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APPEAL JOB OFFICE

WE have the satisfaction of announcing to our friends that we recently purchased and have now in connection with the APPEAL publication office, one of the most

EXTENSIVE and FINEST

JOB PRINTING OFFICES

In the Confederacy,

And are consequently prepared to fill orders for

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Our facilities for executing ARMY work are superior, and we invite the attention of Quartermasters, Commissaries, and other government officials thereto.

We have, also, a large amount of English paper on hand, suitable for the finest work.

Orders will be promptly filled by experienced workmen. Address

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REMOVAL.

T. G. SIMMS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Dealer in all kinds of country produce, has removed from his late store in the Norcross building was burned to the store lately occupied by Ripley & Wood, Whitehall street, Wholesale Grocers, two doors from Rawlings Hardware store, where he will be happy to see all of his friends and customers.

Fall Stock.—A large and well assorted stock of Groceries and Glassware.

jy21 2m T. G. SIMMS.

OLD BOOTS OR SHOES!

WANTED—One Hundred Pairs—five hundred pairs of OLD BOOTS or SHOES for which a good price will be paid. Apl21 1y

SPECIAL ORDER No. 25.

HEADQUARTERS PARDONED AND EXCHANGED PRISONERS,

DUNCANS, Ala., July 15th, 1863.

PAROLED MEN leaving this camp on furlough will report at the Surgeon's rendezvous for examination of leave, will be exempt 6 days from a regular Surgeon in the Confederate Army.

All paroled men will report at these Headquarters for examination on the expiration of their furloughs, or they will be dealt with as deserters.

Officers of the Government and States are requested to render such men no relief to these Headquarters and not to furnish supplies for them, they should be arrested and sent under guard.

By order of MAJ. HENRY C. DAVIS,

Commanding Paroled and Exchanged Prisoners.

JOHN M. ALLEN, Adjutant.

jy16-10

A. P. WILL.....T. M. DERMOT.....W. J. WILLIFORD.

WILL, DERMOT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Produce and Agents for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco,

MARIETTA ST.....ATLANTA, GA.

STRICT attention paid to CONSIGNMENTS, of every description, and prompt returns made. Orders respectfully solicited and carefully filled.

jy22 3m

ROBT. J. LOWRY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Johnson's Block,

Whitehall street.....Atlanta, Ga

PROMPT personal attention given all orders and consignments.

TO FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

RICHMOND, VA., June 13, 1863.

TAX IN KIND.

THE following is the system adopted for the collection of the taxes in kind:

An officer of the Quartermaster General's Department is assigned to the special charge of the subject. A contracting Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, is assigned to each State, and a Post Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, in each Congressional District, where it is practicable to collect the tenth.

Such Commissary and Quartermaster will be furnished by the Post Quartermaster in charge of it into sections for the convenient delivery by the tax payer of his quota of produce, and agents will be appointed by that officer to take charge of the depots to be established in each section.

Before these depots can be established, or the assessments required under the law be made, the crop of small grain, hay, and the bulk of wool for the present year will have been secured.

To relieve farmers from the risk and inconvenience of storing the Government portion, as well as to obtain immediate supplies for the use of the army, the Department authorizes and requests farmers residing near posts where Quartermasters are now stationed, to deliver at the Government's beach, or any part of it, to the Quartermaster.

Under the law, farmers are required to deliver their quota of depots not more than a day's miles from the place of production. If they will deliver under the regulations, the Government will pay for the transportation in excess of eight miles. The Quartermaster receiving produce under this rule will give receipts to the producer, stating the quantity and the value of his tax in kind. And as the Post Quartermaster of the Congressional District is responsible for the tenth, after the assessor has established and made it known to him, the Quartermaster will be ready to receive it. Farmers will take receipt for it in the Post Quartermaster of the District, who will make us a copy of the receipt upon the assessor's estimate before transferring it to the agents at the depots.

LUCIUS B. NORTHROP,

Commissary General.

jy16 A. G. M. Sims rail in charge.

HOLLAND, WILLIS & CO.,

143 Meeting Street,

Charleston, South Carolina.

WILLIS & YOUNG,

Collier's Block,

WHITEHALL ST.....ATLANTA, GA.,

General Commission Merchants,

AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Manufactured Tobacco.

ORDERS and consignments solicited. Particular attention will be given by Holland, Willis & Co., to the transaction of business with Nisbet, N. P., and Liverpool. jy21 1y

Oldest Warehouse in the City.

J. E. WILLIAMS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased the Warehouse of every variety of GOODS and sold in this market. Atheneum Building, Decatur street. Largest Warehouse in the city.

LUMBER.

WE wish to contract immediately for the following lots dressed Pine Lumber:

100 thousand feet Inch Pine Lumber.

100 thousand feet Sash Lumber.

100 thousand feet Ash Lumber.

At the Refuge Works. W. J. SCRUTCHEN,

jun4-1m Marietta, Ga.

Daily Appeal.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Full and Interesting Yankee Accounts from Morris Island.

We have received the last issue of the *New South*, the Yankee sheet published at Port Royal. It is filled with accounts of the enemy's operations on Morris island, from which we make full extracts. Our readers will remember that the facts, as narrated, are not without the usual admixture of fiction, found in every Yankee narrative of the war:—*Charleston Mercury.*

From the New South, July 18.]

THE ADVANCE ON CHARLESTON—CAPTURE OF THE GREATER PART OF MORRIS ISLAND.

We have obtained from reliable sources a full account of our victory at Morris Island. We are obliged, for want of space, greatly to condense the details, but we give all the essential facts.

Since Gen. Gillmore's arrival in the department the greatest activity has prevailed, but all movements were made with such judicious secrecy and caution, that no suspicion was excited among the rebels or at the North that the department of the South was to be distinguished by an active campaign.

Brig.-Gen Vogdes was relieved as post commander at Folly island by Brig.-Gen. Seymour. Brig.-Gen. Strong was placed in command of a fine brigade; guns and ammunition were transferred to Folly island by night, and the plan of building batteries on this end of Folly island, whence nothing but our own troops and vessels could ever come, was changed for one of the batteries in the front, where we could defend against attack or assume the offensive.

Large fatigue parties, consisting sometimes of six regiments, were set at work each night, building batteries under the direction of General Vogdes, with General Seymour, also supervising, and Lieutenants Sater, Wilson and Maguire, of the engineers, to attend to details, we had admirable topographical advantages. The point was surrounded by a range of sand bluffs, and covered by a dense growth of wood and chaparral. While our men worked, erecting impregnable defenses, and mounting batteries which they could not withstand, with all their preparations, the rebels supposed we had only a small picket force there, and amused themselves by wasting shells in the woods where they supposed our pickets to be located. The arrangements had been made for an attack on the morning of Thursday, July 10th, but Providence had ordered it otherwise, and decreed that Friday should be the rebels' unlucky day. It had been arranged that General Stevenson's brigade, and Colonel Montgomery's colored brigade, should go up on transports on Wednesday night, to John Terry's division, which had an important part to perform, on James island. During the night a gale arose, there was a high wind and a heavy sea, and the transports were obliged to lay off the bar till morning. So the attack was postponed for a day, and the plan sufficiently changed to ensure success in case the original one had been discovered.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

The principal features of the plan of attack were as follows: A general bombardment of the rebel works from all the batteries at Camp Seymour, on the front of Folly Island, co-operating with the navy, in bombarding the forts at the other end of Morris island. An attack with bayonets on the rebel rifle pits protecting the exposed flank of their works. Capture of the rifle pits by a charge with four companies of the 7th Connecticut. Opening of all the works by the remainder of Strong's brigade, landing from Folly river. Occupation of a portion of James island by a strong force under General Terry, to operate farther at the proper time, under verbal instructions.

All these features of the plan were most successfully executed, without a single failure in any particular. We have the orders containing these plans, but they are too lengthy for our columns. The brigades outside the bar came in on Thursday, and the movements accordingly all came off that night. The attack commenced at five o'clock on Friday morning from Camp Seymour, where we had forty four guns, commanded and manned as follows: On right of first line, company I, 3d Rhode Island artillery, Captain Brown, four three inch Dyer guns; on left of first line, company M, 3d Rhode Island, Capt. J. J. Comstock, jr., four ten-inch mortars; in the center of first line of works, Capt. Hamilton's battery, R, 3d United States artillery, commanded by Lieut. Myrick, six ten-inch Parrott guns, and detachment 1st United States artillery, under 1st Sergeant Lee, company C, three thirty pound Parrotts; and also in the first line, company I, 3d Rhode Island artillery, Capt. Albert Green, six ten inch mortars, and company D, 3d Rhode Island artillery, Captain Richard Snow, eight 30 pound Parrotts. In the second line, commanded by Major Bailey, 3d Rhode Island, were five eight inch mortars, worked by detachment of company M, 3d Rhode Island, Lieut. Halstead; and four Weird guns, under command of Lieut. Burgemeyer, 3d New York artillery.

THE FIGHT OPENED.

The first shot disabled a prominent rebel gun, and as pieces after piece opened on them, the air about them was full of deadly missiles. The monitors, too, opened on them, sending fifteen-inch shells, with other shot and shells, among them. They were taken completely at surprise, and while at roll call. They did not suspect the existence of batteries, or the intention of attack, but were rather occupying themselves with plans for taking Folly island. They soon replied with a few guns, but it took a long time to get the range, or to find out where to take out their shells at first went far over the camp, bursting in the marsh, and when they began to fall behind and on the works, hurt nobody. We had only one man killed from their fire, and two Rhode Islanders badly wounded (each losing both arms and receiving other bad wounds), by a premature discharge of one of our own guns. These were all the casualties.

For nearly two hours this one-sided artillery duel went on. In the meantime Lieut. Bunce, executive officer of the Pawnee, came up toward Lighthouse inlet with four boats mounting howitzers, and peppered the rebel rifle pits. The rifles and howitzers responded, giving Lieut Bunce's and Gen. Strong's forces (who had come thereafter in boats) a hot fire. Only one casualty occurred before the landing. A shell struck a boat full of troops, and took a 6th Connecticut man's leg off. With his other leg and his hands he succeeded in swimming to another boat, but died to death in a few minutes.

At half-past six Lieut.-Col. Rodman, of the 7th Connecticut (battalion consisting of Companies I, A, B, and K) landed from a creek below, with Capt. Chamberlain and twenty men, and finding no batteries as had been anticipated, skirmished up and reconnoitered the rifle pits. He then landed with his whole battalion, charged gallantly on the rifle pits and took them, losing five or six men, and killing the enemy in heaps.

CHARGE OF STRONG'S BRIGADE.

General Strong then landed with the 6th Connecticut, at Lighthouse inlet, took them up the beach and went back for the rest of the brigade. The whole force then charged furiously up the bluffs to the rebel works, Gen. Strong leading the main column in person. They made a splendid charge, sweeping everything before them, and capturing fifty prisoners in one batch. As they trailed up at double-quick, they shouted, waved flags, and the men in Camp Seymour responded. It was a splendid affair. General Strong inspired his troops at the landing by rushing to the front, waving a flag, and crying, "Come on, my men, I'll lead you." The whole brigade charged down the bluffs to where they terminate, and were succeeded by a less rugged but still very uneven surface. They captured many prisoners, and at the termination of the bluffs got possession of the last of the rebel batteries except Point Cumming and Fort Wagner. They then skirmished down under heavy fire from the forts, to which the gunboats replied, to a march it was impracticable to occupy. Gen. Strong leading them all the way, and pleasing his men beyond measure. They are as proud of their general as any brigade in the army, and will follow him anywhere.

General Strong disposed his men with special regard to their safety as well as efficiency, and all who could be spared were sent back to the rebel encampments to seek that rest they so much needed. The rebels continued shelling our works, and the Catskill, (Commodore Dalgren's flag ship,) Weehawken, Montauk, and Nahant went up and gave it to them at short range, drawing the fire of Forts Sumter, Wagner, Point Cummings, (or Battery Bee.) The Catskill was struck over fifty times, but not seriously injured. The top of her pilot-house was smashed, and one of the flying bolts came very near the admiral's head. The only casualty was the injury of one man, who was leaning against a turret in one of the monitors, when a shot struck the outside, and the concussion from a bolt paralyzed him. At five o'clock, without capturing Fort Wagner, the monitors withdrew.

YANKEE VIEWS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF BATTERY WAGNER.

A plan was then decided on to surprise and take the fort by storm. It was very important to take it, for that once in our hands, Cummings Point battery must fall, and with the possession of Cummings Point we are sure of Sumter. So desperate measures were justifiable. General Strong was confident that his gallant troops, any of them, would stand any ordinary fire with reasonable prospect of achieving a success. Lieutenant-Colonel Redman, of the intrepid 7th Connecticut battalion, volunteered, with his four companies, to act as the advance, promising that if properly supported, he would take any fort in South Carolina. Gen. Strong selected as the support two fine regiments, which had been very gallant in the morning, and in which he had great confidence, the 9th Maine, Col. Emery, and the 76th Pennsylvania, Colonel Strawbridge. The regiments appeared much pleased with the honor of being selected for this duty, and the prospects were very favorable.

THE ASSAULT ON BATTERY WAGNER.

Soon after midnight all the regiments in camp were silently aroused and formed in line of battle. The storming force advanced to within half a mile of the fort, and waited the time for the assault. At the last moment it was learned that Col. Strawbridge, of the 76th, in whom the regiment have great confidence, and who was to take the right of the support, was severely ill and could not come out. This disspirited the regiment somewhat, but Maj. Hicks, a popular and brave officer, took command, and there were no signs of failure. Monry's battery moved down to the front to co-operate, and in the dusk of the morning, just before 3 o'clock the battalion and two regiments moved on. Gen. Gilmore and several of his staff were where they could see the assault, and General Strong, with his staff, and Col. Turner, the efficient chief of Gen. Gilmore's staff, all mounted, accompanied the troops toward the fort. At two hundred yards from the fort the pickets were encountered and driven in. Gen. Strong rode up to the advance and said in an impressive manner, "fire low, and put your trust in God! Forward, the Connecticut 7th!" They gave a loud cheer, just as a round of canister and grape swept over their heads; they did not flinch, nor did the second round, which took off some of their brave men, cause them to stagger; a third round came, and many more fell, but still the noble man kept on, regardless of danger, cheering, clambering over moat and ditch, heroes in courage and devils in impetuosity. Hand grenades were showered among them, but they heeded them not. Up over the parapet they went, and replied to a volley of Minie balls by a shout of triumph, for they supposed the support was at hand and victory certain. But the support had wavered. When the fearful fire mowed down their ranks, the 76th halted, and advanced again like brave men trying to face certain destruction. The fire was terrible, and when round after round played through them, those in the rear became demoralized, the advance were left alone, the 9th Maine became infected, and when Col. Rodman, mortally wounded, as he supposed, in the side, but still waving his sword on the parapet, as blood gushed from his mouth, turned to look for his support, he saw only a fleeing crowd of routed men, and exclaimed, in very despair, "That's a—d pretty support—see how the cowards run!" Major Hicks and a few brave fellows pressed directly up to the front and mounted the breastworks, or were slaughtered in the ditch. The 7th was almost alone, and there was nothing left but to retreat. Over two hundred muskets and rifles were thinning their ranks, and the survivors reluctantly left off bayoneting gunners to turn their backs on the foe. But now came the worst of the slaughter. As the troops neared the ditch they were distinctly seen, and the valleys came with fatal precision. Col Rodman had his leg shattered, and was the only wounded man brought off from the front. His men would not have deserted him, but they all perished in trying to rescue him. Little more was done during the day, except that working parties were busy constructing batteries and intrenchments.

THE YANKEE LOSSES.

Our losses on the first day were fourteen killed, one missing and ninety odd wounded, some fatally. In the storming party of Saturday morning the 7th Connecticut had 103 killed, wounded and missing. The missing are all prisoners or killed; many are known to be killed or wounded. The total loss of the whole day, reported in Strong's brigade, were 334 killed, wounded and missing, but of the missing many are stragglers from the 76th Pennsylvania and 9th Maine, who will yet turn up.

A "REBEL" STEAMER BURNED.

On Sunday a rebel force of negroes and others was discovered building flanking works on Morris island in the direction of Fort Johnson. Hamilton's battery went down to a convenient place and opened fire on them. They were speedily captured, and a steamer which was lying at the landing was disabled at the first shot, one man being killed. Shortly after the steamer was blown up by a shot through her boilers. On Monday she was burned by our troops. During Monday the rebels shelled our pickets and advance, and were in turn shelled by the gunboats, both the monitors and wooden ones, the principal fire being directed at Fort Wagner.

A TROUBLESOME GUN.

During the day one of the captured Keokuk's guns, which our navy should have looked after, was pointed from Fort Sumter toward the camp, three miles distant, where Gen. Gilmore's headquarters were, and immense elongated shells were thrown into it. Nearly every one burst in the immediate vicinity of headquarters. One man was killed and several wounded; we hear of no other casualties there; but at the front some were wounded. Tuesday all was tolerably quiet, with the exception of some shelling on both sides.

YANKEE ACTIVITY, ETC.

We are rapidly constructing batteries and defenses, principally by night, and are succeeding admirably. Among the prisoners captured, was Lieut. Bee, cousin of the rebel Gen. Bee; Capt. McCotter, son of the mayor of New Orleans, and nine other commissioned officers, with one hundred and thirteen privates.

Gen. Terry's division is on James island, having landed from Stono river. They have had no fight as yet, but in a slight skirmish the pickets killed two rebel cavalry. They will be heard from in due time.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

From the Richmond Sentinel.]

From the *Eco del Comercio* of Vera Cruz, of the first of July, received at the department of State, we collect various interesting details of the French operations in Mexico up to that date.

General Forey appeared before Puebla on the 16th of March, and opened his parallels on the 23d of that month.

General Comonfort, who commanded the Mexican army in the field, attempted to relieve the besieged garrison with a train of supplies and munitions of war, but his forces were surprised and routed on the morning of the 8th of May, with the loss of his best artillery, four flags, the whole train, and from four to six thousand in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters.

On the 10th of May, negotiations for capitulation commenced, and on the 17th Gen. Ortega surrendered. In the proclamation of General Forey, he announces as the fruits of this capitulation 18,000 private made prisoners, as well as twenty-six general officers, two hundred field officers, and 800 or 900 inferior officers, with 130 guns, etc.

Among the prisoners who had given their parole were Generals Gonzalez, Ortega and Llave y Patoni, who escaped, in violation of their parole, and fled to Orizaba. Gen. Mendeez and the other superior officers refused to become parties to such infamy.

The first news of the surrender of Puebla reached Mexico on the 19th of May, when the Government immediately decreed the expulsion of the French residents from the city. Some futile efforts were made to organize a defense, and on the 25th about nine thousand persons were seized by force for recruits for the army, but were released the same evening, as the Government had no arms to put in their hands.

On the 29th of May the Government abandoned the city, the Congress was adjourned, and the inhabitants left to themselves.

On the first of June, various public meetings were held, the population expressed its resolute purpose "to adhere to the new order of things," the meetings resolved themselves into one central junta, presided over by Gen. Quilli, and at five o'clock in the afternoon, "joyful peals of the bells from every steeple in the city solemnized the adhesion of Mexico to the French intervention," and the inhabitants flocked by thousands to sign resolutions to that effect, which were dispatched to Puebla next day by a committee, who presented them to Gen Forey.

On the 5th of June, Lieut.-Col. Paroff entered the City of Mexico with a detachment from the French army, and occupied the palace. On the morning of the 7th, Gen. Forey left Puebla, and on the same day a French division under Gen Bazaine entered the city of Mexico.

The inhabitants now commenced preparations to celebrate the solemn entry of the whole army. Different committees of ladies and gentlemen had been sent to welcome the General, as well as Messrs Almonte and Marquez. On the morning of the 10th, the city was dressed in gala habiliments; the allied flags floated over the public buildings, triumphal arches were prepared, and the walls of the houses were decorated with flags, curtains, flowers and mottoes. The people swarmed in from all quarters, the bells were rung, salutes of cannon and rockets filled the air, and there was rained down on the liberating army a shower of wreaths."

The conquering general proceeded to the cathedral, accompanied by the whole procession, and a solemn *Te Deum* was offered up in gratitude for the success of his arms.

Gen Forey issued an address of warm thanks for this flattering reception, and for several days was occupied in receiving the adhesion of different municipalities, including that of Puebla, to the resolutions of the citizens of the capital.

Several decrees had been issued by the Commanding General—one directing the sequestration of the property of all who should take up arms against the intervention; a second, establishing a committee to revise the sales made by Juarez of the property of the municipality and of charitable corporations, with the right on the part of the purchasers to pay the full value of what they had bought, or to restore the property and receive back what they had paid with interest. The third prohibits the exportation of gold and silver through ports or from points occupied by the French forces.

The following measures had been adopted for establishing a government in Mexico:

1st. Don Manuel Garcia Aguirre had been appointed political prefect of the city.

2d. A city council, municipal prefect, mayor, wardens and secretary, had been appointed.

3d. A decree, regulating the press, according to the French law, had been issued.

4. A decree, establishing a Junta Superior, composed of thirty-five members, for the Government of the republic of Mexico. This Junta was to select three citizens to exercise executive power. It was to associate with itself two hundred and fifteen deputies, elected by the people. The whole body, thus constituted, was to form an "Assembly of Notables," who were to form a permanent Constitution of Government. The Constitution was to be adopted by a two-thirds vote, and if, at the end of three days, this majority could not be obtained for any specified form of government, the Junta Superior was to dissolve the Assembly and proceed to the formation of another.

As all the officials and members of the junta superior were appointed by Gen. Forey, on the nomination of the French Minister, M. de Saligney, it is easy to perceive that the form of Government will be just what those functionaries may choose to designate. In the meantime, the junta superior had elected the three members who were to hold the executive power, and the names are significant in the extreme—Gen. Almonte, the archbishop of Mexico, and Gen. Salas—*all strong partisans of a monarchy.* These nominations were received with cheers, with salvos of artillery, and with complimentary resolutions.

The Executive thus named had been inaugurated amidst vehement cheers for Gen. Almonte, Gen. Marquez, France, its Emperor, its Empress, and "the Mexican Monarchy."

Many of the principal cities of Mexico, Puebla, Zacatecas, Pachuca, Jalisco, Aguas Calientes, had already signified their adhesion to the French Government.

MANIFESTO OF GEN. FOREY.

MEXICANS: Is it necessary that I should again state to you the purpose for which the Emperor has sent to Mexico a part of his army? The proclamation in which I have addressed to you must certainly be known to you, notwithstanding the suspicious policy of your Government; and you are aware that our magnanimous sovereign, touched by your sad condition, has had but one object in crossing the seas with his troops; to show you the noble standard of France, which is the symbol of civilization. He has been right in thinking that at the sight of that flag, those who were oppressing you in the name of liberty, would either be discomfited, or would ignominiously take to flight.

The mission confided to me by the Emperor had a double purpose. First: I was to bear, with the weight of our arms, upon the pretended victors of the 5th of May, 1862, and reduce to its proper value that event, to which the beastings of certain chieftains had attributed the proportions of a great victory.

Next, I was to offer the aid of France to Mexico, in order that it might be forming for itself a Government which should be the expression of its free choice: a Government observant above all of justice, probity, good faith in its foreign relations, liberty at home; but liberty as it ought to be understood, accompanied by order, respect for religion, for property and for family. The rout of the hostile forces wherever they have dared to meet our sabers or our bayonets, as well as the siege of Puebla, has given ample satisfaction to our military honor.

Arriving with feeble means of attack before Puebla, which the late Government had converted into a first-class fortress, and which it regarded as a bulwark against which all our efforts would be vain, and in which, according to its usual vaunts, it declared we would find our graves, we have forced it to surrender at discretion: and, what is extraordinary in the annals of military triumphs, a garrison of 20,000 men have been made prisoners, with all their generals, all their officers, and have been forced, while still in possession of powerful resources, (as we have been able to satisfy ourselves), to abandon to us immense munitions of war.

After the fall of Puebla we were about to march on the capital, where we were told serious resistance was prepared. We had powerful means of overcoming this resistance, and victory, faithful to the banner of France, was not doubtful. But God would not permit further effusion of blood, and the Government, which well knew that it would not be supported by the people of this capital, has not dared to await our arrival behind its ramparts. It has shamefully fled, leaving this great and beautiful city to itself. If it still questioned the general reprobation of which it was the object, the events of the 10th of June, 1863, which now belong to history, must have destroyed all delusion, and have satisfied it of its inability to preserve the fragments of a power which it has so deplorably abused.

The military question is then at an end.

The political question remains.

The solution Mexicans, depends on you. Unite in sentiments of fraternity, concord, true patriotism. Let all honest men, all moderate citizens, of all opinions, fuse themselves into a single party, that of order. Reject, as petty and unworthy of you, the desire of a partisan victory over each other. Look at things from a larger stand-point, abandon your names of liberals, of reactionaries, which only engender hate, perpetuate a spirit of vengeance, in a word, excite all the bad passions of the human heart. Determine, above all things, to be Mexicans, and to make of yourselves a nation united, and, therefore, strong, great, because you have all the elements necessary for this end.

It is for this that we come to aid you; and we will succeed in creating, together, a durable order of things, if, comprehending the true interests of your country, you enter resolutely into the designs of the Emperor, which I am instructed to explain to you.

Thus, henceforth, there will be exacted no forced contributions, no requisitions of any kind, or on any pretext. There will be no exile, no arbitrary imprisonment, no violation of the law of the land? And shall the citizen any more be arrested by an armed soldiery at midnight, dragged from wife and child and home to a military prison; thence to a mock military trial; thence condemned, and then banished as a felon for the exercise of his rights? This is the issue, and nobly you have met it. It is the very question of free, popular government itself. It is the whole question; upon the one side liberty, on the other despotism. The President, as the recognized head of his party, accepts the issue. Whatever he wills, that is law. Constitutions, State and Federal, are nothing; acts of legislation nothing; the judiciary less than nothing. In time of war them is but one will supreme—his; with but one law—military necessity, and he the sole judge. Military orders supercede the Constitution, and military commissions usurp the place of the ordinary courts of justice in the land. Nor are these mere idle claims. For two years and more, by arms, they have been enforced. It was the mission of the weak but presumptuous Burnside—a name infamous forever in the ears of all lovers of constitutional liberty—to try the experiment in Ohio—aided by a judge whom I name not, because he has brought foul dishonor upon the judiciary of my country. In your hands now, men of Ohio, is the final issue of the experiment. The party of the Administration have accepted it. By pledging support to the President, they have justified his outrages upon liberty and the Constitution; and whoever gives his vote to the candidates of that party, commits himself to every act of violence and wrong on part of the Administration which he upholds and thus, by the law of retaliation, which is the law of night, would forfeit his own right to liberty, personal and political, wherever other men and another party shall hold the power. Much more do the candidates themselves. Suffer them not, I entreat you, to evade the issue; and by the judgment of the people we will abide.

And now, finally, let me ask, what is the pretext for all the monstrous acts and claims of arbitrary power which you have so nobly denounced? "Military necessity." But if, indeed, all these be demanded by military necessity, then, believe me, your liberties are gone, and tyranny is perpetual. For if this civil war is to terminate only by the subjugation or submission of the South to force and arms, the instant of to day will not live to see the end of it. Nor, in another way only can it be brought to a close. Traveling a thousand miles and more, through nearly one-half of the Confederate States, and sojourning for a time at widely different points, I met not one man, woman or child who were not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms, even in the most desperate extremity. And whatever may and must be the varying fortuna of the war, in all which I recognize the hand of Providence pointing visibly to the ultimate issue of this great trial of the States and people of America, they are better prepared now every way to make good their inexorable purpose than at any period since the beginning of the struggle. These may, indeed, be unwelcome truths; but they are addressed only to candid and honest men. Neither, however, let me add, did I meet any one, whatever his opinion or his station, political or private, who did not declare his readiness, when the war shall have closed and invading armies been withdrawn, to consider and discuss the question of reunion. And who shall doubt the issue of the argument?

I return, therefore, with my opinions and convictions as to war or peace, and my faith as to final results from sound policy and wise statesmanship, not only unchanged, but confirmed and strengthened. And may the God of heaven and earth so rule the hearts and minds of Americans everywhere, that with a Constitution maintained, a Union restored, and liberty henceforth made secure, a grander and nobler destiny shall yet be ours, than that even which blessed our fathers in the first two ages of the republic.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

VALLANDIGHAM.

His Second Address to the People of Ohio—He Accepts the Nomination for Governor and Defiances his Position.

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA WEST, July 15, 1863.

Arrested and confined for three weeks in the United States, a prisoner of State; banished thence to the Confederate States, and there held as an alien enemy and prisoner of war, though on parole; fairly and honorably dealt with, and given leave to depart, an act possible only by running the blockade at the hazard of being fired upon by ships flying the flag of my own country, I found myself a freeman when on British soil. And to-day, under the protection of the British flag, I am here to enjoy and in part to exercise the privileges and rights which usurpers incessantly deny me at home. The shallow contrivances of the weak despots at Washington, and their advisers, has been defeated. Nay, it has been turned against them, and I, who for two years was mailgoed as a secret league with the Confederates, having refused when in their midst, under circumstances the most favorable, either to identify myself with their cause or even so much as to remain, preferring rather exile in a foreign land, return now with allegiance to my own State and Government, unbroken in word, thought, or deed, and with every declaration and pledge to you while at home, and before I was stolen away, made good in spirit to the very letter.

Six weeks ago, when just going into banishment, because so audacious but most cowardly despotism caused it, I addressed you as a fellow-citizen. To-day, and from the very place then selected by me, but after wearisome and most perilous journeyings far more than four thousand miles by land and upon the sea, still an exile, though almost in sight of my native State, I greet you as your representative. Grateful certainly I am for the confidence in my fidelity and patriotism, manifested by your action in nominating me as candidate for Governor of Ohio, which you gave me while I was yet in the Confederate States. It was not misplaced: it shall never be abused. But this is the last of all considerations in times like these. I ask no personal sympathy for the personal wrong. No; it is the cause of constitutional liberty and private right, cruelly outraged beyond example in a free country, by the President and his servants, which gives public significancy to the action of your convention. Yours was, indeed, an act of justice to a citizen who, for his devotion to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, had been marked for destruction by the hand of arbitrary power. But it was much more. It was an example of courage worthy of the heroic ages of the world; and it was a spectacle and a rebuke to the usurping tyrants who, having broken up the Union, would now strike down the Constitution, subvert your present Government and establish a formal and proclaimed despotism in its stead. You are the restorers and defenders of constitutional liberty, and by that proud title history will salute you.

I congratulate you upon your nominations. They whom you have placed upon the ticket with me are gentlemen of character, ability, integrity and tried fidelity to the Constitution, the Union, and to liberty. Their moral and political courage—a quality always rare, and now the most valuable of public virtues—is beyond question. Every way, all there were nominations fit to be made. And even jealousy, I am sure, will now be hushed, if I especially rejoice with you in the nomination of Mr. Pugh as your candidate for lieutenant-governor and president of the senate. A scholar and a gentleman, a soldier in a foreign war, and always a patriot; eminent as a lawyer and distinguished as an orator and a statesman, I hail his acceptance as an omen of the return of the better and more virtuous days of the republic.

I indorse your noble platform—elegant in style, admirable in sentiment. You present the true issue, and commit yourself to the great mission just now of the Democratic party—to restore and make sure first the rights and liberties declared yours by your Constitutions. It is in vain to invite the States and people of the South to return to a Union without a Constitution, and dishonored and polluted by repeated and most aggravated exactions of tyrannic power. It is here in yourselves, and treasurable to your posterity to surrender these liberties and rights to the creatures whom your own breath created and can destroy.

Shall there be free speech, a free press, peaceable assemblages of the people, and a free ballot any longer in Ohio? Shall the people hereafter as hitherto, have the right to discuss and condemn the principles and policy of the party; the ministry; the men who, for the time, conduct the Government; to demand of their public servants a reckoning of their stewardship, and to place other men and another party in power at their supreme will and pleasure? Shall Order 38 or the Constitution be the supreme law of the land? And shall the citizen any more be arrested by an armed soldiery at midnight, dragged from wife and child and home to a military prison; thence to a mock military trial; thence condemned, and then banished as a felon for the exercise of his rights? This is the issue, and nobly you have met it. It is the very question of free, popular government itself. It is the whole question; upon the one side liberty, on the other despotism. The President, as the recognized head of his party, accepts the issue. Whatever he wills, that is law. Constitutions, State and Federal, are nothing; acts of legislation nothing; the judiciary less than nothing. In time of war them is but one will supreme—his; with but one law—military necessity, and he the sole judge. Military orders supercede the Constitution, and military commissions usurp the place of the ordinary courts of justice in the land. Nor are these mere idle claims. For two years and more, by arms, they have been enforced. It was the mission of the weak but presumptuous Burnside—a name infamous forever in the ears of all lovers of constitutional liberty—to try the experiment in Ohio—aided by a judge whom I name not, because he has brought foul dishonor upon the judiciary of my country. In your hands now, men of Ohio, is the final issue of the experiment. The party of the Administration have accepted it. By pledging support to the President, they have justified his outrages upon liberty and the Constitution; and whoever gives his vote to the candidates of that party, commits himself to every act of violence and wrong on part of the Administration which he upholds and thus, by the law of retaliation, which is the law of night, would forfeit his own right to liberty, personal and political, wherever other men and another party shall hold the power. Much more do the candidates themselves. Suffer them not, I entreat you, to evade the issue; and by the judgment of the people we will abide.

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I return, therefore, with my opinions and convictions as to war or peace, and my faith as to final results from sound policy and wise statesmanship, not only unchanged, but confirmed and strengthened. And may the God of heaven and earth so rule the hearts and minds of Americans everywhere, that with a Constitution maintained, a Union restored, and liberty henceforth made secure, a grander and nobler destiny shall yet be ours, than that even which blessed our fathers in the first two ages of the republic.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

The Military and the Political Crisis—The Momentous Issue Before the Administration.

From the New York Herald, July 11.]

Our special advices which we publish this morning from Washington, will be found exceedingly interesting, important and suggestive. They show that while we have passed the military crisis which menaced the occupation of our national capital by the rebel army of Virginia, and that while we have secured the rebellion within our grasp, we are approaching a political crisis which may convulse the different sections of the Union, and especially the loyal States, as they have never been convulsed, with the violence of conflicting factions and opinions, from the beginning of our revolutionary troubles with England down to this day.

The correspondence between the Louisiana committee of planters and the President, touching the restoration of their State to the Union, is very significant. The committee ask for the necessary authority, as the citizens of a revolted State anxious to return to the Union, to proceed in November next to the election of Federal and State officers, under the existing Constitution of the State. The President declines to give the authority solicited: first, because a portion of the people of Louisiana are moving in favor of a State convention, with a view to some amendments of its existing Constitution; and, secondly, because the authority to act under this Constitution might result in embarrassments to our military operations against the armed forces of the rebellion still at war with the Union in different parts of the State. Now, while we all know that the planters of Louisiana are overwhelmingly the controlling class of the citizens of the State, we have reason to believe that the parties interested in this State convention movement are political adventurers and speculators, who object to no revolutionary and abolitionist measures, in order to extract from the country a division of the spoils. But if the Federal Administration may defy the return of Louisiana under her State Constitution, existing before the rebellion, every rebellious State may be required so to amend its local Constitution before it can be admitted again to the benefits of the Union as to secure the abolition of slavery within its borders.

We apprehend that some such design to this underlies this Cabinet decision against the loyal Louisiana planters, and that the Abolition faction in the Cabinet are getting the upper hand of the President and his oft repeated sound and sagacious conservative opinions and purposes. This conclusion is strengthened