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The Memphis Appeal.

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Our Location

The location of the Appeal office on State street, a few doors below the Post office.

WRITING PAPER!

I HAVE on hand and for sale
100 reams Letter Paper,
200 reams Note Paper
450 M Envelopes, 100 gross Pens,
180 gross Matches, 100 gross Ink,
800 yards Sagging Calicoes.

All orders, with money inclosed and forwarded by Express, will be attended to without delay

M. D. MILLER,
sp9 1w5 Gray's Drug Store, Jackson.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,

EIGHT SADDLE MAKERS, on Government work and two Artillery Harness Makers, at Liberty, Mississippi. (sp15-6t) CHAS. SHERLING.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

IN obedience to General Order No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, dated November 24, 1862 (by direction of the President of the Examining Board) hereby give notice to the Enrolling officer of the 3d Congressional District and to persons enrolled claiming exemption from physical disability, that he will be at his residence, at the place specified below, for the purpose of examining conscripts. All are required to present themselves on the first day specified at each place:

Nashoba county, Philadelphia, April 23d and 24th.
Kemper county, Dekalb, April 27th and 28th.
Neshoba county, Macon, April 30th and 28th.
Lowndes county, Columbus, April 29th and 30th.
Oktibbeha county, Starkville, May 1st and 2d.
Choctaw county, Greensboro, May 4th and 5th.
Winston county, Louisville, May 6th and 7th.

JNO D. SPRIER,
Assistant Surgeon P. A. C. S.

A geneably to the above notice all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other section of the State, or of other States are hereby required to report themselves to the Examining Surgeon and Enrolling officer at the places and enrollment on the days fixed in the foregoing notice.

This notice includes every person between the ages specified, who may have heretofore been enrolled and discharged either by the State or Confederate Surgeons (some who have at any time been discharged from the army, those who have furnished substitutes, and any and every person who may claim exemption for any ground whatever. No person's discharge exemption, or detail from any source, will excuse him from attendance at the place and time above.

Attention is called to paragraph 13, sections 2 and 3, General Orders No. 82 as follows:

Sec. 2. All the laws and regulations applicable to Conscripts shall be applied to such conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or who shall desert after enrollment.

Sec. 3. All officers assigned for the apprehension and ensignment of deserters, and their transportation to the commands of their respective commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of a call.

Conscripts will come prepared with at least three days rations. LIEUT. L. D. FIELDSMAN,
Enrolling Officer,
sp15-2t 3d Congressional District.

JACKSON.....MISSISSIPPI

Auction and Commission Store.

Mogridge & Austin.

R. M. AUSTIN Auctioneer—Licensed by the State. (Sale days Wednesday and Saturday.)
Advances on consignments—Quick sales and prompt returns.

JOSEPH MOGRIDGE, R. M. AUSTIN. } MOGRIDGE & AUSTIN.
mh27-1y

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Quinby & Robinson, of Memphis, Tenn., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present the same to W. P. Quinby, who is alone authorized to pay the same. All persons indebted to said firm will make immediate payment to said Quinby, who has been authorized to settle said firm business.

W. P. QUINBY,
W. A. ROBINSON,
General Partners.
J. S. OLAVHOBIE,
Special Partner.

Hernando, Ga., January 2, 1863.
fel6-3m

THOMAS KRON,
TANGIPAHO, LA.,
Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc.,
Wholesale.....and.....Retail.
mh19 30t*

FUNDING OF TREASURY NOTES.

OFFICE OF THE ASST TREASURER, C. S. A.,
JACKSON, March 30th, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that Treasury Notes bearing interest, issued under the act of Congress of the 17th February, 1863, and designated in the act as "Interest Bearing Notes," will be funded at this office, pursuant to the act of Congress directing such funding and the regulations of the Treasury Department.

Treasury notes of the issues dated prior to the 30th December, 1862, in sight per cent. bonds or stocks, will expire on the 22d of April ensuing.

A. J. GUIROT,
Assistant Treasurer, C. S. A.
mh31-6w

WANTED,

300 ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN, to work on the repairs of track of Southern Railroad. Twenty-five dollars per month, or the highest price paid in the country, will be given and provisions furnished. Apply at the Company's office, in Vicksburg, or to the undersigned at Jackson.

G. H. ARMS,
Chief Engineer S. R. R.

mh17-tw
Vicksburg Whig copy one month and send bill to Company's office.

TO THE LADIES!

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., March 19th, 1863.

Circular.

MEDICAL PURVEYORS will make endeavors to supply words gulth bed in newspapers, to induce the ladies throughout the South to interest themselves in the culture of the GARDEN POPPY. They may thus render the Confederacy essential service.

S. P. MOORE,
[Signed] Surgeon General, C. S. A.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Mississippi, April 2d, 1863.

In compliance with the above order from the Surgeon General, I would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Mississippi and Louisiana to the importance of the cultivation of this plant, the juice of which when exuding from the punctured capsules, when solidified and carefully put up, may be sent to this depot, hardened and carefully put up, may be sent to this depot.

RICHARD POTTS,
Surgeon C. S. A. and Medical Purveyor,
ap4-1m Department Miss. and East Louisiana.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD

THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, for the examination of Medical officers in this Department, will hold its sessions daily at Vicksburg (the Central Place). Medical officers who have not heretofore been examined by a regularly constituted Confederate Medical Board, are required to report for examination, or decline doing so in writing. All those refusing so to decline will be dropped by the War Department. Those so signed in orders, having letters of invitation, appointments, or have been promoted by the Secretary of War, without having been previously examined, will report for examination without delay.

Office same building with Post Surgeon.

C. B. KNODE,
President Army Medical Board.
mh27-1m

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS,

GRENADA, MISS., March 31, 1863.

HAVING been ordered by Brig.-Gen. Chalmers to close the accounts of and direct the operations of all officers detailed from the Army of Tennessee and sent to North Mississippi on recruiting service, I have established my headquarters in this place, where all such officers will report to me for orders.

W. WHITE,
Colonel 9th Mississippi.
mh31-1m

HANDS WANTED!

IRON MASTERS under contract with the government to run in Alabama are in need of a large number of hands, and have furnished a large number of exemptions, and therefore are in no danger of Yankee raids, and where provisions are plentiful. Parties who have negroes to hire can gain any information in regard to these furnaces by addressing a letter to me at Selma, Alabama. WM. RICHARDSON HUNT,
Major, 10th Alabama Duty,
In charge of Iron and Mines.
mh28-1m

J. W. PEARCE & CO.,

Manufacturers of Military Clothing,

KEEP constantly a good assortment of Army Cloth, Tweeds and Cassimeres. Just received Domestics and Calicoes. mh17-1m

Daily Appeal.

MORNING EDITION.

JACKSON, MISS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15.

VICKSBURG.

We have nothing of interest to report from this point this morning. Everything is quiet, and nothing was seen up to noon yesterday indicating contemplated activity on the part of the enemy.

On Monday evening, about eight o'clock, a large fire was seen from the city up the river. It was supposed to have been caused by one of the enemy's transports burning.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Appearances indicate that the second campaign immediately upon the Mississippi, is about to be suspended, or at least that we are to have a lull of the formidable threatenings witnessed without intermission during the last ninety days. That at least a portion of his force remaining effective has been withdrawn by our enemy, is reduced to a certainty, notwithstanding the fact that their destination has not been definitely ascertained. They have gone, no one knows whither; we can only say the forces left in the vicinity of our defenses at Vicksburg and Port Hudson are totally inadequate to accomplish that which their myriads could not accomplish—the reduction of either of our strongholds.

The opening of the Mississippi has, it must be admitted by the Northern press, been a specialty with the LINCOLN government, and since the commencement of the war, Columbus, Island 10, and Fort Pillow successively presented obstacles to their scheme; but these once overcome, the way, it was expected, would be easy, until sixty days effort by land and water convinced them in July last that they were then unequal to the task of taking Vicksburg, and set them to making preparations they supposed would be irresistible. Months have been occupied, millions of money have been spent, large armies have been massed above and below, exhausted by battle and disease, and demoralized by suffering and a constantly increasing conviction that their cause was an unholy one, and yet to-day they find themselves as far from the goal as when the struggle first commenced. All their strategy has failed—their enormous strength proved incompetent to the task, and their boasted navy signally failed in either inspiring former terror, or assisting them in their purposes. They are as completely defeated as if after a hotly contested pitched battle victory had perched upon our banners, have lost thousands by disease, and to-day they are sneaking back in search of other fields where danger is not supposed to be lurking so surely as at Vicksburg.

The singleness of purpose that has characterized the labors of the general commanding the department, and those under him down to the privates in the trenches, which developed from the start their determination to maintain our positions, will ever command commendation. Gen. PEMBERTON was assigned to his department after it was definitely known that the enemy would make a desperate effort to gain their point, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties with a full knowledge of the responsibilities he was assuming. Months of untiring vigilance and active preparation has elapsed, during which time he was cheerfully seconded by the gallant officers and men under him, and now him and they have the proud satisfaction of seeing their foes driven back at every point, and discomfited in every attempted strategy. Instead of being discouraged by the acknowledged disparity of numbers and extraordinary preparations being made, their work went silently but surely on, with what result is known.

That the enemy has entirely abandoned the idea of "opening the Mississippi," we do not believe. He cannot afford to do so. His own people in the Northwest would rebel against him. Other efforts, that will require time, and another exhausting process of men and means, will be made. And, while these are developing the direction they will take, our troops can partially rest, while the leaven of demoralization now existing in the Federal ranks will continue to ferment. We have only to watch and be prepared, to ensure a full harvest of our present glorious prospects.

CONFIDENCE IN CONFEDERATE BONDS.

Recent sales of Confederate bonds in Richmond, says the Montgomery *Advertiser*, furnish gratifying evidence of the existence of a spirit of confidence among the people, in the final success of our cause, and the ultimate redemption of all the debts incurred during the war. Instead of being forced upon the market and disposed of at less than par, as would inevitably be the case if capitalists regarded the issue of the struggle doubtful, they are eagerly sought for and purchased at a premium; the bonds of the fifteen million loan having been sold as high as $1.37, and the one hundred million loan at $1.06 The fifteen million loan was authorized at the first session of the Provisional Congress, and is redeemable after the first day of September, 1871, although it is optional with the government to pay any portion of it after the first day of September, 1866. The bonds bear an interest of eight per cent., payable semi-annually, and the same is true of the one hundred million loan, which is redeemable in 1872.

The bonds of these two loans are redeemable at an earlier day than those which have since been issued by the government, but they are, intrinsically, no more valuable. If the Confederacy passes safely through the terrible ordeal to which it is subjected, its obligations will doubtless be met at the proper time. If we fail, the bonds will not be worth the paper on which they are printed, but we shall not fail, and it is the conviction of this which induces capitalists to invest their money in government securities. It will not be very long before capitalists generally throughout the country, will see and acknowledge that government bonds offer a better inducement for the investment of money than almost any other enterprise. The people of England look upon their governments securities as the best in the world, and it will not be many years before the Confederates will look upon the bonds of our government in the same light.

☞ It is reported by scouts to headquarters that Grant and Sherman were seen on board Porter's flag ship above Vicksburg yesterday. We are disposed to doubt this, so far as Grant is concerned, as we have confidence in the correctness of our intelligence that he had reached Memphis.

LETTER FROM VICKSBURG.

[Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

VICKSBURG, April 13, 1863.

The unusual enthusiasm which prevailed among military circles during the past week is again about to subside, and the prospects for a clash at arms in the vicinity of Vicksburg are not so imminent now as they were a week ago, although certain movements among the enemy indicate his presence and admonish us that he is active. The universal expectation here is for a monster demonstration to be made in the coming week, and the report that a large fleet is in close proximity and preparing for an advance is believed by all classes—military as well as civilians. All the late maneuvers of the enemy show that he is actively engaged in moving his troops, but for what purpose is not known, though it is believed to be preparations for an attack on the town.

From what I can learn and see of his movements, I am led to believe that the project of assault upon this place is for the present abandoned, and that nothing of the kind need be apprehended at this time, and perhaps for some time to come. If I may be allowed to express my opinion on a subject upon which all are equally ignorant, it is merely to say that the strategy now being effected by the enemy is to partially withdraw his army from here and carry it up to the Cumberland for the purpose of making a monster demonstration in Tennessee, leaving merely a sufficient force to threaten this place, until the grand strategy is accomplished, when, if successful, another raid may be made against Vicksburg.

It is positively known that a large portion of the fleet, embracing transports with troops, is withdrawn and are on their way up the river. Whither their destination is not known, but that they are gone from here is certain; and it is equally certain that the taking away of a large portion of the army will weaken the remainder too much to attempt an assault here. It is evident that if Gen. Grant found himself too weak when he first came here with his eighty thousand troops to attempt an attack, he cannot hope to accomplish with the few remaining troops that which he couldn't do with his multitudinous host. In other words, if he could not take the place with a large army, it is certain that he will be much less able to take it with a small one.

This is the exact condition of affairs here, it being well known that he has divided his army into half a dozen different expeditions to dig canals and navigate creeks and swamps to circumvent Vicksburg, which reduced his numbers so much that he could not undertake an assault in front. It is now reported and believed that he has recalled his expedition from Coldwater, and also from Rolling Fork, and that they are being sent up the river. If this is correct, then the present siege is virtually raised, and no attack need be apprehended here. Having no definite knowledge upon which to base my conjectures, I draw upon the best reports to be obtained in regard to his movements, and form my conclusions in accordance.

The suspicious action of the enemy within the past week, and the confirmatory reports from above to the effect that an assault was in contemplation almost immediately, caused some excitement and a good deal of energy among the military; and it is well that these rumors should once in a while obtain circulation and credit, as they have the effect of reinvigorating the vigilance and activity among those in command here. It may be supposed that at a military port, besieged by a powerful enemy, like this, the watchfulness, circumspection, and attention of discovering and guarding against danger, and providing for safety, would not for a moment be relaxed, and that the constant watchword would be

"In at this gate none can pass."

But it requires once in a while to be reminded of this important virtue even under the nose of the enemy.

On Sunday nothing very exciting took place, though the gunboats were watched with a good deal of interest in the early part of the day, and several were seen in the Yazoo, believed to be on a reconnoitering expedition. One boat was seen in Old river, and apparently moving northward, which led me to believe that she was going up Steele's bayou, as she appeared to be in that vicinity and going in that direction A number of gunboats were present with the fleet above, and one large transport arrived in the afternoon. Among other encouraging signs I noticed during the day was the energy displayed by General Stephenson in watching the movements of the enemy, from

"Early morn till dewy eve."

Whatever the movements of the enemy, or the activity of our own troops may indicate, I cannot, from the present movements, bring myself to the belief that an early attack is imminent here. It is true that everything looks as if it might transpire on any day or at any moment, but I do not look for it until their forces are again concentrated into one large and powerful army, and it will necessarily require some time for them to accomplish this. Whatever their strategy may effect, it will not bring about such a change as to enable them to take Vicksburg with a small body of troops, and as long as they are divided and operating in different quarters I look for no effort to be made. It would be a new strategy indeed, for a general to reduce his forces and weaken himself for the purpose of taking a place which resisted all his efforts with a large force.

A few days more will probably develope the whole scheme, and then we'll be better able to decide whether the shock of battle is to come off here or elsewhere. Nothing is known of the operations on Rolling Fork, but the impression obtains here that fighting has been going on in that quarter within the past few days. From below there is nothing additional since the skirmish of Capt. Harrison with a party of the Yankees. On the peninsula everything also remains quiet. NESTOR.

☞ Some of the Federal judges of the Territories are preparing to test before the United States court of claims the question whether the President has power to remove such officers at pleasure. Judge Craddlebaugh, whose case is fully made up, and which is included with the others, continued to act upon the supreme court bench of Utah for eighteen months after President Buchanan appointed his successor. Judge Craddlebaugh's associates, however, acknowledge him to the exclusion of the latter appointment.

☞ It seems that preliminary steps have been taken by some of the Federal generals connected with the expedition against Vicksburg to organize negro troops. The fact is an admission of their inability to gain their point, notwithstanding their superiority of numbers.

☞ The New York *Post* says Col. C. C. Carpenter, formerly captain of the famous Jessie scouts, has received orders to march into Texas with his regiment of Federal cavalry, now organizing at Fort Leavenworth. Magruder must set a few rangers after these jayhawkers.

FEDERAL REPORTS FROM THE RIVER.

Gen. Steele has a Skirmish back of Greenville, Miss.—Richmond, La., Occupied by a Force under Gen. McClernand—Reported Return of the Yazoo Pass Expedition—Death of Captain Ketchum, of the Steamer Cheesman.

From the Memphis Argus, April 13.]

The steamer Magnolia arrived at the landing yesterday forenoon. She left Young's point on Tuesday evening, and her news is later than has been received from any other source. The full quota of rumors—improbable as well as probable—reach us by this arrival. Few of them are worthy of repetition, and we shall not so far presume upon the intelligence of our readers by their infliction upon them. From various sources entitled to credit we obtain the following:

A short time ago it was stated that for the purpose, as was generally believed, of preventing the occupation of Greenville, Miss., (a point on the river upward of a hundred miles above Vicksburg) by Confederate forces, an expedition was sent thither from Gen. Grant's headquarters. It consisted of a force under General Steele, who occupied the place without difficulty.

Small bodies of Confederate cavalry have been hovering about in the rear of the town, and the other day an expedition was dispatched to engage them. Thirty-two miles out a skirmish occurred, with what result had not been ascertained. It was not regarded at headquarters as having amounted to much one way or the other. Further than this all was quiet in the vicinity.

The troops dispatched one day last week to Richmond, Louisiana, a point considered of sufficient importance for occupation, succeeded in entering the place on Sunday or Monday, having first dispersed a small Confederate force which gave them a running fight. A few Confederate prisoners were captured, but the casualties on either side were inconsiderable. Richmond, according to our information, is ten or twelve miles back of the river.

A well known steamboat captain, who has been with the lower fleet for several weeks, and whose facilities for obtaining information regarding the matter are good, arrived on the Magnolia. He informs us that the majority of the transports forming that portion of the Yazoo pass expedition had left that labyrinth of logs and stumps, and arrived at Helena on Tuesday. As may be readily anticipated, they fared badly in their exploration of the windings of that renowned passage. Nearly every steamer was injured by coming in contact with the stumps, trees and logs, with which the pass abounds. They made considerable lines floating piles of dilapidated lumber than the snug and tidy steamboats which, but a few weeks ago entered the pass. The steamboatmen have had a hard time of it. While the steamer J. W. Cheesman was coming up the pass, the other day, the boat was fired on by a party of guerillas who had concealed themselves on the shore. Her commander, Captain Ketchum, who was standing on the deck at the time, received one of the shots, and fell mortally wounded. He died a short time afterward. His body arrived on the Magnolia, and was sent North on that boat last night. Captain Ketchum was well and favorably known on the river.

A few days ago Rev C. D. Pillsbury, chaplain of the 22d Wisconsin, and Rev. Cogshall, of the 19th Michigan, arrived at headquarters from Vicksburg on the flag of truce boat, sent hither for them by Gen. Grant. They had been captured in Middle Tennessee, and were unconditionally released by Gen. Bragg.

One day last week a meeting of officers high in command, having for its object the inauguration of preliminary to organizing a negro brigade, was held at Helena. Speeches were delivered by Generals Prentiss, Hovey and others, who, we learn, took strong grounds in favor of the policy. During the meeting officers were appointed for one regiment; towards raising which, considerable progress had been made.

Nothing seems to be doing down below in the way of completing the canals.

Burnside in Kentucky.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

LEXINGTON, KY., April 3.—Major General Burnside arrived here yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, in a special train from Louisville, and his arrival was an event of unusual interest to the inhabitants of this quiet place, who are not so often favored with the presence of distinguished military and civic lions. Though it was but partially known that General Burnside was coming, there was a large crowd of our best citizens to meet him at the depot, who greeted his appearance with shouts of welcome. He was led to a carriage in waiting, in which Governor Robinson, M. C. Johnson, Esq., and Hon. George Robertson also took seats, and taken to the Phœnix hotel. The large crowd which followed him from the depot kept increasing as he slowly passed along, gathered in front of the hotel, and called loudly for the appearance of the distinguished visitor. He came out on the balcony, and was introduced to the throng by Governor Robinson in a few remarks.

General Burnside then spoke briefly, but his utterance was so low that I could hear but little of what he said. He thanked them for the greeting and welcome he had received. He then alluded briefly to the troubles which he was suffering from, and hoped soon that peace and quiet would reign throughout the State. He intended to devote all his ability and energy to the suppression of the rebellion, and had perfect faith in the ultimate success of the Union cause, etc. He was dressed in plain clothes, or if he had on military dress, his overcoat concealed it from view.

About half-past nine o'clock at night the splendid brass band of the 1st brigade, now here, proceeded to the residence of D. A. Sayre, Esq., where General Burnside and a number of other distinguished gentlemen were enjoying themselves. The presence of the general and the eloquent strains of the band soon attracted a large multitude of spectators. Speeches were made by Hon. J. W. Finnell and others, the band performing a number of beautiful pieces, and the crowd enjoyed themselves hugely. The hearty, genuine welcome extended to General Burnside, unexpected as was his arrival by many, afforded gratifying evidence of the fervent loyalty of our citizens, and their sincere regard and admiration for one who has commended himself to all by his sterling honesty and unswerving patriotism in these times, when so many of our generals seem to be actuated by any motive but devotion to country.

I learn that General Burnside will establish his headquarters at this place or in Danville. Cincinnati, he thinks, is too far removed from the field of his operations, and he believes in being in the midst of his soldiers.

General Gilmore returned to Lexington late Wednesday evening, from his successful expedition after Pegram. You will have seen before this a detailed account of the fight which took place on Wednesday last, near Somerset, which resulted in the complete defeat and dispersion of the marauders, and the recapture of a considerable number of the cattle and goods which the rebels had gathered up. A number of prisoners were also taken, it is stated, and will be brought on here. It is unfortunate that the rebels were permitted to send the greater portion of the beeves and horses they had taken, in advance of their march some thirty-six hours, thus preventing their being delayed by having them along. There is good reason, however, to hope that they may yet be pursued and be deprived of their plundered gains.

The work on the defenses is nearly completed and the ranks of the "Black brigade" are being thinned out daily, as numbers of the "contrabands" are discharged. There has been a force of about five hundred negroes employed for some time, and they have marched to and from their meals in double file, preceded by drum and fife, and marshalled by sable officers ornamented with red sashes, bearing savage-looking wooden swords, which they flourished vigorously. The streets are lined with spectators whenever the "Black brigade" flies past. Some of them grumble considerably at the hard crackers they receive as rations, and sigh dolefully for the time when the "mortifications" are finished, and they can go back to the corn bread and bacon on the farm.

Troops are constantly passing through the city—regiments, batteries and companies—but their destination is "contraband."

Our Foreign Relations.

From the Washington Correspondence of the New York Commercial.]

"'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good," and the French invasion of Mexico, although not productive of glory for the imperial arms, has, perhaps, been a godsend to Mr. Seward, by furnishing him ground for the exercise of diplomatic strategy. The Mexicans need arms and munitions of war, which they have hoped to obtain from New York, and it is understood that there have been no objections to the shipment of these desirable articles by either the Secretary of War or of the Treasury. But Mr. Seward, by withholding his consent, thus acquires a claim upon the French government for thus depriving the people whose country the Emperor is invading, of the means wherewith to make a successful defense.

Not only does M. Maxime know this, but he is well aware that at the same time the French have been permitted to obtain their food and other indispensable articles from New York, and all in opposition to earnest remonstrances of the Mexican minister. Our sister republic, struggling to preserve her nationality against foreign invasion, may be the sufferer, but we have doubtless thus prevented a more decided interference by France, thus far, in our affairs, and *l'entente cordiale* between M. Mercier and our Secretary of State is preserved.

The Administration, then, have been partial to the strong and unjust to the weak. Diplomacy is often dishonest, but usually has the cunning to conceal its craft.

IMPORTANT FROM BERMUDA.

Movements of British and French Men-of-War—Blockade Runners Active—Capture of the Ship Star of Peace by the Florida.

From the New York Times of the 6th.]

By the arrival at this port we have files of Bermuda papers, with dates to the 24th ult.

Her Majesty's gunboat Nimble, Lieutenant D'Arcy, commanding, had sailed for New York. The Rinaldo had sailed for Fortress Monroe.

The French steam sloop Catinat, Commander Fabre, from Guadaloup, March 13th, arrived at St George on the 13th. The Catinat was to leave on the 24th for Charleston. Captain Forbe states that Admiral Reynaud contemplates visiting Bermuda shortly in his flag-ship, the Guerrier.

When the Catinat left Martinique, on the 6th of March, there were lying there, at Fort de France, the screw line-of-battle ships St. Louis and Wagram, the iron clad frigate Normandie, which was about going to France; the screw war transports Finistere, Eure, Rhone, and the tender Tartare.

The two line-of-battle ships and the three transports mentioned above, and which had arrived a few days previously from France, had on board six thousand troops and a number of horses, bound to Vera Cruz. The screw line-of-battle ship Tourville was also at Fort de France, repairing somewhat serious damages sustained in a voyage from Mexico to that port. She was expected to leave for France on the 7th instant.

The Hamilton *Mirror*, of the 25th says:

The steamer Cornubia, with 314 bales of cotton, arrived at St. Georges Sunday last. She narrowly escaped when running for Wilmington. She was completely surrounded by the Federal blockaders, but managed to escape and run into port.

The steamer General Beauregard, four days from Charleston, S. C., with 1000 bales of cotton, arrived at St. Georges on Monday evening last, with the Confederate flag flying, and as she passed in the harbor the steamers Merimac and Cornubia, she was lustily cheered by the crews of these vessels. She left Charleston Thursday night and steamed directly through the blockading squadron, not, however, without having a number of shots fired at her, none of which struck he. It is said that the General Beauregard can steam seventeen miles an hour.

The steamer Gertrude arrived at Charleston from Nassau with an assorted cargo.

The steamer Britannia had arrived at Wilmington, North Carolina, from Nassau.

Captain Warn, of the schooner Laura Ann, arrived yesterday, reports that on Saturday week was boarded by the Confederate steamer Florida, Captain Maffit, who requested Captain Warn to take on board twenty-seven prisoners, captured from the prize ship Star of Peace, of Boston, from Calcutta, laden with saltpeter, which vessel was destroyed. On the day the Florida took the Laura Ann, she took the schooner Aldebran, of Rockhaven, and having put a prize crew on board, she went in chase of a large American ship then in sight. Captain Maffit offered a large sum to Captain Warn to take the prisoners, but he refused.

The Florida reports having been chased, after leaving Barbadoes, by the Vanderbilt, and night coming on she tacked ship and stood for the Vanderbilt, all her lights having been extinguished and her steam stopped. The Vanderbilt approached and hailed to know if a steamer had passed. The reply was: "Yes and going at great speed right astern." The Vanderbilt kept on, and the Florida soon after captured the ship Star of Peace."

The *Bermudian*, of March 25th says:

The Confederate steamer Florida left Carlisle bay on the night of February 25th, having taken in supplies of provisions and coals, and on the 6th inst., the Vanderbilt, bearing the flag of Admiral Wilkes, arrived and sailed again on the following day.

In Demerara, the government has issued orders that should the Confederate privateer Alabama call for supplies, the captain was to be told that none could be furnished within the time prescribed by the Imperial government.

The royal mail steamer Delta, Capt Simpson, arrived at St. Georgs on the 22d, with the West India and Demerara mails. The news is interesting.

THE PRIVATEER RETRIBUTION.

From the St. Kitts Gazette, 12th.]

The United States sloop-of-war Alabama anchored in our roadstead on Wednesday morning last, from Guadalouge. This vessel is on a cruise, and left at eight o'clock the same evening.

The Alabama had on board two officers and five men of the Confederate privateer (schooner) Retribution. It appears that the Retribution took a Federal vessel, the A. P. Elliot, bound for Cuba, took out the captain and crew, and left the captain's wife on board with a prize crew and officers of his vessel, with instructions to run the blockade to Charleston.

The Retribution then proceeded to Dominica, and landed the captain and crew of the A. P. Elliot. A few days afterward, the prize crew on board the A. P. Elliot mutinied, and tied the officers in the cabin. After running before the wind for four days, she found herself off St. Thomas, and hoisted a flag of distress, when the Alabama, then in that port, steamed to the spot, and having heard their tale took them prisoners. The A. P. Elliot was taken to St. Thomas, and her captain and crew have since been put in possession of her.

FEDERAL CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Report of the Abolition Congressional Committee.

We find the following synopsis of this labored document in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 6th inst. As this report probably gives all the points of the original we give it in preference to filling our columns with that document.

NEW YORK, April 5, 1863.

The full report of the committee on the conduct of the war occupies sixty-four closely printed pages. The principal part of the testimony relates to the Army of the Potomac. The report shows that in December, 1861, exclusive of the command of Gen. Dix at Baltimore, the Potomac army numbered 158,000 well armed, disciplined and equipped. The strength of the enemy was variously estimated at from 70,000 to 210,000 at that time, and their works were exceedingly formidable; but subsequent events proved their force less than 16,000 and the strength of their fortifications greatly overestimated. At the same time it was considered indvisable to attack the enemy in front, also it would be necessary to leave from 50,000 to 80,000 in front of Washington for its defense, thereby allowing 150,000 men for service elsewhere. The committee avers that adequate provision was never made to properly man the fortifications in front of Washington.

In relation to the blockade of the Potomac, the committee states that it was proposed to take possession of Mathias point in June, 1861, and again in August, but nothing was done. In October, another plan was adopted to take it—the Potomac flotilla to act conjointly with a detachment of troops, but the troops were not sent as agreed, and the plan was not tried. Soon after the Potomac flotilla left on the Port Royal expedition, when the river was almost immediately closed by rebel batteries, until the rebels voluntarily left.

On the 10th of January, 1862, the President, as commander-in-chief, issued orders for a general movement of all the army of the United States, one of the results of which was the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. On the 31st of January, the President ordered all the disposable force of the army of the Potomac, after providing for the safety of Washington, to seize a point on the railroad southwest of Manassas, and the expedition to move before the 22d of February. This plan was objected to, as dividing our army by too great a distance to enable the two portions to support each other. The commanding general recommended instead a movement by way of the Rappahannock or Fortress Monroe. To this proposition the President propounds certain questions as to its practicabilities and advantages, and finally a movement by way of Annapolis and the Rappahannock was agreed upon, but the rebels evacuated their position at Manassas, retreating to the Rappahannock, thus rendering the plan futile. On the 13th of March, a council of generals decided on a campaign by the navy of York and James rivers, which the President sanctioned, directing, that enough force be left to hold Manassas and leave Washington secure. General McDowell was assigned the advance, but transportation not being adequate, his division was detained until the last and subsequently retained for the defense of Washington. Previous to leaving, the commanding general addressed a communication to the adjutant general, showing he left fifty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-six men at different points, at Warrenton, Manassas, Shenandoah, and on the lower Potomac, with eighteen thousand for garrisons, and in front of Washington. The next day General Wadsworth stated his force for the defense of Washington was inadequate, and the subject was referred to General Hitchcock, who reported the same evening, which concluded with the opinion that the requirements of the President that enough force be left to secure the safety of Washington, had not been fully complied with. The President next day ordered McDowell's corps to remain. This brings the commissioner's report to the Peninsula campaign. After landing near Fort Monroe, the army moved towards Yorktown, on the 4th of April, appearing before the rebel works on the 5th. The committee say the testimony proves the rebels had from 10,000 to 12,000 men at Yorktown then, and it is now evident that our forces could then have pierced the rebel lines, cutting off reinforcements, but a siege was determined on contrary to the wishes of the President. The commanders rehearse facts relative to the evacuation of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg, and say one of the generals testified that after the latter battle, if the enemy had been pressed, our troops could have reached Richmond almost without firing a gun, but the general commanding states the bad roads made pursuit impossible. It was decided to send McDowell via Fredericksburg to reinforce the army of the Potomac, but the operations of Jackson in the Shenandoah valley prevented his being sent. The committee give details of the battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks in which it is stated Hooker made a reconnoissance to within three miles of Richmond. Certain officers testify that this army then could have marched right into Richmond. The committee then continues, relative to the seven days battles, giving a number of telegrams which passed between General McClellan and the President, the former telegraphing on the 27th of June that the government had not sustained his army.

On the night of the 25th of July Generals Halleck and Burnside visited Harrison's landing, soon after which it was decided to withdraw the army from there, which was done to reinforce Pope. The committee devotes some six pages to telegrams and extracts of evidence relative to Pope's defeat, and then goes on to the campaign in Maryland, which is also mainly composed of extracts from letters of McClellan and Halleck, and telegrams in relation to Antietam. McClellan testifies that after the battle, he found our loss had been great, and the commands much disorganized, and did not renew the attack that day, but arranged to attack the day after, when the enemy abandoned his position. He says: I think, taking into consideration what the troops have gone through, we got as much out of them in the Antietam campaign as human endurance would bear." Several letters and dispatches are given that passed between the President, McClellan and Halleck—the former urging McClellan to move on the enemy from his position near Harper's Ferry. McClellan shows conclusively, from his dispatches, that his cavalry was in poor condition in October, but moved on the 25th, and continued until the 5th of November, when he received an order from Halleck deposing him from his command.

The campaign of Burnside is then rehearsed. The testimony makes it appear that at Fredericksburg the attack by Franklin was made by Meade's division, which pierced the lines of the enemy, but was driven back. Several witnesses testified that had the attack been renewed by the whole of Franklin's command, it would have been successful.

It appears that Generals Newell and Corcoran, in an interview with the President, intimated that the army lacked confidence in Burnside, which led the President to send a dispatch to Burnside, the effect of which was to stop an expedition against the enemy then started. Subsequently Burnside visited Washington, and returned, shortly after, when he planned a second attack on Fredericksburg, which was thwarted by a storm, and in consequence of certain officers expressing dissatisfaction in the presence of inferior officers.

Burnside had orders written dismissing some officers, relieving others from duty, and sentencing deserters to be shot. The President refused to sanction the orders, and Burnside offered his resignation which was not accepted, and he was relieved by the President from the command. The report recapitulates what has been done; reviews financial and other affairs of the rebels. The committee say the reaction which followed the recent slight manifestation of a willingness on the part of a few secession sympathizers to offer terms of compromise, must convince them they have no allies on whom they can rely, and that the present condition of Europe must forever crush any delusive hopes they might have entertained of intervention to accomplish what they know they never can obtain unaided.

The committee say we must obtain uninterrupted control of the Mississippi; we must reach those great railroad arteries, the one bordering the Atlantic, the other stretching through the valleys of Tennessee and Virginia to the west and south; we must, as soon as possible, take the few remaining fortified seaports the rebels possess, then we shall virtually disarm the rebellion; cut it off from all external sources of supplies, and destroy their means of intercommunication, by which alone they have been able to meet us in force, where we have appeared, and by which alone they have been able to supply their armies.

We must destroy their armies, and to do this we must concentrate and not scatter our forces. It is better to operate successfully against one stronghold or one army, than to attempt three and fail.

The indications now clearly are, that both in the East and West, the campaign of 1863 will give us brilliant achievements and decisive victories. Our generals now in the field have full confidence of the soldiers and people, and the armies will go forth knowing that their ranks are to be made full; that every day that passes will add to and not diminish their strength.

In conclusion, the committee say all men who hold high positions in the army and navy, and have rendered valuable services to the country, with whom they have held intercourse, unite in the opinion that fighting, and only fighting, can end the rebellion. That every traitor in the land must and shall be made to acknowledge and yield absolute, unqualified and unconditional obedience to the Constitution and laws; and your committee believe this to be the sentiment not only of the army and navy, but of every man in the country, traitors and cowards alone excepted.

☞ We yesterday had the pleasure of a visit from our old friend Major General T. C. Hindman, now in this city, who briefly narrated to us the ups and downs, the trials and tribulations of his campaign in Arkansas. His labors have been arduous, and the obstacles overcome great, and whether or not his official conduct, in every respect, meets the approbation of the public, all must admit that he has shown an untiring zeal and energy in the cause of his country.

☞ Intelligence has been received in the city that the entire Yazoo pass expedition had reached the Mississippi. One gunboat, badly crippled, tied up at Helena; the balance, it is reported, went below.

The Powder-Mills in the Confederate States.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The London Times, of March 18th, has another direct correspondence from the rebel States, dated Augusta, January 26th. It is written in the usual style of the Confederate corre