Daily Appeal.

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1864.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC.

After a suspension of one week, caused by a disagreement between the proprietors and their employees in the publishing department, our paper again makes its appearance; the differences having been adjusted, its regular issue may hereafter be anticipated. And as such an interim, from a like cause, has never previously occurred in the history of our journal, we deem an apology due the public on this occasion. Our proceedings in the premises were controlled by what we deemed the true interests of both parties, the public as well as ourselves, and while a temporary suspension was greatly deplored at the time, the course adopted seemed the only alternative left. We shall make the experiment of endeavoring to furnish the APPEAL regularly hereafter, to subscribers and newsdealers, without at present increasing our rates, notwithstanding the heavy increase of the cost of composition, etc., hoping to be able to succeed without loss to ourselves. If this can be accomplished we shall be satisfied.

MISSISSIPPI AFFAIRS.

The Legislature of Mississippi adjourned on the 5th inst., after a short but busy session, during which the members addressed themselves earnestly to their work. We learn from the correspondence of the *Mississippian* that the various suggestions of Gov. CLARK in regard to the financial affairs of the State, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the transfer of the State troops to the Confederate service, the suppression of distilleries, and other matters, were all favorably considered, and appropriate enactments made. It is seldom that the views of an executive on such a variety of important subjects have been so generally sustained.

The same correspondent states that by the action of the Legislature, the militia system of the State is virtually broken up, although it is the intention of the governor to retain a sufficient force for police duty in the State from those between the ages of seventeen and eighteen, and forty-five and fifty. All others, within conscript age, will be transferred to the Confederate service; and Gen. GHOLSON, now commanding the State troops, has been recommended by the Legislature to the President for the position of brigadier-general in the provisional army.

An act was passed providing for a change of the constitution, so as to allow soldiers, when out of the State, to vote; but two years must elapse, according to the constitution, before this proposition can be voted upon by the people, by which time, it is to be hoped, this "cruel war" will be over. In any event, the proposed amendment seems a just one, and should be made. Resolutions of thanks to the troops from the State who had re-enlisted for the war were also adopted.

A series of resolutions were passed declaring that "the Congress of the Confederate Government has no constitutional power to conscribe or place in the military service of the Confederate States any legislative, executive, judicial or military officers, members or agents of the State Government, nor are such officers, agents or members liable to conscription or military service in the army of the Confederate States, whether exempted or not by the laws of the Confederate States." The Governor, by proclamation, exempts all deputy sheriffs from military duty whose appointments are approved by the president of the board of police, and probate judge of the county.

MATTERS IN WEST LOUISIANA.

Reports of a battle having been fought, and a great Confederate victory gained, in West Louisiana, have been reaching Mobile for some days past, and the latest give such substantial details as to lead to a general belief that BANKS has been soundly thrashed. While experience has taught us to receive rumors of trans-Mississippi successes with suspicion, the Mobile *Register* says its knowledge of antecedent army movements induce it to hope that the late reported victory is something more than a *canard*. It was known more than a week since that the three armies of SMITH, PRICE and TAYLOR were marching to a point of concentration. PRICE, who, it was generally believed, was moving North, was suddenly heard of marching towards Shreveport. It was the purpose of the Confederates to bring the invaders to the issue of a battle. If BANKS was equally willing to fight, and we suppose he was, relying upon his supposed overwhelming force, there was nothing to prevent the occurrence of this battle. Supposing it has taken place, the chances of victory were in favor of the Confederates, now fighting under their favorite leaders, and reported to be in fine fighting condition. As for BANKS, it would not be the first time that overwhelming odds, relied on for victory, have brought disappointment to Yankee expectations.

LATER.—Our latest reports, received to-day, leaves us no longer in doubt as to the position in West Louisiana. Banks has been soundly thrashed, beyond peradventure, and the marauding party of Federals stopped in their plundering career. Gen. MAURY telegraphs from Mobile to Adjutant Gen. COOPER, at Richmond, as follows:

The following report received in Baton Rouge on the 3d inst. from Surgeon-General of BANKS' army: We met the enemy near Shreveport. Union forces repulsed with great loss. How many can you accommodate in hospitals at Baton Rouge? Steamer Essex or Benton destroyed by torpedoes in Red river, and a transport captured by Confederates.

☞ We stand corrected by the Rome *Courier*. The omission *specified* occurred in the absence of the editor of the news department. He will not, however, admit the "*too frequent*" occurrence of such causes of complaint.

EXEMPTIONS IN GEORGIA.—Those interested in securing exemption from military service in the armies of the Confederacy, and hold any position, civil or military, under the laws of Georgia, will find, by reference to Governor Brown's address to the people of the State, what steps he has taken in their behalf. It will be seen that the governor has required the exemption of "*all* civil and military officers of this State." Fortunate is he, therefore, who holds a commission of any sort, bearing the broad seal of the Commonwealth!

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "Man for man, *irrespective of color*, is the basis of the new exchange of prisoners." Is it possible our Government has backed down on the question of exchanging the negroes caught in arms against us? Can any of our Richmond cotemporaries inform us? We can scarcely believe our Government has humiliated itself so much as the statement of the *Enquirer* would force us, if true, to admit.

AUGUSTA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In company with our associates of the press, we were highly gratified by a visit to the immense establishment of this company, while in attendance upon the editorial convention in Augusta. The delegates were politely shown over the busy work rooms by President WM. E. JACKSON, and superintendent GOGIN, and otherwise treated in such a manner as to make the occasion one of the most pleasant episodes of the trip to Augusta. The kindnesses of the officials named will ever be gratefully remembered.

By the great improvements introduced since the present management assumed control of the affairs of the company—about five years ago—the manufacturing capacities of the works have been greatly increased, and the production of a No. 1 article of sheetings, shirtings and threads secured. With these increased facilities the productive capacity of the works has reached an average of 20,000 yards per day. Seven hundred and fifty hands are employed, principally girls, whose wages amount to $46,000 per month. They run 150,000 spindles, 462 looms, and consume fifteen bales of cotton daily. The goods manufactured are not thrown upon the market, but are sold to the Confederate and State authorities, benevolent institutions and associations, counties, and indigent persons, at what is called government prices; and in this way the sales from January 1st, to November 14, 1863, 4,200,384 yards were disposed of at an average of fifty cents per yard. If the same goods had been sold at the current prices, averaging say $150 per yard, they would have paid into the treasury of the company several millions dollars additional profit. Of the amount sold in the time specified, the Confederate government purchased 3,132,997 yards.

Augusta has within her limits many elements of future prosperity, but there are none more promising than the company noticed. That the efforts of the gentlemen upon whom the active management is devolved may be fostered by their neighbors, and in the end rewarded with the highest measure of success, is greatly to be desired. The South must build up many such enterprises, and the efforts of the pioneer in the work, *The Augusta Manufacturing Company*, should be emulated. We can be independent of the "lords of the loom" in the New England States.

THE NEW ISSUE.

Contrary to the general understanding of the public, the Secretary of the Treasury undoubtedly *has* the authority to issue new currency to two-thirds of the amount of the old funded. This authority is granted in an *artful way*, by the tail of the proviso to the fifth section of the currency act, and the thing is done in a manner certainly not to be commended in legislating upon such an important matter. The section referred to declares "that after the first day of April next, all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury notes shall be revoked: Provided, the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new treasury notes—to be issued in exchange for old notes at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issue, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holder thereof, OR BE RECEIVED INTO THE TREASURY UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT."

It is understood Secretary MEMMINGER intends keeping his mills grinding to the full extent to which he is thus so cunningly authorized. If so, the relief to business as a result of a great reduction of the currency, will certainly not be realized to the extent expected by the public for the last sixty days. The reduction of our currency will not ultimately be over one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

THE VOICE OF MISSISSIPPI.—Following in the footsteps of Georgia, Mississippi, through her Legislature, has expressed her decided disapprobation of the action of Congress, suspending the writ of habeas corpus. The resolutions adopted will be found elsewhere in our columns. This *unanimous* expression of a sovereign State cannot be disregarded by the next Congress. It is not only the sentiment of the people of Mississippi that is here enunciated, but also that of the reflecting portion of the people of the Confederacy. Among all such the verdict is unanimous that "the act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is dange ous to the liberty of the citizen, unconstitutional in some of its features, tends to make the civil power subordinate to the military, and establishes a precedent of a doubtful character, and should be repeated." Let our representatives remember this.

THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND MEXICO. The passage of the resolution on the Mexican question, by the Federal House of Representatives, places the Lincoln Government in rather a hostile attitude toward the French Emperor, to a certain extent. It is equivalent to a demand that Napoleon shall abandon his pet Mexican scheme, and will be regarded as a threat that when the war between the North and South is over, the "Monroe doctrine" will be enforced. This is the true rendering of the resolution adopted. In connection with this subject we may mention that it is stated in a semi-official dispatch from Washington that Minister Dayton had no authority for his assurance to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, that the United States Government would receive a minister from the Government of Maximilian in Mexico. These little affronts must at least be annoying to Napoleon, and his lieutenant in Mexico.

☞ The Richmond journals are endeavoring to fathom all the secrets connected with the exchange of prisoners. Our opinion is, it will be wise to say but little on the subject. As the *Examiner* says there has been some secret shuffling, not very creditable to our authorities, by which Butler has been recognized "as a military commissioner treating with this Government," which amounts to a "practical withdrawal of that public, solemn proclamation denouncing him as a thief, murderer," etc. There has been a back-out by high function aries. Nothing more need be said!

THE BATTLE HOUSE.—We have already published a paragraph—which has gone the rounds of the press—stating that while the above named house was the best kept, it was the cheapest in the Confederacy. Through all the past area of extortion, its charges were not increased, and yet we learn that the establishment has been kept up to a peace footing, in every particular. See card of the proprietors published to-day, and when you visit Mobile call at the Battle house.

IMPORTANT TO CONSCRIPTS.—The recent order from the bureau of conscription, known as "circular No. 13," has been revoked by another issued on the 5th. That order requires commandants of conscripts, under the act of the last Congress, to retain out of the reserve classes a sufficient number to compose their camp guards and supporting force, and to proceed at once to organize into companies persons of the reserve classes already enrolled.

☞ We see it stated that a board of officers is soon to assemble at Richmond, to examine and report upon the justice and amount of claims of parties who have lost negroes impressed for labor on the public defenses—to include those who have escaped to the enemy, as well as those who have died from injuries or diseases contracted while in the service.

LINCOLN ADVISED TO TAKE RICHMOND.

The *United Service Magazine* of London, in an article criticising the military acumen of Gen. MCCLELLAN, settles the question LINCOLN has so long been troubling himself about, as to how Richmond can be taken. As the people, both South and North, have felt a little interest in this matter for the last three years, and as the *Magazine* is one of the highest, if not the highest, military authority in Great Britain, we give the plan by which Richmond may be captured.

It suggests, in the first place, that the Federal army should place itself on a line between the Confederate army and Washington, and while in this position, should do everything to attract the attention of the Confederates, and induce them to believe that a victory and the capture of Washington could be secured without great difficulty. Next, and while the attention of the Confederates would be thus engaged, a force of 60,000 men should be secretly gathered in Washington. Thus, after maneuvering a while the Federal army should grow timid, commence wavering, and finally fall back on Washington, so as to lure forward the unsuspecting Confederates. Finally at the moment the troops fall back upon the Federal capital, these 60,000 should land at Fortress Monroe, and march up the Peninsula to Richmond. An open road would thus be presented to the Confederate capital; the place would be occupied and the Confederate army then first discovering the turn affairs had taken, would find itself between the Federal army at Richmond and another at Washington. *Finale:* the Confederate army crushed between the upper and nether millstones of the two Federal armies, the Confederacy quashed, and abolitionism largely in the ascendancy.

This is the old MCCLELLAN plan revamped, and our British well-wisher can claim no credit for originality in presenting it. To insure success in such a movement, it should also be provided that Gen. LEE and the Confederate authorities should, while the movements named are going on, be deprived of their usual military foresight, so that they would in all probability fall into the trap. Or, if there is any probability that they will not "be induced to believe that a victory and the capture of Washington could be secured without great difficulty," and be lured to make the attempt, we suggest LINCOLN send over his *new* teacher to persuade Gen. LEE, and Mr. DAVIS, and the Confederate army, to make their movements correspond with those our English friend indicates. Unless something of this kind is done, we much fear this military envan will not see his plans realized. An Abolition success in this way can only be accomplished because of a want of judgment on the part of Gen. LEE, such as he has not hitherto exhibited, and is not likely to exhibit. He will not *chassee* as our English friend wishes, and consequently Richmond cannot be taken as he has planned. He must try again.

CHARLESTON.

A subscriber writing us from Charleston expresses the opinion that the Yankees will not make another serious attack on that city until their next defeat at Richmond and Mobile, and adds: "After eight months constant shelling of Charleston they have done so little damage that in steaming along the water front nearest and most exposed to the enemy's batteries, you cannot at the distance of a hundred yards, tell that a shot had ever been fired at the city." So little has this "shelling" been regarded that the mechanics engaged on a gunboat in the most exposed situation, never under the heaviest fire discontinued their work, but finished and launched their vessel in full view of the Yankee batteries and while the shells were often bursting among them! Though not disposed to call in "a special Providence" upon slight occasions, I cannot but regard it as a remarkable fact that shells during so many months, both by day and night, should have been thrown into a city filled with people, yet inflicting an average "casualty of less than one person a month."

☞ A rumor prevailed on the street this forenoon to the effect that General Forrest had been killed, near Jackson, Tenn. On endeavoring to trace it up, we found it was brought to the city this morning by a gentleman from Marietta, who gave as his authority another gentleman, who left headquarters at Dalton yesterday. The report is that Gen. Johnston received such intelligence Saturday night. We attach no credit to it whatever, as we should undoubtedly have received the news through our regular press reports, were it true, unless the military authorities had ordered it to be suppressed, and for such action as this we can see no motive.

ATLANTA REVEILLE.—This is the title of a new paper, published by Messrs. Camp, Niles & Co., the first and second numbers of which have made their appearance in this city. This makes the fifth journal published in Atlanta—a number sufficient for all practical purposes in our community. May the *Reveille* long be heard, even after the dreadful tocsin of war shall cease to sound.

A PROFFER.—In response to a note published in our issue of the 7th inst., Mr. J. C. McAlister, of Montgomery (a refugee from Memphis,) authorizes us to say he will take charge of the surplus baggage and clothing of the 3d Tennessee regiment, during the summer. If the offer is accepted the bundles should be put up in good order, and each one plainly and distinctly marked. This offer is a generous one.

PENSACOLA.—The Mobile *Tribune* learns from a gentleman from Pensacola that there were thirty vessels in the bay there. He also reports that during the recent attack on Fort Powell, three of the enemy's vessels were very seriously disabled, and are now undergoing repairs at Pensacola. It would seem from this that Farragut is busily engaged in preparing another on to Mobile.

☞ An explosion occurred at the powder mills at Raleigh, N. C., on the 5th inst., by which Mr. Waterhouse and a man by the name of Stephens both had a leg broken. Other persons were slightly injured and the building in which it occurred considerably damaged.

☞ Mr. E. B. Long, of Augusta, writes to the *Chronicle and Sentinel* that he will contribute five thousand dollars toward establishing a soup house in that city whenever other contributions making the amount one hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed.

☞ A prominent citizen of Augusta, noticing that one of the soldiers who was passing through the city, was bare headed, immediately took off his own hat, presented it to him, and went home uncovered himself.

☞ The Savannah *Republican* understands that Gen. Toombs is opposed to the action of the Georgia Legislature on the question of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and to Governor Brown's recommendations.

☞ Col. Kent, of Louisiana, commandant of the prison at Salisbury, N. C., died last week. He was a brave and gallant officer, having no less than seven honorable scars of wounds received in battle.

☞ Telegraphic communication has been re-established to Holly Springs, Miss., by the Southwestern telegraph company.

MEMPHIS INTELLIGENCE.

The "Argus" complains that the bluff in front of the city has been made a dumping ground for the scraped up excrescences from the streets.

The Yankee masters of the city appear to have been drilling the enrolled militia pretty severely. This we infer from a paragraph in the "Argus" of the 31st ult., which says: On Tuesday evening, at the head of every regiment and battalion of the enrolled militia, there was read a general order from the brigade headquarters, to the effect that hereafter there will be but one dress parade a week, and that on Wednesday evenings. There will not, consequently, be a parade on Saturday evening next. We congratulate the members of the brigade upon the important prospect of a letting up in the onerous duties they have recently been called upon to perform.

The "Bulletin" of the 1st inst., records it as a pleasant fact that the street sprinklers were at work the previous day.

The Memphis "News Zeit"—a German paper recently established—has Fremont's name at the head of its columns for the Presidency.

The "Bulletin" mentions the recent occurrence of outrages on the roads leading to the city. They are reported to be very annoying, particularly on the Horn Lake and Hernando roads. The robbery of Mr. R. J. Mac, keys of Horn Lake, was the last case.

The "Argus," of the 5th, contains no less than nine local paragraphs noticing the arrest of parties for various misdemeanors. The morals of the city are such that the local would seem to have no difficulty in finding items. The number of arrests on the 4th was thirteen, fines collected $85.

Messrs. Cutting and Wilson were elected to represent the Memphis Typographical Union in the National Congress of Printers, which meets at Louisville on the 1st of May.

COTTON—The cotton market has undergone no change since we last wrote—being firm and quiet. Yesterday, there was but little inquiry, and little offering. Rates are at a stand still, and are quiet, as in our last. The influx of the market since we last wrote, has been trifling, and only by wagons. The only shipment to the Northern market since we last wrote, was a lot of bales by the steamer Hillman, which went up last evening.

MONETARY—The money market is quite inactive. Yesterday, there was but little done. Rates are as when we last wrote.

WHOLESALE MARKET—Business is only moderately brisk in the general market. Rates are unchanged.

Cotton Market.

Ordinary to good ordinary	55@56
Low middling	57@58
Middling to strict middling	59@60
Good middling	61@62
Middling fair	@65

Money Market.

Treasury notes	Par
Gold	—@— prem
Silver	—@— prem
New York exchange, selling	par
St. Louis exchange, selling	par
Chicago exchange	par
State Bank of Tennessee	40 dis
Union and Planters'	20 dis
Southern	67@70 dis

THE FIGHT AT PADUCAH.

Interesting Federal Report of the Affair.

From the Cairo Gazette, March 29.]

Information was received at Paducah on Friday morning that Forrest was approaching the city at the head of a large force; but such news had been circulated so often before that little heed was paid to the report. About 1 o'clock P. M. the pickets were driven in, when the troops and such Government property as could be removed were taken to the fort. Between 2 and 3 o'clock a flag of truce entered the city, and in less than fifteen minutes the main body of the army made their appearance, a portion coming by way of the railroad and the remainder by the old Cairo road below the fort. Men, women and children, with one accord thronged their homes and took shelter upon the wharf-boat, which was crowded to repletion, when the ferry-boat made fast to her and towed her across to the Illinois shore, where hundreds of the poor unfortunates passed the night, suffering greatly from cold and hunger, as none had time to provide themselves with food, and few had sufficient clothing to protect themselves against the inclemency of the weather. The inhabitants of the neighborhood afforded every relief in their power, but so great was the crowd that comparatively little could be done. Some went to the village of Brookport, ten miles below Paducah, others sought shelter in the neighboring farm houses, but the majority remained on the wharf-boat, or on the shore near by, where they improvised quite a town of blankets, brush and rough timber.

After towing the wharf-boat across the river, the ferryboat returned to coal and take on other fugitives, when rebel sharpshooters began a warm fire upon her, preventing her landing, and causing her to seek safety on the Illinois shore.

The rebel force consisted of six thousand five hundred picked men, with four pieces of light artillery, under Major-General Forrest, with Brigadier-Generals Harris, Barbridge and A. P. Thompson. When Forrest first started out after General Smith his force announced to eight thousand men, but he lost some fifteen hundred in killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Five hundred men were detached to plunder the town and keep the gunboats engaged while the main body attacked the fort. Forrest drew his men up in line of battle, his right resting upon the river and his left forming an arc of a circle on the south of the fort. Having disposed of his forces, a flag of truce was sent to the fort, demanding its immediate surrender, Forrest declaring that he could easily overpower the handful of men behind the works, but being desirous of saving an effusion of blood, magnanimously offered to respect the gallantry of the garrison if they would lay down their arms—if resistance was offered, no quarters would be shown.

Col. S. G. Hicks, the brave old commander of the 40th Illinois, had with him less than 800 men, consisting of parts of three companies of the 122d Illinois infantry, some recruits of a new Kentucky cavalry regiment, a number of citizens who had volunteered to defend their homes under the old flag, and between two hundred and fifty and three hundred negro soldiers. But a small portion of this little band had ever been under the fire of a hostile force, and the majority of them were of a class whose fighting qualities were very doubtful. Not a moment, however, did their brave commander falter; but unhesitatingly refused to comply with Forrest's demand, replying in the threat in his characteristic humorous manner: "Never, sir! never! without hard fighting! I can't see surrender!" While the negotiations were going on, Forrest, in direct violation of the rules of warfare, occupied his time in posting his sharp-shooters in the houses near the fort, where they might be able to pick off the gunners and officers.

When the refusal of Col. Hicks was communicated to General Forrest, a general charge was ordered, and away the whole line dashed upon the works. The fort is a small, low earthwork, surrounded by a narrow ditch. The force sought was most by a shed of frame from the fort which made many of the assailants bite the dust, but it staid them not—on they came, yelling like demons, many of them were killed upon the walls of the fort, before, broken and repulsed, the thinned ranks of the enemy sullenly retired.

The sharpshooters in the houses which commanded the fort kept up an incessant fire upon the garrison, while the rebels from the main body were almost continual. Four or five times during the afternoon and evening was the attack renewed, and each time successfully repulsed, until the whole ground between the fort and the town was covered with slain and wounded. The artillery of the fort was by no means idle during this time, but was dividing its attention between the attacking party and the houses which contained the sharpshooters, whom they finally dislodged, and the buildings destroyed to prevent them again being made hiding places for rebel soldiers. The final charge was made at 7 o'clock, after which Forrest retired beyond gunshot and took refuge in the city among the buildings.

The gunboats bore a prominent part in the fight. The 4th class Pawnee and Peosta were made special marks of the enemy's attention, who threw sharpshooters into the buildings upon the levee, which enabled them to fire down upon the vessels, piercing the decks, which were not plated. Shot and shell were thrown plentifully into the buildings occupied by the rebels, and wherever a squad of graypoats made their appearance an ugly shell was sent among them in their vicinity. Many buildings were set on fire by the shells from the gunboats and fort, and considerable damage done to houses in various parts of the city from the same cause. Capt. O'Neal, of the gunboat Pawnee, was wounded in the cheek by a sharpshooter—two seamen were also wounded. Without the gunboats Forrest would probably have overpowered the garrison and captured the fort.

As soon as the rebels entered the city the work of pillage commenced. A captain and nine men started toward the marine ways, the men some distance in advance, and reaching the ways destroyed a portion of the works and set on fire the steamer Arizona, which was being repaired, and was totally consumed. The captain meeting a sergeant in Federal uniform, rode up and ordered him to surrender—the reply of the brave sergeant was a shot from his gun, which struck the captain in the throat, and brought him lifeless to the ground. Hastily seizing the rebel's arms, the sergeant made his way to the East and safely joined his comrades. As an armed soldier was standing upon a coal boat, above the gunboats, and before he could be rescued, a ball struck him on the abdomen, and inflicted a mortal wound.

A number of citizens went into the fort and fought bravely during the whole engagement. One took his family to a place of safety, when he took his place with the soldiers behind the ramparts. In the early part of the action a ball severely wounded him in the arm, but he refused to give up as long as a rebel was in sight, and continued to fight until the enemy retired. After the repulse, one of the Kentucky cavalrymen rushed out of the fort and found the body of his brother, who had been killed in the first charge.

Many of the citizens could not cross the river before the battle commenced; of these, several ladies sought refuge under the bluff, out of range of shot. A rebel sharpshooter, knowing that the Federals would not harm the ladies, sought refuge in the crowd, and from behind his new fashioned breastworks opened fire upon one of the gunboats. This was borne as long as possible, until a shot was sent into the bank a few feet above their head, when the women ran shrieking for other shelter and Mr. Reb did the tallest running on record.

In Broadway, a crowd of women collected, behind them stood a rank of rebels, who kept up an incessant fire upon the boats. Several shots were sent over their heads, but the women stood their ground, prude-like the scoundrels behind them. Finally a shot fell in their midst, killing one young woman and wounding several rebels.

Mrs. Grimes, who formerly kept the hotel on the point in this city, was killed by a shot from one of the rebels and not by a shell from a gunboat.

A rebel attempted to cut down a telegraph pole on the levee—the gunboat Pawnee fired several straynell which circled around him, finally one struck him, and he fell a corpse before he had completed his job.

Little respect was paid to a man's sentiments—sympathizers' stores suffered about equally with Union men's. Immense booty was obtained, and carried off—the amount of loss can hardly be estimated. One instance, however, occurred in which they showed some little regard for a friend—nearly every horse and mule in the city was taken, except a few belonging to Government—it was believed that these belonged to a strong rebel sympathizer, and on that account the horses were not taken.

Firing from the gunboats and the fort and the rebel artillery continued at intervals until near night of Friday, after which all became quiet, and scarce a shot was heard till after the retreat of Forrest, which occurred on Saturday, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy retired toward Mayfield, tearing up the railroad track in his rear. A large number of houses were set on fire, both by shells and by the rebels. The first destroyed were some buildings occupied by the Government, set to flames by the rebels; others followed in quick succession, until probably fifteen or twenty houses of various descriptions were burned to the ground.

When the battle was over, it was found that the ammunition, both in the fort and on the gunboats, was nearly expended. Little or no provision was in the fort and the men sadly needed food after their arduous labor. As soon as the news of the battle reached this city, reinforcements were dispatched to Paducah, as well as ammunition and provisions. When the provisions arrived, Col. Hicks issued a full supply to the suffering citizens, and had it distributed among the hungry crowd of women and children upon the Illinois shore.

Forrest acknowledged to a loss of 1,200 wounded and 200 killed, most of whom he left unburied on the field. Among the killed was Brigadier General Thompson, whose body was torn in pieces by a shell, his backbone being thrown across the ditch. About forty sick men left in town were taken off by Forrest, as was also a Federal surgeon in whose charge they were left. Our loss was three white soldiers and eleven negroes killed, and 46 wounded. About 40 rebel prisoners were captured.

Position of Mississippi on the Habeas Corpus Question.

The following resolutions, introduced by Hon. Fulton Anderson, were unanimously adopted by both branches of the Mississippi Legislature, setting forth the opposition of that body to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus:

WHEREAS, The writ of habeas corpus is the great prerogative writ of the American people, distinguishing a free and constitutional government from an absolute despotism; and, whereas, this great privilege of American citizens was inherited by them from their ancestors, and was held and exercised by them before the establishment of any of the Constitutions of the American States, after a long and arduous struggle of five hundred years' duration against the adherents of arbitrary power; and, whereas, it is declared in the Constitution of the Confederate States, and in that of the State of Mississippi, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and whereas, it is also declared in said Constitution that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized," thereby intending to guarantee to the American citizen the inalienable right, derived from the common law, and inherited from his English ancestors, to be secure from arrest, except upon warrant, specifying the offense, and on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation; and whereas, on the 15th of February last, the Congress of the Confederate States did pass an act, "that, during the present invasion of the Confederate States, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be, and the same is hereby, suspended in cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, or Secretary of War, or general commanding the trans-Mississippi Department, by the authority and under the control of the President," which suspension extended to arrests in a large number of cases embraced in said act, in many of which no specific crime is named; and whereas, by one of the provisions of said act it is declared "that the President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested or detained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried by the due course of law," thus placing it in the power of the President of the Confederate States to confer on military tribunals, holding their appointments at his will, and responsible only to him, to determine upon the right and liabilities of the citizen, instead of leaving it to independent judicial tribunals of the country, in which alone the Constitution and laws have reposed that power—thus evincing a jealousy of the civil power, which, in the opinion of this Legislature, is not justified by the circumstances; and, whereas, in the opinion of this Legislature the power of Congress implied rather than granted in the Constitution of the Confederate States, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, did not, and was not intended to confer upon Congress the power to authorize the arrest or detention of the citizen without warrant and without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation upon the mere order of an executive or military officer, but was intended only to apply to cases where the person of such citizen was held in custody under a legal and constitutional arrest; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Legislature of Mississippi, That the act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is dangerous to the liberty of the citizen, unconstitutional in some of its features, tends to make the civil power subordinate to the military, and establishes a precedent of a doubtful and dangerous character, and should be repealed.

Be it further resolved, That the Senators of the State of Mississippi in Congress be instructed, and the Representatives be requested to take the necessary action to secure the repeal of said act at the earliest possible period; and, if the same is not repealed, the said Senators are instructed and Representatives requested to vote against the further suspension of said privilege; and the governor of the State is hereby directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Be it further resolved, That in the adoption of these resolutions, it is not the intention of the Legislature to impute to the President of the Confederate States any desire to arrogate to himself more power than the Constitution has conferred, and that in the opinion of the Legislature it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to uphold and maintain the said President of the Confederate States in the legitimate exercise of the constitutional powers conferred on him.

SIGNIFICANT.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 5th, received this morning, is entirely silent as to military movements in that sections. The presence of FORREST and the Confederate forces in West Tennessee and Kentucky is utterly ignored. Not a word about FORREST, the capture of Paducah, or anything connected with the situation, is given. This silence is ominous of Federal disaster.

FROM LONGSTREET'S ARMY.—The East Tennessee correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail* announces the withdrawal of Gen. Longstreet's corps from its old position. Writing on the 7th he says: "By a succession of easy marches, we are within seven miles of Bristol. The whole command of Gen. Longstreet left the vicinities of Bull's gap and Greenville on the 28th ult. The march was very disagreeable; the weather was exceedingly cold, and rained or snowed incessantly, and the roads were in a most miserable condition in consequence. It is generally thought that the troops will be stationed here for several weeks to come, and then—for parts unknown. All are delighted to get out of East Tennessee, no matter to what other part they may be sent, knowing they can reach no worse place." Gen. Buckner had assumed command of his division.

DISTILLING PROHIBITED IN MISSISSIPPI.—The *Southern Republic* informs us that the Legislature of Mississippi has passed a stringent law in relation to distilleries in that State. The law provides that when any one shall establish a distillery, the property, and everything thereunto appertaining, shall be confiscated. It is made the duty of every officer in the State or county, no matter what office he may hold, to report the same, under penalty of five thousand dollars fine and twelve months imprisonment in the county jail, and that the officer so failing or neglecting shall never again be eligible to hold any office in the State. In case the same is reported by a citizen, he shall be paid one-half the price of the property confiscated.

☞ Commodore Wm. L. Maury, of the Confederate States steamer Georgia, arrived in the Confederacy by the steamer Advance. He has been absent sixteen months. His reports the Yankee commerce is very much diminished. Their vessels have, very many of them, been transferred to other governments, and sail under other colors than the flag of the United States.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MACON.—On Wednesday last a cotton warehouse, belonging to Mr. R. P. McEvoy, of Macon, was totally destroyed by fire. The building contained two hundred and fifty bales of cotton, which was also burned. Total loss $90,000; no insurance.

☞ Five hundred and twenty-three prisoners, captured by Forrest at Union City and Paducah, arrived at Mobile on the 12th.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW.

General Slaughter of the Garrison.

MOBILE, April 16.—The Advertiser and Register has a special giving intelligence from Fort Pillow to the 12th.

Forrest attacked this place, with Chalmers' division, on the 11th. The garrison consisted of three hundred white and four hundred negro troops. The commander of the fort refusing to surrender, it was carried by storm. Forrest led Bell's brigade, and Chalmers led McCulloch's. Both entered the fort, from opposite sides, simultaneously, and an indiscriminate slaughter followed.

One hundred prisoners were taken and the balance slain. The fort ran with blood. Many jumped into the river and were drowned, or shot in the water. Over $100,000 worth of stores were taken, and six guns captured.

The Confederate loss was seventy five. Lieut. Col. Reed, of the 5th Mississippi, was mortally wounded.

From the Southwest.

MERIDIAN, April 14.—Advices from beyond our lines confirm the report of the Confederate victory in the trans-Mississippi. The wounded are arriving at Baton Rouge in large numbers.

Powers' cavalry had a fight recently at Plains' store, near Woodville, whipping the enemy and taking a number of prisoners and one piece of artillery.

Colonel John Scott takes command of the cavalry in East Louisiana.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 14.—The weather has been fair for several days, but the sky is again overcast this afternoon, and more rain is looked for within twenty-four hours.

Funding returns to date exceed two hundred and thirty millions.

From the North—Federal Defeat in Louisiana Admitted.

RICHMOND, April 14.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 12th says the last quotation of gold was 170¾.

The Gazette says that a battle took place on Cane river, near Shreveport, on the 1st, but the military authorities vouchsafed no information concerning the battle or the result.

The New Orleans correspondent of the World, intimates that the troops were so badly handled that the expedition will be abandoned. Dudley's brigade of negroes were entirely broken up in the engagement, which resulted in their capture.

The Gazette says there is no longer any doubt that the Teche and Lafourche region are once more abandoned to the Confederates.

The Washington correspondent of the World says that preparation for the grand movement on Richmond is going forward with energy. Baldy Smith will command two army corps, and push up the Peninsula, while the army of the Potomac keeps Lee's forces vigorously occupied. Burnside will attempt the old route via Goldsboro.

The Gazette confirms the report of the attempt to blow up the Minnesota with a torpedo, and says the explosion failed to do any serious damage.

Roche's plantation on the Yazoo river was attacked on the 1st inst. by the rebels, and extensive cotton works and splendid buildings were destroyed.

The resolution for the expulsion of Long, of Ohio, failed for want of a two-third vote. The debate on the resolution was very personal and productive of much excitement and confusion.

All sutlers with the army of the Potomac are ordered to leave by the 10th, in view of early forward movements.

A party of Confederates recently took possession of the lighthouse at Cape Lookout, and blew it up.

Several rows recently between soldiers in Connecticut.

J. C. Rives, of the "Congressional Globe," Washington, is dead.

Cheering Reports from Louisiana.

MOBILE, April 15.—Advices from the Mississippi river and different other points report a great battle between Gen. Kirby Smith and Gen. Banks, near Shreveport, in which Banks was defeated, with a loss of 14,000 of his troops. The Baton Rouge hospitals are filled with his wounded.

Capture of Fort Pillow.

MOBILE, April 15.—Western advices announce the capture of Fort Pillow, by Gen. Chalmers, after two days' fighting. He captured from eight to twelve hundred negroes and eight guns, and destroyed two transports.

Interesting from Texas.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, April 4, via SUMPTER, April 14.—Hamilton, the Lincoln Military Governor, has established his seat of government at Brownsville, and has appointed his officers, etc. Judge J. R. Maclaraland is made Judge of the Federal court at Brownsville and and Corpus Christi, and the work of confiscation has commenced. The bulk of the Yankee force has been withdrawn from the coast to Louisiana, leaving about 5000 men for garrison and offensive operations. They profess an intention of marching on San Antonia and Houston. A Yankee force of 300 attacked Laredo on the 19th, and were signally repulsed by Colonel Buardo with a force of less than 150.

The Yankees evacuated Indianola on the 13th ultimo. They are still in force at Fort Esperanza.

The cold winter has made the crops in Texas some what backward, and has rendered the prospect less flattering than at this time last year.

The enemy is now advancing on the northern and eastern borders of the State. They took Alexandria, La., on the 16th. It is said that a part of Sherman's and all of Banks' army are operating in Louisiana, while Steele is advancing from Little Rock.

The new currency and tax laws cause great sensation. Gold is now 25 for 1 in this city. It is said to be 20 for 1 in San Antonio. The spirit of the people is good and all are prepared to resist the enemy in his advance against the State, and to fight the war through to the end.

From North Georgia.

DALTON, April 15.—All quiet in front to-day. Two Alabamians, who were to be shot to day for desertion, were temporarily respieved by General Johnston, until the President could be heard from. The weather is cloudy and cool.

Later Northern News.

RICHMOND, April 15.—Northern papers of the 13th inst., have been received. Gold in New York, on the 13th, was quoted at 175¾.

The Minnesota was considerably damaged by the torpedo explosion.

The steam