THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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The Memphis Appeal.

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Terms of Subscription.

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RAGS WANTED.

The highest market price, either in money or subscription, will be paid for clean cotton or linen rags, white or colored, delivered at the APPEAL counting-room, Atlanta.

A Table

Showing the Value of the Old Issue of Confederate Money when Discounted for the New Issue of Confederate Money, at the Rate of Three Dollars in Old Issue for Two Dollars in New Issue, from $5 to $500.

Old Issue	New Issue	Old Issue	New Issue	Old Issue	New Issue	Old Issue	New Issue	Old Issue	New Issue
Dol.	Cts.	Dol.	Cts.	Dol.	Cts.	Dol.	Cts.	Dol.	Cts.
5	3 33	80	53 33	155	103 33	230	153 33	305	203 33
10	6 66	85	56 66	160	106 66	235	156 66	310	206 66
15	10 00	90	60 00	165	110 00	240	160 00	315	210 00
20	13 33	95	63 33	170	113 33	245	163 33	320	213 33
25	16 66	100	66 66	175	116 66	250	166 66	325	216 66
30	20 00	105	70 00	180	120 00	255	170 00	330	220 00
35	23 33	110	73 33	185	123 33	260	173 33	335	223 33
40	26 66	115	76 66	190	126 66	265	176 66	340	226 66
45	30 00	120	80 00	195	130 00	270	180 00	345	230 00
50	33 33	125	83 33	200	133 33	275	183 33	350	233 33
55	36 66	130	86 66	205	136 66	280	186 66	355	236 66
60	40 00	135	90 00	210	140 00	285	190 00	360	240 00
65	43 33	140	93 33	215	143 33	290	193 33	365	243 33
70	46 66	145	96 66	220	146 66	295	196 66	370	246 66
75	50 00	150	100 00	225	150 00	300	200 00	375	250 00

T. H. ACTON,

News Agent for the Army of Tennessee,

AND AGENT FOR

The Memphis Daily Appeal.

Mail Carriers, Brigade and Regimental News Agents, will be supplied as heretofore with Daily Papers at eighteen to twenty cents—also daily papers at the counter at twenty five cents.

A large edition of the APPEAL received every day.

To the Friends of the Soldiers Throughout the Confederacy.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, HALL-ROAD BUREAU, Richmond, Va., Feb. 20, 1864.

The friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the Southern Express Company to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages throughout the Express Company, the following instructions must be observed:

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta, in Alabama, at Montgomery; or to any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home, the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else (and, in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to prefer the Express Company, such facilities will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of these packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as traveling messengers. If the Relief Associations will establish agencies in the rear of other armies, they may enjoy the same privilege hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. M. SIMS,

Lieut.-Col. and Quartermaster.

Approved.

A. R. LAWTON, Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, Augusta, Ga., February 20, 1864.

The Southern Express Company hereby notifies the friends and relatives of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card, and that they will do all in their power to fulfill the requirements.

JAMES SHUTER,

General Superintendent and Acting President Southern Express Company. m7t1m

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO AGENCY.

GEO. R. CRUMP & CO.,

Augusta, Ga.,

AGENTS for the sale of Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco and General Commission Merchants. Have on hand a large and well selected stock of Tobacco to which the attention of buyers is invited.

ch19 1m

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

JOHN H. KING & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, near Nevisons' corner, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., will attend promptly and promptly to all orders and consignments entrusted to their care. ch30 1m

BOGERT & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,

Corner of Parliament and Bay streets,

G. C. BOGERT, of New Orleans. } Nelson. M. P.

Orders and consignments solicited. ch30 1m

J. P. WOODSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Hunter Street, Near Corner Whitehall,

ATLANTA, Georgia.

SPECIAL attention given to sale of Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco. Now offering some desirable lots of Tobacco for travel money.

500 packages of James Thomas extra fine Tobacco, various brands, for sale.

J. P. WOODSON.

ch31-1m

Found,

ABOUT two weeks ago, a LADY'S BREASTPIN, which the owner can get at this office by proving the same and paying for this advertisement.

ch30 1t

FOR SALE.

FOUR or five thousand lbs. of SHAFTING and PULLIES, in good order. Circular Saw in the condition for use, but one fractured; also, a pair of the Mill Stones, with spindle and apparatus, one of which may be seen at my Mill, nine miles west of Lafayette, Alabama.

J. M. GARLINGTON

feb 28

TO HOLDERS OF TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DEPOSITARY'S OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., February 27, 1864.

Certificates for four per cent. bonds, under the late act of Congress, can be received from this date until April 1st, at this office. To facilitate the transaction of the large amount of business devolving on me, I suggest to the holders of notes, that they arrange them, if practicable, in packages of the same denomination, in sums of $500, $1000, $2000 and $10,000.

JOHN W. DUNCAN,

Depositary.

Daily Appeal.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1864

EXEMPTIONS OF FOREIGNERS.

The Richmond *Examiner* furnishes a synopsis of the new regulations adopted by the authorities, with regard to those who claim to be foreigners to avoid military service, from which we learn that in the future enforcement of the conscription law, they will be put through a series of very searching interrogatories by the conscription officials.

They will be required to set forth the town or county and State of their birth; the time at which they became citizens (if not natives) of the State or county of which they claim to be citizens; whether their parents or nearest relatives reside in the Confederacy; and if so, the length of time they have resided here; the age of the parties claiming exemption; the length of time they have resided in this country, and the circumstances under which they came; the nature of the business engaged in, and whether as owner or agent; if married, whether in the Confederacy or not, also the number of their families; if owners of property in the Confederacy, and whether real or personal; whether owners of property in this country or State of which they claim to be citizens; and, if so, the nature of it; whether they have voted in the Confederacy; and, in cases of parties claiming protection of European powers, whether they have voted in or declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States; whether under the act of the Legislature of Virginia appropriating salt to be sold to her citizens, they availed themselves of the privilege of drawing; whether they have expressed an intention of becoming citizens of the Confederate States, and if they are now residing in the Confederate States with that intention; if they intend returning to the country of which they claim citizenship, and, if so, the time at which they expect to return. These facts must be certified to on oath, and must be corroborated by the affidavit of at least two respectable persons.

A GRAVE MATTER—THE PIEDMONT RAILROAD.

Our cotemporary of the Macon *Telegraph*, in that journal of yesterday, calls attention to a matter which, in view of movements that the Federals will most probably endeavor to make, and may succeed in making, is of the very gravest importance—the early completion of the Piedmont railroad, the Greenville and Danville connection.

We call upon the people and the Government, says the *Telegraph*, to survey the field of war and to mark what is coming before it is too late to avert the catastrophe. The campaign from Chattanooga and the threatened advance on Atlanta, now a fit beginning only to some simpletons. With a line of three hundred and thirty miles of railway from Louisville—all the way through a hostile country—over a single line of road, with heavy grades, and in bad order—liable to constant interruptions, no general is going to risk the fate of a large army on such precarious connections, while a safer move remains upon the military chess-board.

The enemy will doubtless maintain a threatening attitude upon the Tennessee river, and SHERMAN'S army may remain in Tennessee about Nashville for some time, as it momentarily threatening a descent upon Georgia, in order to hold JOHNSTON'S whole force in their present position; but when GRANT was defeated in his attempt to penetrate the heart of the cotton States by a lateral movement from Vicksburg, he gave up all idea of pushing down into Georgia from the North in force with 400 miles communication to maintain in his rear. The Dalton army will be practically nothing more than an army of observation so long as it remains in its present position, and yet it must probably remain there.

But what is coming? We answer a grand combined attack upon Richmond and Virginia, which will be prosecuted with all of GRANT'S energy and his immense conceptions of numbers. First, North Carolina will be invaded, and nothing will be spared to occupy the only remaining line of railway communication between the army-feeding States and Virginia. Suppose it is done—suppose the Wilmington and Weldon railway is cut, or the Weldon and Petersburg, how is LEE'S army to be fed, or how is it to be reinforced either from JOHNSTON or BEAUREGARD? The enemy meanwhile advances from the front, by the Rappahannock and the two banks of James river, upon Richmond and LEE with three columns of seventy-five thousand men each—what than? No accumulation of supplies for the army—none for the city of Richmond—what remains to Virginia and Richmond but abandonment, and for LEE but retreat southward. "Peace upon the principles of 1776," and State rights would be nowhere about those times.

Now the Greensboro and Danville connection, of which most unfortunately ten miles remain to be completed, would give us an interior route of comparatively new road, through a fruitful and loyal country, two hundred miles away from danger on either hand, in almost a right line from Georgia to Richmond; and these ten miles of incompleted road are suffered to jeopardize the fate of the Old Dominion, and to defend it upon the precarious chances of holding possession of a long and exposed line of railway on the coast! Is this temerity little short of madness?

And what does the reader suppose is the mighty stakes upon which the great interests of the Confederacy have been prized for so long? We answer a question of 10 cents a square yard in grading! More than two years ago the whole road would have been taken by eminent Georgia contractors at 50 cents a yard, which was the Georgia price, but the president refused to give more than 31 cents! They would have carried from 1500 to 2000 hands to the road, although they refused to bind themselves to finish it in the six months, which was what the president of the road then required. Refusing, then, to dig North Carolina clay for thirteen cents less than they were receiving to dig Georgia sand—or tabling themselves to what they might have found impossible, the work has been carried on by the company in such fashion as puts railroad mechanism to the blush, and thus at this critical and momentous period, we are well informed, if left to themselves, the connection will not be made until November, if then.

Now, why does the Confederate Government or the Secretary of War rest a day in view of the coming perils? That work can be completed in a month, if it will take hold of the business. Call upon GEORGE H. HAZELHURST—call upon the well-known Georgia contractors, who have been building railroads all their lives, and let this work be pushed through, day and night, and completed before the enemy can fairly organize his grand campaign.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—The following order from the provost marshal general of this department to Capt. C. W. Peden, provost marshal of this post, is published for the information of all concerned. It will be well for persons traveling to take a note thereof and govern themselves accordingly:

To Capt. C. W. PEDEN, Provost Marshal.

"All persons are required to have passports traveling on any railroads in this department.

"B. J. HILL,

"Colonel and Provost Marshal General."

The Gold Bill at the North.

Chase's gold bill, which he got through Congress, has not been effective in keeping gold down in New York. The following predictions from the New York *World* before its passage have been pretty well verified:

Heaven knows we should like to keep the price of gold down. Mr. Chase's inflated, irrecoverable paper currency reduced our profits last year by a good many thousand dollars, and we shall be thankful if this year is not worse. If the gold bill would keep down the price of gold it would certainly be for our interest to urge its passage. But it will not keep down the price of gold, and if the bill passes our reasoning will soon enough find abundant confirmation of the fact.

On the gold reserve depends at last the credit of the nation. It is the one prop left. Other props Mr. Chase and his coadjutors have knocked away. It is the greatest violation of public faith with the nation's creditors to knock away this prop also. It encourages a financial immorality which will teach the people the shameful lesson of repudiation.

But if it is useless in these times to preach strict financial morals, let us repeat that the gold bill will not accomplish what those who cast patriotic votes for it hope it will accomplish. The purposes of members who sold gold and then voted for the gold bill, and who will so vote again, it doubtless may accomplish. It will put down the price temporarily. But the measure of its depression will be less than the measure of its elevation when Mr. Chase comes to want the gold again. What he may gain now he must lose then, and we reiterate that with our present debt, to say nothing of its enormous rate of increase, Mr. Chase has not had, has not now, and will not have, any too much gold to discharge the obligations of the Government.

There is but one way to reduce the price of gold permanently. Its value is stable, of course, depending on cost of production, the price-fluctuations rising above or falling below this expense, and with the probability of supply and demand perpetually adjusting themselves to an equilibrium. To reduce the price of gold is to say, raise the price of the paper, which, except in California, Mr. Chase has made his financial yardstick. And since the cost of production of an inconvertible paper currency is practically nothing, and its value must depend more exclusively than ever upon its supply, since the issue of enough to displace specie and the convertible currency, to raise the price of greenbacks, diminish the supply of greenbacks. Then gold will fall, and not till then. But no Mr. Chase is political economist or issues, and more are yet to come. Congress potters over such financial fiddle-faddle as the gold bill, and never looks to the sluices which the Secretary guards. Gold will rise—that is, legal tender money will fall—in value; a paper dollar will soon be worth less than fifty pennies, and there will be politicians like Greeley who will make fools into his followers believe that legislation makes the difference between Chase's paper and nature's gold; that with fresh issues of legal tender the premium on gold can be slightly reduced, and the nation will pay as the bitter price of its folly in electing fanatics to power not only the billions in which we reckon the cost of the war which they conspired with Southern fanatics to enkindle, but also still other billions, of which the Government is depriving the laboring classes exclusively, by a daily, constant, impoverishing drain.

From Mexico—Preparations for the New Empire.

The English mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived at Havana on the 7th, with news from the capital of Mexico to the 26th of February. A correspondent of the New York *Times*, at Havana, sends that paper the following extract from a political review of the 26th ult., published in the capital, with reference to the assumption of the imperial crown by Maximilian:

The news of the near arrival of the Sovereign communicated by Senor Estrada, President of the Mexican deputation, which was brought by the English steamers of January last, and confirmed by the French one of St. Marzaire in the middle of the present month, has given rise to every kind of manifestations of joy, as well in the capital as in the principal towns of the departments. In all of them there has taken place a *Te Deum*, at which the Mexican and French authorities were present, illuminations, bands of music, salutes and rejoicings.

The regency have ordered the imperial palace to be repaired and adorned, and the Emperor's box to be arranged in our grand theatre, and are at present examining the programme of the reception festival which the music gallery of Mexico has submitted to them. Various societies of ladies and gentlemen are being organized to aid in the brilliancy of the festivals, and the example of the capital will not fail to be imitated by other places.

A BIG PUFF.—A correspondent of the Columbia *Guardian*, who has been circulating in Georgia, gives the State a free puff as follows:

Georgia is a great State any how, Mr. Editor. In her mechanical pursuits she is ahead of any State in the Confederacy, in my opinion, not in she a whit behind any of them in legislation. She can make more laws and find more subjects to make laws out of than any State "out." I heard the other day of a man in Southwestern Georgia suing out a writ of habeas corpus for the recovery of an old blind horse, that some loggerhead official had impressed for Wheeler's flying artillery. The writ was secured and served, the property restored, and the impressing officer indicted for "mal practice." So you see Governor Brown has some reason to oppose the congressional suspension of the habeas corpus. He knew President Davis' innumerable officials would soon invent means of abusing this authority, though it was only congressionally granted to the President, Secretary of War and Gen. Kirby Smith.

Governor Brown is *sui generis*, and peculiarly a Georgia Governor. Throughout the State three men can be met with who are opposed to his administration for every one who supports him, and yet when the votes are counted out the tale is told—"nobody can beat Joe Brown," is proverbial, and well has he thus proven its truth. Four times has he been elected to the gubernatorial chair of this mighty Commonwealth, three consecutive re-elections.

SPURGEON ON NEGROES.—A London correspondent of the *Witness*, Indianapolis, sends to that journal an account of his interview with the Rev Mr Spurgeon, and says:

"Of course he inquired about the war in America. Naturally enough, the conversation turned upon the negroes, whereupon Mr. Spurgeon said: 'We, in England, are getting a little tired of the negroes—we are beginning to find them out. A year or two ago a negro was quite a pet with us, and when one came to us we made much of him; but now too many of them are coming; they come over in squads; they are very ignorant and conceited; we are very willing to help them to be free; to give them money; but then we do not want any more to do with them.'"

Thousands of other people, like Spurgeon, are coming to the conclusion that there can be too much of a good thing, and after making the negro free, want "nothing more to do with him."—*Illinois State Journal.*

☞ Three thousand pounds of bacon and a thousand pounds of lard were sold in Columbus, Ga., on Tuesday of last week, at $3 25 per pound.

MILITARY MOVEMENT.

We have been furnished the following instructions for a maneuver in tactics, which is published for the information of those interested:

To form square from Line of Battle with a Battalion of Ten Companies.

In this formation the fifth and sixth companies will constitute the first front. The second, third and fourth companies the second front. The seventh, eighth and ninth companies the third front, and the first and tenth companies the fourth front.

Command—1. *Form square.* 2. *March*, (or double quick, march.)

At the first command, the senior captain of the first front will step out and command, *first front forward, guide right*, and will take his position two paces before the center, as in column by division. The senior captain of the second front will step out and command, *second front, left face, by file right.* The senior captain of the third front will step out and command *third front, right face, by file left.* The captain of the first company will face his company to the left, and the captain of the tenth company will face his company to the right. The second, third and fourth fronts having been thus faced inward, the captains of companies will take position as in marching by a flank. The chief of the second and third front will each hold himself outside of the flank of his front and direct its march. The colonel will take his position in rear of the colors, the lieutenant colonel and major in front respectively of the right and left guides of the first front.

At the second command, the battalion will move off together; the files will be carefully closed up. When the colonel shall see that the battalion has moved sufficiently to enable the first and tenth companies to pass he will command 1. *Battalion.* 2. *Halt.* This will be promptly obeyed by all except the first and tenth companies, which will continue to march until meeting; they are halted by their respective commanders. The file-closers, passing around the flanks of their companies, will place themselves before the front rank. The senior captain will command *front*, and if there be any interval, will immediately close up on the flanks of the second and third fronts, face the fourth front about and align it by the right, now become the left. At the command halt, the chiefs of the second and third front will resume their proper places with their own companies. The captains of all the companies in the second front will remain on the left of their companies, each captain dressing his own company under the supervision of the lieutenant-colonel and major. So soon as this is completed the chiefs of the first and fourth front, and all the field and staff officers will pass inside the square, and take position, the lieutenant colonel six paces of the second front, the major in rear of the third front, the chiefs of the first and fourth front in rear of their respective fronts. The outer files of the first and fourth fronts will face outward, and the colour-bearer will step into the rank of file closers opposite his position, his place being supplied in the front by the corporal of his file who will be covered by a corporal from the third rank of the color guard. In all cases, in the formation of square the file closers close up one pace on the rear rank of their companies.

If with ten companies, it is desired to have a reserve, the command will be 1. *Form square.* 2. *Second and ninth companies in reserve.* 3. *March*, (or double quick march,) and the square will be formed as in the first case, except that the second and ninth companies will not file with the third and sixth companies, but will continue to march until within three paces of meeting when they will be filed to the right and left respectively; and will be halted and faced to the front at a point midway between the first and fourth fronts, forming a double line parallel with the second and third fronts.

This square may be formed with any number of companies from two to ten. In the case of an odd number of companies the one next to the last in line of battle will always be held in reserve, and will be marched by a flank to the inside of the square, except in the case of three companies, (when the third company will be marched by a flank, and simply doubled around on the outside of the third and first fronts,) and in case the square is not sufficiently large to receive the reserve with a full company front, each platoon of the reserve will offer it has entered the square, and when opposite the proper position, be flanked to the left and marched forward, so that when halted it will form a column of platoons in the center of the square facing to the first front.

In the case where there are only two companies platoons will be disposed as companies. With four companies the second company will constitute the first front, the first company the second front, the third company the third front, and the fourth company the fourth front. With six companies, the third and fourth companies will constitute the first front, the second company the second front, the fifth company the third front, and the first and sixth companies the fourth front. With eight companies the fourth and fifth companies will constitute the first front, the second and third, the second front, the sixth and seventh, the third front, and the first and eighth, the fourth front. The commands and movements will be the same as in the first case.

This square may be reduced or formed into column in the same manner as any other square, except in the case where there is a reserve.

To reduce square where the second and ninth companies are in reserve.

Command—1. *Reduce square.* 2. *March*—(or double quick march).

At the first command the chief of the first front will command, *first front, forward, guide right*, and as soon as there is room to pass will place himself on the right of his front two paces from the flank. The chief of the second front will command, 1. *Second front;* 2. *Left face by company;* 3. *By file left* and each captain will take charge of his own company. The chief of the third front will command, 1. *Third front;* 2. *Right face;* 3. *By company;* 4. *By file right*, and each captain will in like manner take charge of his own company. The chief of the fourth front will, without facing, command, 1. *Fourth front;* 2. *Forward;* 3. *Guide left*, and so soon as there is room for him to pass will take position two paces outside of the dissolving flank of his front. The captain of the second company will face it to the right and command 1. *Second company.* 2. *Forward.* The captain of the ninth company will face it to the left, and command, 1. *Ninth company.* 2. *Forward.*

At the second command given by the colonel, the first front will march forward the distance of one company front, and be halted by its chief. The fourth front will also march the distance of one company front to the rear, will be halted by its chief, faced about and dressed by the right. At the moment of halting, the file closers passing by the flanks of their companies, will take their proper positions in rear. The fourth, and seventh, and fifth and eighth companies, will countermarch until meeting they form divisions, are halted, faced to the front, and dressed to the right, by their respective chiefs. The second and ninth companies will march by the flank until on the ground formerly occupied by the fourth front, when the ninth company will be filed to the right, and the second to the left. The captain of each, halting at that point, will see his company file past him, halt it, face it to the front, and the division thus formed will be dressed to the right by its proper chief. The field and staff will take their places in column.

In cases where a single company is in reserve, in reducing square it will be either wheeled or marched by a flank into position, and distance will be taken when the column is put in motion.

If the command should be given—1. *Form column.* 2. *March*—(or double quick, march.) The movement will be the same, except that the file closers of the fourth front will not pass to the rear.

A square thus formed, or formed from a column doubled on the center may also be formed into line of battle as follows:

On an intimation from the colonel, the lieutenant-colonel will pass out of the square with two markers, and the two general guides. He will establish the markers three paces in front of the right and left of the first front. The general guides will go to the point where the right and left of the battalion will rest, and align themselves on the markers. The colonel will then command,—1. *Right and left into line wheel.* 2. *March*, (or double quick, march.)

At the first command the chief of the first front will caution it to stand fast, the chief of the second front will step out and command, *second front, left wheel.* The chief of the third front will step out and command, *Third front, right wheel.* The chief of the fourth front will face his front about, and the captains of the first and tenth companies will take charge of their companies and face them to the right and left respectively, placing themselves alongside of the leading files.

At the second command, the chief of the first front will step on the line and command, *right dress*, and dress the front up on the markers. The second and third fronts will wheel on the principles of a wheel from a halt, and when within three paces of the new line, will be halted by their respective chiefs. The right guides of the second front, and the left guides of the third front will take their places on the line, and each captain will dress his company, aligning them towards the center of the battalion.

The first and tenth companies will march by a flank diagonally towards the point on the line where their left and right, respectively, will rest, when opposite to that point and three paces in rear of the line, the captain of each of these companies will halt and at the same time his leading guide will incline to the right or left as the case may be, and march parallelly with the new line. The captain when the last file of his company fits up with him, will halt the company, face it to the front, and dress it towards the center of the battalion.

In case where one or more companies are in reserve, they will wheel with the fronts to which they properly belong, and when sufficiently wheeled, will be marched by a flank to their respective positions in the same manner as the first and tenth companies.

When the alignment is completed, the colonel will command, *Guides Post.*

Should the battalion be marching in line of battle, and it be desirable to form square rapidly, the command would be, 1—Form Square; 2—Battalion, by the Left and Right Flanks; 3—March, (or double-quick, march.) And the movements will be the same as from a halt; except that companies will not change their direction until the command march is given.

Two Extracts from Revolutionary History.

The war carried on by Great Britain against the colonies during the revolution was waged for subjugation. The present war, waged by the Yankees against independent States, is for the same object. The original manuscript order book of Lord Cornwallis is in possession of a gentleman near Fayetteville, N. C., and the following extracts from it are published to show the difference between the conduct of the commanding generals of the British army in the seventeenth and the Yankee army in the nineteenth centuries:

HEADQ'S GANTHAM'S PLANTATION, 2d Feby, 1781.

ORDERS: Lord Cornwallis is highly displeased that several houses were set on fire during the march this day—a disgrace to the army—and that he will punish with the utmost severity any person or persons who shall be found guilty of committing so disgraceful an outrage. His lordship requests the commanding officers of corps will endeavor to find out the persons who set fire to the houses this day.

HEADQUARTERS, Salisbury, February 5th, 1781.—It is with great concern that Lord Cornwallis acquaints the army that he has lately received the most shocking complaints of the excesses committed by the troops. He calls in the most serious manner on the officers commanding brigades and corps to put a stop to this licentiousness, which must inevitably bring disgrace and ruin on his Majesty's arms, but he is convinced that it is in their power to prevent it, and has seen so many proofs of their zeal for the service of their country, that he cannot doubt of their utmost exertions to detect and punish offenders, without which the blood of the brave and deserving soldiers will be shed in vain, and it will not be even in the power of victory to give success.

Great complaints having been made of negroes straggling from the line of march, plundering and using violence to the inhabitants, it is Lord Cornwallis' positive orders that no negro shall be suffered to carry arms on any pretence, and all officers and other persons who employ negroes are desired to acquaint them that the provost marshal has received orders to seize and punish on the spot any negro following the army who may offend against this regulation.

HEADQ'RS DOBBS'S HOUSE, Feb. 17, 1781. Lord Cornwallis is very sorry to be again obliged to call the attention of the army to the repeated orders against plundering. He desires that the orders given on the 28th January, 4th February and the 16th February, may be read at the head of each troop and company on each of the three first halting days, and he assures the officers that, if their duty to their king and country, and their feelings of humanity, are not sufficient to enforce their obedience to them, he must, however reluctant, make use of such power as the military laws have placed in his hands.

BRIGADE MORNING ORDERS, 2d March, 1781. A foraging party, consisting of one officer, two sergeants, two corporals, and twenty four privates, to assemble at the guns this morning, at 8 o'clock, with the battalion horses.

Notwithstanding every order, every entreaty, that Lord Cornwallis has given to the army to prevent the shameful practice of plundering and distressing the country, and three orders backed by every effort that could have been made by Brig.-Gen. O'Hara, he is shocked to find this evil still prevails, and ashamed to observe that the frequent complaints he receives from headquarters of the irregularity of the guards particularly affects the credit of this corps. He therefore calls upon the officers, non-commissioned officers, and those men who are yet possessed of the feelings of humanity and actuated by the best principles of soldiers, the love of their country, the good of the service, and the honor of their own corps, to assist with the same indefatigable willingness the general himself is determined to persevere in, in order to detect and punish all men and women so offending with the utmost severity and example.

The general is convinced the exertions of the officers alone will not so immediately bring about this reformation as requisite, but he trusts he may have the greatest dependence on the assistance of the non-commissioned officers and every good soldier, many of whom he knows are above these practices. The general has wished not to trouble the men with too many frequent roll-calls, but he is sorry to find his intentions are frustrated by their irregularity, and is therefore obliged to order the more frequent roll calls, and that all men absent therefrom shall be deemed disobedient of orders, tried and punished before the company on the spot. Women to attend all roll-calls in the rear of the companies, (except such as are in the service of officers,) and every one found absent to be immediately whipped and drummed out of the brigade.

The commandants are desired to proceed to the trial of those men offending yesterday, and to put the sentence of the court-martial in execution immediately, in the presence of all the officers.

N. B.—The women to attend all punishments.

The following extracts from Tarleton's campaigns (p. 200) relates to the last official duty performed by Lord Cornwallis within our borders, and is in keeping with all we know of his previous course. Tarleton was always spoken of as "the cruel," and frequently "the bloody Tarleton;" must injustly, however, if the infamous modern Northern generals in the departments of Virginia and North Carolina be selected as a standard of comparison. More property, in point of value, was destroyed by the raiders between Washington and Rocky Mount then by Lord Cornwallis in his three months' campaign, traversing the State in two different directions, and marching upwards of six hundred miles:

On the arrival of some country people, Earl Cornwallis directed Lt. Col. Tarleton to dismount his dragoons and mounted infantry, and to form them into a rank entire, for the convenient inspection of the inhabitants, and to facilitate the discovery of the villains who had committed atrocious outrages the preceding evening. A sergeant and one private dragoon were pointed out and accused of rape and robbery. They were conducted to Hallifax, where they were condemned to death by martial law. The immediate infliction of the sentence exhibited to the army and manifested to the country the discipline and justice of the British general.

This example was rendered more imposing by the fact, that Col. Tarleton's legion had advanced four miles beyond Halifax, when the miscreants were detected, and the legion required to return. The whole army was delayed an entire day, in order to carry out the sentence of the court martial.

Two Hundred Thousand More.

The new presidential proclamation for two hundred thousand conscripts, in addition to the five hundred thousand volunteers which have almost been raised, will not be received with patience by the country. After all the patriotic sacrifices which have been made by wards, towns, and counties throughout the North, it is disheartening that, after all, we should be subject to the hardships of an enforced draft. What makes the matter more discouraging is the utter uselessness of giving Mr. Lincoln more men without a distinct assurance of a change of military policy. During the past six months a winter campaign in the gulf States and against Savannah and Charleston, could have been conducted better than any other time of the year yet all Mr. Lincoln has to show for the waste outlay of money and the myriads of men placed at his disposal is Olustee and a few irritating and fruitless raids. We appeal to our files to show that we have honestly and earnestly done what we could to help volunteering; but this order for a draft is more than we bargained for. In view of the readiness with which volunteers can be secured when sufficient pecuniary inducements are offered, it is a needless and cruel hardship to force poor men from their families and compel them to serve for the pittance in depreciated currency now paid our soldiers.

In view of the repeated orders for drafts which have never taken place, and the allusions in this last proclamation to the "marines," it may be taken for one of the grim practical jokes of Mr. Lincoln; but we have reason to believe that the draft will really take place this time in dead earnest.

So far as New York city is concerned, if justice is done us we shall escape this new assessment. Under the amended conscription act the sailors who ship in the navy are to be credited in the quota. There cannot be less than twenty thousand seamen, engineers, and coal-passers in the army who were obtained in this city and Brooklyn. Under the call for two hundred thousand more men, the quota of this city would be about nine thousand. This number is certainly due to us.—*N. Y. World, 17th.*

Interesting Letter from London.

Special Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.]

THE LATE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, February 27, 1864.—There is nothing in the construction and practice of the American Government, and especially of the United States Congress, by which you can gain any idea of the proceedings this week in the British Parliament. With you, a Cabinet minister, or, indeed, all the ministers in a body may resign, or be dismissed, and their places would be refilled the next or the same day, while the policy of the Government, as represented by the President himself, would remain unchanged. Here it is vastly different. According to immemorial custom, when the ministry find themselves without a majority of supporters in the House of Commons, or when a decided vote has been passed by one of the two Houses of Parliament in opposition to the measures of the ministry, the body resigns, or, technically, "dissolves."

In other words, the various members of the ministry return their seals of office to the premier, who, in turn, presents them collectively, including his own, to the Queen, who is then temporarily left in reality what, at other times she is only nominally, the monarch of her realm. Of course her first business is to form a new ministry, and in doing this, contrary to the practice in the United States, she resigns her own freedom of action, for it is absolutely compulsory upon her, morally speaking, to call around her a set of men whose political principles and ideas of State policy are diametrically opposite to those of the ministers just discarded. The Opposition, if successful in their raid against the Government, stand before the country virtually pledged to effect an entire change in the conduct of the great questions of the day, and especially of the particular one, the discussion of and action upon which has brought about the great change in the Government.

For instance, if the Opposition make a stand upon the policy and action of the Government in reference to American affairs; this policy and action having been thoroughly discussed in the House of Commons, the ministers and their friends insisting that their course has been right and proper, and their opponents urging exactly the reverse, the one asserting the policy of neutrality and non-intervention, and the other declaring in favor of the recognition of the South at all hazards; a vote is a length reached. It may be upon some apparently trifling question, the demand, for instance, for certain papers which the Government declines to produce; but if the ministers find themselves in a minority it is regarded as a ministerial defeat, as the expression of a want of confidence, and they incontinently resign. There seems never to be any thought of yielding to the will of the majority, and changing their old policy to suit their demands; this would, doubtless, be considered *infra dig*, and the views of Government are promptly surrendered into the hands of their late antagonists.

The secret of this lies in the exceeding strictness with which lines are drawn in this country. The Opposition, having once been tested and measured their strength, would be in honor bound to maintain their position. Every man of it would be whipped into active training, and the ministers would not be allowed to retain their positions, even if they made all the concessions at first demanded. If they should chance to betray the least disposition to defy their victors and retain their positions, the next step would be to outvote the ministerial party on some question of supplies, when, of course, all the wheels of government would instantly stop and chaos would ensue. The ministry dare not run the risk of producing a catastrophe that they know that it would be entirely ruinous to their hopes of future elevation, when their own party should again be in the ascendant. So they make the best of a bad bargain, and go out of office peacably, and, if possible, good naturedly.

A crisis of this sort was imminent last Tuesday. Indeed, it was only averted by a trick on the part of one party, and shrewd parliamentary practice on that of the other. The question was the Danish one. Mr. Disraeli as the leader of the Opposition, opened the ball, and was followed by some of the best speakers on this side of the House. The policy of the Government, and its conduct towards Denmark, were repudiated, and the ministers accused of acting unfairly and dishonestly both towards that nation and towards England herself. As the debate proceeded it became thoroughly evident that the ministerial party was in a decided minority; and had the vote been taken at a certain stage of the discussion, an overwhelming defeat of the Government would have been the inevitable result. Curiously enough, this was a result that neither party desired. The Government did not wish to be disturbed, and the Opposition were not prepared to change places with them.

Mr. Disraeli found, to his astonishment, that he had been taken at his word, and had raised a storm which it was difficult to quell. The leaders of both factions then acted in concert, in order to avert the impending evil. One of the Government ministers appealed to the House not to press matters to a crisis during the absence of Lord Palmerston, an absence which was declared to be unavoidable, as his lordship was unhappily confined to his residence by an attack of the gout. A smile of doubtful character ran over the House at this announcement, for it is not the first time that the Premier has found it convenient to absent himself from his post under the same plea. Mr. Disraeli, however, put the question plainly to the Premier's colleagues, who assured the House that such was really the case, thus virtually pledging their honor to the truth of the statement.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Disraeli declared that he would not persist in his measure, and even urged his friends not to press the matter to a vote on that occasion. He found himself, however, powerless to allay the excitement he had raised, and so determined was his party to carry out their purpose then and there that he found the only way to prevent the result which he had been apparently striving at was to retire from the House with such a number of his immediate friends as he could command. This he did, and the ministers were thus left in a small majority. They were then anxious enough to press the question to a vote, and did so, thus saving themselves from the calamity that had stared them so boldly in the face. What will you think when I tell you that not five minutes elapsed after the announcement of the result before Lord Palmerston, whom his colleagues had asserted was confined to his room, walked into the House and took his seat with as much nonchalance as though he had occupied it the whole evening and had only just returned from a visit to his coffee room.

This is as fair an account as I can give of the occurrence, which you will find variously described in the London newspapers of the week. As for Lord Palmerston, his trickery and unscrupulousness are so thoroughly understood that no one p