Daily Appeal.

EVENING EDITION.

JACKSON, MISS.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 26

FASTING.

To-day is the day set apart by President DAVIS to be observed throughout the Confederacy as an occasion of fasting, humiliation and prayer. It is, we observe, generally regarded in Jackson—most of the business houses and all the government departments being closed, religious services are being held in some of our churches.

FEDERAL FINANCES.

"Secretary CHASE," says a Northern telegram, "when speaking to his friends respecting his recent visit to New York, says it was both agreeable and satisfactory." As it is known he went to procure funds, this would lead to the inference that he made a raise, but it is doubtful, we think, whether he succeeded in cajoling the sharpers of Wall street. The commercial article of the New York *Herald*, of the 14th, is silent on the matter, which would indicate a hitch somewhere, or that no negotiation had been consummated. BENNET would have found it out if the Secretary had been successful.

The financial editor of the Chicago Times of the 19th, says that the visit of the head of the treasury to New York, so far as was then known, *had failed to accomplish anything*, and adds: "the statement made a few days since that the secretary had received an offer from Europe for one hundred millions of his six per cent. bonds at a higher figure than par, lacks confirmation, and appears to have had no other foundation than a Wall street rumor. If such an offer was made, Mr. CHASE would appear ridiculous in not accepting it. It would enable him to control foreign exchange to a large extent, and, by this means he would be able to break the gold market. If he should do this exports would fall off and prices of every description of domestic produce would tumble down to astonishingly low figures. We apprehend, however, that the whole story of the loan will turn out to have been a canard. Mr. CHASE's intimate friends probably know what is going on, and they are taking advantage of the present pause in speculation to reap still greater advantages in the future.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

General CHALMERS has issued a general order, assuming command of the 5th military district of this department, composed of the two northern tiers of counties in this State. All officers commanding regiments, battalions, or companies, of Confederate or State troops in this district, are ordered to report to headquarters, at Panola, a complete return of the strength of their commands, the names, rank and date of election of each officer, the number and kind of arms, the amount of ammunition, and of camp and garrison equipage on hand. The general also says: "I come to this command from an army and brigade where discipline has been enforced with the utmost strictness, and the same degree of discipline will be expected from the officers and men of this district. Every officer will be held to a strict accountability for the conduct of his men, and in case will officers or men be permitted to sleep out of their assigned quarters. We are immediately in front of the enemy, and the utmost diligence is necessary to prevent surprise and disgrace. If these regulations are carried out, we may look for an efficient organization in North Mississippi.

AS IT SHOULD BE.

We are pleased to note that the streets and hotels of Jackson are comparatively free of officers and soldiers; instead of being constantly crowded as was the case so long a time. The fact has been observed in our hearing by a number, and Gen ADAMS is praised as he deserves for his agency in bringing about so desirable a result. The pass system soon exposed the loungers who were absent from the camps without business, and in many instances without leave, and they were compelled to return to duty.

This is as it should be. When the armies of the enemy are threatening us at every point, and we know not where or how soon a blow will be struck, it is no time for the professional soldier or officer to be absent. There has been too much of this straggling, and we know if the same policy has been generally pursued as in Jackson, many thousands have added to our armies. The exodus here has been wonderful.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—Advices from Mexico to the 25th ult. have been received at New York. Forey's army, 20 600 strong was 8 leagues from Puebla. Preparations at Puebla for resistance to an attack, which was daily expected, were considered complete. The determination of the Mexicans to defend their country was as earnest as ever. The Juares government had ordered the governor of San Luis de Potosi to return to foreigners the money which he had raised by forced loans, and give what further satisfaction the aggrieved parties justly demand. In connection with Mexican affairs it is telegraphed from Washington that the report brought by the last steamer from Europe, of the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon to withdraw his army from Mexico, is discredited. Diplomatic circles, on the other hand, thought the French army in Mexico would be largely augmented in the next ninety days. Such is said to be the advices received by government.

☞ The new editor of the Philadephia *Evening Journal*, is seeking to fill the cell in Lincoln's bastile, occupied by Mr. Bolleaus some time ago. See his announcement elsewhere. Bolleaus, the old proprietor, grew weak in the knees, and submitted to Lincoln's dictation. His successor promises more manhood.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mrs. S. R. Raymond, we learn from the *Crisis*, is in this city, destitute and among strangers, and is desirous of learning the whereabouts of her husband. He was formerly a resident of Hannibal, Missouri, but enlisted as a private in Captain Bettis' company of Memphis Mounted Rebels.

☞ A private letter from Pontotoc advises us that Col. John H. Miller was killed by the Federals, a few days since, near Ripley, Miss., to which point he had gone on military business connected with an organization of partisan rangers. His body had reached Pontotoc.

☞ Mrs. Gen. Grant, who reached Cincinnati, from Memphis, on the 18th inst., reported it to be the opinion of her husband that the Mississippi would be open for navigation by the 1st of June.

☞ A Washington dispatch, of the 17th inst., says that a draft of 500,000 men will soon be ordered, and that arrangements have been made to enforce the conscription without delay.

☞ If Mr. Leovy, formerly connected with the New Orleans *Delta*, will address C. C. Merrill, at Carrollton, Miss., he can obtain some late information of his friends in Kentucky.

ANOTHER RAID.

The *Mississippian* of this morning says it has "positive intelligence of the advance of a Yankee force of two thousand, down the Mobile and Ohio railroad, from Corinth. They were at Guntown, two stations below Tupelo. This force is supposed to be the advance guard of a heavier force. ROSECRANS is moving his army in a southwestern direction from Murfreesboro', and GRANT is moving his forces to the southeast—no doubt a joint movement. Our cavalry force (strength not known) retired before the enemy at Guntown."

Our impression is that the movement is a small one, a mere raid for plundering purposes only. So far as advices have been received, this seems to be their only object. We apprehend nothing more serious will result than has heretofore been experienced in that section, and that the enemy will soon retire. The assurance given by the *Mississippian* that "we have no force to prevent a heavy raid in that quarter," will not entrap them, as our neighbor probably intended it should. They are too wary for that. We shall soon hear of their skedaddling.

PONCHATOULA.

The Federal forces that lately appeared at this point have, we learn, fallen back, and Col. MILLER's forces are again in possession of the place. The movement was a raid, made by a marauding party of WILSON's Zouaves, who exercised their thieving propensities as energetically as possible until there was a probability of their being punished, when they hastily left.

GRATIFYING.—The report of the citizens' committee, appointed to make an inventory of the stock of provisions in Mobile, just made and published, is of the most gratifying character. The *Register* says it develops the fact that there is enough now in store to carry the army and the people through to the next harvest. The committee in their report say: "It will be seen that placing each fierce of rice, weighing 600 lbs net, equal to three barrels flour (as breadstuff food), we have together of these articles of prime necessity of food, equal to 13,729 barrels of flour, ascertained to be in the city, and when we take into consideration that many families, fearing the turning of the screw of the speculator, have provided a fair supply of these articles for a time, we really see no reason for alarm. On the contrary, as imports must go on, from the existing high prices current here, we may safely come to the conclusion we have enough and to spare." Get rid of the speculator, and the people will have plenty at reasonable rates.

COMMENDABLE.—We noticed yesterday that some of our citizens or the city authorities were having the street gutters cleaned from the past winter's accumulation of mud. This is worthy of commendation, and should be followed up throughout the city.—*Mississippian.*

It is all right that the gutters should be cleaned, but we doubt the propriety of simply taking the filth therefrom and piling it in the middle of the streets, as we observe is being done in several places. It certainly will not improve the sanitary condition of the city.

COL. R. A. SMITH.—A number of the citizens of this city held a meeting in the senate chamber, on Wednesday last, to make arrangements for receiving the remains and attending the funeral of this gallant young officer, who was among the slain at Munfordsville, Ky. A committee of ten was appointed to arrange the proposed proceedings, and a series of feeling resolutions adopted. One of these recommends the closing of all business houses on the occasion; another that it was the sense of the meeting that steps should be immediately taken by the citizens of Jackson to erect a monument to the youthful hero, whose brilliant career and lamented death have so justly entitled him to the admiration and gratitude of the whole community; and a last tendering expressions of sympathy to the relatives of the deceased.

☞ The *Mississippian* announces that Judge Gholson has been appointed major-general, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major-General Tupper, and has signified his acceptance of the position.

☞ Dr. Olds, of Ohio, seems determined to bring his persecutors to punishment. He has summoned the Abolition governor of that State to appear before the grand jury.

☞ A bill has passed the Missouri senate providing for the calling of a new State convention, to take into consideration the gradual emancipation of slavery in Missouri.

☞ At a second meeting in New York city, over twenty thousand dollars was subscribed to the new Atlantic telegraph project.

☞ It is stated that A. T. Stewart has chartered a ship to be filled with food for the destitute in Ireland.

☞ The Natchez *Courier* announces the arrival of Gen Albert Pike in Natchez.

JUSTICE TO VIRGINIA.

VICKSBURG, March 24, 1863.

EDITORS APPEAL: Will you be so kind as to allow me space to correct a statement made by NESTOR, in his letter published in the APPEAL of the 15th instant. This is the more important as I notice other Southern papers are falling into the same error, namely: that Major-General C. L. Stevenson, in command here, is a Tennessean. In justice to our sister State of Virginia, we, as Tennesseans, should award her her full meed of credit. The truth of the matter is, that General Stevenson is a Virginian. Major-Gen. Maury and Brigadier-Generals Barton and Reynolds, all intrusted with important commands at Vicksburg, are all Virginians. And what is remarkable, Generals Stevenson, Maury and Barton are all natives of renowned little Fredericksburg. Many of the staff officers of these generals are also Virginians. Nor is the old mother State unrepresented among the troops, congregated here from all quarters for the defense of our stronghold. She has here one single organization—a fine battery of light artillery, belonging to Barton's brigade, and Stevenson's division of Kirby Smith's old corps, now known as "Botetourt Artillery, Virginia Volunteers," but until recently as "Anderson's Battery." This battery of six splendid bronze guns is now commanded by Captain John W. Johnston, its former captain, Joseph W. Anderson, having been recently promoted to chief of artillery of Gen. Stevenson's original division, with the rank of major.

Thus much in justice to a State we all have cause to revere, and none more than Tennesseans.

TENNESSEE.

Mobile.

The New York papers of the 15th advise their readers of the situation on the gulf coast. They say:

Deserters from Mobile report that the rebels number 7000, under Gen. Buckner, of Kentucky. He has three wooden steam gunboats, of ten guns each, a cutter and a ram.

Two new rams have just been completed, and a fifty-gun frigate is being built at Selma, to be floated down the river on bogsheads.

Two more rams will be completed in a few weeks.

The channel in Mobile bay is blockaded by sunken vessels, but no torpedoes have been sunk.

Two or three forts are iron-clad.

A rumor was brought by the steamer Union that the negro expedition into Florida and Georgia had been captured. It was commanded by Cols. S. Higginson and Montgomery.

Lincoln to be Impeached.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* announces that there is a movement on foot in New York, looking toward the impeachment of Lincoln at the opening of the next session of Congress, in the manner provided by the Constitution, and that the movement originated with the most eminent constitutional lawyers of the country, including two from the West, and is in the hands of the men whose character for decision and firmness, as well as for courage, is a sufficient guarantee that they will carry it through. The writer adds:

Every intelligent man is aware that the crimes committed by the Executive, and his utter inability to conduct the affairs of the nation even in a time of peace, have furnished ample grounds for his impeachment; and every true patriot will rejoice to learn that he is to be brought to punishment. The first draft of the articles of impeachment is already drawn up. It embraces charges which, if proved against Queen Victoria, would bring her to the untimely end of Charles I. The English people would not have endured the outrages on their rights to which the American people have patiently submitted. No English King would have dared to violate the English Constitution as our President has violated the Constitution of the United States. On this point the decisions of the supreme court, delivered here last week, will open the eyes of the people who have been deluded into the belief that the subsequent action of a corrupt Congress could legalize unconstitutional acts of the President. Chief Justice Taney, and Justice Clifford, Justice Cairon, and Justice Nelson said in their opinion: "A war cannot be lawfully commenced without an act of Congress. The right of making war belongs to the supreme or sovereign power of a nation. By our Constitution this power is lodged in Congress. No power short of this can change the relation from peace to war." And, in speaking of various unconstitutional acts of the President, these same learned judges said; "These acts are constitutionally void. No subsequent ratification by Congress can make them valid."

This decision is a stunner to the President. He cannot understand how the supreme court could have rendered such an opinion. But he will be still more bewildered when subsequent decisions of the same court come to be delivered. No question has yet come before the court involving the constitutionality of various other acts of this corrupt Congress, among others the conscription bill and the bill abolishing the habeas corpus. But such questions will soon arise, and, when they do, the court will decide them both to be unconstitutional. Indeed, the bill authorizing the President to arrest whom he pleases, and abolishing the habeas corpus, was never regularly passed by Congress at all. It was *declared passed* by Mr. Pomeroy (who temporarily occupied the chair) at five o'clock in the morning, after a session that had continued all through the night. But, at the time Mr. Pomeroy made that declaration, a senator who was speaking against the bill had the floor. And, although he was deprived of the floor by the Abolition party, and compelled to take his seat, in violation of all parliamentary rules, still, he had the floor by right, and he was only deprived of it by wrong. These facts will be proved, and, when they are established, the Supreme Court will decide the act unconstitutional and void. Whenever, therefore, the President arrests any man under this act, or refuses to any man the habeas corpus under it, he does so at his peril.

To recur for a moment to the matter of the impeachment. It is no secret among legal circles in New York, as is proved by this statement in the *Herald*: "If President Lincoln shall fail to extinguish the rebellion before next winter, Congress may be compelled to impeach him."

REMARKABLE DOCUMENTS.

Total Abnegation of State Sovereignty—Proclamation and Message of the Governor of Delaware.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Governor of Delaware:

In a special message communicated to the General Assembly on the 3d day of March inst., I informed that body of my purpose to issue my proclamation in relation to the act entitled "An act to prevent illegal arrests in this State," and therein briefly set forth the reasons which impelled me to this conclusion.

Its provisions are at variance with the interest of the State—calculated to lessen the estimation in which her people are held as faithful to the government of the United States, to embolden those who sympathize with rebellion, and to discourage loyal men from the performance of their duty in discovering and thwarting the designs of the emissaries of treason.

To the end, therefore, that the evil operation of the enactment may be averted, and loyal citizens may feel secure in their efforts against foreign traitors and domestic conspirators, I, William Cannon, Governor of the State of Delaware, do, by this my proclamation, enjoin upon the good people of this State, that they hold true allegiance to the government of the United States as paramount to the State of Delaware, and that they obey the constituted authorities thereof before the Legislature of the State of Delaware or any other human authority whatsoever.

I further enjoin that they be vigilant in detecting any conspiracy against the national government, and diligent in preventing aid and comfort to the public enemy; that they promptly assist the national magistracy whenever invoked; and that they freely communicate any information which may be the better enabled to suppress insurrection or to intercept supplies designed for those in arms against its authority; and any one so acting I will save harmless from the operation of the statute aforesaid, or of any other statute, of like nature, that may be enacted, so far as it shall be attempted to be enforced against him for faithfully discharging his duty to his country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the said State to be affixed, at Dover, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the said State the eighty-seventh.

WILLIAM CANNON.

The special message to which the above proclamation refers is as follows:

STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 3, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met:

The passage by the General Assembly of the act entitled "An act to prevent illegal arrests in this State," renders it proper that I should briefly communicate my views and purposes in relation to it.

It is with regret that I differ with the General Assembly in reference to the policy of the State upon any subject, or that I should feel compelled to decline co-operation with the co-ordinate branch of the government in carrying out any measure which, in my judgment, is promotive of the public welfare.

My duty, however, is too plainly laid down to be mistaken, and the obligations I have assumed, too solemn to be disregarded, and too imperative to admit of hesitation. Had I any desire to shrink from its fulfillment, the views which I had the honor to submit to you in my inaugural address, are too recent to have escaped my remembrance.

The preamble of the act refers to the Constitution of the United States as providing that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law;" but it ought also to have been recollected that the same Constitution provides that in case of rebellion or invasion, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended when the public safety requires it, and the dangerous person may be arrested and held without bail or imprisonment. This provision overrides the Constitution of the State of Deleware, or any statute that may be enacted by her Legislature.

To whom is the right to decide when the exigency has happened requiring the exercise of the power of suspension is a question of constitutional construction upon which jurists differ? That it is a necessary power is admitted. That it exists there can be no doubt. Whoever is invested with the power to suspend is the sole judge of the occasion of its exercise. Being incidental to the general duty of the enforcement of the laws, and now called into exercise for the suppression of armed insurrection, I am satisfied that it properly belongs to the national Executive, and in my official acts I shall regard it as vested in the President of the United States.

The preservation of the government is the highest duty of those charged with its administration, and the personal liberty of the individual is only to be regarded when compatible with its safety. That the citizen should have the right fairly to discuss public measures is true. That the people should be permitted peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances, is undeniable. But there is a wide difference between the exercise of this right and the disloyal opposition which proceeds from sympathy with a public enemy. The former supposes that all parties are well affected towards the common government and differ only as to the mode of its administration. The latter is based upon hostility to existing institutions, and aims at their forcible subversion. The idea that the government is bound to wait the development of a conspiracy until the actors shall have perfected their plans and committed some overt act necessary to bring them within the technical definition of treason, is, to my mind, absurd. The object is not punishment, but prevention. That the power is liable to abuse, is true; all discretionary powers necessarily are so. To decide against its existence because it is capable of excess, would destroy all human government. The best mode to avoid liability to arrest is to be faithful. No man who is truly and unequivocally loyal has ever been in danger of being molested by the national government.

Still, it is possible that arrests may be improperly and unadvisedly made; and, while it is my duty to co-operate with the general government in the maintenance of its authority, I will at the same time, to the extent of my power, protect peaceful and loyal citizens, whatever may be their political sentiments. While, however, such is my purpose in relation to them, it is also my duty to take care that the State of Delaware shall not be made the refuge of foreign traitors or domestic conspirators.

That there has been from the beginning of the rebellion a considerable number of our people ready to participate in armed resistance to the lawful authorities, whenever a fair opportunity should occur, I have no doubt. Sympathy with the Southern States in insurrection is sympathy with the overthrow of the national government. No man can hear with gratification of a reverse to our arms who is not at heart a traitor.

My predecessor, in an official communication, expressed the opinion that "a majority of our citizens, if not in all our counties, at least in the two lower ones, sympathize with the South." Without admitting the correctness of his estimate of numbers, I do not doubt of wide-spread disaffection. That there has been no outbreak here is the result of the want of opportunity. It is the duty of the Executive, not only of the United States, but of this State, to take care that no opportunity shall be afforded. If to secure the public peace and to prevent insurrection, it becomes necessary to arrest an individual within this State, whether he be a citizen or non-resident, I will not only assent to the act, but will maintain it.

Invested by the constitution with no power of veto or review of the action of the Legislature, the governor has a general control over the operation of the criminal enactments, and such control I will exercise to its utmost extent, to protect any person acting under the authority of the President of the United States, or any citizen aiding such person, in bringing to light any conspiracy, or in arresting any one guilty of disloyal practices or designs, against the government.

I shall issue my proclamation in conformity with these views, giving to the people of the State of Delaware information of my intended action.

WM. CANNON.

EUROPEAN NEWS—THE FRENCH MEDIATION.

From the New York World, March 14.]

The Cunard steamer Australasian, Captain Cook, which sailed from Liverpool, at three P. M., on the 25th of February, and from Queenstown on the 1st of March, arrived here last evening.

MR. SEWARD'S DISPATCHES.

From the London Times, February 27.]

Some day or other, when a Carlyle or a Kinglake of the time shall give the world a history of the great American war, the dispatches of the Federal minister, which have recently been published, will constitute one of the most extraordinary chapters of the story. What reflections they will actually suggest it is not for us to predict, but in one sense or another Mr. Seward will undoubtedly be presented to posterity as a prodigy of statesmanship. Either he can clearly discern what nobody else can distinguish, or he is without the power of seeing what is patent to the whole world besides. If he is not preternaturally right, he is comprehensively wrong. Taking his dispatches, as of course we must do, for expressions of sincere and genuine convictions on the subject of the war, we find it almost impossible to imagine how opinions so unique could have been formed out of materials which are common to the whole world. Mr. Seward knows no more, or at least states no more than is known to everybody in Europe as well as America, and yet, in the most decisive and peremptory tone, he announces conclusions which nobody else in Europe, and, as we believe, few even in America, would think of accepting.

Mr. Seward repudiates the idea of a conference between a national government and an insurgent force, precisely as he might have done before the first battle of Bull Run. He is much obliged to the French, but he will have none of it, and nothing, indeed, but misconceptions of fact based on erroneous representations could have suggested the proposition. That is the last phase of the American war as sketched by Mr. Seward. We must allow that this picture of affairs is consistent—consistent, that is, with all that Mr. Seward has written from the beginning. It is the very story, without change or omission, which we have had, backed with his note of hand at "ninety days' date," and renewed any number of times during the last two years. It is consistent enough, so far, beyond a doubt. Whether it has any consistency with facts or truth, is a question which we had much rather leave to be decided by events than argue with Mr. Seward at present.

From the London Morning Post, Feb 27.]

It is scarcely possible to treat this strange document seriously. It is certainly impossible to test it either by arguments or facts. If a man avers positively that black is white, or that two and two make five, of course, if you are not as great a fool as himself, you will not attempt to reason him out of his strange delusion. In like manner, we shall not attempt to prove that Mr. Seward's letter is a tissue of delusions or falsehoods from beginning to end. If he says that his government possesses credit, though it is unable to raise a loan even among his own citizens; if he says that the armies of the North have been victorious, although the very instant he was writing the dispatch he well knew that the greatest of its armies was in process of dismemberment, after having undergone a continuous series of defeats; if he calls the aggregate area of the Southern States a small territory in defiance of what geographies and atlases say to the contrary, why, we can only treat him as we would a perverse man, who, for the mere sake of obstinacy, willfully mistate facts. But as Mr. Seward is not a lunatic, and as we believe him to be much too shrewd to suppose that any one will be inclined to believe his statements, we are naturally led to inquire what motive could have induced him to write so much (what his countrymen would call) "bunkum." Perhaps he expects to gain in Washington among certain classes a little political capital, and in exchange for that, is indifferent about the contempt he must incur in Europe. Still, emanating, as this document does, from the Federal Cabinet, it is truly incredible that that body should have sunk so low as to indorse as its own, in the face of the world, so much arrant falsehood and absurd nonsense.

Paris Correspondence of the Morning Post, Feb. 26.]

There was a Cabinet council yesterday at the Tuilleries, the Emperor presiding. It is understood that M. Drouyn de l'Huys reported the substance of dispatches very lately sent to Berlin and St. Petersburg, and that those forwarded to Berlin were of the character of a further remonstrance against what was declared to be an intervention on the part of Prussia in the domestic affairs of a neighboring country. I am assured also that the majority of the Cabinet and the Emperor himself are proceeding with caution. The government of France appears to act in strict accordance with the government of England; and I do not think the Emperor will allow himself to be pushed on in advance. The Imperial Cabinet is pacific; and should the Prussian King prove obstinate and unregardful of the representations of England and France, the most that is likely to occur, as far as I can learn, is a suspension of diplomatic relations. I believe the Emperor has much influence with the Czar, and depend upon it, that influence will be employed in favor of Poland. Napoleon III has expressed his sympathy on more than one occasion of late; but what the Emperor wishes to avoid is that of leading the Poles to imagine that France will draw the sword and plunge into a European war for them. On the whole, what I gather is, that the Imperial government will act with caution. Out of doors there are endless reports which affect the bourse, however unfounded. Preparations, of course, are making for a military demonstration on the Prussian frontier; Count Walewski is to be the future King of Poland; a revolution has broken out at Berlin; a revolt of a portion of the Russian army! Such are the sensation reports which just now abound among us.

Paris Correspondence of the London Advertiser.]

The French government has forbidden the subscriptions for the wounded Poles. There were some attempts to get up a public manifestation on the Place de la Bastille on the anniversary of the 24th of February, but it was speedily suppressed by the police and no arrests were made.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

London Cor. of the Manchester Guardian, Feb. 27.]

I hear that the Confederate loan of five million has been freely taken on the continental market, and that England—haughty England, which, with all its Southern "proclivities", looks coldly on Confederate envoys, and will not officially commit itself to any recognition of slave owning—is to have no more of it than it can get from foreign markets.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Lieutenant-Colonel Fry, formerly of Major-General McDowell's staff, has been appointed provost-marshal-general, under the conscription act, with the rank of colonel. He will immediately establish his headquarters in the War Department. The order announcing the appointment revokes the old orders appointing deputy provost-marshals throughout the United States, and so much of the order as authorizes Simeon Draper, of New York, to act as provost-marshal-general under his old commission, confusing him in his operations to the city of New York. The conscription law also authorizes the appointment of a deputy provost-marshal-general in each congressional district in the United States, with the pay and rank of captain, and these appointments will soon be announced.

General Burnside has received his orders, making him commander of an important department. He has been in consultation with the military authorities nearly all day, and will leave the city to-morrow.

It is not true that passports are refused. The State department continues to grant passports to all loyal citizens applying who will pay the legal fee, and, if liable to conscription, will give bonds to secure substitutes.

At Secretary Seward's diplomatic dinner, the guests were Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister; M. Stoekl, the Russian Minister; Lord Lyons, the British Minister, and Col. Romaine, the Haytien Minister, who were seated by seniority, according to diplomatic usage. There were also at the table Secretary Chase, Gen. Blair, Senators Sumner, Harris, and Morgan, and Judge Otto, assistant secretary of the Interior.

The Navy Department has advices of important captures of blockade runners, near Smyrna, Florida. A fight ensued with the enemy on shore, who were protecting a vessel in running in.

Advices from Paris, from an authoritative source, declare that the refusal to receive the Emperor's mediation proposition, causes much regret, but that nothing will come out of it.

A decision in the Buell court-martial is not yet announced, but intimations of his conviction on some of the charges are being made in certain circles.

Quite a flare-up occurred to-day in the Cabinet. Postmaster-General Blair has removed Clephane, postmaster at Washington, and appointed the collector of internal revenue here to the vacancy; so Secretary Chase, who denounced before the President the removal of his friend Clephane, has turned around and made the latter collector of internal revenue in place of his own successor to the postmastership. Later reports say that the matter will yet be adjusted without making any change.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The following general order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 17, 1863.

General Order No. 375.]

It is hereby ordered:

1. That Colonel James B. Fry, assistant adjutant-general, United States army, be, and hereby is, detailed as provost-marshal-general of the United States, in pursuance of section 5th, of the act approved March 3d, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes. He is accordingly authorized and required to perform the duties of provost-marshal-general, set forth in the said act, and such other duties as may properly pertain to his office. All communications relating to the business of provost-marshals and the provisions of the act aforesaid, will be addressed to him.

2. That all appointments which have heretofore been made of provost marshals are hereby revoked by order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adj't General.

While English journals continue to indulge in severe criticisms on the letter of Secretary Seward, declining the French peace propositions, it is noticeable that nothing in the way of uniriendly comment in official or unofficial sources has reached our government from France.

Secretary Chase, when speaking to his friends respecting his recent visit to New York, says, it was both agreeable and satisfactory.

South America.

To the Associated Press, North.]

NEW YORK, March 18.—By the steamship Champion, from Aspinwall, we have late and important advices from Central America, and the United States of Columbia.

A collision between the troops of Guatamala, under President Correis, and those of Salvador, under President Berrios, took place on the 22d of February, near the city of San Salvador, and resulted, after two days fighting, in the total defeat of the Guatamalan army, with the loss of four rifled guns, a considerable quantity of munitions, three hundred killed, and a large number of wounded.

It is believed, from present indications, that five of the Central American States have become involved in the quarrel between Guatimala and Salvador.

News from Bagota, capital of New Grenada, is to the effect that a national convention of all the States of Columbia met at Rio Negro, and Mosquera had sent in his resignation as Provisional President, accompanied by the history of his operations during the revolution.

The convention appoint a council of five to carry on the government, until a Federal Constitution could be made and promulgated. Mosquera was continued as Minister of War, under the new arrangement.

No news from lower South American States by this arrival.

Later from Texas.

To the Associated Press, North.]

NEW YORK, March 18.—Advices per steamer Union, state that the rebels have erected their formidable batteries at Galveston, and mounted them with the guns taken from the Harriet Lane and Westfield.

The Federal fleet off Galveston, February 28th, consisted of the steam frigate Brooklyn and four gunboats. On the 12th the Brooklyn threw a few shells into the fort on Pelican island, and on the 24th did likewise to the town, setting it on fire in three places, which, however, was soon put out.

The Harriet Lane is up the river seventy miles, being iron-clad.

It is not probable that our fleet, as at present constituted, will undertake anything against the city.

Utah Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Much speculation is indulged in concerning the action of the government respecting the affairs of Utah.

Private parties have suggested different courses of policy. From what has transpired to-day it is probable that Gov. Harding and the judges complained of will be sustained.

It is said by gentlemen well acquainted with Utah affairs, that the arrest of Brigham Young by Judge Kinney was an arrangement agreed upon between the two to test the constitutionality of the polygamy laws, and to create the impression that there is no resistance to judicial process in that Territory.

☞ A letter from the boys gives the following recipe for soldiers' soup:

Commence with a mild bean soup. This is made by boiling two beans in a gallon of water, carefully stirring for an hour, after which the soup should be carefully strained through a fine sieve, and then taken in doses of two teaspoonsful in a pint of water every four hours. By following the above prescription for one week a certain cure is guaranteed.

290.—Quilp, who has mounted a new hat, has inscribed, instead of his name, the number "290." He assigns as a reason for his eccentric behavior, that he has lost a good many hats by felonious capture, and he thinks that the above figure will save the fel—having made up his mind that, under our present navy management, "290" can't be taken.—*Boston Post.*

SMART WOMEN AT "THE HUB!"—A Boston paper relates that the lively looking woman who sells fruit at the corner of Washington and School streets, arrested a pickpocket in a South Boston car and held him till a policeman took him, and she has a baby of her own at home only six days old.

☞ At a recent fancy dress ball in Portland, Maine, an editor appeared in good "go-as-you-please" clothes. The disguise was so complete that his best friends failed to recognise him.

The Fight at Vicksburg.

From the Cairo, March 25.]

About five o'clock, this morning, our pickets sounded the alarm, and in a short time the whole community was out to see what was going on. It proved to be an attempt of the Yankees to run some of their gunboats by our batteries—four of them came down the river to the point above, two of which were soon driven back by our guns, but the other two kept on going down and succeeded in passing the upper batteries, being repeatedly struck by the balls from nearly every one of our guns. As they came opposite the city a constant and uninterrupted shower of shot and shell was rained upon them. The foremost one succeeded in drifting down towards the mouth of the canal under our fire, and received a great number of shots; part of her crew were seen to make their escape to the opposite shore, and it was believed by many that she had been badly disabled, as she appeared to be drifting with the current.

The other boat received a shot through her steam chest, as a cloud of steam was seen to issue from the aperture made by the shot. After this she became stationary, when shot and shell rained upon her without mercy. And a part of her crew made their escape in the yawl to the opposite shore—some few were also seen to swim ashore. Tremendous havoc must have been made among the Yankees aboard by the scalding steam. After sustaining the fire for some fifteen minutes, she began to fill and settle slowly in the water, and our guns kept up a vigorous fire, until she careened over so that one of her chimneys became submerged in the water. At this juncture a white flag run up the halyards, and loud, wild huzzas went up from shore at the defeat of the enemy. But it was now too late for them to ask for quarters; in a few minutes the boat went down head foremost, and disappeared almost entirely in the water, leaving nothing but a little black speck to mark the place where the miserable wretches found their watery grave.

The other boat drifted down to the nighborhood of the canal, in a disabled condition, and was trying to avoid our lower batteries, when she was finally relieved from her danger by Farragut's vessel coming up and towing her down out of reach of our guns. Neither of these boats fired a shot, and must have had all they could do to take care of themselves. The Hartford and Monongahela kept up a terrific bombardment on our lower forts as they came up to the rescue of the crippled boat.

The firing from our batteries was splendid, and all that could be desired; almost every shot fell in a direct line with the boats, and though some of them fell short, the line of their aim was so accurate that every one would have taken effect if they had been within reach. The rapidity with which our guns were handled also speaks volumes in favor of the energy of our commanders.

The result of this engagement is that we have wiped out one iron-clad, crippled another, and drove back in their kennels two others. By and by the Yankees will find out that the old Mississippi is mighty hard to navigate at Vicksburg.

The *Whig*, of the 26th, contains the following in addition to its extra, which we published:

The first boat which passed down and which escaped the well-merited fate of the iron-clad, is believed to be the old steamboat Monarch, which had been remodeled into a ram, and cotton bound. She is certainly badly damaged.

The iron-clad is believed to be the Lafayette, one of their crack boats. She must have been completely riddled by our shot. How many men were killed or drowned, we have no means of knowing, but certainly they were sufficiently punished to prevent another attempt soon to run the gauntlet of our batteries.

The boats did not fire a shot, keeping their part holes closed all the time.

All our batteries did excellent shooting, and deserve great credit. But the water batteries of Major F. W. Hoadley, and the battery of Major Ogden, deserve especial mention.

Movements of the Enemy.

On Saturday evening the Monongahela and Hartford—the gunboats which ran the gauntlet at Port Hudson—arrived, and the Monongahela came up and anchored at the foot of the island, about seven miles below the city. The Hartford did not arrive in sight until yesterday morning. During the night a large fire was seen in the direction of Warrenton, which is supposed to have been a building fired by our men to light up the river. Yesterday morning the Monongahela came up and shelled the town, as was supposed, to visit the Warrenton batteries, but as she was not gone quite two hours, no doubt she received peremptory notice to quit these parts, as heavy cannonading was heard in that quarter, and it is not likely that she did much damage on her trip.

Both vessels on their way up made a terrible noise while coming along, shelling the woods to scare our guerillas, as some folks do to keep up their courage. They now lie in a state of perfect quiescence at the foot of the island aforesaid; but we believe they are lying there for is more than we know, unless they are waiting for a barge of coal to be sent down from above. We heard a rumor this morning that a barge went by the city last night, but do not believe it, as there was no alarm sounded from the batteries.

A skiff, propelled by one Yankee deserter, arrived from the other side this morning about 7 o'clock, and having landed just below the wharf boat, our pickets took out the propelling power and marched it off to jail. We may hear his story soon.

A large transport arrived from above this forenoon and took a berth above the head of the canal. The Yankees are very quiet, owing, no doubt, to the rain which has prevailed all night, and up to eleven o'clock to-day. We ought to hear soon from the Yazoo.—*Vicksburg Citizen.*

Morals of Yankee Officers.

From the Murfreesboro' Correspondent Chicago Times.]

The most lamentable fact that has been brought to my notice is the large number of officers who have lately been tried by court-martial. The commission of atrocious crimes and all sorts of disgraceful offenses by officers, high and low, from colonel to lieutenant, is of daily occurrence. One officer has been guilty of theft, another of drunkenness, a third has proven himself a coward, a fourth has had a diabolical encounter with a soldier, a fifth was caught in the company of negro wenches, and so on *ad infinitum*. A lieutenant was recently found in a miserable log hut, long after tattoo had been sounded, in a condition of drunken bestiality. A few cedar logs were heaped together in the fire-place, and the fire leaped cheerily up the chimney. In the center of the room a barrel served as a table, and around there sat the lieutenant, in the full uniform of a United States officer, playing cards with three blubber lipped, greasy negro wenches! A court-martial was convened, and the offender was charged with violation of one of the articles of war, or, in other words, with conduct unbecoming an officer. To this charge there was a single specification, setting forth the time, place, and circumstances of the alleged offence. The court sat in due form. The charge was read, and the accused plead not guilty. The specification was then recited, and to this the accused naively plead guilty! Here, then, was the hight of abolition extravagance. Guilty of keeping company with negresses, but not guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer!

☞ A gentleman who came out of the heart of Kentucky a few days ago, brings the information that Lincoln's emancipation proclamation has wrought a very great change in public sentiment, and that many who were heretofore decided Union men are now strong for the South. It will be remembered that some months ago, gentlemen, for the privilege of taking the Yankee oath of allegiance, were charged, according to their ability to pay, from fifty dollars up to five thousand dollars, and when they could not pay the money, property to the amount levied was taken. A few weeks ago, in fright at the present state of public feeling, General Boyle issued an order that all who had taken pay should refund the money or property. The Lincoln marshal in Bourbon county, who had taken the property of a gentleman, was called upon by the owner for its restoration. The marshal being unable to refund, the gentleman at once had him arrested and imprisoned; at last accounts he was still in limbo. This shows that a great revolution has taken place, and that we yet have much to hope for in Kentucky.—*Winchester Bulletin.*

POISTED.—I attended a party a few nights ago in the city of ——, and among the guests was a rebel lady spy, also a Captain Day. As we were about to take a social glass, the spy proposed the following to Captain Day: "Captain, may you live to see many Days." To which the captain replied impromptu: "Miss, may your Days and mine be the same number." The spy, nothing daunted, rejoined: "When shall we die, our *first Day*?" The captain took suddenly with the measels, and had to be carried out.—*Knoxville Register.*

☞ Speaking of the frequent displacement of commanders, a Washington letter says: "If things go on at this r