Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1862

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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

FROM VICKSBURG.

We learn that on yesterday, the Federal gunboats had proceeded with their reconnoissance up the river to a point from which their smoke was visible at Vicksburg. But four vessels have been reported as having left Natchez, and these evidently will not make an attack until re-inforced, and their observations are completed. In the meantime preparations to receive them in force are rapidly going forward.

THE CANDIDATES FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

There are two candidates for the office of Supreme Judge from the Eastern District of this State—Hon. W. H. SNEED and Hon. R. J. MCKINNEY—and as every Tennesseean will have the privilege of voting for one or the other, we deem it necessary, as a faithful journalist, to canvass their merits before the public.

Both of these gentlemen are of the highest order of talent, both rank among the first jurists of the State. Hence, were not other qualifications than these needed, we might possibly refuse to express a choice between them, or to countenance the party issue which the contest between them promises to evoke, at least in the eastern division of the State.

We, accordingly, feel compelled to support Mr. SNEED, because of his known zeal and loyalty to the southern cause. Judge MCKINNEY, we say it with regret, has, on the contrary so far been suspected that our military authorities recently saw fit to suggest to him the propriety of his taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. If his conduct has ever been such as to give rise to a suspicion of his loyalty, we should most certainly not place him in a position where a want of fidility to the South will inflict upon our people such merciless atrocities as those with which they are threatened by future arraignment before civil tribunals, as traitors to the Lincoln government. When WM. H. POLK ran for Governor of this State a year ago, he and his friends boasted that he was sound. Yet he is now in Washington City, in full fellowship with the enemies of the South, going so far, even, as to advocate a general confiscation of southern property. What an incubus would now weigh upon the State of Tennessee had this traitor been elected to the office he sought! So with Judge CATRON, who, so long as success smiled upon our cause, earnestly asserted his loyalty to it, and but aggrieved that the public should discredit his motives. But when disaster over took us, the insinuous miscreant turned on southern loyalists with a malignant persecution worthy of a demon, and delivered a judicial charge on treason which would constitute a fit appendix to the ancient and bloody code of DRACO.

The moral of these facts is to put no man in any office—and especially, we think, a *judicial* one—whose loyalty to the Southern cause is suspected in the slightest degree. WASHINGTON's maxim was—"None but Americans on guard." So we would say—*None but loyal Southerners in office!*

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE "SICK MAN."

The termination of the coalition between Great Britain, France and Spain for the movement against Mexico, does not appear to have disconcerted the cool and calculating head of LOUIS NAPOLEON in the least. On the contrary, he seems as fully determined to constitute himself administrator upon the effects of the "sick man" as ever. The troops of Great Britain have sometime since returned home, and those of Spain are now on their way to Havana, thus leaving the field free to the ambitious sovereign of imperial France.

During the conference which preceded the disruption of the alliance, the representatives of the French government declared that it was their determination not only to march on the Mexican capital, but to enter into no negotiations with the Juarez government; and the same diplomats, in their manifesto from Orizaba, notifying the Mexican minister of the intention of France to at once commence hostilities, call the Liberal party an "oppressive minority," who would fain persuade Europe that they are the "sole element of order and organization that can be met with in the republic."

The eyes of Europe are upon LOUIS NAPOLEON, to see what are his true designs in this affair with Mexico, and right jealously will they watch every step whose tendency is to increase the wealth, the territory and national aggrandizement of France. Is his mission not really and ultimately one of conquest, cloaked under the ready and plausible pretext of enforcing the payment of a few millions of francs? We shall see.

TRUTH LIKE MURDER "WILL OUT"—DEFEAT CONFESSED.

With that shameless mendacity, which ever characterizes the battle reports of all Yankee officers, GRANT and SHERMAN, in the face of evident defeat, attempted to claim a victory for the Federal arms at Shiloh. Now, however, that statistics are gradually becoming known and GRANT's first list of 5000 lost in that memorable struggle swells, by his own admission, to nearly 14,000, the truth of defeat flashes on the northern mind and is confessed with painful reluctance. Says the Pittsburg correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing under date of the 4th instant: "There is no doubt that the first telegraphic reports of this battle (of Shiloh) with which the country was flooded, *were manufactured out of whole cloth. The truth is, the battle of Shiloh was a* SURPRISE *and* DEFEAT *to us—*A MOST TERRIBLE BLOW *inflicted by the enemy, from which that portion of our army engaged in it* HAS NOT YET FULLY RECOVERED." The same correspondent asserts that in the *last* day's combat at least 12,000 of the Federal army were placed *hors de combat* in killed wounded and prisoners. Such is the confession of the enemy himself—and such will be the candid and impartial verdict of history.

GOV. LETCHER'S MESSAGE.

We have received Gov. LETCHER's message to the Virginia Legislature, which is an able and well-considered document, discussing the issues before the country with boldness and vigor. He sets forth his views respecting the present condition of public affairs in connection with recent events of the war, and recommends the policy proper to be pursued in future. He is not discouraged or disheartened by the heavy reverses which have befallen us, but makes them the foundation of new and more vigorous efforts for the prosecution of the war. "Our policy," says he, "must be changed. We must make this a *war of invasion*, and we must push it with a zeal and energy. Maryland must be redeemed. Accomplish this and the way will be opened to the *invasion of the North.*" And again: "Inaugurate an aggressive policy, and with a judicious use of the means which Providence has entrusted to us, our revolution will be a success, our connection with the North will be dissolved, and our government established upon an enduring basis." And again: "We must invade the enemy's country and force him to subsist his army at home by compelling its withdrawal from our section."

McCLELLAN OUTGENERALED.

The recent withdrawal of Gen. Jos. JOHNSTON's army from the Peninsula was a complete surprise to McCLELLAN, and he was outgeneraled in the manœuver quite as badly as he was in the unexpected evacuation of Manassas. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, speaking of it in a late letter, asserts that the departure of the Confederates was "so quiet that it was not known till our (the Federal) sharpshooters crawled by slow degrees up to the enemy's trenches six hours afterward, and found them as silent as a church yard, and nobody in Yorktown but General Cutler." He proceeds to show the folly of the gratulations in the northern journals about McCLELLAN's success in "avoiding the effusion of blood," asserting that JOHNSTON's army is still in the field in undiminished numbers, and that it must be overtaken and whipped before any practical results towards "crushing the rebellion" can be achieved. This is the second time that LINCOLN's "young NAPOLEON" has been confessedly outgeneraled by Jos. JOHNSTON.

SYMPTOMS OF A FINANCIAL CRISIS NORTH.

A monetary crisis seems at last to be gradually approaching to the North. The weekly statement of the banks of the city of New York for the week ending the 10th inst., compares with that of the previous week as follows:

Week ending	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
April 19...	$125,520,085	34,371,528	$4,664,665	95,179,340
April 26...	125,666,985	33,297,944	4,718,571	101,877,433
Increase.	$2,016,500	626,416	58,906	6,718,093

The remarkable feature in this statement is the large increase in the deposits. This the New York *Herald* regards as "the first startling symptom of the inflation which is in progress," and attributes it to the large amount of government paper in the shape of certificates of deposit and treasury notes which have found their way into the New York market within the previous week, and also in some degree to the bank expansion which has been going on actively, especially among the banks of the interior.

The increase of nearly *seven millions* in bank deposits for one northern city in a single week is an event exceedingly significant in the present crisis. Experience in the Confederate States, as well as in every other country surrounded by similar circumstances, shows that an increase of bank deposits has always been followed by a development of speculation in merchandise, stocks and real estate, which greatly damages the healthy tone of finances throughout the country. The North is now threatened with this evil which we have been suffering from for six months past, and when it does seize upon the vitals of that government and people, it will overwhelm them with a monetary crisis more terrible than any that ever afflicted Australia in her worst and most trying period of bankruptcy and insolvency.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN ATLANTA.

A very destructive fire occurred in Atlanta, Ga., on Sunday evening last, which resulted in the destruction of a large amount of property. From the account given by the *Confederacy*, we learn that the fire originated in a brick warehouse, in which were stored one thousand bales of cotton, about 6 o'clock P. M., and soon after it was discovered the whole inside was in a sheet of flame, which rapidly communicated to the rear of the grocery stores occupied by McCrosky & Harle, and Willis & Young, in Davis' building, on Whitehall street, owned by L. H. Davis. The whole of the upper portion of the building (four stories high), above these two stores, was occupied by Mrs. Wilson as a boarding house.

The store occupied by McCrosky & Harle contained but little except bacon, a considerable amount of which was stored therein on consignment. A very large amount of bacon was placed in the cellars under both stores on government account—say five or six hundred thousand pounds.

A small loss in cotton was also sustained by C. P. Currin

The government meat in the cellars of Davis' building was not much damaged. It was estimated that 50,000 pounds would fully cover all the damage. Other losses ascertained were by Mr. Craigmiles, of Shelbyville, Tenn., thirty or forty thousand pounds of bacon, and various parties smaller amounts. Messrs. Willis & Young had a very large stock of corn, flour, sugar, rice, cotton and other articles in their store. They had in store for Bruce & Co. one hundred and ten bales of cotton, about half of which was lost, and on which there was no insurance. Mr. Cohen, of Savannah, had with them two hundred casks of rice, valued at some $6000—mostly insured, but very little of which was saved.

The *Confederacy* states that the cause of the fire was well ascertained to have been accidental, or the result of carelessness, in permitting such a large amount of property to remain stored in a building open and ungraded as was that in which the fire originated. No estimate of the total loss is given.

THE FEDERAL FLEET BELOW.

We publish to day the official correspondence between the Mayor of Natchez, and the officer of the Federal squadron before the city, demanding its surrender. Mayor HUNTER assumed about the same attitude with Mayor MONROE, of New Orleans.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 15th says that the enemy had not up to that time taken possession of the city, but that the U. S. squadron was reinforced by three more vessels.

We find the following, one day later, in the Vicksburg *Whig* of the 16th instant:

"Four of the Federal gunboats weighed anchor at Natchez at six o'clock last evening, and started up the river. Four others were still at Natchez, looking after affairs there—the city still refusing to surrender. We hear it intimated that there is no officer on the fleet clothed with authority to act under the circumstances; and that Farragut or Butler have been sent after."

SICKNESS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.—The Pittsburg correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, in a letter dated the 4th inst., says: "There is a great deal of sickness here. At Savannah there are 2800 men in the hospitals, and at Hamburg 1200. In the regimental hospital there cannot be less than fifty from each regiment sick and unfit for duty. This would render, in all, nearly nine thousand men out of this army in hospital or sick. You can imagine what will be the increase of this number when the wounded, after a general action, is added to it."

☞ The Mobile *Telegraph* gives the newsboys of New Orleans credit for being the cause of great annoyance to the Federal invaders. For example, it is not uncommon to see them with a lock of cotton stuck in their waists, and when a Yankee asks for a paper, they say "that's what you come for—there's what you want; take it and go away," proffering with the words a bit of the staple.

☞ The *Whig* and the *Citizen*, of Vicksburg, are both arrayed against the proposition to burn that city to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CORINTH.

Special to the Memphis Appeal.]

CORINTH, May 17, 1862.—There was slight skirmishing on the Monterey road this morning.

The Confederates advanced and the Federals retired.

The enemy is in position near all our lines, and an engagement is possible at any moment. Nothing is, however, certain. H. P.

Additional—The Enemy Advancing.

Special to the Memphis Appeal.]

CORINTH, May 17.—The enemy advanced to-day in three positions in line of battle on the Monterey road, and drove in our pickets.

Clanton's Alabama cavalry engaged the enemy's advanced pickets, a number of whom were killed. Several of our men were wounded.

Great demoralization exists among the Federal troops, and numbers are deserting.

Another batch of prisoners have been paroled and sent to the Federal lines. SPARTA.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 16th.—The city is very quiet to-day, and business is suspended in accordance with the President's proclamation. The Federal gunboats have gone down James river, below City Point.

BUTLER'S OUTRAGE ON THE FOREIGN CONSULS.

The New Orleans *Bee* gives the following account of this outrage of which we have been advised by telegraph. The statement of the *Bee* fully corroborates the telegraphic report:

Since our last publication matters of considerable interest have occurred. On Saturday a file of soldiers, commanded by a U. S. officer, repaired to the building on Canal street, occupied as the Hope Insurance Company and as the consulate of the Netherlands. The flag was floating at the time from the edifice. The Federal officer demanded the key of the vault, but was told by Mr. Coutrie, the Dutch Consul, that the vault was the property of the consulate, that the key was in his possession and would not be given up, also that he protested against the military occupation of his consular apartments. At the command of the Federal officer, Mr. Coutrie was searched, the key taken from him, the vault opened, and the goods carried off. At half past six o'clock Mr. Coutrie was informed that he was at liberty. The first act on recovering his freedom was to strike his flag, and to draw up an account of the proceedings. The money held by the Consul belonged to the banking houses of Hope, of Amsterdam, and had been deposited with the Consul as the property of a subject of Holland. Mr. Coutrie himself is a Prussian.

In the meantime a detachment of soldiers was stationed at the doors of the Canal Bank, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, and at the private banking-house of Slidell, Macheca & Co., next door to the Canal Bank. At about half-past three o'clock, P. M., a Federal picket was placed under the porch and at the doors of the banking houses corner Magazine and Natchez streets, occupied by the French and Spanish consuls, with their respective flags floating from it. Soon after the Federal sentinels were withdrawn by order of Gen. Butler. The foreign population, though somewhat excited by this unexpected violent proceeding, we learn, have all endeavored to intermpide demonstrations. Notes are been exchanged between the French and Spanish consuls on the one hand, and the commander-in-chief on the other, but of their contents we are not advised. All the foreign consuls have had a conference in reference to the circumstances above narrated. We have stated the facts to the best of our knowledge, and believe from all concurrent or obvious reasons

THE TRAITOR MAYNARD.—This vile Yankee, who formerly disgraced one of the East Tennessee districts as a representative in the old United States Congress, has been Nashville and returned to Washington City—having been frightened, doubtless, by Morgan's appearance near Pulaski. He reports to the crowd of anxious inquirers "that Andy Johnson's providential government" is in excellent working order."

☞ The Methodist church in the United States has been called to mourn the demise of Rev. N. Bangs, one of its historic men in the United States and Canada, prominent for more than three score years in its pastorage, literary positions, missionary movements and church councils. He died full of years and honor.

☞ The Federal fleet in front of Natchez, on the 14th, consisted of the frigates Brooklyn, Iroquois and Vermont, and four gunboats, with one transport. They fired on the steamer Vicksburg last Monday. It is believed that she was struck by the last shot. Her hands saved her.

☞ The Vicksburg *Whig* learns that the entire cotton crop in Arkansas will be burned. The banks of all the navigable streams have already been cleared of the staple by the flames. The people are cheerfully aiding the government in destroying it.

☞ The New Orleans *Delta* announces the death of Capt. T. B. Huger, Confederate States navy. He was commander of the steamer McRae, and was wounded in the battle at Fort Jackson.

☞ The cotton in Concordia parish has been entirely destroyed. In Tensas parish the burning is going on.

Matters in North Carolina.

The North Carolina *State Journal* of the 7th says:

The entire division now en route for the points threatened, numbering —— thousand, having been thoroughly organized and drilled by Colds Hill and Singletary, from the sch ol of the soldier to the evolutions of the line, will make its mark on the enemy wherever it is eager to meet.

A force equal to this in point of number, if not in discipline, is rapidly completing its equipment, and will join the first division in the course of a few days, or as soon as emergencies require.

Besides these forces now ready for the field, the camp of instruction near Raleigh is teeming with soldiers belonging to the several unorganized regiments now in process of formation there; besides the new companies formed for the purpose of filling the reorganized regiments of twelve months' volunteers, now reorganized for the war.

Large cargoes of arms are being received at the point and at Salisbury, from Confederate ports. It is thought that the supply at the latter place will be sufficient for the armament of the troops now present, and who will rendezvous there.

In addition to these supplies, the arsenal at Fayetteville is turning out a limited supply of arms of a superior quality, but the peculiar inconveniences of the arsenal renders it impracticable to manufacture more arms than those necessary for our sharpshooters. A vast number of arms are being manufactured at various towns within the limits of this State, the exact location of which it would be imprudent to mention.

Return of the Vivian.

The steamer Alice Vivian, which left on Sunday for New Orleans under a flag of truce, returned this morning, having encountered no perilous adventures except being fired at in the dark at Fort Pike. This shot was the only one which seemed to be discharged with malicious intent, and the officer who fired it was sharply rebuked by his superior. A good many shots were fired besides for the purpose of bringing her to, which every Yankee officer she met seemed to think it incumbent on him to do.

She went out round Sand Island, and was first pursued by a small concern called the Kanawha, but soon left her behind, encountering, however, a mass of wreck dead ahead, which brought her to and detained her some time. Just as this one dismissed her the Kanawha came up and fired a gun or two, the captain insisting that she ought to have gone down the blockading vessels off the bar. She was, however, permitted to proceed, an officer being sent aboard.

Among the vessels which detained the Vivian was the celebrated New London, from which, when released, the fleet Vivian ran away as if the other were standing still. There were a great many vessels, some sixty sail, at Ship Island, and a good many tents were seen on shore.—*Mobile News.*

AFFAIRS BEFORE CORINTH.

ESCORT OF FEDERAL PRISONERS HOME.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

CORINTH, Saturday, May 17, 1862.

Another large party of Federal prisoners was sent home through our lines here yesterday; they numbered one hundred and fourteen, and were originally from almost every State in the Northern, but more recently from Columbus, Miss. Some of them had been in our possession almost since the war began. They were paroled, not exchanged, though the officers to whom they were delivered ever said they would not be "outdone in politeness." We may, therefore, soon expect an equal number of our own men back on the same conditions, if any can be found to accept them.

During the morning of taking the roll and examining their passes, one of the prisoners, John Hawkins by name, was heard loudly boasting that this was the "second time" he had been "paroled." He was immediately taken off to jail, and, if found guilty, will be shot. This little episode created considerable fun among his fellows, most of whom appeared equally unconscious of the obligation of their oath.

The party was escorted through the lines by the New Orleans light horse, who encountered the enemy's pickets several miles out on the Monterey road. Though preceded by the white flag and a trumpeter sounding a parley, their approach created considerable excitement among the enemy. The men all rushed to arms and the valiant colonel commanding the outpost, himself, said he was in doubt whether he had not better draw them up in line of battle. The large numbers and noise of our coming, into the light house, then the prisoners on foot, and after them the wagons for the sick, frightened him. He thought at first it was "a heavy train of siege artillery." At this moment our men lifted up their eyes, and, lo, and behold! several regiments actually forming in line of battle behind a snake fence, only a few hundred yards distant.

Upon the real nature of our mission becoming known, the Federal officers mailed in great numbers to the spot "to see and to hear." Some offered refreshments, others cigars, and all of them expressed regret that they had not known of our coming beforehand, that they might have been better prepared. And then followed that "sharp encounter of wits," based on such occasions, in which each party, without coming to a clear or said what is meant by proper extracts, his genius is striving to get information out of the other.

"We have been expecting a visit from you someime at Corinth," said a polite Confederate.

"We have been preparing to make one," responded a Federal, "and intend to do it within the next ten days. But we see aboard you will not be loers to receive us."

"I do not believe there is any body there now," interjaculated the valiant colonel, the same who was going to draw his men up in line of battle on the strength of a flag of truce. "The general commanding several days ago the rebel army had all left Corinth, and we were standing too much on ceremony in our advance."

"Yonkelong to Boeth's army," solicited a Confederate.

"Wehelong to Gen. Garfield's brigade," responded the Federal.

"But honestly," interjaculated still another, "we dumdoubtanl you are about to take a ride on our shoulders."

"That is very possible, but it is more likely to be North as South."

While this sharp encounter was going on, two or three of the Light Horse, who are principally Creoles from New Orleans, were overheard speaking in French.

"You have a great many Dutch in your army, have you not?" asked the Federal.

"That is French you hear spoken there," remarked another, who hastened to cover up his comrade's ignorance.

"Well, it's all the same with us," unhesitatingly responded the first—though he did look a little sheepish.

Thus passed the few moments away, during which the prisoners were rapidly guided forward beyond the lines, without having an opportunity to converse with the men at the outposts, and the light house returned to their encampment.

The enemy continue gradually advancing and intrenching to prevent a surprise, of which, since Shiloh, they have had a wholesome dread. In their advances, also, they now come supported by the whole force of their armies, whether it be upon our right, left or center. No new movements of importance, however, have taken place since my last.

Yesterday, appointed by the President as a day of fasting and prayer, was duly observed as such throughout this portion of the country. In Gen. Hardee's division, the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, addressed an audience of about 8000 men.

A few days ago it was feared that, if the dry weather continued, we should suffer from want of water; but I observe that wells are being bored in great numbers, and with great success throughout the camp. In many places we have had to go only about twenty feet deep to find an abundance of the purest and most wholesome water.

The late dry weather has been attended by immense clouds of dust, which, in the town, have become almost intolerable, rendering quite unnecessary the severe order, that wheever is caught therein without a pass, whatever be his rank, shall be put to work unloading freight cars and rolling barrels. H. P.

FEDERAL FLEET AT NATCHEZ!

The Surrender of the City Demanded!

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Natchez Courier of the 15th.]

CITY HALL, May 13.—The mayor and selectmen of the city of Natchez, assembled in special meeting at 8 o'clock A. M. Present: John Hunter, Esq., mayor; Messrs. Baldwin, Cuny, Dix, Walsworth and Walker.

The mayor stated that he had called the meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the following communication, viz:

U. S. S. IROQUOIS.
AT ANCHOR OFF NATCHEZ, MISS.,
May 13th, 1862.

SIR: In advance of the squadron now coming up the Mississippi, I am instructed by the flag officer, to demand the surrender of the city of Natchez, to the naval forces of the United States.

The same terms will be accorded as those granted to New Orleans and Baton Rouge. The rights and property of all peaceable citizens shall be respected; but all property in this city belonging to the secessed Confederate States must be delivered up—and the flag of the United States must wave unmolested and respected over your town.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,
JAS. S. PALMER, Commander.

To his honor the Mayor of Natchez.

To which communication the mayor was directed to make the following reply, viz:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NATCHEZ, MISS., May 13, 1862.

SIR: Your communication of the 12th inst. has been received by me and laid before the board of select men of this city, and I am directed to return the following reply:

Coming as a conqueror, you need not the interposition of the city authorities to possess this place. An undefended city, an entirely defenceless people, have no alternative but to yield to an irresistible force, or useless to imperil inevitent blood. Formalities are absurd in the face of such realities.

So far as the city authorities can prevent there will be no opposition to your possession of the city; they cannot, however, guarantee that your flag shall wave unmolested in the sight of an excited people; but such authority as they possess will be exercised for the preservation of good order in the city.

As to property belonging to the Confederate States, they are not aware of any such within the limits of the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN HUNTER, Mayor.

To Jas. S. Palmer, Commander U. S. S. "Iroquois," at anchor off Natchez, Miss.

The board then adjourned.

C. F. MERRICK, City Clerk.

FROM OUR OWN COAST.—Pickets who arrived last night from Onslow Court House, report that the enemy landed in some force at Swansboro', on Thursday morning. Swansboro' is in Onslow county, about twenty miles south of Fort Macon. They will be attended to by our forces, we presume.

It appears the report that three thousand Yankees had arrived at Greenville, Pitt county, on Monday or Tuesday last, turns out to be an error. It probably originated from the landing of some two or four hundred of Burnside's forces at Washington on Sunday last.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, 10th.*

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

From the Bee, of Tuesday, 13th.]

THE SITUATION.

Gen. Butler publishes in the Sunday papers a lengthy notice, the main object of which is to announce his intention to distribute among the poor and destitute of our city a quantity of beef and sugar captured by the United States forces. The work will be commenced this day at the custom house, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., where all applicants for aid, who are provided with proper credentials, will be entitled to a share of the provisions. In the official notice, it intimated that the poor of New Orleans have been wholly neglected by the "rebels." We have only to call Gen. Butler's attention to the fact that since the month of August there has been no regular operation in this city a "free market," supplied exclusively from voluntary contributions, and which is still in existence. Twice a week between 1500 and 1900 persons have had their baskets filled with meat, vegetables and other articles of food. It is estimated that between five and six thousand individuals are thus nurtured through the liberality of the city and country.

In addition to this, the *Bee* might have called attention to other facts—that in the absence of a large number of our male adult population, ample arrangements had been made by the city council to support the families of all such, who were destitute—that for this purpose millions of dollars have been subscribed by our people during the last twelve months—that twenty-five hundred orphan children are now supported in the orphan asylums of this city—that the indigent sick are all admissible to the Charity Hospital, the most expensive institution of the kind in the United States—and, finally, that there is not a community in the world where a more liberal, generous, and charitable feeling pervades all classes than that of New Orleans. The present suffering in our city is due to two causes—first, the blockade or non-importation into this country, from which all our provisions have heretofore been drawn, and secondly, the derangement of our currency, the United States commander having in his proclamation, warned the people of the danger of receiving the only currency in circulation, or rather the basis of the only currency in circulation.

New Orleans, unlike other large cities, has no suburbs. It is compelled to rely upon remote sections of the country for its daily food. In times of the greatest prosperity a week's interruption of intercourse with the interior would produce a distress similar to that which now exists. We are here in a position like that in which New England would be placed if her intercourse with the middle and western states was suddenly stopped. With all her wealth, her vast quantity of manufactured goods, her people would be sorely puzzled to obtain the chief articles of subsistence. At the period of the war there arrived about a hundred large steamboats constantly arriving and departing from our wharves, which bear every article of the enormous production of the valley of the Mississippi. Now these places are occupied by ships of war and transports for troops. Not a boat has arrived from the interior during the eight days the United States troops have occupied this city. Under these circumstances, it is remarkable that the people hold up as well as they do—that there is not more suffering and distress than really prevail.

In order that our readers may understand the despicable character of the proclamation of the Federal commander, alluded to above we append it, as follows:

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 25.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, May 2, 1862.

The deplorable state of destitution and hunger of the mechanics and working classes in this city has been brought to the knowledge of the commanding general.

He has yielded to every suggestion made by the city government, and adopted every method of furnishing food to the people of New Orleans that that government desired. No relief by those officials has yet been afforded. This hunger does not pinch the wealthy and influential, the leaders of the rebellion, who have gotten up this war, and are now endeavoring to prosecute it, without regard to the starving poor, the working man, his wife and child. Unmindful of their suffering fellow-citizens at home, they have caused or suffered pipe-clays to be carried out of the city for Confederate service since the occupation by the United States forces.

Lafayette Square, their home of affluence, was made the depot of stores and ammunition of war for the rebel armies, and not of provisions for their poor neighbors. Stalking hands with the vile, the gambler, the filler and the ruffian, they have destroyed the sugar and cotton which might have been exchanged for food for the industrious and good, and regarded the price of that which is left, by discarding the very currency they had furnished while they eloped with the specie as well as that stolen from the United States, as the banks, the property of the good people of New Orleans, thus leaving them to ruin and starvation.

Fugitives from justice many of them, and others, their associates, staying because too puerile and insignificant to be objects of punishment by the clement government of the United States:

They have betrayed their country.

They have been false to every trust.

They have shown themselves incapable of defending the State they have seized upon, although they have forced every poor man's child into their service as soldiers for that purpose, while they made their sons and nephews officers.

They cannot protect those whom they have ruined, but have left them to the mercies and assassinations of a chronic mob.

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Men of Louisiana, Working men, Property Holders, Merchants and Citizens of the United States, of whatever nation you may have had birth, how long will you uphold these flagrant wrongs, and by inaction suffer yourselves to be made the serfs of these leaders?

The United States have sent land and naval forces here to fight and subdue rebellious armies in array against her authority. We find, substantially, only fugitive masses, runaway property owners, a whisky drinking mob, and starving citizens with their wives and children. It is our duty to call back the first, to punish the second, root out the third, feed and protect the last.

Ready only for war, we had not prepared ourselves to feed the hungry and relieve the distressed with provisions. But to the extent possible within the power of the commanding general it shall be done.

He has captured a quantity of beef and sugar intended for the rebels in the field. A thousand barrels of those stores will be distributed among the deserving poor of this city, from whom the rebels had plundered it; even although some of the food will go to supply the craving wants of the wives and children of those now herding at "Camp Moore" and elsewhere, in arms against the United States.

Capt. John Clark, acting chief commissary of subsistence, will be charged with the execution of this order, and will give public notice of the place and manner of distribution, which will be arranged as far as possible so that the assiduity and deserving will not share its benefits.

By command of Major General Butler.

GEO. C. STRONG,
A. A. G. Chief of Staff.

From the *Delta* of the same date we also clip the following items:

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Act Reg. Gen. Geo. T. Shepley, colonel of the 12th regiment of Maine volunteers, has been appointed by Gen. Butler military commandant of New Orleans. We understand that the President for the consideration that Gen. Butler will make his headquarters on this side of the lakes, Col. Shepley is a nephew Judge Shepley, formerly judge of the supreme court of Maine, and was a member from that State. The colonel has been a prominent national Democrat previous to recent date, and was the special friend, adviser and host of Jefferson Davis, when he made a tour in New England some few years ago.

LETTER FROM EAST TENNESSEE RIVER.

The Enemy's View of the Situation.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP SHILOH, May 4.—Artillery firing was heard in the front for a few times last evening, and thereon all the camps became considerably excited, every man expecting that a general engagement had certainly commenced. The great mass of an army does not appear to relish with them excitement and passion usurpe the place; and all become animated with but one idea, either that which they hope for, or that which they dread. For the past few weeks they appear to have seized them to the idea that we are the last twelve months—that twenty-five hundred orphan children are now supported in the orphan asylums of this city—that the indigent sick are all admissible to the Charity Hospital, the most expensive institution of the kind in the United States—and, finally, that there is not a community in the world where a more liberal, generous, and charitable feeling pervades all classes than that of New Orleans. The present suffering in our city is due to two causes—first, the blockade or non-importation into this country, from which all our provisions have heretofore been drawn, and secondly, the derangement of our currency, the United States commander having in his proclamation, warned the people of the danger of receiving the only currency in circulation, or rather the basis of the only currency in circulation.

New Orleans, unlike other large cities, has no suburbs. It is compelled to rely upon remote sections of the country for its daily food. In times of the greatest prosperity a week's interruption of intercourse with the interior would produce a distress similar to that which now exists. We are here in a position like that in which New England would be placed if her intercourse with the middle and western states was suddenly stopped. With all her wealth, her vast quantity of manufactured goods, her people would be sorely puzzled to obtain the chief articles of subsistence. At the period of the war there arrived about a hundred large steamboats constantly arriving and departing from our wharves, which bear every article of the enormous production of the valley of the Mississippi. Now these places are occupied by ships of war and transports for troops. Not a boat has arrived from the interior during the eight days the United States troops have occupied this city. Under these circumstances, it is remarkable that the people hold up as well as they do—that there is not more suffering and distress than really prevail.

In order that our readers may understand the despicable character of the proclamation of the Federal commander, alluded to above we append it, as follows:

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 25.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, May 2, 1862.

The deplorable state of destitution and hunger of the mechanics and working classes in this city has been brought to the knowledge of the commanding general.

He has yielded to every suggestion made by the city government, and adopted every method of furnishing food to the people of New Orleans that that government desired. No relief by those officials has yet been afforded. This hunger does not pinch the wealthy and influential, the leaders of the rebellion, who have gotten up this war, and are now endeavoring to prosecute it, without regard to the starving poor, the working man, his wife and child. Unmindful of their suffering fellow-citizens at home, they have caused or suffered pipe-clays to be carried out of the city for Confederate service since the occupation by the United States forces.

Lafayette Square, their home of affluence, was made the depot of stores and ammunition of war for the rebel armies, and not of provisions for their poor neighbors. Stalking hands with the vile, the gambler, the filler and the ruffian, they have destroyed the sugar and cotton which might have been exchanged for food for the industrious and good, and regarded the price of that which is left, by discarding the very currency they had furnished while they eloped with the specie as well as that stolen from the United States, as the banks, the property of the good people of New Orleans, thus leaving them to ruin and starvation.

Fugitives from justice many of them, and others, their associates, staying because too puerile and insignificant to be objects of punishment by the clement government of the United States:

They have betrayed their country.

They have been false to every trust.

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