THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1864 VOL. XV, NO. 91

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED BY John R. McClanahan.....Benjamin F. Dill. Under the firm and style of McCLANAHAN & DILL, To whom all letters on business, or otherwise, should be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily per month.....$5.00

☞ No subscription taken for a longer term than Two Months.

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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.

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 at here-before 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.

EXTRACT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Dalton, Ga., April 12th, 1864.

Special Orders No. 102.

X. At the request of the Chief Quartermaster, Major J. BLUE MOORE, Assistant Chief Quartermaster is especially charged with the collection, alignment and supply of forage for the Army of Tennessee. All officers and agents now upon the above duty by order from these Headquarters will report to Major Moore.

By command of Gen. JOHNSTON

KINLOCH FALCONER, Major J. BLUE MOORE, A. A. General. Asst. Chief Quartermaster, Army of Tennessee. ap19 20t

BATTLE HOUSE!

THE proprietors of this well known and popular House

Return their thanks to the citizens of Mobile and the traveling public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended and hope, by strict attention to the wants of the people, to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

We would say in this notice, to correct some misrepresentation that has gone abroad, that our charge is FIFTEEN DOLLARS PER DAY, and in no case has more been charged.

FAMILIES desirous of procuring apartments can do so by addressing the undersigned.

NABRING, DUVALL & CO., Proprietors, Mobile, Ala. ap18 1m

"JAKE'S TIE."

Hoop Iron Bands—Patented—Substitute for Rope in Baling Cotton!

Costs less—is put on faster—holds the bale twenty to twenty five per cent. smaller than rope and will not rot. Adjusted to any size of bale as quickly as rope. Painted and put up in the most convenient package for transportation, the relative bulk being much less than that of rope.

A supply always on hand, for which orders for any quantity will be promptly filled, and further information given on application to

C. H. THORBURN'S, Price in Savannah { Wilmington, N. C., or 6 cts per lb. } W. T. Clark & Co., St. George's Bermuda. ap19 3m

PRICE WILLIAMS,

General Commission Merchant and Commercial Agent,

NO. 31 ST. FRANCIS STREET, Mobile, Alabama

References:

Messrs. Walsh, Smith & Co., Mobile, Ala.
Messrs Gilmer & Co., Montgomery, Ala.
J. W. Evans, Esq., Atlanta, Ga.
Messrs. J. A. Ansley & Co., Augusta, Ga.
Messrs. Kent, Payne & Co., Richmond, Va.
John P. Tanner, of the Tredegar Iron Works Richmond Va. ap27 3m

HARRIS, NALLE & CO.,

(Successors to Harris Jones & Co.,)

General Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Etc.,

Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

ap20 3m

JOSEPH McGRIDGE.....R. M. AUSTIN.

MCGRIDGE & AUSTIN,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

Selma, Alabama.

GOODS purchased for our friends free of charge. apl 1m

BELL, MOORE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND wholesale dealers in all kinds of PRODUCE. Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Strict attention paid to consignments of every description and remittances promptly made. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction given. ap20 3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the style and firm of

Mitchell & Woodson,

for the purpose of carrying on a COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand of A. W. Mitchell, Hunter street, near the corner of White hall street, Atlanta, Ga. Strict attention will be given to all consignments. A. W. MITCHELL, J. S. WOODSON. ap1 1m

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

JOHN H. KING & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, next Rodgers' corner, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. will attend personally and promptly to all orders and consignments entrusted to their care. ap20 3m

ROGERS & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,

Corner of Parishioner and Bay streets,

G. O. ROGERS of New Orleans. } Mason, N. P.

Orders and consignments solicited. ap20 3m

$100 REWARD!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's at Cahaba, on the night of the 15th inst. the BOY, MATT aged about twenty years, with very little or no beard. Dark copper color, has a dull sore on his left cheek caused from a recent boil. He speaks quickly when spoken to and is very intelligent. He boy said he intend to have left Cahaba with one Williams, and to leave left home in the Southern Republic on Lee up trip of Wednesday, 30th inst.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of said negro, or if lodged in any jail where we can get him.

BRADFORD & BOONE. Cahaba, Dallas County, Ala. ap18 20t

BLACK TEA, ETC.

SUPERIOR BLACK TEA, At Retail Only. Crackers and Soda Biscuit, Madeira Wine Pure Old Jamaica Rum, Fine Havana Cigars P. COHEA, Rear of the Atlanta Hotel, Decatur street. ap1 1m

CIGARS AND LIQUOR.

BEST HAVANA CIGARS, Liquor of all Kinds. Old Rye Whisky, By the barrel, gallon or bottle. P. COHEA Rear of Atlanta Hotel, Decatur street.

Found,

ABOUT two weeks ago, a LADY'S BREASTPIN, which the owner can get at this office by proving the same and paying for the advertisement. ap20 1t

Daily Appeal.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1864.

THE VICTORY AT PLYMOUTH.

Our dispatches this morning—which were, from some cause, delayed at the proper time—bring us the particulars of another glorious victory for the Confederate arms, gained at Plymouth, N. C, on the 20th inst. The fruits of this victory are immense, as the works, with the whole garrison, fell into our hands.

The result of the operations thus far, this spring, have been almost exclusively in our favor. One after another we have been called upon to make record of important victories, almost without interruption. Who can despond of the future with such a heroic past to remember and triumphant present to shout over? "Victory sets on our helms."

☞ The disposition to accept fives at par value in Montgomery, Ala., says the *Mail*, is becoming quite prevalent—much more so than has been the case since the first of the present month. This is as it should be, and with a proper spirit of liberality exercised by us all in receiving them, we shall be able to escape many of the embarrassments consequent upon the, as yet, limited appearance of the new issue. Trade can never prosper without a proper display of accommodation by both buyer and seller.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION—The *Southern Punch* states that many years ago, in a village in New England, a shoemaker was condemned to be hung for some infraction of the law. Before the day of execution arrived, it was discovered that the culprit was the only shoemaker in the village, and as there were a superabundance of weavers, they substituted a weaver for the cordwainer and hung him. The *Punch* suggests that as we have but few men to spare and an abundant supply of Yankee prisoners, whenever it becomes necessary to inflict capital punishment upon a Confederate to substitute a Yankee for him. The law will thus have its victim, and the Confederates save a man.

MORE LAWLESSNESS—The Savannah *News* states that some days since a party of women, numbering from twelve to fifteen, went to the Government warehouse at Valdosta, on the Gulf railroad, and headed by one of their party, who was armed with a pistol, broke into the building and took from it a quantity of bacon. No resistance was made, and the triumphant party loaded their plunder in a wagon and drove off. In the same neighborhood a number of women entered a store and decired to purchase cotton yarns. The proprietor refused to sell for money, but was willing to exchange for bacon. As the women had no bacon to exchange, they forcibly took all the yarns in the store.

☞ The citizens of Mobile are getting up a testimonial of their appreciation of Gen. Forrest, in the shape of a field battery, consisting of two of the Travis guns, which are light, easily transported, fired with great rapidity and accuracy, and, for the cavalry service, a most valuable weapon. One of the guns has been finished and the other is under way.

☞ The passenger train on the Georgia railroad, due here at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, ran off the track last night, sixteen miles above Augusta. A baggage car was smashed up and left on the side of the track, the baggage being brought up in an open car. Only one man damaged—finger mashed.

☞ The *Mississippian* says it finds as yet no material change to note in the prices of the necessaries of life in Selma, and adds: "There is, however, a disposition among some of our merchants to reduce prices, which we hope they may be able to do as soon as the country recovers from the effects of the late chilling rains, and the circulation of the new issue becomes more general."

☞ Bishop W. M. Green, of the Episcopal church, gives notice that, owing to the present condition of the country, and the impediments in the way of traveling, the meeting of the annual council of the diocese of Mississippi, which was to be held in Columbus on the 28th inst., is postponed to a future day, of which due notice will be given.

☞ The Montgomery *Mail* learns that one of the officials on the Alabama and Florida railroad was arrested, a few days since, on the charge of buying greenbacks from the Yankee prisoners who lately passed through that city.

☞ The Montgomery *Mail* notices among the immense quantity of freight which the Southern express is constantly receiving and shipping, the novel item of cotton bales. This shows the enormous business the company is doing, and speaks well for their business energy.

☞ Hon. Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, in a card in the Charleston *Courier*, states that there is not a word of truth in the report copied by the Confederate press, from Northern journals, that he had "taken his wife, passed the enemy's lines and left the Confederacy."

☞ A battlefield relief association has been formed at Marietta, Ga., and an efficient relief corps appointed, who, after every battle, will at once repair to our armies with nurses, surgeons and supplies, to administer to the wants of the sick and wounded.

☞ A general convention of the banks of the Confederate States is called to assemble at Richmond, Va., on the 21 of May next, to consider of their course in obtaining relief against the unequal Confederate tax to which it is supposed to official quarters they are liable.

☞ An alarm of fire was given this morning about 9 o'clock, caused by the burning out of a chimney in the Gate City Hospital, on Alabama street. No damage done.

☞ A new weekly paper has been started in Marianna, Fla., called the *West Florida Times*. It is edited by Edward J. Judah, an old brother of the quill.

☞ The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Greenville and Columbia railroad will be held at Columbia, S. C., on the 26th inst.

☞ Beef in Montgomery, Ala., has fallen to $4 per pound, bacon to $4 per pound, and fowls to $8 each.

☞ A factory for manufacturing cases for daguerreotypes, has been established at Montgomery, Ala.

☞ Catfish is selling in the Montgomery, Ala., market at $1 50 per pound.

☞ A gun-smith in Columbus, Ga., in removing the charge from an old musket which had been sent to the shop by the Government to be put in order, was somewhat delighted to find the charge consisting, instead of shot, of four silver ten cent pieces, rammed down on the powder hard and fast. As the gun was one captured from the Yankees, it is supposed that its owner, in the heat of battle, his cartridges having given out, rammed down his silver for bullets, and afterwards either ran or was killed before the gun was fired.

☞ The editor of the Montgomery *Mail* paid twenty dollars for a pair of scissors the other day.

☞ Between four and five hundred miscegenators, captured by Gen. Forrest in the West, passed through Columbus, Ga., on Wednesday last, on their way to Americus, Ga.

☞ The Governor of Mississippi, in general orders No. 12, states that no further enlistments will be made for State service.

MEETING OF MISSOURIANS.

DALTON, GA., April 18, 1864.

At a meeting of the Missourians held in Dalton, Capt. H. M. Bledsoe was called to the chair, and Capt. H. M Pollard appointed secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed an executive committee: Capt. O. W. Barrett, Capt. J. M. Longborough, Capt. Newman.

On motion Capt. Bledsoe was added to the committee as chairman.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions: Capt. O. W. Barrett, Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw, Major Smith.

During the absence of the committee, Major R. H. Hatcher addressed the meeting.

The committee returned, and, through their chairman, Capt. Barrett, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the impression prevails that but few Missourians have left their State and joined the armies of the South to resist the encroachments of Abolitionism and vandalism, and being convinced that there are many Missourians scattered through nearly every regiment in the South, without distinctive organization, struggling bravely for our glorious cause, yet, for want of organization, remain entirely unknown, and deprive their suffering State of the glory her sons have won: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we earnestly request every Missourian in the army of Tennessee, to send his name, rank and command, to the executive committee appointed today, in order that the number of Missourians in the army may be made known, and a mutual assistance should any be necessary, extended to each other.

Resolved, That whereas, Congress has passed a law granting soldiers from our State the right of a transfer to troops from their own State; and whereas, many of our applications for such transfer, have been disapproved, we do hereby declare that in our opinion it is the duty of our Representatives who are at the fountain head of authority, to see that our rights are protected and that we receive the benefit of the law by them enacted.

Resolved, That we recognize no platform in the coming election except patriotism and devotion to our common cause, and unwavering determination to resist to the last extremity, the war waged by the Abolition arts of the North against the inalienable rights of a free people.

Resolved, That we have confidence in our Administration, and whatever law may have been enacted, though seemingly harsh and dangerous, we believe were enacted from the best motive, and feeling assured of the pure and lofty patriotism of our President, his Cabinet and our Congress, we, like the crew of a storm tossed ship, encompassed by darkness and dangers, confide our safety and honor to those we have placed at the helm.

Resolved, That, though cut off from communication with our homes and all that we love best in this world, (and, on that account, have been called upon to endure no only the hardships common to all Southern soldiers in the field, but mental anxiety and heart sickening domestic bereavements that have severely tested our patriotism and fortitude,) we have, with one voice, resolved for the war, last as long as it may, and we do, upon this occasion, express our determination to fight as long as we can point a gun or wield a sword against the Abolition hordes who have devastated our homes and murdered our innocent and defenceless families.

On motion, it was ordered that Missourians be notified that polls for the election of representatives for the State of Missouri will be opened at Bledsoe's battery, Martin's battalion, encamped near Major Gen. Walker's division, two and a half miles east of Dalton, on the Spring place road, and at Barrett's battery, encamped with Robertson's battalion, reserve artillery, three-quarters of a mile west of Dalton, near the graveyard; that every Missourian in the army of Tennessee be, and he is hereby, requested to repair to one or the other of said places of voting on the 26 day of next month, (May,) for the purpose of electing representatives for the State of Missouri to the Congress of the Confederate States; and that the secretary send copies of these resolution and the proceedings of this meeting to the Atlanta (Memphis) APPEAL, Knoxville Register, and Selma Mississippian, with a request that the same be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

H. M. BLEDSOE, President.

H. M. POLLARD, Secretary.

☞ Considerable uneasiness existed at last accounts in Houston and other parts of Texas from an impression that vaccination had been performed with matter obtained from syphilitic persons. A correspondent of the Telegraph believes that the report was unfounded. The San Antonio Herald says:

We have heard of the curing of a gentleman who had been vaccinated with syphilitic matter. (after all the usual remedies had failed,) by the use of the tincture of iodine and simple cerate.

☞ We see, in the Monterey "Morning Star," a bigoted complimentary notice of Col. C. C. Thayer, of the Treasury Department of our government. This gentleman arrived here on Saturday last, on his way to Confederate funds. He has encountered many difficulties and made some narrow escapes from the enemy in his long journey by land and water. He left Wilmington on the 15th of October last, running the blockade then in force, and proceeding by way of Nassau and Havana, arrived at Matamoras early in November just at the time of the revolution in that city and the occupation of Brownsville by the Yankees. After encountering much trouble and delay in Matamoras, he finally reached Monterey, where his funds were seized by Messrs. Devine and McKinney, Col. Thayer left Monterey on the 8th ult., and has at last been able to make a safe delivery of the funds entrusted to his charge. These funds amount to over fifteen millions of dollars. Col. Thayer will continue for some time in this department, in the discharge of other duties that have been confided to him.—Galveston News 4th.

REMOVAL.—All the clerks, male and female, employed in the clipping, counting, signing, and otherwise manipulating Confederate treasury notes, have been ordered to be ready to leave here next Thursday morning for Columbia, S. C.

We understand that a considerable number of both sexes will resign rather than leave Richmond, and that the appointments to fill their places will not be made from Virginia, but from South Carolina, exclusively.

The clerks in the controller's and first and second auditor's offices have also been ordered to be in readiness to leave on Thursday for Montgomery, Ala.

This we consider an excellent move on the part of the Government. Further south provisions of all kinds are more abundant, and the cost of living not a half of what it is in this city. As Government cannot get rid of the idle thousands who insist upon staying here, they do well to remove such of their employees as can perform their duties equally well elsewhere. *Richmond Whig.*

☞ A few months since, a hundred persons sat down to a festive celebration in the Harris mountains, where pork, in various forms, was the principal food. Of these, eighty persons are in their graves, and, of the remainder, the majority linger with a fearful malady. This strange event has led to the discovery that this food was charged with flesh worms in all stages of development, or trichinæ, found in the muscular tissues of the survivors and traced to the pork. The flesh worms are not killed by the ordinary cooking, and multiply rapidly by thousands. A great alarm exists in Germany, and the eating of pork in many places is now entirely abandoned.

An old woman in Kentucky crossed a bridge that was marked as "dangerous," without seeing the sign. On being informed of the fact on the other side of the river, she turned about and immediately re-crossed.

PRENTICE ON PEACE.

The Yankees Bow to their Destiny—Peace on the Basis of Disintegration—No Use for the Southern People in the Union—Mischief in the Future—But Two Parties—"Lincoln and Disunion" or "McClellan and Union"—Secession Strong Enough to be Recognized.

The following article, from the Louisville "Journal," is worthy of an attentive perusal. There is one point in Senator Henderson's speech which has evidently touched Prentice on the raw, though he holds his whist about it. It is really the shadow of the coming event which is cast before. Mr. Henderson says: "The border States have been ravaged, desolated, and now their population is flying to the wilderness territories of the West to escape the curses of what we call American civilization." Herein Prentice sees his own destiny:

From the Louisville Journal, April 16.]

We have always believed, and we have repeatedly expressed the belief, that the Republican party, having accepted the Government in the consequences of the Republican policy, would ultimately conclude peace on the basis of a dissolution of the Union, if the people should not speedily interpose at the ballot box. This belief, apart from its antecedent probability, is supported by the notorious fact that the most influential leaders of the Republican party were in favor of acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy at the outbreak of the rebellion, strengthened by the equally notorious fact that the foremost of those leaders, the editor of the New York "Tribune," has subsequently at different stages of the war repeatly manifested the same disposition, declaring expressly not many months ago, that, if we could not suppose the rebellion to the course of the next sixty or ninety days, we might to love at once to our destiny, and accept the best attainable peace.

These facts, and a thousand corresponding ones, viewed in relation with the general fact that the Republican leaders hate slavery more than they love the Union and love power even more than they hate slavery, put the justness of the belief in question beyond a reasonable doubt. The Republican leaders are ready to make peace on the basis of a dissolution of the Union just so soon as they come to believe that they cannot execute their scheme of arbitrary and irresponsible subjugation. They propose to subjugate the Southern people not to the Constitution but to the will of the Republican party; and whenever they become satisfied that this is impracticable they will have no further use and no room for the Southern people in the Union. They will at once acknowledge their independence.

Some of the Republican leaders have already reached or well nigh reached the point and are talking accordingly. For example, Senator Henderson, of Missouri, one of the most moderate of the Republican leaders, delivered a speech the other day in his place in the Senate, in which he said:

There are but two sides to the question. The one is Union without slavery; the other is the same thing and unconditional acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy.

* * * * * * *

Therefore, let the elements of opposition at once combine so that that the friends of the Union may deter mine upon the best course to secure peace. If those elements are too strong to be subdued except at the expense of our own liberties and the loss of every good for which the Government was established, the sooner we know the fact and act upon it the better.

* * * * * * *

If it become evident that the friends of slavery are strong enough in this country to resist all reasonable efforts to subdue them, I shall act upon it. I am not prepared to ruin the country in a vain effort to save what cannot be done. Shall this war go on forever? Is this common cry of "the last man and the last dollar" poetry, patriotism, bragganiocio? Should the war go on until the public credit equals the entire wealth of the country? Should the whole capital of the people be forced into Federal securities, and the securities made the basis of an irredeemable paper circulation? Should the war go on until anarchy reigns over the whole land; until the civil authorities shall become impotent, and all rights of person and property stand at the mercy of the military forever? Should it go on until the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall owe their places here to the bayonet instead of the ballot-box; until they become as contemptible as the Rump Parliament that so long enacted the military decrees of Cromwell? Should the Republican institutions be finally expelled from place by the power they had so lasely served? Should it so on until corruption and fraud, the necessary consultants of evil, become so rife that the people will have to pay the garb of patriotism, until offices become so numerous that official patronage may quarter one half of the people upon the other half, and give them the means of perpetuating their own power? Should it continue until exhausted, the nation would welcome the coming of a Cromwellor a Bonaparte; and provost marshals with military police would be stationed at every village in the Northern States, displacing the civil authority, issuing orders for governing people herefore supposed to be able to govern themselves, how long, how long should be worded, prescribing new and strange offenses, and punishing them by courts martial? Should bloodthirsty financial cliques bring misery, and misery rushes into anarchy, where no hope but despotism is left?

* * * * * * *

I once before stated, and I now repeat the opinion, that if the people of the seceded States were all united in such are united when inspired by a just cause, when armed on by convictions of duty to self, to country, and to God, they could never be conquered. History furnishes no example of such a thing, and I have no special faith in the idea that we shall not be compelled, if they are found supporting the same candidate for the presidency.

Indeed, Mr. Long concludes his speech by evening that if "that war is to be still further prosecuted" he prefers "that it shall be done under the auspices of those who now conduct its management." The inference is that as between McClellan and Lincoln, Mr. Long will go with Mr. Henderson for Lincoln. We predicted upwards of a year ago that the peace men and the Abolitionists would ultimately act together in favor of the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy; and the prediction seems likely very soon to be realized. In that event, Lincoln will be recognized as the Union candidate, which he will be whether he is so recognized or not, and McClellan, the only recognized as in any event the only real Union candidate, will collect under his glorious banner not only the legions of patriots who meet in convention at Chicago, but the genuine patriots of the Republican party. For that matter, there are in the means of thousands and thousands of Republicans a smouldering admiration for McClellan, and a living faith in him that, no matter what may be the final combinations of parties, will crs November burst forth in a blaze of devotion to the cause he represents. He will be, in the noblest sense of the expression, the people's candidate, as he is the country's hope. Under his bright standard will rally the pure lovers of the Union, while under the dark ensigns of his adversary will gather all that exists, peace men, secessionists, and all the deep dyed odds and ends of a nation so long the spoil of treason and of faction. Senator Henderson and his friends may call for a division on the question of the union of Abolitionists or no Union at all, but the people will not divide on any such question. They will divide on the high question of the Union of the Constitution against all the devices of its enemies in whatever section. This is the true issue. Let the people prepare to meet it. Let them resolve to meet it triumphantly.

We cannot dismiss this language of Senator Henderson's without one further remark. The views he presents concerning the nature and tendency of civil war surely deserve the very gravest consideration; we by no means would have them passed by lightly. They are indeed of tremendous moment. But they do not enforce the necessity of acknowledging the Southern Confederacy, which in all human probability would render civil war the normal state of this continent; nor yet the necessity of abolishing slavery by a constitutional amendment; on the contrary, they enforce the necessity of restoring the Union of the Constitution, and to that end the necessity of requiring the people in rebellion to submit alone to the Constitution as it is, and of waging the war distinctly to compel such submission and for no other purpose whatever. This is the true lesson of the historical retrospect he takes. But this is not the lesson he draws. He reads in the retrospect a warrant only for the abolition of slavery by a Constitutional amendment or for the acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy, of which the former, according to his own admissions, would necessitate the latter.

"The rebels," he says in a preceding part of his speech, "declare that slavery cannot longer exist under our Government; that the two things, slavery and the Federal Union, have become incompatible. In this alleged belief was found the motive for secession, and in it to-day consists the strength of secession." This is undoubtedly true; whence it follows that to justify and fix the belief through the Abolition of slavery by a constitutional amendment would be to strengthen the strength of secession and consequently to bring the case at once within the conditions which Senator Henderson regards as warranting the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. On the other hand, it follows as clearly that to remove the belief in question, by throwing open the doors of the Constitution as it is to the Southern people, would be to paralyze the strength of secession, and consequently to secure at an early day the restoration of the Union of the Constitution. The truth is, however, that the Republicans do not want the Union of the Constitution, and they will not have it, if they can get rid of it. They want the Union of Abolitionism; and if they cannot get such a Union, they will have none, but will forthwith acknowledge the southern Confederacy. Such is the significance of Senator Henderson's speech. It means nothing more or less than this. Let the lovers of the Union ponder the development. It is but one amongst a thousand all pointing to the same issue.

Maximilian, the New Emperor of Mexico.

A correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce," writing from Paris under the date of March 11, gives the annexed sketch of Archduke Maximilian Emperor of Mexico:

The Archduke is a good and intelligent looking man, thirty two years old. I mistake not, and as you are no doubt aware, next brother to the Emperor of Austria. His love of travel and adventure, and dislike of the stiffness and pedantry of Austrian military life, induced him to choose the navy for his profession, and since the age of sixteen he has been much at sea, visiting all the coasts of the Mediterranean, the French provinces of Africa, as well as Spain, Portugal, Mexico, and Madeira.

In 1854, when only twenty-two years old he was placed at the head of the Austrian marine and pursuit his travels and investigations with a vidly exciting about the Archipelago and the coast of Syria in his flagship, the Schwarzenberg, with a squadron of seventeen ships of the line. He then proceeded to visit Palestine and Jerusalem, passed through Egypt, into the Red Sea, which he investigated with great care, as he did also the work then proceeding of the Suez Canal. He is said to have always manifested a partiality for the Emperor Napoleon III; and it is reported of him that when at Trieste, in December, 1852, the telegraph brought him the news of the restoration of the empire he immediately invited the whole consular body to a public entertainment, placed the health of Napoleon III. before that sovereign had been recognized by any powers of Europe.

The Emperor is not a man to forget such an incident and hence, perhaps, the predictions manifested for his present progeny. The Archduke was last in Paris in 1856, when he stayed a fortnight, in very private manner with the Emperor and his family. In 1857, he was in Scotland, returning by Belgium, when he saw, admired, and demanded in marriage the Princess Louise of Orleans, daughter of Louis Philippe. It is a somewhat strange coincidence to see that daughter of Louis Philippe arrive at the Tuileries as the guest of a Bonaparte and to see the man who deprived her family of a large portion of their family property, patronizing her husband, and professing to bestow upon him an empire such as it is.

Soon after his marriage the Archduke was made governor-general of the lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, in which high and difficult place he acquitted himself in such a way as to make Cavour say that "he was the most dangerous adversary Italian independence had ever had to encounter." He made himself, in fact, so popular as almost to recommend the Austrian yoke. Fortunately perhaps for Italy, his success only excited the narrow minded jealousy of the cabinet of Venice and he was removed from his Government.

After the Italian war, the Duke was so little satisfied with the state of things at home, that he absented himself very markedly and went off to visit Brazil and other parts of the American continent. I do not feel sure whether he ever set foot in the United States. But you will see from what is above stated, that the Archduke is a man of travel and experience in other lands and no mere tight-laced court-bred scion of the house of Hapsburg. He is a man of action and liberal sentiments, and in this respect not unlike for the rare task which Napoleon III has undertaken and which he, to the surprise of every one, has accepted.

Johnson's Island—Capt. D. U. Barziza.

Among the arrivals in Richmond, Saturday, we are pleased to note that of Capt. D. U. Barziza, of the 4th Texas infantry. He has been a prisoner in the hands of the Yankees since the battle of Gettysburg, and escaped while being transported from Johnson's Island, with several hundred other officers to Point Lookout, by jumping from the cars at a point ninety miles west of Harrisburg, Pa. He made his way thence to Montreal and St. Johns, New Brunswick, where he was kindly provided for.

He communicated some interesting facts to the St. John's Telegraph, relative to the treatment of prisoners on Johnson's Island, which we extract from that paper and append, as follows:

As has been before stated, all the prisoners on the island are reported to be officers; but among them are many civilians and gentlemen who had at some previous time been Confederate officers, but were not when captured. They all ranked alike in their treatment against Federals in the exchange of prisoners. These are now being removed, unhesitatingly to Point Lookout, and Capt. B. was among the first. Only one hundred of all these from A to D Of the entire number confined, not more than eight or ten have ever succeeded in making good their escape, although many attempts have been made. The barracks in which the prisoners are confined are surrounded by a high enclosure, within which they are allowed certain hours for exercise, but the yard is one immense mud hole, nearly knee deep all through it. There are three wells, which furnish of tolerable water for 2500 men, in which the water rises at the rate of ascent four gallons an hour, and very muddy at that.

Lake Erie is within fifty yards, but the man are not permitted to go to it, and consequently suffer greatly from thirst. The assertion that regular army rations are furnished is emphatically denied. The day's allowance is not more than half that of rations. The value of stoves, benches, etc., is deducted from the rations furnished. Of money sent to the prisoners one-half is habitually stolen. Sentinels fire upon the prisoners upon the slightest excuse, and instances of tyranny and meanness are common. Gen. Jones was ordered by a corporal to dig a sink as a punishment for being late at roll call, and refusing, was confined in a cell. The officer of the day, a lieutenant, agreed to accept a bribe of $200 from Gen. Archer to connive at his escape, and after receiving the money and a gold watch, quietly conducted him to a room, in which a sentinel had been placed to accept a bribe of $200 from Gen. Archer to connive at his escape, and after receiving the money and a gold watch, quietly conducted him to a room, in which a sentinel had been placed to shoot the prisoner was taken, which the prisoners were compelled to buy at 80 each, or have their extras withheld.

A few rods from the large prison is a cluster of cells or dungeons, large enough for about 50 in each. In these are confined John Marks, of Virginia, and six others, under sentence of death—the most of them for harmless offenses. Mr. Marks's crime was, No. 38 Marks was captured at Shiloh, but afterward made his escape, and on being recaptured was tried as a spy in Cincinnati, and condemned to be executed. He and his comrades are shackled and handcuffed, and have a 32 pound ball attached to their feet. They are allowed no communication with any one, but are permitted to take air each day in a little space staked out for them adjoining their cells, at which time they sling the heavy ball on their shoulders, and hobble about as well as their shackles will permit.

From Richmond.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]

RICHMOND, April 15.—Rumors of troop movements thicken in the air. Regiments go through the city at dead of night, and no man knoweth. There is hurrying to and fro under cover of darkness, and the busy note of preparation is muffled, so that only a dull confused murmur is heard in the daytime. You may guess where Longstreet is, or soon will be. You would never guess that for the first time, Lee's army contains a battalion of Missourians.

Why do the Yankees send two boats to City Point and bring only four Confederate officers, a number of ladies, and plenty of freight for Yankee prisoners? This question is asked angrily. Without pretending to know anything, I think I can answer it. Yankee prisoners, in spite of the utmost care, are dying rapidly; but, as soon as a Yankee is put on the boat he counts in the exchange of prisoners. He may die before he reaches Fortress Monroe, yet he counts all the same.

Gold 77½, that a fraction higher than it has ever been. Good! Detest at Shreveport confirmed by Yankees. Good again! Recognition of the Confederacy advocated in Yankee Congress, and the advocate not expelled by two-thirds vote. Very good! Peace branch in Republican party widening. Very good also! Old Abe looking the picture of death. Still good.

But the best item, by long odds, contained in the late papers, is that which tells of the excitement in India, produced by the influx of English gold. Albion has been hidding that rankling sore from me, but it is beginning to call upon her constitution, and will, if not arrested, kill the selfish old creature. We do not want her to die, but she will be, unless she is forcibly published for her "strict neutrality."

A colonel in Lee's army, a Scotchman, formerly in the English service, who was badly wounded at Gettysburg, and has been here on sick furlough during the winter, went to Orange lately to look after his horse. On his return he made this brief report: "I found the dun'd beast sitting down to his oats. He was too weak to stand up." This tells a tale. I am afraid both horses and men will have to go where there is something to eat. The policy is bad, but an empty stomach has no conscience.

Mere rain is coming. HERMES.

A Feminine Wonder.

A writer from New York describes a masquerade party, given a few evenings ago by a fashionable lady, "formerly a famous Boston belle," and in the getting up of which no end of money was lavished. The costumes were unique, curious, dazzling, gorgeous. The distinguished hostess herself, always fertile in expedients, immortalized her genius, appearing before her astonished guests with a coronal of living flame jets! In the course of the entertainment, which was kept up until six o'clock A. M., breakfast daily served to the revellers, the wearer of that remarkable head-dress, in a most suave and gracious manner, revealed the secret of its source. Attached to the hoop-skirt was a small gasometer, and a connecting pipe, passing up beneath the elaborate braids of her black hair, secured a brilliant triumph at the risk of the wearer's life.

The Coming Campaign.—Federal View of the Situation and Preparations.

From the Nashville Union. (Abolition.) April 16.]

THE MILITARY LULL.—With the exception of expeditions which could only be properly termed raids, there has been no active military operations during the last four months; though there can be no question relative to the fact that no other period of equal duration, has witnessed so many, and such gigantic preparations for the approaching conflict.

The lines of both armies have been shortened; instead of stretching from the Western territories to the Atlantic, our right now rests on Chattanooga, and the rebel left covers Dalton. True there is a small force in Alabama and Mississippi under Polk, and a similar one under Dodge confronting it; but then these are not armies, as that term is understood in this country at this time.

Both parties are wearied with a series of battles which cause a frightful loss of life, with no decisive result; Jeff Davis has learned that he cannot keep up a long line of defense, without danger of having it severed; and Grant is aware that if he would attack the rebellion, he must destroy its military power.

These are the considerations which are now inducing a concentration of forces such as was never before witnessed on this continent; and which has seldom found a parallel in Europe, since the era of civilization. There exists a determination on both sides to make the coming struggle decisive; to make the next battle a Waterloo to the defeated army.

Each party has its ablest commander in the field at the head of the main force; so that in Virginia, neither will have much advantage on that score; but in the West, in the auxiliary department, we have decidedly a superior class of generals. Sherman, Thomas and Logan, are far the superiors, in every respect, of Joe Johnston, and his lieutenants; but with reference to the center—a comparison between Schofield and Long street, we fear will be disadvantageous to us.

Thus the matter stands at this time. Each army being reinforced as rapidly and as effectually as possible, each determined to fight to the last, and if possible annihilate its antagonist. The eyes of the nation are turned toward the combatants with the deepest interest; and well they may be.

The result of a defeat of the Confederates would be to reduce their territories to the State of South Carolina, a portion of Georgia and Florida. Mississippi and Alabama will be entirely abandoned; the Trans-Mississippi will form a base of supplies, and civil organizations will spring up, and the States will return to their old places in the Union, but regenerated and purified.

The effect upon the North would be decisive. Government securities would rise; gold would take a tremendous descent; foreign exchange would, of course, keep pace with the precious metals; and, above all, the cry of the copperheads would be effectually hushed.

Should Grant, however, be defeated, the result would be that gold would rise, American securities fall, another draft would be ordered, and new energies be called forth; the Copperhead faction would grow bold, would do much to give aid and comfort to the rebels, and a general depression would exist throughout the loyal States.

But we do not apprehend such a result. True, the rebels are on the defensive, and the advance must be made by our armies, which will give them great advantage; but we have no idea that this will suffice to give them victory.

We are inclined to believe the campaign will not open before May; but, when it does open, there will be a shock of arms which will leave the bloody struggles of Gettysburg and Chickamauga far in the background.

The Monroe Doctrine.

From the Washington Chronicle, April 8.]

The whole loyal population of the United States will cordially respond to and rejoice in the reassertion of the "Monroe doctrine" by the House of Representatives, in its unanimously adopted joint resolution of Monday last. That resolution is in the very spirit of Mr. Monroe's declaration, and foreign governments will understand from it that the American Congress intend to stand by and act up to the long established policy of the Government. The language of the resolution is mild, and free from the spirit of menace; but it is none the less significant on that account. It has already appeared in this journal, but, for the purpose of showing its identity of spirit with the message of Mr. Monroe, we again place it before the reader, as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling, by silence, to leave the nation of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico; therefore they think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the policy of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical government erected on the ruins of any Republican government in Mexico, under the auspices of any European Power.

The same warning given by Mr Monroe to foreign Powers, in regard to intermeddling in the affairs of this continent, is in the following language:

"In the wars of the European Powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when rights are invaded or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.