Daily Appeal.

EVENING EDITION.

JACKSON, MISS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8

THE NEWS.

The enemy appears to have made something like a determined attack upon Fort Sumter yesterday afternoon, with what result will be seen from our dispatches. The armament is a formidable one, and probably embraces the first class vessels of the Federal navy on the coast. While we are hopeful as to the results, we cannot but entertain some doubts. We are aware of the magnitude of the preparations made to punish the "rebellious city," and the importance the LINCOLN government attaches to its capture, and can conceive they will omit no effort to accomplish their object. If they purpose giving a decisive fight at Charleston, the struggle will be a terrible one.

From Port Hudson we have information of the reappearance of the Federal fleet on the lower Mississippi. FARRAGUT being there also, another attack may be contemplated.

Information has been received in the city that more empty transports have left Memphis, going down the river. The supposed destination is Vicksburg. Also, it is stated that additional families have been ordered out of Memphis in consequence of attacks on the railroads.

Reports have also reached here, brought by citizens from Lake St. Joseph, that McCLERNAND is advancing with a column fifteen thousand strong from Richmond, Louisiana, in the direction of Natchez. This rumor we regard as improbable. A force may have been concentrated at Richmond, destined for some point on the west side of the Mississippi below Warrenton, or a voyage down the Tensas may be contemplated.

The latest advices from above report the Mississippi rising.

THE PROVISION QUESTION.

The general discussion of the provision question by the press, has, we feel assured, had a very beneficial effect. The exposure made of the destitution in the army commissariat, forced officials to use extra exertions to supply deficiencies, and it has been done to an extent not deemed possible—and now the soldier not only receives his regular rations, but supplies for months ahead have been accumulated. The cry of a scarcity has been proven to have been incorrectly made, for the granaries of the planters have furnished the desired army supplies, without entailing suffering upon the people. Our surplus resources have been developed, and the result is most satisfactory. It has proven to us, and should convince our enemy, that the idea of "starving the South" is a fallacious one.

Another benefit has accrued, in the extraordinary efforts now making by the planters to produce a large provision crop. This class of our population has realized that upon their exertions more than any other, depends the future of their country. Our reports from all quarters are of the most favorable character, as to the efforts being made to get in crops, and those already in promise well. We feel confident the surface tilled in provision crops will greatly exceed that of any former year—even the last, when it was thought our full producing capacity was developed. Spring work has been so far forwarded that an ordinary season will give us plenty of resources, and enable us to laugh at the idea of starvation.

Our enemies may as well understand our position as we can make it, and as we believe our people have determined to make. We can be self-reliant, and we will be. We dare not disguise the fact to ourselves that we cannot be otherwise, and are acting accordingly. We have the climate and the soil to produce, and it is fast being demonstrated, indeed it must be established, that we have the energy to do so. "Starving us out" will be shown as great an impossibility as whipping us out has been, and we should much prefer to have the first process tried awhile. Agricultural pursuits are not so fruitful of bloodshed as the last two years of war have been, and we would prefer to engage in them. Force us to rely upon our own resources as regards provisioning ourselves, and we will demonstrate as extraordinary capabilities in that particular as we have on the field of battle. Will the enemy try the starving out policy?

THE EXEMPTION BILL.—From present appearances, (says the Richmond *Whig* of the 2d,) it seems probable that the two houses of Congress will be unable to agree upon an exemption bill, until a committee of conference has again acted upon the subject, and framed such a bill as will reconcile the conflicting views of the two houses. We trust that the conference will be composed of intelligent gentlemen, who appreciate the value of the press, in which event we may rely upon the retention of the clause relative to newspapers, in the act last session, or something akin to it. A further restriction than the provision contains will have an injurious effect upon the interests of the press.

☞ The Richmond *Whig* of the 2d confirms the statements of large shipments of nitre from East Tennessee, as follows: "Captain Thomas James Finnie, chief of the Nitre Bureau in the mining district of East Tennessee, shipped during the last week, from Knoxville, Jonesboro, and Zollicoffer, fifty-two thousand six hundred and seventy-four pounds of nitre. When Captain Finnie was appointed to this district of East Tennessee, the amount produced had never exceeded one thousand two hundred or one thousand five hundred pounds in any month, but now we are assured that while we held East Tennessee, the supply of nitre for all Southern powder mills will be abundant." We are pleased to hear this favorable report of the efficiency of our old Memphis friend.

THE VETO.—The telegraph has announced the passage, by the constitutional vote, over the veto of President Davis, of a bill to change the 1st regiment of South Carolina infantry into a regiment of artillery to garrison Fort Sumter, etc. We have not seen the message, but learn from the Richmond *Whig* that the President objected to the act on the ground that it was an instance of special legislation, and would establish a precedent that would call forth similar applications from other States. He also disapproves of the act because it interferes with his Executive prerogative as commander-in-chief, in assigning a particular corps to a designated service.

☞ On the 31st inst., the Confederate States senate passed a bill authorizing newspapers to be sent to the armies free of postage. The next day Mr. Yancey moved a reconsideration of the vote, stating that since the passage of the bill he had met the Postmaster-General, who expressed his regret at the success of the measures, as it would diminish the revenue of the department. After remarks by several members, the question on the motion to reconsider was put, and decided in the negative.

NORTHERN FINANCES.

Some little speculation was indulged in as to the cause of the late decline in gold in New York. The New York *World* explains that it was attributable to the reduction of the volume of currency, viz: by the conversion of nearly a million of greenbacks per day into five-twenty bonds; by the deposit on call of nearly $500,000 in greenbacks per day at the sub-treasurers' office; by the heavy payments for taxes; and by the retention of all the greenbacks paid in the treasury vaults. And the same journal added: "If this could go on it would be possible to reduce the premium on gold to a mere trifle; but clearly it cannot go on, as the government must use, *and before long*, the greenbacks paid in for bonds, taxes, and on deposit. When this money is again disbursed to the public creditors, it will cause an immediate rise in gold and all marketable commodities."

The New York *Herald* sounded the right note when it reminded the Northerners that the war was not over yet; that no victories had been won since gold was selling at 174; and that though the people were lending the government about $2,000,000 a day, the necessities of the treasury and the falling due of debt certificates would compel Mr. CHASE to use not only all this money, but about $1,000,000 of new paper money besides, which the bank note companies are daily producing. Hence, we see gold has, according to our latest reports, taken another rise.

Port Hudson.

The tri-weekly *News* says there are no evidences of a second advance upon that place by the Federals. On the contrary, reports prevail of the partial evacuation of Baton Rouge. About fifteen thousand troops, it is said, have been sent away, and the remainder are busy in fortifying the town. Guns are mounted on the river bank, evidently with the intention of repelling our gunboats when they make their appearance off Baton Rouge; and other works are progressing which would indicate the design of the Yankees to be to so strengthen the place that it may be held by a small garrison force.

The *News* adds:

The Yankee boats which have been guarding this place since the fight have all disappeared. Now and then one makes its appearance, but remains only a short time and then retires. The Hartford, after spending some time in the vicinity of Vicksburg without daring to run by the batteries there, is now making her way down, and may be expected here at any moment. The last intelligence reported her at Fort Adams. Her passage down this time, we trust, will prove a little more disastrous, and we hope it will be our good fortune to chronicle her destruction by the batteries at Port Hudson. Since the fight, a dull, heavy monotony has prevailed, and we need some such excitement to keep us alive.

The Situation.

The gunboats have been driven back and defeated on the Tennessee river by sharpshooters.

On yesterday, at daylight, two iron clad vessels came up the river as far as Tuscumbia. They were met there by our cavalry outposts. Very considerable cannonading ensued; but our sharpshooters made the port holes too unsafe for heavy practice, and after an ineffectual effort to land a party, the gunboats backed about and retired. Their loss is considered to be heavy.

From Middle Tennessee, we hear of skirmishing at Unionville.

Passengers by the evening train report the capture of several wagons and prisoners on Wednesday. Otherwise the line is quiet.—*Chattanooga Rebel, 4th.*

STIRRING NEWS FROM THE COAST.—A gentleman, who arrived in this city on the Savannah train Monday afternoon, from Church Flats, reported that the enemy had landed in force on Seabrook's or John's island. He also reported three gunboats and a number of transports lying off the island.

This news was confirmed by other passengers on the train, who also stated that a skirmish had already taken place between our men and the enemy's pickets. It was added that we had taken three prisoners, two of them severely wounded. Another rumor was that our pickets had been driven in, and that the enemy were advancing.

Major General Haygood had ordered all females, children and non-combatants, to be removed from Adam's run, and quite a number arrived with their baggage on the afternoon train. Adam's run is about twelve miles distant from Seabrook's island.

We have not learned of any official report of an engagement, but there is scarcely a doubt that the enemy are moving in the direction indicated. We may have startling news to-day. Different reports were afloat of the numbers of the enemy. Our forces there, however, are believed to be amply sufficient to give the invaders a warm welcome, and repeat the lessons of Pocotalligo and Secessionville.—*Charleston Courier.*

☞ We learn that fourteen bacon hams were sold in this city on yesterday, and brought the small sum of nine hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents. These hams, we learn, were raised by one of the oldest and best farmers, and were none of your little honey pieces of meat like that which you find scattered around some places in town, and better worth one dollar and twenty-five cents per pound than common meat is worth fifty cents. But that is a big pile of money these hard times for fourteen hams of bacon. Why, it is almost the price of a number one negro.—*Selma (Ala.) Reporter.*

THE SUN SHINES.—Never before, during this whole war, has the Confederacy worn so bright, smiling, effulgent, defiant and glorious a prospect as that which is now exhibited. News from the North, fermented, distracted, divided as Abolitionism is, apart from happy tidings of success and prospective prosperity, and satisfactory contentment and confidence in the South, makes melodious and tuneful each passing breeze and fills the heart with thankfulness to God, the dispenser of all good.—*Winchester Banner.*

A VALUABLE RECEIPT FOR SOLDIERS.—Many a man has bled to death upon the battle field whose life might have been saved by a handful of flour bound upon the wound. Many soldiers do not know that gunpowder is one of the very best styptics. Reduce the grains to dust, scrape a little lint from some garment, and fill it with this fine powder, and apply it to the wound, binding or holding it fast. Soldiers remember this, and you may some time save your own or a comrade's life.

FROM THE FRONT.—The cannonading heard by us day before yesterday was simply the shelling by the enemy (the Abolitionists) of a copse of woods the other side of Dover, in which Wharton's brigade (a part of it) had been a day or two before. Several trees hurt.

In the engagement of Monday last, near Woodbury, Colonel Smith, we learn, was slightly wounded. It was a hand to hand fight. All quiet since.—*Winchester (Tenn.) Banner, 2d inst.*

DEPARTURE OF YANKEE PRISONERS.—There arrived in this city, on the early train from Richmond, yesterday, eight hundred and fifteen Yankee prisoners, en route for City Point, to take their departure North. The batch comprised Yankees from almost every State in Doodledom, from the verdant downeaster to the hardy Western man, captured at the different points of invasion. We are heartily glad to be rid of them.—*Petersburg Express.*

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, ETC.—We think we have never seen a finer prospect for a large wheat crop than can now be seen in this and adjoining counties. The wheat is very promising. A full average crop has been sown; and if no misfortune befalls it between now and harvest the yield will be abundant.—*Educational Jour.*

☞ A soldier from Chattanooga gave a very fair idea of the attractiveness of the place in the following manner. Several were speaking of the lack of accommodation there, when he remarked: "Well, if I were to be sent to h—l, and had five days furlough to stop in Chattanooga, I should say, '*drive on boys!*'"

☞ The associated press of the South has sent an experienced telegraphist to the front of our army in Middle Tennessee.—*Chattanooga Rebel, 4th.*

We are glad to hear it, but will be more rejoiced to hear from him.

LETTER FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

CAMP NEAR SHELBYVILLE, TENN., April 1st, 1863.

EDITORS APPEAL: Again your correspondent grasps his pen to give you a few passing items, but from the monotony of present affairs, and the quiet that has reigned in the Army in Tennessee for the last two weeks, fears that his communication will be, to a great extent, devoid of interest.

It is a fixed fact that "Rosy" has changed his front, but for what purpose time only can decide. It seems probable that his intention is to see whether he can draw Johnston out from Tullahoma, and thus evade attacking what he considers a very strong position. If he depends upon his powers of strategy for success, he will doubtless find that his antagonist is fully his equal in that particular.

We have just had two or three real winter days, and this morning, frost and ice were abundant. But the glorious old sun has shined out again, the balmy breezes are wafted from the sunny South, and the joyous Spring-child is seen walking in old Winter's tracks, garlanded with fragrant flowers, serenaded by little birds, and greeted by all with delight. Good-by old Winter! Go to your home in the frozen North, and let the children of the sunny clime rejoice in your successor, for you sway the scepter over us no longer. But, soldier! be not over-joyful; for with the sunshine and the flowers will come afresh the hoarse notes of war, the deep thunder of artillery, and the deadly crash of rifles. Again must thy bosom be bared to the iron tempest, and the glittering steel, in defense of thy liberties and thy home.

Everything in our army betokens energy and full preparation for the coming conflict. Our boys are in unusually vigorous health, and the heroes of Shiloh, Perryville and Murfreesboro', with high hopes, strong arms and brave hearts, are calmly waiting for the tocsin of battle to strike another deadly blow for Southern independence.

The enemy has greatly the advantage of us in point of numbers, but with skillful generals to plan and willing hearts to execute, we need not fear the result. The vast importance of holding Tennessee has been dwelt upon from time to time by editors and correspondents. One crushing, overwhelming defeat of the enemy here, would not only drive him from Tennessee, but would give us one more opportunity of redeeming Kentucky from the oppressor's iron grasp. A reinforcement of twenty, yes, ten thousand men, would give us certain victory. Can they not be had? Are there not some portions of the country less important than this, from which troops could be spared for the coming struggle? If so, by all means, let us have them, and we will insure it that the country will not be disappointed at the result.

The farmers in the vicinity of Shelbyville are beginning to turn over the sod, and prepare for a new crop, though many of them look sad and downcast for fear that their labor will be for naught. They know the fate that awaits them if Rosecrans' hirelings should once more overrun the country. In such an event, desolation, starvation and ruin stare them in the face.

General Forrest performed a gallant feat a few days since, of which you have doubtless had some account ere this. He penetrated the Yankee lines for thirty miles, and the thunder of his cannon could have been plainly heard in Nashville, only nine miles distant. He brought out with him eight hundred prisoners, the remnant left of the brigade captured some time since by General Van Dorn. The prisoners passed through Shelbyville yesterday.

We heard a rapid cannonading this morning in the direction of Franklin, but with what result we have not yet ascertained.

Our cavalry force is now so arranged that either flank of our army is protected. Van Dorn commands on the left wing, and Wheeler on the right. It is believed that this disposition of the cavalry will be of great assistance to us when the next fight comes off.

The Mississippians, and indeed all others here, are looking to Vicksburg with the greatest anxiety. The greatest difficulty now apprehended is upon the Yazoo. If the enemy's fleet succeeds in entering the river they will damage us very much, and gain a favorable position for the reduction of Vicksburg. But we have great confidence in the valor of our troops and the skill of General Loring, and feel confident that they will sustain themselves against any force that the enemy can bring. All honor to the brave defenders of Fort Pemberton.

Have you seen General Polk's official report of the battle of Shiloh? I enclose you a copy. You will see that he pays "Stanford's Battery" a handsome compliment in this, its first engagement. Our company is now larger by forty men than when it was mustered into service. The boys are all fat and lively, and though we wish to see our homes and sweethearts very much, yet we are willing still to endure greater hardships, and fight more battles if necessary, for the independence of our own Dixie land.

LEIGH.

OBSERVATIONS OF A PRISONER

JACKSON, MISS, April 7, 1863.

EDITORS APPEAL: "Grim visaged war," together with other eventful scenes since the last Presidential campaign, may have erased me from your memory; be that as it may, we are just now arrived from St. Louis, Mo., having left there on the 4th of last month, taking the trip by way of Washington City, City Point, Richmond, and other places, en route for Little Rock, Ark.; in other words, exchanged Missourians, and bound for our old leader, General Price.

Missouri is in heart, and but illy concealed desire—more eager to take an active part in the present contest than ever before. In the city of St. Louis especially is this feeling daily and hourly becoming stronger; so much so that the Yankee administration dare not arm their own militia. No sooner will the word that Price is with us be echoed on her border than a silent, deep murmur will pass to the extreme limits of the State gathering one hundred thousand men to his ranks. Every heart beats with us. All Missourians want is their well loved Price to lead them, and this, by the recent order of the Secretary of War, is accomplished. Thus then we may hope that ere the leaves begin to wither in October's frosts the city of St. Louis will be ours, with all her wealth and grandeur.

Ohio already commences with a mob in the arrest of Brown and McFarren; Iowa follows suit in driving contraband slave labor from her borders; Illinois has spoken in her Legislature. Thus the entire Northwest will be wakened by the knowledge of General Price's return. Twenty-nine of us are here, four hundred and fifty were at Petersburg—and a demand has been made for twenty-five hundred others by Judge Oulds—all for Missouri. Three thousand attached to the troops already there, will serve for an introduction in Missouri. Thinking these matters may be interesting, I communicate them.

This looks like a gala day in Richmond. All feel confident of success. The crops along the road between this point and there, promise a bountiful harvest. Spies of all description, both male and female, infest every corner of St. Louis. I might tell you much of how the Yankees treat rebel prisoners, but I feel so proud of that noble spirit which prompts a brave man to respect a prisoner, exhibited in your conduct to them, as I have come along, that smothered revenge is for the moment drowned in pride of the Confederate soldier.

We leave to-day for Little Rock. J. F. B.

The Yankees in Tennessee.

One of the editors of the Chattanooga *Rebel* publishes some extracts from private letters received: One from a lady within the Federal lines North of the Cumberland, says:

The brave Yankees are still committing outrages upon the defenseless citizens who refuse to perjure themselves to the despotic powers of Lincolndom. Old men and women and tender youths are incarcerated upon the shallowest pretexts. Last month a young lad of fourteen was arrested in Sumner county and taken from his parents in the night to the town of Saundersville. The charge against him was that he had placed obstructions upon the Louisville and Nashville railroad. After much trouble and delay, the parents, by proving that the lad was at home and in his bed at the time the obstructions were said to have been placed there, succeeded in effecting his release—the youthful prisoner being required to give no oath parole. Only to fancy the chivalric warriors of the great Yankee nation, waging war upon a boy! Demanding oaths of submission from a child! In God's name, why are not these cowards driven back to their accursed dens beyond the Ohio river?

Three young ladies (the Misses Elams,) daughters of a respectable farmer in the neighborhood of Goodlettsville, were arrested and taken to Gallatin, where they were kept in confinement in the residence of the venerable Governor Trousdale. They have not yet been released.

About the middle of the past month, two citizens of Davidson, living near the edge of Sumner, were arrested for refusing to have wood cut and placed at the railway station. They believed the order was simply an imposition on the part of the railroad company, and refused to comply. They were consequently arrested by the Yankee military and taken to Gallatin, where they were confined in the court house for three days, on the coarsest of fare, before their friends could affect their release. Both gentlemen were required to give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars to have wood cut for the railroad, whenever an order to that effect comes from Gen. Rosecrans.

Another friend from Sumner writes:

God grant that the war will soon be over, for we are almost a subjugated community here in Sumner, so many citizens have been forced to take the oath and give bond. A recent order from General Pane, the Federal commandant at Gallatin, requires every citizen in Sumner to take the oath or go South. So you need not be surprised to see a great many of your friends South, soon."

A few days ago a Yankee officer was impudent enough to tell a lady in Gallatin that he hoped she would change her opinion with regard to the war. Her reply was brief and pithy: "The best wish I can give you sir, is, that Dick McCann may catch you and treat you like a puppy, as you are!"

Dick actually did capture this officer, not long since, and his whole regiment, but whether he treated him after the manner of the infantile canine, deponent saveth not.

Discouraged.

The New York *World*, of the 28th March, expresses serious doubts as to the result of the movements now under way. In an editorial reviewing the situation on the Mississippi, it says:

In the first place, it is very clear that the Yazoo pass expedition, from which so much was expected, has disgracefully miscarried, as will be seen by the accounts we give elsewhere. A battery with one gun delayed the fleet a whole day, which gave the Confederates time to place obstructions in the river, that, in all probability, are by this time impassable. At last accounts the expedition was waiting for a rise in the water so as to drown the rebels out of Fort Pemberton. This was to be accomplished by cutting away several miles of levees on the Mississippi river. Large reinforcements were also hastening to the scene of action from both the Union and the rebel armies, and it is not impossible that a battle of no little moment may soon be fought amid the swamps of the Tallahatchie.

The Lake Providence canal, which it was said was designed to let the waters of the Mississippi and turn its mighty current in the Atchafalaya river, on its way to the Gulf of Mexico, is also a failure. The canal has been opened and an enormous extent of country submerged and ruined, but it is settled that no gunboats or transports can ever reach the Mississippi below Vicksburg by that route. Snags and drift choke up the tortuous streams formed by the flood from the cut levees, and, even were navigation possible, the channel could be rendered impassable in a hundred places with a score of slow gunboats.

With regard to the expedition to the Yazoo by way of Steele's bayou and Sunflower river, it must be remembered that nothing is absolutely known with regard to it beyond the fact that certain gunboats and transports had started upon the venture. It may or may not succeed—the chances are against it; but even granting the expedition reaches the Yazoo, it does not follow that it can capture Haines' bluff or even Yazoo City. It will not do to be eternally counting in advance victories that may not be won.

On the Mississippi, therefore, it is clear we as yet have no success of any account to boast of. The attack on Port Hudson was a failure; the passage of the batteries a partial failure; the Lake Providence canal is a failure; the Yazoo expedition is a failure, and a very bad one at that. We are yet to hear of what comes of the completed cut off, and the Sunflower expedition. In the meantime, our readers would do well to put very little faith in the military prophecies that come over the wires from Washington.

From Hooker's Army.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

STAFFORD C. H., Va., March 25.—It has been rumored for a day or two past that a considerable body of rebel cavalry is again on our right flank. Last night an attack upon the lines of this corps was apprehended, and dispositions were made accordingly. No attack was made upon us; but it is reported that at other points there was skirmishing with the enemy, who was driven off.

Some forty rebels, disguised as civilians, were discovered yesterday hovering near our line of pickets, and were captured. They were nearly all armed with revolvers; but whether they were regular Confederate soldiers or guerillas banded together for some special purpose has not yet transpired.

A cavalry picket was fired upon, and one man was wounded, recently. Some days since a cavalry picket was captured, it was presumed, by a guerilla party. Such parties are constantly in our neighborhood, and our cavalry has suffered not a little from them.

As they are formed to a considerable extent of citizens residing in our immediate vicinity, and who generally profess the most perfect neutrality, it is thought that some system should be adopted by which a check can be put upon this practice.

The measures of Gen. Pope, for this object were too severe, and were not effective. There are many honest non combatants who are sincerely neutral, and who may be trusted; but the difficulty is to know who is worthy of this confidence. It is proposed to make all citizens within the reach of our army take an oath to remain neutral, at least so long as we occupy the territory. If a person should be caught in arms against us or giving aid and comfort to the enemy, after having taken such an oath, he would, of course, be liable to the extreme penalty of military law.

Several persons have been caught in this neighborhood and convicted of being in arms against us after having professed strict neutrality and being protected by our troops. There seems to be some doubt as to the proper punishment to be inflicted in this case, and, as yet, the guilty parties remain in prison, no decision having been reached.

From Port Hudson and Baton Rouge.

The Empire Parish, which arrived from Baton Rouge last evening, brings the latest intelligence from Port Hudson:

The Monongahela, whose machinery was uninjured during the fight of last Saturday night, has repaired the damage done to her wood work and is in good order again. She is now in the hands of Captain Melanchton Smith, and Executive Officer Dewey, late of the Mississippi. On Friday she steamed up the river to a point near the lower batteries, and threw several shells from her two hundred-pound rifled Parrot. This she could do with perfect safety to herself, firing the gun at a distance of two and a half or three miles, and then changing her position so as to destroy the range of the guns in the batteries. She can throw her shells into the earthworks at every discharge, and yet present but a small and constantly changing target. Of course there are no means, at present, of estimating the amount of damage she has done.

The latest reports say that the present position of the Hartford and the Albatros is five miles above Port Hudson, out of range of all the guns on shore; and that a considerable force has been landed on the right bank opposite the batteries. The width of water at this point destroys the romance of a current story that sentinels are holding conversations "across the river!" We are inclined to believe that Capt. Smith's 200-pound Parrott is the only thing that can "speak" so as to be heard that distance.

Col. Clark is still at Baton Rouge, his surgeon deeming his removal imprudent at present.—*N. O. Picayune.*

From Europe.

The steamship Bohemian has arrived at Portland, Maine, with English dates to the 13th of March.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The crowds in London on the night of the illumination in honor of the royal marriage, were so dense, that even women were killed and a hundred persons had their limbs broken or were otherwise seriously injured. In some parts strong men were completely exhausted, and vehicles were jammed together for four or five hours.

At Cork, during the illuminations, there was some rioting by organized mobs, and the streets were several times cleared at the point of the bayonet.

The Prince and Princess of Wales remain at Osborne about a fortnight, after which they give two grand evening parties at St. James by command of the Queen.

Sir James Outram, of Indian fame, died at Paris on the 11th instant, aged sixty years.

POLAND.

A Cracow telegram says that the following proclamation by Gen. Langiewicz, dated March 10th, has been published, and that it has produced a prodigious effect:

COUNTRYMEN: In the name of the Most High the most patriotic sons of Poland have commenced a struggle, caused by terrible abuse, and directed against the eternal enemies of liberty and civilization.

Notwithstanding the extremely unfavorable circumstances in which the enemy by a great increase of oppression hastened us into an armed conflict, we have every reason to believe that we shall triumph in this great struggle for liberty and independence.

The struggle, commenced by an unarmed people, has already lasted two months, and gains strength and develops itself with energy, in the presence of this war to the death—in the presence of the massacres, the pillages and the conflagrations which mark the progress of the enemy.

Poland feels painfully the absence of a central power, capable of directing the forces engaged in the struggle, and of summoning new associates to the field.

Although the nation possesses more capable and worthy citizens than myself, and although I am thoroughly conscious of the heavy duties of the office and the weight of the responsibility which it involves, yet the gravity and necessity of the moment have decided me, after consultation with the provisional government, to assume the supreme power of dictator, which I shall surrender to the representatives of the nation as soon as the yoke of the Muscovite is shaken off.

While retaining the immediate direction of military operations in my own hands, I recognize the necessity of establishing a civil government, whose functions will be regulated by a special ordinance, the work of the provisional government.

I confirm the principles of liberty and equality to all citizens, granting land to the peasants, with indemnity to the proprietors.

Poles of all provinces beneath the yoke of the Muscovite I summon to the struggle against the domination of Russian barbarism. Come one, come all of you—the liberty of Poland must be achieved.

The concord of all citizens, irrespective of classes, of religions, of communities, one and all making sacrifices for the common cause, will give to us such unity and strength as will render our now scattered forces terrible to the enemy and insure the independence of our country.

To arms! to arms! to arms! for the liberty and independence of our fatherland.

LANGIEWICZ.

In terms of the above, Langiewicz has been proclaimed Dictator of Poland.

General Wysoki has been appointed his military coadjutor and director.

The civil administration has been entrusted to Poenjowski.

It is reported that all the independent members of the council of state of Poland have sent in their resignations.

It is reported that the Czar of Russia has sent a dispatch stating that whatever may be thought of the abstract justice of the demands of the Poles, the Emperor Alexander can listen to no overtures or terms of compromise so long as they continue in "armed insurrection."

A cabinet council had been held in Paris to consider what action was necessary in regard to the above dispatch.

The secretary of the Prussian legation at Paris had gone to Berlin, to confer with his government in regard to the Polish question.

A Cracow telegram of the 10th inst., says that preparations are being made by both the Poles and Russians, for a great battle.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse closed on the 11th inst, at 79f.70c. for the rentes.

The bill for a new loan passed the Senate with only five dissenting votes.

It was reported that the contract for the loan had been signed by the Rothschilds, but the particulars had not transpired.

The London *Times* says that the advices from Paris state that the cause of the reduction of the rate of discount of the bank of France is owing to a considerable influx of bullion from America. Further reduction of the rate of discount was checked by a further downward movement in consols on the 12th inst.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, March 13—Proposals have been issued for the £400,000 loan for Salvador.

American securities continue to fall.

It is said that the reply of the Czar of Russia to the courteous letter of the Emperor of France is a refusal on the part of Russia to make any concessions to Poland, or to accept any short of the unconditional submission of the rebels in arms.

The insurrectionary forces of Poland are computed at forty thousand.

The Federal gunboat Tuscarora was to sail from Madeira on the 7th inst.

Commodore Freeman had visited the King of Dahomey and urged him to do away with the horrible rite of "human sacrifices." The King replied that if he should give up the custom he would be poisoned by his subjects. He said he would agree with the requisitions of the British government, if it was possible, in the course of six months.

☞ We learn from a member of Stuart's cavalry, that whilst on a scouting expedition last Monday, they learned that two regiments of infantry and a company of Yankee cavalry were camped at Stevens's ferry, on the Amite river, and had sent up about fifty men to bring down some flats from Hampton's ferry. About twenty-three of our cavalry then planned an ambuscade for this party and going to Fort Galveston, a place just at the junction of the Manchac and the Amite, they took up a position in the cane along the bank to wait for the flats. Presently they came in sight and our boys opened fire upon them and gave them six rounds. After the firing ceased, it was discovered that the boat was empty, and the men having jumped overboard, most of them, it is supposed, were drowned. Several bodies have been picked up. These men belonged to the 14th Maine regiment, and were bringing flats to cross over the remainder of the troops into the parish of Livingston, to make a raid into that parish, but the little check of Capt. Bryan interfered with their arrangements considerably.—*Pointe Coupee Echo, 1st.*

☞ We learn that the wreck of the ram Lancaster, lately sunk at Vicksburg, was caught at Point Coupee a day or two ago. Some provisions and clothing were found in the cabin, also a lot of papers belonging to the boat. We have in our possession special order No. 1, issued by John A. Elliott, lieutenant-colonel commanding ram Lancaster, and dated March 17th; also a voucher for ten cords of wood taken at John Dobson's wood yard, and a furlough for Jos. E. Moore. A friend from the other side sends us several love letters taken from a chest which was picked out of the river. It was marked W. H. McDonald, ram Monarch, near Vicksburg.—*Port Hudson News, 5th.*

A DASH INTO WILLIAMSBURG.—It was reported yesterday that Major Tabb made an attack upon a body of Yankees at Williamsburg, Va., on Sunday last, killing four and wounding several; that he took possession of a mail at the post office, with two thousand dollars in "greenbacks," captured a number of horses and returned without loss.—*Richmond Whig, 9th.*

VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.

From the Richmond Whig.]

Mr. Vallandingham has delivered an address before the Democratic Union association of New York City, which can scarcely fail to meet the approbation of the wise portion of the Southern people, and which ought to silence effectually those less wise, though no less sincere and patriotic, who have thought it good policy to discourage the few peace-makers at the North. He declares that it is the duty of the Democracy of his section to advocate a "vigorous prosecution of peace;" he pronounces the idea of restoring the Union by force "as the most extraordinary absurdity that ever entered the imagination of man;" he maintains infinitely the doctrine of State sovereignty, and proved it beyond all question before the meeting by exhibiting a coin issued by Connecticut in 1787, after the confederation was dissolved and the State had resumed its delegated powers and was exercising the right of sovereignty by coining money; he is for peace "even if the Union cannot be restored," and for potential reasons, which he is not afraid to state. "Because," says he, "without peace, and permitting this (Lincoln's) administration for two years to exercise its tremendous powers, the war still existing, you would not have one remnant of civil liberty left among yourselves. The exercise of the tremendous powers, the apology for which is the existence of this war, is utterly incompatible with the stability of the Constitution and constitutional liberty." This must be admitted by the most fiery of Southern anti-conciliators to be bold and very strong language. Other passages equally fearless and cogent could be cited, but the above suffices to show the *animus* of the speech and the speaker.

True, Mr. Vallandigham is a reconstructionist, not from motives of policy, and to avoid incarceration in a bastile, but honestly, truthfully, "from the bottom of his heart," as he expresses it. This should not excite surprise, and still less resentment, in the Southern mind. The marvel is that he can see as clearly as he does, from his stand-point, the certain overthrow of the liberties of the North and the Northwest by the prolongation of the war, or that, seeing it, he should care to arrest, in the germ, a military despotism, which, fully developed, would be, as many at the South concur with the Abolitionists in believing, the best form of government for the Northern people. That the love of liberty, which is part and parcel of the very blood in his veins—for he is of Southern extraction—should fire his heart, and that the warmth of his emotions should cloud his judgment and constrain his thoughts to the not uncommon final relation to the wishes, is surely no wonder. Is it absolutely certain that we, who seem to perceive so clearly the utter impossibility of reunion, are ourselves entirely free from the mind-warping influences of an indignation, which, however righteous it may be, is none the less powerful in its effects upon the intellect. Let the first take the beam out of our own eyes before we grow restive and petulent, because of the mote in the eye of Mr. Vallandigham. He has set us a good example in disclaiming any wound to his sensibilities, which he tells us are not less acute than other men's, by reason of the somewhat churlish greeting with which his well-meant overtures for peace have been received in Richmond. He rises far above the littleness of personal pique, as one of his noble aims might be expected to do, and it would be unbecoming and unchristian in us to exhibit less malignity than even the greatest of Northern men. But the fact is, Mr. Vallandigham would have omitted even an allusion to Richmond, had he but known how large a proportion of the thinking classes at the South have evinced a willingness to meet himself, and all other sincere peace makers, in the spirit of peace. And it may be well to add that "Jefferson Davis, Benjamin and Hunter," who are distasteful to Mr. Vallandigham as partizans hostile to his policy, are by no means so bitter and irrational as he fancies. This is said, not "by authority," save the authority derived from a knowledge that the gentlemen in question are endowed, quite as highly as Mr. Vallandigham, with the responsive impulses of humanity and the faculty of common sense.

While paying the distinguished Ohioan the tribute justly due his courageous and honorable efforts in behalf of peace, we may tell him, in a few words, why his splendid dream of reconstruction can never be realized, and how it is that he has cherished it so long, in spite of the sorest discouragements. But for the fact that in his category of the influences which will conduce to reunion, he places duty next to interest, patriotism after duty, and adds to these "the desire of a great country," we might suppose that his speech was addressed to a Southern assemblage, and indulge, for a moment, even at this late day, the delusion that there still exists at the North a class, analogous to our own Southern masses, of liberty-loving, law-abiding people. Alas! there is none left but the Copperheads and, if the States above Mason and Dixon's line. Had there been, no plea of restoring the Union would have driven them to war upon their unoffending brethren—no pretext of the exigencies of war would ever have made them yield tamely to arbitrary arrests, suppression of free speech and of the habeas corpus—no shallow subterfuge would have sufficed to gloss over the insurrection proclamation and induce them to submit, with slavish readiness, to the monstrous crime meditated by that atrocious instrument. No, there are no people like those of the South in all the North, or, if there be, they are far too few to make a party which would follow Mr. Vallandigham, or any great leader, in that thorny path that leads to freedom. To be sure, there are thousands on thousands of Democrats who will applaud Vallandigham, when he appeals to their interest before their honor or their patriotism; but their shouts are inspired by the demon of party and the hope of spoils, or else by that scarcely less fiendish spirit of pride, which pants for reconstruction, because, as Mr. Vallandigham well explains, it "[illegible] a great country." It is the glow of his own high-toned, humane nature, thrown upon the audience, which makes the eloquent orator from Ohio see, in the faces around him, a fire that has long since died out, and a luminous love of freedom which burns in no breast but his own. The people of the North are fit only for despotism—a fate for which the South is not yet ready; God does not intend this country, splendid though its vision be, and strong the "desire" for its accomplishment, to become the insolent, domineering Democratic Colossus of civilized nations; and hence reconstruction is impossible.

Governor Seymour on the Hartford Convention.

Governor Seymour, of New York, has written a letter to the Hartford (Connecticut) Times, disavowing the war resolutions of the convention recently held in that city. He says:

If it is necessary to be more explicit, I beg leave to state that, knowing what the meeting would be beforehand, I could not have been induced to attend it or take part in its doings—and that, having glanced at the speeches and the proceedings generally of the meeting, I particularly desire to clear myself from any participation, directly or indirectly, in what took place there. The meeting, if I have not misunderstood its general bearing, is one which ignores peaceful remedies if any are, as a means of restoring the Union, and calls loudly for men and means to aid in the subjugation and consequent degradation and overthrow of the South. I follow in no such crusades, nor will I contribute, in any way, to the accomplishment of any such bloody purposes. The fallacy of the present day, that the Union can be re-established by destroying any part of the South, is one which will burst with the shells that are thrown into its defenseless cities, and leave the condition of the country, after its treasures are exhausted and its brave men on both sides consigned to hospitals and graves, a spectacle for the reproach or commiseration of the civilized world. Respectfully, yours,

THOS. H. SEYMOUR.

AN INCIDENT IN THE CARS.—In a car on a railroad which runs into New York, a short time ago, the following scene occurred:

A person, speaking to a friend across the car, said: "Well; I hope the war may last six months longer. If it does, I shall have made enough to retire from business. In the last six months I've made a hundred thousand dollars; six months more and I shall have enough."

A lady sat behind the speaker, and necessarily heard his remarks. She said to him: "Sir, I had two sons, one of them was killed at Fredericksburg, the other was killed at Murfreesboro."

She was silent for a moment, and so were all around who heard her. Then overcome by her indignation, she suddenly slapped the speculator first on one cheek, then on the other, and before the fellow could say a word, the passengers sitting near, who had witnessed the whole affair, seized him and pushed him hurridly out of the car, as not fit to ride with decent people.—*New York Evening Post, March 7.*

☞ The Marion (Ga.) *Commonwealth* says that the wheat crop in that section is usually promising, and if not cut off by some of the various ills that wheat is liable to in this climate, bids fair to yield a bountiful harvest.

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