Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

The Circulation of the DAILY APPEAL is larger than that of the Daily City Press Combined.

THE MISSION OF JIM LANE.

We publish in another column this morning the late speech of JIM LANE, the leading brigand, bully and blackguard of the Northern army—put forth apparently under the seal of executive authority at Chicago, Illinois, on the night of the 23d inst. It is an important manifesto in more respects than one, inasmuch as it warns us in advance of a new feature soon to be incorporated in the programme of the war, and explains to us the vile and barbarous expedients to be adopted in carrying it out. The fact is officially confirmed, which was only vaguely intimated a few weeks since, that more vigor is to be given by the enemy to the war in the extreme West. LANE has been authorized by the Federal authorities to increase his marauding little band of Jayhawkers, who have been making incendiary raids upon our western frontier, to an army of over thirty thousand men, with the published design of making a regular campaign against Arkansas and Northern Texas. We observe from late northern papers before us that he has gone to work in this duty assigned him, with energy and dispatch, urged on by a fiendish malignity, and a reckless disregard of consequences such as only the apostate damned can feel. Leavenworth, Kansas, has been made his headquarters, and troops are being moved forward to that point every day, from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other Western States, thus gradually swelling his column to the required strength and proportion before the intended advance.

It is the intention of this brigand chief, as is seen at once, to move towards the upper Arkansas river and excite, if possible, still greater disaffection among the Creek Indians, who, misled by bad counsel, recently broke out in revolt under OPOTHLEYHOLO. Then if he does not pause in his career of incendiarism and desolation to harass the loyalists of Western Arkansas, he will attempt to press on his invading column towards Northern Texas, where, the hope is encouraged that the German element will rally to the standard of the ruthless ATTILA and his following horde of Huns. Such are the calculations of the enemy upon the result of this expedition, which should certainly elicit speedy preparation on the part of the Confederate government with the view of thwarting its purposes.

Especially is this the case when we consider the diabolical spirit and the barbarous manner in which LANE has openly avowed his intention to conduct this movement. In a late conversation with Gen. MCCLELLAN, the ruffian is represented as having boastingly alleged that if Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian country refuse to come "peaceably" under the Lincoln government, his plan was to "make them a wilderness." "Go your way," was the evasive response of MCCLELLAN, "and see to it that no rebel sets his foot in Kansas."

And in this Chicago manifesto we have the assurances of LANE that his brutal programme has received the cordial indorsement of the Washington wigwam, who, we are told, have "opened a new set of books" and have determined henceforth to war upon slavery, the alleged cause of "the rebellion." The war, directed eight months under the auspices of the conservatives, has so far failed, and its conduct in the future is to be handed over entirely to the radicals, in order that they may try the power of abolition. "There are now in the South," says this declamatory warrior, "six hundred and eighty thousand strong and loyal slaves, who have fed and clothed the rebel army and have as good as fought upon their side. *Government now proposes that these loyal slaves shall feed and clothe our army, and fight on our side.*"

When questioned during the course of his harangue as to what would be done with the freed blacks, he replied in substance as follows:

> I am going to plant them in the soil of the gulf coast, after we have got through this war, and let them stay there and cultivate the land; have government extend to them protection, as it does to the Indians, and send superintendents and governors among them and pay them wages for their labor. There can be no competition between black and white labor. He believed, whether the rebels fired the idea or not, that the blacks at no distant day would have possession of that gulf country, to which they are acclimated and physically conditioned. He proposed to establish free State governments as he went along, and he could promise his hearers that either he or the rebels would be cleared out.

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The people of the far west are fortunate in having a timely warning that this scourge of mankind is preparing to come among them to lay waste their homes with fire and sword, and should make counter preparations to meet him with a force of sufficient size to insure his discomfiture, when he shall dare to advance.

SENATOR BRIGHT.—For several days past the Federal Senate has been engaged in discussing a resolution for the expulsion of Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Indiana. The charges preferred against him are based upon a couple of letters written by him—one a letter of introduction of a gentleman to President Davis, and the other a letter to ex-Senator Fitch, in which he expressed an opposition to the coercive policy of the United States government. The *Tribune* says the "Senate has been polled on Bright's case. Counting all doubtful for him, twenty-five are for his expulsion to fifteen against. But three Republicans are thus counted in his favor, who, though they may be for him in the committee, will not be in open Senate. He will probably be expelled, two-thirds of the members present only being required."

☞ The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that in conformity with usage, after the election of Bishop Stephens to the assistant bishopric of Pennsylvania, a notice to that effect was sent, via Fortress Monroe, to the various bishops of the Southern States, requesting their acquiescence. But one reply was received, that from Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, who, without political mark or allusion to the divided state of the country, gave a ready consent. The *Inquirer* becomes hopeful, and looks upon the act as a tacit acknowledgment of Union feeling, and a denial of the divided condition of the Episcopal church in the United States.

"PEACE PROPOSITIONS."—We find the following ridiculous paragraph in the Chicago *Tribune* of the 23d instant, which serves to show the extent of the falsehoods and base character of the expedients resorted to by the enemy to keep up the war:

> Rumors have been current at Springfield and St. Louis that propositions of peace have been offered by Jeff. Davis to the administration, as well as to England and France. These reported propositions are as follows:
>
> 1. Recognition of the Southern Confederacy.
> 2. Absolute free trade between Northern and Southern Confederacies.
> 3. Abrogation of the fugitive slave law
> 4. Introduction of Coolie labor to Southern States.
>
> In addition to the above, a gentleman residing in St. Louis in a high official capacity, is the authority for the statement that he learned from *Federal officers who claim to be in communication* with relatives in the Confederate army, that Davis has also submitted the following:
>
> 5. Abolition of slavery in twenty-one years.
>
> This last, the gentleman says, is the bait thrown out to England.

FROM ENGLAND.

We give elsewhere, copious extracts from several English journals relative to the condition of affairs between Great Britain and the Federal government. The dates were as late as January 6th, which was before Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL arrived, or their release was positively known. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks the tone of the leading journals, such as the London *Times*, *Post* and *Herald*, the two last of which are the organs of Lords PALMERSTON and DERBY respectively, as hostile to the North, and as provoking to northern pride as before, notwithstanding the impression prevailed that the demands of the British cabinet would be acceded to. The following from the *Herald's* leader on American affairs, is a specimen of its tantalizing tone:

> The tone of the American press is altered. It is comparatively moderate and reasonable. *Unfortunately we cannot recognize in the change any better motive than fear.*
>
> The *Enquirer* admits the degree of degradation to which the Federal government has fallen, and closes its comments by saying: "This is all the credit we get, therefore, from the tory organ, for our forbearance under British insults, and for our disposition to abide, in all cases, by the laws of nations." What a fall!

TEXAS INTELLIGENCE.

The Galveston *News*, of the 21st, has been received at New Orleans. But few matters of interest had transpired since the previous dates, and the weather is reported as warm and dry.

A fire in Houston, on the 18th, destroyed the residence of Mr. R. S. Willis, and the warehouse of Mr. J. W. Whitmarsh, the whole valued at about $10,000.

The remains of the late Col. J. S. Lubbock were received in Houston on the 21st, and after religious service, and a eulogy from the Hon. P. W. Gray, escorted by an immense cortege, civil and military, to the Masonic cemetery.

The fort at Velasco, mouthof the Brazos river, exchanged a number of shots with two of the enemy's vessels, on the 18th inst.

Nacogdoches county is reported by the *Chronicle* to have furnished five hundred men for the war. The editor of the Red Land *Express* says he was in Shelby county quite lately, and found in all the houses but very few people—most of them having gone to the war.

The plantation of Messrs. Kyle & Terry is remarkably well managed, we should say, by the following, from the *News*:

> From 250 acres they have made 510 hhds. sugar, of 1000 lbs. each, and 1500 barrels of molasses of 40 gallons net. Their sugar has already nearly all been sold at 8 cents, and the molasses is selling at usually $15 per barrel. The proceeds of the sugar and molasses must therefore be over $60,000. In addition to this the same hands (about 65 in number) have made 400 bales of cotton and 45,000 bushels corn, and have done some $10,000 worth of work on the railroad.

☞ The New York *Herald* says that a national direct tax of one hundred million dollars would only be in the same proportion as New York city has been taxed for several years past.

TURNED UP.—Gen. Pierce, who commanded the Federal forces at the battle of Big Bethel, and was "retired" after his defeat, has turned up at Newport News in command of a Massachusetts regiment.

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer* expresses the opinion that the great flood in the Ohio river will probably compel the temporary abandonment of Fort Holt, on the Kentucky side opposite Cairo.

☞ A northern correspondent says that the latest means of communication between Virginia and Maryland Confederates is by kite, the letters forming bobs. The cord is cut after the wind has wafted it far enough in the desired direction.

☞ A letter to the Louisville *Journal*, from Mill Springs, Ky., states that the entire uniform of Gen. Zollicoffer, after being taken from his body, was cut into small pieces and distributed as trophies.

☞ The London Morning *Advertiser* of January 4th asserts that General Scott, during his stay in Paris, offered to the Emperor Napoleon Lower Canada, if he (the Emperor) would side with the United States. Of course the story is improbable.

☞ It is stated by the Chicago *Tribune* that the Canadian papers are highly indignant at Secretary Seward's offer to let British troops pass through Maine, and say it will be rejected as a covert and unfriendly attempt to demoralize the regiments by desertion in going through.

☞ A new book is announced in England on the war. It is called "Down South: or an Englishman's Experience at the Seat of the American War," and is chiefly a compilation of the letters sent to the London *Herald* by Mr. Day, its correspondent in this country.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the 23d, says: "Four hundred tuns of the twenty-eight feet railroad iron for the Louisville and Nashville railroad are being transported over the Jeffersonville road. About two hundred tuns have been taken, and about two hundred tuns will go forward this week.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 23d says: We are informed that Gov. Morton, of Indiana, who passed through this city for Washington yesterday, expects to witness a great battle on the Potomac before returning to Indiana. The indications are that the country is on the eve of important and startling events.

☞ Doubts are entertained at Washington as to whether the abolition majority in the Senate will admit Robert Wilson the senatorial appointee from Missouri, and Mr. Stark, from Oregon, to their seats. Both gentlemen are understood to be opposed to coercion, and both will be kept "out in the cold."

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that there are now in Massachusetts 181 banks of issue, with a capital of $67,316,200; an increase of fifty-one banks and thirty millions of capital in the last ten years. There are also ninety-three savings' banks, (an increase of forty-eight,) holding $45,900,000. The gross amount of capital, held both by the banks and the savings' banks, at the present time, is upwards of one hundred and twelve millions of dollars—being more than twice as large as it was in 1851.

SUSPECTED TREASON OF JOHN ROSS.—The Leavenworth *Conservative* says:

> Opothleyholo believes that John Ross betrayed them. The Union men were twice attacked when on the camping ground selected by Ross; the third time it was determined not to take his advice, and they were not attacked. The rebels burned all the wagons and grain of our men and shot the cattle before their eyes. Seminoles, Cherokees, Creeks and Chickasaws were engaged in the fights on the Union side. The settlers are now giving the refugees food to keep them alive. They were fourteen days coming up from the Nation.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL.—Captain John C. Booth, superintendent of the North Carolina arsenal and foundery, situated at Fayetteville, writes to the Baton Rouge *Gazette* as follows:

> My foundery will cover three or four acres. My laboratory is shaping itself into a *chef d'œuvre*, and I have the best chief in the world. I am getting out timber for *one hundred* field batteries and five hundred heavy gun carriages; the latter, however, will be made principally of iron. My rifle factory has just begun to work, and we ship to-morrow one hundred to Richmond. Then I am building a railroad connecting me with the road to the iron and coal mines, which also gives me communication with the river and steamboats. You will get a better idea of the magnitude of my establishment from the statement of the fact that the government has contracted for ten thousand tuns of pig iron, to be delivered here, with the privilege of increasing the amount to twenty thousand tuns.

☞ The Chicago *Tribune* of the 23d instant says:

> It is pretty well settled that the stone fleet sunk in the main channel of Charleston accomplished its purposes. Although the upper works of the hulks have in a measure disappeared, the stern and the larger part of the hulks remain, and the tidal flow of the sea has washed to that point immense quantities of sand, which has formed a bar across the channel at that point, and effectually closed it for at least twenty years to come. The main ship channel is morally closed. Until a careful survey is made no vessel will dare to go out over it, and that survey cannot be made until the rebellion is terminated.

Telegraphic News.

Latest from Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, January 30.—The latest advices from Munfordsville state that the Federals have sent back their sick from that place, and were also busily engaged in bringing up their artillery from Nolin and Bacon creek. It is also said that they received marching orders. Early last week four Yankee regiments encamped at the bend below Woodsonville, on this side of Green river, under cover of their heavy guns on the other side. They send out their pickets, during the day, towards Horse Cave, but draw in at night.

NASHVILLE, January 26.—Gen. Pillow being advised of a change of affairs at Columbus, has withdrawn his resignation. He has been home for some days past. As soon as his health will permit, he will return to his post or report to Gen. Johnston for duty. A private dispatch from an officer of the army at Columbus, from Richmond yesterday, says he has accepted the command of Columbus.

The Louisville papers of the 24th have been received. Gen. Zollicoffer and Baille Peyton, Jr., had been buried with all the honors of war, and their remains await the demands of their friends.

Advices from Bowling Green are to the effect that a rumor received there this morning that Gen. Buckner had succeeded in getting in the rear of Gen. Crittenden, in the vicinity of Greenville, and Cassville, cutting off his retreat to the Ohio. The Federals have again thrown a force across Green river, estimated at 16,000, probably to protect the bridge.

IMPORTANT FROM LONDON.

Special Correspondence of the New York Express.]

MORLEY'S HOTEL, LONDON, January 3.—I have no doubt but the editors of the New York *Express* are willing to publish the truth; and I trust also they are still permitted to do so. Let me then give you a few facts. The parties here who were hoping and fearing a war with America are subsiding into the conviction that there will be none at present. The "Rebel Commissioner," are confidently expected in London next week; and Mr. Yancey is preparing to go home and take his seat as Senator in the Confederate Congress in February. But, if no collision grows out of the Trent affair, do not be lulled into security that all danger of a rupture with England and the allied powers of Europe is past.

Mr. Yancey has communicated to the government of England and France a voluminous document on the "blockade," in which it is asserted that in the three months preceding his communication, the blockade was broken *ten hundred and nineteen times*. And he gives the names of the vessels, with the names of their captains, their tonnage and time, place and date. With these startling statements, an eloquent appeal is made, holding the "powers" to a strict adherence to their professions—that no blockade is to be respected that is not "effective." And you may rest assured that the combined fleets of England, France and Spain are looking for something more in America than the collection of revenue in Mexico.

The cotton pinch is more and more painfully felt, both in England and France; and there is being raised the cry that this suicidal war in the disunited States must be stopped in the name of common humanity. Meetings will soon be held all over England to agitate the question of "recognition," and on the meeting of Parliament this will be the first "business in order." In the meantime, pamphlets to this effect are "as thick as leaves in Valambrosia." Colley Cibber Grattan is out; Sir Bereskord Hope is out; George McHenry, of Philadelphia, (brother of James McHenry, of Liverpool,) is out; and, stronger and more elaborate than all is the volume of James Spence, of Liverpool, on *The American Union, and the Cause of its Rupture.*

The latter work is exciting a good deal of interest. I presume it will be thoroughly overhauled in America. There is also a perfect snow-storm of pamphlets in Paris, all urging that, on the ground of incompatibility of interest and feeling, the North and South must agree to disagree and separate. *Per contra*, I witnessed a bet at "The Reform Club" yesterday, of two hundred and fifty dollars, that the independence of the South would not be established or recognized on January 1, 1864. The bet was offered by a member of parliament, and quickly taken. He was *asked for more*, but declined. So much, and no more, touching the "great quarrel."

Free Negroes in Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that the following petition is being circulated in Ohio, and that in Jefferson township, Franklin county, the county in which Columbus is situated, the petition received the signatures of two hundred and forty-one out of two hundred and fifty-four voters:

> To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:
>
> We, the undersigned, voters of Franklin county, Ohio, in view of the intimation made by the President of the United States, in his message, that by an act of Congress, and by laws of some of the States, to be hereafter enacted, many of the negroes, held as slaves may be set at liberty, and fearing that they may wander into Ohio, to the great damage of the white inhabitants of our State, and especially to those who have to depend upon their labor to support themselves and families.
>
> We, therefore, respectfully ask your honorable body to enact laws as stringent in its provisions as totally to prohibit any negroes from immigrating into, settling or holding property in Ohio.
>
> And, if not in conflict with the Constitution, that you also cause those now in Ohio to be removed in as reasonable a time as your judgment may suggest, and that you make it the duty of the trustees of the several townships to see that said law be faithfully enforced.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES IN PARIS.—The following is from the London *Chronicle* January 3:

> Archbishop Hughes still remains in Paris. For several Sundays his sermons, delivered in the church of St. Roch, attracted large numbers there. The archbishop will proceed to Rome in the course of a few days, for the purpose of paying his respects to the holy father. On Monday he dined in the Irish college along with several of his countrymen who have obtained the same hierarchical position as this Irish American prelate. They included the archbishops of Abyssynia and Pekin, and the general of the order of St. Vincent of Paul.
>
> In the evening Archbishop Hughes, accompanied by some French and Irish Roman Catholic clergymen, and any Irish medical doctor, who wears the cross of the legion of honor, made a call upon the American consul, the first named dressed in full canonicals.

THE WASHINGTON CONGRESS.—The St. Louis *Republican* rasps the Federal Congress in the following style:

> This body is jabbering away day after day upon all earthly subjects except those in which the country feels the deepest interest. Incompetency and imbecility appear to mark the transactions of both houses. Members are perfectly willing to attend to all other business of the government, both civil and military, except their own; and, what with buncombe speechifying on the negro question and divers philosophical matters besides which were stale in the times of their fathers, the prospect looks slim of having any legislation whatever on practical topics.

WEIGHT OF A MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD.—To the question, "What is the weight of a million dollars in gold?" an officer of the mint answers as follows: The weight of one million dollars in gold, United States currency, is 53,750 troy ounces. This makes 4479 pounds 2 ounces, or nearly two tuns and a quarter, reckoning two thousand pounds to each tun. As weighty as it was, no doubt if the amount were offered to anybody who could lift it, enough persons would be found ready to break their necks in the vain attempt.—*Northern paper.*

☞ The "reliable gentleman" who came passenger on the cars yesterday, reported that Price had whipped the Feds. in a battle at Springfield a few days ago; the "very reliable gentleman" reported that Floyd had given the Feds. particular jessie near Russellville; and the "thoroughly reliable gentleman" reported that England and France had recognized the independence of the Confederate States! On the strength of these reports there was a rise in the demand for whisky.—*Nashville Patriot.*

CONFISCATIONS.—A number of orders under the sequestration law, have been made and placed in the hands of the newly appointed receiver, M. T. Haynes, Esq., of Sullivan county. These sequestrations amount to about one and a half millions of dollars. Among these were the interests of alien enemy's in the Ducktown mines, the property of Andy Johnson, and some fifty other East Tennessee aliens, whose names we shall give in a future issue.—*Knoxville Register.*

COTTON.—We understand that cotton is now selling freely in this city at eight cents per pound, and sales of a considerable amount have been made at that figure. So long as cotton can be sold for eight cents, we see no reason why the planters should be asking the Governor to call an extra session for the purpose of giving them relief.—*Montgomery Advertiser*, 24th.

☞ John S. Mauby, formerly a dry goods merchant in the upper part of Louisville, committed suicide on the 20th instant, by cutting his throat with a penknife. He was subject to fits of insanity.

☞ Mr. Bodman, United States consul at Tenerifee, committed suicide at that place a few weeks since. All his property was invested in Virginia bonds.

☞ The African Baptist church of Fredericksburg, (Virginia,) has contributed $30 to the fund in aid of the Charleston sufferers.

BRUTAL AND BLOODY MANIFESTO FROM JIM LANE!

He Discloses the New Negro Policy of Lincoln.

We find the following in the Chicago *Tribune*, given as the substance of a speech made by Jim Lane at Chicago on the 22d inst. It is the most remarkable and startling manifesto that has been put forth within the last sixty days. Says the *Tribune:*

> The general expressed his profound gratitude for the reception and the ardor and enthusiasm manifested. However much he might be delighted, he appreciated the fact that this enthusiasm was not on account of Jim Lane, but the fact that Jim Lane was the advocate of crushing out this rebellion so that we should never have another.
>
> The uppermost fact in every loyal man's mind was that this rebellion must be crushed in some way. He knew there was not a loyal man present who was unwilling to lay down his own life, and sacrifice even his own family to accomplish this result. There was no resolution so strong among all true patriots as that, demanding that the rebellion must be put down so as to stay down. The curse of slavery has been agitated long enough, and it must now be radically cured. For eight long months the North has been contending against the rebels, and what have we got to show for it? What results have been accomplished—what advantages obtained? For eight long months the government has been prosecuting this war so as to hurt nobody. It is time some one was hurt. We were willing enough to kill white men in the South and to allow them to be killed in the North, but we were afraid of committing sacrilege if we touched the sacred negro. [Cries of "that's so."] Yes, afraid to touch the sacred negro who has caused the whole of this trouble. But let me tell you the government has got over this notion, the people have got over it, and I think I can certify that this crowd have got over it. [Applause and cries of "yes, we have."] We have been permitted to discuss all questions human and divine; all questions of society; of morals and religion; to canvass the character of God and the nature of his laws, but have been forbidden to say a word about the viper which has stung us in our bosoms.
>
> It is no time for talking now, but for action. We have consumed eight months in inactivity, have wasted three hundred millions of dollars and sacrificed twenty-five thousand lives, and turned this country upside down in our insane endeavors to put down this infernal rebellion and save slavery. I tell you it can't be done, and the government has come to that conclusion. Let me tell you, confidentially, that on Monday last they opened a new set of books and come to the conclusion that if the Union can't be saved and slavery saved, then down goes slavery. The rebels have either got to submit, to die or run away. I tell you the time has come when play must stop. The rebels must submit or be sent down forthwith to that hell already yawning to receive them.
>
> This desirable consummation was effected by a compromise. The radical men agreed that the conservative man should carry on the war according to their notions, for eight months, provided they were allowed the next eight. The time is up for the conservatives, and they now control the war and its conduct over to the radicals, and every conservative man should now extend the same encouragement and support which we gave to them in the prosecution of their method.
>
> There are in the South 680,000 strong and loyal male slaves who have fed and clothed the rebel army and have as good as fought on their side. Government now proposes that those loyal slaves shall feed and clothe our army and fight upon our side. The other day while I was talking with the President, Old Abe said to me, "Lane, how many black men do you want to have in the ranks of your army?" I told him as my army would number 34,000 I proposed to have 34,000 contrabands in addition to my teamsters and wagon-masters. I consider every one of my soldiers engaged in this glorious crusade of freedom a knight-errant and entitled to his squire to prepare his food, black his boots, load his gun and take off his drudgery. Vanity and pride are necessary adjuncts of the soldier, and I do not propose to lower him by menial offices, nor compel him to perform the duties of the slave. So, while I shall elevate the slave by giving him his freedom and making a man of him, I shall also elevate the soldier and leave him no work to do but fighting. [A voice in the crowd—"What are you going to do with the niggers?"]
>
> The general, singling out the owner of the voice, and pointing his long finger at him, replied: "Ah, my friend, you are just the man I have been looking for. I will tell you what I am going to do with them. I am going to plant them on the soil of the gulf coast, after we have got through this war, let them stay there and cultivate the land; have government extend a protection to them, as it does to the Indians, and send superintendents and governors among them and pay them wages for their labor. There could be no competition between black and white labor." He believed, whether the rebels fired the idea or not, that the blacks at no distant day would have possession of that gulf country, to which they are acclimated and physically conditioned. He proposed to establish free State governments as he went along, and he could promise his hearers that either he or the rebels would be cleared out.

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A FEDERALIST IN THE SOUTH.

His Observations and Report.

We find a letter from Cairo to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, giving information from the Confederacy as furnished the reporter by an adventurous traveler:

> CAIRO, January 29.—A gentleman connected with a well-known leather firm of Boston arrived here last Friday evening, direct from New Orleans. He went down in the latter part of October, and has since that time till within the last ten days been in Savannah and New Orleans, endeavoring to sell or in some way realize upon some southern property. He is a shrewd, intelligent, business man, and his accounts of matters in the South differ so essentially in some particulars from the most pleasing stories we have hitherto had, that it may be well to occupy some space with them.
>
> NO UNION SENTIMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.
>
> Perhaps the most important of Mr. C.'s statements is his positive denial of the existence of any Union feeling in New Orleans. He says there was a suppressed Union sentiment there until the issue of that astounding proclamatory effort by General Phelps. This was immediately caught up and republished by every southern journal, and its effect upon the Union cause he represents as most baleful. Business, excepting in sugars, is utterly prostrated, but the military enthusiasm is unabated. There are many fancy regiments, composed exclusively of the wealthier classes, which drill regularly, and keep up a great rivalry among themselves; and all classes seem, if possible, more determined to fight the fight out, and possessed of an intense hatred to the Union and the North, than when he went down, two months and a half ago.
>
> THE BLOCKADE.
>
> Mr. C. represents the blockade as only effective enough to be provoking. During the week he spent in Savannah, four vessels ran the blockade and entered that harbor, heavily laden with Enfield rifles, army stores and the more important necessaries. They have purchased large quantities of arms in Europe, and have got the greater portion of them safely in. Many articles are of course very scarce, such as the heavier classes of foreign imports, but he saw nothing of actual want more than is usual in large cities.
>
> The vessels which run the blockade are mostly small, light draught steamers, built solely with a view to speed, which clear from ports of the West Indies, with British papers, for some neutral port, and under British colors, and, with the aid of the best pilots, run in under cover of the night. If they see the blockading vessels in the way at one port, they stand off shore, run down to another and try again, and so on until they get in. The enormous profits of course pay for the delay and risk.
>
> THE SUMTER NOT A PRIVATEER.
>
> Mr. C. states that the Sumter is not now sailing under letters of marque, as has been universally supposed, but is regularly commissioned as a Confederate man-of-war. The craft is thus relieved from the odium of piracy, and, according to "belligerent rights," has every privilege in a neutral port that a vessel of the United States navy can claim.
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> DEFENSES AT NEW ORLEANS.
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> New Orleans is represented as having been made almost impregnable. The shell road and every avenue of approach to the city are defended by very powerful batteries, sweeping them for miles, while an island in the lake has been turned into an impenetrable abattis out into the swamp. And, to man the fortification and aid in the defense, they have a force of no less than 50,000 men, under Maj.-Gen. Lovell.
>
> THE FORT ROYAL AFFAIR.
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> Mr. C. was in Savannah at the time of the naval bombardment at Port Royal. A single regiment, in his opinion, could have taken Savannah, or the fleet could have run past Fort Pulaski and taken the city with more ease than they reduced Hilton Head. The whole country side at once rushed down with miscellaneous weapons, and no organization; and even after fifteen or twenty thousand had collected, they would only have swelled the slaughter on their own side, if an attack had been promptly made. But now every thing has been lost, the fortifications have been strengthened, and the most efficient preparations have been made for a desperate defense.
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> At New Orleans the people were much depressed over the loss of Port Royal island. Subsequently, however, they consoled themselves with the reflection that it was foolish for them to have ever thought of holding the island against our powerful navy, but when we attempted to leave the cover of our men-of-war and attack them on the main land they would be ready for us.
>
> MATTERS AT COLUMBUS.
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> Mr. C. was three days at Columbus, but was not permitted to see much of the fortifications. In passing in and out, however, enough was seen to show that they are of the most formidable nature. The rebels themselves, both there and in New Orleans, talked of them as impregnable, and expressed a desire to have us attack them there, but feared we would not. He saw some of the torpedoes with which they are filling the channel, and learned of an accident which would seem to show that they are rather more destructive than has been supposed. During the gale, the Saturday before he arrived, their bridge of ferryboats was blown down the stream, and one, happening to pass over one of these torpedoes, was literally blown to pieces. There were about 30,000 troops at Columbus, and some 10 or 12,000 had been sent to Bowling Green within the last two weeks. They were established in comfortable log huts, and appeared well, though rather miscellaneously clothed. They spoke very hopefully of their prospect, said they had complete plans of the Benton, furnished by one of the workmen engaged in building her, and thought Com. Foote a very respectable antagonist.
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> Mr. C. was convinced that if Columbus is taken, it will only be after a most bloody and desperate struggle. He returns fully satisfied of the desperation of the South, and of the improbability that they will ever be finally subjugated.
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> WHAT THIS NEWS AMOUNTS TO.
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> All this is to be taken as the judgment and observation of a shrewd Boston business man, of the orthodox Boston business conservatism and liking for southern trade, whose object was primarily to sell property, not to study revolutions, (especially as it was very dangerous to be known to be engaged in such study,) and who naturally looked at things mainly as they appeared on the surface, and was unjustly accordingly. As such, his facts and opinions are not altogether unworthy of note.

Female Traitors—Their Removal to the Old Capital Prison.

[From Forney's Philadelphia Press.]

Saturday afternoon, at five o'clock, Mrs. Greenlow and Baxley, confined for some time past at the Sixteenth-street prison (Mrs. Greenlow's former residence) under the care of Lieut. N. E. Sheldon, were, by order of Brig.-Gen. Andrew Porter, removed to the old Capitol prison. As half past four o'clock a carriage was drawn up in front of the door of the prison, and at the hour first named, the prisoners left for their new quarters. Before leaving the house both the ladies took occasion to shake hands with several members of the guard, who stood to the left of the house, when the prisoners came out. Mrs. Greenlow was the first to advance, and taking one of the soldiers by the hand, said to him, "Good-bye, sir. I trust that in the future you may have a nobler employment than that of guarding defenseless women." As she stepped the hand of the guard and walked toward the carriage, we noticed a nervous twitching of the lips, and a watery look about the eye. Mrs. Baxley also shook hands with the guard, and without speaking a word entered the carriage. She was followed by little Rose Greenlow, the daughter of Mrs. Greenlow, who will, at the request of her mother, be incarcerated with her. The carriage then drove off, followed by an army wagon, drawn by six horses, containing the baggage of the prisoners. Lieut. Sheldon also took a seat in the carriage with the ladies. Arriving at the jail, the prisoners were delivered to the charge of the parties having control there, by whom they were conducted to their quarters. At this point, both Mrs. Greenlow and Mrs. Baxley took leave of Lieut. Sheldon—their parting being of the most touching nature. Both the ladies expressed their thanks for the courtesy and kindness with which they have been treated by the lieutenant since their incarceration; while little Rose threw her arms around the lieutenant's neck and embraced him.

This morning Mrs. Ellie Poole, one of the women confined at the Sixteenth-street prison, will be released on parole, and conveyed to Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce.

☞ Midshipman W. B. Hicks, of this city, arrived here a day or two ago from New York. Mr. Hicks, it will be remembered, embarked on the privateer Sumter and was subsequently put in charge of a Yankee vessel captured by the Sumter. While endeavoring to run into a Confederate port the prize was recaptured by a Federal man-of-war, and, together with the crew, taken to New York. Mr. Hicks was fortunately the possessor of a snug little sum of money, which he exhibited to the Yankee officer who had him in charge, after his arrival in New York. The temptation was irresistible, and the officer consented to let his captive go for the sum offered, which was readily agreed to. Mr. Hicks then started home, via Canada. On arriving at Evansville, Indiana, he ascertained that the Federal pickets had been drawn in, when he immediately started for Hopkinsville, Ky., and reached our lines in safety.

ILLINOIS COFFEE.—Mr. George R. Hoffman, of Effingham county, Illinois, last year, raised two bushels of coffee, nearly identical with the Rio coffee. His seed was sent to him, three years ago, from Australia. It is unproductive the first year, bearing a little the second year, and is most productive the third season. At his estimate thirty bushels can be grown per acre. The plant has every appearance of hardiness and adaptability to Illinois soil. Many farmers in Mr. Hoffman's vicinity will plant it the coming season.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 19.—In my last letter I spoke of some hopeful indications which had become visible to the naked eye in this usually despondent city. While the roads have been getting worse and worse, the signs of the times have been getting better and better. Stanton has taken possession of the war office, which is a good thing. Cameron has been confirmed and presented with a clean bill of health for the court of St. Petersburg. Gen. Burnside is undoubtedly doing the work he was sent to perform in gallant style, and Gen. Wool is giving him the amplest opportunities by engaging the enemy's attention at Norfolk, and keeping the rebels at that point in a perpetual bad scare. But the most hopeful of all things is the solemn assurance given to Gen. Lane, by the President, the new Secretary of War and Gen. McClellan, that his plan of putting down the rebellion, by putting down slavery, shall be tried to the satisfaction of himself and the country.

Let it be understood that Gen. Lane's plan comprehends more than has been hitherto attempted by any other military commander. Fremont proposed to liberate only the slaves of rebels without a kind of trial in court. Lane proposes to liberate at once all the slaves in the country he occupies, and to establish them on the soil of the rebel master. In this way he expects to restore perfect quiet in the rebellious districts, and at the same time to give the negroes every inducement to remain at home and not overrun the North as some croakers apprehend. I shall not be surprised to hear that he has established a free State constitution and government in Texas, supported by the non-slaveholding Germans of the western counties—the rebels being all driven out, or reduced to submission and held to their duties and obligations by the emancipated blacks. It is no late in the day to be inventing up apologies for this line of policy, this effectual method of dealing with the friends of Jeffdom. The thing is going to be tried by 30,000 northwestern troops, with Lane at their head, and Montgomery and Jennison on the right hand and on the left.

Let the pro-slavery men in the Illinois convention, who were so fierce to indorse the new Secretary of War, put this in their pipes and smoke it. Let them understand, too, that Secretary Stanton is the indorser and promoter of Lane's expedition, and that he has promised to back it with all the energies of the department which he administers. And let the all see which division of the Union army will reach the Gulf of Mexico first! The three divisions this side of Kansas have been from four to seven months preparing. The other can hardly be said to have commenced preparations. If Gen. Lane does not reach that goal ahead of competition, he will spoil a good army in the attempt. He believes that the country can better afford to lose twenty or thirty thousand men in honest, hearty attempts to subdue the rebels, than to remain longer shivering on the brink of engaging the enemy, and if we can do nothing more he can sacrifice himself and his men, and thus teach foreign nations that there is somebody on our side in dead earnest.

The belief is growing and general that the army has at last got a master, and the country an honest and capable servant, in the person of Stanton. Both these things have been in the highest degree necessary, and in the worst degree lacking. General McClellan's responsibilities have been quite too onerous. He should not be required to be commander of armies and Secretary of War at the same time. Our system of government provides for a nicer division of labor. At least fifty persons, who have been favored with presidential interviews, have told me this winter that Mr. Lincoln was just as much annoyed and vexed at the indolence of the army as anybody else. Well, it happens to be *his* prerogative to inaugurate a different system, or to find out satisfactory reasons for the indolence of the army—*and his alone.* If the reasons are satisfactory, it is not for him to be either annoyed or vexed. If they are not satisfactory, it is for him to institute a new and better regime in military affairs. He alone, of all complainers, has no excuse for complaining. Probably these facts have made their due impression on his mind, and have led him to put a man over Gen. McClellan. This idea is strenuously maintained by some of the most zealous Republican Senators. I hope they are correct.

Federal Intelligence from Kentucky.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

MUNFORDVILLE, January 20.

All quiet this morning on Green river, save the river itself. It is raging within its banks, and this morning is climbing up their sides, at the rate of an inch an hour. Thanks to the watchful care of Willich's men, the pontoon bridge still bids defiance to drift wood.

A fearful storm has been raging here for several days, with but little intermission. The wind is constantly threatening destruction to our tents, the vivid flashes of lightning, followed closely by loud peals of thunder, and above all the torrents of rain, conspire to make these days long to be remembered. The mud seems to have reached its climax, and this morning it is either packed or all the gluten washed from it, so that we can walk for a mile without having much mud adhere to our boots. The depot is an exception. This seems one vast s