and Jackson road was certainly a bold one, but like all bold military enterprises, a very hazardous one. We hope yet to learn that they will find the return not so easy as the sudden irruption. From the best information we can gather, these parties are mounted infantry, a character of force unformidable. One of Wheeler's or Van Dorn's cavalry regiments could scatter five thousand of them. Before they get back, these gentry will be apt to hear Van Dorn's bugles in their rear. It would be no great feat for Van Dorn's bold riders to cut them off, if they tarry on this expedition. Meanwhile, this raid puts our authorities on the *qui vive* to guard a passage which has been left too much exposed.

THE South Carolinian says that during the funding of the bonds at Columbia, $6,800,000 were funded. If other cities and towns have done as much, the redundant circulation has been largely withdrawn. The confidence in the stability of our Confederate currency is very gratifying, and especially what we have from abroad. The loan in Europe is evidence of speedy recognition, which no doubt will soon follow the "reconnoissance at Charleston."

It is not generally known that the Confederate loan recently negotiated in Europe required the presence of a special Commissioner to perfect it. The person selected by the Government for that duty is Colin J. McRae of Mobile, who left Charleston more than a month ago for Nassau, but arriving there two hours after the European steamer had left, he was compelled to remain over until another steamship should leave for Liverpool. More than a month having elapsed since Mr. McRae's arrival at Nassau, we have no doubt that he has reached England, and perfected the loan.

THE Columbus Sun says some hard things about the authorities of Mobile for the manner in which the negroes from East Alabama who were sent to work on the fortifications were treated at that place. The Sun has it from reliable sources, that negroes belonging to parties in Barbour county, have actually died of starvation and want of proper care and attention while on the route from Mobile to Columbus; that the negroes are turned loose with "tickets" and with directions to get on such boat or such a train, with no provision made for their sustenance during the transit, and with no one to see after them.—We hope this is not so bad as it is here represented, and that some explanation will be made for the parties concerned.

Negro Labor in Louisiana

A gentleman from Louisiana has sent to the Jackson Appeal the following document, developing the plans of the newly imputed Yankee overseers, establishing the relations between the master and laborer. It will be seen that the wages provided for are but nominal, and that the penalties and fines will deprive the poor negro of his scanty earnings:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. We agree to work on the ——— plantation for one year, and to do such a day's work as was done in former years.

2. We will obey the manager in all things, and assist him to enforce these rules against all offenders.

3. Lost time will be deducted. Lazy work will cause a deduction of wages. Tasks will be given when possible.

4. We will go to work at day light, and will work until dark, taking the usual number of hours for meals. For being too late at getting out, ten minutes after the last tap of the bell, a fine of ten cents. Habitual laziness, stealing, quarrelling, or breaking any other rule, expulsion from the place, with loss of all back wages to the hospital fund. All fines go to this fund.

5. All hands will be in their cabins at the last tap of the bell, and to remain there till the first bell in the morning, under a fine of ten cents for each offense.

6. The wages are one dollar per month for women and boys; two dollars for field hands, and three dollars for mechanics—or one twentieth of the crop; with clothing and rations usually furnished.

7. Each hand will be responsible for loss or damage to stock, tools, or other property.

8 Each family will be allowed half an acre for a garden.

9. No liquor will be bought or sold on the place by any one, under a fine of one dollar for the first offense. Liquor will be kept in the hospital, and sold for the general fund.

10. No one will leave the place without a written pass.

11. We will appear in clean clothes on every Sunday—fine, ten cents.

12. All disputes amongst ourselves will be brought before the manager, whose decision we will abide by.

13. During grinding, we will make our usual watch, being entitled to ten cents for each night, and fifty cents for each Sunday's work.

14. If over five hogsheads of sugar are raised to each hand, the proprietor will divide five dollars for each hogshead over that number. The hand who has the greatest number of credit marks and the fewest number of bad marks, will be entitled to the highest prize ($25.) with five prizes of $15 each, twenty of $10, and the balance will be divided equally among the hands.

FROM BEAUFORT.—We had a call last evening from Mr. M. Leonardy, of St. Augustine, Florida, who with a large family, was banished from his home at St. Augustine, for the crime of having sons in the Confederate service, and that after being compelled to take the oath in order to get subsistence for those who are dependent upon him. He first went to Lake City, and thence to Jacksonville. On the last invasion of that place, he, with his family, was taken to Beaufort, S. C., from which place they were sent over the lines on Saturday last and arrived in this city the afternoon of the same day. We gather from him a few facts which may be interesting to the reader.

There are at Beaufort three regiments of whites and two of blacks, all of which were encamped near the town. There are no gunboats at the town, or nearer than Hilton Head. The iron clads are still at the latter place undergoing repairs.

The Yankees manifest great disappointment at the result at Charlestou, and swear, in their bitterness, that the place shall yet be taken, even at the cost of their last man. The privates of the army, though, are thoroughly disgusted with the war, and anxious to see it closed on any terms.

Our informant heard them speaking freely of their loss on the iron clads, which they said was very heavy. The negroes make but trifling soldiers; they invariably run in a fight, and often shoot each other at the posts through awkwardness or mistake.—At Jacksonville, after the first fire, they came running back into the town at a long trot, and were half frightened out of their wits. Some twenty of them were killed in the engagement with Finegan's men.

Beaufort now stands on a common, all the fences and out door improvements having been destroyed, together with the ornamental growth of the place. It is kept quite clean and in a wholesome condition. The houses are occupied by both whites and blacks, many of the latter being installed in the stately halls, over the seat of fashion and refinement.—*Savannah Republican*, 27.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Atlanta Commonwealth, writing from Vicksburg, describes his trip to Deer Creek in the recent expedition to that region. We extract a portion of his letter.

The Mississippi swamp on Sun flower extends from the Yazoo to the Mississippi river perhaps 50 miles in width. One vast expanse of water spread out before, behind, around us, for miles, not sufficient *terra firma* to support a frog. We occasionally passed farms submerged by high water to the depth of ten to twenty feet, and houses built upon posts, and a "dry one" at the door, as conveyances.

We saw hogs and cattle on rafts, and fowls on house-tops; negroes were bringing the cows from one raft to another, on which were the slaves, prepartory to milking.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON CITY.—The Washington dispatches, of the 19th, contain some matters of interest—among them the following:

Yesterday morning at daylight, the rebel cavalry—some of Mosby's force—took Mr. Sherman from his house near Drainsville, and accusing him of giving information to the Federals, hung him. It is thought that the Government will retaliate for the hanging of Detective Sherman, by summarily executing Captain Powers and a civilian in the old Capitol prison, against whom evidence is said to be conclusive of their being spies.

Ex-Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, now here, states that a secret organization has been unearthed in one of the counties of that State, sworn to join the Confederacy at a favorable opportunity.

THERE IS AN EVIDENT DECLINE of prices in Richmond, which will, doubtless, react upon other markets throughout the Confederacy.—Confederate (15 million) bonds sold at auction in Richmodd last Saturday, as high as $177: The probability is, that this is but the beginning of the enhancement of this stock, as it has recently sold in Nassau at $60 (gold).—We hope this is not so bad as it is here represented, and that some explanation will be made for the parties concerned. According to this rate, taking gold as a standard of value, it should now be worth here $3,00.—*Charleston Mercury.*

From Europe.

Late European papers furnish the following interesting items of intelligence:

The London Times and London News express fears of American retaliation against England for permitting the fitting out of rebel privateers in her ports.

The London Times says good for the Union from the formation of loyal league associations at the North.

The English people were still in bad humor relative to the case of the Peterhoff.

Lord Palmerston delivered several speeches in Edinburg, in which he reiterated his defense of England's "neutral" policy in America.

The revolution in Poland was gaining fresh spirit, and extending. Langiewicz had been conveyed from Cracow to Moravia. In Swato and other districts, the nobility, middle classes and peasants had risen *en masse* against Russia. The insurgents had addressed a manifesto to the people, which occupies seven columns of the London journals. A Circassian chief had landed in Courtland with a well appointed force to aid the revolutionists. The Government of Sweden had embargoed a British steamer at Malmo for having a detachment of Poles on board from England. It was said that the Czar of Russia would grant an autonomy to Poland, but would not sanction a national Polish army. There were considerable differences in the French Cabinet between M. Fould, Magne, and the Count de Perigny.—Rentes had declined.

Consols closed in London, on the 4th of April, at 92½@92⅝ for money. The English funds were quiet. The Liverpool cotton market for a week was reported by the City of New York. The day after she sailed (the 3d instant) was Good Friday, which, with Saturday, the 4th instant, were observed as holidays in the cotton market. Broadstuffs were firm on the 3d instant. Provisions were dull at a decline on the same day. There was no business transacted in any of the Liverpool markets on the 4th instant.

From the New Orleans Era, April 18th.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT NEW ORLEANS—SYMPATHIES OF THE LADIES.—We yesterday evening paid a visit to Algiers, and found that usually quiet suburb in a state of ferment, occasioned by the arrival of rebel prisoners. We found that two hundred and sixty of these had arrived, and were confined in the large building belonging to the Belleville Iron works. It was so late when we visited the place that we found it impossible to converse or mix with the prisoners, but they were, taken altogether, a rather fine looking set of fellows, much better clothed and appointed than the previous arrival. They are principally Texans, and belonged to the cavalry. One of them informed us that they were surprised by our forces while engaged in that very necessary duty of a soldier—eating their breakfast.

There will be another arrival of prisoners to-day, and in fact they will continue to come in as fast as transportation for that purpose can be furnished by the rail road. It is intended for the present to keep them beyond the river, and those now lodged on Baronne street will be transferred to-day to the other side of the river—thanks to the too assiduous attention of their friends in the city.

The prisoners had scarcely been lodged in their quarters yesterday, in Algiers, before the place was invested completely by a mixed assemblage of people, mostly ladies, who had got an inkling of their arrival; and as they appeared at the windows, the usual greetings of pocket-handkerchiefs, smiles and "throwkisses" met them—indeed, the ladies acted in such a manner, that we were not surprised to hear a brawny Texan inquire if these people had lost their wits. They gave the guard the usual amount of trouble and annoyance, and we suppose will continue to be a pest so long as there is a gray uniform within reach of their indefatigable efforts to get a sight of the curiosity.

AN UNLAWFUL ARREST.—The New York World speaking of the unlawful arrests recently made by order of the Washington tyranny, says:

The political Bourbons at Washington, who never forget anything and never learn anything, are at all their old tricks. Four citizens were kidnapped on Tuesday in the city of Reading Pa., and taken to a government jail in Philadelphia. The vague charge against them is that they are Knights of the Golden Circle. It is not said that they were in arms against the Government, or helping its enemies in any way, but simply that they belonged to an alleged secret society about which nobody knows anything definite. This is the first bitter fruit of the Connecticut election. John Van Buren, James T. Brady, Judge Daly, and their ex-Democratic loyal league associates, have been telling the country that it must stand by the Administration at the polls, and the administration would hereafter obey the laws and refrain from the unwise and arbitrary acts which called the opposition party into being.

On the strength of these assurances the people of Connecticut, although overwhelmingly opposed to the past course of the Administration, yet, fearing that their position would be misunderstood if they elected Seymour, voted to strengthen the hands of our feeble rulers so that they would have no excuse for not conducting the war vigorously. But see what a return they get. On Monday they vote to sustain the Government, and on Tuesday that same Government shows by its conduct that it does not believe that the people have any rights which it is bound to respect. These four men were kidnapped—stolen away as inhumanly and as wrongfully as any negro was ever torn from his house in Africa. No wonder the crowd swarmed and the jail was surrounded by the excited populace!

FROM THE BAR.—We learn from Morris' Island that the Keokuk is fast settling in the quicksands where she sunk, and that her turrets and smoke stack have also disappeared. All efforts to raise her will probably be abandoned. Observations for the past two days show a considerable stir on board the Ironsides. Her masts were being raised, and, in connection with other movements, seemed to indicate an intention to proceed to sea. It was rumored yesterday that the whole fleet of ironclads were about to sail for Mobile.—Another report was circulated that the Ericson Floating Battery had appeared off the Bar Friday morning, with the object, as was supposed, of making an attempt to raise the Keokuk. The latter report doubtless arose from the appearance of the Ironsides in getting ready to sail.—*Charleston Courier.*

GEN. BRAGG.—This distinguished commander reached our city last evening, and proceeded to West Point. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bragg who has been so long confined to her room with severe illness at Manchester, Tenn. She has not yet recovered but is able to travel. The General we learn, will leave her with her relatives at West Point where she can be cared for.—*Atlanta Confederacy, 29th.*

INCIDENT AFTER THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.—The Lexington (Va.) Gazette gives the following extract from a letter written by an officer to a citizen of that town. It relates an amusing incident, which the officer says, "unlike most good things of the kind, is true:"

On the Monday succeeding the battle, [Fredericksburg,] the Yankees asked for and obtained a flag of truce to collect and carry off their dead. As soon as it was understood that this was the case, there was a cessation of the previous incessant firing between the skirmishers on both sides.—Soon the men of both parties began to lay down their arms, and walk out into the neutral ground between, and talk and swap newspapers, tobacco, coffee, &c. Then the line grew more confused and mixed till at last there was no separation between the advanced lines of both parties.

About this time one of our fellows, a rough, wild looking specimen, with his toes out of his shoes, his bushy hair protruding from the topless crown of his hat, ragged pants and no coat, with a dingy chocolate tint pervading his whole person, was rambling around generally, with nothing to give, but ready to accept anything, from a newspaper to an overcoat. Presently he espied a bran new Belgian musket lying abandoned on the ground. This was precisely the thing our Confederate Adonis wanted to complete his equipment and costume; so he picks it up and starts off for his lines.—Just then he is espied by a Yankee Major on horseback—a fellow got up in the highest style of military tailoring, with new coat and trappings, and above all a superb pair of patent leather top boots. He rides up quickly and calls out rather sharply—"Put down that musket, sir! you can't have that." Our Brummell gives him an odgowise glance of incredulity, and making no reply, pursues the even tenor of his way. Fretted that his appearance and authority should not have produced more effect upon such a looking fellow, the Yankee rides up close to him and calls out very curtly and sternly "Don't you know, sir, that you can't come within our lines and carry off guns under a flag of truce? Put it down, sir, and go back to your regiment." Mercury looks up at him kindly and inquiringly, as if to be satisfied that he is in earnest; and shaking his head at him, but without even slackening his pace, or weakening his hold of the musket, coolly replies:

"Never mind, sir!—I'll shoot you to morrow, and git them boots!"

Do you think it will make much difference with that fellow, whether the Government gives him shoes or not?

AMUSEMENT IN THE ARMY.—The monotony of camp life in the army of Middle Tennessee is relieved by sham battles and theatricals. Soldiers must do something when not fighting. Rational amusements keep them out of mischief. We are glad that our commanders are learning this. A correspondent of the Rebel, writing from Tullahoma, gives the following:

A sham battle was fought day before yesterday by a portion of the troops of Gen. Cleburn's Division. Gen. Bushrod W. Johnson's brigade of gallant Tennesseans was pitted against Gen. L. E. Polk's brigade, composed also of Tennesseans, with the exception of the 1st Arkansas regiment. It was quite an exciting affair. All the manœuvering and strategy incident to a battle were executed with a skill that reflected much credit upon the respective commanders, and reminded one forcibly of a real combat between two hostile hosts.

In order to relieve, in a measure, the monotony and *ennui* of camp life, and afford amusement to the lovers of fun, some of our enterprising soldiers have gotten up a series of entertainments, the first of which was given on Friday evening last, under the special direction and management of Lieut. Col. Martin, of the 1st Arkansas. The piece rendered on that occasion was an original farce, entitled, "The Colonel in a Passion," gotten up especially for the occasion, by one of our soldier geniuses. The leading characters in the play were sustained by Col. Martin, Col. Robinson, of the 2d Tennessee, and Mr. Hale of the same regiment. The principal character, "Dumphool," (what's in a name?) especially was well rendered by Col. Martin, who displayed a theatrical talent seldom possessed by a novice in the profession. Lieut. General Hardee and staff, and several other distinguished officers were present.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—We understand that over $40,000 in gold and other valuables, the property of the Merchants' and Planters' Bank of Savannah, was stolen from the train night before last, on its down trip from this city, between No 4 and 5 stations on the Central rail road. The money was secured in a box and was placed in a car, doubly locked, and looked after by the messenger at each station, until arrival at No. 5, all being safe up to that time, but soon after the box was found to be abstracted, with contents, and there is no clue, as yet, to the mystery.

Another loss, by robbery or otherwise, happened in Macon, yesterday, in transit from a private residence to the Marine Bank, of several packages of money, in a tin box, in charge of a negro. The sum of $1,500 had somehow been lost. The negro confessed to having dropped the box and broke the hasp, but further knoweth nothing—*Macon Telegraph.*

MOVEMENTS OF HOOKER, ROSECRANS AND GRANT.—The "Herald" in a leading article says:

"We have an abiding faith that the days of the rebellion are numbered, and that the end draws nigh. Gen. Hooker, who commands the 'finest army on the planet,' is preparing for a forward movement which cannot be successfully resisted; for his force will advance this time, not in broken detachments, scattered over half the State of Virginia, but *en masse*, on the road to Richmond. General Rosecrans, meantime, is not idle in Tennessee, but is ready for a blow, compared with which the battles of Iuka, Corinth and Murfreesboro, will be accounted by the rebels as light defeats. Further South Gen. Grant is again perplexing the enemy at Vicksburg with his complicated strategical movements. Things about Port Hudson, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, Charleston, North Carolina, and in South western Virginia, look somewhat mysterious, inexplicable and doubtful; but, confident that Hooker, Rosecrans and Grant have the game within their grasp, and that each will play his hand with skill and discretion, the general prospect is good and encouraging."

FISH FOR THE ARMY.—The Richmond Examiner reports:

The fisheries on the Rappahannock are being worked for the benefit of the soldiers in that section, and that daily rations of fish are being issued to the soldiers. This supply from Neptune's repository comes very opportune at this season, when fresh beef is scarce, and transportation difficult.

THE CHURCH BURNING IN FLORIDA.—*A Scene.*—A letter from Jacksonville, Fla., gives an account of the scene which followed the barbarous burning of the Catholic Church there by the 8th Maine regiment, fresh from the land of convent-burning mobs and "Bias" inquisition committees. It says:

The two Irish companies having been sent out of the way on purpose the Maine regiment marched up to the Church, and after glutting their beastly minds by deserting the house of God, cutting and defacing the sacred symbols of religion, set fire to the building, destroying everything. The clergyman's dwelling shared the same fate. Nought was respected, nothing saved.

The news of these outrages having reached the Irish companies, they rushed to the scene of wanton destruction, but too late to save. Many actually wept because of their inability to do any good. Then, filled with hate at the doers of this mischief, and unmindful of the disparity of numbers, they turned upon the Down Easters, when a fierce street fight ensued, which could only be quelled by the ordering out of the entire Yankee force, whose united efforts were necessary to disarm the two companies.

The Irishmen were carried on board the gunboats in irons, still defiant, and swearing yet to wreak an ample vengeance upon the slab-sided sons of Maine. An Irish officer assured me he and his men were amply punished for fraternizing and fighting with such dastards as these Yankees, and although now in a minority, they would yet land where other Irish troops would hear their story, and the fight would be renewed until satisfaction was had.

ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY IN FAUQUIER.—We learn that the enemy have entered Fauquier county in heavy force. A large infantry camp has been formed at or near Catlett's Station, a little beyond Warrenton Junction; reports say thirty thousand strong though this is doubtless an exaggeration. These troops are said to have come from Washington city. A large cavalry force is camped on the farm of Dr. Enos Herd, a few miles from Warrenton Springs. Our own cavalry have retired before the enemy and have evacuated the county of Fauquier.—We regret to learn that two members of the Black Horse Company, which has been scouting for some time in the county, were killed and others captured in skirmishes with the enemy's advance.

Wm. Lee, of Fauquier, and a soldier from Prince William, were slain. John Robinson, of Alexandria was wounded, but not severely. Lieut. A. D. Payne, Serg't Marshall J. R. W. Dowman, and some others were captured. A number of citizens about Orleans have also been carried off, horses stolen, &c.

This movement of the enemy is, of course, in co operation with Hooker, and probably indicates offensive demonstrations on his part at an early day. Meantime the reinforcements are a cover and protection to his right flank. We learn that the rail road bridge over Cedar Run, near Catlett's Station, is being rebuilt, thus extending the enemy's transportation still further in this direction.—*Richmond Sentinel*

ANOTHER SYMPTOM OF YANKEEISM.—Soon after McClellan's attack at Chickahominy, says the Columbus Sun, there appeared in Washington, New York, Baltimore, and in the "Grand Army," forged copies of a Richmond paper, containing advertisements and all, giving a dolorous account of the "great disaster to the Confederate arms," and suggesting the policy of evacuating Richmond. This was after the publisher in New York had been publicly advertising "rebel notes" for sale at $20 per thousand.

One of the last inventions, illustrating the extreme depravity and littleness of the Yankee character, is an "Address," signed Jefferson Davis, "to the people of the free States," and stated to be printed by the reputed Government "organ" at Richmond, to-wit: the Enquirer. It is said to be printed on a small sheet of paper, as if for private circulation. In order to give the thing some color of genuiness, the forger has endeavored to lay aside his Yankee balderdash and express himself in good English, which, however, he failed to do. They will find it more easy to counterfeit our shinplasters than forge a State paper for Mr. Davis.

The last paragraph of the "Address" will show the design of the forger:

In view of these facts, and conscientiously believing that the proper condition of the negro is slavery, or a complete subjection to the white man—and entertaining the belief that the day is not far distant when the old Union will be restored with slavery nationally declared to be the proper condition of all of African descent—and in view of the future harmony and progress of all the States of America, I have been induced to issue this address, so that there may be no misunderstanding in the future.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A COPPERHEAD ON THE DRAFT.—The following is an extract from a letter written by an Ohio "Copperhead," about the draft, to his brother in Rosecrans' army, who was captured by our men:

There is a bill now before Congress for another draft. We will wait patiently for it, and then we expect trouble. What I write to you now is confidential. We are making preparations to resist the draft. It will be done with determination. A determined expression is seen on the countenance of every Democrat. As a matter of course, we keep all this to ourselves. When that comes to pass you will not hear of men asking what the bounty is, nor what their monthly wages are to be. Indiana and Illinois are already in a blaze, all that is wanting is for the alarm to be given. We have come to the conclusion that if we must fight it will be for principle and not for nigger. I suppose you heard that the 80th had gone to Vicksburg. They passed Rinley about a week ago. Twelve boats went down. I fear if there is another fight at Vicksburg we will never get to see some of the Bath Creek boys any more.

MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Wilmington Journal says: "Troops have been landing and are probably still landing at Beaufort, believed to be Foster's old regiments, sent from this State to South Carolina to co-operate in the attack upon Charleston, which attack having been made and failed, and its early renewal apparently not being contemplated, they are now sent back to worry and annoy the people of Eastern North Carolina.

We have no information of any advance of the enemy into Onslow county, nor of any landing at any point south of Beaufort Harbor. The landing at that point is believed to have commenced on Friday last. There is reason to believe that an advance has been made or will be made, on the old route via Kinston. We will prrbably hear more from that direction very soon."

HOW THE REVERSE AT CHARLESTON IS RECEIVED AT THE NORTH.—A gentleman who has recently returned from the North gives the Richmond Examiner an account of the way the Yankees received the news from Charleston. The first reports were that Charleston had been taken, whereat New York was wild with jubilation. The streets were jammed with people crazy with joy—the newsboys were out with their extras, and shouts of "Charleston taken—Beauregard played out," rent the air. Nothing like it has been seen since the visit of the Japanese embassy. About 11 o'clock the next day the news of the failure of the iron clads was received, and fell like a death knell on the city. The joy of the day before made the chagrin of defeat the more crushing. Everybody was paralyzed—trade was flat, and the markets fairly wilted under the sad news.

Though the first shock had worn off, this gentleman reports that a profound sense of discouragement and gloom had settled upon the public mind. They had looked eagerly for the downfall of Charleston, the nursery of the rebellion, and millions had been freely lavished on the accomplishment of this darling object. Having failed in it, and in their other plans generally, they seem to have settled down upon the policy of inaction, in the hope of starving us out.—They have been deluded by the reports of our "bread riots," and even their most intelligent men have conceived the idea that, in six months we will be forced to make terms from sheer starvation.

FROM SUFFOLK.—The War Department is still without any official information from Suffolk. On inquiry there last night, we could learn nothing. From the time of besieging the place, now more than one week, it is said no official advices have been received from Gen. Longstreet, and the public are left no better information than can be sifted out of the wild rumors that are passed from man to man. It is now thought that Gen. Longstreet does not design an attack on the place, or else he would not so long delay the blow. The movement is thought to have another object than the capture of Suffolk.

The private advices we got from Suffolk, on the contrary, represent a battle still imminent. Parties from there report that our forces have not receded one inch from the position occupied by them last week. The advanced pickets of the two armies are not more than five hundred yards apart, and our troops are said to hold Keeling's farm, in a few miles of Suffolk, where some of our men were captured on last Sunday night. The object of holding this point is to command the river and prevent the enemy's gunboats from passing up. A few days more will probably develop what is intended by this movement against Suffolk.—*Richmond Examiner, 25th.*

Correspondence of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

CHATTANOOGA, April 26, 1863.

AS I wrote you in my last, "considerable uneasiness is felt for the safety of Tuscumbia and North Alabama." It is now ascertained that a number of transports have landed a large force from Grant's army at Waterloo, 28 miles from Tuscumbia, on the Tennessee river, and that two brigades are marching on that town. There is no longer any doubt of the intention of the enemy to cross Grant's army over the Tennessee, and to move on Pulaski or Stevenson, by the way of Huntsville, in order to co-operate with Rosecrans by making a flank movement on Gen. Johnston's army, which has marched to the front of War Trace. It is no doubt the intention of Gen. Johnston to offer battle to Rosecrans if he can be induced to accept it, in order to defeat him before a junction can be effected with Grant's army. But I fear Rosecrans cannot be drawn into a general engagement outside of his fortifications at Murfreesboro.

YANKEE ESTIMATE OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—The N. Y. World, in speaking of the fight at Charleston, makes the following allusion to Gen. Beauregard:

One result of this Charleston fight will be to restore Beauregard to the favor of the Southern people. True, he is boastful, egotistical, untruthful, and wanting in tact, yet he is certainly the most marvelous engineer of modern times. By his genius and professional skill he has erected batteries in Charleston harbor that would sink all the wooden fleets of the world did they come under fire, and he had succeeded, moreover, in driving back in disgrace the most impenetrable iron clad fleet afloat. There is no denying what this man has done, unpallatable though it may be to the Northern people.

FROM NASSAU—BLOCKADE RUNNING.—The news from Nassau is interesting as indicative of the activity and success of the blockade runners. Between the 15th of March and the 10th of April the steamers Granite City, Eagle, Stonewall Jackson, Gertrude, Charleston, Ella and Anna, Margaret and Jessie, and the schooners Convoy, Express, James R. Pringle, Victoria and Julia Gordon, and the sloop Richard, had all safely arrived at Nassau with cargos of turpentine and cotton. The steamer Eagle had brought in two cargos with the dates mentioned.—Charleston, Matamoras and Wilmington were the ports whence these vessels sailed. During the same period there were cleared from the port of Nassau for Charleston, Beaufort, Matamoras and Port Royal, the sloops Alfred Haywood and Maria Briggs, the schooners Inez, Com. D. S. Hayor, and the Sue, the brig San Juan, and the steamers Granite City and Margaret and Jessie. The Nassau Guardian of the 25th March, states that the steamers Ruby and Flora, had safely arrived.—*New York Herald.*

A NEW PRIVATEER AT GREENOCK.—Considerable excitement was manifested yesterday in the neighborhood of the Sailors' Home by the announcement that upwards of one hundred able-bodied seamen had been engaged and signed articles to proceed to sea on board of a large new vessel which has just been completed at Greenock, and which is about to proceed to sea from that port. The vessel in question is announced as being bound for the China seas, but it is confidently stated that her mission is similar to that of the Alabama, and that she has been built and equipped at the expense of the Confederate Government, and is intended to destroy all Federal vessels with which she may come in contact.—*Liverpool Courier, April 5th.*

BURNSIDE'S order is being enforced, and the first victims, it seems, are two Tennessee ladies. A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, dated April 13th, says:

"Miss Fannie Battles, daughter of the rebel General Battles, of Davidson county, Tennessee, arrived here this morning, from Cincinnati, as prisoners, arrested under General Burnside's order against affording aid and comfort to the enemy. They go to Camp Chase."

The Weekly Mail.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863.

We have received no Jackson and Vicksburg papers for several days,

The citizens of Eufaula, Barbour county, have organized an Army Supply Association in response to the late appeal of President Davis.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says that the President is reported very sick, and in danger of losing his other eye.

A Frenchman's Toast.—At a Fourth of July Dinner, years ago, no matter where, a Frenchman, offered as a toast, the following: "De United States—beeg gountry—goost beegeen to *devil up itself!*"

The N. Y. Herald publishes a cock and bull story told by its New Orleans correspondent, that the "rebels" are concentrating a force of 60,000 men for the capture of that city. The force is to come from Jackson, Port Hudson and Mobile.

It is supposed that the Yankee force which has taken Tuscumbia will move on Pulaski or Stevenson by the way of Huntsville, in order to co-operate with Rosecrans, by making a flank movement on Johnston's army, which has marched to the front of Wartrace.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Mobile Register says that on Friday last, at the mouth of Combahee river, Colonel Stephen Elliott, with a boat's crew, blew up a Yankee revenue cutter by means of a torpedo. Yankee accounts, by flag of truce, say four of the crew were killed.

Rags are fifteen cents a pound in Richmond. The Savannah Republican says that there are in that city nearly half a score of rag speculators, running a tilt against the press, and offering much higher prices than the mills would agree to allow us, with the hope of monopolizing the market and forcing the mills to pay them their prices.

Capt. Warren S. Reese.—A dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser, gives the following account of a daring exploit of Capt Reese and his command in Tennessee. Capt. Reese is quite a young man, and his home is in this city. The dispatch is dated at McMinnville, April 10, 1863.

"Capt. Reese, commanding Gen. Wheeler's escort, with a detachment of about fifty men, swam the Cumberland this morning and attacked a body of Stokes' Cavalry about one hundred strong about three miles from Huntsville.

"They killed a large number and took some thirty prisoners and captured a large number of valuable horses and small arms and a wagon train accompanied by a drove of Kentucky beeves numbering about one hundred.

"Capt Reese then recrossed the river and brought off his prisoners, horses, arms and beeves in safety."

Capt. Reese is probably not more than 21 years of age, has been in the cavalry service about two years, and is undoubtedly one of the most gallant young soldiers in the field. This daring exploit of his and his men does not astonish any one here who knows him. If he lives there is a bright future before him.

Dr. Hines.—We made brief mention, yesterday, of the appearance in this city of Dr. Hines, the artful, plausible, notorious swindler and scoundrel, whose rascally exploits have been from time to time recorded in the public prints of the country. We learn that his presence in Montgomery was a compulsory one, as he had been arrested in Mississippi by the military authorities, and was being conducted to Richmond, but upon what charge we are not advised.

Dr. Hines called at our office on Wednesday last and introduced himself as Colonel Dorset Hamilton, who over four years ago, happened to travel on the same boats we did, from New Orleans to Montgomery. We did not suspect his true character at that time, nor until some two weeks later he was published as a swindler in an Augusta paper, and a description of his person given. A short time afterwards he was arrested in Memphis upon some charge of rascality and sent to the Nashville penitentiary for three years.

On the boat from Mobile to Montgomery the old fellow seemed to be a favorite with all the passengers he became acquainted with. He had money, and expended it freely. In fact he seemed to be very rich. Said he had a plantation on Santee river in South Carolina, had a residence in Charleston where he passed the most of his winter months with an only child, a daughter 13 years of age, and that he had just been out to his plantation in the West, where he was obliged to go once a year to look after his interests.

We might pursue this subject further, but we only intended to guard the public against a man who is dangerous. If he is allowed any freedom in Richmond, somebody will be swindled.

A Picture of Lincoln Drawn from an Old Gallery.—Edmund Burke, while Great Britain was prosecuting the war against the American Colonies, wrote the following to the Sheriffs of Bristol:

The poorest being that crawls on earth contending to save himself from injustice and oppression, is an object respectable to God and man. But I cannot perceive any existence under heaven (which in the depths of its wisdom tolerates all sorts of things,) that is more truly odious than an impotent, helpless creature, without civil wisdom, or military skill; without a consciousness of any qualification for power; calling for battles which he is not to fight; contending for a violent dominion he can never exercise, and satisfied to be himself miserable in order to make others wretched.

It is not known where he that invented the plow was born or where he died, yet he has effected more for the happiness of the world than the whole race of conquerors who have drenched it with tears and manured it with blood, and whose birth, parentage and education, have been handed down to us with a precision precisely proportionate to the mischief they have done.

Ben. Wood is about to start his paper, the Daily News, again. It was suspended last year in consequence of its exclusion from the mails.

Cavalry and Infantry.

"Bayonet," the Tullahoma correspondent of the Mobile Register and Advertiser says, that we have always had too much of "the cavalry." "One infantry soldier is worth five cavalry men, and costs only one third the money." We suspect that Bayonet is not able to see beyond his "sticker;" for if he was he would come to a very different conclusion. Each arm of the service has its appropriate duties to perform, and without which the labor would not be so well accomplished. Just look at the condition of things in Mississippi where a small force of mounted men have penetrated to the very centre of the State, and are now kicking up a great fuss generally, without being defeated, or scarcely checked in their march. Would such an exhibition, so disgraceful and so mortifying, have taken place, had there been even one regiment of cavalry between Holly Springs and Enterprise? To what end does Gen. Loring pursue the Yankee horsemen with his infantry? Why they will lead him a pretty chase north, south, east and west, from the Chickasaha and Chunky to the Pearl, and from Columbia to Columbus, burning and robbing, and tearing up rail road tracks, and cutting telegraph wires, without molestation, or danger of being intercepted, overtaken, or captured. Now if one regiment of cavalry could have defeated this Yankee raid, there is an end of the question as to the relative importance of infantry and cavalry. We do not mean to say that one arm of the service is more important than another, but it is clear from the experience of this war, that the cavalry are as important as any other branch of the service. The dashing raids of Stuart and Ashby in Virginia, Van Dorn in Mississippi, and Morgan, Forest, Wharton and Wheeler in Tennessee, have done as much to harrass and confound the enemy, as the victories of Beauregard, Lee, Jackson, and Bragg, at Manassas, Shiloh and Fredericksburg, have contributed to demoralize his troops, and shatter his armies. If it be said that the cavalry have decided no contest by a charge on the battle field, it may with equal propriety be stated that no engagement of this war, and few battles in any other war, in any age or nation, have been decided by the bayonet. We mean that very few battles have been decided by bayonets being crossed on the field. The rule is that when one party charges their opponents run away. Hence it is that the English officers have long since declared that bayonets were bug-bears. Not humbugs, but bug-bears, and one of them declared that during all the wars of Napoleon, not one battle was decided by the bayonet alone. If we look back to the experience of our own great revolution, we shall find that during its conflicts of seven years, only two engagements were decided by the bayonet, and those were Bunker Hill and Camden, where the patriot's flag went down in blood, and the leaders, Warren and De Kalb, fell pierced by bayonet wounds and covered with glory.

The Yankees have evidently changed their mode of conducting the war. Up to this time they have paid but little attention to the organization of cavalry, except in very inconsiderable bodies. But the Confederate success has taught them a little sense, and now they have determined to play at the same game, and harrass us with cavalry raids. It is true their men are poor riders, but practice will cure their present awkwardness, and as their cavalry force will be broken up into small detachments, it becomes requisite for us to meet the emergency by mounting a portion of the infantry, and distributing them in such a manner that the cavalry raids may be defeated in the future. We hold that some such plan is absolutely necessary, for if we draw away most of the fighting men from the fertile and productive portions of the States leaving them open to the incursions of the enemy, we virtually surrender our country to the invaders, for the crops on which our armies are to depend for existence will be destroyed, and our subjugation will be accomplished. It may be difficult to procure horses, but if we cannot obtain them, then let us have mules which will be just as serviceable in overtaking and overcoming the enemy.

Yankee Raid in Mississippi.—Very few of the telegraphic dispatches which we have received from Mississippi, respecting the Yankee invasion, are of more value than the merest street rumors.

We gather from them that the force which Col. Barteau whipped at Birmingham was the supposed 800 which went from Pontotoc towards Tupelo. The talk about what they did at Okalona is all bosh; and so, we believe, are all the reports about their being near Palo Alto. They have no business there, nor at Kosciusko neither. Nor do we think they have been at Starkesville, for a most excellent reason—which is that the road to that place is of the most wretched kind, while that from Houston to Pigeon Roost—half way between Starkesville and Greensboro' is a very good one.

If the detailed statement of their force is correct, they could not have had but about 800 men when they were heard of twelve miles from Houston, and this probably meant south of Houston on the Pigeon Roost road, or the old Natchez Trace, (*Nautchy*, the old folks still call it, as everybody did before the Yankees came in with their spelling books and corrupted the pronunciation). From somewhere about Pigeon Roost they must have struck south for the Southern Road. They had no force to spare to send to Bankston, their route back from which by Greensboro' (which somebody has changed into Grenada) and Pittsboro' would be a little worse than that by Palo Alto and Starkesville.

What they did on the Southern Road it is hard to discover, nor is it possible to understand such statements as that communication (from Jackson) with Lake Station has been re-established, when in the very same line, we are informed that they went no nearer Lake Station than Newton, which is ten miles east of that place.

The only thing satisfactorily ascertained is, that they ran away from Enterprise as soon as they heard that, "Old Blizzard" was about.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

The Age of Iron.—Another of the innumerable applications of iron, or its modified form of steel, appears in the form of enamelled steel collars. They have been worn for a year or two in England, but are just beginning to come into general use in New York. Seen at even a short distance, they look like highly polished linen, differing from that article only in their greater lustre and cleanliness. The same material is worked into wristbands, and some of the New York ladies are fettering themselves in these novelties. A bullet proof shirt front, which would pass muster equally well in the ball room or on the battle field, is the next probable development of this ingenius invention. The starch in this species of fabric is warranted to be permanent in all weathers, and one wipe of a sponge does all the washing.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Louisiana.

Our telegraphic dispatches announce that Banks has captured Alexandria. This town is in the parish of Rapides, which adjoins St. Landre, and is, we believe, a portion of what is called the Teche county of Louisiana. This intelligence reaches us, we presume, from Yankee sources, but as General Taylor had retired to that point on Red River, from Opelousas, it may be considered reliable, at least in part. That Banks has marched in that direction with the intention of attacking Taylor, there can be no doubt, but that he has captured Alexandria, we think is very uncertain. To believe this would be reflecting somewhat severely on General Taylor. If is true that we have been expecting to hear bad news from Louisiana, in fact we have heard too much of it, but we cannot believe that our forces in that department have been driven like sheep before the Yankee dogs. Gen. Taylor has indeed sadly disappointed public expectation, or rather we should say, the hopes of the Government at Richmond, for the public generally have long come to the conclusion that General Taylor was not equal to the command in that department. He has not inherited the military talents nor acquired the popularity of old Rough and Ready. It has been rumored for some weeks that there was great dissatisfaction in Louisiana with the general commanding our troops.—Charges of incompetency are said to have been preferred against him to the President. One of the delegation of that State is believed to have had a painful interview with Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War, in regard to affairs in his section. The occupation of New Orleans, and the incompetency of General Taylor, have caused much discontent. It has always been the opinion of the Louisianians that New Orleans could be recaptured, and it was expected that the Government would adopt appropriate measures to accomplish that object. But instead of this, they have seen the fairest portion of their State desolated, and a system of labor adopted in the "conquered provinces" which destroys the very foundations of her social organization. The General sent to retrieve their affairs, has fallen back step by step before the enemy, his troops seem to have lacked discipline, and many of them were surprised when reposing in fancied security. He appears to have been defeated in every battle fought, to have lost every point in dispute from Vermillion to Alexandria, and from the last advices, to be "nowhere." If he has lost Alexandria, then he has crossed Red River, and what his future plans may be no one of course can even conjecture. But of this we are certain, that he must be relieved of his command by some officer of experience, who has also the confidence of the people. It will not do to disregard public opinion. We know that it is fashionable in military circles, to regard the people as a sort of mob, who deserves no more respect than a fractious horse, but then these mobs elect the President, and the members of Congress, and are the owners of the soil—the absolute masters of the country; and they very naturally expect that in a time of war when the torch is at their temple doors, that the most competent soldiers of the army shall be placed at the most exposed points, and save the State if possible. The recent raids in Mississippi and Tennessee, so shameful and humiliating, demand the closest investigation, and that the culpable parties should be summarily punished. If any strictures are published in reference to the incompetency of an officer, there is a flare up, and all that sort of thing, but will not the people believe that there has been some little fault somewhere when they see towns surprised, and plantations captured without resistance, and river batteries passed by gunboats when officers are attending dancing parties at a distance from their commands? These things are all known to the people however ignorant they may be supposed to be, and be assured that they will not permit the offenders to pass unpunished.

The Yankee Torpedo Battery which was Lost.—It was announced just before the attack on Charleston that a submarine battery—the Alligator—had been lost at sea while being towed to that city to aid in the assault, by discovering and exploding the torpedoes in the harbor. The Northern papers furnish a description of the lost battery, which is interesting. It had been at Washington on exhibition. The account says:

The machine was about thirty feet long and six or eight feet in diameter, and with conical ends. It was made of iron, with the upper part pieced for small circular plates of glass, for light, and in it were several water tight compartments. When it arrived at Washington there were sixteen paddles protruding through the sides, which were to be worked by the men inside; but this plan was subsequently changed, and the paddles were removed and a propeller substituted, which worked by a crank. By letting the water in the compartments the machine was submerged, and, by first calculating the bearings of the torpedo or ship on which it was intended to work, the operators could approach sufficiently near to it, (the machine being steered from the inside) to answer the purpose required, it was believed. The experiments were at first unsatisfactory, the machine on one occasion springing a leak and sinking beside the wharf; but after the propeller was attached to it the experiments were successful, a speed of about seven miles an hour being attained, and the machine showing a capability of moving under water, at the option of those controlling it. The Alligator was to be manned by sixteen men, besides one in submarine armor, who was the explorer, and a captain, who was to steer the craft. An air pump in the centre of the machine, to which were attached two air tubes, attached to floats, was to furnish air to the occupants, the machine being of course air tight. The entrance to it was through a man-hole at one end, which was covered with an iron plate, with leather packing.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, says on the 23d, "The Yanks continually remind our pickets that their times will soon be up. One fellow hallooed across night before last and said, 'Good bye old fellow. This is my last time on picket. Our times are up in nine days,' and then we are going home.' Our boy responded by asking him if the conscript act did not get him? His reply was, 'damn the conscript act—that's played out over here.'"

The three steamers which arrived at Wilmington last week were heavily laden with very valuable ordnance stores and army supplies. The blockaders made desperate efforts to capture her, but failed. The cargo brought by the Merrimac was very important to us.

The South Carolinian, in a notice of the late attack on Charleston, says:

"Dupont and Drayton were fit tools of despotism to lead the parricidal attack. They, of all others, must feel the meanness and contemptible nature of their efforts to destroy their political mother.

"Dupont, the commander of the Ironsides, is the son of a French refugee, who, during the French revolution, sought refuge in Charleston. There he was kindly supported, and two sons, the present commander, and mother were born. The family remained several years in Charleston, and then removed to Delaware.

"Of Drayton, we are only disposed to say that he has belied and disgraced his revolutionary ancestry, and his doom is to die of the gnawing of the conscience guilty of attempted matricide. We trust he may yet meet the retribution his State will mete to him for his abject treachery. Glad are we that these traitors led the attack on the city that nurtured them in childhood. The time will arrive, should they escape our bullets, when they will pray for the waves to cover them and their shame."

The Drayton here mentioned is Percival Drayton, a brother of General Thomas F. Drayton of the Confederate States Army, and a son of the late Colonel William Drayton, of South Carolina, who for many years represented the Charleston District in the Congress of the United States. We remember this Captain Percival Drayton very well, when he was a midshipman on board the sloop of war Natchez, Captain Zinlsinger, who was sent to Charleston by General Jackson for the purpose of awing the nullifiers into submission. When the Yankees got possession of Port Royal, and the adjacent islands, this villain claimed the property of his brother on St. Helena, on the plea that his brother, General Drayton, being a traitor, the property reverted to him as the representative of his father, and as a loyal citizen of the United States.—His name has long been inscribed on the roll of infamy. In 1833 he entered the harbor of Charleston to assist in destroying his native city, and after the lapse of thirty years, we find him true to his rascally instincts, commanding one of the iron monsters sent to capture the "nest of sedition," and assist in sowing salt in the streets where he played when a boy, and where his father and mother long lived, honored and respected for their many virtues, and as the representatives of the Draytons of the revolution of 1776. The present revolution has produced many instances of base and abominable treason; but of all the vile, infamous and abandoned scoundrels, who have disgraced a name that was once without fear and without reproach, that name is Percival Drayton—the renegade Carolinian.

Mr. Editor: The names of gentlemen are being suggested to represent Montgomery county in the next Legislature. We want men of unquestionable patriotism, comprehensive minds and sound hearts—men of decision, energy, will, and extensive practical experience.

Friendly sympathy, under ordinary circumstances may confer legislative honors upon gentlemen having these qualifications in less degree. But sir, at a time like this, of public peril, the exigencies of the country imperatively demand the ablest talent, loftiest integrity, purest patriotism, energy, will, combined with mature practical experience. To cast a vote influenced by any other motive than an appreciation of these qualifications in the candidate is folly, if indeed, it is not criminal. Believing them to be as happily combined in Thomas J. Judge and Francis M. Gilmer, jr., as perhaps in any other two of our citizens, we beg leave without their knowledge or consent, to suggest their names as suitable persons to represent Montgomery county in the ensuing Legislature.

Many Voters.

The Wheat Crop.—*Messrs. Editors:*—I have just passed through a portion of two or three counties of this latitude, and it is gratifying to find that the wheat crop is invariably fine, and in such a forward condition as not at all likely to be affected by disease—particularly *rust*. It is getting out of the *milk*, the grains forming fully, some of the more forward heads are even turning to ripen. I made inquiry of every one that I saw, and am satisfied from the information obtained, that there never has been such an abundant wheat crop in all this latitude, as will be that of this year. The "Yanks" will certainly have to abandon the starvation process as a means of subduing the rebellion.

Montg'y, April 30, 1863. J. J. S.

Editor Mail: I see in the Advertiser of this morning the names of Dr. W. H. Rives and Captain Thos. J. Mitchell suggested by "One of the People," as suitable Representatives in our next Legislature.

Both of these gentlemen have been known to the voters of this county for years. Dr. Rives has filled the position for which he is suggested, to the satisfaction of his constituency, and I hope he will not refuse to suffer his name used at the present time. Captain Mitchell is too well known for me to urge his capacity for the position. In fact both are gentlemen on whom all of the people can concentrate, and in the present state of our affairs all opposition or contest for such positions is to be deprecated. Respectfully,

* * *

Editor's Mail: As the time appears to demand the announcement of suitable men to represent the people of Montgomery county in the next General Assembly of Alabama, allow me on behalf of the very many friends of Col. J. B. Bibb, to suggest him as one suitable, qualified and competent to discharge the duties, both of a soldier and representative, and one whom naught but an impaired constitution after an arduous campaign, could have induced him to leave the camp of a soldier with all its responsibilities, to seek the comforts of a pleasant home.

Voter.

Enigma.

I am composed of twenty-two letters.

My 7, 18, 17, 21, 5—is part of a lady's evening dress.

My 20, 9—is what all true rebel Mothers say.

My 17, 19, 15, 20, 10, 4, 10, 9, 18, 19, 10—is a gift to all of earth's children.

My 12, 9, 10, 10—is used on the table.

My 14, 2, 21, 7—is to be proud.

My 8, 21, 20—is a dance.

My 11, 13, 3—is what some persons like.

My 22, 9—is an emphatic answer.

My 12, 5, 14, 9, 10—is a name beloved by all true Southerners.

My whole is the name of a brave young officer of the 20th Alabama Regiment.

Maggie.

New York Methodist Episcopal Conference.

The World gives a full account of this conference which was recently held in New York city. That our readers may learn something of the demoralization and utter blackguardism of this body calling itself the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference, we shall make an abstract of their proceedings on the 18th April.

A great feature of the day was the presentation of a report of the committee on the state of the nation by its chairman, the Rev. Alfred Cookman. This document declared that the rebellion was unparalleled in its wickedness, and continued to imperil the existence of the republic; that the Yankee nation is the chosen instrument to extend the Kingdom of Christ; that it is the solemn duty of every citizen to rally to the support of the Union cause; that the conference renew their vows of unconditional loyalty to the United States; that those who oppose every warlike measure under the pretext of discriminating between the administration and the government are guilty of covert treason; that slavery is incompatible with christianity and republican institutions; and that the conference concur in righteousness of the President's proclamation of freedom to the blacks, &c., &c.

The reading of the report was frequently interrupted by loud applause. The resolutions which denounced slavery, and "treason" at the North, created a scene of wild excitement. The clergy rose, *en masse*, and marked their approval of them by cheers, clapping of hands, stamping their feet on the ground, and other modes of rowdy applause. The bishop who, appears to be a gentleman, seemed much disconcerted at the demonstration, and declared that he disapproved of the manner in which the members indicated their approval of the report. We shall now give the proceedings as reported in the World:

Rev. Mr. Foster said he supposed the Bishop objected to their clapping of hands.

Rev. Mr. Wood thought they should not differ on the question. Clapping hands might be well enough, but they could give the expression of the conference by the old-fashioned word of Methodism "Amen."

Rev. Mr. Foster said that at this great event in his life, his conversion to Jesus, he raised his hands and he clapped them for very joy. [Applause and cries of "Glory to God."]

Rev. J. P. Newman informed the conference that Gen. Wool would have been present, but that he had received a message from Washington about a great piece of Rebel rascality in New York, and he wanted to put it down. He knew they would be satisfied at that explanation, especially if Gen. Wool should put down at once the infamous Copperheads at the North. [Great applause.]

The Hon. Moses F. Odell, in response to repeated calls, avowed his affection for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and declared that it had rendered valuable assistance to the Government in prosecuting the war. He held that the administration had made great progress in suppressing the rebellion, and cited the presence of Union troops in all Missouri and parts of Kentucky and Tennessee and Western Virginia in support of his statement. [Applause.]

Rev. Dr. Osborn, of White Plains, said the conference were under great and lasting obligations to Mr. Odell, the true friend of Methodism, for words of comfort and hope respecting the state of the country. [Applause.] During the year past his mind had been in a constant state of anxiety about his beloved country; and he had to contend against a great deal where he lived—the infamous Copperheads were as thick as blackberries, and they were obstinate, too.—When he saw them daily he often hoped within himself that thrashing a "man well might become one of the Christian virtues, that he might be able constantly to dig into such fellows. [Laughter and applause.] Let the Copperheads be put down at once. Applause.] If he were President Lincoln, instead of suspending the habeas corpus he would suspend the Copperheads." [Applause.]

Bishop Scott then rose and said he approved of the resolutions, but he did not like the mode of approbation adopted by the conference. Like many he was led to thank God for our defeats at Bull Run and other places. God understood them, and they would lead to the settlement of the great question which caused the war, for ever. The Lord was telling them not to heal the wound of the daughter of his people slightly. He did not consider, however, that the ministers before him should forget their character or the proprieties of the occasion. Let them say "Amen" till they raise the very roof above them, but they should ever remember they were clergymen. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr. Foster said that although he had been a friend to the South by education and disposition, he was in favor of the war before a gun was fired—(applause)—and proclaimed that we should fire two guns for each of the rebels' one. (Applause.) He was ready to give glory to God for our defeats at the first Bull Run, for he believed they were still able to carry on the war; but he knew that if they succeeded, slavery might be saved. The South hated the Yankees; they despised, scorned, and held them in ridicule; and if a southern man should say a Yankee had no soul the Yankee would be afraid to say he had. (Applause and laughter.) He hoped the war would continue till that hellish, deviliish idea was whipped out of the people of the Southern States; and to accomplish that object he did not care if the war went on for one, two or ten years.—(Applause.)

Rev. Mr. Foster, recently from New Orleans, said that while the "ladies" insulted every Yankee they met in the streets, sometimes crossing on the other side to show their contempt, their common cry was: "Look out for your pockets, here's Yankees coming." He wanted that feeling whipped out of the Southern people by shot and shell.

Rev. J. B. Wakely, desired to inform the conference that the proper way to treat a Copperhead was to stamp their heels on him. The speaker stamped his feet violently on the floor, which "brought down" the house, Rev. Mr. Fox remarking: Brother Wakely, did you make a hole in the floor that time? (Laughter.)

The yeas and nays were then taken on the resolutions *seriatim*, and an animated scene followed. Nearly all the members called rose and voted, in their favor; some cried "yea" in a tone which made it sound like "nay," and were re-questioned, when they cried, "yes, with all my heart."

Two clergymen who had supported the resolutions in favor of the Union said they did not disapprove of those introducing the slavery question. The "no," which each of them uttered, seemed to disconcert the conference considerably, and a scene of the greatest excitement followed. The name of the clergy who thus expressed themselves are Rev. Mr. Cattell, presiding elder of the Rhinebeck district, and Rev. Mr. Sotlock, of West Camp, Ulster county, N. York.

Loud cries were raised for Mr. Cattell to explain himself and show his "loyalty," and several members passed around him. At length he appeared near the pulpit and declined to make a speech. Some ministers declared he should be excused, while others exclaimed: "Bring him up;" "put the screws on him;" "he's not loyal," and other kindred expressions.

Mr. Cattell said he was dragged up before them to explain his views and if they would force him to speak he would do so. He and all his family were from "the Puritan stock" and were born in Massachusetts, and he loved the Union. But he would tell them that he would not swallow their resolutions on slavery. [Hisses.] Ten years since he was a loyal man, when those who now questioned his loyalty were the reverse, and when they did all to oppose and embarrass the Government. [Loud hisses.] The administration was supported by the whole North; they were not embarrassed, as was said in the report.—[Cries of "no, no, false," and loud hisses.] He had a right to his opinion, and would so express himself. [Cries of "no, sit down."] He would support the Government in every just constitutional measure to carry on the war, but he would never give up his right to free speech. [Loud hisses.]

When this stormy ecclesiastical scene subsided, it was arranged that the absentees should be called to vote on the resolutions this morning, when a similar scene may be expected.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register and Advertiser.

Columbia, Tenn., April 20, 1863.

I have, from official sources, information of the most momentous interest and importance, regarding the campaign in Middle Tennessee, and the movements of the enemy recently made. On Wednesday the 14th inst., Gen. Dodge, of Grant's army, left Corinth with an expedition of three brigades of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, one regiment of mounted infantry, eighteen pieces of artillery, a pontoon bridge and ten days' rations, marching eastward. The Federal line was at once extended to Eastport, to which point Dodge's command, numbering 6,500 effective men, was moved. On the 18th, at 2 P. M., the enemy landed troops from six transports at Eastport, numbering two thousand men. On Monday, fifty transports laden with troops landed at Eastport and laid the town in ashes. The advance of Grant's army under Dodge, camped five miles below Frankfort, Tennessee, on the night of the 18th. Yesterday the gunboats of the enemy were in sight of Tuscumbia, and without doubt have in part arrived at that point. These details are said to be accurate, and the movement of Grant's army upon Bragg's rear is of course to be accepted as a fixed fact.

I cannot venture to say whether or not this movement has been expected by our commanders, and whether they have been preparing for it, or whether it is a surprise. Certain it is, that the movement has been one of great and unusual celerity, and that it will alter very materially the campaign in Middle Tennessee. It is most probable that the action of Grant's forces, will compel Johnston to retire his forces to Chattanooga, where he will be secure from such flank demonstrations. It may be that preparations will be made to resist and oppose Grant's army before it can demonstrate upon our flank, but I look for a retirement upon Chattanooga as much more probable. Whatever the movements of Johnston's army, they must be performed with celerity, or he will be caught in a trap between Rosecrans' and Grant's forces.

Any statements that I might now make in regard to the movements of our forces, their disposition, and whether to act upon the offensive or defensive, would be improper did I know them, and would be but surmises, as I am not informed in regard to them; and the conjectures or surmises which may suggest themselves to the reader, are entitled to nearly as much consideration as any of my own, at this particular time. By the time of the publication of this letter, it is almost certain that the movements of the enemy and the action of our own forces will be well known.

The movements of Grant's army will most likely compel the evacuation of this point by our cavalry, and cause it to be drawn more closely to our infantry lines. On the 18th a body of cavalry and artillery moved from Nashville westward towards the Tennessee river. It was then believed that it was sent out with a view to capture Woodward's command, which was between this point and the Cumberland river, upon the Big Piney Creek. It is possible that it was sent out to act in concert with Grant's forces. But all these military riddles will be solved by the facts which will transpire within a few days.

I leave in the morning to join Johnston's command at Tullahoma, and will endeavor to be at least as well posted as others who are there catering to the newspaper public.

Tullahoma, April 23d.—The advance of the enemy upon Winchester pike in the direction of McMinnville, followed by their forward movement yesterday towards our left at Shelbyville, it was generally thought would indicate that Rosecrans, now fully prepared for an attack, had abandoned his entrenched position at Murfreesboro' and determined to attack Bragg in his position, in case he was not successfully manœuvred out of it. I do not regard it thus, but am inclined to the belief that the wily Teuton, hoping that his diversion upon the Tennessee river had intimidated our Generals and determined them to fall back, pushed forward his column in some strength in order to find out whether our forces still occupied the same position, or whether his demonstration upon their rear via the Tennessee river had had the desired effect. Yesterday afternoon his column, three thousand strong, advanced upon the Shelbyville pike. Gen. Martin skirmished his cavalry forces with him quite briskly, and after sundown the Yankee force was withdrawn. The force which the enemy had advanced the day before to Hoover's Gap also retired, and our lines were re-established as of old. This would confirm my theory, and lead one to believe that, fully satisfied of our whereabouts and non-withdrawal, the column thrown out as a feeler, having accomplished their mission, were retired.

Quite a number of transports which brought troops up the Tennessee to Eastport were sent down the Cumberland from Nashville and not from Grant's army as was generally supposed; but as some ten more arrived at Eastport than came down the Cumberland, it is to be presumed that they were the bearers of a portion at least of Grant's forces. The Yankee Gen. Dodge, with his 6,000 men and 18 pieces of artillery came from Corinth, bringing with him a pontoon bridge. Whether it is really Grant's whole force coming up the Tennessee or whether it is only these troops sent around from Nashville by transports, and the force which marched from Corinth, is, not yet fully determined, yet I am inclined to the belief that the fleet of transports upon the Tennessee is principally composed of the forces of Grant which have returned from the unsuccessful siege of Vicksburg, and are now placed upon the Tennessee to menace Bragg's rear and left flank. It is certainly very material and important for us to know whence this new force comes, but come from whence it may, the object can be but the same, and it is certainly very plain and palpable—to outflank our forces in Middle Tennessee, force them from their fortified position, and leave us the alternative to advance upon Rosecrans, relinquishing the advantage of our position, or withdraw our forces from the present position. Their gunboats approach the vicinity of Tuscumbia, but they have not as yet occupied the place with any forces, though they doubtless intend doing so at an early day.

The campaign in Tennessee is beginning to assume vitality, and the enemy, completely baffled at Vicksburg and Charleston, appear to have now closely fixed his intention upon this field, as indicated by the moving of troops here from Virginia, the probable transfer of Grant's command to this field, and the cautious advance of Rosecrans.—Those things indicate that the campaign in Middle Tennessee will assume huge proportions and be prosecuted with vigor by the ablest Generals of the enemy, who, sore and exasperated at his recent defeat at other points, will endeavor to regain his prestige by successes in this field. The strong arms and stout hearts of the brave men who stand between him and the fair fields, and cherished homes of the cotton States—who stand upon their native soil of Tennessee, preferring death to expatriation, while the oppressor revels in their homes, feel a calm and fixed confidence that their foe will be even more completely baffled here than at other points from which he has slunk away like a whipped cur.

The Raleigh Progress says that prices of flour, cotton, and other articles are tumbling all along the line of the North Carolina rail road. Let them tumble! The time is coming when it will be dangerous to hold flour that has been ground long—it will be liable to sour. And on the 1st of July every holder will have to pay eight per cent upon it.

A Richmond letter dated the 19th, says the health of President Davis is still feeble, but that it is slowly improving.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register and Advertiser.

Tullahoma, Tenn., April 24, 1863.

Quite a disappointment is felt by our army at the withdrawal of the forces of Rosecrans, as it was pretty generally believed that an advance upon our position was contemplated; but, as I had anticipated, the movement was most probable a force reconnoissance, pushed forward in order to discover whether we were still in position, and to learn the effect of the movement upon the Tennessee river. If this was indeed his purpose, our Tennessee friend, Rosey, must have been fully satisfied that "butternuts" were about in force sufficient to somewhat retard his advance movement. It is very generally believed that no general movement will take place for a week yet, when the forces upon the Tennessee river will be in striking distance, while Rosecrans sounds the tocsin of carnage.

The Yankee forces under Dodge, from Corinth, are slowly feeling their way along the south bank of the Tennessee. On yesterday evening his force had advanced as far as Little Bear Creek, four miles from Tuscumbia, and were cautiously approaching in line of battle, occasionally shelling suspicious looking points before they advanced, and altogether moving so cautiously that they made but sorry progress; but with this force it has thus far been "slow and certain," and the care and caution which marks their advance precludes the probability of its being merely a force upon a raid. It is, in fact, the advance of the enemy's new army upon its new field in North Alabama. Thus far but slight opposition has been made to this body, and I have a vague idea that their advance is not watched with either alarm or displeasure by our commanders. Col. Roddy should now be somewhere in the vicinity of Dodge, and it is highly probable that before Sunday next a collision will occur between these two leaders, and that artillery's dread roar will be echoed and reechoed along the banks of the Tennessee. It will be remembered that this force of Dodge is from Corinth, and has marched overland, and that it is not the force which landed in transports at Eastport. The whereabouts of the latter force, which was generally believed to have been, in part at least, composed of Grant's forces, I am yet uncertain of. That expedition is not regarded as being of such importance as I had given it credit for, and its movements are surely not creating any great consternation in the "rebel camp."

The dash of the enemy upon McMinnville was quite an important affair, and a stroke of much more boldness than is usual for Yankees to attempt. Wheeler with his force was at the time in the rear of Nashville, operating upon the enemy's base, and only a guard of 100 men had been left in the place. There is much blame to be attached to some officer for this negligence, as McMinnville is a point of some little importance to us, and the rail road bridges in the vicinity should have been kept constantly under a strong guard. The advent of the Yankees into the place was a complete surprise. On Tuesday, at about 2 o'clock p. m., they sent in a heavy cavalry force to the town, destroyed all the buildings containing government stores, the rail road depot, and are believed to have carried off Mr. Russell, Gen. Breckinridge's telegraphur, who was on duty at the time. Another body, numbering 500 or 700, penetrated fifteen miles below McMinnville on McM. and Manchester rail road, and succeeded in burning all the trestles and bridges, and capturing the down train at Morrison, with three cars and an engine.—About 15,000 pounds of government bacon at that depot fell into their hands, and is most probably destroyed; and it is reported that $800,000 in government funds were taken up by them. The burning of the rail road bridges was the most important and damaging feature of the raid.

Gen. Wheeler, the "War Child," it is believed will encounter these raiders before he returns, and make the expedition an expensive one to the Yankees, who were in force of about 2,500, with eight pieces of artillery.

I am indebted to Capt. George Elsworth, Gen. Morgan's operator, for these interesting particulars. He was on the captured train, and took to the swamps upon his crutches and succeeded in escaping. Capt. Elsworth recently took a reconting party in the vicinity of Nashville, and was surrounded by 500 Indiana cavalry. The greater portion of his men escaped; but in escaping himself, his horse unfortunately became unconfortable and dashed him against a tree, shattering his leg very severely. He expects to be in the saddle again and "operating" on the Yankee "lines" ere long.

The McMinnville Affair.—The Winchester Bulletin, of the 28th inst., says:

The affair at McMinnville presents details of some interest. Gen. John H. Morgan was in town when the Yankees entered, and was halted by a Yankee, but, instead of halting, he shot the invader and then escaped. A report is prevalent that the Yankees captured Mrs. Gen. Morgan. Such is not true. They got her wardrobe, however, which consisted of a large supply of valuable apparel.

Major Dick McCann was captured, and severely wounded, the Yankees having sabred him in several places, and left him as a dead man. But the Major "come to," and made his escape. He thinks his wounds entitle him to a furlough.

The Yankees did not know McCann, and looked upon him as an insignificant fellow, otherwise they would have had him in their clutches to day, and a shout would have rent the whole Federal army. They must surely feel some chagrin when they learn of the "bird" they allowed to "slip."

Lieut. Col. Hawkins, of Gen. Morgan's staff, was sick in the town, but made his escape in an ambulance, getting out as the Yankees entered. He is now in our town undergoing medical treatment.

We learn that the Yankees had about one hundred and sixty prisoners in custody, who were captured in and about McMinnville. They were mostly disloyal citizens we believe.

A Quartermaster, who was staying in the place, and had several hundred thousand in Confederate Notes, escaped with his "change" in good time.

The Retirement of Gen. Hill.—The Raleigh Register states that the cause of Gen. Hill's raising the siege of Washington N. C., was the bursting of a cannon relied upon to prevent the enemy reinforcing the town by water. A correspondent of the State Journal says since his withdrawal the Yankees are burning houses and committing atrocious outrages in the country around Washington.

The Weekly Mail.

HENRY F. COYNE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1863.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THE FRIENDS OF

COL. THOMAS H. WATTS,

OF MONTGOMERY,

throughout the State, announce him as a candidate for Governor of Alabama, with the assurance that he will serve if elected.

THE Augusta Chronicle mentions the death of Col. Arthur Simkins, editor of the Edgefield Advertiser.

JAMES SPENCE, the financial agent of the Confederate States at Liverpool is an iron monger.

RICHMOND papers state that gold, bacon, matches, and other things of value and importance, have declined considerably in the Richmond market.

THE Vicksburg Whig says that the river is falling and will soon be within its banks. On the peninsula little water can be seen, save that running through the Yankee canal.

THE Atlanta Intelligencer publishes a portion of Mr. Yancey's speech on the Judiciary Bill, with high encomiums, stating that for eloquence, clearness and force, it has rarely, if ever, been excelled in any deliberative assembly in America.

FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT, CLANTON'S BRIGADE.—This regiment was organized at Camp Alford, Pike county, on the 1st inst. A barbecue was set before the regiment on that day by the citizens, and many ladies were also present. Gen. Clanton made a speech of one or two hours in length upon the occasion. From a letter in the Advertiser from which we gather this information, we make the following extract:

The organization of the regiment was effected with O. H. Colvin, as Colonel, W. T. Lary, Lt. Colonel, and E. A. McWhorter, as Major. We have 10 companies, commanded by the following officers:

Capts. Hardman, C. S. Lee, Vaughn, Head, W. T. Armstrong, W. G. Campbell, T. A. Abercrombie, J. A. Keyser, McRae, and A. H. Bright.

The regiment voted unanimously to offer its services to the Government to go wherever it was most needed, although we have assurances that if we should wish it we have the privilege of going to the coast for the first six months.

MORE STARTLING REPORTS.—A gentleman of this city who left Atlanta yesterday reports that the people of the latter city were in a ferment. Intelligence had been received that sixteen hundred Federal cavalry had taken possession of Rome, Georgia. It was otherwise reported that the Federals were within fifteen miles of Rome, destroying property. Upon the strength of these reports two companies of soldiers and some pieces of artillery started up the road immediately for the scene of devastation.

There are two other startling reports in circulation which we have not traced to any source, viz: That Kingston, on the road between Atlanta, Rome and Chattanooga, had been captured by the enemy; and that Gadsden, Cherokee county, Alabama, was in possession of the enemy.

If the telegraph does not confirm these reports before our morning edition is printed, we shall place no reliance upon them. Meantime we may say that such captures have been for months looked for, and need surprise no one if they have occurred. Let the people everywhere form companies to repel such raids.

Postscript.—Since the above was written we learn that an official dispatch was received here last night substantially stating that the enemy had been to Gadsden, and were supposed to be *en route* to Rome.

LATER—GADSDEN BURNT!

Since the above was in type, we further learn that the official dispatch referred to states that the enemy went from Blount Springs, Ala., to Gadsden, Alabama, and, burning the latter place, proceeded towards Rome, Ga.

IN view of the Yankee invasion now threatening us, would it not be well for our citizens to organize and arm? Who knows the exact position of the enemy in North Alabama? He may march down upon us at any moment, and surprise us as easily as he did the people of Mississippi in the late raid on Okalona and Enterprise. The humiliating facts of that affair should warn us of a similar danger, and it would be highly criminal, if with a full knowledge of the recent demonstrations of the enemy, we did not seize the occasion to organize, and arm for home defense. The Yankee force reported to be at Gadsden in Cherokee county, may make a demonstration on this section for the purpose of burning and pillaging, and destroying our implements of husbandry. This plan of operations has been distinctly announced by Gen. Thomas in his late speech at the town of Providence, where he announced that the policy of the Lincoln administration was to take away our "source of supply." He said:

You know full well, for you have been over this country—you know better than I do—that the rebels have sent into the field all their available fighting men—every man capable of bearing arms—and you know they have kept at home all their slaves for the raising of subsistence for their armies in the field. In this way they can bring to bear against us all the strength of the so called Confederate States, while we at the North can only send a portion of our fighting force, being compelled to leave behind another portion to cultivate our fields, and supply the wants of an immense army. The Administration has determined to take from the rebels that source of supply—to take their negroes and compel them to send back a portion of their whites to cultivate their deserted plantations—and very poor persons they would be to fill the place of the dark-hued laborer.—They must do this, or their armies will starve.

The time has now arrived for us to be prepared for coming events. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. It will not do for us to wait for "reliable intelligence."—We should act promptly. Every man who is able to hold a gun, and every gun which is able to carry a ball or buckshot, should be mustered, organized and ready for service at a moment's warning. Let us not subject ourselves to the taunt which has been cast at our neighbors of Mississippi, that they will, now that the horse is stolen, lock the stable door. We know the stake at issue, and it will be our own fault if we should be surprised.

WE republish from the Knoxville Register a glowing tribute to the worth and valor of a gallant son of Alabama. It is true that his battery was organized in Mississippi, but it was as a citizen of Mobile that he was chiefly known before the war, and where for the most part he resided. We take pleasure in stating that Major Melancthon Smith is a son of Gen. Walter Smith, the Deputy Collector of Mobile, now on duty in this city.

The article containing this sketch alludes to a number of our Generals who were graduates of West Point. As we are on a military subject, we shall add the names of other graduates who have since become distinguished. The names of the Generals in the service rated by seniority are as follows:—

Sam'l Cooper, S. H. Winder, Walter Grayson, Isaac R. Trimble, Benj. Hughes, Gabriel J. Rains, Hugh W. Mercer, Thomas F. Drayton, Albert G. Blanchard, Theophilus H. Holmes, Wm. N. Pendleton, John Bankhead Magruder, Humphrey Marshall, David Hughes, Lloyd Tighlman, Jubal A. Early, John C. Pemberton, Arnold Elzy, W. H. T. Walker, (now in the Georgia State service.) James H. Trapier, Henry H. Sibley, Edward Johnson, Alexander R. Lawton, Paul O. Hebert, Richard S. Ewell, James G. Martin, Thomas Jordan, Josiah Gorgas, Sam'l Jones, John F. Reynolds, Richard B. Garnett, Gustavus W. Smith, Mansfield Lovell, Richard H. Anderson, La., Fayette McLaws, Earl Van Dorn, Roswell S. Ripley, Samuel G. French, Simon B. Buckner, Wm. H. C. Whiting, David R. Jones, Cadmus S. Wilcox, Wm. M. Gardner, Henry Heth, and N. G. Evans.

These names comprehend the list of graduates from 1815 to 1850, who are now alive and in the army with the rank of Brigadier and Major General. The Colonels are, Jas. A. J. Bradford, Jeremy F. Gilmer, Wm. Gilham, and S. S. Anderson.

It will be seen that the chief points of defense are now held by West Point graduates, Lee in Virginia, Beauregard in South Carolina, Johnson and Bragg in Tennessee, and Pemberton and Gardner in Mississippi. Kirby Smith is in Missouri, Magruder in Texas, and Hill in North Carolina. Taylor has been operating south of the Mississippi river in Louisiana and Cobb in Florida. These two last are not graduates; neither is Price, but whose name is a tower of strength in Missouri. If a West Pointer had occupied the position of Taylor in Louisiana, there would have been a different tale to tell of the campaign in that State, and we doubt not that when matters approach a crisis in Florida, the President will see the necessity of sending an educated soldier to manage affairs. It occurs to us that as bad as matters are thought to be in Louisiana, the picture would be reversed, if a soldier by profession, were sent to encounter Banks, who is nothing more than an old broken down Abolition General, who is far more familiar with red tape than with red artillery. We think that any one who examines the list we have presented, and recollects the deeds that have been performed by the West Pointers, must acknowledge that all the abuse of them has been the result of envy, and that they richly merit the thanks of every lover of his country.

It may be objected that General Lovell lost New Orleans, but we believe that when the circumstances connected with that sad disaster are investigated, General Lovell will be fully acquitted of incompetency by all impartial persons. We have recently read the correspondence between the War Department and General Lovell relating to the defenses of New Orleans, published by order of Congress, and have no hesitation in saying that the facts set forth in this correspondence, are highly honorable to the skill, the prudence, and the patriotism of General Lovell. From first to last he had merely a choice of difficulties. That New Orleans did not make a braver defense was not his fault. His best troops were taken away to re-inforce other points. On the 8th February, 1862, five thousand troops were sent from New Orleans to Columbus by order of the Secretary of War, who stated that "New Orleans is to be defended from *above* by defeating the enemy at Columbus." This drew from Gen. Lovell expressions of apprehension: "I regret," said he "the necessity of sending away my *only* force at this particular juncture, and feel sure that it will create a great panic here."—One month afterwards he writes that he has "filled requisitions for arms, men and munitions, until *New Orleans is about defenceless*." He writes again on March 9th stating that he has sent additional troops from his command to Tennessee, and that Governor Moore had sent the Crescent regiment and 5th company of Washington Artillery, and the Orleans Guard battery, with three companies of that battalion. He states that his department has been completely stripped of every organized body of troops; that all requisitions for ammunition have been filled until he has none left, except that in the hands of troops; and that some of the citizens were asserting that he was sending away all the troops so that the city may fall an easy prey to the enemy.

The correspondence, being on record, will constitute a full and complete defense of Gen. Lovell, when the passions of the day shall have subsided, and when at a cooler moment the "sober second thought" of the intelligent historian, shall describe all the circumstances attending the fall of New Orleans.

UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASED.—A flag of truce left for City Point yesterday morning, carrying 167 Federal prisoners, including 5 officers. Among the officers was Lieutenant W. F. Stone, of the 1st Maine cavalry, who was captured at Bealton Station on the 16th inst. Lieut. Stone is a native of Portland, Maine, and was released unconditionally, without exchange or parole. The circumstances which justified this step were as follows: Lieutenant Stone was taken a prisoner by Lieut. J. A. Payne, of the Black Horse Cavalry, who, while proceeding with his prisoner to General Stuart's headquarters, had to cross a swollen stream, which washed his horse from under him, and he was about drowning, when Stone, an athletic young man, who was standing on the bank, leaped from his own horse, plunged into the stream, and brought Lieut. Payne safe to shore with great danger to himself. The circumstances, so creditable to Lieut. Stone, was made known to the Secretary of War by Gen. Stuart, who bespoke kind treatment for the captive. The Secretay of War issued an order that he should be released unconditionally and sent home, which was done yesterday. Since the 16th inst. Lieut. Payne himself has been captured and is now in the old Capitol prison, Washington D. C.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Later from Europe.

Our files afford foreign intelligence to the 12th instant. The important items are those referring to the Confederate loan, and a proposed negotiation of a Federal loan in Europe. Respecting the former, it is said to be openly dealt in on the Paris Bourse, where it commands 1@1¼ per cent, premium. The London Herald, of the 9th, says:

"There is a further improvement in the Confederate loan, * * * It is as was stated yesterday—the advance operators having oversold themselves, have been compelled to exercise prudence, but in terminating their bargains, must pay higher quotations. The immediate consequence was a rally, and this was noticeable in the afternoon. The opening price this morning was 1½@1 discount, a purchase of twenty thousand pounds to thirty thousand pounds took place, and the quotation then went to ½ direct, at which further transactions occurred. Telegraphic orders were soon received from Liverpool and before the close of the afternoon quotations returned to par, finally marking according to the quotations of some of the brokers, par to ½ premium; and to others par to ¼ premium. If the adjustment of accounts were nearer at hand than it is, the influence of these operations would be even greater.

The London Times of April 11th, says:

An enormous business was done yesterday in the Confederate loan in the Liverpool share market, and the closing quotation was 1¼ premium.

On the subject of the proposed Federal loan, the London Times of the 9th instant says:

Nothing further has transpired in regard to the proposed negotiations for a Federal loan, but it is presumed, if any parties are found willing to entertain it, they will at least wait to ascertain if the predictions brought by the last mail of conclusive victories over the South to be achieved within a fortnight can be fulfilled. It would likewise be well to learn the effect of the conscription on the first May, and also the answer of the Washington Government in the affair of the Peterhoff.—The whole of these matters must be solved within a month, and in the interval any public introduction of a loan would be obviously premature. Nothing could be more objectionable than entering into a transaction of this kind, either with North or South, on purely political grounds; but if it is to be attempted, it will at least be expedient that the speculative element in connection with it should be restricted as much as possible.

The English Government was still engaged in efforts ostensibly directed against the fitting out of rebel war vessels in the ports of the kingdom. Although the Alexandra was seized by the officer of customs at Liverpool, previous to the sailing of the Jura, a number of men still continued to work on her, making her ready for sea. We learn by the Persia that these men had been turned off the vessel by the government officials, who had taken full possession of her, previous to a rigid investigation of her history and destination. It is said that the cabinet has also ordered a commission in Liverpool to report on all the circumstances connected with the case of the Alabama. The Japan, or Virginia, it is now stated was built at Dumbarton—not at Greenock—Scotland, and ran out from the Clyde on the 3d of April. The order for her arrest arrived from London on the 4th—the day after her departure.

Some of the officers of the ship Star of Peace, which was burned by the Florida, give a full statement of the operations of the privateer so far as seen by them. She mounted three broadside rifle 32 pounder guns on each side, and two one hundred and ten pounder pivot guns—one forward and one aft.

It was reported in Ireland that the able-bodied young men of the island were leaving for the United States, to the number of 1500 a week, and that the emigration was likely to continue. English writers and officials acknowledge, in their anger, that these men go under the hope of ultimately liberating Ireland from England, with the aid of Americans.

The Polish insurrection was still in great vigor and activity. The Czar of Russia had so far yielded as to offer a general amnesty to all the Poles who return to their allegiance by the 13th of May. England, France and Austria had addressed separate notes to Russia, conveying a friendly "warning" to the Emperor on the subject of reforms for Poland.—Cronstadt had been placed in a state of defence, and the Russian army was to be increased. It is said that Russia was to direct her attention towards Sweden for some offence taken respecting the Polish question Serious eventualities were likely to ensue. Napoleon had, it was said, inquired if Italy could take a military part under certain circumstances, and had had an assurance to the effect that the King could furnish sixty thousand men.

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and unchanged on the 11th instant. Breadstuffs were heavy and tending downward. Provisions were dull and declining. Consols closed in London on the 11th instant at 92⅛a92⅝ for money.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

NASSAU, April 18, 1863.

On the 15th instant the Yankee steamship Vanderbilt, Admiral Wilkes, from Havana, steamed up to Nassau and sent a boat ashore with dispatches for the Yankee Consul. The most ludicrous scene took place on the arrival of the small boat at one of the wharves. The fences and cotton bales around were covered with a swarm of Nassau negroes who received the Yankees with jeers, taunts and groans. Blank amazement pictured itself on the faces of the crew, while the officer in command was evidently nervous and non-plussed. During the stay of the boat at the wharf, the darkies indulged in such cynical reflections as those: "Golly, how dey'd put out if the 290 was in sight." "I wonder if dey's heard from Charleston?" "If Cap'n Maffitt was here he'd sink dem in two minutes." A big negro on a cotton bale, surrounded by his satellites, gave a stentorian version of the Yankee national air of "John Brown lies a mouldering in the grave," only he altered names and phrases to suit his disgust for his Northern auditors. He also produced "Dixie" and the "Bonnie Blue Flag." When the officer returned and the boat pushed off, cheers were given for Jeff Davis, and three tremendous groans for old Abe Lincoln. The Yankees retorted not a word. When the sun rose the next day the Vanderbilt had disappeared—gone to Charleston, it is said. This ebony outbreak in favor of "Dixie" was entirely spontaneous.

We learn from Havana that the steamer Ruby, commanded by Capt. Peat, formerly of the Hero, has arrived there safely, after an adventure with the Yankees. The Ruby was obliged to put into Matanzas in consequence of heavy weather. While there the Federal cruiser Sonora came in and anchored so near her that there was scarcely room for the two vessels to swing clear of each other. Capt. Peat being determined to test the intentions of his neighbor, threw some shavings, &c., into his furnace, and made a smoke, whereupon the Federal got up steam, beat his men to quarters, and ran out his guns. Capt. Peat applied to the Spanish Admiral for protection, and was assured that he should not be molested while he was within Spanish jurisdiction. The British war steamer Ariadne, just then arriving, took charge of the Ruby, and in broad daylight convoyed her to Havana. The affair created much indignation among the British and Spaniards, and much impotent wrath among the Yankees in Matanzas. I am informed that the Captain of the Ariadne called on Admiral Wilkes, in Havana, and told him he would sink any Federal cruiser that should molest a British merchant steamer, in neutral waters.

SUMPTER.

THE New York Herald says that Lord Lyons will leave Washington and take up his abode in New York at the Brevoort House.

Special correspondence Richmond Enquirer.

From Fredericksburg.

FREDERICKSBURG, April 29, 1863.

The second battle of Fredericksburg is about to be fought, if indications mean anything. The Rappahannock has again been crossed at a point about two miles below here. This crossing was made sometime between midnight and day of this morning, at points near the mansion houses of Bernard and Pratt. It is said that the Yankees used muffled oars, and were otherwise so quiet in their movements, that our pickets were surprised, a part captured and the rest driven back. There was a very thick mist or fog prevailing at the time, which may, to some extent, relieve the men on picket, who permitted the enemy to effect a crossing without the firing of a gun, as it is alleged, and with the loss of one hundred of their number as prisoners, as is also stated.

The first intimation of the coming of the Yankees was given to the citizens of the town by ringing an alarm with the bell in the Episcopal church steeple. At this agreed upon signal, the gallant Mississippians who hold the town, were quickly under arms, and Gen. Barksdale was at once in his saddle, giving orders and preparing for any demonstration that might be made on his front or flank by the enemy.

Just here, it is proper to say, that the crossing was effected at a point fully one and a half miles below the lowest picket station of Gen. Barksdale, and on the line picketed by Gen. Early's division, and that up to this writing there has been no demonstration in front of town, not a single cannon or small arm having been fired upon it, and that the Yankee pickets still walk their accustomed beats as if all were quiet along the entire line.

The first discharge of artillery took place about 7½ o'clock this morning and continued at intervals for several hours, in conjunction with skirmishing with small arms. But at 12 o'clock to-day all firing ceased, and save a few random guns about sun set, all has been remarkably quiet ever since. It is stated that we lost one hundred prisoners at the crossing, and some forty killed and wounded in the skirmishing, but this is mere rumor, and I will not vouch its truth.

Since twelve o'clock the Yankees have been pouring across in one continuous stream along the pontoon bridge, which is in sight from elevated points. This is said to be a double bridge, and it is also said there are three or four other bridges.

The Yankees hold "Sligo," just on the edge of town, to a point just opposite Hamilton's crossing. I have just returned from a ride along our entire back lines, and find that the battle, if fought, will be contested on the identical ground occupied by the respective forces on the first fight, with the exception that the probabilities, from present appearances, are that the Yankees will avoid Marye's fence.

The line will probably give Fredicksburg to the Yankees, but if it should go under again, it will only be when Lieut. Col. Fiser, who has been left to hold it, has given the Yankees a full taste of resistance.

Our officers and men are silent, watchful and hopeful. Gen. Lee has taken a good view of the whole situation to-day, and seems cheerful and confident. "Old Stonewall" has been along the lines to-day, and examined the situation well, and the hearty cheers that have greeted him wherever he has gone, tell us unmistakably that in the coming fight Jackson's men will be no laggards.

McLaws' Division hold an important line, and will add another to its many well won laurels in this war. Gen. McLaws has been busily engaged all day, and has been frequently in consultation with Gen. Lee.

There has been a story that the Yankees have attempted a crossing at the U. S. Ford and Banks', but I am satisfied that no crossings have up to this time been made at either place. And my impression is they will not attempt to pass the river above.

I have forebone to speak of the troops who were picketed at the crossing point, until I can gather accurate information. When that is done an impartial statement of facts will be made.

THURSDAY 10 A. M., April 30, '63.

All quiet this morning. I am now at Downman's farm, three miles out. There has been a heavy rain since yesterday, which will doubtless defer active operations for a day or two.

X.

FIGHT AT DEEP RUN.—The advices from the Rappahannock, received yesterday, leave no doubt as to the fact that the Yankee army has at last commenced a movement in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg. A gentleman who left Hamilton's Crossing yesterday morning, informs us that the enemy, on Tuesday night, under cover of dense fog, succeeded in laying down two of their pontoon bridges, over which they crossed a force, variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. At the time of the crossing the 12th Georgia regiment were on picket at the mouth of Deep Run, and a brisk fight ensued, which lasted from daylight until 10 o'clock, at which time the Georgians were relieved by the 6th Louisiana regiment.—Our picket force had fallen back from the river to the road running parallel with the Rappahannock.

In the fight yesterday morning, it is reported that there were two killed and some half dozen wounded.

The mouth of Deep Run, at which this crossing was effected, is about one and a half miles below Fredericksburg, and is the same point at which that portion of the enemy's forces crossed that engaged the right wing of our army in the battle of the 13th of December. The land on this side in the immediate vicinity of the river is a level plain of nearly two miles in width, across which the enemy must advance to attack our position on the hills in the neighborhood of Hamilton's Crossing. It was as they advanced over this plain in December that they suffered such terrible loss. On the opposite or Stafford side of the river the country is hilly, and affords admirable positions for the batteries of the enemy, under cover of which they have successfully thrown their forces over the river.—*Richmond Dispatch, 30th ult.*

FATAL ACCIDENT AT FORT MORGAN.—During the artillery practice at Fort Morgan yesterday afternoon, a rifled 32-pounder gun burst, instantly killing Lieut. Col. Stewart of the 21st Alabama regiment, and wounding seven others, two of them mortally. The cause of the explosion was that the gun, which was habitually kept loaded, and already had the customary charge of powder and shell, was inadvertently loaded with an additional charge and a solid shot.

Col. Stewart's head was blown off, leaving only the under jaw. Some gentlemen who were standing near him were not injured.—The gun carriage was completely demolished and a large fragment of the gun was thrown entirely over the citadel, but fell without doing any damage.

Col. Stewart's body was brought up on the evening boat under the escort of the Cadets, and was received by the Witherspoon Guards and the Washington Light Infantry. It will be carried to Sumterville for interment.—*Mobile Reg. & Adv., May 1st.*

DR. HINES AGAIN.—An individual passing under the name of Dr. Hamilton, of Missouri, formerly of South Carolina, and cousin of the late Gen. Hamilton, arrived in Jackson, Miss., a few days since, from the other side of the Federal lines, on his way to Richmond. He made the acquaintance of several citizens, and was very plausible in conversation. He had but recently left Washington, where he had gone to prosecute a money claim against the Government. From some cause or other, suspicion attached to him, and he was arrested by the military authorities, and after an investigation of the case, he was sent on to Richmond under guard, where he said he would be enabled to prove his identity.—*Charleston Courier.*

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Expressly to the Montgomery Daily Mail

JACKSON, May 2.—A dispatch from Woodville says the enemy is advancing on that point from above and below. The citizens are hastily organizing and will make the best defense possible.

RICHMOND, May 2.—Congress adjourned sine die last night, passing the act relative to the Congressional election in Tennessee. All bills, the passage of which were heretofore reported by telegraph, have been approved and signed by the President, except the acts relative to staff and the act for the conscription of Marylanders, which were not signed.

Nothing definite from Fredericksburg this morning. Weather fine.

About one thousand Yankees entered Louisa C. H. at 3 o'clock this a.m., and have since that time torn up the Central R. R. track a distance of 4 miles in this direction. The trains are all safe, also the army stores, the latter having been removed some days since. The raid will prove fruitless to the enemy, except the injury to the track, which can be repaired in a short time.

One letter from Hamilton's Crossing says that the conflict which occurred yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Chancellorsville between the brigades of Gen. Lee's army and the advance column of the Yankees, resulting in driving them back, the latter several miles, was a serious loss. The Confederate loss is estimated at about one hundred. Nothing definite of to-days operations. All accounts from above are of a cheering character as to the spirit of our army and position of our main forces:

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 2.—A collision of trains at Halifax Station, on the W. and W. W. R. R., this morning killed one soldier; 3 or 4 wounded.

CHATTANOOGA, May 2.—A special to the Rebel from Decatur, 2d, says Forrest is doing a glorious work. He has been fighting since Thursday last. In the fight thirty miles from here he captured a large number of prisoners. He has seventeen hunred Yankees cut off in the mountains South. It is thought he has captured them. Stornes, Biffles, and Edmonston's regiments were engaged and retook our cannon from the enemy.

The Yankees have evacuated Tuscumbia.

Our loss seven killed and 19 wounded.

From the Mobile Register and Advertiser.

TULLAHOMA, April 29.—Reliable information has been received here to the effect that Burnside's army has arrived at Nashville by water, and is now marching to Murfreesboro to join Rosecrans.

His force is estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand men. N'IMPORTE.

JACKSON, May 2.—A special dispatch to the Mississippian, from Snyder's Bluff, states that the enemy maintained a steady fire yesterday on our works at Graveyard Hill, temporarily disabling one gun. Deserters report Sherman in command, on the flag-ship DeKalb. He has only ten regiments, averaging 300 men.

The present demonstration is a feint; no real attack is intended. Deserters also report two yankees killed on the turretted gunboat Choctaw. Over 40 shots struck her.

A special to the Appeal says the Chicago Times of the 28th ult., contains news from Indianapolis that Gen Haskell has issued a general order to the effect that newspapers and persons endeavoring to bring the Government and its war policy into disrepute, violate Burnside's death-order, and will be treated accordingly.

Six hundred infantry and one hundred cavalry have gone into Brown county, Indiana to make arrests.

A Yankee naval officer at Cincinnati, from below, says Vicksburg is not to be attacked, but instead the levees are to be cut and other mischiefs perpetrated, with a view of rendering the country below untenable.

Reports at Cairo say that Jeff Thompson, with 2,500 men, attacked Cape Girardeau and withdrew with a loss of 50 killed.—Federal loss small. Gen. McNeil (the assassin,) was commanding the Abolitionists at Cape Girardeau.

The mouths of the Arkansas and White rivers have been connected by a canal.

Grant's headquarters are at New Carthage.

Important movements are on foot.

Over three thousand males and females at Nashville have been oath bonded.

JACKSON, May 2.—Our troops withdrew to their entrenchments at Grand Gulf. The enemy made three furious assaults, and were repulsed.

Three bodies of our troops are at points where they will probably intercept Capt. Grierson. Grierson destroyed the Government tannery near Magnolia, Mississippi.

RICHMOND, May 3.—No train from above to-day, and nothing definite as yet from to-day's operations in Spottsylvania.—We have further news, but the Secretary of War is too closely engaged to authorize the sending of it, and no other person so authorized is accessible at present. We will try again before the office closes.

Northern dates to the 1st have been received. The rebel force has appeared at Morganton, Va., near the Pennsylvania line, creating a general scare all along the border from Harper's Ferry to Wheeling.

A rumor was current in Nashville that Breckinridge had killed Bragg on account of the latter advising the execution of Kentucky soldiers.

Gen. Curtis telegraphed that the rebels were routed at Cape Girardeau on the 26th ult., and were pursued by McNeil and Van Dover.

The steamship Anglo Saxon which left Liverpool on the 16th ult., with 260 passengers and 84 crew, was wrecked near Cape Race on the 27th, in a dense fog. Only 73 persons escaped.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road was torn up 12 miles west of Okland, at which place the bridge is burned.

Wheeling papers of Thursday state that both Uniontown and Falmouth are in the possession of the Rebels. The specie in the Wheeling Banks had been sent to Pittsburg.

Elliott has destroyed every grist corn mill and distillery along the Tennessee river. The towns of Hamburg and Eastport are also destroyed.

The Europa, from Liverpool the 18th, had arrived at Halifax. The London Times is very bitter on the letter of Adams to Admiral Dupont, exempting a certain ship for Mexico from England carrying supplies and arms to the Mexicans. The Daily News says there can be no doubt that the irritation between England and the United States is increasing. Sir G. C. Lewis, the British Secretary of War, is dead. Liverpool Cotton Market buoyant—prices ¼ to ½d better—stock 351,000 bales, including 47,000 American.

RICHMOND, May 3.—The Yankee cavalry which made the raid on the Central Rail Road proceeded to the Fredericksburg Rail Road to-day and tore up the track at Ashland. It is also reported that an ambulance train on the way to Richmond was captured by yankees. No train has arrived from above to-day, and no accounts received of operations in Spottsylvania. The latest reports indicate that the Yankee cavalry have crossed the Central Rail Road in the vicinity of Hanover Court House, northeast of Ashland.

RICHMOND, May 4.—Some excitment was occasioned this morning, by a report brought in by couriers that a force of Yankee cavalry, who were at Ashland yesterday, are at Hungary Station this morning, within eight miles of the city. Their force is estimated at between two and three thousand. It is expected that they will be captured or disposed of before noon.

A dispatch from Gordonsville, received at the War Department, says that Dr. Woodfolk, who left Chancellorsville at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, reports that the fight is still going on at Fredericksburg. General Jackson occupies all the fords except Ellis', and has taken five thousand prisoners.—More are coming in. Our men are in good condition. No enemy in Culpeper.

JACKSON, May 4.—Gov. Pettus says no serious disaster occurred near Grand Gulf. He wishes the people to have confidence in the result of the late action. He has come to the rational and deliberate conclusion that the whole State will be held. A few towns on the river will probably be taken by the enemy and by them held temporarily, but measures will be taken by the Confederates to meet the enemy successfully at every point assailed.

Wert Adams ambushed Grierson at Amite bridge and allowed three companies to cross, when he opened fire, killing and wounding several, when Col. Prince ordered his men to charge. Most of his men refused, when Prince charged at the head of some of his men, was mortally wounded, and is since dead. His body is in our possession. Three companies escaped to Baton Rouge, and the remainder are hemmed in and will be probably captured.

An Extra Mississippian says Gen. Bowen fell back from his position at Grand Gulf, being attacked by overwhelming numbers and outflanked. The 31st Louisiana was captured, fighting desperately. Loss very heavy on both sides. Bowen occupied a position east of Grand Gulf with South Bayou, Pierre and Port Gibson between him and the enemy.

The enemy is reported at Pontotoc 7,000 strong, intending to march on Meridian via Columbus.

The N. O. True Delta of the 28th predicts that the United States is on the eve of a war with Great Britain and France.

VICKSBURG, May 4.—A Yankee craft, and two barges in tow, loaded with medical stores and rations for the army below, attempting to run by our batteries last night, was set on fire by our guns, and all were burned to the water's edge. The crew were taken off by our skiffs and brought here.

CHATTANOOGA, May 4.—Passengers by the State road report that the enemy 1,600 and 400 contrabands were captured at Cassville, Ga. Federal loss 50 killed. Our loss 10 killed. A special dispatch from Col. Lee confirms the above.

RICHMOND, May 4.—The following has just been received from Milford, dated 3d instant, from President Davis:

Yesterday Gen. Jackson penetrated to the rear of the enemy and drove him from all his positions, from the wilderness to within one mile of Chancellorville. The enemy was engaged at the same time in front, by two of Longstreet's Divisions.—This morning the battle was renewed, when the enemy was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorville and driven back towards the Rappahanock, over which he is now retreating. Many prisoners were taken and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is large. We have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory, and regret to state that Gen. Paxton was killed, Gen. Jackson severely, and Gens. Heath and A. P. Hill slightly wounded.

(Signed) ROB'T E. LEE,
Gen. Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, May 4.—The Federal cavalry have penetrated into Georgia, and have been met by our armed citizens near Rome and held in check. Forrest is in their rear, and will probably capture them all. All quiet in front.

It is reported that Burnside is hurrying on to Nashville.

A large hail-storm here last night.

A heavy force of Federals crossed the Cumberland at Celina, near the Kentucky line, under cover of artillery, and attacked Col. Hamilton's forces, who were inferior in number, without artillery, and who fell back to the hills, where he made a stand, and after several hours of hard fighting, repulsed the enemy, killing 10 and wounding 19. Our loss was two killed and three wounded. The Yankees, in retreating through Celina, burned it. Col. Hamilton pursued them to Tompkinsville, Ky., and destroyed the most of that town.

A special dispatch to the Rebel from Rome, Ga., 4th, *via* Dalton, says Gen. Forrest accomplished the most brilliant feat of the war yesterday. He captured Colonel Straul's entire command, consisting of 1,600 infantry, He persued them from the Georgia line and twenty miles from Rome, fighting incessantly for five days and nights. Forrest's loss is 10 men killed and wounded. His reception in Rome yesterday was a triumphant ovation. A salute of 20 guns was fired and one thousand ladies welcomed him with smiles and tears of gratitude.

DIED.

On the 30th of April, of Dyptheria, MARY MAGGIE, youngest child of Dr. N. B. and Mrs. M. M. Cloud.

OFFICE OF THE A. Q. M. OF ALABAMA,

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 10, 1863.

To Druggists, Merchants and Physicians:

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale and distribution of Whisky and Alcohol for the counties of Montgomery, Lowndes, Butler, Macon, Coosa, Tallapoosa and Chambers, I am now prepared to receive applications presented in the following form of affidavit properly attested, to-wit:

TO DRUGGISTS AND MERCHANTS.

The State of Alabama, } I do hereby swear that
County. } I will not use or dispose of, or sell the Whisky (or Alcohol as the case may be) purchased by me from W. R. Picket, Agent of the State of Alabama, at Montgomery; except for Medical, Chemical and Manufacturing purposes, and that I will not dispose of, or sell the same in quantities less than a quart, nor to any person for resale other than physicians, for their legitimate practice, nor for more than twenty-five per cent nett profit; nor permit any one in my employment or under my control to do so.

TO PHYSICIANS.

The State of Alabama, } I do hereby swear that
County. } I will not use, sell or dispose of Whisky (or Alcohol) purchased by me from W. R. Pickett, Agent for the State of Alabama, at Montgomery, except for medical purposes in the legitimate practice of my profession as a physician, and that I will not sell or dispose of the same for more than fifty per cent nett profit, nor will I permit or allow any one in my employment, or under my control to do so.

On account of the limited supply it is deemed necessary (as we are allowed to sell only by the barrel,) that Physicians in making application should write in clubs of five or more for Whisky, and ten or more for Alcohol.

Price at Montgomery, Whisky per gallon, $10 00
do at do Alcohol do do 15 00

Whisky or Alcohol must be paid for on delivery and freights prepaid by purchaser when forwarded by Rail Road.

The profits accruing to the State from the sales, are by law appropriated for the benefit of indigent families of soldiers.

W. R. PICKETT,
may3 d2w&w1m State Agent.

The State of Alabama, Montgomery County,

Special Court of Probate, May 1, 1863.

THIS day came F. M. T. Tankersley, one of the commissioners for the sale of land of Mary Beach, and filed his account for the final division of the money arising from the sale of said land among the heirs of Mary Beach, which was ordered filed for the inspection of all concerned; and ordered that the 26th day of May, 1863, be set for the hearing of said account.

And it is ordered that notice of this application be given to Wilkerson J. Beach, W. C. Beach, B. L. Ball, M. A. Pettis, S. A. Livingston, Kizzah Ball and Elizabeth W. Ball, by publication for three successive weeks in the Montgomery Mail, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery notifying them to be and appear on the 26th day of May, 1863, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed, and the land may be divided and said commissioner finally discharged.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
may3-w4t Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama, Montgomery County,

Special Court of Probate, April 21st, 1863.

THIS day came Jacob Sytter, administrator of the estate of Frank Zang, dec'd, and presented 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 25th day of May, 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 25th day of May, 1863, to show cause why said accounts should not be stated and allowed.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
may2-w3t Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama, Montgomery County

Special Court of Probate, April 10th, 1863.

THIS day came Willis R. Callaway, guardian of P. R. and F. M. Gilmer, 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 12th day of May, 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 12th day of May, 1863, to show cause why said account should not be stated, and allowed.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
ap21w3t 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.

Committed to the Jail of Montgomery County

BY J. H. Nettles, Esq., a mulatto man, who says his name is RANDAL, and that he belongs to Mrs. M. E. Walker, of Fort Decatur, Macon county, Ala.

Said mulatto is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; has a full head of hair.

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.

ap22 d1t&wtf O. T. OMSBY, Jailor.

Committed to the Jail of Montgomery County

BY J. H. Nettles, Esq., a negro man who says his name is ANDERSON, and that he belongs to Andrew Watkins, of Oglethorpe, Macon county, Ga.

Said negro is about 23 years of age, 5 feet, 5 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.

ap26J1awtf O. T. OMSBY, Jailor.

Residence for sale.

MY HOUSE and Lot in the city of Montgomery—situated on Randolph street, is offered for sale. The house contains six rooms and large pantry, with a brick basement of six rooms. There is also a kitchen, servants' rooms, wash room, stable and carriage house, a well of good water, and large cistern on the lot.

It is offered for sale for Confederate Treasury notes: either for cash, or on time to suit the purchaser. During my absense in the army of Tennessee, apply to either of the Messrs. Farley, in Montgomery, who are authorised to sell it.

Tullahoma, Tenn., April 21, 1863.

ap28d1wawlm W. H. OGBOURNE.

Ware House Notice.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 10, 1863.

THE undersigned have determined to increase the rates of charges upon COTTON from and after the first day of May next to the following:

STORAGE—upon cotton that may be received—fifty cents per bale for the first month and twenty-five cents per bale for each successive month; and for all cotton in store at that time, twenty-five cents per bale per month.

TURNING OUT AND SHIPPING—twenty-five cents per bale.

DELIVERING—fifteen cents per bale.

RE-WEIGHING—twenty-five cents per bale.

We further give notice that on and after that date we will not be responsible for the condition of the bagging and rope upon the cotton in store. While we do this, we pledge ourselves to spare NO PAINS IN PROTECTING THE INTERESTS OF OUR PATRONS.

GILMER & Co.
WM. TAYLOR & Co.
SHULAR & WYATT,
LEHMAN, DURR & Co.
ap11dawlm J. F. JOHNSON.

BAYLOR & CO.,

NEW ORLEANS & LONDON.

NEGOTIATORS OF MERCANTILE CREDITS AND CONNECTIONS IN EUROPE.

LOANS effected in England, France, Germany and Belgium, upon Cotton, Tobacco, or other Southern securities. Remittances made to London and Paris.

Address C. G. BAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

ap10d1awlm

J. R. POWELL,

GENERAL COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant,

MONTGOMERY, ... ALABAMA,

WILL attend strictly to the selling of every description of Merchandise, and to the Receiving and Forwarding of all freight by Steamboats, Railroads, or otherwise.

As the Railroads have discontinued the system of through freights, the funds necessary to pay expenses at this place must be forwarded with every shipment.

Office in the Montgomery Insurance Building. oct14-d&wly

The Weekly Mail.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863.

THE interest in the army in Virginia is looming up again. Stirring news may be expected in a few days from Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

THE late postal law granting the franking privilege to persons in the army, requires that the soldier availing himself of this privilege must write his name, regiment and company on the letter.

MAJ. GEN. MAURY has been assigned to duty in East Tennessee as commander of the department. Maj. Gen. Forney assumes the command heretofore held by Gen. Maury in the department of Mississippi.

THE Senate committee has reported a bill to determine that the Confederate Flag shall be a white field with the battle flag for the union in its upper corner near the staff, and a blue bar running horizontally through the white field. We hope that this will not be adopted. Why give us this milk and water thing in place of the Battle Flag, which has waived in triumph on so many fields, and is so warlike in its aspect? This business had much better be left to our Generals instead of being referred to a committee of Congress.

Operations of the Yankees in Louisiana.

The Jackson Appeal has full accounts of the Federal operations in Louisiana. These statements are taken from the New Orleans Era, a violent abolition paper, and its accounts must therefore be received with many grains of allowance. But there can be no doubt that our forces under Gen. Taylor, have met with serious repulses, and that he has fallen back from Opelousas in St. Landre parish to Alexandria on Red river. The fighting seems to have commenced at the crossing of Vermillion bayou and continued through the Teche country, the Yankees getting possession of Bute La Rose, Bethel Place and the Petite Anse Salt Works, and capturing a number of Confederate prisoners.

The Era gives long and gasconading accounts of the operations of Banks and Grover. That paper reports that Banks was to be in Opelousas on the 19th instant, and says that "his expedition up the Teche country, so far, has proved to be the most important, and productive of the most satisfactory results of any since Banks assumed the command of the department of the Gulf." The force under Gen. Taylor is said to be composed of Sibley's brigade, including two regiments of Texas cavalry, Capt. Sims' battery, and the Valverde and Pelican batteries. The Era estimates the Confederate army not to exceed ten thousand men.

Full particulars are given of the capture and burning of a large number of steamboats, provisions and ammunition. The principal actions seem to have occurred at Bethel Place, Irish Bend, Franklin and New Iberia; and the enemy claim to have taken nearly fifteen hundred prisoners.

The reports come, it is true, from the enemy, but we know that our arms have suffered a serious reverse, and that a large portion of Louisiana has been surrendered to the invaders. It would appear that the large section of Louisiana extending from the neighborhood of Alexandria on Red river to Vermillion on the Gulf, has been lost, and this includes the wealthiest and fairest portion of the State. We have no reliable advices from Gen. Taylor or from Gen. Sibley, but we hope that they have adopted measures for expelling the enemy, and restoring the Teche country to our arms.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS, Wednesday, April 22d, 1863.

SENATE—IMPRESSMENT ACT.—The Senate bill introduced yesterday, by Mr. Wigfall, to amend the act regulating impressments was taken up.

Mr. Wigfall sent a letter to the Secretary's desk, which was read as follows:

Capt. R. P. Archer, A. Q. M., Richmond:

Dear Sir:—Yesterday I had arbitrated the price to be paid Miller W. Michaux for 73 bales clover hay, by George Y. Bradley and John N. Woodfin, arbitrators. A copy of their award I enclose. Dr. Michaux declined to act, and I selected Mr. Bradley on behalf of the Government. And I have the, I may say, melancholy duty to report to you that they assessed his hay at $20 per hundred, delivered on the river. This is the first hay I have had arbitrated; and if this price is to be looked to and repeated in future references for forage in this county and other counties, the debt incurred by the Government to sustain the army will reach to such an enormous figure as, I fear, may endanger its ultimate payment.—Further comment from me will be unnecessary, and, perhaps, out of place. I send you the copy thus early that it may, through you, receive consideration at headquarters. Perhaps some further action on their part may be necessary and proper. Mr. W. W. Michaux was present at the arbitration. Let me hear from you in this respect as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,
E. C. MOSBY, Agent.

The question of the passage of the bill was then put, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 13 nays 3. Messrs. Caperton, Haynes and Hunter.

Mr. Caperton said that his vote was controlled by instructions from the Legislature of Virginia. [The same explanation applies to the vote of his colleague, Mr. Hunter.]

The bill provides that when the appraisement is disapproved by the impressing officer, the claims shall be referred to the proper accounting officer of the Government, to be settled according to the principles of equity and justice.

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON'S MOTHER.—A Fredericksburg letter says that the unfinished monument to "Mary, the mother of Washington," near that city, has been much abused by visitors. The sides are almost covered with the names of persons who have visited the spot. The edges of the stone also have been broken off for relics until the monument is very much defaced. Further than this, there are many indentations and black spots caused by the shots of sportsmen in former days. It was between the opposing armies at the battle of Fredericksburg, but escaped further injury. Should the Yankees make another attack at this point, the monument will hardly escape so well, especially if our men are posted in the rifle pits which now almost encircle it.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—It is not what we earn, but what we save that makes us rich. It is not what we eat but what we digest that makes us fat. It is not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us learned. All this is very simple, but it is worth remembering.

TULLAHOMA is distant from Chattanooga 35 miles by rail road. At Tullahoma the Nashville and Chattanooga rail road is joined by the McMinnville and Manchester railroad, leading to McMinnville 35 miles.

From the Liverpool Albion, March 23.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

Southern independence is recognized at last! After two long years of weary warfare, the existence of the Confederate States as a distinct Government has been acknowledged—not indeed by foreign Governments, but what is probably even more important, by foreign capitalists. Of all the clever things done by the sagacious men who guide the destinies of the Southern States, this is perhaps the cleverest. Next to being able to lend, the finest thing in the world is certainly being able to borrow, and this feat they are now performing with signal success. The Confederate Government have introduced a new feature into their transactions. The Moorish loan, concluded some twelve months ago, provided that a certain proportion of the regular custom house revenue should be set apart for reimbursing the lenders; and the Egyptian loan was entered into on a somewhat similar understanding; but the present is, we believe, the first occasion on which a foreign Government has proposed to place in the hands of its creditors a real, tangible, commercial security—a security on whose value every man can form his own opinion with certainty and distinctness.

It seems to us that the change is a decided improvement, and this feeling is evidently shared by those who are offering to lend twelve millions sterling to a people who only ask for three. Strange as it may be thought at first sight, this new nation, who have not naval strength enough to keep open one single port for the purposes of trade, bids fair to achieve one of the greatest financial successes in borrowing that has happened in the memory of man; a success which will go far to resussitate their slightly-shaken dogma that Cotton is King, for cotton is the magician whose wand has conjured up these millions of sovereigns. Some fifteen years ago, when Russia was seeking a loan in London, Mr. Cobden held meetings, at which he demonstrated the unsoundness of Russian finance, and promised to crumple up the Russian Empire like a sheet of cap paper. Yet Russia succeeded in borrowing every rouble she applied for, and the public, heedless of Mr. Cobden's Cassandra-like warning, were so eager to become her creditors that they tumbled up stairs and fell over one another in heaps in the room where the applications for allotmen twere received.

When the Emperor Napoleon, at the period of the Crimean war, proposed to borrow direct from his people, great and small, his people offered him two or three times as much as he required; and the Emperor, for the double purpose of showing his gratitude and rewarding their patriotism, borrowed the whole sum tendered. But Russia and France were strong, independent empires; no blockade impeded their mercantile operations; no ruinous civil war was desolating their provinces. It was reserved for the Government of the Confederate States to find a way out of financial difficulties, under circumstances of adversity, such as few nations have labored under. We believe this way has been found, accompanied by security to lenders, such as no lenders have before enjoyed.

Capitalists are no doubt the most realistic of mankind, yet we are romantic enough to believe that Exeter Hall would subscribe with much less avidity to a Confederate loan than to a fund for enabling Garibaldi to revolutionize Rome and blow up St. Peter's, even supposing the security and interest were not quite the same in each case. We are inclined to think it would require two or three per cent. extra to carry the day against the Italian General, and in the present case we cannot help fancying that political feelings, or convictions, have operated freely. We do not believe that a Federal loan on the security of pork or corn would have the same success.—The pocket is considered, by unthinking persons, an entirely neutral organ, incapable of being affected by love or hatred. This is a great mistake; the pocket is quite amenable to conscientious sensibility. No wealthy Englishman or Frenchman would or could subscribe to a loan for suppressing the Polish revolution, not even at 20 per cent., with security over the Uralian gold mines; and if this be true in a negative sense, there is no absurdity in believing it equally true in a positive sense. Hence we look upon the present transaction as no less a political than a financial triumph for the Confederate States.

It is true that the comparatively small sum of three millions will not provide them with a navy, it will not pay their enormous armies, nor supply them with cash sufficient to establish a basis for their currency; moreover, if the supplies to be purchased with this money are to be introduced into the country by the medium of running the blockade, the means are perilous, and the success of the scheme doubtful. We believe, however, that something more certain and less hazardous is intended. In the first place, it is undeniable that a great financial success gives a moral strength and position to the nation which achieves it; such a practical proof of the confidence of Europe in their cause is a mighty encouragement, and it must further be observed that the security for this loan is of necessity based on the loyal execution of the engagement entered into.

Those who are prepared to lend their money to the Southern States must feel convinced that the pledge undertaken will be faithfully performed, of setting aside certain property for the liquidation of this debt. The cheerful co-operation of the planters in handing over their cotton for the purposes of a struggling Government must be assumed. It is so far a question of good faith. That good faith will be observed, seems to be implicitely believed. The power of the Southern Government to protect such an amount of property is another element in the calculation, and the sword of Lee must endorse the word of Davis. The cotton shut up in the South must, at the moderate price of 6d. per pound, be worth fully forty millions sterling; as we know the covetous energy of Butler was entirely unable to reach more than a very insignificant portion of it. It is said, indeed, that the severity of that hero towards the inhabitants of New Orleans was caused in part by this disappointment.

There is another point of view in which, as Englishmen—or, rather, as Europeans—we may regard this question. By granting this loan, we are furnishing ourselves with three millions worth of cotton at less than the ordinary price. One great danger awaiting us in the future was, that so soon as the cotton ports were opened, we might be compelled to pay, within a brief period, for three or four millions of bales of cotton, at a price which would inevitably be exaggerated by a considerable export duty.—From this export duty, the subscribers to the loan are guaranteed, and the prospects of our money market are proportionately improved. Commercial men who have paid attention to the subject, will not have failed to remark the trade which is springing up between Liverpool and the Mexican port of Matamoras. That town is only separated by a river from the Texan town of Brownsville, and though a long land carriage is in extensive operation, the route seems pretty sure and safe into the heart of the Confederate territory. It becomes merely a question of money. In all probability, not one sovereign will leave those shores in consequence of this loan; the whole sum will be invested in the stores so much needed by the inhabitants of the land of Dixie, and the manufacture of these articles will give wages and comfort, both present and prospective, to many an English laborer. To those, therefore, who object that the success of this loan will lead to further similar transactions, we simply reply that, for the good of this country, we hope there may be several more Confederate loans brought out on similar security, and with similar success.

Lord Lyons' Letter to Lord Russell on United States' Politics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1862.

MY LORD: In his dispatches of the 17th, and of the 24th ult., and of the 7th inst., Mr. Stewart reported to your lordship the results of the elections for members of Congress and State officers, which have recently taken place in several of the most important States of the Union. Without repeating the details, it will be sufficient for me to observe that the success of the Democratic or (as it now styles itself) the conservative party, has been so great as to manifest a change in public feeling, among the most rapid and the most complete that has ever been witnessed, even in this country.

On my arrival at New York on the 8th instant, I found the conservative leaders exulting in the crowning success achieved by the party in that State. They appeared to rejoice above all, in the conviction that personal liberty and free speech had been secured for the principal State of the Union. They believed that the Government must at once desist from exercising in the State of New York the extraordinary (and as they regarded them) illegal and unconstitutional powers which it had assumed. They were confident that at all events after the 1st of January next, on which day the newly elected Governor would come into office, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus could not be practically maintained. They seemed to be persuaded that the result of the elections would be accepted by the President as a declaration of the will of the people; that he would increase the moderate and conservative element in the Cabinet; that he would seek to terminate the war, not to push it to extremity; that he would endeavor to effect a reconciliation with the people of the South, and renounce the idea of subjugating or extirminating them.

On the following morning, however, intelligence arrived from Washington which dashed the rising hopes of the conservatives. It was announced that Gen. McClellan had been dismissed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to repair to his home; that he had, in fact, been removed altogether from active service. The General had been regarded as the representative of the conservative principles in the army. Support of him had been made one of the articles of the conservative electoral programme. But dismissal of him was taken as a sign that the President had thrown himself entirely into the arms of the extreme radical party, and that the attempt to carry out the policy of that party would be persisted in. The irritation of the conservatives at New York was certainly very great; it seemed, however, to be not unmixed with consternation and despondency.

Several of the leaders of the Democratic party sought interviews with me both before and after the arrival of the intelligence of Gen. McClellan's dismissal. The subject uppermost in their minds while they were speaking to me was naturally that of foreign mediation between the North and South.—Many of them seemed to think that this mediation must come at last; but they appeared to be very much afraid of its coming too soon. It was evident that they apprehended that a premature proposal would afford the radical party a means of reviving the violent war spirit, and of thus defeating the peaceful plans of the conservatives.—They appeared to regard the present moment as peculiarly unfavorable, and, indeed, to hold that it would be essential to the success of any proposal from abroad that it should be deferred until the control of the executive Government should be in the hands of the conservative party.

I gave no opinion on the subject. I was asked whether or no, I myself thought foreign intervention probable or advisable; but I listened with attention to the accounts given me of the plans and hopes of the conservative party. At the bottom I thought I perceived a desire to put an end to the war, even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether; but it was plain that it was not thought prudent to avow this desire. Indeed, some hints of it dropped before the elections were so ill received that a strong declaration in the contrary sense was deemed necessary by the Democratic leaders.

At the present moment, therefore, the chief of the conservative party call loudly for a more vigorous prosecution of the war and reproach the Government with slackness as well as with want of success in its military measures. But they repudiate all idea of interfering with the institutions of the Southern people, or of waging a war of subjugation or extermination. They maintain that the object of the military operations should be to place the North in a position to demand an armistice with honor and with effect. The armistice should (they hold) be followed by a convention, in which such changes of the constitution should be proposed as would give the South ample security on the subject of its slave property, and would enable the North and the South to re-unite and to live together in peace and harmony. The conservatives profess to think that the South might be induced to take part in such a convention, and that a restoration of the Union would be the result. The more sagacious members of the party must, however, look upon the proposal of a convention merely as a last experiment to test the possibility of re-union. They are no doubt, well aware that the more probable consequence of an armstice would be the establishment of Southern independence; but they perceive that if the South is utterly alienated that no possible concessions will induce it to return voluntarily to the Union, it is wiser to agree to a separation than to prosecute a cruel and hopeless war.

It is with reference to such an armistice as they desire to attain that the leaders of the conservative party regard the question of foreign mediation. They think that the offer of mediation, if made to a radical administration, would be rejected, that, if made at an unpropitious moment, it might increase the virulence with which the war is prosecuted. If their own party were in power, or virtually controlled the administration, they would rather, if possible, obtain an armstice, without the aid of foreign Governments; but they would be disposed to accept an offer of mediation if it appeared to be the only means of putting a stop to hostilities. They would desire that the offer should come from the great powers of Europe conjointly, and in particular that as little prominence as possible should be given to Great Britain.

At Washington, I have had fewer opportunies than I had at New York of ascertaining the present views of the chiefs of the political parties. At the interview which I had with Mr. Seward, the day after my arrival, he showed no disposition to enter upon political matters. He did not appear to expect or to desire to receive from me any special communication from her Majesty's Government. The President, when I waited upon him, talked to me only on ordinary topics. I, for my part, gladly shunned all allusion to foreign intervention, my principal object being to avoid saying anything which might embarrass me in carrying out any instructions on the subject which I may receive from your lordship.

All things considered, my own opinion certainly is that the present moment is not a favorable one for making an offer of mediation. It might embarrass the peace party, and even oblige them, in order to maintain their popularity, to make some public declaration against it, and this might make it difficult for them to accept a similar one at a more propitious time. It would in all probability be rejected by the President, who appears to have thrown himself into the arms of the extreme radical party. The views of that party are clear and definite. They declare that there is no hope of reconciliation with the Southern people; that the war must be pursued, *per fas aut nefas*, until the disloyal men of the South are ruined and subjugated, if not exterminated; that not an inch of the old territory of the republic must be given up; that foreign intervention, in any shape, must be rejected and resented. This party would desire to turn an offer of mediation to account, for the purpose of inflaming the war spirit and producing a reaction against the conservatives.

It is probable, too, that the Government would urge, in answer to an offer of mediation, that it has by no means abandoned the hope of putting down the rebellion within a reasonable time; that, at all events, this is not a moment at which it can reasonably be called upon to put a stop to hostilities. It would observe that the armies of the United States are every where advancing, and that expeditions are prepared against Texas, as well as against Charleston, Mobile, and other points on the coast. It would point out that it had equipped a considerable number of war vessels, ironclad, as well as others, at a vast expense; that the season had just arrived when the autumn rains would render the rivers navigable by armed vessels, and when the Southern coast would be free from epidemic disease. It might even represent an advance of the Army of the Potomac to Richmond as a probable event. The experience of the past is certainly not calculated to inspire any great confidence in the results of these warlike preparations; but the political interest of the party now in power render a continuance of the war a necessity to it. Its only chance of regaining its lost popularity lies in successful military operations. Unless it can obtain a much higher place in public estimation than it now occupies, but only will its tenure of power become extremely precarious, but some of its leading members may be called to a severe account for their extra legal proceedings.

During the session of Congress, which begins next month, the present administration has indeed reason to expect an uncompromising support from a majority of both houses of Congress. But on the 4th of March next the existing House of Representatives is disolved by the terms of the Constitution, and at the same time several of the present Senators go out of office. The majority of the members chosen at the recent elections for the new House of Representatives are of the Democratic or Conservative party, and in some States Senators of that party will be returned in the room of those whose term of office expires next March. The new Congress is in fact likely to be hostile to the administration and to the radical party; and although it will not, in the ordinary course of things, assemble until the last month of next year the President will hardly be able to persist in his present policy and in his assumption of extraordinary powers, unless he can, in virtue of military success, obtain a reputation with the people which will sustain him in a contest with the Legislature.

It would seem, then, to be vain to make an offer of mediation to the present Government in their present mood, with any notion that it would be accepted. A change of mood may, however, take place after the 4th of March, if no great military successes occur in the interval. Such a change may possibly be produced sooner by military reverses. A proposal, however, to mediate, made under present circumstances, by three or more of the great powers of Europe conjointly, might not produce any great inconvenience.

It is, indeed, urged by some people that mediation should be offered, not so much with a view to its being accepted, as to its clearing the way for a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. And, indeed, if it were determined that the time had come for recognizing that Confederacy, no doubt an offer of mediation would be a suitable preliminary. But I do not clearly understand what advantage is expected to result from a simple recognition of the Southern Government; and I presume that the European powers do not contemplate breaking up the blockade by force of arms, or engaging in hostilities with the United States in support of the independence of the South.

I have, indeed, heard it maintained that Great Britain should recognize the Independence of the South as soon as possible, with a view to impede the success of the efforts of the conservative party to reconstruct the Union. The advocates of this opinion consider a re-union as a probable event, and apprehend that the first result of it would be that the combined forces of the North and the South would be let loose upon Canada. I certainly do not at present share these apprehensions. All hope of the reconstruction of the Union appears to be fading away even from the minds of those who most ardently desire it.—But if the reconstruction be still possible, I do not think that we need conclude that it would lead to an invasion of Canada, or to any consequences injurious to Great Britain. At any rate, dangers of this kind are remote. The immediate and obvious interest of Great Britain, as well as the rest of Europe, is that peace and prosperity should be restored to this country as soon as possible. The point chiefly worthy of consideration appears to be whether separation or re-union be more likely to effect this object. I have, &c.

LYONS.

Correspondence of the Southern Confederacy.

TULLAHOMA, Tenn., April 23, 1863.

Perhaps it would be well to trace again the position of the front of the Army of Tennessee. Look at your map. Our right rests at McMinnville and the line extends thence westward by Manchester, Wartrace and Shelbyville to Columbia. It forms the arc of a large circle, curving slightly towards the South, while the rear extends as far South as Estell Springs. Our right flank is protected by Elk Creek, "Caney Fork," with its numerous tributaries, the abrupt peaks of the Cumberland Mountains and several thousand dashing, dauntless cavaliers under the chivalric, impetuous John Morgan. Our left is sheltered by Duck River and by the bravery and vigilance of Gen. Van Dorn and his devoted followers.

The Yankees are exhibiting a deal of impertinent impudence. On the 21st they made a foray upon the cars coming into Tullahoma from McMinnville. They captured and burned the train. The few soldiers who were in the cars made their escape by flight. Gen. Breckinridge was ordered out to welcome the plunderers and they speedily declined a reception and returned to their strongholds.

Perhaps there never was an army of the size of this in better fighting condition. It has health, food, clothing, good spirits and glowing enthusiasm. It is remarkably orderly and obedient. Gen. Bragg most certainly deserves the approval of all Southerners for the manner in which he has organized and disciplined this woudrous mass of soldiery, out of such unskilled material. One word from him would move the entire grand army with the order and regularity of a wonder working machine.

RELEASED CITIZENS DISCHARGED FROM ANY OBLIGATION.—In answer to certain inquiries, addressed to him by Hon. W. H. N. Smith, N. C., Commissioner Ould has given the following information:

RICHMOND, April 1st, 1863.

All citizens heretofore arrested by Federal authority and released upon parole, whether that parole was to return to Federal lines to procure the release of any other person, or for any other purpose, or with any sort of obligation, have been declared by the express agreement of the Federal Agent of Exchange released from said parole or any obligation therein named.

R. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

CONFEDERATE NOTES FUNDED.—The amount deposited in Lynchburg, Va., up the 22d instant, was $1,700,000.

In Montgomery it amounted to	$8,000,000
In Augusta, Ga.	2,500,000
In Atlanta, Ga.	1,284,000
In Columbia, S. C.	6,049,000
In Petersburg, Va.	3,000,000

The Federal Raid in Mississippi.

We are indebted to Captain Brown, of the Pioneer Express, for the following particulars of the Federal raid in East Mississippi:

Reports were brought to Okalona on Sunday, 18th inst., that the Yankees were approaching by way of Pontotoc, said to be 12,00 strong—all picked cavalry. Cols. Bartow and Ingo had a skirmish with them on Saturday afternoon, not far from Chesterville and Birmingham, and checked them immediately, posting a courier to Okalona for reinforcements, stating that he (Colonel Bartow) would hold them in check until help came.

His loss in the fight was said to be 81 killed, wounded and missing.

Bartow and his men have gloriously redeemed themselves in the little fight. But it is said the militia behaved very badly.—They broke and ran after the second fire, leaving Bartow and Ingo to bear the brunt.

On Tuesday another party of Federals, about 400 came suddenly on Okalona. They came in between Bartow's command and the 2d Alabama cavalry, who were out west of Okalona hunting for them.

The brave boys had passed through Okalona on Monday, but were poorly armed. Nearly all had sabres, and their pistols and shot guns were so divided that nearly every man had something to shoot with. They number 960 men, but not more than four hundred could go out after the Yankees.—Our men also had a battery 8 miles east of Okalona, but for lack of horses could not move it with the cavalry. On Monday the Yankees arrived in Houston, Chickasaw co., and captured the treasury, $10,000, among which was said to be four thousand dollars in Gold.

They captured and paroled a number of citizens who come under our conscript laws. This they have done all the way down—They destroyed all the records of the county, and, their depredations were conducted in their usual brutal manner. While at Okalona they captured a Mr. Smith, who is section master on the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road, and a German named Charley, who attends the tank. They threatened to burn the depot house and tank, but Charley told them if they destroyed the road there that he and Smith would have to go into the army to make a living, but by saving the houses and roads the Yanks would have two men less to fight. After this kind of reasoning the Yanks thought best to let the road and wires alone, the operator, Mr Walker, having just made his escape with the instruments.

They also made feints on West Point, Artesia, and came within two miles of Macon. They threatened several other points on the road down, but did not come quite to them. The manner in which this raid has been conducted proves that the Yanks are greatly improving in the art of Raiding; for they would send out small parties with big stories and threaten points on the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road while their main body was striking a bee line for the Southern road, thus drawing our forces up the road and away from the real point of attack.

They struck the Southern road at Newton, about 7 o'clock Friday morning. They arrested the agent there but he managed to have his son run down the road to warn the trains from Meridian of their danger in time to save them, though they caught a freight and construction train, burnt the depot, a large amount of sugar and molasses and other stores; and damaged the road for three miles by burning the little trestle works, the largest being about 70 feet in length. The damage to the road does not amount to near as much as was first thought. They then moved towards Enterprise.—Keeping their main body back, they sent 78 men into the town to demand its surrender, and give the Mayor one hour, and during that hour they made their escape; for Gen. Loring was after them from Meridian, with two regiments of Gen. Buckner's pets, the 3d and 7th Kentucky, and the 12th Louisiana.

Gen. Loring started with his men on foot, having heard that the Yankees were in line of battle about seven miles from Enterprise, but after double-quicking that distance the Feds. were *non est*, and the boys came back quite put out, because they could not catch the scoundrels.

This alarming body of cavalry while at Newton were numbered, and they had 1000 men all told and 4 light pieces of artillery. But they were well mounted, and armed as only Yankees are, and help themselves to fresh horses wherever they can find them.

But now a question arises, how are they going to get out? The last heard from them they were about 20 miles from Enterprise, going West. It does seem that they ought to be caught. There was no necessity for the great alarm which prevailed; for surely these Yankees have got themselves in a predicament in which they are very liable to lose all the glory they have won in the bold raid, if the game is only played right at them.

There is no use in the people of Mobile being alarmed, for the telegraph and rail road is in operation yet to Okalona.—*Mobile Tribune.*

The Yankee Raid on McMinnville.

We have conversed with a gentleman just from McMinnville. He represents the outrages of the enemy in that quarter as surpassing any yet perpetrated in Middle Tennessee. His account is substantially as follows:

The enemy appeared on the Northwest side of the town at noon on Monday. Tidings of his approach had been brought in an hour or two before, allowing the stray cavalrymen, convalescent soldiers and others a chance of escape. There was a company of Provost guardsmen present, who made a stand against the first advance for the purpose of giving our wagons, *et cetera* a fair start. After a brisk skirmish of half an hour, overpowering numbers forced this handful of men to disperse. Some escaped and others were captured. There being no further obstacle the Federals at once proceeded to the public square. They were mostly mounted infantry, estimated at between 6 and 10 thousand in number.

Their first business was the destruction of the large cotton factory, near the rail road bridge. It is one of the most extensive, and has been also one of the most useful in the South. It was completely destroyed. They then burnt the depot buildings, and adjoining houses, and the bridges across Barren Ford. It is also reported that they burnt the court house, but of this our informant could not speak with precision, as he was unable to reach the public square. It was also reported that two citizens of the town had been shot

Gen. John Morgan was in the town at the time, and only succeeded in making his escape with his wife, by a hair's breadth. He left on an ambulance (himself mounted) on the Sparta road. We are happy to announce that he reached Sparta that night in safety. Ellsworth ("Lightning,") his famous telegraphic operator, who had his leg broken some time ago, was captured.

Who is to blame for this ugly business? Here is a cavalry dash upon one of our chief frontier towns, its possession and the destruction of large and useful property—the raid is even extended as far as Hillsboro, passing almost under the guns of Manchester and right under the nose of the military thereof—and yet not a shot is fired and the vandals escape with glory, trophies and all! Who is to blame for it? It certainly is one among the least commendable circumstances, which have occurred in Middle Tennessee.—*Rebel, 28th.*

THE Mobile Advertiser publishes a note from Judge E. S. Dargan, stating that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

The Confederate Fleet in England.

The London correspondent of the N. York Times, under date of March 28th, 1863, writes as follows:

A whole fleet is preparing as rapidly as possible, ostensibly for the Emperor of China. Every body knows they are intended to open the Confederate ports. Everybody knows the Confederate loan was raised to purchase their outfit. This was the reason why eighteen millions—nearly $100,000,000, was subscribed, when only $15,000,000 was wanted. This was the reason why the stock went up to par and to 5 per cent. premium, though taken at 80 and put on the market at 90.

The simple truth of the matter is, that with the active sympathy of the upper classes, and the "neutrality" of the Government, a strong party of English capitalists, cotton speculators, ship builders and merchants, have taken up the cause of the South in earnest, and mean to put it through. They have embarked their millions, and do not mean to lose them. The Government cannot interfere to prevent it, and has no disposition to do so. As Lord Palmerston said last night, if they attempted to amend the law, they might make it worse. The Government will be neutral. It may even pass over the seizure of the Peterhoff by Captain Wilkes. They will let the North buy all the "hardware" in Birmingham. But they neither can nor will prevent the departure of the 14 steamers which Mr. Bright says are fitting out for the Confederate Government. England, as a government, is not at war with you, but English capitalists and manufacturers are, and I do not see how it is to be helped.

The interest, you must grant, is a very strong one. Look at the millions of capital rusting away in Lancashire; look at the great cotton manufacturing interest which has encircled the world; at the closed cotton ports, the dragging war which shows no sign of a termination, the starving populations, already beginning to break out into riot and disorder.

You talk of war. They ask nothing better. The more you threaten, the less likely they will be to interfere with their projects. A war, they think, would soon settle the matter. You will take Canada. Well, it was but the other day that Mr. Gladstone was for getting rid of that troublesome province on any terms. You will send out privateers. If you do, your ports will be blockaded and all others closed against them, so that privateering will not be profitable. Ships will go armed with Armstrong guns, or be guarded by men-of-war steamers. That is the way Englishmen feel. They are growing s irritated and disgusted with the war, that they are ready for anything that will put an end to it.

The efforts of the emancipationists have not changed the feelings of the upper classes at all. If abolition was ever a favorite idea of aristocracy, it is so no longer. It is consigned to the oblivion of the lower millions. The Times openly defends slavery. The other higher class papers apologise for it. Mr. Bright is still the brave and eloquent champion of the North, but he finds very little sympathy in or out of Parliament, except among the working men, who are in earnest in the cause of free labor—all the more earnest because they are oppressed and degraded as freemen are no where else in the world. Mr. Bright made a most eloquent speech in favor of the National Government, a few nights ago, to a Trades' Union Meeting, at St. James Hall. It was well meant, but very useless. The Times is not far from right when it asserts that the whole public of England—meaning the voting and income tax paying public—all but a few disappointed Republicans, hope for the success of the South.

Lord Hartingdon, in an election speech this week, stated the whole case. He had just come from America, where he had traveled in both sections, and he was out and out Southern, and declared that no Union could be restored, nor could the South be conquered.—This opinion was never so firm as at this moment. Is it strange that strong efforts should be made to hasten a result in which faith is so general?

If the statements publicly made, and apparently based on good authority, are to be believed, the Confederates, within a month, will have at sea one of the most formidable fleets that ever steamed out upon the Atlantic. The steamers now preparing will be as fleet, as strong and as powerful as British machinists can make them. You have not begun to fortify the Northern ports a day too soon. I cannot tell when the blow will fall; I only know that the Confederates here are in radiant jubilation. They care nothing about Vicksburg or Charleston. They expect to go home in "ninety days." They care nothing for the new Union movement in the North. They care not for recognition. The money market has recognized them—that is enough. If cotton is not king, it is at least a hard subject, and has given them a loan of $15,000,000 with the offer of six times as much. That is glory enough.

The United States and England.

The seizure of the British steamship Peterhoff by Admiral Wilkes has caused quite a muss between John Bull and Brother Jonathan. The New York Herald thinks it sees a speck of war in the sky, and believes it to be the duty of Lincoln to call the new Congress together in extra session to devise measures for meeting the crisis. The Herald says:

Meantime, as the language of Lord Palmerston is of a very unaccommodating, not to say of a menacing nature—language in which he warns us that we are playing "a dangerous game" with England, which "has a great tendency to endanger the friendly relations existing between the two countries," and that he hopes that it will not be carried further—it is the duty of the President to call the new Congress together, in extra session, to consider what measure ought to be adopted in the event of a collision with Great Britain. The Prime Minister only insinuates a threat but ostentatiously refuses, without being asked, to consent to such alteration in the neutrality laws as would render them effective, though he admits that, interpreted literally, they are wholly impotent. The tone of the speech of the Solicitor General was equally combative, and a violent tirade was made by Mr. Fitzgerald touching the capture, by Admiral Wilkes, of the British steamship Peterhoff on a lawful voyage to Matamoras, which the speaker regards as a second Trent affair. The London press, too, are fierce on the subject. The Shipping Gazette urges that, as a portion of the cargo was French property, the Emperor ought to unite with the English Government to "compel a respect for neutral rights." The London Times states that the law officers of the crown had declared the seizure illegal, and that the West India squadron would be ordered forthwith to protect the trade with Mexico from a repetition of a similar proceeding; and that meantime a demand would be made for the surrender of the Peterhoff, which will be probably complied with on the part of the American Government with as much promptitude as was exhibited in the Trent affair. There is thus danger ahead; and a bright look out ought to be kept for breakers. Let the National Legislature be convened as soon as possible.

THE advices which reach us from Suffolk are not of a character to afford any very intelligible idea of the position of affairs there. It is stated that our forces still maintain the position occupied by them last week. The pickets of the two armies are within a few hundred yards of each other, and the position of Keeling's farm, at which Stribbling's battery was captured on Sunday night, has been re-occupied by our forces. The occupation of this point renders the river unnavigable by the enemy's boats, and it is said it will be held at all hazards.—*Richmond Dispatch, 25th.*

From the Petersburg Express of the 22d.

From Suffolk.

The train from Ivor yesterday, brought nothing of interest from Suffolk or vicinity. So far as could be ascertained, the *status* of affairs was about the same as at previous accounts.

The flag of truce boat to City Point, brought among other paroled prisoners, 116 men, who, with a battery of five guns, were captured at Keeling's Farm, on the Nansemond river, Sunday night last. From one of these, Sergeant D. Murray Mason, of Stribling's Battery, we learn some of the particulars of their capture. They were ordered to the locality named on Thursday night, and having placed their guns in position, annoyed the enemy's gunboats and transports very much during Friday, Saturday and Sunday. One of the Federal gunboats was certainly sunk by this battery, and others seriously disabled.

Sunday night, soon after dark, they were suddenly startled by a loud cheer in their rear, and soon perceived that three Yankee regiments (the 94th New York, 9th Connecticut and another from New Jersey) had, by a circuitous march on the south side of the river, crossed the stream in transports some distance below them, and thus come up in their rear. The nearest support was a brigade at least two miles distant, but they gallantly stood their ground, and gave the enemy fight, killing and wounding, as was subsequently ascertained, some thirty or forty of the invaders.—We lost one man killed, and had some four or five wounded. Capt. Stribling stood his ground firmly, and only surrendered after he had discharged every barrel of a pair of five shooters.

We lost three twelve-pounder Napoleon field pieces, and two 24 pound brass howitzers; the latter were captured by us at Harper's Ferry. We lost no horses or harness; these having been left behind when we occupied the position on the river.

There were but fifty-five of Captain Stribling's command present. The other prisoners were attached to two companies of the 44th Alabama regiment. We understand that Major Boggs, Gen. Longstreet's Chief of Artillery, protested against occupying the position, as it was too much exposed; but his remonstrances were of no avail.

The prisoners were conveyed across the river immediately, and by a circuitous route through marshy flats and swamps, marched to Suffolk, where they were confined in the jail until Monday night, when they were paroled and taken to Norfolk by rail. They were then placed on a transport and carried to Hampton Roads. Here they remained at anchor until Thursday, when they proceeded up James river to within thirty miles of City Point. Here they anchored for the night, and resumed their journey at an early hour yesterday morning, reaching City Point about 9 A. M. At the mouth of James river they saw two iron-clads and a large war frigate at anchor.

In marching through the streets of Suffolk Monday evening at twilight, they were strongly guarded. An elderly lady made her appearance at a front window as they passed, and encouraged them with the remark, "God bless you, my brave boys." She was ordered by a Yankee officer to hold her tongue and close the door. Further on, a piazza was crowded with young ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs and flats most enthusiastically. The prisoners responded with a wild cheer which resounded throughout the town. A Yankee officer rode up and commanded the young ladies to desist from their rebel demonstrations, but nothing daunted, they waved their handkerchiefs all the more, and the Confederates cheered louder and louder. The ladies of Suffolk, our boys think, are overpowered, but not subdued.

All the commissioned officers captured, have been confined in Fortress Monroe. Those attached to the Battery captured, are Captain Stribling, and Lieutenants W. C. Marshall, Milton M. Rogers and T. Marshall Archer, all of Fauquier county, Va. The names of the commissioned officers of the two Alabama companies captured, our informant was unable to learn.

The jail at Suffolk is filled with political prisoners and refractory Yankee soldiers.—Among the former are the Messrs. Kelly, Dr. Ed. Phillips, Dr. Tynes and son, and Captain Cohoun, all of Nansemond county. There are several Carolinians from the counties of Gates and Camden, also confined there. These were captured by Spear's cavalry, while innocently riding along the roads.

Corcoran's command, made up of Irish and blue-bellied Yankees, declare that they are for prosecuting this war for fifty years, if so long a time be necessary, for the suppression of this rebellion. The soldiers from New Jersey say, that they will under no circumstances remain longer than the 1st of May, at which time their term of enlistment expires. They are for letting the South go.

Our prisoners say they were kindly treated by the enemy, and fed on the best that their Commissary could afford.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register and Advertiser.

JACKSON, April 22, 1863.

A short visit to Vicksburg has enabled me to witness a few incidents, which may be interesting to your readers.

A casemated battery of two guns is plainly visible to the naked eye, apparently a little less than half way between our bank of the Mississippi and the Yankee fleet. The reliefs can easily be distinguished entering and returning; and it is surprising how even Yankee ingenuity could have concealed their operations from the vigilance of our look outs, and completed, undisturbed, such a formidable and extensive work. Thus far they have directed their attention exclusively to the ten inch columbiad in Major Ogden's battery, and to the rail road depot. On the 19th instant, one of their thirty pounder Parrotts threw a shell which struck the gun carriage of the columbiad, against which Lieut. Henderson was leaning, passed within two inches of that officer's head, tore off a portion of the carriage, and buried itself in the ground. Two more of the missiles fell the same day within three feet of the first one. The depot has been pierced several times, but thus far no damage to life or limb has happened, though the escapes have been narrow enough to deprive one of that feeling of security which it is so comfortable to enjoy.

Preparations have been made to open upon these enterprising gentlemen as soon as they may think proper to set the example, and every confidence is felt that they will be shelled out and made to skedaddle in less than an hour's firing.

Our pickets cross over in skiffs, and are relieved every twenty-four hours. It looks very hazardous for a few score of men to venture in crazy skiffs across the broad, swift current of the Mississippi, to a shore where they don't know how many Yankees are quietly waiting to gobble them up; for an ambuscade could easily be made in the swampy undergrowth of the peninsula by any number of the blue hearted rascals.

There was an attempt on the night of the 19th at something of this sort, but our boys of the 27th Louisiana turned the tables on them, pursued them into the deep water of the swamp, and killed six or seven, the Yankees not returning a shot.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.—It is said by blockade runners, that the miserable system of Yankee espionage gets more rigid and intolerable in Baltimore every day. Spies and Yankee hirelings dog the steps of all suspected persons, male and female, and whole families are being expatriated. At Washington there is said to be great uneasiness; and a feverish anxiety marks the conduct of nearly all the Abolition officials. Pickets are doubled along the Potomac, the streets are kept guarded, the whole city is under a rigid system of military surveillance, and everything goes to show that Abraham fears somebody will be "hurt" yet.