Daily Appeal.

ATLANTA, GA.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 4

OFFICIAL LYING.

We observe that some of the Northern journals are beginning to speak out openly and boldly in condemnation of the system of official lying that has characterized the LINCOLN Government since the commencement of the war. They are moreover emboldened to the extent of drawing invidious comparisons between the mental abilities, executive qualifications and military capacities of the statesmen and generals of the two Governments. "It can no longer be denied: it is patent to the whole world," says the New York *World*, "that the superior men, morally and mentally, are at the head of the *wrong* Government and the wrong army. * * * The rebellion had, what we unhappily lacked, a Government of marked executive force, the members of which, at least, had conscience or wisdom enough to know that deliberate official lying would, in the long run, injure them."

There can be no doubt but that the LINCOLN Government from the first, has acted upon the false maxim that a "lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," while ours has shaped its conduct upon the converse of this proposition, and acted upon the principle that "honesty is the best policy."

But the Springfield (Ill.) *Republican*, an Administration paper, speaks out more emphatically on this subject than the New York *World*. "It lying," it asks, "a vice inherent in Republican institutions, or merely incidental to Mr. LINCOLN'S administration? Certainly it is much easier to believe the Richmond papers, and DAVIS' and LEE'S bulletins, than anything we can get from Washington or the Rappahannock."

Now it would seem from the foregoing extracts that these papers have become suddenly aroused to a sense of the enormousness of lying, or at least that the practice of this vile crime by LINCOLN and his crew, is a thing of recent discovery. But such is not the case. They have discovered that lying has ceased to be profitable. The experience of two years' persistence in it has taught them this fact, and the Yankees have no the fear either truth or falsehood first does not pay. They have moreover seen themselves roll back from beyond the Atlantic, in all their moral deformity, they have read the caustic and scalding castigations administered by European journals, and they have discovered that the propensity for lying has become of such world-wide notoriety that Europe will not make up an opinion with regard to events transpiring in this country, until the Southern version of them has crossed the ocean.

Not being entirely insensible to shame, and having left some little respect for the moral sense and impartial judgment of mankind, the *World* and *Republican* are emboldened, even at the eleventh hour, to speak out in condemnation of the practice, and to make an effort to wash the hands of the turpitude and shame which it must entail upon all Yankeedom.

To live without lying would be inconsistent with Yankee character. Want to a wooden nutmeg or an oaken bacon ham but a lie palmed off upon the community? And who, but your genuine Yankee, would ever have dreamed of such a device to cheat and defraud the public? Venture to lie, the Yankee would cease to be himself. In his eyes the practice is not a bugbear of shame, but a mark of shrewdness, a commendable trick, if he can only thereby put money in his purse, or otherwise make profit of it.

However prevalent and universal this vice may be among the masses of Yankeedom, something better was certainly to have been expected from those occupying the highest official positions in the country. But the nature of the beast is unchangeable. In whatever position he may be placed he is still the same, and it has remained for LINCOLN and his minions to demonstrate to the world how high and hitherto honorable places may be prostituted and debased by unworthy and unscrupulous occupants. They seem to have entirely forgotten or overlooked the maxim that "it is not the office that dignifies the man, but the man the office." How LINCOLN has dignified his office we will let impartial history tell.

DESERVED COMPLIMENT WITHOUT GRACE—FULLY BESTOWED.

In the report of Lieut. Gen. POLK of the late battle of Murfreesboro, is found the following passage:

"As the brigades composing Major-General WITHERS' division had not been engaged in any heavy battle since Shiloh, I placed them in the front line."

The attention of the Lieutenant-General having been called to this passage, and that although WALTHALL'S Mississippians, one of the brigades of that division, did not belong to it during the Kentucky campaign, yet that it had participated in the battle of Perryville, at the time the brigade of General CHALMERS' (now General ANDERSON'S) of the same division, also Mississippians, had made the bloody assault on Munfordsville, he replied that the force of the history of WALTHALL'S brigade had escaped him, it having but recently been transferred to his command, and as to the brigade of CHALMERS, he of course knew of the distinguished intrepidity with which it assaulted the works at Munfordsville, and the Lieut. General concluded, that as he was thinking of the brigades as parts of a division of which he was speaking, it did not occur to him to make an exception. He concludes his note to the brigade commander to whom it is addressed by remarking—

"I do no more than justice in saying you regret as much as I do that any injustice even by implication to any one, and I will add—especially to those in the whole history of whose conduct I think so highly as I do of yours—should result from what I said rather from the hurry of well earned time, than to be the occasion, even by inadvertence, of the loss of a single leaf from the chaplet with which they deserve to be crowned."

LOST CHILD.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 1st, says: "At a late hour on Monday night, some gentleman took to the station house a lad about eight years old, named Geo. Griffin, who was found wandering about the streets having no home. The child states that his parents are dead—that he came from Memphis, Tenn., with a party of soldiers—that he has no home and no friends. To insure his future comfort, the mayor directed him to be put in the care of the overseers of the poor.

DROWNED.—A young child of Mr. Board, east of Augusta, was drowned near that city on Tuesday last. The *Constitutionalist* says: "It appears that a number of our citizens, with their children, went on a pic-nic up the canals spending the day there, when a negro girl holding the child, ventured too near the canal, fell in, the child being unfortunately drowned, and the negro girl nearly escaping with her life."

FLAX.—Some attention is being paid in Selma to the cultivation of flax. The Selma *Reporter* says Judge J. M. Calhoun, of Dallas, has raised a small crop, a portion of which has been spun into shoe-thread of a good quality.

THE INVASION—LEE'S MOVEMENTS.

Our special—one day later from the North than received via Richmond—advises us that a battle was progressing near the capital of Pennsylvania. Also that Gen. LEE was trying to meet his forces north of Baltimore. Having reached York without interruption, would indicate that if he entertained any such purpose, he was not likely to be disappointed. He can easily concentrate them from Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Carlisle, Hagerstown, and other points, and then move upon the "Ping Ugly" city, only forty-six miles distant, if he so elects. Our next advices from the North will undoubtedly be important.

GEN. BRAGG'S WHEREABOUTS.

From the letter of our Chattanooga correspondent, it would appear that Gen. BRAGG, with his army, has arrived at Bridgeport, and that he intends making the south bank of the Tennessee his future line of defense. On many accounts, this retrograde movement is to be regretted, although it may have been prompted by military necessity. It again exposes all Middle Tennessee and North Alabama to the raids and depredations of the enemy, and there can be little doubt but that the entire subsistence of those sections will be entirely destroyed, and the inhabitants probably reduced to poverty and want.

☞ Carlisle, Pa., the county seat of Cumberland county, now said to be held by a portion of Gen. Ewell's troops, is only twenty-one miles distant from the State capital, and situated in the midst of the great limestone valley, east of the Cumberland valley. It is an old town, of revolutionary memory, and is the seat of Carlisle Barracks, a Government school for cavalry practice, with barrack accommodations for 2000. These were built chiefly by Hessian troops captured at Trenton. Dickinson college, in this place, is one of the most flourishing institutions in the State. During the whisky insurrection in 1794, Gen. Washington held his headquarters in the town.

☞ Gen. McClellan has completed his report of all his military operations on the Potomac. It will make quite an extensive document. His friends assert it will answer, through official documents, many unpleasant things that have been alleged against him.

COTTON YARNS.—Messrs. Pease & Davis offer for sale one hundred bales of cotton yarns. See advertisement.

PERSONAL.—Hon. David M. Currin, M. C. from the Memphis district, is in the city to-day.

The Army at Vicksburg.

[Cor. Chattanooga Gazette, 26th.]

Great consternation have been passed upon the Confederate armies in Virginia and Tennessee, and truly do these veteran troops deserve a full measure of credit for the trials and hardships they have gone through. But to point of patriotic endurance, unswerving constancy of purpose, hunger, the heat of the sun, the pelting rain, and unchilling faith in their prowess, there is no envy in the Confederacy to compare to that which now interposes its living breastworks in defense of Vicksburg. Such heroism, such determination, and such stoical indifference, mingled with a patience and fortitude as is exhibited by these troops, is truly wonderful.

So nicely composed of such material has never been witnessed, and never can be. The hardiness of Spartans who have held an overwhelming force at bay for thirty days, without a murmur, or even a remote suggestion of the palmetto, was of Greece and Rome. A continual and incessant fire of shot and shell has been raining upon these veterans since the 19th day of May, and still they occupy their position undaunted, and more determined than ever.

The army of Vicksburg now stands among the veteran troops of the world, and it is but just that full credit should be given it by the Government and by every portion of the Confederacy. No other army has been placed in such a critical position in this war, and those who are compelled to undergo the privations and hardships of a protracted siege against such immense odds, should be remembered by a grateful country, and their merits fully and liberally rewarded.

France and the Confederacy.

The London Times, conceding that the Southern Confederacy is destined to become one of the most powerful Governments of the Western Hemisphere, says: "We will get along with Prim as a neighbor in Mexico. Very well indeed, we think. We have no jealousy of France in Mexico, or anywhere else. She is a nation which has always sympathized with us, and would have recognized our independence long ago, and got us out to the war, if Great Britain had consented to make with her in that wise and humane undertaking. We have no fears for more territory than we already possess, except perhaps an outlet on the Pacific, which we can have without interfering with France. We have no desire to injure and dispoil other countries, especially after our own bitter experience of such wrong and injustice. The present possession of Mexico by France is an advantage to us, and we are glad she is there. France is a chivalric and generous Empire, and we wish her success. Instead of jealousy, we are likely, when our independence is established, to give her some substantial proofs that we appreciate her humane and liberal sentiments.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Abolition Philanthropy.

The Havana (Cuba) correspondent, of the New York *Journal of Commerce* thus states the goals of an Abolition movement in philanthropy:

"The contraband colony established by President Lincoln on a low island on the south side of St. Domingo, we have just heard from through the Governor. The colonists sent down from Norfolk to this death hole recently are about one-half sick in bed, and the rest are in the same condition, from the curse of this world. The bullies are taken to the swamp and disposed of without much ceremony by the survivors.

The governor, who was sent down to be their guide, light and leader, has fled from the pestilential hogs and quagmires, and is now back, seeking funds through the United States consul and other regime, to pay his expenses here and passage to the United States. Are we to have any more of these destructive experiments of Christian Abolition benevolence? The money laid out here by the Governor are truly fearful, and to have shown the victim of direst fate. Comments are not needful.

☞ The following memorandum of the Yankee troops at Alexandria, is taken from the proceedings book of the hospital established during their occupation.—*Louisiana Democrat*, 17th ult.

INFANTRY.

Twelve New York Regiments, viz: 5th, 77th, 31st, 131st, 133d, 138th, 148th, 154th, 160th, 169th, 170th and 173d.

Six Massachusetts regiments, viz: 31st, 36th, 42d, 52d, 53d and 55th.

One Connecticut regiment, viz: 12th.

One Vermont regiment, viz: 5th.

One Wisconsin regiment, viz: 4th.

One New Hampshire regiment, viz: 5th.

One Rhode Island regiment, viz: —.

One Illinois regiment, viz: 88th.

Total—twenty-four regiments.

ARTILLERY.

1st United States artillery, at least two companies, 6th Massachusetts, 16th New York, Dunn's battery and Blumbridge's battery.

CAVALRY.

2d Rhode Island, 14th New York, 2d Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts cavalry.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—We have been favored with an interview from an old and affluent observer of men and things, who comes immediately from Jackson and Canton. He is thoroughly satisfied that Grant's operations will turn out a decided and bloody failure. There is no longer a doubt that his supplies are wholly cut off, and thirst and starvation stare him in the face. Not only do our forces command the passage of the river at Big Black, at least, but Gen. Chalmers also commands it at a point thirty miles above Arkansas, which is a heavy Confederate force of cavalry, and on the western side, eighteen miles below. The passage is completely barred, and the impression even at Johnston's headquarters is that Grant will immediately raise the siege, and, if possible, escape with the remnant of his army.—*Selma Dispatch, July 1st.*

LETTER FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.)

CHATTANOOGA, July 3, 1863.

A carefully prepared and full dispatch for the APPEAL was published at the telegraph office, last night, by recent orders from headquarters, forbidding the transmission of all press matter relating to army movements not approved by the chief of staff or the provost-general. Of course you appreciate this discretion on the part of the military authorities, though it keeps your readers a little longer in suspense.

The last rumor from the front is to the effect that General Bragg is all safe at Bridgeport. I have no doubt but that the south bank of the Tennessee will be our newly chosen base line of operations. I believe our army is certainly moving up to that point. I cannot issue anything this morning of the where-abouts, or the movements, whether retrograde or forward, of Rosecrans.

I was gratified to observe the APPEAL did not, like the rest of the Atlanta press, take up the thousand and one absurd and ridiculously false rumors of Yankee raids into East Tennessee. There is nothing of the kind.

The morale of the army is not in the least affected by the late change of programme, and the troops seem to have unwavering confidence in the skill of the commanders, and resented to the move, begins of its strategic importance.

If General Bragg places his army on the South bank of the Tennessee, his position will not only be impregnable, but he will be perfectly safe against any attempted flank movement of the enemy. The river Tennessee is equivalent to twenty thousand men. Compared with the Rappahannock, it is a grand and mighty stream, impassable if carefully watched and scantly defended. If it had been chosen as our line at first, or at least as soon as the movements of Grant in the rear of Vicksburg rendered it urgent that assistance should be sent to that garrison, the army of Tennessee would then have been in a position to reinforce Joe Johnston heavily.

We might successfully carry on two great battles, but we could not successfully manage three, and all at one time. The nation trembles for the fate of Vicksburg, and the eyes of the whole South are turned anxiously and expectantly in the wake of Ewell and Lee. Vicksburg must not fall. Lee must prevent it. A fight is not needed in Tennessee. We are doing well enough to hold the country in check until more important strategic movements are develop d.

I have not heard of John Morgan since he called forth on his last grand raid. Rumor has it that John contemplates a fourth of July celebration in Nashville. It would be fun if he should happen to drop in upon their festivities.

Two soldiers, attempting to resist the provost guard, were shot dead in the street this morning, and another wounded.

The archives of the gubernatorial office, have been removed from Winchester to this point.

SHADOW.

LETTER FROM SOUTH MISSISSIPPI

From our Special Correspondent.

PEARL R., June 26.

The Yankees have been more severely punished during the raid which has just closed than ever before. The people are finding out that no action on their part will save their houses or their property. A few weeks ago a dead Yankee was a curse to a neighborhood. A carcass is now hailed as a gift. Gentlemen, a fight regardless of every normal or civilized rule, and a starting out to kill a Yankee is ridiculed and opposed. Unfortunately the people have few guns and little ammunition or, outraged as they have been, they would almost be able to defend themselves.

We have the worst enemy against commanders. It has become chronic to Mississippi. These people suppose that with a few thousand men—I might better say hundreds, raw troops, and mostly badly armed—every rider should be killed or captured. It is not remembered, probably not known, that these troops have a very important part to play in connection with the grand tragedy being enacted on Vicksburg. One asks "What best use can Chalmers in the bottom?" Another, "Why don't he keep his men together?" Another, "Why don't he distribute his men?" Another, "Why does he come up here to bring the Yankees on us?" These essays all go to the same tune, stunning the conscientious, demoralizing the soldier, and irritating the General. This twaddle, under the pressure of the times, is as powerful as logic; it is as mischievous as treachery.

It was Wednesday, Gen. Chalmers was on the Mississippi river, Gen. George at Monticello and McCulloch at Bear Trail, when reliable information was received that two columns of Yankees, one thousand each, were moving toward Wesse's ferry. George and McCulloch, starting at three o'clock, fell back to Paris. The Yankees crossed at Wratt at ten o'clock Thursday, and at dark on that evening, down to the plantation of Seth Allen on the river at Pancla. At ten o'clock the telegraph was cut, indicating that the rebels had reached Tylertown—some twenty miles through swamps and smoke via Buckner's—where advancing on Pancla. Under these circumstances, Gen. George determined to fall behind the Vazoo by Beauchampsville, and repair the railroad over that stream. He was too late. The Yankees, moving in two with extraordinary rapidity, captured the bridge at 10 o'clock on Friday. Retreating, they divided into three columns, destroying as they went. Gen. Chalmers coming from the bottom, shattered the Sensation column, killing a number and capturing eighty-nine, including the commander, Col. McGrick over another loss McDowell, killed and wounded some twenty, and captured twenty-seven prisoners. Two columns united, and threatening Chalmers on the outskirts of Coffeeter, compelled him to fall back into the bottom.

This is as clear a story of the raid as can be written without exposing the numbers of the command, and the precise of those who could not be brought to bear. It is clear that had George remained, either at Senatobia or at Pontotoc, we could, gaining nothing but a reputation for foul hardy bravery, have been disastrously defeated. He might have razed the bridge over the Vazoo, but he leave the position of the enemy, but this would have been a small matter as it is already replaced.

Colonel Hatch made his headquarters at the house of Mr. Foster, below the Tallahatchie. As an illustration of the cockiness of the colonel, I will state that he completely chargrined Mr. Foster's niece, shaved himself, and put the razor in his pocket. I do not tell this story to cast the theft on record, but to show the affirmable self-possession of the colonel, which I esteem a virtue in a soldier.

A party entered the house of a widow. One of them finding some gold, in a sock, which he had compelled the widow to open, under pretense of searching for revolvers, exclaimed, "Here, by God, are the revolvers we are looking for!" Watches were taken from gentlemen's fobs, and money from their pockets. But why waste words? Please publish it, that the Yankees soldiers, from highest to lowest, are a thieves. R.

The Brooklynes Raiders.

From the Mississippian, June 30.]

This body of Yankee depredators arrived here yesterday about noon. Lieutenant Wm. H. Wilson, acting as has been up to that period of the 4th Tennessee, at the head of a small party of men stirred out from Brookhaven, and pursued that to Ellisville, Jones county, where the whole party were surprised.

The squad under Lieutenant Wilson, increased as he proceeded, until numbered thirty-five men, succeeded quietly in all, and had to do, only a few regular soldiers belonging to the 4th Tennessee.

At Ellisville, our boys unhorsed, and fired into the Yankees, killing four and wounding five severely, when the balance surrendered without a fire of a gun. The number captured have brought to this city is thirty.

It is said the Yankee captain was furious with mortification and chagrin when he found that he had surrendered to a small force. The young gentleman, Lieutenant Wilson, and his lieutenants, have done a great service to the south. Besides the numbers and quality of prisoners, they have taken the wind out of the sails of the Yankees, which is of incalculable benefit in these days of raids. They have furnished a practical demonstration to the theory insinuated in this paper, that if the people will only be cool, and use ordinary caution, and resist the progress of the prowling thieves, they can either kill or capture every party that ventures far from the main army. Let the example so handsomely set by Lieutenant Wilson, and his patriot band be emulated, and the fair fame of the State will be redeemed. The days of success for the Yankee raiders will be numbered. The Federal forces have had all the success given the Yankee squad, which is written from memory.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

CAPE MARS—July 30, 1863. Gen. Grant desire that you take forty pieces and all present down the Mississippi river, to Lake Bruinsburg, protect as rapidly as possible to the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad at Brookhaven or Bahala, using dispatch the following at this time occupied Millsaps (twelve miles—two miles south of Monticello, crossing Pearl river at this point, and proceed to Independence, Hillsboro or Winchester, on the Mobile and Ohio road, whichever is most accessible—proceed at Canton, on the Jackson and Meridian road, and proceed to Selma—then cross the Alabama river, and proceed to Spring on the Mobile and Montgomery railroad. Destroy every vestige of the railroad, bridges, stations, where you will procure transportation to New Orleans, and report to Port Hudson, where you will receive your instructions as you arrive.

You will find the country ashamed yourself well supplied with fresh horses.

A few words of the done, but trust the schedule implicitly. [Signed] B. R. WASHBURN,

Lt. Gen'l Commanding.

☞ The Mississippi river at this point, after receiving the Missouri rise of about three feet, has commenced falling again, and the water will probably continue to recede until it reaches the lowest mark. The fall of water, so far this season, has been never entirely lost from the highest point of rise. We hope to spin the stream before summer closes, for the amusement of our enemies. At present prospect, the gunboats will soon have had running on the bars above Vicksburg.—*Louisiana Courier, 4th.*

IMPORTANT FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Berwick's Bay Carried at the Point of the Bayonet—One Thousand Prisoners and Ten Guns Captured—Gen. Taylor Commands the Mississippi above New Orleans—Banks' Supplies Cut Off—Official Account of the Capture of the Brooklynes Raiders.

From the Jackson Mississippian, June 30.]

An official dispatch from Gen. Taylor, from Alexandria, dated 26th instant, says he stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet, with unloaded guns, the enemy's position at Berwick's Bay, capturing over one thousand prisoners, ten heavy guns and a large amount of stores. Killed and wounded on their side not known—our loss none.

Our troops also carried the enemy's position at Thibadeauxville on the Mississippi river above Berwick's bay, which gives us command of the river above New Orleans and enables us to cut off Banks' supplies.

An official dispatch has been received from Brooklynes raiders—killed four, prisoners thirty-three.

The Confederate Movements "Over the Border."

Our reports, through the Richmond journals of the 1st, are contradictory. The *Examiner* is silent; the *Enquirer* says:

THE CAPTURE OF HARRISBURG.

Passengers by the Central train on yesterday brought down confirmation of the reported capture of Harrisburg, Pa. We understand, also, that dispatches have been received by the Executive, from City Point, stating that Northern papers announce the capture by the rebels of Harrisburg, and also of York, which is situated some twenty miles below that city, on the Harrisburg and Baltimore railroad, and about fifty miles North of Baltimore. It is also the west terminus of the York and Lancaster railroad. It is connected by rail with Philadelphia, which is distant, almost due east, about one hundred miles. Its population in 1850 was 6765. The place is memorable by the flee of the United States Congress, removing to it when driven from Philadelphia in the revolutionary war.

We find the following in the *Dispatch*.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY—IDLE RUMORS.

We have received nothing reliable, in addition to what has already been published, with reference to the movements of our forces in Pennsylvania. Parties who arrived from Staunton yesterday evening, and from the lower valley, know very little of what is transpiring north of the Potomac. They only judge of the importance of the movements by the immense and valuable captures which are daily being sent South.

During the day yesterday an idle rumor obtained currency that the President or Secretary of War had received a telegram from Petersburg, stating that Northern papers had been received in that city, by flag of truce, in which it was announced that the Confederate forces had occupied Harrisburg and York, Pennsylvania, and that the State buildings in the former city had been destroyed. Upon application to the authorities named, we were informed that such information had not been communicated to the Government. The President had received no dispatch upon the subject, and the only information he had was that said to have been received by flag of truce boat at City Point.

The Northern news, published in the telegraphic column, shows that the rumor was nothing more than a sensational one.

Fight on the Mississippi river below Napoleon.

On last Tuesday, Gen. Parsons, who has a battery at Cypress creek, about twenty miles below Napoleon, fired upon four or five transports then laden with troops for Grant, crippling them very badly. The transports then landed about four miles below, the troops marching up, attempted to capture Parsons' guns, when the enemy was driven back to his boats with heavy loss—one account, which seems authentic, puts his loss from four to five hundred.

There is a battery also at Old Town point, under Colonel Dobyns, who, with a regiment of cavalry, is doing serious damage to the enemy's boats upon the river in the neighborhood of Napoleon.—*Mississippian, 30th ult.*

From Port Hudson.

We learn from Luther M. Lee, of Franklin county, that a detachment of Col. Lyons' cavalry attacked, on Saturday last, the rear of a Federal foraging party on the Jackson, La., road, four miles from Port Hudson, and made the following captures: Fifty-nine Federals, forty negroes, sixty-three wagons, and two hundred and six mules. Those captures Mr. Lee, himself, saw as they were marched in.

A general outside fight with Logan's cavalry was going on, but the result is not known.—*Natchez Courier, 24th.*

☞ Among the arrivals at Fort Lafayette, which are reported with great gratification, in the *Herald* of the 29th, we find Wm. Lowndes, Wady of the Harold Lane, W. D. Arther, John Edwards, Alfred Brownwell, John T. Horpith and Edward Dexter. The *Herald* remarks:

Alfred Brownwell is a prisoner of some importance, from the fact that he had been selected by the Secretary of the rebel Treasury to proceed to New York and purchase ink, paper, plates, and all materials necessary for rebel treasury notes. Brownwell was clerk in the rebel Treasury Department, and understood precisely what was required. He arrived in New York safely, made very extensive purchases, and had arrived very near his place of destination when he was overhauled by the United States gunboat DeSoto, and the entire stock of materials consigned to the sea. Brownwell has been a bearer of dispatches to Europe on several occasions for the rebels since the breaking out of the war, and has rendered all the aid and comfort to the enemy possible. It will be information to his numerous friends to know that he is in Fort Lafayette.

☞ Some thirty of the web-footed soldiers of old Abe, from the gunboat Atlanta, near Morganza, on the Mississippi, attempted to ambuscade nineteen of our boys of Lane's regiment, and got nicely flummoxed. Our boys charged them, killed and wounded seven at eight, captured twelve, and the balance escaped. The captured ones were brought to this place last Saturday, and have been furnished lodging in the Confederate house on Barrett's row. Among the captured our people have recognized the Hon. Mr. McMurphy, the bold pirate marine, who so gracefully climbed our town pole, on the first appearance of the Yanks here, and appealed to the mighty grid-iron of his gunship, Abraham Lincoln. We are pleased to know that Mr. Murphy is in good health and spirits, and feels proud that he has redeemed his pledge, and returned to Alexandria in thirty days. We have not learned what excuse Banks and the balance of his crew give for not making good their word.—*Alexandria (La.) Democrat, June 12.*

BOLD ADVENTURE.—A correspondent writes from Wilmington, N. C., to the Fayetteville *Observer*:

The blockade running business has developed a new feature. A steamer has arrived here which is reported to have sailed from New York and merely touched at Nassau on her way to Wilmington, with a mixed unbrokenpage of Yankee goods, supposed to be on joint account of parties in New York and Wilmington. This is a bold adventure, but is not likely to be a successful one, if the facts be susceptible of proof, for a military guard has been stationed on board to prevent the removal of vessel or cargo.

THE LADIES' GUNBOAT.—The gunboat built at the navy yard opposite Rockett's was successfully launched Monday afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock. Shogna christened the "Virginia." The launch was witnessed by a number of persons, and was accomplished without delay or difficulty at the time appointed. She glided into the water "like a thing of life," amid the prolonged cheers of the spectators. The "Virginia" was built under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Wm. A Graves, one of our chief naval constructors, and is regarded as a model vessel for her class.—*Richmond Rdg, 1st.*

☞ On Monday last Mr. John S. Riggs sold at auction, three thousand two hundred dollars United States six per cent. stock, at one hundred and twenty-seven or twenty-seven per cent. premium. The purchaser of a United States six per cent. security, at such a premium, will find it an easy matter to keep yourself well supplied with fresh horses.

A few words of the done, but trust the schedule implicitly. [Signed] B. R. WASHBURN,

Lt. Gen'l Commanding.

☞ The Mississippi river at this point, after receiving the Missouri rise of about three feet, has commenced falling again, and the water will probably continue to recede until it reaches the lowest mark. The fall of water, so far this season, has been never entirely lost from the highest point of rise. We hope to spin the stream before summer closes, for the amusement of our enemies. At present prospect, the gunboats will soon have had running on the bars above Vicksburg.—*Louisiana Courier, 4th.*

Foreign Cotton Trade.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

NASSAU, June 24, 1863.

The recent detention of the blockade-runners in Charleston, produced a corresponding collapse of business on this side. We had no arrival from the Confederacy for ten days, except one Wilmington boat, which could give us no news. You may perhaps imagine the suspense that pervaded the community. Conjectures of the cause of the phenomenon were as plenty as blackberries, and finally every one seemed to have settled down to the conclusion that the Government had appropriated the boats for purposes of its own. Happily the Brius, Captain Moore, came in on the 20th, and relieved our anxiety and curiosity.

During the lull, Nassau looked as if it was about to stagnate, but we are again all bustle and business. The Antonica has just reached her anchorage, and "brings the glorious news from Pennsylvania border to cheer us.

From my *Courier* files I observe that some of your correspondents are grumbling about the exportation of cotton from the Confederacy, and one of them seems to think that the Yankees get the lion's share. Instead of writing you this morning the letter I proposed, I passed the time in the office of the receiver of customs, through whose kindness I am enabled to give you the following statistics of the movements of cotton in Nassau for the last six months. The information is copied from the books in the Custom House, and may be relied upon. It will be seen that a very small portion of the Charleston and Wilmington cotton is exported to the North. This is due to the efforts of the gentlemen controlling the several lines of steamers trading from Nassau, who share with the Southern people in the desire to see more of our staple go into the hands of our enemies.

The following is a statement of the receipt of cotton in Nassau by steamers from Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah, from January 1st to June 24th, 1863:

		Bales.			Bales.
Jan.	7. Nina	321	April	16. Emma	466
	10. Leopard	347		20. Britannia	346
	25. Giraffe	363		22. Ella Annie	151
	31. Antonica	715		24. Antonica	633
Feb.	9. Calypso	842		24. Calypso	794
	13. Flora	329		27. Giraffe	417
	16. Margaret and Jessie	336	May	9. Ella Annie	237
	21. Ricky	57		11. Beauregard	103
	27. Hero	1174		11. Margaret and Jessie	75
	27. St. John	203		12. Hero	684
	28. Stag-wall Jack	75		13. Flora	304
	28. Leopard	181		19. Eagle	900
March	5. Giraffe	567		19. Britannia	432
	10. Ruby	178		21. Banshee	237
	12. Victory	1113		28. Pet	322
	14. Margaret and Jessie	561		28. Antonica	674
	15. Granite City	531		28. Calypso	718
	15. Eagle	307	June	3. Margaret and Jessie	756
	18. Emma	466		3. Banshee	472
	18. Ruby	300		12. Pet	337
	24. Flora	344		17. Charleston	284
	27. Gerverdo	198		18. Lizzie	22
	27. Charleston	239		20. Fanny (Sirus)	450
April	3. Eagle	125		21. Brunswick	481
	10. Margaret and Jessie	212		22. Kate	720

Total by steamers from Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah 18,704
Received by sailing vessels from Charleston 667
Received from Matamoras 2,234

Grand Total 22,605

The following is a statement of the exports of cotton from January 1 to June 4, 1863:

Exported to European ports ..... 20,217 bales
Exported to ports in the United States ..... 2,388 bales

Total exports ..... 22,605 bales

On hand ..... 5,603 bales

It will be seen from the statement of receipts of cotton in Nassau that 27,804 bales came from Matamoras, in Mexico. This cotton is all transshipped to New York by the firms who are engaged in the Matamoras trade. Since January 1st, 2381 bales of this Matamoras cotton have been shipped to the North, and 312 bales, a late arrival, remain on hand. By subtracting the exports of Matamoras cotton from the general cotton exports, we shall arrive at the following statement of the destination of Charleston and Wilmington cotton imported from Nassau from January 1st to June 24th, 1863:

Exported to European ports ..... 20,217 bales.
Exported to ports in the United States ..... 204 bales.

I presume that none of the cotton sent to Bermuda finds its way to the United States, unless it is transshipped from England, which is not likely now, as it commands a better price in Liverpool than in New York.

The only steamers taken with cotton captured by the Yankees this year were the Dee and Cherokee. The sailing vessels captured have been much more numerous.

In a subsequent letter I will touch more fully upon the subject of through the blockade, as seen from my point of view. Some of your local correspondents are in serious want of light. Capt. Carlin has steam up, preparatory for departure, and I will reserve the continuation of this topic for the next boat. SUMTER.

SHIPS AND ARTILLERY.

From the London Saturday Review, April 25.]

The result of all the trials and experiments of the last few weeks as to the relative power of artillery and armor, ought to teach super-novelists on both sides of the controversy to beware of too hasty generalization from incomplete data. Notoriously, the competition between guns and armor has left the relative position of the arts of attack and defense very nearly where it was before the Warrior was constructed. The Warrior target is by far the best sample of defensive plating which has yet been produced, and the new Armstrong gun surpasses, in about an equal degree, the most powerful ordnance which has been previously tried. The gun has so far gained the day that it can, at short range, penetrate the greatest volume which has ever been put upon a ship, just as the Whitworth gun, and former specimens of Sir W. Armstrong's manufacture, succeeded in piercing the less effective plates which were tested last year on the Trinity. The last experiments which have been tried at Shoeburyness go, indeed, further still; for it has been found possible, by increasing the charge of powder to 50 lbs., to penetrate a target of three five-inch plates bolted together, and making a mass of wrought-iron fifteen inches thick. Thus the old conclusion, that no armor is absolutely impenetrable, which at first seemed to have been negatived by the engagement in Hampton Roads, is once more re-established, but it is still an open question, as it was before, whether the best gun that can be constructed will pierce the best possible iron sheathing at any considerable range. It is as yet true, as it was a year ago, that iron cased ships are proof against shells, and it is only by forecasting the probable improvements of armor and cannon that any conjecture can be formed as to the degree of invulnerability which plated ships may ultimately be found to possess. Fortunately the present generation, what might be done, at the present junction, is not altogether dependent on the settlement of the engineering contest. It is most certain, that the race between guns and ships will not be finally won until after considerable progress shall have been made on both sides, beyond the point to which invention and mechanical skill have already carried us; and it is obvious that the only safe course for a country like England is to be prepared for either issue, by bringing to the highest possible perfection both the weapons of attack and the means of defense. We have seen the experiment of one week almost reverse the conclusions of the week before; but though this may teach us caution in prediction, the solutions which have been made to our experience afford solid ground for a reasonable estimate of what is already done, and, perhaps, even for a reasonable conjecture as to what may be done hereafter.

Let us consider, first, the progress, actual and possible, in the manufacturing of artillery. In the first place, the recent experiments with different kinds of guns have finally determined the relative merits of smooth bore and rifled guns, and have settled the measure of the penetrating power of cannon by a very simple rule. Practice has, in this matter, exactly confirmed the conclusions of theory. The measure of the power of a gun is different according to the purpose for which the shot is fired. If it is intended to shatter or overthrow an obstacle, the effect of a shot ought to vary—and, we believe, it does in practice to vary—with the *momentum*. That is to say, it is doubled if you double the weight, and also doubled if you double the velocity of impact. For such a purpose, it is, therefore, immaterial whether the weight or the velocity of the projectile is increased. But if the object is to punch a hole through a resisting plate, the measure of the effective force is, by theory, not the momentum, but what mathematicians call the *vis viva* of the ball, which varies directly as the weight, but in the duplicate ratio of the velocity. Hence, if the weight of the ball is doubled, the penetrating power is only doubled, while if you double the velocity, you actually quadruple the penetrating force. Experiment has exactly confirmed this, as Sir W. Armstrong explained in his recent letter, and has at the same time furnished the requisite data for estimating exactly the relative value of smooth bores and rifled ordnance.

The practical result is, that with guns of equal bore, the rifle projectile, in the most approved form, weighs about twice as much as the spherical shot; but, with equal charges of powder, the initial velocity is so much reduced by the spin given to the ball and by the friction of the grooves, that the penetrating power close to the cannon's mouth is almost exactly equal to the two cases. At any greater distance, the rifle has the advantage, because its elongated ball loses velocity much less rapidly than the round shot. It may, therefore, be assumed that nothing is either gained or lost by rifling a gun for shot-range practice (except that its power of resisting a given charge of powder is somewhat diminished), and that for long distances the advantage is very greatly in favor of the rifled gun. Further than this, it is also ascertained that the weight of powder is a tolerable good measure of penetrating power at point blank distances. These conclusions are not likely to be materially modified by any alterations in the construction of cannon, and they point clearly to the use of rifled guns with a capacity for discharging effectively, the largest practicable amount of powder.

The problem on which our artillerists are engaged is, therefore, reduced to a very simple form. Two limits are imposed on the weight of the charge—one, the strength of the gun—the other, its capacity for burning the required charge before the ball has left the muzzle. While guns were cast or forged in one piece, the difficulty of increasing their size beyond certain limits was enormous, because very large masses of iron could scarcely be manufactured without a flaw. But in Sir W. Armstrong's method of building up his guns, there seems scarcely any limit to the size which may ultimately be attained, and without indulging over sanguine, we may calculate upon seeing guns made strong enough to bear any charge of powder which can be effectively exploded within them. The other condition which requires that the powder should be fully ignited before the ball leaves the muzzle, brings one back nearly to the same point. Quicker burning powder may be used, but that again tries strength severely. More thus may be gained by increasing the length of the gun, but that, besides adding to the friction, increases the weight of the piece; and, from whatever side we approach the question, the difficulty comes to be to produce heavier and stronger guns than any that have yet been constructed. No one will say that the limit in this respect has been reached, and, as we have seen, it has already been experimentally demonstrated that even the torn fragment of the Warrior plate does not represent the utmost effect of which artillery is capable.

But there is very much the same thing to be said on the other side. For a long time, the best plates which were manufactured yielded to a sixty-eight pounder at four hundred yards. Then came a plate of four and half inches of iron, with a strong teak backing, which has been penetrated by nothing except a ball of one hundred and fifty pounds weight at a range of two hundred yards. It may be inferred from what has already been said, that the same gun when rifled for three hundred pound shot, will produce about the same effect at the same range. Whether, either as a smooth bore or