Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1862.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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

OUR RIVER DEFENSES.

Since the abandonment of Columbus and New Madrid by our forces, and the capture of Island 10, serious apprehensions are properly entertained for the safety of Fort Pillow. This is now the only formidable barrier to the progress of the enemy down the Mississippi, and to his occupation of Memphis, New Orleans and other intermediate cities. It would be disingenuous in us to say aught that would create the belief in the minds of the people of this valley that they can place confidence in the capacity of the earthen fortification to hold out against attack any great length of time. The fate of Forts Henry, Donelson and Pulaski, we fear, must, sooner or later, overtake it, unless a policy be adopted different from any that has yet characterized the defense of these fallen positions.

Our object is to *delay* the advance of the enemy, however, where we find it impossible to impede it altogether, and to this labor we must bend our united energies with the utmost dispatch. If we can keep back the approach of the Federal army of invasion until June or July, we need not have much apprehension of their capacity to do us a great deal of damage in the region of the cotton States. They may linger on the border and offer us battle there, but the diseases incident to the Southern climate will do as much to defend us as our tried and invincible legions who have beat back the hordes of GRANT and BUELL at Shiloh. The question is pertinent under these circumstances, whether our authorities design letting the whole defense of the Mississippi river rest on the uncertain tenure of Fort Pillow, or whether they will go to work immediately and construct other fortifications below that point. On this subject we find a sensible communication in the Natchez *Courier*, which embodies reflections well worthy of the consideration of those into whose hands is reposed this grave matter. The following is the letter, which is signed C. G. DAHLGREEN, and it is useless to remark that it may be well if its suggestions receive timely attention from the proper source:

I have endeavored to draw attention to the fortifying of Vicksburg, as a point of great importance to the valley of the Mississippi, and desire your co-operation to the same end. If, by any calamity, our defense above should fall, Vicksburg affords better and more certain protection. General Beauregard can withstand the river attack in front, but the flank and rear attack from Tennessee river is the most serious. Vicksburg presents no such weakness. It is very elevated, with every advantage of a plunging or horizontal fire, while the enemy could with difficulty, if at all, scale his guns to injure the battery. The command of the river is full; its right front is guarded by a swamp; its approach must be attempted under disadvantageous circumstances; its rear closed, admitting of no attack as Memphis does; its railroads afford ready mobility for strategic purposes; guns from Tennessee could be brought in twenty-four hours and placed in battery, and afterwards, if needed, in almost the same time placed in New Orleans; any number of negroes could be procured to prepare the ground, and, if in time, could do so easily. These views are not novel with me—they were part of a plan of defense connected with gunboats, submitted in May last to the authorities at Richmond, and which, I deeply regret, were not consulted in. If any differ with me in regard to the military advantages of Vicksburg, one thing is certain, that if productive no benefit, it certainly cannot be of any injury—a fact sufficient to render any military operation advisable.

THE TWENTIETH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

We were pleased to meet in the city yesterday Col. DAN. R. RUSSELL, of the 20th Mississippi regiment, a portion of which was captured upon the surrender of Fort Donelson, on the 13th of February last. He has been authorized by the Secretary of War to recruit this regiment, and again bring it into active service as soon as possible, and has accordingly issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS 20TH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT, }
GRENADA, Miss. April 10, 1862. }

To the 20th Mississippi Regiment:

The officers and men of the 20th Mississippi regiment will forthwith rendezvous at Grenada. All furloughs and leaves of absence are revoked, except in case of wounds or sickness, rendering one unfit for duty.

The men will be paid off and the regiment recruited.

By order of the Secretary of War.

DAN. R. RUSSELL,
Colonel 20th Mississippi Regiment.

Col. RUSSELL's experience as a military man, both in the Mexican campaign and in this war, is a sufficient indorsement of his eminent fitness for the position he occupies, and when coupled with his distinguished reputation and popularity in the Mississippi valley, furnishes an ample guaranty of the success of his enterprise. He has associated with him in his labor Lieutenant-Col. HORACE H. MILLER, late a captain in the 12th Mississippi regiment, formerly minister to Bolivia from the United States, and distinguished as an officer in DAVIS' regiment in Mexico. Grenada, it will be observed, has been constituted headquarters of the regiment.

THE WAY TO FIGHT THEM.

The policy inaugurated by Gen. MAGRUDER, of fighting the Yankees wherever they appear, without regard to numbers, says the New Orleans *Delta*, is evidently the true theory of conducting the struggle from this time. The enemy should not be allowed to make a step forward without encountering bloody evidence of the fixed and unalterable purpose of our people to resist the intolerable yoke of oppression so exultantly prepared for our subjugation. The wail of mourning must be brought home to every household in the North, and the returned carcasses of their dead will instruct them, "trumpet-tongued," of their fruitless attempt to foil a people thoroughly bent on being free. Gen. MAGRUDER's plan partakes of an intense hatred, comparable only to the man whose aversion to snakes led him to kill them, though they were inoffensively exhibited in the menagerie; and when upbraided by the keeper, replied, "D—n 'em, I kills 'um wherever I sees 'um."

COL. WILLIAM B. BATE.

This distinguished son of Tennessee, the news of whose death reached Memphis with that of the victory on the first day of the battle of Shiloh, we are happy to inform our readers, is alive, with strong hopes of recovery, though it is feared he will have to lose his leg—a Minie ball having passed through and shattered the big bone below the knee. He is now at Columbus, Mississippi, where every effort is being made to soon restore to the military service so valuable an officer. As colonel of the 2d Tennessee regiment of Confederate States volunteers, he was placed as the advance of Hardee's division, and was thus the first to open the ball. His gallant regiment encountered a vastly superior force of the enemy, and, commanding their fire from almost every point, suffered terribly. The major, Wm. R. Doak, a former member of the Legislature from Bedford, and Rutherford, was killed, as also the captains, three lieutenants, and at least one third of the other officers were wounded. Col. Bate's splendid charger, Black Hawk, was killed by the same fire that wounded his master; but he kept up as long as he was upon him, the colonel having remained in discharge of his duty until exhausted nature gave way. Lieutenant-Col. D. L. Goodall succeeded in command and displayed the most conspicuous gallantry in both days' engagement.

SHILOH—THE BATTLE OF MONDAY.

EDITORS APPEAL: A popular error is prevalent that the second day of the battle of Shiloh resulted virtually in dimming the great accomplishment of the day before. Never was an illusion so utterly devoid of a decent pretext for its existence. Great as were the achievements of Sunday's fight, the result of Monday's action pales not the least in contrast with the glory of that of the preceding day. Our gallant army had marched from Corinth with but four days' rations, signifying a mission to that extent—no more. The march, going and returning, it was concluded would occupy three days, leaving one day to be devoted to the object, of surprising a formidable enemy and of breaking up by the vigor and unexpected character of our onset his great plans for pushing his forces still further into our center, by consolidating two formidable corps of his army and marching them, by force of their greatly superior numbers, to whatever point he might please. It was a strategic move upon the plan of Napoleon, who, when unable at an important moment to whip a consolidated enemy, took it in detail and vanquished it before a juncture of its several divisions could be effected. If our military leaders had postponed the attack another day, a conjunction of the forces of Buell and Grant would have been effected, and an army greater than any ever assembled upon this confident world have composed with our less numerical force for the honors of the day.

As it was on Sunday, we took the army of Grant by surprise, drove him from his encampments, and completely routing him, forced him to take refuge under the cover of the guns of his iron-clad boats. Our army had then fought twelve hours, and retired to breakfast, a great portion of the night exposed to the most merciless rain that ever fell. During the night the juncture of Buell's forces with the remainder of Grant's was effected, and all of the preparations were made for a recovery of their lost ground of the day before, and for the accomplishment of the object for which the junction was contemplated. It was not seriously contemplated that we would be able with our fatigued troops to compete to a point of expelling from our soil so formidable a competitor.

On the contrary, the original purpose of the expedition, a retirement in order after what we had achieved the day before, was never abandoned, and it was well known on Monday morning that it was intended on that day to be consummated. It would not have done, in their view of the case, to have abruptly retreated, and thus to have wiped out the glory of the previous day's achievement. Without a reinforcement to the extent even of a single regiment, in our then condition it would have been folly to have continued in the aggressive. Therefore, the remainder of our gallant army was drawn up in battle line to await the coming of the big enemy and give him fight while preparations were being made for our retirement, and to cripple him as much more as we could before departing and parting with him. He came in overwhelming numbers, everywhere forcing his fresh legions to regain his previous days' losses.

The impetuosity of his onsets but excited the dauntless chivalry of our troops. At times, almost *enfiladed* by the fire of the enemy, they followed resistless charge with resistless charge until, eventually, he himself, overcome by the tremendous shocks of the opposing columns, found it useless to abandon the contest of Monday, in which he had promised so much for himself. It may be asked, as it is asked by those who look at the gloomy side of the picture, and are disposed to appreciate Federal and depreciate Confederate triumphs, if this view of Monday's battle be historically correct, why was it not followed up by an onward movement instead of a retirement of the main portion of our forces? The superior forces of the enemy gave them the capacity to maintain reserves which would have been brought into action on Tuesday, while all of our forces then present, having been in both days' action, would have been physically incompetent for a third day's endurance. Besides, an onward movement would have brought us under fire of the enemy's gunboats, which he artfully placed, in anticipation of any bad result, to prevent us driving his men any further than to forage under their lee, and to prevent us from intruding upon the safety which the river afforded him.

The results of the entire battle are as follows: We captured over four thousand prisoners, eighty-six pieces of artillery, mostly rifled, caissons and limbers complete, with splendid horses attached, and a quantity of transportation wagons and mules, innumerable small arms, ammunition sufficient for another battle, medicines to supply our medical department for a long time, and blankets and clothes for our soldiers, as well as commissaries and quartermasters' stores. We captured and destroyed their encampments sufficient to protect from the weather sixty thousand men, and we are now in possession of the battle field. Yet the result of Monday's fight is questioned, when all this summing up of our glorious achievements is due finally to the great success of every one of our movements on Monday.

* * *

Col. Blythe's Mississippi Regiment.

On Sunday morning early, this gallant regiment, led by its worthy colonel (A. K. Blythe), attacked the enemy. They first stormed a battery at the point of the bayonet and other sharp arms and captured it—but, on examination, it proved two batteries instead of one. These batteries were making great havoc in our ranks with canister, grape and Minie balls; but our troops, nothing daunted, moved steadily on, and finally, after hard fighting, succeeded in taking all. Col. Blythe and Lieutenant-Col. Herron fell in the early part of the action. We captured the enemy's encampment, and the men slept the following night in their tents. Our loss on Sunday was, in killed and wounded, about one hundred and fifty men. Maj. Moore now took charge of the regiment, which fought gallantly through Sunday and Monday. Loss of the regiment in the two days' battle of Shiloh as follows:

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS—*Killed*—Col. A. K. Blythe and Lieutenant-Col. D. L. Herron.

COMPANY A (Capt. J. H. Sharp): two killed, seventeen wounded.

COMPANY B (Capt. R. H. Humphreys, killed): three killed, Lieut. Kelsey and fourteen others wounded.

COMPANY C (Capt. De Berry, wounded): First Lieut. J. S. L. McKitchens and seven others killed, Second Lieut. Gleaston and twenty-three wounded.

COMPANY D (Capt. W. T. Nesbitt): two killed, ten wounded.

COMPANY E (Capt. Black): three killed, Lieut. Turner, commanding, and twenty-wounded.

COMPANY F (Capt. Malone): one killed, seven wounded.

COMPANY G (Lieut. J. T. Hall, commanding): three killed, sixteen wounded.

COMPANY H (Capt. B. G. Brown): six killed, twenty-three wounded.

COMPANY I (Capt. B. F. Sawyer, wounded, Lieut. Allen commanding): three killed, Serg't Sam. Savoy dangerously and twenty-one others wounded.

COMPANY K (Capt. Hugh, wounded,): five killed and twenty wounded.

The above is a correct statement of the number of casualties on the battle-field during the two days' fight.

Our men bravely fought and accomplished numerous gallant deeds for their homes and country, as the above list of killed and wounded will show. PRNN.

The Irving Hospital.

The following are the arrivals at the Irving Hospital since Saturday:

Jacob Gutsell, Co. F, 2d Confederate; James Doherty, Co. D, 1st Arkansas; R. Evans, Jno. C. Neely, Wm. M. McKinney, Co. D., Joseph Hughes, Co. E., J. J. Amason, Lieut. J. M. Braxton, Co. D., R. F. Cacod, Jas. Dalton, 9th Arkansas; Serg't G. W. Gottschalk, Serg't E. H. Vinson, W. S. Harris, J. W. Tyer, F. R. Stanford, Co. C., 13th Arkansas; W. C. Crenshaw, F. A. Stringer, E. G. Clarke, Co. A., 3d Kentucky; D. A. Williamson, 4th Tennessee; W. L. C. Hawkins, Co. A., John G. Manous, Lieut. R. C. Pillow, Co. G., 4th Tennessee; Jas. Dalton, Co. L., 9th Tennessee.

J. O. Hall died at this hospital on Sunday; he belonged to Forrest's cavalry, and was shot through both legs. Thos. Donohoe died the same day; he belonged to company I, 2d Tennessee. His right leg was shattered by a shot.

BROWNLOW IN CINCINNATI.

His Formal Reception and Speech.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 5th contains a lengthy report of the public reception of Parson BROWNLOW in that city, to which we have heretofore referred. The *Gazette* says:

We very much doubt whether the opera house, since it was opened to the public, ever contained a larger or more refined assemblage of our citizens than on last evening, on the occasion of the welcome to our city of the illustrious Tennessee patriot, Parson Brownlow.

Before the doors were opened, the crowd had commenced to gather on Fourth street, and before half-past 7 o'clock not a vacant seat was to be found in the house, and the aisles and every available spot occupied. Many, we learn, were unable to obtain even standing-room, and left the house. The turnout, considering that the admission fee was fifty cents, must have been very gratifying to the parson.

After being introduced to the audience, Mr. B. made a characteristic speech, of which the following report is given:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I appear before you to-night in accordance with an arrangement made by a large committee of intelligent and influential citizens of your town, and I am not here for the purpose of making an effort, or with any wish to fascinate or charm you. I appear here simply to relate a few facts, and to give you the localities and names of persons in the South who have suffered all manner of persecutions for no other reason than that they were Union men.

I have met since I have been in your city not a few intelligent persons who have inquired, is it true that they hang and shoot men for being Unionists? They did not seem as though they could realize it. In what I may say to night I shall deal in nothing but facts, nothing but I know of personally and can substantiate if the question is raised.

I have seen the day when I was a young man, and I admit ladies, that that was some time ago, for I have a wife who is not likely to die soon, [laughter,] and I have seen the day when I could make myself heard at any ordinary distance, when for four or five hours I have been heard on a stretch in the open air, but those days have gone by.

You will bear with me for a few moments if I shall make a few remarks, by way of preface, which is personal to myself. Circumstances have connected my name with the rebellion in the South. I am a native of the Old Dominion, born and raised in the State of Virginia. Ladies and gentlemen, you have a man now before you who is an acknowledged descendant of one of the *second* families of Virginia. [Laughter and cheers.] My parents before me on both sides were Virginians, and on both sides they were slaveholders, as most of the citizens were, and though I have been branded at the South, since the breaking out of this rebellion, with being an anti-slavery man and a descendant of tories, I take great pleasure and pride in announcing that my father was a soldier in the revolution under Old Hickory, and I have had uncles who died at Norfolk and New Orleans, in the cause of the Union. On my mother's side I have had relatives who have lost their lives in defending the United States; not the swamps of Louisiana and Mississippi, but every particular State.

I may as well make a remark here on politics. I am not here to revive old party prejudices. In Tennessee, thank God, we have merged all party questions into one, and that is one of the Union; and in all time to come, although I have been a Whig, I will not vote for any man, I care not what be his politics, who is not a Union man. I will see all such men, when gravitation turns the other way, even hollward before I would vote for them.

I have fought Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, systematically, perseveringly, for the last twenty-five years. He has scored me on every stump in Tennessee. Honors are easy now. I have now joined hands with him, and will fight for him against the common foe.

I have always been a Union man. I commenced my political career in 1822, and I remark, I believe, that I am not a young man, and confess the fact, for I never expect to be a widower. [Laughter.]

In 1828 I was one of a corporal's guard who got up a ticket in East Tennessee for John Quincy Adams, against Andrew Jackson. Although I opposed Old Hickory and fought for Adams, I would have prayed that he might have been called up during the reign of James Buchanan, that he might have sunk South Carolina in some sea like the Dead sea, where it will ultimately go.

I next supported Henry Clay. I have jumped higher, shouted louder, and fell flatter, than almost any other man, in canvassing for him. I have swung coonskins and water gourds high and low, around the log cabins of East Tennessee.

I next supported Taylor, and then Fillmore and Donelson. I supported the Bell and Everett ticket. The fate of the ticket is doing well in Massachusetts, and is standing erect. [Laughter.] The latter and will do to be yet, but as to the frontispiece, all I can say is, "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man."

Our word on the subject of slavery. I have no sentiments in the South that I have not here, and no sentiments here that I do not express at the South.

The issue shall be made by the South of slavery and no Union, or Union and no slavery. I am for the Union. I have told them so at home on the stump time and again. I will always stand by the Union, unless the question should be the Federal Union or the Christian religion; then, and in no other case, am I against the Union.

About twelve months ago a stream of secession fire, red and angry, and almost as hot as hell, came along from the South through Knoxville. Then it was that the rebel soldiers, made mad by bad whisky, visited the houses of Union men in Knoxville, and robbed them of everything, insulted and abused the inmates, and my humble dwelling was honored, if honor it be, by these soldiers.

At the same time I was trading in my exchanges from Mobile and Charleston, that they had been compelled to send the flower of the South to defend the border States. I said to my wife, if these soldiers be the flower of the South God deliver us from the rabble. They became more and more inamicable, until in May they commenced shouting down and hanging the Union men. One man named Douglas raised a pole and run up the stars and stripes in front of his dwelling, and he was shot down for this. I was then in the street, and on remonstrating with them a proposition was made to shoot me down. The work of murder and slaughter went on, and they became so overbearing that a number of us had to flee to the mountains.

I cannot boast of my courage, but I believe I was never accused of personal cowardice. They took my building to repair old muskets, which the thief Floyd stole from the government. After taking possession of my office, I was out of employment. One regiment located in the town had decided to tear down my dwelling, and the plans were all ready. Gen Zollicoffer was informed of the facts, and issued orders forbidding any of his soldiers to go outside their lines. He also sent a detachment of two hundred men to surround and protect my house. Many said he had done an act worthy of great credit, but I believe he did no more than his duty. I knew him for twenty-five years, and he was a high toned, honest and brave man. He never stooped to anything low, and the only mean thing that he ever did, that I am aware of, was to fight in some cause as that in which the South is now engaged.

My family urged me to leave home, with tears and entreaties, and to gratify my wife and children, I did so. About that time there was an election for President and Vice-President. The ticket only got 25,000 votes in a State that has given 150,000 votes. In East Tennessee the Union sheriffs refused to open the polls. Judge Swan, the member of the Confederate Congress from the Knoxville district, had but 700 votes, while the same district has given Horace Maynard 12,000 votes. After Johnson and Maynard left I was the only leader left in Knoxville, although only a second or third rate one at that. Mounting an old iron gray horse one day and with a few friends, we, as the Secessionists say when beaten by the Union army, retired. I retired, gentlemen. [Laughter.] We made up a company of twelve persons, and retired into the Smoky Mountains, which divides Tennessee from North Carolina, and in the month of November we lay out twelve or fifteen nights. We had taken some bread and meat, and when our provisions gave out we killed a black bear, some deer and turkeys. We had cousins who came to us every few days and informed us as to what was going on. We learned that the commanding officer had detailed four squads of cavalry, and their public instructions were not to take us but to shoot us on sight.

In some mysterious way, one Saturday night about 11 o'clock, five bridges on the main line of railroad, some miles apart, were all burned down, and were in ashes by daylight next morning. This put the very devil in the Secessionists, although he had been in their midst all the while.

The Legislature of Tennessee passed a law requiring the officer to visit all the houses of Union men and take from them their knives, pistols and guns, fearing that our people were about rising. I could give the names of many Union men in Knoxville who were shot down for no other offense than opposing Jeff. Davis.

I came in from Smoky Mountains, for I did not like to remain there, as it was not in accordance with my character. I was never known to run from mortal man. On returning to Knoxville I was thrown into jail, on the 6th of December.

The remainder of the Parson's speech was a narrative of his imprisonment in the Knoxville jail—of his correspondence with the Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy, and his release and escort to Nashville, with all the incidents that occurred on the way.

FIFTEENTH TENNESSEE—KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is as accurate a list of the killed, wounded and missing of the 15th Tennessee regiment, as can be obtained up to the present time.

R. C. TYLER, Lieut.-Col. Com'g.

FIELD OFFICERS—*Wounded*—Lieut.-Col. R. C. Tyler, severely.

COMPANY A.—First Lieut. Baker, commanding.—*Killed*—Serg't J. S. Earles; Privates, J. R. Blackley, W. W. Cantrell.

Wounded—1st Lieut. Baker, 2d Lieut. J. S. Ellis, slightly, Corporal Denny, severely; Privates, H. D. Brawner, D. Knight, W. H. Browning, severely, J. K. P. Well, A. G. Morris, J. Wilbanks, A. C. Thornton, slightly.

Missing—W. E. Moseley.

COMPANY B—Capt. J. Genette, commanding.—*Killed*—Private Wm. James.

Wounded—Serg't Riley; Privates, M. Malona, Phil. Carlan, D. Keife, M. Quinn, Wm. Bolton, Thos. Bolan, Pat. Welsh, Morris Mulvin, severely.

COMPANY C—Capt. J. W. Rogan.—*Killed*—2d Lieut. H. O. Johnson, Private J. Downey.

Wounded—1st Lieut. Harry Rice, badly; Privates Wm. Bartley, John Foley, Owen Horoho, Pat Hanley, Perry Otis, Peter Sweeney, Ed Farrell, Ed Collins, Hugh Donoho, F. Flynn, John Patterson, slightly; Privates Pat Duffee, James Reagan, M. Honna, Robt. Hayden, Owen Larkin, severely.

COMPANY D—Capt. Matthew Dwyer.—*Killed*—Privates S. J. Tate, D. Kelley, Patrick Percel.

Wounded—1st Lieut. J. P. Little, 2d Lieut. John Dwyer, Privates C. Howard, Dennis Donovan, James Welsh, —— Patrick, H. L. Robinson, Joseph Doyle, John Conroy, Pat Keating, Jno. Fitzgerald, Pat Mordon, P. Brannon, severely; M. Hermon, James Purser, S. Ryan, slightly.

COMPANY E—1st Lieut. R. A. Donaldson, commanding.—*Killed*—Serg't J. C. Whitson, Privates C. Masler, Thos. McClunsy, S. M. Tucker.

Wounded—Ord'ly Serg't Shipman, slightly, Serg't J. W. Harper, badly, Corp'ls A. J. Nugent, S. Horning; Privates A. L. Hines, J. Hines, D. W. Hamilton, J. D. Moring, W. D. Mason, J. W. Tucker, badly, J. McFarland, W. T. Price, J. G. Tipton, slightly.

Missing—M. Boschwitz, John Batey, S. C. Martin, J. Morsworthy.

COMPANY F—Capt B. W. Marston.—*Killed*—Corp'l Hugh Mackey, Private Matthew Kennedy.

Wounded—Capt. B. W. Marston, severely, Serg'ts Jos. Keating and Barney Carlany, severely, Corp'l Dan Mellody, severely, Privates J. McDonald, C. Phillips, —— McCanliff, —— Toohay, —— Shea, slightly.

COMPANY G—Capt. T. Brooks.—*Killed*—Privates Wm. J. Davis and Geo. Patterson.

Wounded—2d Lieut. J. T. Saunders, badly; 1st Sergeant H. B. Cunningham, slightly; Corporal P. T. Conder, mortally; Corporal Sam. Cree, slightly; Private M. Childers, mortally; Private M. Davis, severely; Private A. Morgan, slightly; Private J. C. Kyle, badly; Green Wheatley, slightly; Robt. Mullins, slightly; H. Giff rd, slightly; R. Randle, slightly; J. Finnegan, slightly; D. Dillard, slightly.

Missing—J. Nowlan.

COMPANY H—Capt. John Bain.—*Killed*—Sergeant Owen Fitzgerald; Privates James Deacey, John Fogerty (1), John Fogerty (2), James Harrington, Patrick Meager, Wm. Shing.

Wounded—2d Lieut. J. Clark, slightly; Privates Jo. Bain, slightly; Owen Clifford, slightly; J. Lynch, severely; D. Leary, severely; P. McCarthy, severely; W. Stapleton, severely; Chas. Moore, mortally, since died.

COMPANY I—Capt. N. Freeh.—*Killed*—Privates F. Rabe, M. Simonson, A. Philipps, N. Cohen.

Wounded—1st Lieut. J. Brust, severely; 2d Lieut. Mahler, badly; 2d Lieut. V. D. Fuchs, badly; Privates J. Hauser, severely; E. Frank, slightly; N. Lany, slightly; S. Harmon, slightly; C. Wasserman.

COMPANY K—2d Lieut. J. T. Younkerman, commanding.—*Killed*—Private John Drehle.

Wounded—2d Lieut. J. T. Younkerman, slightly; Sergt. Schornhuber, slightly; Privates J. Beck, slightly; Nic. Raber, slightly; —— Mullerman, slightly; —— Miller, mortally.

FIFTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded of the Fifth Tennessee regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. C. D. Venable:

COMPANY A—Capt. B. B. Bunch, jr., commanding.—*Killed*—J. A. Bussy, J. W. Bucey, Needham Whitford, L. T. Shalts.

Wounded—Sergeant Chilcut, J. N. Hill, T. M. Hill, T. N. Freeland, W. C. Key, J. M. Oliver, J. F. Mitchell, J. J. Thompson, F. W. Umberly, Corporal Gill, W. B. Elkins, T. L. Guill, M. L. McCuisten, A. J. Meacham, A. Simmons, J. W. Vaughan.

COMPANY B—Capt. M. Long, commanding.—*Wounded*—Lieut. D. J. Kendall, Corporal W. C. Norred, Privates F. M. Upchurch, T. L. Easly, R. W. Barnes, R. H. Lewis.

COMPANY C—Captain T. H. Conway, commanding.—*Killed*—J. H. Bowie.

Wounded—Capt. T. H. Conway, slightly, Sergeant Wm. Boothe, John Matton, Hugh McFane, W. W. Rust, Rau. Kay, Ed Gainer, T. J. Miller, M. McCloud, Jos. Coleman.

COMPANY D—Capt. A. W. Caldwell, commanding.—*Killed*—Private T. B. Miller.

Wounded—W. W. Humphries, James Paschal, J. W. Styles, W. R. Branson, J. W. Mathews, T. W. Lamb, S. J. Smith, J. D. Bradley.

COMPANY E—Capt. F. G. Swor, commanding.—*Killed*—Privates J. L. Presson, B. M. Milton.

Wounded—Capt. F. G. Swor, slightly; privates J. S. Copps, A. L. Scraut, J. L. Frazer, B. Jordan, R. Capps, W. W. Atchison, N. M. Alston, Charles Barnes, W. J. Holland.

COMPANY F.—Capt. H. T. Blanton, Jr., commanding.—*Killed*—Serg't J. L. Porter, Thomas Spain.

Wounded—Corporal S. E. Ralls, mortally wounded, Lieut. J. P. Cooper, slightly, Serg't J. E. Daniel; privates J. T. Olive, F. M. Gross.

COMPANY E—Capt. J. E. Fowler, commanding—*Killed*—Corporal D. H. Likes, W. C. Bushrat.

Wounded—C. W. Burgs, Julian Frasier, K. J. Bevil, B. W. Sparks, B. J. Bush, Wm. D. Patterson.

COMPANY H—J. Dumas, commanding.—*Killed*—Private J. M. Webb.

Wounded—S. H. Fisher, J. F. Ward, F. M. McNeely, W. H. Cooley, J. H. Stephenson, G. W. Brown, A. G. Coltharpe, R. Carter, A. M. Ridgeway, G. T. Hays.

COMPANY I—Lieut. J. T. Haynes, commanding—*Wounded*—Lieut. J. T. Haynes, slightly; privates J. W. Thompson, H. M. Thomas, mortally; W. M. Minbush, John Obrian.

Left on the Field—L. A. Morphis, J. E. Lafore, M. V. Morris, J. D. Nolen, J. H. Hecks, John Gibson, W. R. Mitchell, T. L. May, E. Wallace, A. A. Dinwiddie.

Missing—John Wright, S. J. Simmons.

COMPANY K—Capt. H. W. Ballard, commanding—*Killed*—F. M. Sinsel, H. P. Murrell, G. W. Robinson.

Wounded—Privates A. McMullens, dangerously; W. D. Gordon, dangerously; W. Lauri, slightly; A. Dugger, H. Foy, Irwin Dunning, M. B. Mooney, P. G. Murrell, Serg't D. P. McClure, slightly.

COMPANY L—Capt. Winfrey.—*Killed*—J. A. Mallum.

Wounded—H. A. Green, Jos. Saunders, Thos. Short, J. C. Short, J. C. Rodgers, Andy Marky, W. E. Henderson, John Tedder, W. R. Langly, G. W. Pratt.

COMPANY M—Capt. Lauderdale.—*Killed*—Lieut. L. T. Bowenan, Private Jas Dickson.

Wounded—J. K. Breast, W. Barnes, Sam. Frout, R. R. Russell, W. D. Allen, T. J. Johnson, J. D. Bonnett, W. H. Click, John Fletcher, M. J. Thomas, Walter Debon, J. Camott, H. F. Watson.

Missing—John Cook.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, April 13.—We have no news here except of an occasional skirmish on the Peninsula, where a battle is believed to be imminent.

More Bridge Burners.

ATLANTA, April 12.—An engine and three cars on the Western Atlantic railroad were stolen by some unknown parties yesterday.

The wires were also cut after they were taken.

Another dispatch says that eight bridge burners, the same who stole the engine and train, have been caught. They were sent by the Federals, from Shelbyville, to burn our bridges, and thereby prevent reinforcements reaching our army in Tennessee.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—*House.*—Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, asked the unanimous consent of the House to make a statement relative to the Domocratic conference held last week.

Mr Washburn, of Illinois, and others, on the Republican side, objected.

The House then went into committee on the tax bill.

An amendment was adopted that cast iron used for bridges and buildings, or other permanent structures, shall be taxed one dollar per ton, provided that bar iron used for similar purposes shall pay no specific duty additional to what is already required by this act.

An amendment was also adopted, that machine belting of all kinds for conveying water shall be charged three per cent. ad valorem.

The allowances and drawback section was amended so as to read as follows:

From and after the date upon which this act takes place, there shall be an allowance or drawback on articles manufactured, on which any internal duty or tax shall have been paid, equal in amount to the tax paid thereon, and no more, when exported; the evidence that any such duty or tax has been paid to be furnished to the satisfaction of the commissioner of internal revenue by such person or persons as shall claim the allowance or drawback, and the amount shall be ascertained under such regulations as shall, from time to time, be procured by the commissioners under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, and the same shall be paid, by the warrant of the secretary of the treasury, on the treasury of the United States, out of any money arising from the internal duty not otherwise appropriated, provided that no allowance or drawback shall be made or had for any amount, claimed or due, of less than twenty dollars.

All the original sections having been acted upon, a new one was added, provided the persons and penalties for fraudulent practices in regard to drawbacks.

The amendment providing for a tax of two dollars per head on slaves, was rejected—47 to 63.

The bill to establish a branch mint at Denver was passed.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, offered a new section, that, any person who shall claim the service or labor for life, of any person held to service or labor under the law of any State, shall pay on the service or labor of such person, the sum of two dollars. He argued that some sections have scarcely anything else on which a tax can be imposed.

Mr. Mickliffe expressed his surprise that this proposition having some time ago been rejected, should again be offered. Kentucky will pay several hundred thousand dollars, but if this amendment be adopted, three hundred thousand dollars more will be required of that State. Such a tax would be unjust and unequitable, and was unconstitutional.

Mr. Mallory, in opposing the amendment, characterized it as burdensome, oppressive and unjust, because it was intended to apply only to particular sections.

Mr. Bingham opposed the amendment on constitutional grounds, arguing that taxes must be apportioned among the people according to the ratio of representation, and when apportioned, collected without respect to particular persons; but on taxable wealth this is just and equitable.

Mr. Olin showed that, in some States, almost entire profits from agriculture were invested in negroes.

Mr. Arnold sustained the amendment. He could not see why this peculiar interest should have an advantage over the agricultural interests of the West.

Mr. Menzies opposed the proposition, and offered an amendment that every person owning a horse shall, in consideration of the service thereof, pay one dollar.

Mr. Blair raised the question that this was not in order, which opposition the chairman sustained, remarking that it could be in order only as a new section.

Mr. Roscoe Conklin, of New York, said if this amendment should be defeated, it would be by the union of the extreme sentiments of the House. It was said by the friends of the institution that such a tax would be grossly unjust, and by par excellence the enemies of slavery that the imposition of such a tax would admit property in man. He denied the soundness of both propositions.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, briefly answered the objections to his proposition, saying this was not a capitation tax, but merely a tax on the service of the persons named.

After further proceedings the question was taken on Mr. Blair's amendment, which was rejected, 47 to 62.

The committee rose, when Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, after occupying the chair during three weeks, while the bill was under consideration, reported the same with amendments to the House. They were ordered to be printed and further consideration of them postponed till Monday.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Webster in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the bill to establish a branch mint at Denver, Colorado Territory, was taken up. The debate was limited to five minute speeches.

Mr. Vallandigham said an allusion had been made in the Senate recently to a Democratic conference held last week, asto what took place therein. He had no right to speak, but the injunction of secrecy did not apply to the call, which was in these words: Democratic conference. "We, the undersigned members of the Democratic party of the United States, determined to adhere to its ancient principles, and to maintain its organization unbroken under all circumstances, as the party best able to maintain the Constitution, and to restore the old Union of the States, do hereby unite in this call for a conference of those who may sign the same, approving the objects indicated."

This call was signed by some thirty-five members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Stephens asked who signed it.

Mr. Vallandigham continued: "All of them are able to read and write. No one made his mark." If this sid not refer to a political organization, he was not capable of understanding language. The movement thus commenced would go on, and it was the determination of some that it should be completed. Beyond this he was not able to speak. His name was appended to the call.

The committee rose, and the bill for the branch mint at Denver passed.

The House then went into committee, when Mr. Beamen expressed his views in favor of establishing territorial governments in the so-called Confederate States.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

Senate.—Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented a petition of citizens of Ohio in favor of a general bankrupt law.

Mr. Harris, of New York, presented petitions that Democratic papers be allowed the same privilege in the mails as Republican and abolition papers.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, presented petitions of citizens of Michigan, in favor of a general bankrupt act. Also, a petition that the proposed tax on lager beer be reduced.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, gave notice of a new rule of the Senate, which he proposed to offer, as follows: That, during the present rebellion, the Senate may, by majority vote, fix the time when debate on any subject shall be terminated, and the Senate shall then take a vote on the question, without further debate.

Mr. McDougal, of California, from the special committee, reported a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of business connected with the District of Columbia.

Meetings of Rebels in Washington.

Within a few days past, for some reason not yet discovered, whether from laxity of discipline on the part of the provost marshal, or from some information derived from rebel sources of a new bold *coup d'etat* to be made by the rebels, the rebel sympathizers here have been unusually bold. Meetings have been held, and crowds of Baltimore rebels, whose visits to Washington have been rare of late, participate in them. Rebel songs are sung with great glee, and it is alleged that, under the influence of syrens, even Union army officers have been induced to join in the chorus. It may be the last dying song of the swan, or the promise of renewed efforts to cherish the rebellion. The leniency of the government toward this class of people has not been appreciated by them. When our troops occupied Leesburg, eight rebel flags of the new pattern were found. It has been ascertained that they were made in this city and forwarded to Leesburg.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Vanity Fair's Account of the Battle of Newbern.

At a moment of indecision, when it required but another volley to repulse the Federals from before a battery on the right, or a vigorous example to encourage them to charge and take the battery, an officer of high position and undaunted bravery resolved to sacrifice himself, if necessary, in order to set the soldiers an example.

He seized the opportunity when a heavy shell was about to be fired from a mortar of one of the Rhode Island batteries, and seated himself astride of the muzzle. These large shells move very slowly. As the ponderous projectile exuded from the enormous engine, the officer clasped his knees around it, and with his sword in one hand and revolver in the other, sailed, triumphant and transfigured, over into the midst of the enemy, cheering and swearing alternately. The effect was magical.

The shell struck among a cavalry company. The gallant officer assailed a hundred foes, and in a moment had surrounded himself with such a barricade of dead horses and riders that the explosion of the missile harmed him not.

The troops who witnessed this feat were at once ablaze with enthusiasm. They charged like devils, and captured the rebel works at