Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS:

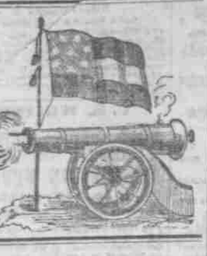
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 30.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION.....6 488

SUNDAY CIRCULATION.....8 500



Southern Rights Ticket.

SEPARATION.

REPRESENTATION.

ELECTION ON THE 8TH OF JUNE.

THE FOOT-PRINTS OF A FUGITIVE TRAITOR.

On Monday night last the redoubtable ERNULPHUS-LINCOLN's man Friday—made his appearance at Louisville. His mission was of course to enlighten the citizens of that place, and give them some slight information of political affairs in the section from which he had so recently fled to escape the demolishing clubs of popular indignation. He essayed this end through the medium of a speech, the tone and tenor of which bears the infallible sar-marks of poor ERNULPHUS. Had it been decent or dignified—untainted with the sentiments of a traitor or the vocabulary of a vulgarian, we should have paused to consider its doubtful authenticity. But all these features illumine every word and give color to every line in their accustomed proportions. We could have pronounced it the work of this veritable Hessian had we found it as a waif upon the wave.

He thinks that Kentucky, in bowing her neck meekly to receive the yoke of LINCOLN, "presents a sublime spectacle"—and "pledge still to the ark of the covenant that heavy is its bosom the blessings of the people."

"The revolution," he says, "which now disgraces the country is the most unnatural and damnable that ever sullied the pages of history." This very suitable and loyal sentiment leaves but little doubt as to what would have been EPHRENOR'S position on "pending issue," in the dark days of the American revolution. It is impossible that he could have fought against the benign principles enunciated in '76 by the British crown, and have served a heresy so utterly untenable as that a people are entitled to the right of self government. No, not he!

Rethinks that the southern people have destroyed the happiness and prosperity of thirty millions of people, and sacrificed "the commerce, trade and everything belonging to a great country." They have done that very thing in Yankeedom, but not the whole country, and intend hereafter to look to the "happiness and prosperity" of themselves.

Becoming somewhat inclined to indulge in prophecy, he declares "the Union is not dissolved, nor will it be dissolved in the lifetime of the youngest child now living." There is nothing original about this valediction, inasmuch as Messrs. SEWARD and LINCOLN have tried their reputation upon it some weeks before ERNULPHUS. It is only an indication to show that the ad scholar in the school of Black-Republicanism is not slow to outpower the professed ideas of his preceptors. His rapid proficiency in this department of political science is still further shown by his declared opinion that the gulf between the rich man in hell and LAZARUS is not greater than that between himself and the secessionists. His contempt for a man who refuses to support the LINCOLN government unconditionally, is absolutely profound, and known no bounds. He "cannot like these wishy-washy, time-serving men," for they are "like the kitten that creeps up to the hot jam"—they are "cook-back dissimulers," and if you trust them you will get cheated.

Tennessee—in our State—incurs the miscreant's most indignant wrath. He advises his countrymen thereon, "if they would know what disunion is, go to Tennessee, and see the anarchy and despotism that prevail there; life imperiled, free speech dealed, and a State governed by a mob." The legislature, he thinks, assumed "despotic power" and "waded through perjury" in allowing the people to vote on the ordinance of separation. The people will, of course, remember the libel upon their State and their representatives—the infamy of which consists chiefly in the fact of its being uttered by an unblushing traitor—and they will make out to an author the obloquy which his debased ambition so lustily covets.

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So much for JUDAS ISCARIOT ERNULPHUS.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

We have before us, says the Atlanta *Confederacy*, a letter written by a successful house in Charleston to one of our prominent merchants in this city, from which we make the following extracts:

"As soon as the steamers are able to run between this port and Europe, we will import direct; and as we have every facility for direct importation, having bought largely in London the past ten years, and having agents in Paris and Germany, we think we shall be able to make arrangements to import for the southern trade at low rates.

"The North having made war upon us, crews a forever any chance of *recross* nation. In the hope that it may never take place, southern merchants must import direct, to avoid paying duties twice.

"When we call to mind that the South has $250,000,000 surplus products for export—the bulk of which the foreign world wants and must have, surely every branch of business must receive new impulses; and all classes, both producers and dealers, make large profits."

THE SPIRIT OF THE VOLUNTEER STATES.

Tennessee, though lingering a little in the rear of her southern sisters, has proven herself "sentry of the foeman's steel," when the contest has changed from the ballot to the cartridge box. Our latest advices from Nashville give us reason to believe that the fifty-five thousand volunteers called for a few weeks since, have all reported themselves ready and willing for the "wolf chase." As many more can be obtained when needed. There are three counties, besides Shelby and Davidson, that have each furnished a full regiment—Henry, Gibson and Rutherford. An examination of the election returns from these counties shows this to be in the proportion of one *out of every three* men capable of voting. Henry and Gibson are both in ERNULPHUS's district.

THE BATTLE AT HAMPTON CONFIRMED.

We give the following special telegrams from the Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday last, confirming the news of the engagement at Hampton, Va., on the 26th inst. The particulars seem to be given in such detail as to impress it with the appearance of truth:

NORFOLK, May 26.—There was fighting at Hampton this morning with muskets. The bridge between Hampton and Old Point was burnt last night.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NORFOLK, May 26.—Hampton was occupied by federal troops last night. They landed in boats, the bridge having been burnt. Firing was heard from 2 o'clock till 10 this morning. It is reported that the federal troops were repulsed with a heavy loss, and retired to Old Point.

Col. Augustin is at Col. De Rosey's regiment and this have been engaged.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NORFOLK, May 26, P. M.—A heavy battle took place early this morning, just outside of Hampton. *Seven Hundred of Lincoln's troops* reported killed, and fifty of ours killed and wounded.

The enemy retreated to Fortress Monroe.

The Hampton men drove Lincoln's men on by an engagement, until they got them under the fire of our troops, who came from and through Richmond. The latter were concealed in ambush. POWDER.

HARD TO CONVINCE.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*—until recently a very sensible and respectable journal—after commenting several abolition canards in regard to the southern movement, very innocently remarks:

All these facts go to show that it is the politicians who have hurried the South into revolution, and not the people, who would have been satisfied to have maintained their former status.

We have no objection whatever to the *Enquirer's* bamboozling its readers into such a welcome conviction, because, from present appearances, we judge that this soothing falsehood is the only potent argument that will insinuate a large portion of the northern troops to their atrocious work of bloodshed, depredation and slaughter.

To a reasonable mind, however, the *details* of the Texas and Virginia elections—the one giving 46,000 and the other probably 100,000 majority for secession—ought to be conclusive proof of the futility of the charge that the people would have been "satisfied to have maintained their former status." At anyrate, whatever they "would" have done three months since, makes little difference. Now there's not one man out of twenty in the Confederate States who does not rejoice at disenfranchisement of the South from abolition rule. When the harpies come down on us to "protect and develope" the Union sentiment of which they speak, they will appreciate the importance of the timely warning so repeatedly given them.

THE FRANKFORT FIZZLE.

The border State conference proposed some six or eight weeks since for a purpose which no sane man believes can now be achieved, met at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 27th inst. The Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN—who is willing to resist usurpation—"never, never, never"—was appointed chairman, and ORLANDO BROWN, another submissionist, secretary. Delegates were present from only two States, Missouri and Kentucky—one of which HARNEY, the dictator, has under the iron heel of a petty despotism, and the other bending the knee in anticipation of shortly passing under the yoke of ANDERSON. Reason and the absence of respectable membership obtaining the sway, the august body wisely adjourned to await the arrival of additional forces.

Let them, by all means, wait for the Virginia and Arkansas delegates, as these two States were the unfortunate originators of the most magnificent fizzle.

GET YOUR TICKERS IN TIME!

Let Southern Rights men—and we trust there are none others among us now—not fail to get their tickets ready in due time for election day. Subscribers should be raised for sure acting and distributing them in every neighborhood, ward and civil district.

☞ Friends of Mr. WHITMORE & Bro., of the APPEAL Job Office, we are requested to say, will furnish them at $3 per 100 or one dollar per thousand. Send in your orders.

SPEAKING AT BROWNSVILLE.

J. T. TREZEVANT and R. F. LOVY will address the citizens of Haywood county at Brownsville, Monday, June 3d, and at Lonselet, Tuesday, June 4th.

THE WISDOM OF A TRAITOR.

The Louisville *Journal* publishes the following "*Extract*" *of Extracts from a pretended* Mississippian. It will be a good society mind that all mention of the traitor's exact whereabouts are scrupulously omitted:

MISSISSIPPI, May, 1861

DEAR SIR: The Confederate cause of the state after this month, therefore we may see the *Journal* no more. I come time-tices informed you that one of our leading men, who was in the Convention, said he had been taken by *force* and Another conspiracy of all power (alias freedom) being crushed at Montgomery. They won't not venture to give their opinion as matters now stands; they dare not. The free, by being organized, have finally and fully tied the hands of the many. Read the history of Alexandria of old, and you will see the history of the Confederacy as it will be, adding that the Cavalry will have fallen from your side before these days.

The Secessionists are carrying out the principles and wishes of the abolitionists. Lincolnites could not be sold here at $100 in good money. Negro traders are as scarce here as in Boston.

I see you are trying to keep out of the suck It is said there is a place between heaven and hell called paradise. The Union is heaven If you keep out of the suck you will be in paradise, as we are in hell.

I give my opinion as a southern man, born and raised in the South. I never had a relation who lived in a free State. No man has larger property in his property in negroes than I have. I feel it my place to do, however as assumed "despotic power" and "waded through perjury" in allowing the people to vote on the ordinance of separation. The people will, of course, remember the libel upon their State and their representatives—the infamy of which consists chiefly in the fact of its being uttered by an unblushing traitor—and they will make out to an author the obloquy which his debased ambition so lustily covets.

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☞ A letter from an officer at Fort Pickens, addressed to his father at Washington, on the 27th, says that the fort cannot possibly be held against the Confederates for twenty-four hours as Bragg has so arranged his batteries that he can lodge shells into the fort every minute.

☞ The Cleveland (Ohio) *Plaindealer* "predicts" that the cry on the eve of battle of "Remember Col. Ellsworth," will be to the northern troops what "Remember the Alamo" was to the Texans who revenged the death of Colonel Crockett and Fannin. We have no objection whatever.

☞ A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, dated the 27th instant, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says: "Col. Robert Anderson, the brave Sumter, will begin to muster in the three years' volunteers at camp Dennison, tomorrow."

☞ Harper's Weekly, Brownlow's Whig and the Louisville *Journal* are prohibited from circulating through the Memphis post-office.

WHAT THEY PROPOSE.—The New York *Tribune* says:

The adjourned meeting of the Wheeling convention, of the 4th of June, will be attended by delegates from counties east of the mountains, and the convention will be urged to declare the conduct of the authorities of Richmond in abdication of all legitimate power, their acts usurpations, and the actors rebels and traitors. Instead of dividing the State, the policy will be proposed of forming a provisional government for the whole State, and an election will be proposed for governor and State officers. These measures will be sustained by all the powers of the general government.

☞ A TRAP.—We beg leave to commend to those who are monitoring at the retreat of the southern troops from Alexandria, the following extract from the speech of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives at Atlanta, a week since. Perhaps the trap has been sprung before this time:

"Some one in the crowd asked him if there were any federal troops in Alexandria. No, my friend, replied Mr. Rives, there are none at that point. There are no federal troops on any part of Virginia except Fortress Monroe. I will not say they are afraid to come into Alexandria; but I will say that we have a trap for them into which they will fall whenever they attempt to come into that city."

☞ MOBILE, May 27.—The steamer commenced the blockade of this harbor yesterday morning. Fort Morgan welcomed the steamer by displaying the United States flag with the Union down under the Confederate flag on the same staff.

A subscription was opened here to-day for the family of Jackson, who was killed at Alexandria. One thousand dollars has been already subscribed.

By Telegraph!

THE WAR NEWS!

[FROM OUR EXTRA OF YESTERDAY.]

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—There is no truth in the statement of General Harney's encouragement of the formation of home guards.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—2000 federals have entrenched themselves on James river, commanding the mouth of that river.

Gen. McDowell commands the Virginia forces at the of the Allegany mountains and north of James river.

The 2d New York regiment were sworn to-day, except two hundred, who refused to take the oath.

Their uniforms were strip from them, and in this condition they returned home.

Arms and provisions are going to Harper's Ferry through Montgomery county, Maryland.

The details of a new levy of 100,000 federals will soon be made known.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 29.—Mysterious movements are transpiring at Williamsport, Md. Neither friend or foe is allowed to approach the southern camp. It is supposed they intend to make a retreat. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal is obstructed at the Point of Rocks.

FORT KEARNEY, May 29.—The pony express has arrived here with San Francisco dates to May 18 h.

The legislature has failed to provide for a special election of Congressmen to attend the extra session of Congress on July 4 h.

Major Armitage, commandant at San Diego, Gen. Johnson, late commandant of the Pacific division of the United States army, and Gen. Gould, late commandant of Fort Bunchold, will all join the Confederate army.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—The invasion of Virginia via Wheeling, began on Saturday. The southerners are retiring.

It is known that southerners at Williamsport and Hagerstown are concentrating and planning to invade Washington.

Before crossing the Ohio river Gen McClelland proclaimed to the Union men that the federals came only as friends and brothers.

[LATEST.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—An act was passed by the Southern Congress, previous to the adjournment, prohibiting the shipment of cotton from the Confederate States, except through the seaports of the Confederate States.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Col. Blair's regiment has received marching orders. It is supposed that their destination is Virginia.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The steamer Niagara was at Havana on the 22nd. She then departed on a cruise. The gunboat Huntsville had arrived at Havana.

Col. Bradham, of South Carolina, has commandant of the Confederates at Manassas Gap Junction. [This point is 27 miles from Alexandria, on the Alexandria and Gordonville railroad.]

Gen. Magruder is there and has command of a battery.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Carl Schurz's leave of absence has been revoked. He proceeds to the court of Madrid immediately.

Secretary Cameron is sick. Hon. Robt. C. Schenck has been appointed a Brigadier-General.

Six additional regiments from Illinois have been accepted.

The 5th New York Regiment, having effected a blood at Alexandria, has returned.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—Lovell Roussean, who recently said in a speech, delivered at Cincinnati, "I am a Union man; I love Kentucky; I love the Union; I love the green sod down under that rattlesnake infested, I will abandon her," has been appointed general of the Home Guards of Louisville by Mayor Delph. The appointment has demoralized the organization, many of the best members having withdrawn on account of the partisan character of the appointment. They want no violent partisans, either of secession, or border, or Union views.

In the border State convention nothing of an important character has transpired. It is probable that they will issue an address and then adjourn.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—The steamer which arrived last night from Fortress Monroe, reported a skirmish of a scout, armed in white flag, and having on board about one hundred persons, who were the wives and children of the workmen at the Norfolk navy yard.

The steamer brings the report that the Louisianians and Georgians are the best accoutred and best disciplined among the Confederate troops.

No immediate attack on Sewell's Point or Norfolk is expected.

Gen. Butler considers that there are other points of more strategical value than the one last named. The throwing up of entrenchments at Newport at the mouth of James river is confirmed. The batteries at Sewell's point fired four shots at the steamer Empire City which was three miles distant. The shots nearly reached the vessel. This indicates that the Confederates are in possession of excellent ordnance.

FROM RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

RICHMOND, Va., May 28.—Persons who have arrived from Alexandria report that there are about 12,000 federal troops in the town and vicinity. All the stores, with one or two exceptions, were closed and business generally suspended. The work of fortifying was pushed as rapidly as possible. The river is now open under the auspices of the Federal Gover ment, and steamers are making regular trips to Washington. Telegraphic communication with Washington has been established.

Col. Wilcox is in command at Alexandria. General Scott has issued a proclamation, ordering all liquor stores and taverns to be closed, and all citizens to retire to their homes by nine o'clock at night.

A general order issued by General Scott, preventing persons from leaving or coming into the city, except by special permission, is used great inconvenience to the citizens, who are completely at the mercy of the depot.

The news of Ellsworth's death caused great excitement and lamentation throughout the entire North.

The Washington *Star* of yesterday evening, reports an engagement at Harper's Ferry on Saturday, and states that the federal troops were repulsed with great loss. If the *Star* is correct, our gallant troops achieved a brilliant victory, and routed the enemy with great slaughter.

A battle occurred at Hampton, near Fortress Monroe, to-day. It is reported that the federal forces sustained heavy losses in killed and wounded, while the losses of the Virginians is comparatively small. The federal troops retreated toward Fortress Monroe.

RICHMOND, May 28.—It is currently reported and believed that a fight took place on the evening of the 26th, between the Virginians of Hampton and a body of Lincoln's mercenaries. [Hampton is a little village near Norfolk, and a few miles from Fortress Monroe.—EDS.] There is intense excitement here to-day. Everybody is preparing for the conflict.

Several hundred federal troops left Alexandria to-day, acting as scouts, and are now reconnoitering along our lines.

The Norfolk men returned when Col. Kershaw's regiment was en route for Manassas Junction (was not as serious as at first supposed. It is believed that three persons were killed, but none of them Carolinians. [We presume from this that none of Col. Kershaw's command were killed, as they are all South Carolinians.—EDS.]

A detachment of Rev. McCullough's Rangers have arrived. They are a splendid looking set of men. It is expected that the entire body of the Rangers will be here in a few days. When the Zouaves, "Pat Lumbo" and Short Boys will be attached to.

A regiment from Tennessee leaves here to night for the seat of war.

There is the greatest activity in military circles, and extraordinary movements of troops have taken place to-day.

Arkansas Items.

The Fort South *Times* of the 22nd instant gives the following items:

Ben McCulloch is hourly expected here.

From a private letter from Fort Arbuckle, we learn that that post and Fort Cobb are garrisoned by Texan troops.

Volunteers are fast enrolling in every county.

Applications are being received from headquarters for companies ready to be mustered into service. Gen. Pearce has his hands full.

The telegraph wire at Van Buren has been cut, and the good people of that place will not suffer it to be put up again.

A gentleman in Fort Scott county, says the wheat crop is very fine, and that some of the farmers are cutting their wheat now, and that most of it will soon be ripe enough. The crops in his county are also fine. The corn crop is said to be the la great and finest ever known.

The State convention has turned over the office of superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency to Major Elias Rector, former superintendent, who will continue to conduct the affairs of said office until some action is recei d to it is taken by the Southern Confederacy.

We learn from a gentleman, just in from Scott county, that the citizens of that county have served thirteen men, with seventy-five head of horses and a large number of cattle. They came from Texas, and, upon examination, many of them showed marks of the lash. It is supposed that they have been stealing from the Texans.

☞ The design of Lincoln in sending arms clandestinely to Kentucky, is the purpose of arming his few supporters in that State, has been frustrated, so far as Nicholas county is concerned. The Cynthiana *News* says:

The arms which were sent by Lincoln to Carlisle, Nicholas county, recently, were put in the jail of that county, and there to remain until orders disposed of by Gov Magoffin. The good people of Nicholas county have been very quiet, and if spoken to make no resistance to Lincoln and his myrmidons in this State, but when their arms arrived in the county they raised up like one man and took possess on of them and put them in jail. We have been informed that Nicholas is a unit now for southern rights. Three cheers for old Nicholas! Thank God she is sound!

MONTGOMERY, May 27.—The business of the several departments of the Government here is pretty much suspended. The officials and clerks are all busily engaged in packing up papers, documents, furniture, etc., and directing them to Richmond. In a day or two there will be on route for Richmond, Va., the new capital of the Southern Confederacy.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVISIONAL ARMY OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, May 18, 1861.

By the law passed at the late session of the legislature of Tennessee, volunteer forces of the State forming its Provisional Army, are allowed to vote upon the action taken by the legislature for "*Separation*" of the State from the former Government of the United States, and for "*Representation*" in a new union with the Confederate States of America. The law provides that the vote shall be taken on the 8th day of June next, and that it shall be taken at any "*regular precinct*" for holding elections.

Such being the right of those who have taken up arms to defend the State against invasion (no matter where they are for the time being) the Major-General commanding the Provisional Army of Tennessee, in order that the wishes of the patriotic citizen soldiers may be made known through the ballot box, orders and directs the commanding officers at each and every fort, garrison and encampment, and of each corps, when in transitu or on duty, to cause the vote of the troops under his command to be taken for or against "separation," and for or against "representation," as prescribed by said law.

And in order that said vote may be taken without confusion or disorder, the captains or other officers in command of companies are directed to have previous to the day of election, the full rolls of his company made out, and on the day of the election, to take command of his company, march it to the place of voting, to have two copies of said roll handed to the judges of the election, that the clerk or judge may call over the names of the voters, record the votes as given, and that the two lists of the voting thus prepared be retained by the clerk as the vote of such company, and so certified. The Major-General further directs that therefore the State, the commanding officers of each regiment and company, make it his special duty to see that the volunteers all have an opportunity of voting, and that if by the reason of the large number of troops at any one precinct, the entire vote in his opinion cannot be taken during the day of voting at the ballot-box prescribed by the civil authorities, in this case the senior officer of the forces present shall open a poll expressly for the vote of the volunteer forces, shall appoint two judges and one clerk, who shall be sworn to make and certify a perfect and true record of the vote so taken as is required to be done by the judges and clerks appointed under the laws of the State in civil life, and that said judges and clerks certify the same and make due and proper return thereof to the proper officers as required by the laws of the State.

It is further made the duty of the commanding officer of for ce whose duty at forts and posts will not allow their commands to leave their posts of duty and go to civil precincts, to take the vote in like manner as prescribed above and certify the same and the reason why the vote was not taken at any legal precinct, and in all cases where the volunteer forces can with safety to the public service be marched to a regular precinct, they shall be so marched and have the vote taken as prescribed by law, the captains keeping their companies formed and in order, and as soon as the vote is taken, shall march his company off from the precinct, so as not to obstruct the approach.

It is further ordered that when so formed to march to the polls, unless where the public service may require the contrary, they have their arms, the companies will not bear arms while so voting.

The importance of the vote thus ordered to be taken on the future political status of the State, as the right of suffrage is the birthright of the brave volunteers being heard upon these great issues, involving all that freemen hold dear, induces the Major General Commanding to be thus solicitous in giving them an opportunity of exercising the right which gives to every freeman a faithful exercise of the terms and conditions of said law.

By order of Maj. Gen. PILLOW,

Commanding the Army of Tennessee.

POLK B. LEE, Asst. Adj. Gen.

LETTER FROM CORINTH.

CAMP CLARK, NEAR CORINTH, MISS., MAY 20, 1861.

EDITORS APPEAL: Believing that many of the readers of your excellent paper feel an interest in the troops assembled here, and are anxious to hear frequently from them, and knowing that your Polaski county subscribers feel a particular interest in the movements of the "Sardis Blues," I indite you this epistle.

We (that is the "Sardis Blues") have been here just two weeks. Upon our arrival we found five other companies. Since then two full regiments have been organized, and to-day here are six or seven companies of the last to position is camped here, and several others expected in daily. The 13th regiment, Colonel Barksdale, left here yesterday for Union City, and more (the 12th) will probably follow to-morrow.

Re the war, the 12th regiment Mississippi volunteers is as fine a regiment as you will see in camp or anywhere else, and whenever meet the Vandal hordes of Abraham the Fire, unless crept out under us more than five to one, we will scatter his hirelings hence like chaff before the wind. This may seem a boastful speech, but it is the feeling of the entire regiment. We enter into the fight determined to win or die. Our all is staked upon the issue, and though we may be defeated, yet they will be closer again. Man after man may be stricken down, but another, springing from our ranks, "Win or die," will take his place, and so long as there is one left able to use a musket, just so long will we be conquerors. Tell you, Messrs Editors, there is one talking about conquering any that thing "tead" bad in Old Abe may despite his forces every time he gets drunk (and I learn that is not at very long intervals) and drive every last man of the Yankeedom, but he will have only made a beginning toward whipping in the South.

The health of the regiment is tolerably good. There have been two deaths since we have been here—one in our company, Second Sergeant Thomas H. Askew. His death was a great loss to the company. He was indeed a noble young man, and bid fair to make a most efficient officer; but an all wise Providence saw best to remove him to a higher sphere. *Requiescat in pace.*

We have but few on the sick list at present, and these few have light complaints. I think, after becoming habituated to camp life, we will be very healthy, as the most of us are about young men, and are determined to take care of ourselves, so that we may be the more able to give the Yankees "fits."

I will write you again from Union City, and try and write more at length. Until then, adieu.

DICK, JR.

CAIRO ITEMS.

Telegraphic Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAIRO, May 27, A. M.—Cairo has been attacked by General Pillow, but by a more formidable foe. Last Saturday night he opened his batteries of hot shot upon us in the most vigorous manner, and has kept it up to the present time. "Nobody hurt" yet, but the shots thus far have produced evidence sufficient to show that if continued for a short time the result will be somewhat serious. Fortune has smiled on us so far, in the way of a strong breeze from the west, which cannot be too highly appreciated.

The troops, however, bear it with an indifference truly surprising, and they have evidently made up their minds to encounter this opposition as successfully as every precaution will admit.

Out of eight hundred cases of sickness reported at the hospital of this brigade, since the arrival of the troops here, there were only twenty one cases of fever and ague.

The steamers John D. Perry, Silver Lake No. 2, and Charles Bowen, are the only boats which have arrived here since my last.

The Silver Lake brought down a large quantity of army stores from St. Louis, for the quartermaster. As he had considerable other freight aboard which the authorities thought proper to investigate relative to its true destination, she was detained here until last evening, when she left for Pittsburgh. The Perry brought a lot of wheelbarrows, which the boys eagerly possessed themselves of, and rolled away to camp in great glee.

I believe the original plan is of filling up a portion of the lower part of the city has been abandoned, owing to the great length of time and large amount of labor required to perfect that end. It has also been found that this is not necessary, town is erecting the fortifications in a satisfactory manner.

A battery and mortar arrived yesterday morning, which from appearances will prove a valuable addition to the batteries here. The whole complement of guns for this port will probably arrive without delay.

The death of Col. Ellsworth produced a profound sensation among the troops here, many of whom were his intimate friends. The desire for revenge has added fuel to their eagerness for the fray.

Business in the city is very dull, and all branches of trade are suffering greatly. The rivers continue to recede rapidly at this point.

DELTA.

From Boston.

BOSTON, May 27.—The brig Elisha Dunham, arrived to-day from Galveston river. She reports that she was captured by a private schooner, and taken to Brunswick, where, after eight days detention, Gov. Brown ordered her release.

SUICIDE OF A VIRGINIA CAPTAIN.—The Suffolk (Va.) Sun, of Thursday, makes the following sad record:

We record with a sorrowful heart the death of Capt. Christopher P. Fisher, the commandant of the Petersburg Cavalry, who died under the most melancholy circumstances. For several days Capt. F.'s company has been stationed at Wise's store, near Pig Point, and the captain became depressed in spirit, and seemed to apprehend that his company was in position to be cut to pieces by the enemy. The officers and privates of his company discovering his mental condition, consented to accompany him to Suffolk, and there intended to persuade him to return home. They left their camp on Wednesday night at 10 o'clock, and in about four hours were within one mile of Suffolk, when the captain drew his pistol and shot himself twice through the body—fell from his horse, ran a short distance, and then shot himself through the head. He never spoke afterward, dying in a few minutes.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., May 27.—The funeral of Col Ellsworth took place here to-day, and was attended by an immense concourse of people, military and firemen from various parts of the State. Impressive services were held at the grave.

CONVENTION BETWEEN TENNESSEE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

WHEREAS, a treaty or convention of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the Confederate States of America and the State of Tennessee was concluded and signed at the city of Nashville on the 7th day of May, 1861, which treaty or convention, is word for word as follows:

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

The State of Tennessee looking to a speedy admission into the Confederacy established by the Confederate States of America, in accordance with the Constitution for the Provisional Government of said States, enters into the following temporary convention, agreement, and military league with the Confederate States—for the purpose of meeting pressing exigencies arising the common rights, honor, and safety of said States, and said Confederacy.

1. Until the said State shall become a member of said Confederacy, according to the Constitution of both powers, the whole military force, and military operations, offensive and defensive, of said State in the impending conflict with the United States, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States, upon the same basis, principles, and footing as if said State were now, and during the interval, a member of said Confederacy, said force, to be kept with that of the Confederate States, to be employed for the common defense.

2. The State of Tennessee will, upon becoming a member of said Confederacy, and the permanent Constitution of said Confederate States, if the same shall occur, turn over to said Confederate States all the public property, naval stores, and munitions of war of which she may then be in possession acquired from the United States, on the same terms, and in the same manner, as the other States of said Confederacy have done in like cases.

3. Whatever expenditures of money, if any, the said State of Tennessee shall make before she becomes a member of said Confederacy, shall be met and provided for by the said Confederate States.

This convention entered into and agreed on in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1861, by Henry Hilliard, its duly authorized commissioner to act in the matter for the Confederate States, and Governor A. Henry, Archibald W. O. Totten, and Washington Barrow, commissioners duly authorized thereto like manner for the State of Tennessee—the whole subject to the approval and ratification of the proper authorized of both Governments respectively.

In testimony whereof the aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year aforesaid, in duplicate original.

HENRY W. HILLIARD, [L. S.]
Commissioner for the Confederate States of America.

GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, [L. S.]
WASHINGTON BARROW, [L. S.]
A. W. O. TOTTEN, [L. S.]
Commissions on the part of Tennessee.

JOINT RESOLUTION RATIFYING AND CONFIRMING A MILITARY LEAGUE WITH THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

WHEREAS, A military league was formed on the 7th of May 1861, by and between A. W. O. Totten, Gustavus A. Henry, and Washington Barrow, Commissioners on the part of the State of Tennessee, and H. W. Hilliard, Commissioner on the part of the Confederate States of America, subject to the confirmation of the two Governments.

Therefore resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That said league be in all respects ratified and confirmed, and the said General Assembly hereby pledges the faith and honor of the State of Tennessee to a faithful observance of the terms and conditions of said league.

W. C. TOTTEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Adopted May 7th, 1861.

B. L. STOVALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

I, J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original resolution on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and with the warrant of the governor affixed the great seal of the State at the department in Nashville, on the 8th day of May A. D., 1861.

J. E. R. RAY, Secretary.

And whereas the said treaty or convention has been duly ratified by both parts.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, have caused the said treaty or convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof may be observed and faithfully kept and performed by the Confederate States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Confederate States to be affixed, at the city of Montgomery this —— day of May, A. D. 1861.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS
By the President:
(Signed) R. TOOMBS,
Secretary of State.

FROM VIRGINIA.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, May 27.—One of a southern picket guard was captured to-day. Intelligent contrabands report the Alexandria guard the Washington and Alexandria turnpike.

A member of the Rappahannock Cavalry, named Anderson, one of General Beauharnais, was shot this morning by federal scouts, on the road between Fairfax Court House and Falls church.

On account of the insubordination of the New York Zouaves, they are stationed one mile south of Alexandria.

The southern troops are anxious for a brush, and say they will not be satisfied until they get to Washington City.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, May 27.—Reports from Alexandria to-day state that the federal troops were concentrating there. Arlington Heights were occupied and fortified by Lincolnites to the number of ten thousand.

Washington was almost entirely deserted, and great consternation was existing there on account of a fear of an attack on the city by Confederate troops.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, May 27.—Copies of the following proclamation by Major-General Sanford, of the New York State militia, now in service of the United States, have been extensively circulated in Fairfax county today:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. A.,
DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK,
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, May 25.

Fairfax county being occupied by a force under my command, I deem it proper to request, publicly, the assurances which I have personally given many good citizens about me, that all its inhabitants may return to remain at their homes and quietly pacific occupations, in peace, confidence, and with assured protection to persons and property, as the United States forces in Virginia will be employed for no other purpose than that of suppressing unlawful combinations against the constitutional authorities of the Union, and of causing the laws thereof to be duly respected and executed. By order of

Major CHAS. W. SANFORD.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A rumorous arrived here today from Richmond, who states that the greatest activity prevails in military there. He was only permitted to leave on being identified as a well known Baltimore merchant. The general sentiment in Richmond was that an attack must be made on the Federal forces at Alexandria, that thus far it did not prevail as extensively as he came further North. The public feeling was that war was fully inaugurated; that the present is full of trouble, and the future gloomy and dark.

A Virginian, some forty miles from Alexandria reports to-night, that he met on his way some 5000 rebel troops, marching for Harper's Ferry.

At one o'clock this morning Lieutenant Tompkins, with a squad of mounted men, reconnoitered the town of Fairfax Court House. A mile this side two horses were seized without riders. The horses were surrounded, and two unhorsed men started up. One fired a double piece at the dragoons. The border drew a revolver, and the rebel piece dropped. The revolver accidentally went off, and the Virginian was shot in his right arm. Both were taken prisoners, and had five horses.

A rumor prevails a speedy advance of troops commanded by Gen. Beauregard to retake Alexandria.

The Times has a letter from Petersburg, Western Virginia, saying that 3000 Texan troops are constantly coming in, bringing arms, and we are anxiously looking